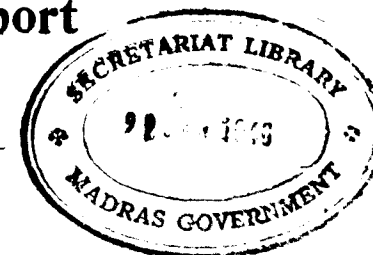


V2, 1' N44

N44.3
50655

THE
LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY DEBATES
Official Report



Volume III, 1944
(28th March to 5th April, 1944)

TWENTIETH SESSION
OF THE
FIFTH LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY,
1944



LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

President :

The Honourable Sir ABDUR RAHIM, K.C.S.I.

Deputy President :

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

Panel of Chairmen :

Syed GHULAM BHIK NAIRANG, M.L.A.

Mr. K. C. NEOGY, M.L.A.

Mr. HOOSKINBHAY A. LALLJEE, M.L.A.

Sir HENRY RICHARDSON, M.L.A.

Secretary :

Mian MUHAMMAD RAFI, Barrister-at-Law.

Assistants of the Secretary :

Mr. M. N. Kaul, Barrister-at-Law.

Khan Bahadur S. G. HASNAIN.

Marshal :

Captain Haji Sardar NUR AHAMAD KHAN, M.C., I.O.M., I.A.

Committee on Petitions :

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

Syed GHULAM BHIK NAIRANG, M.L.A.

Mr. GOVIND V. DESHMUKH, M.L.A.

Sardar SANT SINGH, M.L.A.

Mr. N. M. JOSHI, M.L.A.



CONTENTS

Volume III—28th March to 5th April, 1944

	PAGES		PAGES
TUESDAY, 28TH MARCH, 1944—		MONDAY, 3RD APRIL, 1944—	
Member Sworn	1617	Starred Questions and Answers	1849—6
Starred Questions and Answers	1617—26	Unstarred Questions and Answers	1861—6
Unstarred Questions and Answers	1626—27	Motions for Adjournment re—	
Statement laid on the table	1627	Failure of military authorities to prevent	
Message from the Council of State	1627	disobedience by Huns in Meho Dero, Sind—	
The Indian Finance Bill (as recommended)—		Disallowed	1867—6
Motion for leave to introduce—Negative	1628—30	Sir G. S. Bajpal's statement in America	
Demands for Supplementary Grants	1630—73	concerning famine in Bengal—Ruled	
WEDNESDAY, 29TH MARCH, 1944—		out of order	186
Starred Questions and Answers	1675—91	Fresh restrictions on detenus in the matter	
Unstarred Questions and Answers	1691—99	of length of letters written by them—	
Election of members to the Central Advisory		Disallowed	1868—6
Council for Railways	1699	Election of a member to the Central Advisory	
Election of members to the Standing Com-		Council for Railways	1869—7
mittee for the Supply Department	1699—1700	The Factories (Second Amendment) Bill—	
Election of members to the Standing Com-		Introduced	187
mittee for the Food Department	1700—02	The Indian Income-tax (Amendment) Bill—	
Election of members to the Standing Com-		Passed as amended	1870—8
mittee for the Commerce Department	1702	Modifications to the Central Excise Rules	
Demands for Supplementary Grants	1702—22	The Hindu Code, Part II (Marriage)—	
The Indian Income-tax (Amendment) Bill—		Referred to Joint Committee	1887—190
Discussion on consideration of clauses—		The Protective Duties Continuation Bill—	
not concluded	1722—44	Discussion on the motion to consider—not	
THURSDAY, 30TH MARCH, 1944—		concluded	1908—0
Member Sworn	1745	TUESDAY, 4TH APRIL, 1944—	
Starred Questions and Answers	1745—56	Members Sworn	1911
Unstarred Questions and Answers	1757—59	Starred Questions and Answers	1911—2
Motion for Adjournment re—Attack by War		Unstarred Questions and Answers	1920—2
Technician Students on the Procession of		Short Notice Question and Answer	1925—2
Villagers at Rajampet—Disallowed	1759	Motion for Adjournment re—Atrocities	
Election of members to the Defence Consul-		perpetrated on Indian men and women by	
tative Committee	1759—60	troop stationed at Chakulia near Jamshed-	
Resolution re—		poor—Held up	1926—2
Reforms Committee for Baluchistan—		Government decision not to enhance Pas-	
Adopted	1760—93	senger fares	1927
Protection of mosques in New Delhi—		Election of members to the Standing Com-	
Discussion not concluded	1793—99	mittee for the Commerce Department	1927
FRIDAY, 31ST MARCH, 1944—		The Code of Criminal Procedure (Amendment)	
Starred Questions and Answers	1801—04	Bill—(Amendment of sections 162, 483	
Unstarred Questions and Answers	1804—06	and 496)—Presentation of the Report of	
Motions for Adjournment re—		the Select Committee	1927
Dismantling of Gouripur Mohanganj		The Protective Duties Continuation Bill—	
Jharla Jhanlate Railway line—Dis-		Passed	1927—2
allowed	1806	The Factories (Amendment) Bill—Passed	
Injustice to Muslims in Bihar in the matter		as amended	1929—3
of grant of sugar Licences—Negative	1806—07 & 1831—43	Motion re United Nations Relief and Rehabi-	
Statement re War Situation on the Burma		litation Administration Agreement—Dis-	
Front	1807—09	cussion not concluded	1931—55 & 1956—67
The Abolition of whipping Bill—Motion to		Message from the Council of State	1955—5
refer to Select Committee—Negative	1809—22	WEDNESDAY, 5TH APRIL, 1944—	
The Aligarh Muslim University (Amendment)		Member Sworn	1961
Bill—Insertion of new section 12 B—		Starred Questions and Answers	1969—9
Circulated	1822—29	Unstarred Questions and Answers	1990—9
The Delhi Muslim Wakfs (Amendment) Bill		Statements laid on the table	1991—97
—Passed as amended	1829—30	Motions for Adjournment re—	
The Kazis Bill—Introduced	1830—31	Atrocities perpetrated on Indian men and	
The Aligarh Muslim University (Amendment)		women by troop stationed at Chakulia	
Bill—Amendment of section 16, etc.—		near Jamshedpoor—Disallowed by the	
Introduced	1831	Governor General	1997—201
The Indian Bar Councils and Legal Practi-		Loss of Railway Revenue due to not	
tioners (Amendment) Bill—Introduced	1831	charging fare and freight on certain	
The Indian Companies (Amendment) Bill—		military Special Trains—Disallowed	199
Introduced	1831	Election of a member to the Central Advisory	
		Council for Railways	1991
		Election of members to the Standing Com-	
		mittee for the Food Department	1991
		Declarations of Exemption under the Regis-	
		tration of Foreigners Act	1999—200
		The Hindu Code, Part II (Marriage)—Nomi-	
		nation of members to the Joint Committee	
		Motion re United Nations Relief and Rehabi-	
		litation Administration Agreement—Adopt-	
		ed as amended	2001—1

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

Tuesday, 28th March, 1944.

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. Nivarty Sundaresan, M.L.A. (Government of India: Nominated Official).

STARRED QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

(a) ORAL ANSWERS.

CLASSIFICATION OF ABORIGINES IN AGENCY TRACTS.

652. *Mr. K. S. Gupta: (a) Will the Honourable the Home Member please state if it is a fact that all the people living in certain areas called Agency tracts are known as aborigines?
(b) Are they treated as scheduled classes different from Hindus?
(c) Is he aware that the religion of aborigines in Peninsular India is of the Hindu family? If so, what are the measures taken by the Government of India to treat the aborigines as Hindus for all political purposes?

The Honourable Sir Reginald Maxwell: (a) No.
(b) Members of primitive tribes, whom apparently the Honourable Member has in mind, are not ordinarily treated as scheduled castes.
(c) I am not clear what exactly the Honourable Member has in mind. Where however the Government of India has made special provision for primitive tribes it is because of their social condition as primitive tribes, not because of their religion.

ENEMY PRISONERS OF WAR IN INDIA.

653. *Mr. Nabi Bux Illahi Bux Bhutto: (a) Will the War Secretary be pleased to state the number of enemy prisoners of war in India?
(b) What is the actual food consumption of these prisoners?
(c) In view of the acute shortage of food in India, do Government propose to remove these prisoners to some other country?

Mr. C. M. Trivedi: (a) 51,600 approximately.
(b) About 82 tons per day including meat and vegetables.
(c) Several thousands have already been sent ex-India and thousands more will be sent out shortly.

RATE OF INCOME TAX FOR SOUTH AFRICAN OFFICERS, SERVING IN INDIA.

654. *Mr. Nabi Bux Illahi Bux Bhutto: (a) Will the Honourable the Finance Member be pleased to state the effect of the Indian rate of income-tax on army officers from South Africa serving in this country?

(b) Are they subject to the same rate under the Indian Income-tax Act as others? If not, why not?

(c) Do Government propose to lift all the facilities given to the South Africans in the matter of income-tax?

The Honourable Sir Jeremy Raisman: (a), (b) and (c). British Indian income-tax is not at present being levied on army officers from the Dominion of South Africa serving in this country in view of the smallness of the amount involved, the fact that these officers pay tax in South Africa on salary drawn by them in this country and the absence of double income-tax relief arrangements with that country. Government are, however, considering the withdrawal of this exemption.

CORREIGENDA.

In the Legislative Assembly Debates, Budget Session, 1944—
In Volume I—

- (1) No. 2, dated 8th February, 1944—
(i) Page 90, line 16, for "5th August, 193" read "5th August, 1943";
(ii) Page 96, line 3, for "same" read "some";
- (2) No. 4, dated 10th February, 1944, page 216, line 3, for "things des" read "things does";
- (3) No. 6, dated 16th February, 1944—
(i) Page 297, line 28 from bottom, for "Ten of" read "Ten; of";
(ii) Page 331, line 16, for "1939-39" read "1938-39";
- (4) No. 9, dated 23rd February, 1944—
(i) Page 426, line 5, for "Bharativa" read "Bharatiya";
(ii) Page 429, line 24, for "Offices" read "Officers";
(iii) Page 431, line 5, for "Awkafs" read "Awkafs";
(iv) Page 431, heading to Starred Question No. 96, in the 2nd line, for "Cantonment" read "Cantonment Board";
- (v) Page 432, in the statement for "Mr. O. V. Krupanidhi.....23-10-36" read "Mr. G. V. Krupanidhi.....23-10-36" and against "Mr. B. Shiva Rao" for "31-3-35" read "31-5-35";
- (vi) Page 440, line 7, for "8th August 1943" read "8th August 1942";
- (vii) Page 442, in lines 6 and 7 of para. 5 of Schedule II for "approximate" read "appropriate";
- (5) No. 11, dated 25th February, 1944, page 548, line 3, for "in the whole of India?" read "in the world?";
- (6) No. 13, dated 28th February, 1944—
(i) Page 656, line 5, for "Selection on" read "Selection of";
(ii) Page 675, for line 19 from bottom read "Sir Muhammad Yamin Khan: The Supplementary demand should be";
- (iii) Page 685, line 2, for "enacted" read "emanated".

In Volume II—

- (7) No. 2, dated 1st March, 1944—
(i) Page 721, for the existing footnote substitute "†For answer to this question, see answer to question No. 276";
- (ii) Page 734, line 9, for "crow" read "grow";
- (8) No. 3, dated 2nd March, 1944—
(i) Page 766, line 29, for "troups" read "troupe";
(ii) Page 779, line 19, for "charge" read "charges".

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

CLASSIFICATION OF ACCREDITED PRESS CORRESPONDENTS WITH GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

†655. *Bhai Parma Nand: Will the Honourable Member for Information and Broadcasting please state:

(a) if it is a fact that accredited correspondents with the Government of India have been classified according to their status in the profession and the status of their newspaper; if so, what method has been prescribed to ascertain these matters;

(b) if it is a fact that the accredited correspondents (shown in the statement to unstarred question No. 58 of the 23rd February, 1944) who were given accreditation before 1941 are classed in B and those who were given accreditation after 1941 are classed in A; if so, the reasons therefor; and if not so, what the correct fact is, and who in class A and class B are respectively, together with their date of accreditation;

(c) if it is a fact that more than one accredited correspondent of a newspaper or of a news agency have been placed in class A; if so, the reasons therefor, and if not so, what the correct fact is;

(d) whether the correspondents of all the four news agencies are placed in class A; if not so, the reasons therefor, and

(e) whether Government now propose to cancel the classification, removing the differential treatment to their representatives at the centre; if not, why not?

The Honourable Sir Sultan Ahmed: (a) Yes. The factors determining the status of a newspaper are: it should be a newspaper as defined in the Post Office Act; it should be published regularly at stipulated intervals; its influence and circulation. The status of a News Agency is determined by the method of distribution of its services, e.g., volume of telegraphic news service; the centres or the newspapers catered for; the percentage of publications secured.

(b) No, Sir. The second part of the question does not arise. As regards the last part, a statement giving the required information is laid on the table of the House.

(c) Yes. News Agencies are allowed to have two correspondents each, the class privileges to which they are entitled being determined by their status, in view of the wide range of news covered by them. Only one newspaper, the Statesman, which has a Delhi and a Calcutta editor has been allowed two correspondents as a special case.

(d) Correspondents of Associated Press of India, United Press of India and Orient Press of India are given Category 'A' privileges. Correspondents of National News Service are entitled to category 'B' privileges only. As regards the reasons, the Honourable Member's attention is invited to the reply to part (a) of this question.

(e) No. Government are satisfied that the classification helps to place representation of newspapers or news agencies at the headquarters of the Government of India on a more satisfactory basis and enables correspondents to provide a more effective news service.

Statement showing the names of accredited Press Correspondents at the headquarters of the Government of India, the dates of their accreditation and the category of privileges accorded to them.

Names.	Date of Accreditation.	Category of privileges to which entitled.
Mr. S. N. Bhatnagar	4-3-32	A
Mr. Durga Das	22-11-41	A
Mr. A. S. Ivengar	27-9-32	A
Mr. G. V. Krupanidhi	23-10-35	A
*Mr. A. N. Kumar	16-4-37	A
Mr. B. Shiva Rao	31-5-35	A
Mr. M. Roy	15-4-36	A
Mr. J. N. Sahni	6-11-40	A

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

Names.	Date of Accreditation.	Category of privileges to which entitled.
*Mr. S. A. Sastri	16-3-39	A
*Sir Jsha Nath Sen	15-5-33	A
Mr. K. C. Sen Gupta	20-12-34	A
Mr. P. D. Sharma	22-10-40	A
Mr. Sri Krishna	11-5-43	A
Mr. Hilal Ahmed Zubairi	20-5-43	A
Mr. Z. A. Suleri	26-6-43	A
Mr. Dharampal Gupta	18-11-43	A
Mr. P. N. Bajpai	29-9-42	A
Mr. J. K. Cowley	16-6-43	A
Mr. Mohd. Umar	29-7-43	A
Dr. P. S. Lokanathan	9-10-37	A
Mr. D. G. Kulkarni	16-9-43	A
Dr. Lanka Sundaram	13-1-44	A
Mr. C. L. Suri	3-2-42	A
Mr. J. N. Shukla	17-1-44	A
Mr. Dharam Yash Dev	17-1-44	B
†Mr. Syed Muhammad	29-7-41	B
†Mr. Aslam Siddiqi	10-3-43	B
*Mr. S. N. Chopra	1-2-36	B
*Mr. Muhammad Jafri	10-3-43	B
Mr. R. Mudhavan Nair	16-11-43	B
Mr. Harishchandra	15-3-44	B
Mr. A. C. Khosla		
Mr. Indra Prakash		
Mr. Somina Venkiah		
†Mr. C. C. Joseph		

* Date of accreditation is not available due to destruction of old records.
† Provisionally accredited.

PAUCITY OF MUSLIM OFFICERS IN THE OFFICE OF CHIEF CONTROLLER OF SUPPLY. ACCOUNTS.

656. *Khan Bahadur Shaikh Fazl-i-Haq Piracha: Will the Honourable the Finance Member please state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there are only three Muslim Gazetted Officers, two Accountants and two Assistant Superintendents in the main office of the Chief Controller of Supply Accounts out of the total strength of eighteen Gazetted Officers, forty Accountants and five Assistant Superintendents, and that there is no Muslim on these posts in the offices of the Controller of Supply Accounts at Calcutta and Bombay and Controller of Food Accounts, Delhi;

(b) whether it is a fact that major portion of the sanctioned posts in these offices is on a temporary basis and hence the newly created posts should be filled by the appointment of members of different communities in the proportion fixed by the Government of India;

(c) whether it is a fact that a large number of officials have been appointed in these offices by transfer of their services from other Accounts and Audit Offices and by re-employment of pensioners;

(d) if the reply to parts (a) to (c) above is in the affirmative, what steps have been taken by the heads of these offices to secure adequate representation of Muslims in these services and grades, and whether any efforts have been made to secure the services of experienced and qualified Muslims from other Audit Offices or by re-employment of Muslim pensioners; and

(e) whether it is not a fact that two Muslim Superintendents have recently been compelled to leave the service of the department owing to unsympathetic treatment of Hindu Officers and one Muslim Assistant Superintendent has been reduced and one clerk has been dismissed on the ground that he had misappropriated Government money, and that a large number of Muslim clerks have resigned their services?

The Honourable Sir Jeremy Raisman: (a) I lay a statement on the table of the House giving details of the information sought by the Honourable Member.

(b) The reply to the first part is in the affirmative. As regards the latter part, the orders with regard to communal representation apply to direct recruitment only.

(c) Yes.

(d) Every effort is made to secure adequate representation of various communities in the services under the Chief Controller of Supply Accounts' control. The Chief Controller of Supply Accounts has made special efforts to obtain Muslim candidates by inserting advertisements in the press and by addressing letters to the Aligarh Muslim University and to the Heads of other Muslim educational institutions. Among the experienced officials transferred from other offices there are no less than 93 Muslims. Five Muslim Pensioners have been re-employed.

(e) No. The facts are not as stated by the Honourable Member.

(a) No. The actual figures are : *Statement.*

<i>Office of the Chief Controller of Supply Accounts.</i>		
Gazetted officers		
Superintendents	2 out of 17	
Assistant Superintendents	6 out of 47	
	13 out of 50	
<i>Office of the Controller of Supply Accounts, Calcutta.</i>		
Gazetted officers		1
Superintendents		1
Assistant Superintendents		4
<i>Office of the Controller of Supply Accounts, Bombay.</i>		
Gazetted officers		NIL
Superintendents		1
Assistant Superintendents		2
<i>Office of the Controller of Food Accounts, Delhi.</i>		
Gazetted officers		1
Superintendents		2
Assistant Superintendents		2

Mr. Lalchand Navalrai: May I know if the other Universities, e.g., the Benares Hindu University, have also been informed?

The Honourable Sir Jeremy Raisman: No, Sir. Since the problem arises from the inadequacy of minority communities, it is being pursued in this way.

Mr. Lalchand Navalrai: But if these are not available, then in that case, the appointment should go to the Hindus, and will the Honourable Member do it for that purpose?

The Honourable Sir Jeremy Raisman: It is not necessary to take special measures in order to secure sufficient Hindu candidates.

SCHEDULED CASTES REGIMENTS.

657. ***Mr. Piare Lal Kureel:** (a) With reference to his answer to my unstarred question No. 103, dated 7th March, 1944, will the War Secretary be pleased to state which of the following Regiments consist entirely of the Scheduled Castes:

- (i) the Mahar Regiment;
- (ii) the Chamar Regiment;
- (iii) the 17th Logra Regiment;
- (iv) the 3rd Regiment; and
- (v) the Bihar Regiment?

(b) Will he also please state the number of Scheduled Caste Commissioned Officers (all ranks) in the regiments which consist entirely of the Scheduled Castes?

Mr. O. M. Trivedi: (a) The Mahar and Chamar Regiments consist entirely of Scheduled Castes.

(b) The information asked for by the Honourable Member is not readily available, and, in view of the fact that it is not the policy of Government to make any distinction between various castes and creeds in the appointment and posting of officers, I do not propose to collect the information.

SCHEDULED CASTE COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

658. ***Mr. Piare Lal Kureel:** Will the War Secretary be pleased to state the number of Scheduled Caste Commissioned Officers (all ranks) recruited in the Indian Land Forces, Royal Air Force and the Royal Indian Navy during the years 1942 and 1943?

Mr. O. M. Trivedi: I would refer the Honourable Member to the reply given to his unstarred question No. 104 on the 7th March, 1944.

SCHEDULED CASTES AND THEIR NOMINATION TO I. C. S.

659. ***Mr. Piare Lal Kureel:** (a) Will the Honourable the Home Member be pleased to state whether Provincial Governments were asked to recommend persons belonging to the Scheduled Castes for nomination to the Indian Civil Service in the years 1942 and 1943?

(b) If the answer to (a) above be in the affirmative, did Provincial Governments recommend Scheduled Caste persons for nomination to the Indian Civil Service? If so, the action taken by the Government of India in the matter?

(c) Was any Scheduled Caste person selected for the I.C.S. in the years 1942 and 1943? If not, why not?

The Honourable Sir Reginald Maxwell: (a) Yes.

(b) In 1942 and 1943, five and two nominations respectively were received from the Provincial Governments. The nominees were interviewed by the Federal Public Service Commission.

(c) No Scheduled Castes candidate was nominated to the Indian Civil Service in 1942 and 1943 as in the opinion of the Commission none of the candidates reached the standard required for appointment to the Indian Civil Service. But in 1942 one reserved vacancy was earmarked to be filled after the war by a suitable Scheduled Castes candidate with war service if available. Moreover in 1943 a Scheduled Castes candidate was selected for training in the Indian Civil Service Probationers' Training Camp and he will be considered for nomination on the basis of the results of the final examination in the Dehra Dun Probationary Course in 1944.

Mr. Lalchand Navalrai: May I know from the Honourable Member what is the proportion that is to be given to the Scheduled castes according to the Government resolution?

The Honourable Sir Reginald Maxwell: Eight and one third per cent. of the vacancies are reserved.

SCHEDULED CASTES AND THEIR NOMINATION TO I. C. S.

660. ***Mr. Piare Lal Kureel:** Will the Honourable the Home Member be pleased to state whether the Government of India have asked the Provincial Governments to recommend the Scheduled Caste candidates for nomination to the Indian Civil Service this year? If not, why not?

The Honourable Sir Reginald Maxwell: The Honourable Member's attention is invited to the Home Department Press Communique, dated the 19th December, 1942. The Secretary of State has decided that recruitment to the Indian Civil Service should be suspended for the period of the war after the January examination of 1943 and all vacancies should be held in reserve for war service candidates.

Press Communique.

With a view to attracting young men of a suitable type for Emergency Commissions in the Defence forces and in order to ensure that such men were not placed at a disadvantage compared with those who sought civil employment, it was announced in March, 1941 that 50 per cent. of the annual vacancies in the I. C. S. and the I. P. would be left unfilled with a view to their being available after the war for candidates with approved "war service".

The Secretary of State has now decided that all vacancies in the I. C. S. and the I. P. should, after the January examination of 1943, be reserved for such "war-service" candidates and that recruitment to both Services should be suspended for the period of the war.

HOME DEPARTMENT.
New Delhi, the 19th December, 1942.

PREPONDERANCE OF MUSLIM ARTISTS IN ALL INDIA RADIO STATION, DELHI.

661. *Mr. Govind V. Deshmukh: (a) Will the Honourable Member for Information and Broadcasting be pleased to state whether it is a fact that an open letter was sent to the Director, All India Radio Station, New Delhi published in the *Mahratta*, dated the 10th March, 1944, complaining of the policy practised in the radio programme and preference given to Muslim artists?

(b) Has the attention of the Honourable Member been drawn to the aforesaid open letter? If so, what steps were taken to ascertain the facts shown in it?

(c) Is it a fact that the Hindu artists were overlooked in the programme of the Delhi Radio Station in the following ratio on the undermentioned dates?

Date.	Percentage of Muslim artists.	Percentage of Hindu artists.
16th January, 1944	95%	5%
17th January, 1944	80%	20%
18th January, 1944	95%	5%
19th January, 1944	95%	5%
20th January, 1944	90%	10%
21st January, 1944	100%	Nil

(d) If the figures shown in part (c) be not correct, what was the actual ratio of Muslim and Hindu artists on the aforesaid dates and what were the reasons for adopting the difference?

(e) Is he aware that Hindus quite competent and even specialists in *Geet*, *Thumries*, *Gazals*, *Dadras*, *Khiyals* are always available? If so, why is lesser number of Hindu artists scheduled at Delhi, Lucknow, Lahore and Bombay?

(f) Is it a fact that more *Gazals* are being sung at the All India Radio than *Geets*? If so, why?

(g) Is it a fact that all the *Gazals* composed by Muslim authors are being sung and even a number of *Geets* composed by Muslims are sung and no preference is being given to Hindu composers? If so, why?

(h) If the answer to part (g) be in the negative, will the Honourable Member be pleased to lay on the table a list showing the number of *Gazals* and *Geets* composed by Muslim and Hindu composers, respectively, and sung by Hindu and Muslim singers on the dates mentioned in part (c)?

(i) What steps does the Honourable Member propose to take to remove the difference in treatment and the grievances detailed in the letter mentioned above?

The Honourable Sir Sultan Ahmed: (a) Yes.

(b) Yes; the letter has only recently been brought to my notice and I have made the necessary enquiries.

(c) No.

(d) and (e). The ratio was 57:48 taking into account all categories of programmes and 76:24 in respect of only music programmes. The number of Muslim artists at the Delhi, Lucknow and Lahore stations of All-India Radio is larger than the number of Hindu artists roughly according to the proportion in which suitable artists of these communities are available for these stations. At Bombay and some other stations, the position is exactly the reverse.

(f) At some stations, yes, but not over All-India Radio as a whole. The position varies from station to station according to the demand of the listeners and the availability of talent.

(g) No preference is given to any community. Artists are selected on grounds of merit.

(h) No such statistics are maintained and the labour involved in collecting them will not be commensurate with the result.

(i) I am satisfied that there is no differential treatment in All India Radio and that the grievances mentioned in the *Mahratta* are based on a misapprehension of the actual position.

Mr. Lalchand Navalrai: May I know from the Honourable Member whether Hindu artists are not available in the Punjab and so preference is being given to other communities or that the Hindu artists are ignored?

The Honourable Sir Sultan Ahmed: They are available in the proportion in which I have mentioned.

Mr. Lalchand Navalrai: Is that proportion fixed for each broadcasting station? If so, under what rule or order?

The Honourable Sir Sultan Ahmed: Perhaps my Honourable friend did not follow the answers at all. The question was as regards people employed between the 16th and 21st January, 1944. The proportion was given for that period.

Mr. Lalchand Navalrai: With regard to clause (c), on 21st January, the percentage of Hindu artists is shown as 'nil'. Why it is so?

The Honourable Sir Sultan Ahmed: Because there was none.

Mr. Lalchand Navalrai: None was available?

The Honourable Sir Sultan Ahmed: Obviously.

Mr. Lalchand Navalrai: May I know if any advertisement was published? What is the proof to show that none was available?

The Honourable Sir Sultan Ahmed: Little knowledge is a dangerous thing! I would respectfully urge upon my Honourable friend to visit the All-India Radio once and see how it works. He ought to know that advertisements are not given for these artists.

Mr. Lalchand Navalrai: May I know if the Committee is consulted?

Mr. President (The Honourable Sir Abdur Rahim): Order, order, next question.

MUSLIM OFFICER IGNORED FOR APPOINTMENT AS APPELLATE ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER OF INCOME TAX IN THE PUNJAB.

662. *Khan Bahadur Shaikh Fazl-i-Haq Piracha: Will the Honourable the Finance Member be pleased to state if it is a fact that a very senior Muslim officer of the Income-Tax Department in the Punjab, has been passed over and the newly created post of Appellate Assistant Commissioner has been given to a junior Hindu Officer, and as a consequence Muslim Officer had to apply for leave preparatory to retirement?

The Honourable Sir Jeremy Raisman: No. Pir Mohammad Ali Shah, the senior Muslim Income-tax Officer in the Punjab to whom the Honourable Member is presumably referring, had gone on leave preparatory to retirement before the temporary post of Appellate Assistant Commissioner referred to could be filled. The question of his supersession does not therefore arise.

PROPOSED CLASS A OR CLASS I SERVICE OF INCOME TAX OFFICERS.

663. *Khan Bahadur Shaikh Fazl-i-Haq Piracha: Will the Honourable the Finance Member please state whether he proposes to create a class A or class I Service of Income-Tax Officers, and, if so, what steps does he propose to take to safeguard the interests of the officers belonging to minority communities?

The Honourable Sir Jeremy Raisman: It is proposed to constitute a Class I Income-tax Officers' Service, appointment to which will initially be by selection from among existing Income-tax Officers and later by direct recruitment through competitive examination conducted by the Federal Public Service Commission. No special steps to safeguard the interests of minority communities are necessary, since direct recruitment will be made in accordance with the orders governing communal representation issued by the Government of India from time to time.

EJECTMENT CASES IN DELHI COURTS.

664. *Khan Bahadur Shaikh Fazl-i-Haq Piracha: (a) Will the Honourable the Home Member be pleased to state the number of ejectment cases filed in Delhi Court since the extension of Punjab Rent Restriction Act to Delhi

province? How many have been disposed of and how many are still pending in Courts?

(b) Is he aware that immediately after enforcement of the Punjab Rent Restriction Act in Delhi Municipal Area, landlords asked a number of tenants to vacate residential houses and flats for landlords' own occupation? Are Government aware that a large majority of such claims was false and the houses were let to same or other parties on payment of *Nazarana*?

(c) Will he be pleased to give instructions for enacting Control Orders throughout Delhi Province providing that no residential house or flat should be vacated so long as the tenant pays or is willing to pay controlled rent?

(d) Is he aware that landlords in Delhi generally refuse to carry out repairs to their property since the enforcement of Control orders? If so, will he be pleased to state what steps he proposes to take to penalise the landlords for refusing to attend to their property?

The Honourable Sir Reginald Maxwell: This question should have been addressed to the Honourable the Labour Member.

LOWER CLASS ASSIGNED TO CERTAIN SECURITY PRISONERS IN CENTRAL JAIL, AJMER.

†665. *Sardar Mangal Singh: (a) Will the Honourable the Home Member please state whether it is a fact that Syt. Shankarlal Varma, assistant editor, *Hindustan*, New Delhi, and ex-president, Ajmer-Merwara Provincial Congress Committee, Mr. Balkrishna Kaul, member, All-India Congress Committee and Professor Gokul Lal Asawa, who are being detained in the Central Jail, Ajmer, as security prisoners, are undergoing various terms of imprisonment under the provisions of Central Government's Security Prisoners Order, 1942?

(b) If so, is it a fact that these security prisoners are being treated as ordinary 'C' class prisoners and no consideration is being shown for their social status, mode of living and education?

(c) Is it a fact that these individuals have been accorded 'A' class treatment in jail on former occasions?

(d) Is it a fact that Syt. Balkrishna Kaul is running daily temperature and the present state of his health is causing anxiety to his friends and relatives?

(e) Will Government be pleased to order better class treatment to these persons without any further delay?

The Honourable Sir Reginald Maxwell: (a) Yes.

(b) It is true that they have been placed in Class C.

(c) Two of them were accorded A class treatment in Jail on former occasions.

(d) Balkrishna Kaul gets low fever in the afternoon but his health is not such as to give cause for anxiety. He is receiving suitable treatment and has recently put on weight.

(e) The matter is already being considered by the Chief Commissioner.

QUASHING OF SENTENCES PASSED ON CERTAIN SECURITY PRISONERS IN CENTRAL JAIL, AJMER.

†666. *Sardar Mangal Singh: (a) Will the Honourable the Home Member please state whether it is a fact that some of the security prisoners now confined in the Central Jail, Ajmer, were sentenced to four months rigorous imprisonment under Rule 18(2) of the Central Government Security Prisoners Order, 1942 (for disobeying a lawful order) by the Additional City Magistrate, Ajmer?

(b) If so, is it a fact that the Sessions Judge, Ajmer, has on appeal set aside the conviction and acquitted seven of the nine security prisoners, as in his opinion the Jail Superintendent was not competent to issue an order enjoining security prisoners to give finger impressions?

(c) Will Government be pleased to revise the sentence of Mr. Balkrishna Kaul and Gokul Lal Asawa, the remaining two security prisoners, who did not prefer appeal against their conviction in the light of the judgment of the Sessions Judge, Ajmer?

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

The Honourable Sir Reginald Maxwell: (a) and (b). Yes.

(c) The point is already being considered by the Chief Commissioner.

RESERVATION OF PROVINCIAL VACANCIES FOR SCHEDULED CASTES.

667. *Mr. Piare Lal Kureel: With reference to the Home Department Resolution No. 23/5/42-Est(s), dated the 11th August, 1943, reserving 8-1/3 per cent. of all vacancies to be filled by direct recruitment in the Central and Subordinate Services to which recruitment is made on an All-India basis, and also increasing the maximum age limit by three years in the case of Scheduled Castes, will the Honourable the Home Member be pleased to state:

(a) whether he has sent copies of the above Resolution of the Home Department to all the Provincial Governments and Provincial Public Service Commissions;

(b) whether he has asked or requested the Provincial Governments and Provincial Public Service Commissions also to reserve 8-1/3 per cent. of all Provincial vacancies for Scheduled Castes and also to increase the maximum age limit by three years in the case of Scheduled Caste;

(c) whether he knows that Provincial Governments do not seem to be inclined to reserve 8-1/3 per cent. of all the Provincial vacancies, and to increase the maximum age limit by three years in the case of Scheduled Castes, in spite of the representations made in this regard to the Provincial authorities by the leaders of the Scheduled Castes; and

(d) whether he proposes to urge upon the Provincial Governments and Provincial Public Service Commissions to fix a certain percentage in all the Provincial Services, and to increase the age limit by three years in the case of Scheduled Castes?

The Honourable Sir Reginald Maxwell: (a) Copies of the Resolution in question were sent for information to all Provincial Governments but not to Provincial Public Service Commissions.

(b) No.

(c) Enquiries made from the Provincial Governments in 1942 showed that several of them had made specific reservations for Scheduled Castes in certain Services under their administrative control. Many Provincial Governments also grant age concessions varying from one to five years to members of such castes. I have no information regarding any further action taken by Provincial Governments since copies of the Government of India's Resolution were furnished to them.

(d) This is a matter for the Provincial Governments and the Central Government have no power to interfere.

RESERVATION OF PROVINCIAL VACANCIES FOR SCHEDULED CASTES.

†668. *Mr. Piare Lal Kureel: Will the Honourable the Home Member be pleased to state whether the Home Department Resolution, No. 23/5/42-Est(s), dated the 11th August, 1943, applies to vacancies filled by promotions? If not, why not?

The Honourable Sir Reginald Maxwell: No. The orders of the Government of India regarding communal representation in the services apply to direct recruitment only.

ACTIVITIES OF NATIONAL WAR FRONT IN ASSAM.

†669. *Mr. Ananga Mohan Dam: (a) Will the Honourable Member for Information and Broadcasting please state the advance made by the National War Front Movement in Assam in one year?

(b) Is the Honourable Member ready to place on the table the report submitted by Rai Bahadur Dr. S. K. Bhuya, ex-Organiser of the National War Front in the Assam valley, and what suggestions did he make for the intensive organisation of the National War Front?

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

†Answer to this question laid on the table, the questioner having exhausted his quota.

The Honourable Sir Sultan Ahmed: (a) The National War Front movement in Assam has been gaining strength steadily and has made a considerable advance in its activities during the past year. Recently eleven National War Front Rallies were held all over Assam—five in Assam Valley and six in Jorima Valley—and the general public took a very keen interest in them. Each Rally was attended by not less than 40,000 people.

(b) Dr. S. K. Bhuyan was Provincial Organiser of National War Front for Assam Valley till 1st May 1943. In his capacity as Provincial Organiser he submitted a number of reports on the working of the National War Front together with his suggestions for the intensification of the movement. All these reports were written for departmental use only. A summary is contained in the comprehensive report placed before the Legislature on the 10th November 1943 and I do not think any useful purpose will be served by referring to the individual reports.

ORDERS RE FIVE-YEAR TERM FOR OFFICIALS IN AUDIT OFFICES.

1670. *Bhai Parma Nand: Will the Honourable the Finance Member please state if it is a fact that there are orders from the Auditor General in India that an official should not be allowed to continue on one seat for over five years in the Audit Offices?

The Honourable Sir Jeremy Raisman: These orders of the Auditor-General of India do not apply to all the officials in an audit office but only to those employed in the audit sections.

STENOGRAPHER FOR DEPUTY ACCOUNTANT GENERAL, POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS, DELHI.

1671. *Bhai Parma Nand: Will the Honourable the Finance Member please state if it is a fact that no post of a stenographer is sanctioned for the Deputy Accountant General, Posts and Telegraphs, Delhi, but an allowance is allowed for this work, if and when an official is required to perform part time duties?

The Honourable Sir Jeremy Raisman: The reply is in the affirmative.

UNSTARRED QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

POLICE GUARD AT SHRI GOPAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE, DELHI.

192. Mr. Muhammad Azhar Ali: (a) Will the Honourable the Home Member be pleased to state if it is a fact that Sardar Mehtab Singh, Superintendent of Industries, Delhi, put up Police Guards at the Office and the Godowns of the Shri Gopal Chamber of Commerce, Limited, on the 15th October, 1943?

(b) Will Government be pleased to state the law and the orders under which he took this action?

(c) Is it a fact that no order for this action was served on the Officers of the said Company nor was it shown to any one of them?

(d) Is it a fact that the Police Guard remained there for about four months and a constable is still posted there and was not removed even after the Judgment of the High Court and the Textile Commissioner's Chemical and Dyes Control Order?

(e) Will Government be pleased to state the amount spent on the maintenance of these Police Guards and the object of public utility served by this action of Sardar Mehtab Singh?

The Honourable Sir Reginald Maxwell: (a) and (b). The District Magistrate of Delhi made an order on the 9th October 1943, under Defence of India Rule 81(2) prohibiting the disposal without his prior permission of certain stocks of dyes held by the Shri Gopal Chamber of Commerce, Limited and the Delhi Colour Safe Deposit, Limited, which were being made the subject of highly speculative transactions prejudicial to the public interest: and on the 15th October he gave instructions for the posting of Police at the premises of the Shri Gopal Chamber of Commerce to ensure that the order was not evaded

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

(c) I understand that the District Magistrate's order of the 9th October was served on the parties in the regular way.

(d) Yes. It has not yet been considered advisable to relax the precautions against attempts to infringe the order.

(e) The expense cannot be readily estimated. The object of public utility served by the action of Government has been explained above in reply to parts (a) and (b) of the question.

PROSECUTION OF OFFICERS OF SHRI GOPAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE, DELHI.

193. Mr. Muhammad Azhar Ali: (a) Will the Honourable the Home Member be pleased to state whether Government are aware of the prosecution launched against the Officers of the Shri Gopal Chamber of Commerce, Limited, and other members of the public under the orders of the District Magistrate, Delhi, dated the 16 October, 1943?

(b) Has the attention of the Honourable Member been drawn to the judgment of the Honourable Mr. Justice Blacker of the Lahore High Court dated the 27th January, 1944, quashing the whole proceedings and declaring the action taken by the District Magistrate, Delhi, as misconceived and illegal?

(c) Is it a fact that in this action not only the officers but some members of the subordinate staff and outsiders sitting in the room also were arrested and challaned?

(d) Is it a fact that the investigation by the Police was carried on under the supervision and guidance of Sardar Mehtab Singh, Superintendent of Industries?

(e) Is it a fact that the accused made various representations explaining the whole situation to the Chief Commissioner and the Home Department, Government of India, pointing out the illegality of the action of the District Magistrate? If so, why no action was taken on these representations?

(f) Will Government be pleased to state whether the District Magistrate, Delhi, had taken legal opinion before issuing the above order for arrests?

(g) Will Government also be pleased to state how Rule 94(c) was taken to be applicable to transactions of Dyes and Colours by the District Magistrate, Delhi?

(h) Is it a fact that the District Magistrate and the Superintendent of Industries took a keen and personal interest in the case against the Chamber?

The Honourable Sir Reginald Maxwell: The information is being obtained and will be laid on the table of the house in due course.

STATEMENT LAID ON THE TABLE.

Information promised in reply to parts (a), (d) and (e) of starred question No. 232 asked by Mr. Ananga Mohan Dasi on the 25th February, 1944.

MALARIA EPIDEMIC IN BANIACHUNG IN SYLHET.

(a) and (d). According to the report received from the Government of Assam the number of deaths from malaria in Baniachung from April to October, 1943 was about 1,700. Later figures are not available but they are likely to be on a smaller scale as the epidemic has been brought under control.

(e) The report received from the Government of Assam confirms the Honourable Member's statement.

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 27th March, 1944, agreed without any amendment to the Bill to provide for the creation of a fund for the improvement and development of the cultivation, marketing and utilisation of coconuts in India, which was passed by the Legislative Assembly on the 3rd March, 1944."

THE INDIAN FINANCE BILL.

MESSAGE FROM HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL.

Mr. President, (The Honourable Sir Abdur Rahim): I have to read out a message to the Assembly from His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General:

"Whereas by its vote of the 27th March, 1944, the Legislative Assembly has refused to take into consideration a Bill entitled a Bill to give effect to the financial proposals of the Central Government for the year beginning on the 1st day of April, 1944;

NOW, THEREFORE, I, Archibald Percival, Viscount Wavell, in pursuance of the provisions of sub-section (1) of section 67B of the Government of India Act, as set out in the Ninth Schedule to the Government of India Act, 1935, do recommend to the Legislative Assembly that it do pass the Bill in the form hereto annexed.

(Sd.) WAVELL,

Viceroy and Governor General."

NEW DELHI;

The 28th March, 1944.

The Honourable Sir Jeremy Raisman (Finance Member): Sir, I move for leave to introduce a Bill to give effect to the financial proposals of the Central Government for the year beginning on the 1st day of April, 1944, in the form recommended by the Governor General.

The only thing I would say is that this Bill is the Bill as it was before the House with the incorporation of four amendments. One is merely a formal amendment to correct a misprint which is No. 38 in the printed list of amendments; and the other three consist of amendments Nos. 2, 3 and 4 in Supplementary list No. 1 to the Final List, that is to say, the amendments standing in the name of Sir John Sheehy.

Sir, I move.

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

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to give effect to the financial proposals of the Central Government for the year beginning on the 1st day of April, 1944, in the form recommended by the Governor General."

Mr. Bhulabhai J. Desai (Bombay Northern Divisions: Non-Muhammadan Rural): Sir, this occasion which has brought back the Bill recommended by His Excellency is not without precedent. This Assembly has had many occasions of a similar character; and but for the provision in the Government of India Act, one should have thought that Government would exercise their powers without asking a body, that cast a deliberate vote yesterday, to reconsider it this morning. It is somewhat amazing that though formally a provision of this kind may be necessary it should be used in the manner in which it is being used. The position today is this. Yesterday this House voted on this question, and though as a matter of form it was by a majority of one that the Bill was rejected by the House, in truth and in fact in so far as the elected Members of this House are concerned, it was a vote of 56 against 18. And even out of this 18, if I have some consideration which the Members of the European Group have always extended to Government, you really come back to this that in so far as the real voice of the country is concerned, it was a matter of 56 against 8. Therefore, as I submitted yesterday to the House, there is such an amount of unreality about the vote that is asked for that one might have wished that the constitution itself had a provision by which once the House, at all events, votes in the manner in which it has done, there should be no further ceremony gone through for the purpose of bringing in the Bill, for I think it is an imputation of a lack of common sense to ask people to reconsider what they have been considering for quite a long time. When this Bill was at the consideration stage, a period during which about seven days elapsed, when every Party and such Members as wanted to take any part in it expressed their opinion, they made it quite plain in so far as the representatives of people—the elected Members—are concerned that it was not possible on ground of principle as well as on the deteriorated condition of the country

THE INDIAN FINANCE BILL

1629

during the year in question, that this Bill for supplies would ever be voted for. This is not a matter of mere grievance, but it has now taken the form of principle for a very good reason. We have been demanding ever since the war was declared and ever since India was declared a partner in this war that the affairs of this country, at least during that emergency, should be managed on a very different principle to this under which the matter was being handled and passed. It then became quite clear for the first time at all events that in so far as the representatives of the Indian people are concerned, their association would solve both the questions which I ventured to raise yesterday. It will solve the question that those who have the responsibility of finding money and resources would also have the privilege of carrying out and dictating the policies for the purpose of their disbursement. It will also solve the question which has now become almost a common sense question for the observance of the war that when the confidence of the people in the Government is lacking, the war on the military side cannot be waged with the same efficiency, with the same vigour and with the same relentlessness which are the necessary concomitants to the successful prosecution of the war. And those two matters can only be solved if the Government—meaning His Majesty's Government in this particular case—began to realize that however eminent or able individual personnel of the Government may be it is the confidence of the people which is the bed-rock and foundation of any useful Government during a period of war in any case. If, therefore, this emergency has got to be met, we have pleaded times without number here that it ought to have been met in the manner in which an offer was made—the House may remember the offer which I read in the year 1940—when the first, what was known as supplementary token budget, was granted. It was a budget which was intended merely to have, as I then ventured to say and I venture again, a mere propaganda value, for, the additional amount asked for was only two crores of rupees and, as I then pointed out, if Great Britain was spending something like fourteen crores of rupees every day there was not much purpose in the Government of India coming before this House and saying 'Oh! give us two crores of rupees for the purpose of the prosecution of the war'. It is true at that time the situation, the parties ranged, and the extent to which it had then progressed was such that it was still far away from either the Eastern or the Western shores of this country. Today we are in a different situation and, as I ventured to submit to the House yesterday, while we are confident of what happens in the future you cannot be too complacent, and it is necessary that for the purpose of the further prosecution of the war, if for no other better object, the affairs of the country should be conducted by a National Government.

And the better object in my judgment is that after all it is not the mere military success of the war that is going to solve the problems of the world and indeed those who have studied the situation and the statesmen of different countries have agreed that it is more the problem of the peace to follow, namely, as to how long, of what duration and of what quality that peace is going to be, that is going to determine the future of the world; for, indeed, every time you may fight for righteousness, but so long as that method continues there can be no question that it is only ultimately by means of superiority of arms that even righteousness can be vindicated. It appears a paradox but that is how the world is being governed and the time must come when the world must be governed under better circumstances leaving more secure peace and leaving better times. For these reasons, Sir, I oppose the motion.

Sir Cowasjee Jehangir (Bombay City: Non-Muhammadan Urban): Mr. President, may I speak

Mr. President (The Honourable Sir Abdur Rahim): Only two speeches are allowed at this stage. The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to give effect to the financial proposals of the Central Government for the year beginning on the 1st day of April, 1944, in the form recommended by the Governor General."

The Assembly divided:

AYES—45.

Ahmad Nawaz Khan, Major Nawab Sir.
Ambedkar, The Honourable Dr. B. R.
Anthony, Mr. Frank R.
Azizul Huque, The Honourable Sir M.
Bentham, The Honourable Sir Edward.
Bewoor, Sir Gurunath.
Caroe, Sir Olaf.
Chandavarkar, Sir Vithal N.
Chapman-Mortimer, Mr. T.
Chatterji, Mr. S. C.
Daga, Seth Sunder Lal.
Dalal, Dr. Sir Ratanji Dinshaw.
Dalpat Singh, Sardar Bahadur Captain.
Ghuznavi, Sir Abdul Halim.
Greenfield, Mr. H.
Gwilt, Mr. E. L. C.
Haider, Khan Bahadur Shamsuddin.
Imam, Mr. Saiyid Haidar.
Ismail Alikhan, Kunwer Hajee.
James, Sir F. E.
Jawahar Singh, Sardar Bahadur Sardar Sir.
Jehangir, Sir Cowasjee.
Kumaluddin Ahmad, Shams-ul-Ulema.
Khare, The Honourable Dr. N. B.

Krishnamoorthy, Mr. E. S. A.
Lawson, Mr. C. P.
Maxwell, The Honourable Sir Reginald.
Miller, Mr. C. C.
Muazzam Sahib Bahadur, Mr. Muhammad.
Mudaliar, The Honourable Dewan Bahadur
Sir A. Ramaswami.
Piare Lal Kureel, Mr.
Raisman, The Honourable Sir Jeremy.
Richardson, Sir Henry.
Roy, The Honourable Sir Asoka.
Shahban, Khan Bahadur Mian Ghulam Kadir
Muhammad.
Sheehy, Sir John.
Siva Raj, Rao Bahadur N.
Spence, Sir George.
Srivastava, The Honourable Sir Jwala Prasad.
Stokes, Mr. H. G.
Sultan Ahmed, The Honourable Sir.
Sundaresan, Mr. N.
Thakur Singh, Capt.
Trivedi, Mr. C. M.
Tyson, Mr. J. D.

NOES—56.

Abdul Ghani, Maulvi Muhammad.
Abdul Qaiyum, Mr.
Abdullah, Mr. H. M.
Azhar Ali, Mr. Muhammad.
Banerjee, Dr. P. N.
Chattopadhyaya, Mr. Amarendra Nath.
Chettiar, Mr. T. S. Avinashilingam.
Chetty, Mr. Sami Vencatachalam.
Choudhury, Mr. Abdur Rasheed.
Choudhury, Mr. Muhammad Hussain.
Das, Mr. B.
Datta, Mr. Akhil Chandra.
Desai, Mr. Bhulabhai J.
Deshmukh, Dr. G. V.
Deshmukh, Mr. Govind V.
Essak Sait, Mr. H. A. Sathar H.
Fazli-Haq Piracha, Khan Bahadur Shaikh.
Gupta, Mr. K. S.
Gupta, Mr. R. R.
Habibur Rahman, Dr.
Hans Raj, Raizada.
Hegde, Sri K. B. Jinaraja.
Hosmani, Mr. S. K.
Ismail Khan, Hajee Chowdhury Muhammad.
Kazmi, Qazi Muhammad Ahmad.
Krishnamachari, Mr. T. T.
Lahiri Chaudhury, Mr. D. K.
Lakhichand, Mr. Rajmal.

Lalchand Navalrai, Mr.
Lalljee, Mr. Hoesainbhoy A.
Liaquat Ali Khan, Nawabzada Muhammad.
Maitra, Pandit Lakshmi Kanta.
Mangal Singh, Sadar.
Manu Subedar, Mr.
Misra, Pandit Shambhudayal.
Murtuza Sahib Bahadur, Maulvi Syed
Naidu, Mr. G. Rangiah.
Nairang, Syed Ghulam Bhik.
Nauman, Mr. Muhammad.
Neogy, Mr. K. C.
Pande, Mr. Badri Dutt.
Raghubir Narain Singh, Choudhri.
Ramayan Prasad, Mr.
Raza Ali, Sir Syed.
Reddiar, Mr. K. Sitarama.
Sant Singh, Sardar.
Satyanarayana Moorty, Mr. A.
Sham Lal, Lala.
Siddique Ali Khan, Nawab.
Siddiquee, Shaikh Rafiuddin Ahmad.
Sri Prakasa, Mr.
Subbarayan, Shrimati K. Radha Bai.
Yamin Khan, Sir Muhammad.
Yusuf Abdoola-Haroon, Seth.
Zafar Ali Khan, Maulana.
Zia Uddin Ahmad, Dr. Sir.

The motion was negatived.

Mr. K. S. Gupta (Ganjam cum Vizagapatam: Non-Muhammadan Rural):
Get out! Get out even now!

Mr. President (The Honourable Sir Abdur Rahim): Order, order.

DEMANDS FOR SUPPLEMENTARY GRANTS FOR 1943-44.

Mr. President (The Honourable Sir Abdur Rahim): The House will now proceed to deal with the supplementary grants for 1943-44. Sir Jeremy

DEMAND NO. 2—CENTRAL EXCISE DUTIES.

The Honourable Sir Jeremy Raisman (Finance Member): Sir I move:

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 31,48,000 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, 1944, in respect of 'Central Excise Duties'."

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

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 31,48,000 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, 1944, in respect of 'Central Excise Duties'."

Sir Muhammad Yamin Khan (Agra Division: Muhammadan Rural): I want that the Honourable Member

Mr. President (The Honourable Sir Abdur Rahim): Order, order. There is too much noise. Will Honourable Members go back to their places?

Sir Muhammad Yamin Khan: When the Honourable the Finance Member moves for a supplementary grant, he should not merely do it just because it is on the agenda. He should explain why this sum was not thought of at the time when he introduced last year's budget and why it is required now. The explanation may be very brief but it is necessary for each item. He may however say that the explanation was given in the Standing Finance Committee's Report. But that is not enough. He must explain to the House why it was not foreseen at the time of last year's Budget.

The Honourable Sir Jeremy Raisman: Practically the whole of this supplementary demand is due to the fact that the entertainment of additional temporary staff in connection with the administration of the Tobacco Excise Duty Act, 1943, and the Vegetable Products Excise Duty Act, 1943, took effect from the 1st March, 1943. We could not make provision in the budget estimates for the obvious reason that we had not yet got those taxes voted by this House, and to make provision in advance would have revealed the proposals of the budget prematurely. That item accounts for over Rs. 29 lakhs of the amount which is here mentioned, namely, Rs. 31,48,000. Another element is that a large number of match excise banderols were manufactured, and that comes to Rs. 58,000. Another element, Rs. 1,61,000 consists of compensations payable to certain Provincial Governments for suspension of provincial measures of taxation on wholesale trade in tobacco. That practically makes up the total amount.

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

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 31,48,000 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, 1944, in respect of 'Central Excise Duties'."

The motion was adopted.

DEMAND NO. 3—TAXES ON INCOME INCLUDING CORPORATION TAX.

The Honourable Sir Jeremy Raisman: I move:

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 5,52,000 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, 1944, in respect of 'Taxes on Income including Corporation Tax'."

I may say that the main causes of the excess here are, first, the entertainment of additional temporary staff for the clearance of arrears, and for the reconstruction of the records of the Delhi Income-tax office which were destroyed by the mob during the August 1942 disturbances. Another element is due to larger payments in respect of dearness allowance and other allowances. Finally, there is an element due to greater expenditure on such matters as postage stamps, law charges and other contingent expenditure.

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

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 5,52,000 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, 1944, in respect of 'Taxes on Income including Corporation Tax'."

Dr. Sir Zia Uddin Ahmad (United Provinces Southern Divisions: Muhammadan Rural): The staff in the income-tax department is very much overworked and I believe is insufficient, and any investment in the direction of improvement

[Dr. Sir Zia Uddin Ahmad.]

of the staff will mean additional income. I know the difficulties. No ordinary person can be employed in the Income-tax Department as it is a highly specialised work. In spite of the fact that I was a party to the passing of the Income-tax Act, I cannot fill in the income-tax form without the aid of an expert. Therefore, I should like to ask whether you are taking any steps to train persons who may help you in this work, as income-tax inspectors or subordinates, so that they may ultimately become income-tax officers later on.

Maulvi Muhammad Abdul Ghani (Tirhut Division: Muhammadan): I find from the schedule of supplementary demands that additional temporary appointments have been made during the year under report. I have come to know that the claims of Mussalmans in matters of service in temporary appointments have been ignored. I hope the department will take into consideration the just claims of the Mussalmans.

The Honourable Sir Jeremy Raisman: In regard to the observations of my Honourable friend, Dr. Sir Zia Uddin Ahmad, I would say that we are fully conscious of the desirability of increasing the staff. We are continually taking measures, and we are also taking steps to train staff so as to supplement the ranks of Income-tax Officers. In regard to the remarks made by Mr. Abdul Ghani, I would only say that such rules as are applicable to recruitment of staff of this kind are, I have no doubt, applied in making these appointments.

Mr. President (The Honourable Sir Abdur Rahim): The question is: "That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 5,52,000 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, 1944, in respect of 'Taxes on Income including Corporation Tax'."

The motion was adopted.

DEMAND NO. 4—SALT.

The Honourable Sir Jeremy Raisman: I move:

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 14,93,000 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, 1944, in respect of 'Salt'."

Mr. President (The Honourable Sir Abdur Rahim): Motion moved: "That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 14,93,000 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, 1944, in respect of 'Salt'."

Maulvi Muhammad Abdul Ghani: Sir, I have given notice of a cut motion. I beg to move: "That the demand for a supplementary grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 14,93,000 in respect of 'Salt' be reduced by Rs. 100."

I find from the schedule that additional appointments have been made or are proposed to be made in the year under report. The number of Muslims are very few in the department and their claims require to be adjusted here. The difficulty of Mussalmans is that there are two circles, one is at Calcutta and the other is here, and persons coming from Bihar, C. P. and other provinces got very little opportunity of presenting their case or filing their applications by going over to Calcutta or by coming over here. So . . .

The Honourable Sir Jeremy Raisman: With your permission, I would like to point out that the excess in this case is not due to entertainment of additional staff, and therefore I submit that the question of communal representation is not relevant to this particular supplementary demand.

Mr. K. C. Neogy (Dacca Division: Non-Muhammadan Rural): I have a few general observations to make on this particular grant. The House has not the advantage of a recommendation from the Standing Finance Committee in regard to this grant, but the short note that is appended to this demand is sufficient to cause serious anxiety in the eastern provinces. The House is well aware that the eastern provinces are dependent almost solely on sea-borne salt, and we find in the note that the Government had to increase the output of the salt sources of northern India for the purpose of meeting the higher

demand consequent on the stoppage of imports of foreign salt. I should like to know the position from the Honourable Member as regards the supply of salt in the eastern provinces at the present moment. We have been receiving reports of an alarming character from the eastern provinces regarding the acute shortage of salt that prevails there at the present moment. In very many places salt cannot be had for less than one rupee a seer. In one instance which has been reported in the Press, a prosecution was pending a few days ago against a shop-keeper in a district town in Northern Bengal for having sold salt at the rate of Rs. 2 per 7 *chattaks*, which works out at more than Rs. 4/8 per seer. I should like to know, therefore, from the Honourable Member in charge as regards the present stocks that may be held in Calcutta, and secondly, as regards the supplies in the interior. I am aware that it is not so much perhaps a question of the supplies in Calcutta as a question of transport and distribution of the available salt. I dare say my Honourable friend, the Railway Member, will be in a position to give us an assurance that salt is being transported into the interior of the eastern provinces by the Railways under a high priority, and further that the inland steamer services are also doing their best to help in a proper distribution of salt in the interior. I have no desire to further occupy the attention of this House in regard to this matter, but I feel that the situation has assumed such serious proportions in the eastern provinces, particularly in some of the districts of Bengal, that I trust that Government will give it their immediate and earnest attention for the purpose of finding out a solution of the difficulty that has arisen.

The Honourable Sir Jwala Prasad Srivastava (Food Member): The position in regard to the availability of salt in the Eastern Region . . .

Mr. K. C. Neogy: Calcutta also.

The Honourable Sir Jwala Prasad Srivastava: Possibly Calcutta but more so, Assam. The position there has been causing us a little anxiety for some time but I am glad to say that the position has now greatly improved. Supplies of salt have arrived, I think, everywhere. I have not got the entire data here with me. I had them yesterday to answer questions which were tabled on the subject but I am, generally, satisfied that the situation has improved and we are doing everything in our power to bring about further improvement.

Dr. Sir Zia Uddin Ahmad: The Honourable Member has assured us that he has got sufficient salt in Calcutta. I would like to know what facilities have been provided for the distribution of salt in the mofussil because Bengal is very differently situated from the other provinces. There are small streams there which are not approachable except by boat. Has he made satisfactory arrangements—to the satisfaction of the Government of India and the Provincial Governments—that the salt that is now accumulated in Calcutta will be distributed in the mofussil towns and may I know whether means of transport are placed at the disposal of Government to carry this out.

Dr. P. N. Banerjee (Calcutta Suburbs: Non-Muhammadan Urban): The Honourable the Food Member has given us information to the effect that there is sufficient supply of salt but that is a vague assertion.

The Honourable Sir Jwala Prasad Srivastava: I did not say 'sufficient'. I said that the situation has improved.

Dr. P. N. Banerjee: That is also a vague assertion. I want to know definitely what is the amount of stock in Calcutta and what is the amount in the countryside and what definite arrangements are being made with regard to the supply of salt in all the districts.

The Honourable Sir Jwala Prasad Srivastava: As I have already said, I am not in a position to supply all the details today. I had the details yesterday to answer questions on the subject.

Dr. P. N. Banerjee: Later on.

The Honourable Sir Jwala Prasad Srivastava: I shall be very glad to give the information to my friend any time he wants it. I can answer a short notice question about it.

Dr. P. N. Banerjee: Good.

The Honourable Sir Jwala Prasad Srivastava: With regard to the inquiry made by my friend Dr. Zia Uddin I would like to assure him that the necessary transport has been provided to carry the salt to the mofussil.

Mr. Akhil Chandra Datta (Chittagong and Rajshahi Divisions: Non-Muhammadan Rural): When?

The Honourable Sir Jwala Prasad Srivastava: I am unable to give the dates but the latest assurance from the Director of Civil Supplies, Bengal, is that he is getting the transport that he wants.

Mr. T. T. Krishnamachari (Tanjore *cum* Trichnopoly: Non-Muhammadan Rural): I should like to raise an important question on this supplementary demand: . . .

Mr. President (The Honourable Sir Abdur Rahim): I cannot allow any further discussion on this subject. The question is:

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 14,93,000 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, 1944, in respect of 'Salt'."

The motion was adopted.

DEMAND NO. 7.—STAMPS.

The Honourable Sir Jeremy Raisman: I move:

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 22,00,000 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, 1944, in respect of 'Stamps'."

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

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 22,00,000 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, 1944, in respect of 'Stamps'."

The motion was adopted.

DEMAND NO. 9.—IRRIGATION NAVIGATION, EMBANKMENT AND DRAINAGE WORKS.

The Honourable Sir Jeremy Raisman: I move:

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 1,42,000 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, 1944, in respect of 'Irrigation, Navigation, Embankment and Drainage Works'."

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

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 1,42,000 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, 1944, in respect of 'Irrigation, Navigation, Embankment and Drainage Works'."

The motion was adopted.

DEMAND NO. 10.—INDIAN POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS DEPARTMENT.

The Honourable Sir Jeremy Raisman: I move:

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 2,28,03,000 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, 1944, in respect of 'Indian Posts and Telegraphs Department'."

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

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 2,28,03,000 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, 1944, in respect of 'Indian Posts and Telegraphs Department'."

Mr. Lalchand Navalrai (Sind: Non-Muhammadan Rural): Sir, I wish to draw the attention of the House as well as of the Finance Member and of the 12 Noon. Posts and Air Department to a few points. I find that the supplementary grant is required for telegraph and telephone lines and for radio communications. Now, I must say that both the telephone lines and the radio communications are very much wanting in Sind. We have got no trunk call on the right side of the river Indus, and many a time it has hampered even the administration. We have no telephone communication from that part of the province to Karachi itself. I know of instances where the Collectors have themselves felt the necessity of it especially when there have been breaches in the canals or there has been some other difficulty. I know that a

demand has been made for this for a very long time, even when my Honourable friend Sir Gurunath Bewoor was the Director General of Posts and Telegraphs. But he has taken into his head one thing and that is always worrying him and he has made no attempt to solve the difficulty. On that side there is a great need for this telephone line. It only needs to connect the Ruk junction to Kotri. . .

Mr. President (The Honourable Sir Abdur Rahim): What is the Demand that the Honourable Member is referring to?

Mr. Lalchand Navalrai: I am talking about Demand No. 10, last but one item in respect of telegraph and telephone lines and radio communications.

Mr. President (The Honourable Sir Abdur Rahim): I know that. But is the grievance which the Honourable Member is now putting forward covered by any item of this demand?

Mr. Lalchand Navalrai: This money is wanted for that purpose.

Mr. President (The Honourable Sir Abdur Rahim): That point cannot be raised now.

Mr. Lalchand Navalrai: But I can refer to radio communications because we want a station at Karachi.

Mr. President (The Honourable Sir Abdur Rahim): That, too, cannot be discussed. You cannot ventilate any general grievance on a supplementary grant. The Honourable Member can only say whether this demand is necessary or not.

Mr. Lalchand Navalrai: Then, Sir, I oppose it.

Mr. T. S. Avinashilingam Chettiar (Salem and Coimbatore *cum* North Arcot: Non-Muhammadan Rural): Sir, in the Explanatory Memorandum, while giving the reasons for asking this supplementary grant, they have said "increased activities of the Department, the necessity for maintaining assets at a high standard of efficiency" are responsible for it. Am I to understand that till this demand was asked for, things were not maintained at a high point of efficiency? Then, later on, we are told that the militarization of staff in Bengal and Assam Circle is responsible for an increase of 27 lakhs. May I know how it increases the expenses of the Department? At what rate have you given the increase to those who have joined the military personnel? Then, about the arrears of contribution under Empire Air Mail Scheme, we would like to know, if it is not too much for the Finance Member to explain here, on what grounds is this contribution fixed? And, lastly, about the taking up of the Telephone Company at Bombay, may we know the profits that they expect to get by taking over this company?

Sir Gurunath Bewoor (Secretary, Posts and Air Department): Sir, as regards my Honourable friend, Mr. Lalchand Navalrai, what I gather is that he is not objecting to the amount which we have spent, but he wants us to spend more than what we have done. I do not know whether that will be quite relevant.

Mr. Lalchand Navalrai: You can have reduction elsewhere.

Sir Gurunath Bewoor: I would now like to explain to my Honourable friend, Mr. Chettiar, the points which he has raised. When we mention here 'the necessity for maintaining assets at a high standard of efficiency', the point that was intended to be made was that owing to the greater use of certain services which is now being made of the telegraphs and telephones particularly, greater amount has to be spent on the maintenance of those assets. Formerly, interruptions and various other little damages to lines could be repaired in a leisurely manner, but in war time it is most essential that interruptions should be put right very quickly. Therefore, it is necessary to employ a much larger number of staff and also a much larger quantity of stores than was the case in peace time. The question of militarization that is raised is this. In the Bengal and Assam Circle, the staff of the Posts and Telegraphs Department, like the railway staff, has been enrolled in the military service, but they continue to perform the same duty as they were performing before. This was considered necessary in the interests of ensuring the maintenance of these

[Sir Gurnath Bewoor.]

essential services in case the position in the province became worse. It has been agreed with the Defence Department that half of the extra cost involved will be met by the Defence budget and half by the Posts and Telegraphs budget.

Mr. T. S. Avinashilingam Chettiar: How has this extra cost come about?

Sir Gurnath Bewoor: The extra cost has come about because those who are enrolled in military service are given in addition to their pay an allowance of 25 per cent. of their pay. They are given ration allowance or they are given rations in kind and they are provided with uniform. This is the extra cost that is involved and it is met partly by the Posts and Telegraphs budget and partly by the Defence budget. This has been done, as I said in order to ensure the maintenance of these essential services even if conditions in the provinces became far worse than they are at present.

As regards the payment for the Empire Air Mail Service, the position is that when the war broke out, the whole system of the all-up Empire Air Mail had to be stopped. The service could not operate as it used to operate before and, therefore, we agreed that the question of what should be paid for the service should be re-examined. While the re-examination was going on, no payment was made. We have now thoroughly examined the question and found that the services which we are now getting are costing the operator very much more than they cost in peace time and that we would be fully justified—in fact, it would be profitable to us—to pay according to the agreed old scheme. Accordingly, it has been decided to pay the amount and, therefore, the amounts that were not paid in the past are now being paid.

Mr. T. S. Avinashilingam Chettiar: On what basis they are paid?

Sir Gurnath Bewoor: The basis is the old contract. Under the Empire Air Mail Scheme a contract was entered into according to which payments were made by India and other Empire countries on a basis of 15 years. 7.23 lakhs in the first year, 7.69 lakhs in the second year, 8.61 lakhs in the third year, and so on. It was an agreement which was explained in this House before. It was an agreement made between His Majesty's Government and the Indian Government with regard to the Empire Air Mail Scheme under which all first class mail was carried free without any extra charge and India received so many services per week. When the war broke out, that service broke down. We are now sending out mails on a surcharge system and the operators, namely, the B.O.A.C., are providing the service. We are now paying them under the old system for the new services, because we are satisfied that this is profitable to this country and that we are receiving services which are much more valuable than the amount we are paying.

The last point is about the Bombay Telephone Company. This again is a matter which has been explained in this House before. The Government of India purchased all the shares of the Bombay Telephone Company and thus became the proprietor of that company, but from 1st April, 1943, the company ceased to exist and the Government of India is now operating the service as a departmental service. As regards the question whether it has been profitable or not, there is absolutely no doubt about it. Taking the income and expenditure side of the three companies which we have taken over now, we stand to gain about a crore of rupees per annum in revenue.

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

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 2,23,03,000 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, 1944, in respect of 'Indian Posts and Telegraphs Department'."

The motion was adopted.

DEMAND NO. 11.—INTEREST ON DEBT AND OTHER OBLIGATIONS AND REDUCTION OR AVOIDANCE OF DEBT.

The Honourable Sir Jeremy Raisman: Sir, I move:

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 20,00,000 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, 1944, in respect of 'Interest on Debt and other Obligations and Reduction or Avoidance of Debt'."

DEMANDS FOR SUPPLEMENTARY GRANTS FOR 1943-44

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

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 20,00,000 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, 1944, in respect of 'Interest on Debt and other Obligations and Reduction or Avoidance of Debt'."

The motion was adopted.

DEMAND NO. 13.—COUNCIL OF STATE.

The Honourable Sir Jeremy Raisman: Sir, I move:

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 43,000 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, 1944, in respect of the 'Council of State'."

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

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 43,000 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, 1944, in respect of the 'Council of State'."

Dr. P. N. Banerjee: What is this amount for?

The Honourable Sir Jeremy Raisman: This was for the extra Session of the Council of State. It is explained in the Memorandum.

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

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 43,000 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, 1944, in respect of the 'Council of State'."

The motion was adopted.

DEMAND NO. 14.—LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY AND LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

DEPARTMENT.

The Honourable Sir Jeremy Raisman: Sir, I move:

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 1,65,000 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, 1944, in respect of the 'Legislative Assembly and Legislative Assembly Department'."

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

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 1,65,000 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, 1944, in respect of the 'Legislative Assembly and Legislative Assembly Department'."

The motion was adopted.

DEMAND NO. 15.—HOME DEPARTMENT.

The Honourable Sir Jeremy Raisman: Sir, I move:

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 35,000 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, 1944, in respect of the 'Home Department'."

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

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 35,000 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, 1944, in respect of the 'Home Department'."

Mr. T. S. Avinashilingam Chettiar: Sir, with respect to the war, various new Departments have been created for which funds have been provided. As far as we can see the only work of the Home Department seems to be to issue Ordinances, order detention of persons without trial. Beyond these, there is no other work for the Home Department. I do not, therefore, see any necessity for any new appointment in the Home Department for any new work. No justification is shown for this expenditure except that an extra person is necessary and, therefore, a new appointment is created. I submit some more detailed explanation is necessary.

The Honourable Sir Reginald Maxwell (Home Member): This refers to a specific appointment of an officer on special duty for seven months. He was appointed in connection with the administration of the Essential Supplies Scheme for Central Government servants in Delhi.

Mr. T. S. Avinashilingam Chettiar: In the Explanatory Memorandum under (a) the explanation is given: "creation of some additional temporary posts to cope with the increased work on account of war".

The Honourable Sir Reginald Maxwell: There was a Supervisor, essential Supplies Scheme, and a Superintendent for the same purpose.

Mr. T. S. Avinashilingam Chettiar: For the sake of?

The Honourable Sir Reginald Maxwell: I said that a Supervisor for the Essential Supplies Scheme was also appointed.

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

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 35,000 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, 1944, in respect of the 'Home Department'."

The motion was adopted.

DEMAND NO. 17.—DEPARTMENT OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING.

The Honourable Sir Jeremy Raisman: Sir, I move:

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 1,85,000 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, 1944, in respect of the Department of Information and Broadcasting."

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

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 1,85,000 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, 1944, in respect of the Department of Information and Broadcasting."

Dr. Sir Zia Uddin Ahmad: Sir, I oppose this demand. Sir, I gave notice in the Standing Finance Committee that I will oppose this particular demand for the reasons which I gave to the representative of the Department and I repeat here. In this particular Department, we have got a small clique which first chooses persons for whom posts should be provided, or in other words favourites are first selected, then they create posts for them and afterwards they advertise in the Press inviting applications. They give a lot of trouble to candidates. They apply on prescribed forms and pay Rs. 8 for it. The candidates are put to the inconvenience in running about and gather informations, secure recommendations, and incur a lot of expenses in coming for the bogus interview and in fact there is no end to all these troubles. Lastly, this clique thinks out the reasons by which they bluff the Finance Department and justify this particular expenditure. I said that the process ought to have been reversed. The last course should be taken first and the selection should be the last. I spoke to the Deputy Secretary of the Department when he came before the Standing Finance Committee that we did not approve of this method which is now followed because we happen to be the sufferers. In the first place not a single student of the Aligarh University is selected for appointment, and this for the simple reason that not a single Aligarh University man is in the ring. According to the terms of advertisement, an Aligarh student is not inferior to any other student. Unfortunately, we are not in that ring. We do not fulfil the qualifications which are necessary to get into this ring, and I am glad that we are not in that ring. These are our genuine grievances, and I submit there ought to be fair play for everybody.

Mr. President (The Honourable Sir Abdur Rahim): The Honourable Member cannot discuss these grievances on a supplementary demand.

Dr. Sir Zia Uddin Ahmad: I am opposing the whole demand and I am giving my reasons for doing so.

Mr. President (The Honourable Sir Abdur Rahim): The Honourable Member cannot ventilate grievances of that character on this supplementary demand.

Dr. Sir Zia Uddin Ahmad: I oppose the whole demand for this reason that the Department does not show fair play to every body. They are only cheating the public by inviting applications when they have already made up their minds about the candidates for whom offered posts are created.

Mr. President (The Honourable Sir Abdur Rahim): These are matters for the Standing Finance Committee.

Dr. Sir Zia Uddin Ahmad: I opposed it in that Committee and recorded my dissent. I said I would oppose it in the House.

Mr. President (The Honourable Sir Abdur Rahim): The Honourable Member cannot discuss a general grievance in regard to the appointment of these men.

Dr. Sir Zia Uddin Ahmad: My grievance is that they first select the men and then create posts and then advertise in order to cheat the people. They afterwards give reasons for creating the posts. The method is wrong and I oppose it.

Mr. President (The Honourable Sir Abdur Rahim): The Honourable Member can oppose it for any reason relevant to the Demand but with regard to the appointments no questions of that general character can be discussed.

Dr. Sir Zia Uddin Ahmad: I oppose it because money is not wanted for posts which are required but for certain individuals whom they wanted to provide. Therefore, I say that a case should first be made out in the Standing Finance Committee for incurring this expenditure and they should justify the creation of the posts. Then, if the posts are sanctioned, they should be filled with the help of some impartial body and not in the fashion they have adopted. It may be the Public Service Commission. The Honourable Member has now changed the method and has invited the Public Service Commission to help in filling certain posts. I hope this method will be still further widened and there will be fair play for every province and every community without a monopoly being created for a few individuals. Sir, I oppose the motion.

Mr. T. T. Krishnamachari: Sir, I rise to oppose this motion for the reason that I am unable to synchronise the observations of the Standing Finance Committee and the demand now put forward. It may be that the demand is less in amount than what was visualised by Government at the time they approached the Standing Finance Committee. Anyway, it has been definitely said that a sum of 2 lakhs and 16 thousand has already been spent whereas I see that the demand here is for 1 lakh and 85 thousand.

Another point on which I should like to have some information is in regard to the subscription paid. I presume, to the United Nations Information Committee through the Secretary of State for India. I do not find an analogous item, similar to what was submitted to the Standing Finance Committee, in this demand before us. Anyway the House would like to have some information as to what this United Nations Information Committee is, what its functions are, why any amount should be paid to it by the Indian Government and what benefit this country is getting by the payment of this subscription.

Sir Muhammad Yamin Khan: Sir, I expected some more information from the Honourable Member and I requested him that when he moves a demand of this kind.

Mr. President (The Honourable Sir Abdur Rahim): But surely every demand does not require a detailed explanation?

Sir Muhammad Yamin Khan: But this particular demand the House cannot easily understand and some more explanation is necessary. Specially here we do not know whether it includes anything for the expenses of the delegation that was sent from here to England. If it is not included here, I should like to know where it is charged. I tried to find that out in the explanatory memorandum but did not find anything. Under what head is that given and where does it come from? The House should not be taken by surprise in this manner.

Then, I will bring it to the notice of the Honourable Member that many people apply for posts in reply to advertisements which are issued and they have first to pay a fee of 3 or 5 rupees although the Department knows fully well that their applications will not at all be considered. That is how this Department is making an income in this objectionable manner and a great injustice is done to the people who send their applications. It is certainly objectionable for any Government Department to collect subscriptions like this when it is never their intention to treat these applications seriously. I agree with my Honourable friend, Sir Zia Uddin, that this is pure cheating and comes under section 420 of the Indian Penal Code.

Then, another thing is openly talked about that when a debate takes place in this House and that news is given out on the radio, the speeches of those who speak on behalf of Government are given for about ten minutes whereas . . .

Mr. President (The Honourable Sir Abdur Rahim): The Honourable Member cannot go into all that and should not mention them.

Sir Muhammad Yamin Khan: Very well, Sir. These are our grievances and unless we are given more information as to the necessity for this expenditure, we are not willing to grant this demand.

Mr. Lalchand Navarai: Sir, with regard to this United Nations Information Committee, I find on page 7 of the report of the Standing Finance Committee that it was decided to subscribe to it in the year 1943-44. On page 8, I find that Rs. 4,709 was paid towards this to the Secretary of State for India. In the Report of the Standing Finance Committee I do not find that any witnesses were examined or questions asked or answers given to questions if they were asked. Therefore, I want to know what this Committee is, what its functions are, and what work it has hitherto done, so that we may know whether this payment is necessary or not.

My Honourable friends have their grievances against this department. I have also got my grievances, namely, with regard to a radio station at Karachi and with regard to trunk telephone, etc., but I shall not deal with them here. I will only say that there are several grievances and, therefore, we oppose this demand.

Mr. Muhammad Azhar Ali (Lucknow and Fyzabad Divisions: Muhammadan Rural): Sir, the object of this Information and Broadcasting Department is to enlighten the public, especially in religious matters. In a very recent case in Lucknow...

The Honourable Sir Sultan Ahmed (Member for Information and Broadcasting): I cannot hear the Honourable Member.

Mr. President (The Honourable Sir Abdur Rahim): The Honourable Member had better speak up.

Mr. Muhammad Azhar Ali: In a very recent case in Lucknow, it so happened that one of the greatest *mauleis* of Lucknow was invited by the Broadcasting Department.

Mr. President (The Honourable Sir Abdur Rahim): The Honourable Member cannot go into all those individual cases. He must confine his observations to the supplementary demand under discussion.

Mr. Muhammad Azhar Ali: Sir, I oppose this on this ground....

Mr. President (The Honourable Sir Abdur Rahim): You cannot oppose on all sorts of grounds; you can oppose this motion on the grounds which are relevant.

Mr. Muhammad Azhar Ali: The department is paying....

Mr. President (The Honourable Sir Abdur Rahim): That stage is passed. You cannot, on this supplementary grant, bring in all those matters.

Mr. Muhammad Azhar Ali: But it is a very serious matter.

Mr. President (The Honourable Sir Abdur Rahim): The Honourable Member cannot do it.

Mr. Muhammad Azhar Ali: But the department pays the people whom it invites to speak.

Mr. President (The Honourable Sir Abdur Rahim): The Honourable Member cannot go into all that.

Mr. T. S. Avinashilingam Chettiar: In the explanatory memorandum it is stated 'for the expansion of the activities of the department'. This Rs. 1,85,000 is nearly about 1/12th of the demand of the whole department. Rs. 14,89,000 is the original demand and being such a large portion of the original demand, I think it is necessary that the Government should give details of what these 'expansion activities' are. I would, therefore, like the Honourable Member to tell the House what are those activities which are responsible for this huge additional expenditure in relation to the expenditure on the whole department.

The Honourable Sir Sultan Ahmed: I deeply regret that the Honourable Members do not bring with them the proceedings of the meeting of the Standing Finance Committee which have been circulated.

Mr. T. S. Avinashilingam Chettiar: I have got these proceedings with me. Here they are.

The Honourable Sir Sultan Ahmed: This is not the one.

Mr. T. S. Avinashilingam Chettiar: Only this is circulated to us.

The Honourable Sir Sultan Ahmed: All this information is given there on page 6, and 'Members are requested kindly to preserve these copies for their own use it will not be possible to supply any more copies in view of paper economy.' If the Honourable Members do not bring their copies with them, I regret it is not possible to supply more. All the explanations are given there.

However, I will explain the position now. Mr. Krishnamachari wanted to know how it was that though the excess was Rs. 2,88,000, we are asking only for a supplementary grant of Rs. 1,85,000. Well, the rest of it has been got by re-appropriation. As regards Rs. 1,85,000, all the details are given and it has got nothing to do with the Broadcasting Department; it is for the Information Department. Rs. 56,200 is for the appointment of the following additional officers for which no provision could be made in the original demand: One Deputy Secretary: One Officer on special duty and so on. Rs. 35,000 are due to additional ministerial staff appointed during the current year, for which no provision could be made at the time of framing of the original estimates. Rs. 61,100 is on account of dearness allowance, etc. Rs. 32,700 is mainly due to the effect of splitting up the office in two portions—Delhi and Simla. All these details have been given and they have got nothing to do with the question of appointments in the Radio Station at all.

Mr. K. O. Neogy: May I interrupt the Honourable Member on this particular question? There are certain discrepancies between the figures given in the Demands and those given in the proceedings of the Standing Finance Committee, to which attention was drawn by my Honourable friend, Mr. Krishnamachari.

The Honourable Sir Jeremy Raisman: It has been explained.

Mr. K. O. Neogy: There are discrepancies; figures do not accord with each other.

The Honourable Sir Sultan Ahmed: The explanation has been given there. Later on we made enquiries and found that the figures did not tally and, therefore, we made the necessary corrections.

Now, Sir, as regards the grievances of Dr. Sir Zia Uddin. I would like to mention that since, at any rate, I have been in this department, I have seen to it that the appointments are made after due advertisements in the papers. Some of the appointments have been made by the Federal Public Service Commission; other appointments have been made by Selection Boards, and I have passed an order that, as far as possible, subject to efficiency, all provinces should be represented. It should not be the monopoly of only one province or any particular class of people. I have passed an order to that effect and I am glad to say that during the last six months appointments have been made on a different basis.

Now, as regards the grievance that the students from Aligarh University do not find a place, I have been examining that question and I can say nothing at present as to why this has happened if it has happened at all. If this has happened and if suitable candidates were available, surely there was no particular reason why they should not have been appointed. I have got a letter from the Honourable Member and I am going into that question.

Dr. Sir Zia Uddin Ahmad: May I ask if the Honourable Member is in a position to give the constitution of this committee which he has just appointed?

The Honourable Sir Sultan Ahmed: Yes. I need not deal with the constitution of the Federal Public Service Commission. On the Selection Board, the following are represented: (i) Joint Secretary of my Department; (ii) The News Editor—Mr. Barnes; (iii) Mr. A. S. Bukhari, Director-General, All India Radio. For smaller posts, we have perhaps got another selection board consisting of—I cannot give all the names, but I think I am right in saying—Dr. Zakir Husain, Sardar Sobha Singh, Mrs. Ikramullah and some one else.

Mr. Lalchand Navarai: What small appointments; those carrying Rs. 500 and so on?

The Honourable Sir Sultan Ahmed: No less than Rs. 200. For higher posts carrying a salary of say Rs. 1,000 or so sometimes go to the Federal Public Service Commission.

Dr. P. N. Banerjee: Are these permanent appointments?

The Honourable Sir Sultan Ahmed: Not all. Some of them are; none on the Information side.

With regard to the item 'Secretary of State for India—Rs. 4,500', it is really for the United Nations Information Committee. I will give to the House the functions of this organisation:

- (a) to act as a forum for discussion on questions of information and publicity of general and joint interest to the United Nations;
- (b) to collaborate with the Inter-Allied and United Nations Information Committee outside the United Kingdom on matters of joint publicity interest and to consider decisions reached by these committees or matters referred to the Office by them;
- (c) to maintain an information office under the direction of a Secretary-General for the purpose of—

- (1) serving as publicity agent for common activities agreed between the Members, and issuing statements on matters of common interest endorsed by the Members;
- (2) developing joint publicity about the activities of the United Nations through the press, radio, films, exhibitions, posters, lectures and other recognised publicity channels;
- (3) providing facilities for the pooling of material and the dissemination of information about the United Nations, and making accessible common resources for research and consultation on matters of joint publicity interest.

It is not a function of the organisation to undertake publicity of national interest only for or about an individual Government, or to decide questions of differences in publicity policy which may arise between two or more of its members. As the dominions of South Africa, Canada and Australia have joined it was decided that India should also join.

Dr. P. N. Banerjee: Is India represented on this Committee?

The Honourable Sir Sultan Ahmed: I have just said so. India has joined. That must be.

Dr. P. N. Banerjee: Represented by whom?

The Honourable Sir Sultan Ahmed: I cannot give that answer.

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

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 1,85,000 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, 1944, in respect of the Department of Information and Broadcasting."

The Assembly divided:

AYES—45.

Ahmad Nawaz Khan, Major Nawab Sir.	Kushal Pal Singh, Raja Bahadur.
Ambedkar, The Honourable Dr. B. R.	Lawson, Mr. C. P.
Azizul Huque, The Honourable Sir M.	Maxwell, The Honourable Sir Reginald.
Benthall, The Honourable Sir Edward.	Miller, Mr. C. C.
Bewoor, Sir Gurunath.	Muazzam Sahib Bahadur, Mr. Muhammad.
Caroe, Sir Olaf.	Mudaliar, The Honourable Dewan Bahadur
Chapman-Mortimer, Mr. T.	Sir A. Ramaswami.
Chatterji, Mr. S. C.	Ogilvie, Sir Charles.
Daga, Seth Sunder Lall.	Raisman, The Honourable Sir Jeremy.
Dalal, Dr. Sir Ratanji Dinshaw.	Richardson, Sir Henry.
Dalpat Singh, Sardar Bahadur Captain.	Roy, The Honourable Sir Asoka.
Ghuznavi, Sir Abdul Halim.	Shahban, Khan Bahadur Mian Ghulam
Gwilt, Mr. E. L. C.	Kadir Muhammad.
Habibur-Rahman, Khan Bahadur Sheikh.	Sheehy, Sir John.
Haider, Khan Bahadur Shamsuddin.	Siva Raj, Rao Bahadur N.
Imam, Mr. Saiyid Haider.	Spence, Sir George.
Inskip, Mr. A. C.	Srivastava, The Honourable Sir Jwala Pr-
Ismail Alikhan, Kunwer Hajee.	sad.
James, Sir F. E.	Stokes, Mr. H. G.
Jawahar Singh, Sardar Bahadur Sardar Sir.	Sultan Ahmed, The Honourable Sir.
Jehangir, Sir Cowasjee.	Sundaresan, Mr. N.
Kamaluddin Ahmad, Shams-ul-Ulema.	Thakur Singh, Capt.
Khare, The Honourable Dr. N. B.	Trivedi, Mr. C. M.
Krishnamoorthy, Mr. E. S. A.	Tyson, Mr. J. D.

NOES—55.

Abdul Ghani, Maulvi Muhammad.	Lakhichand, Mr. Rajmal.
Abdul Qaiyum, Mr.	Lalchand Navalrai, Mr.
Abdullah, Mr. H. M.	Liaquat Ali Khan, Nawabzada Muhammad.
Azhar Ali, Mr. Muhammad.	Maitra, Pandit Lakshmi Kanta.
Banerjee, Dr. P. N.	Mangal Singh, Sardar.
Chattopadhyaya, Mr. Amarendra Nath.	Manu Subedar, Mr.
Chettiar, Mr. T. S. Avinashilingam.	Misra, Pandit Shambhudayal.
Chetty, Mr. Sami Vencatachelam.	Murtuza Sahib Bahadur Maulvi Syed.
Choudhury, Mr. Abdur Rasheed.	Naidu, Mr. G. Rangiah.
Choudhury, Mr. Muhammad Hussain.	Nairang, Syed Ghulam Bhik.
Das, Mr. B.	Nauman, Mr. Muhammad.
Datta, Mr. Akhil Chandra.	Neogy, Mr. K. C.
Desai, Mr. Bhulabhai J.	Raghubir Narain Singh, Choudhri.
Deshmukh, Dr. G. V.	Ramayan Prasad, Mr.
Deshmukh, Mr. Govind V.	Raza Ali, Sir Syed.
Easak Sait, Mr. H. A. Sathar H.	Reddiar, Mr. K. Sitarama.
Fazl-i-Haq Piracha, Khan Bahadur Shaikh.	Sant Singh, Sardar.
Gupta, Mr. K. S.	Satyanarayana Moorty, Mr. A.
Gupta, Mr. B. B.	Sham Lal, Lala.
Habibar Rahman, Dr.	Siddique Ali Khan, Nawab.
Hans Raj, Rainada.	Siddique, Shaikh Rafiuddin Ahmad.
Hegde, Sri K. B. Jinaraja.	Sri Prakasa, Mr.
Hosmani, Mr. S. K.	Subbarayan, Shrimati K. Radha Bai.
Ismail Khan, Hajee Chowdhury Muhammad.	Yamin Khan, Sir Muhammad.
Kailash Bihari Dahi, Mr.	Yusuf Abdoola Haroon, Seth.
Kazmi, Qazi Muhammad Ahmad.	Zafar Ali Khan, Maulana.
Krishnamachari, Mr. T. T.	Zia Uddin Ahmad, Dr. Sir.
Lahiri Chaudhury, Mr. D. K.	

The motion was negatived.

DEMAND NO. 19—DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION, HEALTH AND LANDS.

The Honourable Sir Jeremy Raisman: Sir, I move:

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 2,15,000 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, 1944, in respect of the Department of Education, Health and Lands."

Mr. President (The Honourable Sir Abdur Rahim): There is too much noise. The question is:

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 2,15,000 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, 1944, in respect of the Department of Education, Health and Lands."

The motion was adopted.

DEMAND NO. 20—DEPARTMENT OF INDIANS OVERSEAS.

The Honourable Sir Jeremy Raisman: I move:

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 38,000 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, 1944, in respect of the Department of Indians Overseas."

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

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 38,000 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, 1944, in respect of the Department of Indians Overseas."

Mr. K. O. Neogy: I should like to have some information in regard to this particular demand. The House will observe that this demand is not supported by a recommendation of the Standing Finance Committee. The House will observe further that a part of the increased expenditure is due to the head "Burma Reconstruction Conferences". I had an idea that the attitude of the Government in the Indian Overseas Department towards these Burma questions was one of benevolent neutrality. I should like to know from the Honourable Member in charge as to what exactly was the nature of the participation of the Government of India in these "Burma Reconstruction Conference" activities.

The Honourable Dr. N. B. Khare (Member for Indians Overseas): Rs. 38,000 consists of the following three items.

An Honourable Member: Cannot hear you.

The Honourable Dr. N. B. Khare: Rs. 38,000 consists of the following three items—pay of officers voted Rs. 7,500.

An Honourable Member: That is all in the book.

The Honourable Dr. N. B. Khare: I cannot remember all these by heart. I must read from the book.

Mr. T. S. Avinashilingam Chettiar: Why was it not brought before the Standing Finance Committee?

The Honourable Dr. N. B. Khare: If I am allowed to have my say I shall say. Travelling allowances Rs. 17,000, and other charges Rs. 18,500. These constituted Rs. 38,000. With regard to pay of officers, I have to say that a P.C.S. officer was appointed as Under Secretary in the Department instead of an I.C.S., so the amount has become voted, though it was non-voted before. Then a Pilgrim Officer was appointed for a temporary period. Thirdly, a gazetted officer was appointed as my P.S., and Sir Shafaat Ahmad Khan was appointed for some time as an officer on special duty in the Department. These items make up Rs. 7,500. As for allowances, the increase is due, on account of T.A. of members of the Haj Committee and the Burma Reconstruction Conference. This refers, I believe, to the conference which I called in Borphay and not to the Simla conference which was, of course, paid by the Burma Government. The second reason is increase in dearness allowance, house rent and other allowances also. As regards other charges, it is due to contingent expenditure—due to the increase in the volume of work.

Mr. T. T. Krishnamachari: Will the Honourable Member kindly say what was done at that Bombay Conference, what were the results that emanated of that conference?

The Honourable Dr. N. B. Khare: The result is not yet available. I wanted to have information from the people from Burma and I have got it. That is all.

Mr. T. S. Avinashilingam Chettiar: My question was why it was not put before the Standing Finance Committee as all other supplementary demands?

The Honourable Sir Jeremy Raisman: The reason for that is that sums below a certain amount are by regular practice not placed before the Standing Finance Committee. I think in the case of non-recurring expenditure the limit is one lakh of rupees.

Dr. P. N. Banerjee: That is too big a limit.

The Honourable Sir Jeremy Raisman: . . . and amounts below that are not usually placed before the Standing Finance Committee.

Maulvi Syed Murtuza Sahib Bahadur (South Madras: Muhammadan): The Honourable Member in charge of Indians Overseas said during his reply that a Pilgrim Officer was appointed for the Haj pilgrimage. I want to know in that connection if he has made a permanent appointment of Haj Pilgrim Officer, and if so, who is the person he has posted in that appointment, what grade has been given to him, and is he a full time officer or he has simply to work during sea voyage or route voyage, both of which are not in existence now, and it is not known when they will be brought into being.

The Honourable Dr. N. B. Khare: The Pilgrim Officer was appointed temporarily, and the question of making the appointment permanent is being examined. That is all.

Maulvi Syed Murtuza Sahib Bahadur: May I know from the Honourable Gentleman why, in spite of the Resolution having been passed in this House regarding the appointment of a Pilgrim Officer, only a temporary arrangement has been effected and not a permanent incumbent has been appointed?

Maulvi Muhammad Abdul Ghani: Last season there was no Haj, and if a temporary appointment is made, what useful purpose will be served by expending this amount of money over the appointment of Pilgrim Officer? I, therefore, oppose this.

Mr. President (The Honourable Sir Abdur Rahim): The question is: "That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 38,000 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, 1944, in respect of the 'Department of Indians Overseas'."

The motion was adopted.

DEMAND NO. 21—FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

The Honourable Sir Jeremy Raisman: I move:

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 2,39,000 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, 1944, in respect of the 'Finance Department'."

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

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 2,39,000 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, 1944, in respect of the 'Finance Department'."

Mr. T. T. Krishnamachari: Mr. President, I should like to have some information with regard to item F—National Savings Bureau. The relevant reference to the Standing Finance Committee's Proceedings merely says: "A National Savings Commissioner has been appointed to co-ordinate the activities of the various Provincial organisations and broadly to direct and control the Savings Movement from the Centre."

This is at page 2 of the Standing Finance Committee's Proceedings of the 19th February, 1944. I want to have some more particulars, because apparently the Standing Finance Committee was either not curious, or was not furnished with any other information. The House would like to know who this officer is, what his qualifications are, and so on. I think if that information is vouchsafed to us we would be in a better position to decide whether we should vote for this supplementary demand or not.

Mr. T. S. Avinashilingam Chettiar: In the Explanatory Memorandum it is said that they are going to create a new officer, that is, the National Savings Commissioner. In the Proceedings of the Standing Finance Committee, the duties of the Commissioner are explained, and we find:

"The main features of the movement are (i) the employment of authorised agents on a commission. . . ."

This is a matter about which I should like to say a few words. The methods in which the savings are effected at the present day are reprehensible enough. They weigh very heavily upon the people, but to appoint commission agents for the sake of savings is like the appointment of rapacious tax collectors of the East India Company days. I have no doubt that this will prove a new source of oppression upon the people of this country. Not only that. This will open out a new channel for corruption of the worst character. These commission agents will go about the country, take Rs. 100 from the villagers, pay only Rs. 10 to the Government as savings and put the other Rs. 90 in their pockets. It is our experience that usually behind these people there is a certain amount of influence of the Tahsildars and Police Inspectors and police constables. These people go to the villages and threaten the villagers of all sorts of penalties and the poor villagers are fleeced of their money and that money does not go into the national savings but it will go into the pockets of the commission agents whom the Government is going to appoint for this purpose. The money will go into the pocket of the middlemen whom the Government of India and the Finance Department are trying to avoid in other spheres of life. These middlemen will exploit the masses and take most of the money for themselves. We think that this is a very vicious system. Especially in a country like this, where most of the people are uneducated and are asked to do things out of fear and not love, where most of the people are frightened and tyrannised by the local magistrates and the police, this system will prove an engine of oppression. We shall not be a party to this system of appointing commission agents and as such we oppose this motion.

Sir Cawasjee Jehangir (Bombay City: Non-Muhammadan Urban): The question of small savings is one of the greatest importance just now for the

[Sir Cowasjee Jehangir.]
country. It is of advantage to those who contribute to the savings, and also to the country. So far as I know, there is no compulsion in this matter.

Mr. T. S. Avinashlingam Chettiar: Will you read page 9?

An Honourable Member: What about commission agents?

Sir Cowasjee Jehangir: Commission agents will be appointed who will try and sell these new cash certificates and they will get a commission for doing so. There is no compulsion. The point to which I would like to draw the attention of the Honourable Member is this. It is said that the National Savings Commissioner has been appointed to co-ordinate the activities of the various provincial organisations and to direct and control the savings movement from the Centre. I would have thought that the duties of this Commissioner were to assist the Provincial Governments or those whom the Provincial Governments may appoint to do this work and do his best to meet their requirements. Naturally, he might have to refer to the Government of India. It may not be in his power but he should try his very best to meet the requirements of the Provincial Governments, and not put any obstacles in the way. After all, he may not be able to understand the requirements of all parts of India himself and I would suggest that whoever the gentleman is who is appointed he should make it his business to take the side of those who require these facilities and not reject all requests summarily but after due inquiry from the Central Government or the department of the Central Government who may be required to co-operate. I think it is his duty to see that such facilities as are required are as far as possible given and not rejected.

Dr. P. N. Banerjee: Sir, I do not understand what are the real functions of this officer, the Small Savings Commissioner, and a great deal of apprehension has been felt and expressed by some Members on this side of the House as to the scope of his duties and the manner in which these duties are likely to be performed. Now, my Honourable friend, Sir Cowasjee Jehangir, rose to explain the position.

Sir Cowasjee Jehangir: I didn't.

Dr. P. N. Banerjee: But instead of explaining, he left me in greater confusion.

Sir Cowasjee Jehangir: I did not get up to explain.

Dr. P. N. Banerjee: I thought you had been asked by the Honourable the Finance Member to explain the position.

Sir Cowasjee Jehangir: On a point of personal explanation. I am not here to explain the policy of Government. I only explained what was written in the statement. The Finance Member can speak for himself.

Dr. P. N. Banerjee: Anyway, I did not exactly understand the trend of his opinion—whether he regarded this officer as a very essential link between the Central Government and the Provincial Governments or whether he thought that it was the duty of this officer to carry out the duties entrusted to him by the Honourable the Finance Member. Well, he was unable to explain that and left us in greater confusion. Now, I want to know, if this gentleman makes a wrong use of the powers and the duties that are entrusted to him, whether he will be under the control of the Central Government or whether he will take shelter behind the Provincial Governments. Very often it happens that we here give certain powers to certain officers and these powers are exercised in consultation with the Provincial Governments and then when we raise these points here, we are told that the work is done in the provincial sphere. I hope nothing of that sort will be done.

Then again, I want an assurance that the duties of this officer will not be performed in a way so as to oppress the people. My Honourable friend, Mr. Chettiar, has raised a great deal of apprehension in this regard and unless it is proved beyond doubt that no such scandal will happen, we will not vote this demand.

Mr. Kailash Bihari Lall (Bhagalpur, Purnea and the Sonthal Parganas: Non-Muhammadan): I have also to point out to Government that for the

purpose of making collections for the national savings the District Magistrate of Arrah had issued orders which were brought to the notice of this House by means of an adjournment motion the other day, which was ruled out of order because the Mover of the motion was not present here. I should like to take this opportunity to bring to the notice of the Government that this order had appeared in the provincial papers also. The order of the District Magistrate was that every landlord should pay compulsorily to the national savings when he was making payment of the land revenue.

Mr. President (The Honourable Sir Abdur Rahim): Was this order made by this officer mentioned in this demand?

Mr. Kailash Bihari Lall: No. This order was issued by the District Magistrate.

Mr. President (The Honourable Sir Abdur Rahim): The question now is the appointment of this particular officer.

Mr. Kailash Bihari Lall: It is under this officer that this thing is going on and there must be some authority to control and check such work in the provinces under the authority of the Government of India, and the Government of India must be held responsible for the authority that is exercised in respect of the collection of national savings fund. The officers who are in charge for collecting this fund should not be allowed by the Government to work in the manner they are now working. Perhaps it is in this way that the ultimate responsibility rests with the Government of India or with the officers under this Department. Of course, the point that I was going to submit to the Government was that this is a very serious matter because in Bihar the condition of the landlords is very bad inasmuch as their income has gone down by more than half.

Mr. President (The Honourable Sir Abdur Rahim): That is not relevant to this supplementary demand. The Honourable Member cannot go into all these questions.

Mr. Kailash Bihari Lall: I am not going into any question except to point out that such things are being done by the officers under the Government of India and for whose pay the Government has brought up this matter.

Mr. President (The Honourable Sir Abdur Rahim): The Honourable Member is dealing with the question that the landlords are poor and they cannot afford to pay. That has nothing to do with this supplementary grant.

Mr. Kailash Bihari Lall: The point must be made clear to the Honourable Member in charge of this Department. Unless I say what is being done by the officers there, I cannot make my point clear.

Mr. President (The Honourable Sir Abdur Rahim): The Honourable Member should refer to the question of appointment of this particular officer.

Mr. Kailash Bihari Lall: This particular officer is for the purpose of collecting the national savings fund and unless I mention the things that are being done by the officers under him, how can I make the grievance clear to the House?

Mr. President (The Honourable Sir Abdur Rahim): Has this officer passed the order in question?

Mr. Kailash Bihari Lall: Of course, this officer cannot be expected to have passed an order direct to the District Magistrate of Arrah, but surely it is under his authority.

Mr. President (The Honourable Sir Abdur Rahim): The Honourable Member cannot go into any question of policy.

Mr. Kailash Bihari Lall: I am not saying anything about the policy. I am not saying that this officer who is in charge of national savings fund and under whose authority the collections are being made is personally responsible for this sort of thing which is happening in the districts and in the provinces. But the fact is that it is under the authority of this officer that these collections are being made. So, I was trying to make this point clear to the Honourable Member in charge that if such things are allowed to happen in the districts, it will be very difficult for the landlords to make payment of the revenue in time.

[Mr. Kailash Bihari Lal.]

The payment of contribution to the National Savings Fund is made a condition precedent to the payment of land revenue.

Mr. President (The Honourable Sir Abdur Rahim): I must ask the Honourable Member not to dilate upon this, otherwise I will ask him to discontinue his speech.

Mr. Kailash Bihari Lal: If you think that I am not speaking in a relevant manner, I will surely resume my seat, but whatever I have said will, I hope, be carefully considered by the Government. I trust they will take steps to see that the officers in the district will not indulge in any sort of high-handedness while collecting funds under this Department.

Sir Muhammad Yamin Khan: Sir, I will only briefly say one word. We do not accept the principle that the collection should be made on the basis of commission agency. The collection should be made on a voluntary basis and if the Government thinks it necessary, there should be a paid staff.

Mr. President (The Honourable Sir Abdur Rahim): It is now quarter-past one and I must adjourn the House for 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. Deputy President (Mr. Akhil Chandra Datta): in the Chair.

Sir Muhammad Yamin Khan: Sir, I was referring when the House rose for lunch that we are opposed to any form of employment of persons for collection of funds on the basis of commission. This will lead to corruption. It may be that some relations of the tahsildar or the sub-inspector might be appointed, and in order to give a better commission to those relations, the tahsildar or the sub-inspector might force people to buy national savings certificates. This will lead to corruption. I think the best method of collection is by making good propaganda by taking the people into confidence, by creating a kind of sympathy in their minds. I have had my own experience in this respect. During the last war, in 1915, in my District Sir James Meston, then Lieutenant Governor of the United Provinces visited the place and I was then a young Barrister practising in that District and the Lieutenant Governor asked me if I could collect a sum of Rs. 30,000 from my District for the U. P. Special War fund. I undertook to do it. Instead of collecting only Rs. 30,000, I collected one lakh and 67 thousand.

Dr. P. N. Banerjee: Did you get any commission.

Sir Muhammad Yamin Khan: No; on the other hand, I spent money from my own pocket in touring the district for collection of war fund. It was possible for me to collect such a large sum because great enthusiasm was created in the minds of people. Everybody was vying with one another to subscribe to the fund. Everybody whom I approached gladly contributed. Mind you, that was not a loan, they were not war bonds which they could get back after a certain number of years. It was giving away money once and for all as subscription to war fund. Great enthusiasm was created in the minds of people, the people felt it was their war and, therefore, unless they subscribed liberally to the war fund, they will be the sufferers. If they subscribed, they would win the war. This was the feeling instilled into their mind. If you get hold of people who have got a hold on the people, who have got a stake in the country, and if such people go about for the collection of national savings certificate, there will be good response. What is the use of choosing people who have no hold in the country? What is the use of taking people who flatter the officials? Their only claim is that they are in the good books of the district authorities and all advantage is taken from them. This will certainly lead to corruption. This is bringing the Government into disrepute. It is creating no enthusiasm in the minds of the people. The people have got no faith in those people who support the Government officials in the Districts or who speak on behalf of the Government. The real people who matter, and who are the backbone of the country, they are keeping silent, they are not working with you. They sit quietly

because you have not created any enthusiasm in their mind to support your cause. Therefore, it is that you are driven to this position that you have to rely on commission agents. The best method of collection is this. The public should be enthused over this and then money will flow into the Government treasury like water into the rivers. You cannot get money by coercing people. They will grumble and Government will be brought into disrepute. So, I think the appointment of commission agents for collection of national savings certificate is harmful to the people as well as to the Government. It may lead to many undesirable results, as I mentioned last time. I, therefore, think no money should be spent under this Demand.

Dr. P. N. Banerjee: What happened to the case against the Honourable Mr. Husein Imam which you referred to the other day.

Sir Muhammad Yamin Khan: I do not know what happened in that case. I understand that some high military official has been put in charge of the collection of money through national savings certificate. I am also told that the military officer's wife also is associated with him as an honorary worker, taking only travelling allowance. These two, husband and wife, go on tour. I think all these things become scandalous and it is high time that Government put a stop to all these things. Instead of relying on such doubtful people, the Government should take some people who will do really some good work and who will create enthusiasm in the minds of the people for this war, who will make the people feel that it is their war and that they must fight the Japanese and defend their country. You do not take hand of co-operation that is offered to you. If you put a military officer-in-charge of this work, he will be touring about the country, he may not get into touch with the public, because he does not know the real views of the public. You must put in a man who knows how best to tackle the public, not a man who is completely ignorant of public feeling. That is why I submit that this demand is not justifiable and, therefore, I oppose it.

Maulvi Muhammad Abdul Ghani: Sir, I submit that the money spent on the salary of the National Savings Commissioner and his establishment is absolute waste. I know that the National Savings Commissioner is not taking proper care for the sale of these certificates all over the country. He is not taking care to see that people are not unnecessarily harassed and compelled to buy these certificates. I may inform the House that the Government of India themselves have fixed a quota for each Province, and I am given to understand, subject to correction, that Bihar has been asked to contribute a sum of rupees six crores by sale of National Savings Certificates. Revenue of Bihar is about rupees five crores. Several kind of misuse of power is going on and the National Savings Commissioner is responsible for all these harassments of poor people. The public should not be subject to these hardships and harassments. I will cite some instances in support of my argument. In my part of the country, in Bihar, every licensing authority misuses his powers. In my locality a magistrate realised five hundred rupees for every renewal of gun license and failure to purchase a national savings certificate for Rs. 500 would result in forfeiture of the license. Again every villager who pays one rupee as *chaukidari* tax has to buy a national savings certificate of the value of ten rupees, i.e., ten times the *chaukidari* tax. The poor cultivators who grow sugar-cane are forced to pay a tax of two annas per maund of sugar-cane. There are plenty of cases like this. Zamindars have been and are being forced to purchase National Savings Certificates of considerable amounts before they are allowed to pay land revenue. These complaints have been from time to time brought to the notice of the Chief Secretary but the officers are encouraged by this Savings Commissioner to do these things because they are given rewards for selling these certificates, and those who sell for larger sums get larger rewards. So encouragement is given to harass the people. These case-loving people do not want to take the trouble to go to these villages and explain the object of these National Savings Certificates. In their zeal and energy they want to finish their quota in a very short time and thus resort

[Maulvi Muhammad Abdul Ghani.]
to these illegal actions. I think the Government of India would fail in their duty if they do not warn this Savings Commissioner and through him the Provincial Governments that their officers should not unnecessarily harass the people and misuse their powers. Sir, I oppose the motion.

Dr. Sir Zia Uddin Ahmad: Sir, this question came before the Standing Finance Committee and there I supported the proposal and I will state my reasons here. The first reason for that is that the cultivators have plenty of money in the form of bank notes. We have no consumer goods or gold and silver, and these people are not bank-minded. The result is that these bank notes are hidden away and are often eaten up by white ants or otherwise destroyed. Therefore, we must try to make them bank-minded so that they can get some profit out of their savings. One method of doing that is to pay a liberal rate of interest as in the case of the last war when it went up to even as much as 7½ per cent. The present financial policy of the country will not allow that now, because there must be uniformity in all forms of investment. The Finance Member may go so far as to allow in these cases 4 per cent. in place of the general rate of 3 per cent., but nothing beyond that, as that will upset the entire machinery of investment. The other thing possible is to modify the time limit, that is, instead of 15 years it may be 10 years, and I thought that would lead to greater investment. This perhaps will be shown only by experience. Another thing is that I agree with my Honourable friends, Sir Yamin Khan and Maulvi Abdul Ghani, that there may be misuse of powers. Some one must go to the villages and teach the people and carry on some kind of propaganda. If you are lucky enough to get a man like Sir Yamin Khan you can, of course, collect any amount of money. But such men are not always available and, therefore, we have to employ paid agents; and there are two ways of doing it. Either you employ a man on a fixed salary and tell him to go and sell these certificates, in which case the trouble is that you have no check on him; he might sit down at one place and write a false diary that he did this and that. You can also have a system of paying so much for a certain service that he renders, that is, make the salary commensurate with the exact collection. In this method the best way is not to give them a fixed income but pay them on the commission basis. In this case there is no chance of the man sitting idle without doing any work and then writing a false diary.

As regards coercion, I think a permanent official will use his influence more towards coercion than a paid commission agent. The agent gets only a commission and he will not be treated in the same manner as a permanent Government servant with all the authority of Government behind him. So the commission agent will no doubt be very much handicapped in his work but certainly the chances of misuse of powers are very much less than in the case of permanent Government officers.

The other thing I would like to point out is in connection with what is called the collection of money for donations. This question has been referred to by members on this side of the House. Donations are very different from investments. I have got definite complaints in many cases in which the method of collecting donations for war purposes is being misused; it is being misused everywhere, in all provinces, districts and tehsils. I have brought this question to the notice of the Governor and I think several other persons have brought this to the notice of their own Governors that they have got a method which is being misused. The collector is asked to collect so much money; he writes to his Sub-Divisional Officers and they in their turn write to the *Karungos* who practically collect double the amount but deposit only 2/3rd of that. Here we are not dealing with collection of donations; this is investment and we should ensure that the collecting agencies do not keep anything in their own pocket. The chances of misuse, as we have noticed in the case of collections of donations, cannot be applied in the case of collections for a deposit of a particular kind. Therefore, this method may be tried. If it does not succeed, it will not succeed for two reasons. Firstly, the time is rather very long. If

a person deposits the money he would not know what may happen to him, fifteen years later. Ten years is the right period.

The Honourable Sir Jeremy Raisman: The time is twelve years, not fifteen.

Dr. Sir Zia Uddin Ahmad: Even twelve years is more; ten is very good. The second point is that the rate of interest should be greater, but the rate of interest cannot be altered without changing the entire fabric of the financial system. These were the things I had in mind when I supported this in the Standing Finance Committee.

Mr. R. E. Gupta (Cities of the United Provinces: Non-Muhammadian Urban): I am one of those who believe in the intensification of this National Savings drive in the country. But, Sir, I would like to point out that there have been certain shortcomings in the methods which have been adopted in the past. Therefore, I suggest that the department should fix definite criterions on which this drive should be intensified further in the country. For the purposes of this scheme, I would divide the investing public of the country into two sections: one is the urban population; and the other is the rural population. So far as the urban population is concerned, the difficulties are not much and I think the arrangements as they exist at present are somewhat satisfactory. But so far as the question of the rural investing public is concerned, I am sorry to point out that whatever methods have been adopted up to now, they are not only unsatisfactory but they are very very troublesome to the people. I will suggest that three criterions should be fixed for furthering this saving drive in the rural areas: Firstly, people should be assured by the creation of such a machinery that they may feel confident that after the war is over, or when the time comes for the repayment of their investment, they will be assured of it. I may tell you, Sir, what I mean by this. After the last war it was found that many small investors—people who are generally uneducated, poor and weak—found it extremely difficult to realize the money which they had invested in War Bonds, etc. That fear exists in the minds of the people even today. When they invest money, they consider that perhaps they will not get it back. Somehow or other this prejudice has got to be overcome, and that can only be done by the establishment of a suitable machinery in rural areas, which for the present will help in collecting the funds and afterwards will be responsible for securing the return of those investments to them when the time for it comes. Secondly, the scheme should not be based on forced investments; it should be only on voluntary basis. Thirdly, my submission is that you should make it a rule that no administrative machinery of any of the Provincial Governments will be brought into the picture so far as the question of collecting these loans are concerned. Sir, I have already pointed out when we were discussing the Defence of India Rules how many injuries and what sort of difficulties were inflicted on the people for raising collection of loans in U. P. I have also pointed out that at least about 25 per cent. of whatever money was realized from the people did not go into Government coffers at all. It went into the pockets of those individuals who were allowed to collect those loans. I know that the Honourable the Finance Member is quite sympathetic towards this point and he also knows the difficulties when this sort of thing is allowed to be carried out through the agency of Police and other petty revenue officials in the villages. Therefore, I suggest that, as far as possible, he should confine the collection of these investments mostly through banks, post offices or private individuals, or the new machinery which you may create for collecting these loans, but under no circumstances it should be left in the hands of the administrative officers of districts. Sir, these are the only suggestions which I wanted to make.

The Honourable Sir Jeremy Raisman: I am very encouraged to find that many Members of this House appreciate the importance of the Small Savings Movement. It is a movement which in my opinion is essentially for the well-being of the people from whatever political point of view one may approach it. The existence of surplus purchasing power throughout the country at a time like this, when inevitably the goods available for purchase are limited, is a

[Sir Jeremy Raisman.]

source of great danger to the people themselves. It means, as I have often pointed out, that if they try to spend that money they merely force up the prices of goods and everybody who complains of the hardship of high prices should be sympathetic to a national savings movement.

The Government of India have, since a fairly early stage in the war, made various efforts to get the savings movement going on an adequate scale, and I must admit that their experience until recently was not very satisfactory, and it is obvious that something more was wanted. It has been found in all countries—and this is a problem which is common to every country at war—that you cannot tackle a small savings movement in a purely amateur and voluntary way. There is no doubt that there are many people like my Honourable friend, Sir Muhammad Yamin Khan, who are willing to provide their services on a free basis in order to assist a movement of this kind,—and we have been relying largely on voluntary efforts of that kind—but that in itself is not sufficient to produce the results which are necessary particularly when the country is menaced by inflation. You have to tackle the thing in a much more businesslike manner. It has to be organized. Now, in England and as far as I am aware, in America and other countries, the movement is organized on a completely business basis. You have a thorough-going administration with local branches and organisations and it is dealt with as a complete—I was going to say department of Government—organisation. Actually in England it is headed by a more or less non-official or semi-official organisation. Nevertheless, it is one that is completely organized on a quasi-governmental

model. Now, that involves inevitably the employment of personnel who must be paid. You cannot in a matter of this importance rely merely on voluntary spare-time services of the well-intentioned people who happen to be available. I must acknowledge here that in various parts of the country in the several provinces public spirited people have come forward in order to try and assist in this movement. But I think they themselves would be the first to admit the great difficulties they have encountered by trying to proceed purely on what I may call the spontaneous or spare-time basis for this kind of work. It is essential to organise it properly. Now, we have been in consultation with the Provincial Governments as to what is the best way to step up the small savings movement, and it is recognised throughout that it is a movement which is capable of tremendous benefit to the people, entirely apart from the war, if you can only get the people interested in investment and in savings. Once you get a man to put something aside and to begin to plan as it were his own financial future, he becomes an entirely different being. The cultivator has for so long been steeped in debt that it was idle for him, even to think of anything except the periodic payments which he should make of the interest on that debt. In many cases he had given up all hope of redemption. Well, now things have tremendously improved. There is no doubt that whatever other evils may have resulted from the war and from the increase in the volume of currency, one great good has resulted, and that is that the burden of indebtedness has been very greatly decreased. I have evidence of that in many ways, and it is a very encouraging sign, because I do not think there was any greater evil which lay like a nightmare on the Indian countryside than the burden of hopeless indebtedness which could never be discharged. Well, I was saying that we consulted the Provincial Governments who were keen to co-operate in this work, but just as in this House different opinions have been expressed, we found that provinces too had differing ideas. Some provinces said this work could only be done satisfactorily if it were entrusted to the regular staff. "We do not approve of the idea of any non-official agency operating in the districts because we feel that abuses may arise. We may not be able to control their activities." On the other hand some provinces said: "If only you will relieve the administrative staff of the burden of this work, we would be very glad to assist. If you will provide some other agency and some other means for stimulating the movement, then we will help you in every way." Some provinces thought that the remuneration available for this work should be distributable even to their own officials, so that in their

spare-time they might participate and lend their services. Other provinces said that "in no circumstances can we agree that any of our officials should receive any payment in connection with work of this kind."

Well, Sir, these were the differences of opinion which existed. The Central Government have given a lot of anxious thought to this matter and we are proceeding on the basis of discussing these opinions with the provinces in the light of their own local conditions and their local experience. There is no question of the Central Government issuing orders to the Provincial Governments, and the National Savings Commissioner who tours the provinces and studies and holds discussions with Local Government officials and non-officials, in consultation with them suggests the best methods by which the movements may be carried on in the varying conditions of the provinces. He does not, I must emphasize this, issue orders to the provinces, and he has no powers whatever to do so: far less could he issue any orders to any local officers in the way which has been suggested by some of the speakers.

Now the National Savings Commissioner is an officer who was in the Political Department for a number of years and has considerable experience of ordinary administrative work in India. He is an officer of considerable organising ability. He was a retired officer and we re-employed him for this purpose. It is very difficult nowadays to get active officers for all the new demands which arise.

Mr. T. S. Avinashilingam Chettiar: Who is he?

The Honourable Sir Jeremy Raisman: Colonel Daly. To say he is a military officer is incorrect. He was a Resident in various States. He was an officer originally drawn from the Indian Army, but the greater part of his experience has been local administrative experience.

Mr. T. T. Krishnamachari: How old is he?

The Honourable Sir Jeremy Raisman: He has passed the retiring age.

Mr. T. T. Krishnamachari: He might be in the late 50's?

The Honourable Sir Jeremy Raisman: He retired only two or three years ago. He is an officer with enthusiasm. This kind of work is not to everybody's taste. It requires a good deal of keenness and enthusiasm and it requires a certain amount of original thought about the methods to be employed. My Honourable friend, Sir Yamin Khan, seems to suggest that there is something improper because his wife has placed her services in the movement in an honorary capacity. She has gone about, and I am very grateful to him and to her, and assisted in the work in so far as women's organizations could be brought in to assist. She has helped in that way. She has also helped in devising various forms of pamphlets which might have a popular appeal.

Mr. T. T. Krishnamachari: You get two people for the payment of one!

The Honourable Sir Jeremy Raisman: She certainly has helped very greatly.

Mr. T. T. Krishnamachari: I wish you would pursue that principle in other departments also!

Maulana Zafar Ali Khan (East Central Punjab: Muhammadan): May I ask you one question? If once the principle has been adopted that every officer when in discharge of his duties should be allowed the benefit of an allowance being given to his 'better half' the implication would be very wide. The Executive Councillors may also require their wives to be paid.

The Honourable Sir Jeremy Raisman: I quite agree. But this gentleman's wife is not paid and also I am entirely satisfied with the value of the work that she is rendering, and I have seen something of it. It is very great indeed and so far from there being any question of scandal or abuse, the Government of India are definitely in her debt for assisting in the way she has done in this work. She receives no remuneration whatever.

I described the differences of opinion that have existed in regard to this kind of work and the importance of trying to co-ordinate it and somehow provide advice to the provinces.

[Sir Jeremy Raisman.]

Now, as regards the method of operation, I should say first that I am very grateful to my Honourable friend, Sir Zia Uddin Ahmad, who has pointed out exactly the considerations which should underlie the scheme which in an experimental way we are now embarking upon. I think it offers more hope of success than any method which has previously been tried, and it is certainly worth trying in our opinion.

As regards authorised agents I may say that there is no intention of employing tahsildars or police constables. Our object as regards the country side would be as far as possible to select local villagers whom the local inhabitants respect and in whom they have trust. We are very anxious as far as possible to employ that kind of individual, and not to utilise the ordinary official agency. A good deal has been said about pressure which has been brought to bear by official agencies in regard to stimulating the savings movement. I may say that it is not strictly relevant to this particular demand, but I would like to emphasise again how important it is that the savings movement should be stimulated. I do not for a moment wish to lend any support to methods of undue coercion or to abuse of powers. At the same time, I think it must be admitted when one envisages the seriousness of the situation which arises if you do not have any means for inducing saving,—I think it must be realised that a very considerable degree of persuasion is justified, and in fact, without it it is practically impossible to secure the desired results.

I do not think there is anything more that I can usefully add. We have taken a lot of trouble in thinking about the scheme. We have consulted all Provincial Governments and various official and non-official authorities. We hope that this scheme will be successful and we have little doubt that it is certainly worth while to embark on this experiment and that the expenditure involved will be justified.

Mr. Kallash Bihari Lal: May I put a question to the Honourable Member? May I ask the Honourable Member that he would take into consideration the allegations that have been brought to his notice, in the matter of collection of funds, and will he see that those who are in charge of making collections do not adopt such means as may be questionable or may cause hardship.

The Honourable Sir Jeremy Raisman: The Honourable Member is making another speech.

Mr. Deputy President (Mr. Akhil Chandra Datta): He has asked a question.

The Honourable Sir Jeremy Raisman: I have no knowledge of the actual scheme to which the Honourable Member refers. It is one of the schemes which the Provincial Government has worked out. It is not related directly to the scheme out of which arises this supplementary expenditure. I have no doubt that if there have been abuses or unjustified exercise of authority they will be brought to the notice of the Local Government.

Mr. Deputy President (Mr. Akhil Chandra Datta): The question is: "That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 2,39,000 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, 1944, in respect of the 'Finance Department'." The motion was adopted.

DEMAND No. 22.—COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

The Honourable Sir Jeremy Raisman: I move:

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 3,11,000 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 March, 1944, in respect of the 'Commerce Department'."

Mr. Deputy President (Mr. Akhil Chandra Datta): Motion moved:

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 3,11,000 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, 1944, in respect of the 'Commerce Department'."

Mr. T. T. Krishnamachari: I would like to have some more information in regard to this supplementary demand. I find that in the Standing Finance Committee's Proceedings of the 19th February, and again of the 18th March, reference has been made to the provision of additional staff for the purpose of foreign trade control. In the proceedings of the 19th February, a statement

DEMANDS FOR SUPPLEMENTARY GRANTS FOR 1943-44

has been made before the Committee that export trade control has increased rapidly of late. I would like to have some more particulars on this matter because, as I see, there is no need for any augmentation of the department of Commerce under this head. What seems to have happened really, as has been mentioned on the floor of the Assembly by several speakers during the last ten days, is that the export trade control is passing out of the hands of the Government of India into the hands of foreign agencies which have very adequate representation in this country. It might be that some people might feel that statements made in this House are vague, but if you look at things wilfully or otherwise through a smoked-glass everything will undoubtedly be vague, you have to look at it from my point of view to see the realities of the situation. But be that as it may, my concern is with the Commerce Department. I think there is really no need for any further increase in the staff because the export trade has passed virtually into the hands of the U. K. C. C. for one thing and the U. K. Ministry of Food for another. They seem to control the export of all commodities from this country either to U. K. or the U. S. A., or to any Empire country, or for that matter, to any foreign country. I should like to have some clarification with regard to the precise need for augmentation of export trade control machinery.

The Honourable Sir M. Azizul Huque (Member for Commerce and Industries and Civil Supplies): It is very difficult for me, after what I have stated, to give more details. We have said that export trade is coming more and more into importance. It was not so about two years ago, and naturally the staff which we have got is not enough to deal with both import and export. As I explained, it is entirely a travesty of fact to say that there is no reason for having a staff when the U. K. C. C.—my Honourable friend probably means it—can do the rest.

Mr. T. T. Krishnamachari: The U. K. Ministry of Food is also available. They will also assist.

The Honourable Sir M. Azizul Huque: I do not think. That is entirely misconceiving the nature of the work which has to be done. Surely it was not for the sake of pleasure that we merely increased the staff, and even if we do so, I think my Honourable friend has never dealt with the Finance Department when the administrative department goes in for a new proposal of expenditure.

Mr. T. T. Krishnamachari: My sympathies are entirely with you.

The Honourable Sir M. Azizul Huque: I can assure my Honourable friend that this foreign trade control has become a matter of paramount importance to-day. I have nothing more to say at this stage, except that this foreign trade control is going to be far more important in the coming year especially as more and more shipping space is available. If it could be possible for us to leave things to trade as before during the period previous to the war, if everybody could have liberty to get things from another country, if there was enough shipping space, if there was no restriction of commodities coming to this country, it would not be necessary. But I can assure my Honourable friend that every bit of article which has to come to this country has to be planned much ahead.

Mr. T. T. Krishnamachari: Excepting gold.

The Honourable Sir M. Azizul Huque: I do not think I have ever dealt in gold to such an extent that I can give my expert opinion on that matter. It has to be planned ahead, and we have to calculate on the basis of the past average as to what it is likely to be, and then to distribute it in this country and to satisfy the many individuals and claimants and people who come on their behalf that it is fairly distributed, and then to ultimately press for more and more of those commodities. I think this is necessary. I do not think it is possible for me to say anything more at this stage.

Mr. Deputy President (Mr. Akhil Chandra Datta): The question is:

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 3,11,000 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, 1944, in respect of the 'Commerce Department'."

The motion was adopted.

DEMAND NO. 22A—DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIES AND CIVIL SUPPLIES.

The Honourable Sir Jeremy Raisman: Sir, I move:

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 5,76,000 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, 1944, in respect of the 'Department of Industries and Civil Supplies'."

Mr. Deputy President (Mr. Akhil Chandra Datta): Motion moved:

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 5,76,000 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, 1944, in respect of the 'Department of Industries and Civil Supplies'."

Mr. T. S. Avinashlingam Chettiar: This demand is for the creation of an entirely new department. I have been looking at the difference in the duties. There are two departments in the Government of India. One is under the Honourable Member for Commerce and the other is under the same Honourable Member and relates to Industries and Civil Supplies. Both the departments are in charge of the same member. When I first saw these two departments, it first occurred to me whether departments are not being multiplied to provide for the ever widening Executive Council.

Dr. P. N. Banerjee: Provide work for them.

Mr. T. S. Avinashlingam Chettiar: I hope there is work. In the Proceedings of the Standing Finance Committee, the reasons for creating this new department are given: This is what it says:

"Indian industry has shown remarkable development since the outbreak of the war. When, however, conditions return to normal, the new and expanded industries will be faced with a variety of difficulties. In order to give all possible guidance to Indian industry, so that when peace returns the momentum which it has now received is not lost and industrial development continues over an ever widening field, and in order that careful and continuous attention is given to the solution of problems relating to civil supplies (other than the supply of foodstuffs), a separate Department of Industries and Civil Supplies was created with effect from the 22nd April 1943."

Now, there are three points on which I want information. May I know whether they have carried out investigations as to how many industries have developed and what help the industries will require at the end of the war, what are the new and expanding industries that the Government have in view; secondly, how they propose to encourage them during the war and thirdly how they propose to support them after the war. These are the points on which I should like to have information.

The Honourable Sir M. Azizul Huque: I can assure my Honourable friend that if he will kindly come over to me one day I will be able to satisfy him that this Department of Commerce, Industries and Civil Supplies is not merely the work of one man. Probably more than one man in the department is required to deal with two departments. These two departments have to deal very largely with the economic future of this country, one dealing with the import and export trade and another dealing with the future of industrial production. Quite apart from the problem which my friend has raised, the Department of Industries and Civil Supplies is now in charge of the entire control measures which have been adopted with reference to the different consumer goods. I have enumerated a list. It is unnecessary for me to reiterate them and that, I consider, is more than enough work which this department has got for the time being. But I can inform my friend that in so far as his questions are concerned, we have already taken up the matter in hand. It is with a view to find out as to what we can do in respect of the industries which have come in, what industries should be supported and what should be the future pattern of Indian industries, that in November last we issued a questionnaire in consultation with the Policy Committee to all the industries concerned to let us know exactly their post-war capital and other requirements so that the Government can give the necessary assistance to the industry in the way of supply of machinery and other things. Naturally an inquiry of this nature cannot be answered in a day. Even the industrial concerns have not been able to give us the answer but we have already taken up this matter and it will not be possible for me to give a reply to a question like this except to point out that the fact that the currency

has been expanded is not merely because that there are others who have come to this country but because industries are also expanding, which are being required for war purposes. The whole of the Supply Department is concerned with the purchase of commodities within India. A very large part of it has come into being within the last three years. What will happen to them after the war is a matter which is now under the consideration of the different committees. As I have said, we have called for figures. We have got replies from one or two. We expect replies from others. They are being tabulated and after tabulation we will be able to say exactly how the position stands; but we have taken up this matter.

Mr. T. S. Avinashlingam Chettiar: You have not said what industries you are going to support?

The Honourable Sir M. Azizul Huque: In order to know what their future requirements are going to be, you must first know what are the existing conditions today and I can say that in the Supply Department alone a few officers have been busy for the last six months merely preparing a list of the industries. That list is in itself a big list. But we have got many other things before us. We have got to find out the nature of the raw materials, we have to find out the machineries available, power, labour, its distribution, its location and their general effect on problems of social security. All these matters will have to be considered at some stage or other before the whole matter can be considered at its proper level.

Mr. Kailash Bihari Lall: Sir, I have to bring to the notice of the Honourable Member the question of the consumption and distribution of cloth as it is done in the districts.

The Honourable Sir M. Azizul Huque: May I raise a point of order? I humbly submit that this question is not relevant to this issue.

Mr. Kailash Bihari Lall: Is not this matter under the Civil Supplies Department?

The Honourable Sir M. Azizul Huque: Yes, but this demand does not cover every matter that can come under the Civil Supplies Department.

Mr. Kailash Bihari Lall: So much money is asked for under this demand but we have not been told who pays for these officers, how they are being paid and where they are working.

The Honourable Sir M. Azizul Huque: I can say that they are certainly not working in the districts of Bihar for the time being. I have said that the distribution in the provinces is a matter for the Provincial Governments.

Mr. Kailash Bihari Lall: If these officers are not in Bihar, there must be some agency working for the department in Bihar.

The Honourable Sir M. Azizul Huque: It is the Provincial Government.

Mr. Kailash Bihari Lall: I was wanting to know the way in which this is being worked in the province of Bihar. There must be some agency which is in charge of . . .

The Honourable Sir M. Azizul Huque: I have repeatedly said before that our scheme of cloth distribution is this. We send out to the different provinces a certain quantity of cloth. The Provincial Governments name the rail-heads. Our duty is to bring the commodities to these rail-heads. Thereafter the question of distribution, as to whether it will go to Bhagalpur, or Muzzafarpur or Tirhut, is a matter entirely for the Provincial Government. Our function is to see that the commodities reach the rail-heads which are named by the Provincial Governments. That duty we have done. How the provinces actually distribute is a matter which I cannot explain. That matter does not come within the purview of the Central Government.

Mr. Kailash Bihari Lall: Does not the Honourable Member realise that this dual responsibility is not working quite satisfactorily to the credit of the Department of which he is in charge?

Mr. Deputy President (Mr. Akhil Chandra Datta): The Honourable Member cannot make a second speech.

Maulvi Muhammad Abdul Ghani: Sir, I gave notice of a out motion under this head. May I move it?

Mr. Deputy President (Mr. Akhil Chandra Datta): The Honourable Member ought to have moved it earlier. I think it is too late now to move it.

Maulvi Muhammad Abdul Ghani: Sir, I stood up but I was not able to catch the eye of the Chair.

Mr. Deputy President (Mr. Akhil Chandra Datta): In any case, I think it is too late to move it now.

Maulvi Muhammad Abdul Ghani: In that case, I may be allowed to have my say on this Grant.

Mr. Deputy President (Mr. Akhil Chandra Datta): Certainly.

Maulvi Muhammad Abdul Ghani: Sir, I want to point out two things. The first point is that the civil population are put to much inconvenience regarding the supplies of commodities, particularly, cement and other things. In reply to a question of mine yesterday, the Honourable Member pointed out that 150,000 to 170,000 tons of cement has been released for civil needs. But I find that there are many individuals who are actually in need of cement and whose requests are not looked into. The Honourable Member may ask me to give him an instance. I am myself an instance.

Mr. Deputy President (Mr. Akhil Chandra Datta): Will the Honourable Member speak up?

Mr. Abdul Qaiyum (North-West Frontier Province: General): Can't the Honourable Member come forward?

Mr. Deputy President (Mr. Akhil Chandra Datta): There is no objection. (The Honourable Member then came to the front bench.)

Maulvi Muhammad Abdul Ghani: I was submitting, Sir, that there is much difficulty in the supply of cement and other materials required by the public. I was saying that it has been pointed out that about 170,000 tons of cement has been released during 1943 for the use of the civil population. But I fail to understand why our request is not met with. As an instance, I want to bring to the notice of the Honourable Member in charge that I am trying for the last two years to get some cement, but I have not yet been able to get it.

An Honourable Member: Are you building a new house?

Maulvi Muhammad Abdul Ghani: No, I require it for repairs only.

The Honourable Sir M. Azizul Huque: Whose house is that?

Maulvi Muhammad Abdul Ghani: It is my own house. When I apply to the Honorary Adviser, sometimes he replies in the negative and sometimes he keeps silent.

Dr. P. N. Banerjee: Why don't you put something in the Honorary Adviser's pocket?

Maulvi Muhammad Abdul Ghani: I do not know how to do that.

The Honourable Sir M. Azizul Huque: You can take Dr. Banerjee's advice.

Maulvi Muhammad Abdul Ghani: As regards the distribution of the standard cloth, the other day the Honourable Member pointed out that in Bihar about 21 millions yards is lying unsold. I wish to point out in this connection that it is due to lack of superintendence over the distributing agency, because the agency in Bihar tries its level best to do the sale of National Savings Certificates. Recently, they have been trying to give the monopoly of the sale of standard cloth to that person who comes forward and purchases a considerable amount of National Savings Certificates. In this way, people have to suffer. I hope the Honourable Member will inquire into the matter and see that such things do not recur in the future.

Now, in the matter of services, I find that excluding the Honourable Member himself, there are 38 officers in the Department of Industries and Civil Supplies, of whom 4 are Muslims. If you include the officers of the subordinate offices also, then their number becomes 41, of whom 5 are Muslims. Appointments are made piecemeal and the Muslims get very rare opportunities of getting into this Department. I hope the Honourable Member will look into

the legitimate grievances of the Muslims before the appointments are actually made.

Dr. Sir Zia Uddin Ahmad: Sir, I should like to take this opportunity of drawing the attention of the Honourable Member for Industries and Civil Supplies to two points which I raised also on the occasion of the Finance Bill. The first point is that the time has come when he must prepare and produce an anti-monopoly Bill on the lines of the enactment in the United Kingdom. The second point is that I again wish to bring to his notice the great injustice that is done in all ports of Kathiawar.

The Honourable Sir M. Azizul Huque: That has nothing to do with the Industries Department.

Dr. Sir Zia Uddin Ahmad: But it relates to the Honourable Member who is in charge of that also.

The Honourable Sir M. Azizul Huque: For the time being, I am a Member for the Department of Industries and Civil Supplies.

Dr. Sir Zia Uddin Ahmad: This is exceedingly difficult and my Honourable friend is making out a very nice distinction as sometimes I do, as to whether I am a Lieutenant-Colonel or the Vice-Chancellor of the University. But he should not forget that he is the same person who has to do justice to both and he must look into the matter before it is too late.

Mr. Deputy President (Mr. Akhil Chandra Datta): The question is:

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 5,76,000 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, 1944, in respect of the 'Department of Industries and Civil Supplies'."

The motion was adopted.

DEMAND NO. 23.—DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR.

The Honourable Sir Jeremy Raisman: Sir, I move:

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 73,000 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, 1944, in respect of the 'Department of Labour'."

Mr. Deputy President (Mr. Akhil Chandra Datta): The question is:

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 73,000 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, 1944, in respect of the 'Department of Labour'."

The motion was adopted.

DEMAND NO. 24.—DEPARTMENT OF POSTS AND AIR.

The Honourable Sir Jeremy Raisman: Sir, I move:

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 42,000 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, 1944, in respect of the 'Department of Posts and Air'."

Mr. Deputy President (Mr. Akhil Chandra Datta): Motion moved:

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 42,000 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, 1944, in respect of the 'Department of Posts and Air'."

Mr. T. S. Avinashilingam Chettiar: Sir, may I know if the officer appointed is merely for investigating about the post-war aviation problems or he has been appointed for arranging for post-war aviation?

Mr. T. T. Krishnamachari: The Honourable Member cannot go himself and that is why he has appointed an officer.

Sir Gurnath Bewoor: Sir, an officer was placed on special duty in order to prepare plans for the development of air transport after the war in India. This memorandum was mentioned before by me in this House and a copy of it is now available in the Library of the House, and Honourable Members can see what work has been done. The object is to prepare plans for the development of air transport after the war in India.

Mr. Deputy President (Mr. Akhil Chandra Datta): The question is:

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 42,000 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, 1944, in respect of the 'Department of Posts and Air'."

The motion was adopted.

DEMAND No. 25.—WAR TRANSPORT DEPARTMENT.

The Honourable Sir Jeremy Raisman: Sir, I move:

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 1,79,000 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, 1944, in respect of the 'War Transport Department'."

Mr. Deputy President (Mr. Akhil Chandra Datta): Motion moved:

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 1,79,000 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, 1944, in respect of the 'War Transport Department'."

Mr. T. T. Krishnamachari: Sir, I want some clarification with regard to the expenditure that is to be incurred under this demand. I see that the notes given under the demand mentions that the money is needed for the "cost of equipment of Producer Gas Experimental station and expenditure on the producer gas reliability trial, and advertisement and other charges in connection with the import of motor vehicles spare parts".

Sir, I would like the Honourable Member for War Transport to tell us exactly what is being done in regard to the making of producer gas plants which I understand is being stimulated as a complimentary measure to the petrol rationing scheme of the Government of India. We have seen in various parts of India motor vehicles run on producer gas. What exactly are the Government doing about it? I have also seen in my own city, Madras, public service motor vehicles which are being run by producer gas plants stopping dead in various parts of the city. They start in the morning all right but during the course of the day, they come to a stop. I heard recently that the Local Government acting undoubtedly as agents of the War Transport Department have decided to issue liberal petrol rations to the people who were running these public service vehicles on producer gas formerly. One would like to know here at this stage, what rules the Government of India have framed with regard to reliability tests, whether all producer gas plants which are being used on motor vehicles come under this test. I have been informed that a very big transport operator in my part of the country failed to satisfy the test for quite a long time and that was the reason why the public transport vehicles operated by him used to stand at various corners of the City of Madras during the day. It is one thing to have reliability test trial, it is another thing to see that your agents see that the producer gas plants are tested properly. In this connection, I should like to mention another fact: we welcome any scheme inaugurated by the Government of India in order to reduce the consumption of petrol by public service vehicles so that a little more petrol will be available to private users. In my part of the country, the mere fact that a man wears a *khadi* costume is enough to damn him so far as the issue of petrol rations is concerned. You are immediately classed among those who are engaged in subversive activities and the cars that you own are supposed to be used for that purpose. Be that as it may, one would like to know what control the Government of India exercise on Provincial Governments in the policy that they follow regarding issue of supplementary rations to private owners as undoubtedly they act as the agents of the Government of India in regard to petrol rationing scheme.

One other matter, I would here refer, is in connection with import of motor vehicle spare parts. I have read in the newspapers that in my part of the country a controversy has been going on between a large importer of motor spare parts in my City and no less a person than Sir Kenneth Mitchell, who is acting immediately under the Honourable Member for War Transport. The question seems to have been that Sir Kenneth thought that plenty of spare parts were available but the particular importer in Madras maintained that no spare parts were available.

Dr. P. N. Banerjee: Are they available here in New Delhi?

Mr. T. T. Krishnamachari: I do not know. I have not got a car here and so I do not know anything about it. One would like to know exactly what the Government of India have done in regard to import of motor vehicle spare parts. It is rumoured that there is a continuous fight going on between the War Transport Civil Department and the Military Transport Departments in the

DEMANDS FOR SUPPLEMENTARY GRANTS FOR 1943-44

matter of motor vehicle spare parts. I have also heard rumours that the Military Department have got spare parts worth crores of rupees and very often the War Transport Department buys motor spare parts from the black market material stolen from the stores of the military department. That is perhaps why the War Transport Department has thought of starting an establishment in order to import directly motor vehicle spare parts. There has been a certain amount of discussion arising out of this between Sir Kenneth Mitchell and the importer in Madras I referred to, who according to Sir Kenneth is in a very privileged position and would like to defy the Government both in the matter of using producer gas plants and also in the matter of supplying motor vehicle spare parts to the public. Sir, I should like the Honourable Member in charge of War Transport to enlighten us a little more on these matters.

Mr. T. S. Avinashilingam Chettiar: Sir, the Honourable the Finance Member said in answer to a previous question that supplementary grants of less than one lakh are not placed before the Standing Finance Committee, but only demand of more than one lakh of rupees are placed. Here, I find that this demand involves a sum of one lakh and seventy five thousand and yet it has not been placed before the Standing Finance Committee. May we know the reason why that has not been brought before the Standing Finance Committee? The second point is an important one. May we know the result of the investigation about producer gas plants? That is the point which my Honourable friend, Mr. Krishnamachari, also raised. Have the Government arrived at any results? If so, may we know the results? It is important from this point of view that if the cost is cheap, will the Government consider the advisability of making it a post-war measure also, because petrol will have to be imported from outside, whereas gas can be produced within India, and in view of these facts, have the Government made researches whether these gas plants can be used in post-war period also, so that a cheaper method of transport may be made available to India?

The Honourable Sir Edward Benthall (Member for Railways and War Transport): Sir, I rather understood when the discussions were taking place yesterday and previously that the Honourable Members were not very much interested in the Budget and placed the whole responsibility upon us in this Government. But the Honourable Member who spoke now asks me for a fairly complete statement about the working of the War Transport Department in respect of motor vehicles. I very much regret that at very short notice like this and in view of the circumstances, I am not in a position to give him a full statement but I will try to answer some of the points that he mentioned.

The items which are being discussed are sums which have been spent on a contribution to the Scientific and Industrial Research Board and towards the cost of initial equipment for the producer gas experimental station at Delhi; also Rs. 10,000 in connection with the producer gas reliability trials, the object of this expenditure being to try to improve the quality of producer gas machines so that the public can be sure that when they are buying producer gas plants they will be buying something that will be reliable. The position is at the moment that at least the lease-lend vehicles which have to be fitted with producer gas plants can only be fitted with plants which have passed the tests at these testing stations. As to what my Honourable friend says regarding motor buses stopping in Madras I not quite follow from what he said exactly what the cause of it is.

Mr. T. T. Krishnamachari: They were fitted with producer gas plants and they are allowed now to switch over to petrol.

The Honourable Sir Edward Benthall: I understand that one of the difficulties in Madras is shortage of charcoal, but I see that in Madras province there are today something like 3,281 buses of which 3,133 are on charcoal and 26 on diesel and 122 only on petrol; so that out of 3,281, 3,133 are on producer gas. I think there is a certain tendency as in other provinces for people to try to get back to petrol because it is easier. But both we in the Centre and the Provincial Motor Transport Controllers in all the provinces are doing their

[Sir Edward Benthall.]

utmost to prevent this. In certain cases I think petrol has to be issued, particularly on hill sections such as the Nilgiris, where producer gas is not quite efficient with the steep inclines. There is a certain demand also, of course, for petrol for use particularly with lorries where urgent work has to be done for Government, such as, for instance, on airfields, and in certain cases petrol is issued for those purposes. Generally speaking, however, the policy is to go out for the maximum conversion of motor vehicles to producer gas. Progress lately has been not as rapid as it has been in the past, but it does not mean that our efforts to continue to effect conversions to producer gas are not continuing.

As regards petrol rationing the policy is still to secure the maximum saving and we have effected a saving in civilian consumption of about 50 per cent. on pre-war figures.

Dr. P. N. Banerjee: What about waste in the military department?

The Honourable Sir Edward Benthall: That is, of course, constantly being watched; it is primarily a matter for the War Department. As regards control, the control rests with Provincial Motor Transport Controllers. We are pressing them continually for the maximum saving. As to whether somebody gets an adequate ration of petrol according to the clothes that he wears is a matter not for the Central Government but for the Provincial Governments, and I am quite certain that that is not a cause of discrimination.

As regards spare parts I will look at the records of the debate and see what my friend has had to say and look into it. My Honourable friend, Mr. Chettiar, asked about gas plants in the post-war period. There is no doubt that efficiently run gas plants can compete with petrol plants. But it is more trouble and drivers are not very keen on them. You have to and should pay the drivers more for the work involved. Whether or not producer gas will be used extensively after the war is impossible to foresee, but I see no reason why it should not be, because, as the price of charcoal comes down after the war, as we hope it will, it will be able better to compete with petrol.

The Honourable Sir Jeremy Raisman: Sir, my Honourable friend asked a question as to why this amount, although it exceeded one lakh, has not gone before the Standing Finance Committee. The rule, as I understand it, is that supplementary demands go before the Standing Finance Committee if they involve new services and amount to either one lakh non-recurring or Rs. 25,000 recurring. If my Honourable friend will look at item A of this supplementary demand which is over a lakh, he will find that this is due merely to a change of classification of expenditure from non-voted to voted, and entertainment of some additional officers, etc. But I imagine that the actual new recurring expenditure did not exceed the limit which have been laid down.

Mr. Deputy President (Mr. Akhil Chandra Datta): The question is:

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 1,79,000 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, 1944, in respect of the 'War Transport Department'."

The motion was adopted.

DEMAND No. 26—FOOD DEPARTMENT.

The Honourable Sir Jeremy Raisman: Sir, I move:

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 1,12,000 be granted to the Governor General in Council to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1944, in respect of the 'Food Department'."

Mr. Deputy President (Mr. Akhil Chandra Datta): Motion moved:

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 1,12,000 be granted to the Governor General in Council to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1944, in respect of the 'Food Department'."

Mr. Lalchand Navalrai: Sir, I find that this demand is made to meet expenses due to the creation of additional posts consequent on the expansion of the department. I also find mention of the Foodgrains Policy Committee, the Standing Advisory Committee of the Legislature and the appointment of an Adviser on food. All these are new appointments made for the purpose of eradicating starvation in Bengal and other places. As regards the Foodgrains

Policy Committee I should like to know whether it is a statutory committee or a departmental one, what is the constitution of the committee, whether it prepares any report to place it before the Standing Food Committee.

The Honourable Sir Jwala Prasad Srivastava: It is the Gregory Committee, the report of which was published some time ago.

Mr. Lalchand Navalrai: But do they make any report with regard to policy and is the report placed before the Standing Advisory Committee of this House?

The Honourable Sir Jwala Prasad Srivastava: It is not a continuing committee.

Mr. Lalchand Navalrai: I only want to know from the Honourable Member whether the report of the Foodgrains Policy Committee was placed before the Standing Advisory Committee for Food, and whether the report

of the Adviser was also placed before them or not. Further, I would like to know why this Foodgrains Committee was constituted when you have got a special Adviser on this question, and if the Adviser has given any scheme why it has not been directly placed before the Standing Advisory Committee and considered there? Why has extra expenditure been incurred on this other committee? I also want to know how far, since these committees have been appointed, starvation in Bengal and other places has gone down, and whether as a result of recommendations of these committees more food has been supplied by Government than they were doing before. Also how far the measures suggested by this committee have solved the difficulties with regard to food. Sir, this is a very important matter and the whole country is looking forward to what the Honourable the Food Member is going to do.

Sir Cowasjee Jehangir: Sir, I rise to a point of order. Can we raise a debate on food on a supplementary grant? The Honourable Member is raising a debate on food.

Mr. Lalchand Navalrai: I am only putting questions.

Sir Cowasjee Jehangir: The questions asked are such that it will raise a debate on food, and we cannot have a debate on food at this time.

Mr. Deputy President (Mr. Akhil Chandra Datta): Order, order. The Honourable Member is asking a few questions on the working of the Food Adviser.

Mr. Govind V. Dashmukh (Nagpur Division: Non-Muhammadan): Is the Honourable Member unable to reply to these questions?

Mr. Lalchand Navalrai: Sir, I will make one more observation, and then I shall have done. With regard to the portfolio of Food, I am glad that it is now in the hands of the present Honourable Member, but I would like to know why after the question of Food was discussed at the last Session by Honourable Sir Azizul Huque, the portfolio of Food was transferred over night to another Member.

Mr. Deputy President (Mr. Akhil Chandra Datta): That is another matter.

Dr. Sir Zia Uddin Ahmad: Sir, I gave notice of a Resolution, which unfortunately was not balloted, that the Food Department should be abolished. Therefore, I cannot be a party to any expenditure which the Honourable the Finance Member may demand in order to strengthen this department still further. The other day I drew the attention of the Honourable Member to fifteen different points which I mentioned in my speech.

The Honourable Sir Jwala Prasad Srivastava: How many? They were fourteen, I think.

Dr. Sir Zia Uddin Ahmad: All right, fourteen points. I did not get a reply to any of those points.

Sir, the next wheat crop is ready and will be coming into the market within a week—it may be delayed for a day or two because of rains—but the Food Department has not yet fixed the price at which the wheat should be purchased and disposed of. We have been waiting for a long time but he is waiting for orders—in this case, not from Whitehall—from persons who really are in a position to dictate terms. Unless these orders are received from those interested persons, he will not be able to make up his mind. This is a very serious

[Dr. Sir Zia Uddin Ahmad:]

matter in the case of the Food Department and we ought to pay serious attention to it. This is a question which not only concerns food but many other issues; practically the entire war effort depends on this and therefore it ought to be taken up seriously. Not only does it affect the food problem, but the purchasing value of the rupee depends primarily on this article, so that we are very anxious to know what the Honourable Member has decided. I hope this time he will be able to tell us what price he has fixed for the wholesale purchase of wheat from cultivators and what price he has fixed for general sale in the market. I hope the Honourable Member will get up in time, but I am sure the department is not working so efficiently and the rates which should be fixed in April 1944 will not be fixed till about April 1945, when it will be too late. We have got the experience of last few years. In 1942, a certain price was fixed. It was immediately altered, because it did not suit some of the stockists. In 1943, the same thing happened. Now, we have reached 1944 and there is absolutely no sign as to what price he is going to fix; whether it will be Rs. 8 or 9 or 10 per maund. This morning I came to know that it is still under consideration, but this is the time when people ought to know because the crop is being reaped and harvest season has begun. The provinces and the people, who have to provide food for their dependants, do not know where they stand, and they are waiting for the decision of the Food Department. This is not the only problem but there are a number of others which require their decision and, therefore, I say that some definite and clear decisions should be laid down for the benefit of everyone. I shall be very pleased if the Honourable Member would enlighten us on these points:

(i) What price he has fixed for wheat and rice for year 1944-45? (The year 1944-45 will begin from the 1st of April and so far we have got no idea as to what he is going to do).

(ii) What arrangements he has made about the supply of food, i.e., food rationing? Which are the towns he has selected for the introduction of rationing scheme, and from what dates, and whether in those places he has made any arrangements for the storage of food? It is said that in some places where food rationing is to be instituted, cards are there but there is no food available.

(iii) What arrangements he has made about the control of stocks; whether stocks will be controlled or whether they will not be controlled. (I am very suspicious as to why it has not been done so far).

(iv) What penalties he has fixed for those who do not obey the orders of the Government of India? and

(v) last but not least—and on which the whole thing will depend—why he has not permitted me to move the Anti-Hoarding Bill before this Assembly.

The Honourable Sir Jwala Prasad Srivastava: Who?

Dr. Sir Zia Uddin Ahmad: The Food Department; the Member in charge of the Food Department. I gave notice of that Bill and I gave a copy of that to the Honourable the Finance Member.

Mr. Deputy President (Mr. Akhil Chandra Datta): Order, order. I do not think you can go so far as to open the whole question of policy in regard to Food.

Dr. Sir Zia Uddin Ahmad: I had to lay all my grievances before him, and the thing

Sir Cowasjee Jehangir: You cannot lay all your grievances on a supplementary grant.

Dr. Sir Zia Uddin Ahmad: I can oppose it.

Mr. Deputy President (Mr. Akhil Chandra Datta): Order, order. As a point of order has been raised, I think I should give my ruling. Now it must be understood that although it is a supplementary demand there is some scope for opening to a certain extent the question of the working of the Food Department due to the creation of additional posts, etc., consequent on the expansion of the Department. That being the demand, I think to a certain extent Honourable Members are entitled to question the working of the Food Department. At the same time, I must say that you cannot open a food debate here under this demand.

Dr. Sir Zia Uddin Ahmad: I am talking of the working of the Food Department.

The Honourable Sir Jwala Prasad Srivastava: You had your say.

Dr. Sir Zia Uddin Ahmad: And the greatest defect is that they shut the mouth of the Members!

The Honourable Sir Jwala Prasad Srivastava: You talked for six days the last time!

Mr. N. M. Joshi (Nominated Non-Official): I rise to oppose this demand. My reason is this. Sometime ago the Honourable the Food Member informed the House that he makes weekly reports to the Secretary of State on the Food situation. Then I asked him whether he will make similar weekly reports to the Indian Legislature and the Indian public. He said that he would consider the question and I find that he has been considering that question for a long time. I therefore feel that if the Honourable the Food Member does not consider that he is more responsible to the Legislature than to the Secretary of State for India, then this Legislature should not give him this supplementary demand. I would like the Honourable the Food Member to explain to us and to tell us whether he is going to make weekly reports to the Legislature as he does to the Secretary of State for India.

The Honourable Sir Jwala Prasad Srivastava: To the Legislature?

Mr. N. M. Joshi: Yes, to the Legislature or to the public. If he makes weekly reports to the Secretary of State why should not we get them too. The Indian public is very anxious to know what the food situation is and we know that unless sufficient food is imported into India, the food situation is not going to be much better. I would like the Honourable the Food Member to say how much foodgrains he has imported so far and my suggestion to him is that he should from time to time make a report regarding the foodgrains which he has imported. Then I have suggested to the Honourable the Food Member that he should tell us which of the recommendations of the Foodgrains Policy Committee have been implemented by him and to what extent action has been taken. If his reply is not satisfactory, I shall vote against the demand.

Sir Muhammad Yamin Khan: I think that the House cannot without full explanation give their vote for this expenditure when we are not satisfied on many points. I would like the Honourable the Food Member to enlighten this House on the criticisms which are prevailing in the whole of the country as regards the food control policy. Whenever you go to the controlled shops you get allowed and mixed *atta*. There is maize *atta* and other kinds of flour mixed with wheat flour, but you never get the pure stuff. These conditions prevail not only here but also in the Presidency towns like Bombay and other places. But my Honourable friend will say that he is not responsible because that comes under the jurisdiction of the Provincial Government.

The Honourable Sir Jwala Prasad Srivastava: I have not said that.

Sir Muhammad Yamin Khan: Probably he may. Even so, the first and primary duty of the Government of India in the matter of these controlled shops is to see that the articles sold there are at the proper prices and secondly to ensure that the stuff sold is what it is purported to be. If you say it is wheat flour, it must be wheat flour and not 60 per cent. wheat and 40 per cent. other kinds of flour mixed up with it. Otherwise, I do not think the House will be justified in voting this amount to be wasted. The Honourable Member ought to know that there is discontent in the country as far as these things are concerned. Let me cite the example of one or two things that we have purchased from the controlled shop. We asked for fuel and they gave us logs of wood instead of cut wood. We had to get men to cut them up. When we got coal much of it was coal dust.

The Honourable Sir Jwala Prasad Srivastava: A sad picture!

Sir Muhammad Yamin Khan: When you purchase

Mr. Deputy President (Mr. Akhil Chandra Datta): The Honourable Member should not go into the details of these matters.

Sir Muhammad Yamin Khan: Unless he satisfies us on these points he cannot get the sanction of our vote just because he has spent this money. Let him satisfy us that the money has been spent properly for the benefit of the country and not wasted.

The Honourable Sir Jwala Prasad Srivastava: None of those items relate to these things.

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

Mr. President (The Honourable Sir Abdur Rahim): Mr. Neogy.

Mr. K. C. Neogy: perfectly realise that this is not the occasion for raising a general debate on the food situation, but at the same time I cannot help feeling that the Honourable Member is hardly entitled to the support of this House for the reason that he has done his best to prevent this House from having a discussion on the food situation.

The Honourable Sir Jwala Prasad Srivastava: That is wrong.

Mr. K. C. Neogy: From the observations already made by several Honourable Members it is quite clear that there is a general desire on the part of this House to have a debate on the food situation, and I do think that it is not too late as yet for the Government to reconsider their decision. The Honourable Member in a statement which he made in the other House tried to create the impression that there was no general desire on the part of the non-official Members of the Legislative Assembly to have a discussion. But I shall stop there, because I shall not be relevant in developing the point further. I would at the same time urge upon the Government the extreme desirability of giving an opportunity to this House of having a general discussion on the food situation.

I should now like to come to the demand itself. The demand is for the amount of Rs. 1,12,000, and we find in the foot-note that this has been approved by the Standing Finance Committee on the 18th March, 1944. When I turn to the relevant note of the Standing Finance Committee, I find that the Standing Finance Committee recommended a sum of Rs. 93,000 only. I should like the Honourable Member to explain this discrepancy. I very much think that there was some amount of misunderstanding on the part either of the Finance Department or of the Food Department as regards the amount involved in this case. I do hope that in future there will be greater accuracy in such matters.

An Honourable Member: Food expert.

Mr. K. C. Neogy: I find that the third item, which is mentioned in the note under this demand, runs thus: "Due to salary of an Adviser on Food not provided for in the original budget". It was not even mentioned in the memorandum which was placed before the Standing Finance Committee. I do not know when this officer on food was appointed, and whether under ordinary rules of business of the Standing Finance Committee the Committee was entitled to know something about this particular appointment for which we are now expected to vote the necessary money. As this is the first time when we have this new appointment brought up for discussion on the floor of the House, I should like the Honourable Member to give us an idea about the duties of this officer, his experience and so on, how many other advisers the Honourable Member has already got, and how many more he proposes to appoint in future. I am rather alarmed at the prospect of having more and more of such experts being foisted on us, because I find from the memorandum which was placed before the Standing Finance Committee this statement:

"As the activities of the Department are extending, only actual experience will show the work involved and the staff necessary for it. The proposals are based on the requirements as far as they can be estimated at present."

When can we expect the Honourable Member to cry halt to the expansion of this Department?

Dr. P. N. Banerjee: And the importation of experts.

Dr. Sir Zia Uddin Ahmad: Only at the time when you have got nothing to eat.

The Honourable Sir Jwala Prasad Srivastava: When the food crisis is over.

Sri K. B. Jinaraja Hegde (West-Coast and Nilgiris: Non-Muhammadan Rural): The new expenditure was incurred by the Government of India in connection with the Food Policy Committee. I have gone through their report. What we want is a central policy which will be enforced by the provinces. Under requisitioning orders it has been stated that sufficient rice or wheat should be left in the villages when requisitioning is made, because the scope of distribution of food grains will not mostly include villages but only urban areas. The policy of requisitioning and also acquiring grains has been left to the provinces, and whenever a question arises with regard to shortage of food grains in any district, I find the Honourable the Food Member getting up and telling us that it is a provincial responsibility and not a responsibility of the Centre. We are asked to vote a huge sum for the purpose of expansion of the Food Department, and also for the purpose of appointing Advisers. In this connection I would like to have a categorical statement from the Honourable Member whether the question of food is going to be seriously considered as a central responsibility, or whenever a very serious or inconvenient question is raised the Food Member would get up and say, this is a provincial matter, the province is responsible, we are not responsible. The other day when I wanted to move my adjournment motion. . . .

Mr. President (The Honourable Sir Abdur Rahim): The Honourable Member cannot go into all that.

Sri K. B. Jinaraja Hegde: I am only referring

Dr. P. N. Banerjee: This is by way of example.

Sri K. B. Jinaraja Hegde: This is only by way of example.

Mr. President (The Honourable Sir Abdur Rahim): The Honourable Member cannot go on citing such examples.

Sri K. B. Jinaraja Hegde: The Food Department has come into existence after the war. It is not a matter which you will find in the Government of India Act of 1935; it came into existence, if I remember correctly—only after the provincial Ministries were withdrawn and after the provinces began to be governed under section 93. How can the Honourable Member say that this food policy is a provincial concern and not a central one?

Mr. President (The Honourable Sir Abdur Rahim): That does not arise.

Sri K. B. Jinaraja Hegde: We want a statement from the Honourable Member whether whenever we find starvation in any district, he is going to say it is a responsibility of the province and not of the centre. Now, I find that my district is particularly very, very deficient . . .

Mr. President (The Honourable Sir Abdur Rahim): The Honourable Member must really confine himself to the supplementary demand.

Sri K. B. Jinaraja Hegde: The demand includes the pay of officers and a huge staff. I would like to know in this connection for which purpose this staff and this adviser are to be appointed. If it is for getting proper figures and making proper calculation as to how much would be required for the purpose of rationing, then certainly the responsibility for seeing that grain is supplied to every district, to the urban area, rests with the Central Government.

Mr. President (The Honourable Sir Abdur Rahim): The Honourable Member cannot have a debate on that.

Sri K. B. Jinaraja Hegde: I find it very difficult, Sir, to know as to on what to talk and on what not to talk, in view of the fact that this House has been refused an opportunity during this Session of expressing our difficulties in the different constituencies from which we come. The question of food is the greatest question of which we should take serious notice, and this House has been refused an opportunity, while the Upper House has been given an opportunity. In those circumstances I can only say that we oppose this demand.

Mr. Muhammad Nauman (Patna and Chota Nagpur cum Orissa: Muhammadan): On this side of the House we have maintained that this department has been the dumping ground for any and every sort of thing, and it was on this account that my Honourable friend, Dr. Sir Zia Uddin Ahmad, wanted to move a Resolution that the department should be abolished.

Mr. President (The Honourable Sir Abdur Rahim): The Honourable Member must confine himself to this supplementary demand,—anything relevant to that but not beyond it.

Mr. Muhammad Nauman: I will try to do that. We believe that the money that is being spent on the whole Food Department is not at all warranted and we do not approve of it; certainly we do not accept any additional expenditure which is embodied in this supplementary demand. I should like to know what useful purpose that adviser is able to serve, on whose behalf the demand has been made, and what are his credentials. Even the approval of the Standing Finance Committee was not taken, though it should have been consulted. Besides, I want to impress this fact on the Honourable Member's attention. From the composition of the officers and the commissioners who have been appointed, we notice that the quota of appointment has been miserably bad so far as the minorities are concerned. Out of eight commissioners only one happens to be a Muslim.

Mr. President (The Honourable Sir Abdur Rahim): Now the Honourable Member cannot go into all that.

Mr. Muhammad Nauman: I only want to impress, with your permission, that this House feels that the whole department is being mismanaged.

Mr. President (The Honourable Sir Abdur Rahim): But that does not arise on this supplementary demand. The department is there and it has to be accepted.

Mr. Muhammad Nauman: In that case we would only say that we do not approve of the items given here for additional demand, and we would like to vote it down.

Mr. Amarendra Nath Chattopadhyaya (Burdwan Division: Non-Muhammadan Bural): This is a supplementary demand for Rs. 1,12,000—(a) "mainly due to creation of additional posts, etc., consequent on the expansion of the Department, (b) Due mainly to formation of Foodgrains Policy Committee and Standing Advisory Committee of Legislature during the year."

Mr. President (The Honourable Sir Abdur Rahim): The Honourable Member need not read that out. It is there.

Mr. Amarendra Nath Chattopadhyaya: The original grant was Rs. 26,81,000—I shall stand corrected if it is not correct, and 26,40,000 have been killed in Bengal by being deprived of food. It comes to exactly one rupee per head and now they want 1,12,000 more. Do they mean to kill as many? The policy was given out in the Gregory report.

Mr. President (The Honourable Sir Abdur Rahim): All that does not arise. The policy cannot be discussed under this demand. This is a supplementary demand.

Mr. Amarendra Nath Chattopadhyaya: I am not going to discuss the policy, Sir. The policy was not given effect to at all and yet we find that this 1,12,000 has been added to the expenditure. The advisory committee has met only for half an hour or few hours and only for two days in the whole year, and the policy recommended in the report has not been given effect to. We do not know what the salary of the Adviser on Food is. We do not know when he was appointed and what are his duties. The whole food policy has failed and yet another 1,12,000 is wanted. We cannot really be a party to this. The Supply Department has been working smoothly since 1939.

Mr. President (The Honourable Sir Abdur Rahim): The Honourable Member must not go into the working of other departments.

Mr. Amarendra Nath Chattopadhyaya: Sir, I am not going to discuss that—my point is money is spent unnecessarily on the salary of Adviser. The Department of Supply is working smoothly. Why should not our Food Department be guided by them?

Mr. President (The Honourable Sir Abdur Rahim): The Honourable Member has said that several times.

Mr. Amarendra Nath Chattopadhyaya: Sir, therefore, I oppose this demand of Rs. 1,12,000.

Dr. P. N. Banerjee: I wish to ask two questions of the Honourable the Food Member. In the first place, I wish to ask what are the exact duties of the new Food Officer who has been appointed, whether it is one of his duties to make reports, secondly, if reports are made, whether those reports are placed before the Food Advisory Committee and whether the meetings of the Food Advisory Committee are held frequently. The food question is a very urgent question and if you have an advisory committee it should meet very frequently, once a month at least or once in two months and the reports of the Food Adviser should be placed before this Committee and the Food Advisory Committee should be allowed to consider this report and should also be allowed to formulate a policy with regard to distribution and procurement of food. I hope the Honourable Member will enlighten me on these points.

The Honourable Sir Jwala Prasad Srivastava: In connection with this demand, a number of points have been raised. I did not anticipate them and so, if I do not answer them at length, I hope it will be understood. The main question seems to be what this Trade Adviser is going to do and who is he.

Mr. T. S. Avinashalingam Chettiar: Who is he? What is the name?

The Honourable Sir Jwala Prasad Srivastava: The reason for this appointment is that so far in the department there was no one who knew the trade in foodgrains, excepting perhaps one European Assistant who knew it to some extent. There was nobody in the department, therefore, with real experience of the trade in foodgrains. When we are buying crores worth of grain in the surplus provinces, we in the Centre ought to know what are the market rates, what are the market usages, what are the trends of prices and what other practices prevail in different parts of India. We also wish now to maintain a department of statistics to show the movement of prices of all foodgrains throughout the country. It was obvious that nothing could be done without a man who had experience of the trade in foodgrains.

Mr. Lalchand Navalrai: How was it done before?

Mr. President (The Honourable Sir Abdur Rahim): Order, order.

The Honourable Sir Jwala Prasad Srivastava: We depended very largely on reports from the Provincial Governments and as we are now committed to an all-India policy it was necessary that we should have our own machinery for checking up the reports of the Provincial Governments. It was for that reason that I thought of the idea and I take the fullest responsibility for it.

Dr. P. N. Banerjee: Credit or discredit?

The Honourable Sir Jwala Prasad Srivastava: I looked out for a man, who knew something about the trade in foodgrains.

Dr. Sir Zia Uddin Ahmad: You found the man first and then created the post for him?

The Honourable Sir Jwala Prasad Srivastava: I believe that Dr. Zia Uddin has done that many a time during his administration of the Aligarh University.

Mr. Muhammad Nauman: You have followed him in this case?

The Honourable Sir Jwala Prasad Srivastava: Dr. Zia Uddin is a very old friend of mine and I believe he has done it many a time. The need for such an officer was urgent and insistent. I looked out throughout the country for an Indian. I wrote to some very distinguished Indians who are in the business but no Indian was prepared to come on the salary which we wanted to offer, namely, Rs. 1,500 a month. We wanted a man with extensive experience. Fortunately we got hold of a man who is a Swiss, and who has just retired from Volkart Brothers, who have large grain business. He has a very wide knowledge of the trade and at my request he has agreed to be with us for a year or so and give us the benefit of his experience and knowledge of the trade in foodgrains. I think it is a very good arrangement and very cheap for the money that we are spending. As the House is aware, Volkarts have got their branches all over India and they have very large dealings in foodgrains. This man had been with them for 30 years and there is not a market in India which he does not know.

Sir, the other points raised by my friends here take me into a regular debate on food. I wish to make it clear to my friends here that I have always been

[Sir Jwala Prasad Srivastava.]
willing to give to the House every opportunity to discuss food. Last time when the House wanted to debate food, they started with one day. Then, it came to two days and in the end they had 5½ days.

Dr. Sir Zia Uddin Ahmad: What about my anti-hoarding Bill?

The Honourable Sir Jwala Prasad Srivastava: I think Dr. Zia Uddin is hoarding it somewhere. I am not aware of it and I have not seen it.

Dr. Sir Zia Uddin Ahmad: On a point of personal explanation, Sir. I am not hoarding it. I have given notice of it and I have sent it to his Department. I have sent it to the Secretary of his Department and I also gave it to the Honourable the Finance Member. Still, I have got no reply.

The Honourable Sir Jwala Prasad Srivastava: The Honourable Member did not hoarding it. I have given notice of it and I have sent it to his Department.

So far as the debate this time was concerned, I personally had no objection to it but the exigencies of Government business, I believe, have prevented the allotment of time. So far as I am concerned, I have nothing to hide and I shall be very glad, indeed, to place my cards on the table each time.

Mr. Neogy wanted to know as to when the Department will cease expanding. Well, Sir, the department is just a baby. It is only 18 months old and it is going to grow up into a hefty man. It will go on growing for a long time yet.

Sir Muhammad Yamin Khan has complained about the alloyed *ata*. I have not seen before the alloy of *ata*, but I am quite aware of the complaint about the quality of foodgrains.

Maulana Zafar Ali Khan: You have read about the adulterated *ata*.

The Honourable Sir Jwala Prasad Srivastava: Adulterated *ata* possibly, and we are trying our best to eradicate that evil and I want the assistance of every Member of the House in doing so.

Sir Muhammad Yamin Khan: Why don't you have the assistance of your own Department?

The Honourable Sir Jwala Prasad Srivastava: We are doing everything possible, but human nature being what it is, we cannot be successful in a day.

Now, my friend, Mr. Joshi, has stabbed me from the back he sits also just behind me. He says he is going to oppose the grant for some fault of mine, of which I am not aware at the moment. I believe he suggested that weekly reports should be circulated. To whom? I do not seem to remember. I shall look into the matter. We are giving full reports to the Standing Committee of the Legislature which now meets regularly. There is another meeting convened two days hence. I am most anxious to have the Committee as many times as possible. The only trouble has been that it does not suit the convenience of the Members themselves. Otherwise, I am prepared to call the Standing Committee of the Legislature every two months and to give them the fullest report of what is going on. Sir, I shall look into this complaint of Mr. Joshi and I will see whether I can circulate a weekly report to the Members of this House or publish it in the form of a communique. But I wish to inform the House that all important matters are published in the form of press statements regularly by the Department and the report which we send to the Secretary of State is more or less a synopsis of those press statements. So, all that you need do is to put our press communiques together and you shall get a weekly report. Still, I shall see whether we cannot circulate regularly the weekly report or publish it as has been suggested.

Now, Sir, as regards the recommendations of the Foodgrains Policy Committee, I think that we had already published a statement in the White Paper, stating what recommendations we have accepted. I do not know what more Mr. Joshi wants. If he will look up the White Paper, which we laid on the table of the House last time, I think he will find the answer to his question.

Now, Sir, Mr. Hegde has raised the question of Provincial responsibility versus Central responsibility. I thought he understood the position quite clearly. Perhaps he did not attend the last session of the House (Sri K. B.

Jinaraja Hegde: "I did") when I made myself very clear on the subject. We have repeatedly said that food is now an All-India responsibility. We have an all-India policy. We exercise supervision and check at every stage as far as we can. But it must be understood that there are autonomous Provincial Governments functioning and we cannot step into their shoes. They have got to carry out the work. Where it appears to us that they have gone wrong, we give them sometimes friendly advice, sometimes a stern warning and sometimes a direction. But that must be left to us. We have got to go warily. So, there is no confusion in my own mind as to the functions of the Centre and the Provinces in regard to food. Some people would want us to go much further. They want us to practically take over the administration of food in the provinces, but I would ask you, Sir, whether that is possible or feasible. We have no machinery. Some members are grudging to give me one officer to advise me on trade. Some Members are not willing to vote even a sum of Rs. 1,12,000. Would you like to know what is the extent of expenditure incurred by each province over the question of distribution of food? It runs into crores of rupees and it requires a very big personnel. The Food Department, as it stands today, is only a small department, considering the work it is undertaking. I would like to warn the House that if the Food Department is to carry out an all-India policy, then the Department must expand and must have men and must have more money.

Mr. K. C. Neogy: It must be run more efficiently.

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

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 1,12,000 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, 1944, in respect of the 'Food Department'."

The motion was adopted.

DEMAND NO. 27.—CENTRAL BOARD OF REVENUE.

The Honourable Sir Jeremy Raisman: Sir, I move:

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 1,53,000 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, 1944, in respect of the 'Central Board of Revenue'."

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

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 1,53,000 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, 1944, in respect of the 'Central Board of Revenue'."

Maulvi Muhammad Abdul Ghani: Sir, I move:

"That the demand for a supplementary grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,53,000 in respect of 'Central Board of Revenue' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Sir, this cut motion is intended to draw the attention of the Honourable Member to see that the grievances of the Muslims in the services under this Department in respect of the additional appointments are redressed. I hope he will issue strict instructions that more Muslims should be taken into this department in respect of all new appointments.

Mr. President (The Honourable Sir Abdur Rahim): I understand the Honourable Member is raising the question of policy about inadequate representation of Muslims in the services. That cannot be allowed to be discussed under this Grant.

Maulvi Muhammad Abdul Ghani: No, Sir. I am raising the question of inadequacy of Muslim representation only in respect of new appointments for which money is now asked for and is going to be spent.

Mr. President (The Honourable Sir Abdur Rahim): But the Honourable Member is raising the question of policy.

Maulvi Muhammad Abdul Ghani: Only in so far as it relates to the new appointments that are going to be made.

Mr. President (The Honourable Sir Abdur Rahim): That may be. No question of policy regarding appointment of Muslims can be discussed now. This motion is out of order and it cannot be discussed now. The question is:

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 1,53,000 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, 1944, in respect of the 'Central Board of Revenue'."

The motion was adopted.

DEMAND No. 28—INDIA OFFICE AND HIGH COMMISSIONER'S ESTABLISHMENT CHARGES.

The Honourable Sir Jeremy Raisman: Sir, I move:

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 2,29,000 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, 1944, in respect of the 'India Office and High Commissioner's Establishment Charges'."

Mr. President (The Honourable Sir Abdur Rahim): The question is: "That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 2,29,000 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, 1944, in respect of the 'India Office and High Commissioner's Establishment Charges'."

The motion was adopted.

DEMAND No. 30—AUDIT.

The Honourable Sir Jeremy Raisman: Sir, I move:

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 7,85,000 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, 1944 in respect of 'Audit'."

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

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 7,85,000 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, 1944, in respect of 'Audit'."

Mr. T. S. Avinashilingam Chettiar: Sir, the amount involved is the sum of Rs. 7,85,000 and it is not a matter of reappropriation either. May I know why this was not placed before the Standing Finance Committee?

The Honourable Sir Jeremy Raisman: Sir, I understand that when it is a mere excess in expenditure due to automatic causes and no question of policy and no question of new service being involved, there is no need for it to be placed before the Standing Finance Committee. It comes before the House and there is no need for anything to be done further. No question arises except a mere automatic excess of expenditure for reasons explained. It is only in respect of new services where certain amounts are involved that it comes before the Standing Finance Committee.

Mr. T. S. Avinashilingam Chettiar: May I take it that when amounts are spent much more than the original amount granted thus necessitating supplementary grants being voted, even then it is not put before the Standing Finance Committee?

The Honourable Sir Jeremy Raisman: That is so. It happens, for instance, that there are many items in regard to which discussions will be useless. For instance, there are items like refund, ordinary legal refunds which are sometimes exceeded by very large amounts. There is no point in putting them before the Standing Finance Committee. If the refunds are due under the ordinary law, they have to be paid.

Mr. T. S. Avinashilingam Chettiar: The analogy of refund does not hold good in this case. The excess here is mainly due to the creation of the office of the Controller of Food Accounts, the entertainment of temporary staff to cope with the increased work on account of war. These two, the creation of the office of Food Controller of Accounts and the temporary staff, are new services altogether. They do not come under old expenses.

The Honourable Sir Jeremy Raisman: But audit is a function which has to be carried on and if there is more expenditure or new types of expenditure for audit, then the amount has to be provided for them. It is not much use discussing that point. Again, there is no point of principle to put before the Standing Finance Committee, presumably this House desires that expenditure should be audited always.

Mr. T. S. Avinashilingam Chettiar: Yes, we do desire; but this expenditure should be put before the Standing Finance Committee.

Mr. President (The Honourable Sir Abdur Rahim): The question is: "That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 7,85,000 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, 1944, in respect of 'Audit'."

The motion was adopted.

DEMAND No. 31—ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE.

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, 1944, in respect of Administration of Justice."

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, 1944, in respect of Administration of Justice."

The motion was adopted.

DEMAND No. 32—JAILS AND CONVICT SETTLEMENTS.

The Honourable Sir Jeremy Raisman: Sir, I move:

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 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, 1944, in respect of 'Jails and Convict Settlements'."

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

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 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, 1944, in respect of 'Jails and Convict Settlements'."

Mr. T. S. Avinashilingam Chettiar: Sir, the explanatory memorandum says: "The amount is required (a) to meet the excess expenditure in connection with the confinement of ex-military prisoners in Central India Agency jail."

I should like to know what is the meaning of 'ex-military prisoners'. We always thought that military prisoners mean persons who have been in the military. I do not understand what 'ex-military' means.

The second item in regard to which the amount is required is:

"to meet the payment of various outstanding bills for the articles purchased by the Andamans Administration and the payment of dearness allowance to the dependents of Government servants who remained in the Andamans."

Well, Sir, the Andamans administration has gone out of our hands before three years. Why should any bills be outstanding for the last three years? May I know whether there is any Andamans administration functioning here in India just as the administration of the Government of Burma is functioning in Simla or as the administrations of many Governments of Axis-occupied countries are functioning in London? I do not see how these bills could have been outstanding for the last three years, unless it be that the Andamans administration is functioning here. How much has been paid towards outstanding bills and how much has been paid towards dearness allowances for dependents of Government servants who remained in the Andamans?

The Honourable Sir Reginald Maxwell: I can explain at once about the ex-military prisoners. They were ex-military prisoners who were evacuated from the Andamans and they are now being confined in a jail at Indore. We have got to pay this contribution to the Crown Representative in that behalf. I think that is all the Honourable Member wanted to know about them.

As regards the second item about outstanding bills, I am afraid I cannot give the Honourable Member separately the figures about these bills and also as regards dearness allowance to dependents in India. If he wants that information perhaps I could give it when the debate is resumed tomorrow.

The Assembly then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Wednesday, the 29th March, 1944.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

-Wednesday, 29th March, 1944

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

SCALES OF PAY FOR CERTAIN EX-APPRENTICES OF JAMALPUR TECHNICAL SCHOOL.

672. *Seth Yusuf Abdoola Haroon (on behalf of Qazi Muhammad Ahmad Kasmi): (a) Will the Honourable Member for Railways please state if it is a fact that the rule regarding the old scales of pay for ex-apprentices of Jamalpur Technical School provides that "apprentices engaged prior to 16th July, 1931, on completion of their apprenticeship, if absorbed in regular establishment without any break in service, will be given old scales of pay"?

(b) Is it a fact that quite a large number of ex-apprentices on the East Indian Railway who could be directly absorbed in regular establishment on completion of their apprenticeship or reappointed prior to 16th July, 1931, have not been given the privilege of the old scales of pay?

(c) Have Government considered the advisability of relaxing the rule which governs the fixation of the new scales of pay in favour of persons who have been absorbed before 1st April, 1936?

The Honourable Sir Edward Benthall: (a) Yes.

(b) No; the Apprentices who were appointed with a break in service were correctly given the revised scales of pay; the break in their service was not brought about deliberately.

(c) Government have on more than one occasion reviewed the case and have come to the final conclusion that there is no justification for any alteration of the orders. Government do not propose to give any further consideration to this case.

OVERHAULING OF M. M. SECTION WORK IN RAILWAY CLEARING ACCOUNTS OFFICE.

673. *Maulvi Muhammad Abdul Ghani: Will the Honourable Member for Railways please state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Deputy Director in the Railway Clearing Accounts Office passed order to overhaul the works of M. and M. Section in August, 1943;

(b) whether it is a fact that two officials were deputed to overhaul the said works;

(c) whether it is a fact that one of them checked the Military Special Train works of Dehu and Bombay of Great Indian Peninsula and Drig Road and Karachi of North Western Railway Stations only and detected undercharges of a very large sum, say, about a crore of rupees;

(d) whether it is a fact that he submitted a report in August or September last detecting such a large amount of under-charges to the Deputy Director; if so, whether the Honourable Member will please lay a copy of the said report on the table;

(e) whether the Deputy Director of the Railway Clearing Accounts Office took any action on the said report; if so, what;

(f) whether the Director of the Railway Clearing Accounts Office has yet received any such report of undercharges of M. and M. Section of the Railway Clearing Accounts Office; if so, when; and what action has been taken by the said Director on receipt of such report;

(g) who are the officers responsible for the works of M. and M. Section in the Railway Clearing Accounts Office;

(h) the exact amount of the said undercharges detected;

(i) whether Government propose to check Military Special Train works of other stations of various Administrations and lay on the table a statement of undercharges, if any, during 1942-43; and

(j) whether Government propose to take action against persons responsible for undercharges and also against persons responsible for supervising Accounts of M. and M. Section in the Railway Clearing Accounts Office?

The Honourable Sir Edward Benthall: (a) No.

(b) About 12 men have worked on this enquiry.

(c) Large undercharges have been detected and the checking is still in progress.

(d) and (e). Certain notes have, in the ordinary course, been submitted to the Deputy Director who has taken appropriate action.

(f) The notes referred to in the reply to (d) and (e) above were received by the Director and necessary action has been taken.

(g) The Assistant Accounts Officer in charge of the M. & M. Section.

(h) The amount of undercharges detected to date is Rs. 101 lakhs.

(i) Railways party to the Clearing Office have been informed about the undercharges on foreign traffic detected in the Clearing Office and the question of instituting a similar check for local traffic will receive consideration.

(j) If found necessary appropriate action will be taken in due course.

Maulvi Muhammad Abdul Ghani: Arising out of the answer to (f), may I know what is the date on which the Deputy Director submitted the report to the Director, Railway Clearing Accounts?

The Honourable Sir Edward Benthall: I should require notice of that question.

Maulvi Muhammad Abdul Ghani: May I know whether the Director, Railway Clearing Accounts, delayed the report for a long time?

The Honourable Sir Edward Benthall: I said that I should require notice of that question.

Maulvi Muhammad Abdul Ghani: Do Government propose to enquire into the matter about the unusual delay by the Director of Railway Clearing Accounts?

The Honourable Sir Edward Benthall: I am not aware that there was any unusual delay.

SCHEDULE CASTES LEATHER GOODS FIRMS APPLYING FOR REGISTRATION AS APPROVED GOVERNMENT CONTRACTORS.

674. *Mr. Pire Lal Kureel: (a) Is the Honourable Member for Supply aware:

(i) that some Scheduled Caste persons have applied for the registration of their firms among the approved Government contractors of leather goods and articles;

(ii) that some of these firms are very old and reliable, having served the Government in the Great War of 1914-18; and

(iii) that in spite of their repeated requests their firms have not been registered by the authorities concerned?

(b) What action does the Honourable Member propose to take in this matter?

The Honourable Dewan Bahadur Sir A. Ramaswami Mudaliar: (a) My attention has been drawn to one firm in Cawnpore which has specifically mentioned that its proprietors belong to the Scheduled Caste. This firm has been registered in the office of the Controller of Leather Manufactures, Cawnpore, and has received orders for the supply of Harness and Saddlery items. The firm also applied for registration in the office of the Chief Controller of Purchase but the application was rejected. I have reason to believe that there are firms of the Scheduled Castes in other places which have been similarly registered but it is not possible to identify them as the names give no indication of the fact that they belong to the Scheduled Caste.

(b) In view of my reply to part (a) of the question this does not arise at present.

RAILWAY TRAINS RUNNING WITHOUT LIGHT.

†675. *Mr. Kallash Bihari Lal: Will the Honourable Member for Railways be pleased to state:

(a) if it is not a fact that these days most of the Railway trains are run at night without any light;

(b) if it is not a fact that 15 Up Delhi Express which ran between the night of 12th and 18th March, 1944, had no light except in the ladies and guard's compartment;

(c) if it is a fact that the supply of light in the trains has been curtailed for want of electric bulbs; and

(d) whether Government realise that darkness in the compartments of the running train means great risk to the person and properties of the passengers?

The Honourable Sir Edward Benthall: (a) Due to lack of bulbs it has been impossible to provide full lighting on all trains.

(b) Government have no information; and in view of the reply to the first part of the question no useful purpose would appear to be served by making enquiry in regard to this particular train.

(c) Yes.

(d) The difficulties experienced by the public on this account are fully appreciated and steps have been taken to expedite the delivery of electric bulbs.

EMPLOYEES PROMOTED TO STATION MASTERS' GRADE ON NORTH WESTERN RAILWAY.

†676. *Hajee Chowdhury Muhammad Ismail Khan: Will the Honourable Member for Railways please state the number of employees who have been promoted during the preceding five years to the posts of Station Masters Grade V on the North Western Railway and were exempted from having to pass the Course P-3 (previously T-1) in the Walton Training School, community-wise from 1st April, 1937?

The Honourable Sir Edward Benthall: No; I cannot undertake to collect such detailed information under present circumstances.

INDIAN RAILWAY CONFERENCE ASSOCIATION.

†677. *Hajee Chowdhury Muhammad Ismail Khan: Will the Honourable Member for Railways please state if it is a fact that the Indian Railway Conference Association is a non-Statutory body not incorporated under any statute; if not so, what is the correct fact?

The Honourable Sir Edward Benthall: The reply to the first part is in the affirmative. The second part does not, therefore, arise.

CERTAIN STATION SERVICE TELEGRAPH MASTERS.

678. *Sardar Mangal Singh: (a) Will the Secretary for Posts and Air please state if there exists a certain batch of Station Service Telegraph Masters who never accepted Station Service as their condition of employment? Were they recruited in 1920 in Local Service but forced to accept Station Service on pain of dismissal?

(b) Are Government aware that while in the Training Class they were at first offered the option of General Service but later were asked to accept Station Service or resign?

(c) Are Government aware that as a result of various representations, made year after year, Government in Director General's letter No. 42-4/25, dated the 6th December, 1926, stated that the case of these forced Station Service men would be sympathetically considered when the existing surplus in the General Service had been worked out?

(d) Are Government aware that this assurance was given effect to by Government when 92 such men were promoted in General Service in batches of 46 each in 1928 and 1930, respectively; and that similar transfers could have been made in 1926 but were deferred for want of funds?

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

(e) Are Government aware that recruitment to General Service was also continued from outside in these years although 67 such forced Station Service men were still awaiting?

(f) Are Government aware that out of these 67 men, 14 have passed the Telegraph Masters' examination and though confirmed in the Telegraph Masters' cadre are drawing less pay than the officiating Telegraph Masters recruited direct as General Service Telegraphists in 1930 (10 years junior to the former) and also less than the Telegraphists recruited in 1920 but who were fortunate to get General Service in the first two batches due to a small margin of seniority and both these facts have made the position of these 14 men quite untenable?

(g) If the reply to parts (e) and (f) be in the affirmative, do Government consider the advisability of transferring these 14 Station Service Telegraph Masters to General Service in the vacancies of General Service Telegraph Masters having retired or promoted? If not, why not?

Sir Gurunath Bewoor: (a) The Station Service Telegraph Masters referred to did accept Station Service as their condition of employment. They were recruited on probation in the grade of Telegraphists for the Local Service in the year 1920 and while they were under training Local Service was abolished. Accordingly, they were offered the option of accepting Station Service or resigning from the service. They accepted Station Service.

(b) No.

(c) Yes, but they are not 'forced' Station Service telegraphists.

(d) The reply to the first part is in the affirmative and to the second part in the negative.

(e) Recruitment to the General Service was continued until 1930. When it was stopped there were still a certain number of the old Local Service probationers remaining in the Station Service who were eligible for transfer to General Service.

(f) There are, I understand, about 12 such officials. The conditions of their service as Telegraphists differed essentially from those of men recruited for General Service and the position regarding their pay as Telegraph Masters is correctly stated by the Honourable Member. This is in accordance with the rules of the Department.

(g) No. The general conditions under which Station Service Telegraphists are employed remain unchanged on their promotion to the grade of Telegraph Masters. Therefore, they cannot be transferred to General Service Telegraph Masters' vacancies.

POSTS OF ASSISTANT ACCOUNTS OFFICERS AND SENIOR ACCOUNTANTS LOCALISED IN THE RAILWAY ACCOUNTS DEPARTMENT.

†679. *Khan Bahadur Shaikh Fazl-i-Haq Piracha: (a) Will the Honourable Member for Railways please state if it is a fact that the posts of Assistant Accounts Officers and Senior Accountants have been localised in the Railway Accounts Department on account of which these officers will not be transferred from one accounts office to another office?

(b) Is the Honourable Member prepared to reconsider this question and issue orders that no officer or Superintendent, should normally remain in one office for more than three years, in the interests of the staff and the efficiency of the work? If not, why not?

The Honourable Sir Edward Benthall: (a) Yes, but this does not preclude individual transfers in the interests of the public service.

(b) No. Government do not agree that efficiency suffers on account of localisation of cadres.

ENQUIRY AGAINST THE DIRECTOR OF FINANCE, RAILWAY BOARD.

†680. *Khan Bahadur Shaikh Fazl-i-Haq Piracha: (a) Will the Honourable Member for Railways please state if an enquiry was made by the Auditor General against the present Director of Finance, when he was working as Deputy Accountant General, Railways?

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

(b) If so, what was that enquiry about and what was the final result of the enquiry? Is it a fact that it was remarked that the officer should never be posted in the Head Office?

(c) Is it a fact that the enquiry file about the said officer is not traceable in the office? If so, what action is being taken on the missing of the said file, and of ascertaining about the result of the enquiry, and taking action thereon?

The Honourable Sir Edward Benthall: (a) No. There are no papers to indicate that such an enquiry was made.

(b) and (c). In view of the reply to (a), the question does not arise.

HOLIDAY FOR SHAB-I-BARAT NOT GRANTED TO MUSLIMS ON BENGAL AND ASSAM RAILWAY.

†681. *Khan Bahadur Shaikh Fazl-i-Haq Piracha: (a) Will the Honourable Member for Railways please state if it is a fact that the Muslim Staff of the Bengal and Assam Railway Accounts Department applied for Holiday on the occasion of Shab-i-Barat, a most important Muslim Festival, but were refused holiday by the Deputy General Manager on the plea that the Bengal Chamber of Commerce, a non-Muslim body, does not observe holiday on this festival?

(b) Was the Muslim Chamber of Commerce in spite of the request of the Muslim Staff not consulted? If so, will the Honourable Member please state under what circumstances a non-Muslim body was considered more authoritative for Muslim festival than a Muslim body?

(c) What action does the Honourable Member propose to take against the officer responsible for injuring the religious feelings of the Muslim Community and to allow the Muslim Staff a holiday on the occasion of Shab-i-Barat in future?

The Honourable Sir Edward Benthall: (a) and (b). The Honourable Member is referred to my reply to parts (a) and (b) of his Starred Question No. 56, asked on the 21st March, 1944.

(c) None, as Government do not admit that any one's feelings have been legitimately injured. As regards the second part, the Honourable Member is referred to the last part of my reply to part (c) of his Starred Question No. 56, asked on the 21st March, 1944.

APPLICATIONS FOR ACTIVE SERVICE FROM CERTAIN EMPLOYEES OF RAILWAY CLEARING ACCOUNTS OFFICE.

†682. *Khan Bahadur Shaikh Fazl-i-Haq Piracha: Will the Honourable Member for Railways please state if it is a fact that certain men in the Railway Clearing Accounts office applied for active service through proper channel but their applications are not being forwarded by the Director? If so, will the Honourable Member issue orders to forward such applications? If not, why not?

The Honourable Sir Edward Benthall: Yes. While applications for Active Service from men in the Railway Clearing Accounts Office were in the past forwarded to the proper authority, and some of them joined service, present conditions of work in the Railway Clearing Accounts Office now make it difficult to forward such applications.

ALLEGED LOSS OF RAILWAY WARRANTS IN M. M. SECTION OF RAILWAY CLEARING ACCOUNTS OFFICE.

†683. *Khan Bahadur Shaikh Fazl-i-Haq Piracha: (a) Will the Honourable Member for Railways please state if it is a fact that last year the Warrants in the M. and M. section of the Railway Clearing Accounts office were used to be distributed for checking among the men who were quite ignorant of the checking work without counting and entering the same into register which resulted in the destruction of several Warrants of heavy amounts dealing with the traffic of Military special trains causing a great loss to the Railway Revenue?

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

(b) If so, will the Honourable Member please state if any investigation has been made and report put up? If so, with whom the report is lying now? If no investigation made, will he do so now?

The Honourable Sir Edward Benthall: (a) No.

(b) In view of the answer to (a) the question does not arise.

LABOUR UNREST IN KARACHI PORT TRUST.

684. *Seth Yusuf Abdoola Haroon: Will the Honourable Member for War Transport be pleased to state:

(a) if his attention has been drawn to the printed memorandum issued by Kazi Mohamed Mujtaba, General Secretary, Sind Provincial Trade Union Congress, under the heading "A few facts about the labour unrest in Karachi Port Trust";

(b) if it is a fact that the workers of the Karachi Port Trust have protested against the summary discharge of the then Vice-President of the Karachi Port Trust Labour Union;

(c) if it is a fact that the Vice-President of the Karachi Port Trust Labour Union has, along with twenty-five other workers, been retrenched recently, and that the workers of the Karachi Port Trust have protested against this;

(d) if it is a fact that the Labour Department have made certain recommendations with regard to the discharge of the Vice-President and other grievances of the Karachi Port Trust Workers; if so, to what effect; and

(e) if the reply to the above is in the affirmative, what action Government have proposed to take with regard to the fourteen demands by the workers specially—

(i) reinstatement of the two Vice-Presidents,

(ii) dearness allowance on the Railway scale,

(iii) three shift in crane, dredger and Port Department consolidated, and

(iv) restoration of cut in the salaries of ten laskars and one mate in the Port Department?

The Honourable Sir Edward Benthall: (a) Yes.

(b) A representation purporting to contain signatures and thumb marks of a number of workers of the Karachi Port Trust was received from Kazi Mujtaba.

(c) The number retrenched was 25 altogether. The answer to the second part is that a letter was received from Santosh Kumar forwarding resolutions purporting to have been passed at a general meeting of the Karachi Port Trust workers, one of which related to the discharge of these 25 men.

(d) Government are not prepared to disclose this information which is confidential.

(e) The matters mentioned in the question are under consideration.

Mr. Lalchand Navalrai: May I know from the Honourable Member whether the Government of India have referred this matter to anybody to be enquired into, and whether they propose to give some relief to the workers in the Karachi Port Trust?

The Honourable Sir Edward Benthall: The matter is under consideration.

Mr. Lalchand Navalrai: Is it proposed to appoint a committee to go into the matter?

The Honourable Sir Edward Benthall: No, Sir. There is no proposal of appointing a committee.

Seth Yusuf Abdoola Haroon: Do the Government propose to appoint arbitrators?

The Honourable Sir Edward Benthall: No, Sir. We do not propose to do so.

Mr. N. M. Joshi: May I ask whether the workers and the Union had asked for their grievances to be redressed?

The Honourable Sir Edward Benthall: Certain members of the Union did.

Mr. N. M. Joshi: May I ask whether workers in the Karachi Port Trust are regarded as men belonging to an 'Essential' service, and as men belonging to an 'Essential' service there are restrictions on their right to leave the work

and, under the circumstances, may I know whether the Government will consider their request favourably?

The Honourable Sir Edward Benthall: One of the troubles in this case is that certain men did leave their work without notice.

DEPARTMENTAL EXAMINATION FOR POSTS OF INSPECTORS, ETC., OF POST OFFICES.

†685. *Mr. Ananga Mohan Dam: (a) Will the Secretary for Posts and Air be pleased to state if it is a fact that the Departmental examination for the posts of Inspectors of Post Offices and R. M. S. and Head Clerks of Superintendent Post Offices has been a competitive one for the last ten years, but now since the year 1943 it has been reduced to a qualifying examination? If so, what are the circumstances under which the policy has been changed, as the system of competitive examination was adopted to do away with favouritism?

(b) Is it a fact that instructions have been issued for the guidance of the members of the board to have due regard to communal proportion in making selections, and is that the justification for giving up the old system?

(c) Is it also a fact that on the floor of this Assembly Sir Gurnath Bewoor replying to starred question No. 198 regarding recruitment in the cadre of Inspectors of Post Offices, etc., by means of a competitive examination said in March last as under:—

"The reasons for introducing this method which is by no means novel were (i) to remove all grounds for accusation of favouritism and prejudices associated with the old system of nominations, (ii) to improve the quality of the personnel in the Inspectors' cadre from among whom the best are selected for promotion to the Superintendents' cadre and (iii) to afford wider and more equal opportunities to the staff of the department to compete for these posts?"

Sir Gurnath Bewoor: (a) No. The system of competitive examination was introduced in 1938, and the revised rules were published in the Director-General's, Post Office Circular No. 16, dated the 1st July, 1943, a copy of which is placed on the table of the House. The Circular explains the circumstances under which the revised rules were made.

(b) The reply to the first part of the question is in the negative. The latter part does not arise.

(c) Yes.

INDIAN POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS DEPARTMENT. DIRECTOR-GENERAL'S POST OFFICE CIRCULAR No. 16.

Thursday, 1st July, 1943.

Alterations in the existing rules regarding recruitment to the cadre of (1) Inspectors of Post Offices and Head Clerks to Superintendents of Post Offices and (2) Inspectors, Railway Mail Service.

GENERAL FILE.

The Government of India have had under review the present system of recruitment to the cadre of (1) Inspectors of Post Offices and Head Clerks to Superintendents of Post Offices and (2) Inspectors, Railway Mail Service, as laid down in rule 279/1 of the Posts & Telegraphs Manual, Volume IV. There have now been three examinations held under this system. The examination does not provide for a test of certain qualities which are essential for officials, in this cadre, viz., personality, mental alertness and good physique. It has, therefore, been decided by Government that the present system should be modified in order to provide a test for these qualities along with the written examination. For this purpose a Board will be appointed for each Circle to select suitable candidates from among those who have qualified in the written examination.

2. (i) The written examination will be held as heretofore, but the percentage of marks for qualifying in the examination will be 40 in each subject. The permissible number of chances for appearing at the examination will be three as at present.

(ii) The Selection Board will interview all officials who obtain qualifying marks in the written examination and make a selection, in order of preference, of the number stated in the circular announcing the examination. In making its selection the Board will take into consideration the past record of the officials, their seniority, personality, mental alertness and physique.

(iii) The Board will submit its recommendations to the Head of the Circle who will announce the result in a circular after the Director-General's approval. The announcement made by the Head of the Circle will be final and no appeal will lie against his order.

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

(iv) If an official is not selected after having been interviewed by the Board, he will not be allowed a further interview by the Board unless he appears a second (or third) time for the examination, if eligible, and qualifies.

3. The Board will be appointed by the Head of the Circle with the approval of the Director-General, and will consist of three officers of the Department of equivalent status of whom at least one will be a Hindu and at least one a Muslim. It will be open to the Director-General to approve of the appointment on the Board of retired officers or officers from other Circles.

4. The names of the officials who have passed the examination will be communicated to the Selection Board in alphabetical order. The marks or order of merit of officials who have passed the examination will not be communicated to the officials themselves or to the Board but those who fail to qualify in the written examination may be informed of their marks in the various papers if they apply for this information.

5. Travelling expenses as permissible will be allowed to officials who appear for an interview before the Selection Board.

6. The revised rules will apply with effect from the examination to be held in August, 1943.

7. Orders relating to officials on Field Service to whom special concessions have been granted will issue separately.

RECRUITMENT EXAMINATION FOR SUBORDINATE SERVICES IN POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS DEPARTMENT.

†686. *Mr. Ananga Mohan Dam: (a) Will the Secretary for Posts and Air please state if it is a fact that recruitment examination for subordinate services in the Posts and Telegraphs Department in the cadres of clerks, Telephone Operators and Telegraphists has been for many years past a competitive one?

(b) Is it also a fact that conditions of admission to the examination have been equal for all candidates, irrespective of the community to which they belong, but that only recently the condition of age limit of twenty-one years in the case of minority community has been extended to twenty-two years? If so, why?

(c) Is it a fact that in all recruitments under the Central Government the conditions for admission to the examination are alike for all communities? If so, why has the Posts and Telegraph Department been made an exception to the general policy of Government?

Sir Gurunath Bewoor: (a) Yes, since 1937.

(b) The reply to the first part is in the affirmative. As regards the latter part, I may inform the Honourable Member that the age-limit for minority communities was extended by one year on the advice of the Standing Advisory Committee for the Posts and Air Department because it was considered that the inadequacy of the number of candidates from the minority communities to take up the full number of posts reserved for them was partly due to the upper age-limit having been fixed at 21 years.

(c) No. The latter part does not arise.

METHOD OF SELECTION OF OFFICERS FOR PROMOTION TO HIGHER GRADES IN P. AND T. DEPARTMENT AND R. M. S.

†687. *Mr. Ananga Mohan Dam: (a) Will the Secretary for Posts and Air please state if it is a fact that selection of officers and promotion to higher grades in the Posts and Telegraphs Department and R. M. S. were from time immemorial made on the basis of departmental examinations which have been modified by introducing the additional element of selection by selection boards?

(b) Is it a fact that according to Government orders, communal inadequacies are to be met by direct recruitment and not by indirect methods by selecting officers for promotion by selection boards? Do Government realize that such changes in the time honoured policy cause discontent amongst the staff concerned?

Sir Gurunath Bewoor: (a) Selection for promotion to officer's grade is not made on the basis of a departmental examination except in Telegraph Engineering and Wireless Service, Class II, for which a qualifying examination has

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

recently been prescribed. As regards the non-gazetted staff, there is a qualifying departmental examination for promotion only to the grades of Wireless Supervisors, Inspectors of Post Offices and R. M. S. and Telegraph Masters. In the latter two cases, the final selection up to the number required is made by Selection Boards.

(b) Orders regarding communal representation apply to direct recruitment only. Government do not agree that the selection of officials for promotion by Selection Boards is an indirect method of adjusting communal inequalities as the selection is made on merit and not on communal consideration. Government are competent to make such changes in policy as are necessary in the interest of efficiency of service and there can be no justification for discontent, if any, among the staff on account of such changes.

SELECTION OF CANDIDATES FOR APPOINTMENT AS INSPECTORS, ETC., OF POST OFFICES IN THE PUNJAB AND N.-W. F. P. CIRCLE.

†688. *Mr. Ananga Mohan Dam: (a) Will the Secretary for Posts and Air please state if it is a fact that communal rotation orders do not apply in cases of promotions? If so, why was it that in the Punjab and North West Frontier Circle the Selection Board appointed by the Director General, Posts and Telegraphs for selecting candidates for appointments of Inspectors of Post Offices, Superintendents and Head Clerks, in their first meeting referred to the model rotation formula prescribed for recruitments in initial clerical grades according to communities?

(b) Do Government propose to place on the table a statement showing the merits of candidates who qualified in the written test for Inspectors of post offices Examination held in the Punjab in August, 1943, as also the merits in the interview test by the Selection Board?

(c) What is the number of candidates who qualified in the written test according to communities, and the number actually selected from each community?

(d) Is it a fact that from amongst qualified candidates Christians have been selected cent per cent., Muslim 71 per cent., Sikhs 50 per cent. and Hindus 30 per cent.? If the reply be in the affirmative, why have the Hindu candidates been so treated?

Sir Gurunath Bewoor: (a) The answer to the first part is in the affirmative. As regards the second part, there is nothing on record to show that the fact is as stated by the Honourable Member.

(b) No.

(c)

Community	Number qualified	Number selected
Hindus	20	6
Muslims	7	5
Sikhs	2	1
Indian Christians	1	1

(d) The reply to the first part is in the affirmative. As regards the second part, the communal orders do not apply to promotions and the selection by the Board has been made on merit. The question of the treatment of any particular community in any particular manner does not, therefore, arise.

SALARIES OF GRADUATES RECRUITED AS WIRELESS LICENCE INSPECTORS.

689. *Seth Yusuf Abdoolah Haroon (on behalf of Qazi Muhammad Ahmad Kazmi): (a) Will the Secretary for Posts and Air please state if it is a fact that young University graduates were recruited more than five years ago as Wireless Licence Inspectors?

(b) Is it a fact that Inspectors of Post Offices are engaged in a grade of Rs. 160—10—250?

(c) Is it a fact that Wireless Licence Inspectors have got to do a good deal of work requiring responsibility and ability, but their salaries have not yet been re-fixed on a level with Inspectors of Post Offices?

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

(d) Is it a fact that the All-India Radio Department was confirmed some ten months ago, but the Wireless Licence Inspectors working under the Postmaster General have remained temporary, though working for the last eight years and have not yet been confirmed?

(e) Is it a fact that appointments to posts of Wireless Investigating Inspectors have been made from the clerks of the Postal Departments, and that the claims of the experienced Wireless Licence Inspectors, have been overlooked in this connection?

(f) In view of the long services and experience of the Wireless Licence Inspectors, have Government considered the advisability of re-fixing their salaries in the grade of Rs. 180—10—250, making them permanent, and considering their claims for promotion to the posts of Wireless Investigating Inspectors in preference to other persons of the Postal Department?

Sir Gurnath Bewoor: (a) Yes. Some graduates were appointed.

(b) Yes. The revised scale of pay is, however, Rs. 130—6—190.

(c) Yes, but the ability required and the responsibility involved are in no way comparable with those of Inspectors of Post Offices.

(d) Yes.

(e) Appointments of Wireless Investigating Inspectors are made from among the permanent officials of the Department only.

(f) Government do not consider that there is any justification for increasing the pay of Wireless Licensing Inspectors as suggested by the Honourable Member. The question of making the staff permanent will be examined.

WIRELESS LICENCE ESTABLISHMENT OF POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS DEPARTMENT.

690. *Seth Yusuf Abdool Haroon (on behalf of Qazi Muhammad Ahmad Kazmi): (a) Will the Secretary for Post and Air please state if it is a fact that the Wireless Licence Establishment of the Posts and Telegraphs Department is working in collaboration with the All-India Radio Department, as was published in the *Listener* many years ago?

(b) Is it a fact that many Programme Assistants have been promoted to the posts of Assistant Station Directors and Station Directors in the All-India Radio?

(c) Have Government considered the advisability of giving the two new posts of Investigation of officers Inspectors, Wireless, in the Punjab and North West Frontier Province Circles after the expiry of the term of the present incumbents in March, 1944, to Wireless Licence Inspectors according to their seniority?

Sir Gurnath Bewoor: (a) Yes.

(b) Information is being collected and will be laid on the table of the House in due course.

(c) Presuming that the Honourable Member is referring to the posts of Wireless Investigating Inspectors, I would refer the Honourable Member to the reply I have given to part (e) of his question No. 689 today.

PAY, ETC., OF CERTAIN TELEGRAPHISTS.

691. *Sardar Mangal Singh: (a) Will the Secretary for Posts and Air please state the pay and grade of (i) the Circle Service Telegraphists, (ii) the General Service Telegraphists, and (iii) the Station Service Telegraphists?

(b) Is it a fact that telegraphists mentioned in (i) and (ii) are both transferable, the former within the circle and the latter throughout India?

(c) Is it a fact that cent per cent. Circle Service Telegraphists, who are able to manipulate high speed machines (Murray and Teleprinter), give more outturn than the other two classes of the telegraphists, the greater number of whom are unable to manipulate those machines and know only the slowest working method (Morse System) in the Department?

(d) Is it a fact that house-rent allowance is only paid to General Service Telegraphists, although both of them are transferable?

(e) Is it a fact that the scale of pay given to the Circle Service Telegraphists is even much less than the Station Service Telegraphists, although the latter are not at all transferable and remain throughout their service at the station of their choice?

(f) If the replies to (b), (c), (d) and (e) be in the affirmative, do Government propose to do justice to the Circle Service Telegraphists by granting them house-rent allowance and bringing up their scales of pay at least higher than the Station Service Telegraphists for the reasons given in (b), (c), (d) and (e) above?

Sir Gurnath Bewoor: (a) I would refer the Honourable Member to para. 78 and to section X on page 79 of the Manual of Appointments and Allowances of Officers of the Indian Posts and Telegraphs Department (Second Edition), a copy of which has been placed in the Library of the House.

(b) Yes.

(c) No.

(d) Under the conditions of their service, general service telegraphists are entitled to free furnished residential quarters or to house rent allowance in lieu thereof. No such allowance is admissible to the circle service telegraphists.

(e) Yes, but I may point out that the scale of pay for station service telegraphists, which the Honourable Member mentions, is the old scale of pay and there is no further recruitment to that service now.

(f) Does not arise.

HARDSHIPS OF CIRCLE SERVICE TELEGRAPHISTS IN DELHI.

692. *Sardar Mangal Singh: Will the Secretary for Posts and Air please state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the hardships of the Circle Service Telegraphists who have to attend their duties in the Central Telegraph Office, Eastern Court, but are allotted quarters at Karol Bagh at a distance of about five miles and the duties are shifting and they have to come to office at all odd hours;

(b) whether it is a fact that there have been cases of theft in their houses and attempts to molest their wives in their absence while they were attending their duties at night; and

(c) whether Government are prepared to accept the proposals (before the next allotment) to exchange those 25 E type quarters at Karol Bagh with those E type quarters recently built by the C. P. W. D. at the Baird Road and enable the Circle Service Telegraphists to come near the office and to relieve them of their hardships as soon as possible?

Sir Gurnath Bewoor: (a) The quarters at Karol Bagh are at a distance of less than three miles from the Central Telegraph Office and not five miles as is stated by the Honourable Member. Government do not consider that it involves great hardship in living about three miles distance from the place of one's work.

(b) It is understood that some cases of the kind mentioned by the Honourable Member have occurred but there is no reason to believe that the police arrangements in this area are inadequate. In the same locality there are numerous houses occupied by other persons.

(c) No.

Mr. Lalchand Navalrai: May I know whether it is a fact that the Anglo-Indian staff of the Central Telegraph Office are given accommodation on the upper floors of the Eastern Court? May I also know why is the Indian staff not given accommodation there or somewhere near the Telegraph Office?

Sir Gurnath Bewoor: Sir, there are some quarters in the Central Telegraph building itself and they are of un-orthodox type. Therefore these quarters are given to Anglo-Indians in preference to Indians who require orthodox type of quarters. These un-orthodox quarters are very limited in number.

Mr. Lalchand Navalrai: May I know if any Indians occupy these quarters at present?

Sir Gurnath Bewoor: I cannot say.

Sardar Mangal Singh: May I know whether the Honourable Member would consider the suggestion that those Telegraphists who are put on shifting duties are allotted quarters in the Minto Road area, which belong to the Telegraph Department, and shift the present occupants of these quarters, who have not regular office hours, to Qarol Bagh or some other locality?

Sir Gurnath Bewoor: The matter was examined in consultation with the Central Public Works Department and it was found that people who are living on the Baird Road are also employees who have equally inconvenient hours of work. There is, therefore, no justification in disturbing them and causing inconvenience to one set of Government servants as against others.

Sardar Mangal Singh: But I suggest that the quarters on the Minto Road, which belong to the Telegraph Department, are at present allotted to those people who have got regular office hours, namely 10 to 5. Is it not possible to transfer the Telegraphists who are living in Qarol Bagh and have to attend office at odd hours to the Minto Road area?

Sir Gurnath Bewoor: The Honourable Member in part (c) of his question mentioned Baird Road and not Minto Road. I have no information about Minto Road quarters.

Sardar Mangal Singh: I have put that suggestion in my supplementary questions. Some of the Minto Road quarters belong to the Telegraphs Department. I am suggesting that, if the Honourable Member would transfer the Telegraphists who are at present living in Qarol Bagh to Minto Road, it will solve the problem.

Sir Gurnath Bewoor: I will have the suggestion examined.

PLACING OF WIRELESS INSPECTORS UNDER POSTMASTERS IN THE PUNJAB AND N.-W. F. P. CIRCLE.

693. ***Seth Yusuf Abdoola Haroon** (on behalf of **Qazi Muhammad Ahmad Kazmi**): (a) Will the Secretary for Posts and Air please state if it is a fact that in the Punjab and North West Frontier Province Circles, Wireless Inspectors have been placed under the various Postmasters, while everywhere else they are working directly under the Postmaster General?

(b) If the answer to (a) be in the affirmative, what is the reason for this differentiation, and have Government considered the advisability of placing the Wireless Inspectors directly under the Postmaster General in those districts also?

Sir Gurnath Bewoor: (a) In the Punjab and N.-W. F. P. Circle, Wireless Licence Inspectors work under First Class Postmasters or Superintendents of Post Offices and in Bombay Circle two out of the eight Inspectors work under the control of Postmasters, the rest under the Head of the Circle.

(b) As regards the first part, the arrangements made are according to varying local conditions and in the best interests of efficiency. The reply to the second part is in the negative.

LIGHTS PROVIDED IN LAVATORIES OF RESERVED COMPARTMENTS OF GENERAL MANAGERS OF RAILWAYS.

694. ***Mr. Muhammad Azhar Ali:** Will the Honourable Member for Railways please state:

(a) if it is a fact that General Managers who attended the Indian Railways Conference Associations' Meeting at Delhi in March, 1944, travelled in first class reserved compartments of the train service;

(b) if it is a fact that the lavatory of those compartments was fitted with electric bulbs;

(c) if it is a fact that lavatories of other compartments and carriages of the same train were without electric bulbs;

(d) if the reply to parts (b) and (c) be in the negative, what the correct fact was; and

(e) if the reply to parts (b) and (c) be in the affirmative, the reasons for differential treatment?

The Honourable Sir Edward Benthall: (a) Some of them did so.

(b) to (e). Government are not aware if the compartments in which General Managers travelled were all provided with bulbs. One General Manager has reported, however, that not only the bulb but also a light bracket was deficient in the compartment in which he travelled. Every endeavour is made to equip all compartments with at least one bulb. With the present greatly reduced supply of bulbs it is not possible to replace in full day to day deficiencies which arise through theft. Provision of bulbs, both in compartment and lavatories, depends on the number of bulbs available for each train each day.

Mr. Lalchand Navalrai: May I know from the Honourable Member whether they have saloons still?

The Honourable Sir Edward Benthall: They have them but some of them do not use them. They travel in ordinary compartments.

Mr. Lalchand Navalrai: And are those compartments by which they travel according to this question, reserved for them?

The Honourable Sir Edward Benthall: I have two such cases before me. In one case the officer reserved a coupe for himself and his wife and in the other case the officer concerned travelled in the ordinary train service and the coupe was not reserved.

SUNDAY AND OTHER HOLIDAY ALLOWANCES PAID TO ANGLO-INDIAN AND EUROPEAN GUARDS ON OLD EAST INDIAN RAILWAY SECTION.

†695. ***Mr. Kailash Bihari Lal:** Will the Honourable Member for Railways, please state if it is a fact that Anglo-Indian and European Guards on the old East Indian Railway Section (not on the old Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway Section) are paid Sunday and other Holiday Allowance, and Indians working on that Section are denied these allowances? If so, why?

The Honourable Sir Edward Benthall: Information has been called for and a reply will be laid on the table of the House in due course.

PRIVATE BOATS COMMANDEREED IN CERTAIN PROVINCES.

696. ***Mr. K. S. Gupta:** (a) Will the Honourable Member for War Transport please state how many boats have been taken away from the people of Bengal, Assam, Orissa and Madras Provinces since the war began?

(b) What is the purpose in doing so?

(c) How many of the boats captured were burnt or destroyed?

(d) What is the total compensation paid, and to how many individuals, and for how many boats?

(e) Is it not a fact that fishing trade suffered a good deal and thereby many who lived on fishing had to be thrown out of occupation? What was the remedy offered to such sufferers by the Government of India as a substitute for the loss of their earnings from fishing?

(f) Are the Government of India prepared to release the boats captured, and to return them to their respective owners? If so, when, and how many? If not all why not?

(g) Are the Government of India prepared to rebuild the boats destroyed, and to return them to their owners to rehabilitate them in their occupation as a war measure? If not, why not?

The Honourable Sir Edward Benthall: The question should have been addressed to the Secretary, War Department, who will reply to it on the 31st March, 1944.

DESIRABILITY OF ENCOURAGING INLAND WATER TRANSPORT.

697. ***Mr. K. S. Gupta:** (a) Is the Honourable Member for War Transport aware that the vast river systems of this country have been immobilized in the past, and that a cheap means of transport has been denied to the masses?

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

(c) Would the Government of India give the necessary assurance to Provincial Governments that they would not stifle inland water transport?

(b) The subject "inland waterways" falls within the Provincial Legislative List and is mainly the concern of Provincial Governments. It is the policy of the Government of India to encourage inland water transport to the maximum extent possible. Provincial Governments are fully aware of this policy and have taken steps to develop this form of transport with the assistance of the Central Government where necessary.

Sardar Sant Singh: Have any practical steps been taken or devised by the Central Government by which this river transport should be organised?

APPLICABILITY OF INDIAN CRIMINAL LAW TO AMERICAN TROOPS STATIONED IN INDIA

(b) Have the Indian Police powers to arrest or detain for a limited period any person belonging to the American Military Forces if he is found in the act of committing a criminal offence, for instance, trespassing a house in a drunken condition or breaking open a door?

(d) Is there a Special Military Police charged with the duties of arresting or taking cognizance of offences committed by American troops? If so, what is the location of this Police and what are the means available to the public of establishing contact with them immediately? Have any steps been taken to inform the public of the facilities available to them?

(f) What are the powers of the Police when they see a member of the American Troops committing a crime? Have they even no power of detention for a short while with a view to hand them over to the military authorities for purposes of being dealt with according to the law applicable to them?

(b) Yes. Sub-section (2) of the same section expressly saves any powers of arrest, search, entry or custody exercisable under the law in force in British India with respect to offences committed or believed to have been committed against that law.

(e) The powers of the Police are not barred. The powers of the Courts are barred by the Ordinance which, as the preamble thereto recites, gave effect to an agreement recorded in notes exchanged between the Central Government in British India and the Government of the United States of America. A copy of the notes in question is laid on the table. They should be read with the note addressed by Mr. Anthony Eden to the American Ambassador in London, which is reproduced in the Schedule to the United States of America (Visiting Forces) Act, 1942, of the United Kingdom. That Act was published

(f) The Honourable Member is referred to the reply to part (b).

No. 8491-X/42.

From The Secretary to the Government of India in the External Affairs Department,
To The Secretary in charge of the office of the Personal Representative of the President of
the United States of America to India, New Delhi.
New Delhi, the 29th September, 1948.

Sir,
I enclose a copy of the United States of America (Visiting Forces) Act, 1942 which has recently been enacted in the United Kingdom. The military authorities of the United States of America in India have long been anxious that similar legislation should be enacted in India which is not included in the territories to which the United Kingdom Act can be applied by Order in Council under section 3 thereof. A draft Ordinance, of which a copy is enclosed has been prepared with a view to give effect to their wishes.

2 You will observe that the United Kingdom Act is expressed to give effect to the Agreement recorded in the Notes exchanged between His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom and the Government of the United States of America, and that those Notes are set out in a Schedule to the Act. It is felt that the Indian Ordinance should in like manner give effect to an Agreement in the like sense between the Government of India and the Government of the United States of America, and I would propose for your consideration that this letter read with your reply thereto be regarded as constituting an Agreement between the two Governments to the arrangements and understandings *mutatis mutandis* set out in the Note addressed by Mr. Anthony Eden to the American Ambassador in London.

I have etc.,
(Sd.) H. WEIGHTMAN,
Secretary to the Government of India.

710/820.

From The Personal Representative of the President of the United States.
No. 50. New Delhi, October 10, 1948.
To The Secretary to the Government of India in the External Affairs Department,
New Delhi.

SIR. I have the honour to refer to your note of September 29, 1942 indicating that the Government of India is prepared to enter into an agreement with the Government of the United States giving the American Military authorities in India exclusive jurisdiction over criminal offences which may be committed in India by members of the American Forces; and to make the agreement effective by an ordinance, a proposed draft of which was attached to the note.

The Government of the United States agrees that your note and this reply shall constitute an agreement between the two Governments to the arrangements and understandings *mutatis mutandis* set out in the note of July 27, 1942 addressed by Mr. Anthony Eden to the Ambassador of the United States in London which was included in a schedule to the United States of America (visiting Forces) Act, 1942, 5 and 6 Geo. 6, Chapter 31.

It is understood that the agreement shall be in force from the date on which the proposed Ordinance of the Government of India takes effect.

I have the honour to be
Sir,
Your obedient servant.
(Sd.) NORRIS S. HASELTON,
Secretary-in-Charge.

Mr. Muhammad Azhar Ali: Does the Honourable Member mean that the Indian Penal Code will not apply to the Americans in India?

Sir Olaf Caroe: Yes.

Mr. H. A. Sathar H. Essak Salt: It comes to this that an American soldier can be arrested but cannot be tried. Is that the position?

Sir Olaf Caroe: That is the position.

Mr. H. A. Sathar H. Essak Salt: Then, Sir, what happens to the soldier who is arrested.

Sir Olaf Caroe: He is handed over to the American authorities and tried by the American naval, military or air courts.

Mr. Lalchand Navarai: Are they really tried in India or are they sent away to America?

Sir Olaf Caroe: I cannot tell the Honourable Member that!

Sardar Sant Singh: Is there any watch kept by the Government of India as to how the prosecution is conducted and what are the results?

Sir Olaf Caroe: No, Sir.

Mr. Hoesainbhoy A. Lalljee: Are any Indian lawyers able to appear before those Courts?

Sir Olaf Caroe: I require notice of that.

Mr. Lalchand Navarai: Has any American been arrested here and sent up to the American court or authorities?

Sir Olaf Caroe: I have no details of individual cases.

Mr. N. M. Joshi: May I ask whether this arrangement with the American Government is mutual or only one-sided, viz., that the American here cannot be tried but the Indian can be tried in America by an American Court?

Sir Olaf Caroe: I will refer the Honourable Member to the notes laid on the table. I think it is mutual, but I am not sure whether there are any Indian forces or British forces in America.

Mr. Lalchand Navarai: May I know whether the Honourable Member means that upto now the Americans have not committed any offence for which they could be arrested?

Sir Olaf Caroe: No, Sir. I do not see how that inference arises from my answer.

Mr. Lalchand Navarai: So they have been arrested in some cases?

Sir Olaf Caroe: I have no information of individual cases. It is not my business to keep watch of actual arrests that take place.

Mr. Muhammad Azhar Ali: Has the Honourable Member been informed that in Delhi there have been several accidents due to Americans plying lorries along the Delhi roads?

Sir Olaf Caroe: I have seen notices in the press and also certain complaints regarding fast driving by the military, American and others.

Sardar Sant Singh: May I know if the Government of India has any duties in this respect to know what is happening in the American Courts when offences are committed in Delhi or in India?

Sir Olaf Caroe: No, Sir, because the person against whom a complaint is lodged is handed over under this agreement to be dealt with by the American Courts and that becomes the responsibility of those courts.

Sardar Sant Singh: Does the Government of India keep any information about what is happening there?

Sir Olaf Caroe: The Provincial Governments would naturally be interested in what happens and I imagine that the local Government in Delhi would be interested too.

Sardar Sant Singh: Have the Government abdicated entirely in favour of the Americans?

Sir Olaf Caroe: Justice cannot be conducted by two authorities at the same time.

Mr. T. S. Avinashilingam Chettiar: May we know who conducts the prosecution in those cases?

Sir Olaf Caroe: I require notice of that.

Mr. N. M. Joshi: May I know whether the Government of India or the Provincial Governments ask for the reports of cases which are handed over to the Americans as to what happens in those cases?

Sir Olaf Caroe: As far as I am aware they have not asked for any reports.

Sardar Mangal Singh: What happens if any Indian commits an offence against the Americans?

Sir Olaf Caroe: He is tried in the British Indian courts in the ordinary way.

Mr. H. A. Sathar H. Essak Salt: Has the Government received any representation in Delhi at least with regard to any incidents that took place when the police refused to interfere?

Sir Olaf Caroe: I cannot quite catch the Honourable Member.

Mr. H. A. Sathar H. Essak Salt: Has the Government received any representation in Delhi of such instances where the police refused to interfere?

Sir Olaf Caroe: As far as I am aware, the Government of India has received no special representation. The Chief Commissioner may have received them.

EXPORT OF BENZOL MANUFACTURED IN INDIA.

†699. ***Sir Abdul Halim Ghaznavi:** Will the Honourable Member for Supply please state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a huge quantity of Benzol manufactured in India is exported from this country; if so, the quantity exported per month;

(b) whether it is a fact that this Benzol manufacture was undertaken in this country with original intention of utilising this as motor fuel in combination with petrol to meet the motor fuel shortage;

(c) if the answer to (a) is in the affirmative, how Government are managing the transports, both railway wagons and fuel tankers; and

(d) why this Benzol is not utilised in India as motor fuel and in the manufacture of Aniline, which is one of the essential ingredients to manufacture sulphanilamide group of drugs?

The Honourable Dewan Bahadur Sir A. Ramaswami Mudaliar: (a) A certain quantity of Benzol is produced in India and a part of it is exported for important military purposes. It is not in the public interest to state quantities.

(b) No.

(c) Benzol is transported inland in railway tank wagons; for export, empty tankers returning are used.

(d) Benzol is not used as a motor fuel because it is required for more important purposes. A small quantity of aniline is manufactured in India, but due to lack of equipment, which is of a very specialised nature, production is very uneconomical.

UNITED STATES FOREIGN ECONOMIC ADMINISTRATOR AND PURCHASE OF COMMODITIES IN INDIA.

700. ***Mr. T. T. Krishnamachari:** Will the Honourable the Supply Member please state:

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to a note appearing in the *Commerce* (Bombay), dated the 4th March, 1944, wherein it is stated that Mr. Leo T. Crowley, the United States Foreign Economic Administrator, recently stated that Missions have been sent to countries, amongst others, India, to expedite purchases and provide assistance, where required, to increase production;

(b) whether the local office of the United States Economic Administration has approached the Government of India, in order to implement the policy outlined by Mr. Leo T. Crowley; and

(c) if the answer to (b) is in the affirmative, the commodities in which the United States Foreign Economic Administration is interested?

The Honourable Dewan Bahadur Sir A. Ramaswami Mudaliar: (a) Yes.

(b) No.

(c) Does not arise.

UNSTARRED QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

CATERING ARRANGEMENTS FOR LOCAL TRAFFIC BETWEEN STATIONS A FEW MILES APART.

194. **Hajee Chowdhury Muhammad Ismail Khan:** Will the Honourable Member for Railways please state the arrangements made to cater for purely local traffic between stations a few miles apart which is not the function of fast long-distance trains; and if it is a fact that the fast long-distance trains arriving at and leaving from Delhi before August, 1942, stopped at Shahdara in the morning at about 6 and in the night at about 9; if not so, what is the correct fact

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

and do Government now propose to stop the trains passing through at Shahdara in the morning at 6 and in the night at 9; if not, why not?

The Honourable Sir Edward Benthall: The requirements of local traffic between Delhi and Shahdara are met by 10 Up and 10 Down trains a day which stop at Shahdara. Of these six are N. W. Railway trains and four E. I. Railway trains. It is a fact that before August 1942 two E. I. Railway fast long distance trains did stop at Shahdara. Of these, one still stops at Shahdara while the running of the other has been discontinued in pursuance of the policy of curtailing train services to meet present day conditions. Since there are already ten passenger trains each way serving Shahdara, it is not proposed to recommend to the Railways concerned the stoppage of other trains at that station.

NON-PAYMENT OF COMPENSATION FOR BOOKED LUGGAGE UNDER CERTAIN MILITARY WARRANT FROM LALMANIR HAT TO DELHI-SHAHDARA.

195. Hajee Chowdhury Muhammad Ismail Khan: Will the Honourable Member for Railways please refer to his reply given to unstarred question No. 132, asked on the 13th March, 1944, regarding the non-payment of compensation for articles not delivered under Way Bill No. 187480 of 23rd May, 1942, and state the results of the enquiries made?

The Honourable Sir Edward Benthall: Enquiries show that of the two packages booked as luggage under Luggage Ticket No. 187480 of 23rd May, 1942, *ex Lalmanirhat to Delhi-Shahdara* one was lost *en route*. A claim was preferred but was repudiated because the missing package contained excepted articles of a value of over Rs. 100 and had not been insured as provided for by the rules. I should mention that the claimant was the actual owner of the package and was not the widow of a member of the Defence Services.

DEPARTURE TIMES OF NORTH WESTERN RAILWAY COACHING EXPRESS.

196. Hajee Chowdhury Muhammad Ismail Khan: Will the Honourable Member for Railways please state the number of days during the preceding six months on which train No. 67, North Western Railway Coaching Express left Delhi at schedule time, i.e., 19-40?

The Honourable Sir Edward Benthall: During the last six months ending 20th March, 1944, the N. W. Railway 67 Up Coaching Express left Delhi 28 times at scheduled time.

SECTIONS ON NORTH WESTERN RAILWAY SERVED BY RAIL MOTOR CARS.

197. Hajee Chowdhury Muhammad Ismail Khan: Will the Honourable Member for Railways please state the Sections on the North Western Railway which are served by the Rail Motor Cars together with a statement of the average daily collections of III class tickets, at stations on those Sections by Rail Motor Car Traffic along with the average daily collections of III class tickets, at Delhi, Shahdara and Ghaziabad, and the reasons for not providing similar facilities for the passenger traffic between Delhi and Ghaziabad?

The Honourable Sir Edward Benthall: Rail Motor Cars are running on certain sections of the N. W. Railway, but detailed information is not readily available. The compilation of this information would involve considerable time and labour which is not justified in war time. As regards the third part, Delhi-Ghaziabad section has an adequate trains service, having 14 passenger trains each way a day, and I understand the Railway Administration do not consider the employment of Railcars desirable over this section.

POSTS CREATED TO MEET INCREASED PASSENGER TRAFFIC ON STATE RAILWAYS.

198. Hajee Chowdhury Muhammad Ismail Khan: Will the Honourable Member for Railways please state the proportion of the posts created to meet the increased passenger traffic since August 1942 in each class of Non-Gazetted Services on each State-managed Railway; if not, why not?

The Honourable Sir Edward Benthall: Government regret they cannot undertake to collect such detailed information under present circumstances.

PERSONS ARRESTED FOR THEFT OF ELECTRIC BULBS FROM ROLLING STOCK.

199. Hajee Chowdhury Muhammad Ismail Khan: Will the Honourable Member for Railways please state the number of persons arrested for the theft of electric bulbs from the Rolling Stock and how many of them were convicted?

The Honourable Sir Edward Benthall: Government have no information and the circumstances do not appear to justify the time and labour involved in the collection of this information.

EXPENDITURE ON ELECTRIC TORCHES FOR TICKET CHECKING STAFF ON EAST INDIAN AND NORTH WESTERN RAILWAYS.

200. Hajee Chowdhury Muhammad Ismail Khan: Will the Honourable Member for Railways please state the amount expended by the East Indian and North Western Railways respectively for the provision of Electric Torches to their Ticket Checking Staff?

The Honourable Sir Edward Benthall: Electric torches are not issued to ticket-checking staff on the N. W. Railway. Information in regard to the E. I. Railway is not readily available.

INCREASE IN PAY AND DEARNESS ALLOWANCE FOR NON-GAZETTED RAILWAY SERVANTS.

201. Hajee Chowdhury Muhammad Ismail Khan: Will the Honourable Member for Railways please state if he has any proposal under consideration for the increase in pay and in dearness allowance of the Non-Gazetted Railway Servants, if so, what is that and when it is likely to be given effect to; if not, why not and what is the living index of date?

The Honourable Sir Edward Benthall: As regards pay, some adjustment in regard to certain categories of staff is under consideration but Government is not in a position to indicate what the decision is likely to be. In regard to Dearness Allowance, revised rules have lately been issued having effect from the 1st March, 1944. As regards the last part, there is no single cost of living index for the whole of India.

STEPS FOR RELIEVING OVERCROWDING IN TRAINS.

202. Hajee Chowdhury Muhammad Ismail Khan: Will the Honourable Member for Railways please state the steps taken to relieve overcrowding and to provide adequate accommodation for the travel by rail of the civil population; if not, why not?

The Honourable Sir Edward Benthall: Government are fully alive to the fact that accommodation on many trains is insufficient to meet public demands, and that the only real solution would be an increase in passenger services. In the existing war conditions, however, and having regard to the coal situation, this solution, unfortunately, is impracticable and will remain so for some time to come.

Such palliative measures as are possible have been taken, viz., the prohibition of the booking of motor cars by passenger trains so as to enable more passenger carrying vehicles to be attached, and the provision of extra rolling stock up to the hauling capacity of the engine. Steps have also been taken to exercise a stricter check on ticketless travel.

The only direction in which the present crowding can be mitigated to any large extent is by a reduction in travel and Government are now concentrating on an intensive nation-wide propaganda campaign to this end.

BUNDLE OF UNCHECKED WARRANTS FOUND IN RAILWAY CLEARING ACCOUNTS OFFICE.

203. Khan Bahadur Shaikh Fazl-i-Haq Piracha: (a) Will the Honourable Member for Railways please state if it is a fact that Pandit Chhajju Ram, a Superintendent of the Railway Clearing Accounts Office, after the shifting of the M. and M. Section from Sadar building to Ludlow Castle found a bundle of unchecked and unexchanged warrants relating to a very back period?

(b) Is it a fact that after about a month the fact, by chance, came to the notice of higher authorities that a bundle of warrants was found and was made

over to the Section concerned by the said superintendent without bringing the facts to the notice of higher authorities? If so, what action has the Honourable Member taken or proposes to take against the superintendent who, being a responsible officer in the office, tried to conceal the facts instead of bringing them to light?

The Honourable Sir Edward Benthall: (a) Yes; a few bundles containing some warrants and other papers were found by this Superintendent.
(b) This was brought to the notice of the Deputy Director by the Superintendent himself at a later date.

MEN PROMOTED OUT OF TURN AS SUB-HEADS AND CLERKS IN RAILWAY CLEARING ACCOUNTS OFFICE.

204. Khan Bahadur Shaikh Fazl-i-Haq Piracha: Will the Honourable Member for Railways please state the number of men promoted and confirmed out of turn as subheads and clerks, class I, in the Railway Clearing Accounts Office from 1st January, 1935, up till now and the number of Muslims among them?

The Honourable Sir Edward Benthall: During this period 44 men were confirmed in the grade of subhead out of turn, of whom 6 were Muslims.
As regards promotion to class I, 25 men were confirmed in this grade out of turn from 1st January 1935 to date. This number includes 18 persons (17 Hindus and 1 Muslim) who, on account of their good work and special qualifications, were considered specially suitable for class I. They had all passed the Appendix III examination which is the highest departmental examination. Out of the remaining seven promoted out of turn, two were Muslims.

CHECKING OF MILITARY WARRANTS IN RAILWAY CLEARING ACCOUNTS OFFICE.

205. Khan Bahadur Shaikh Fazl-i-Haq Piracha: (a) Will the Honourable Member for Railways please state if it is a fact that last year the Assistant Accounts Officer of the M. and M. Section of the Railway Clearing Accounts Office used to distribute military warrants for checking among clerks who were quite ignorant of the checking work?

(b) Is it a fact that the warrants were neither counted nor entered in any register for taking initials of the clerks at the time of distribution?
(c) Is it a fact that the clerks among whom this work was distributed were allowed honorarium?

(d) Is it a fact that several warrants of heavy amounts dealing with special trains were destroyed and not taken to accounts by these clerks, as they were quite ignorant of warrant checking?

(e) Is it a fact that the Railway concerned are claiming for the warrants to be accounted for, but that the warrants are not forthcoming as these were destroyed by the clerks?

(f) If the replies to parts (a) to (e) above are in the affirmative, what action does the Honourable Member propose to take against the officer responsible for the above irregularities, and also against the Head of the department who allowed such irregularities and did not try to check them?

The Honourable Sir Edward Benthall: (a) No.

(b) No.

(c) Yes, for overtime work.

(d) No.

(e) Claims of non-party railways against party railways and vice versa arise in normal working and are due to numerous reasons.

(f) Does not arise.

DESIRABILITY OF GIVING OLD SCALES OF PAY TO CLERKS APPOINTED PRIOR TO 1ST AUGUST, 1928, ON EAST INDIAN RAILWAY.

206. Qazi Muhammad Ahmad Kazmi: (a) Will the Honourable Member for Railways please state if it is a fact that some clerks, about fortysix in number, appointed prior to 1st August, 1928, in the East Indian Railway Stores Department, Howrah, in a permanent capacity, were fixed *en bloc* in the revised grade V of (1928)?

(b) Is it a fact that several representations were made against this fixation and, ultimately, the East Indian Railway authorities in their Minute Sheet A.E.388/2 of the 24th June, 1935, in continuation of the then Agent (Sir G. L. Colvin) Circular No. 485/A.E. 388 of the 1st October, 1928, held that these clerks were entitled to the benefits of the old grade like others, and were to be re-fixed in the old grade V (Rs. 33—4—87)?

(c) Is it a fact that a number of these clerks have been so re-fixed in 1940 in the old grade?

(d) If the answer to (c) be in the affirmative, have they been re-fixed on general principles or for any particular reasons? If so, what?

(e) Is it a fact that a large number of them are yet in the revised scales of pay and are suffering considerably on account of their rates of pay?

(f) Has the Honourable Member considered the advisability of getting the decisions of the Department implemented, and getting this large body of staff re-fixed in the old scales of pay?

The Honourable Sir Edward Benthall: (a) Yes, except that Government have no information about the exact number of men.

(b) The reply to the first part is in the affirmative. As regards the second part, those Packers who were promoted as Clerks between the 1st October, 1928, and the 1st April, 1931, and who had been given the 1928 co-ordinated scales of pay, were held entitled to the old scale of pay.

(c) A number of the Clerks referred to in the reply to part (b) had their pay re-fixed in 1940.

(d) They have been given the old scales of pay in accordance with certain revised orders issued in 1935.

(e) and (f). Orders have recently been issued that those Packers who were in permanent service prior to the 1st October, 1928, and who on promotion *en bloc* to posts of Clerks had been given the 1928 co-ordinated scales of pay, should be placed in the old scales of pay with effect from the 1st January, 1944. This is an *ex-gratia* concession and the men concerned will not be entitled to any arrears of pay.

GRADES OF PAY FOR CLERKS ON EAST INDIAN RAILWAY.

207. Qazi Muhammad Ahmad Kazmi: (a) In connection with the answer to starred question for the 16th November, 1943, regarding grades of pay for clerks on the East Indian Railway, will the Honourable the Railway Member please state if it is a fact that the East Indian Railway old grade V (Rs. 33—4—87) and the revised grade V of 1928 (Rs. 28—3—52) and the grade of 1934 (Rs. 30—3—45/5—60) were fixed as the result of the economic conditions prevalent at the time?

(b) Is it a fact that rates of pay in the same grade and for the same work for those appointed in 1928 provide a maximum of Rs. 52 only, while for those appointed before or sometime after, they allow a maximum of Rs. 87 and Rs. 60, respectively, and this difference is causing great dissatisfaction amongst the staff?

(c) Is it a fact that the Dearness Allowance granted to the staff does not take into consideration this aspect of the initial difference in pay?

(d) Has the Honourable Member considered the advisability of removing the complaints arising from this treatment to persons belonging to the same grade, and bringing them to the same level and removing an old grievance?

The Honourable Sir Edward Benthall: (a) The scales of pay were considered adequate at the time they were framed to attract the requisite number of men to railway service.

(b) The reply to the first part is in the affirmative. As regards the second part, when staff in the same grade have been engaged at different times on different scales of pay, there is apt to be discontent.

(c) Yes, it is a fact.

(d) Government are not prepared to admit that the present position is

INTERMEDIATE CLASS PASSES FOR STAFF APPOINTED AFTER 1928 ON EAST INDIAN RAILWAY.

208. Qazi Muhammad Ahmad Kazmi: (a) Will the Honourable Member for Railways please state if it is a fact that due to the various scales of pay in grade V on the East Indian Railway, and the minimum of a salary of Rs. 76 per mensem being the condition for the grant of an Intermediate Class Pass, the member of the staff appointed after 1928 can have no chance of ever getting an Intermediate Class Pass?

(b) Is it a fact that the menial staff, consisting of Chaprasis and others, are all given Third Class Passes?

(c) Have Government considered the advisability of so changing the Pass Rules as to allow the clerks an Intermediate Class Pass at least in cases where they have to travel on duty?

The Honourable Sir Edward Benthall: (a) It is a fact that persons drawing pay in grade V of the E. I. Railway, *vis.*, Rs. 28-3-52 from 1928, and Rs. 30-3-45/5-60 from 1934, are entitled to third class pass only until they begin drawing Rs. 76 and above on promotion to higher grades.

(b) Yes.

(c) Representations to this effect have been received but Government do not consider that any such relaxation of the pay limits is justified.

MAXIMUM PAY FOR CLERKS IN GRADE V ON EAST INDIAN RAILWAY.

209. Qazi Muhammad Ahmad Kazmi: (a) Will the Honourable Member for Railways please state if it is a fact that clerks in grade V on the East Indian Railway are allowed maximum of Rs. 87 in the old scales of pay, while it is Rs. 52 or Rs. 60 according to the new scales of pay?

(b) Have Government considered the advisability of raising the maximum according to the maximum provided by other Government Departments for work of a similar nature with similar qualifications like the Postal and Customs Departments which provide a maximum of Rs. 160 and Rs. 120 according to the old scales of pay, and Rs. 90 and Rs. 100 according to the new scales of pay?

The Honourable Sir Edward Benthall: (a) Yes, the maxima refer to the old, the 1928 and the revised scales of pay.

(b) No.

NON-RECRUITMENT OF MUSLIMS AS APPRENTICE SIGNAL INSPECTORS, ETC., IN BOMBAY, BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

210. Qazi Muhammad Ahmad Kazmi: (a) Will the Honourable Member for Railways please state if it is a fact that no recruitment of Muslims has taken place since 1922 in the services of apprentice Signal Inspector, Assistant Signal Inspector, Signal Inspector, Chief Signal Inspector and Assistant Signal Engineer, on the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway, Metre and Broad Gauge systems?

(b) If the reply to (a) be in the affirmative, what are the reasons for it?

The Honourable Sir Edward Benthall: (a) One Muslim Signal Inspector was appointed on the Broad Gauge in 1935.

(b) The reason is the lack of suitable candidates.

MEDICAL EXAMINATION OF RAILWAY STATION VENDORS, ETC. ON EAST INDIAN RAILWAY.

211. Mr. Kailash Bihari Lall: Will the Honourable Member for Railways please state:

(a) if it is a fact that on the East Indian Railways persons vending articles on platforms and bearers of Refreshment Rooms coming in contact with the travelling public are examined medically periodically; and

(b) if it is a fact that Coolies at Hardwar and Dehra Dun who come in contact with the travelling public are not medically examined at all, if so, the reason therefor?

The Honourable Sir Edward Benthall: (a) and (b). Government have no detailed information, but I am making enquiries as to the practice followed by State-managed Railways.

VERIFICATION OF CHARACTER OF RAILWAY COOLIES AT HARDWAR AND DEHRA DUN.

212. Mr. Kailash Bihari Lall: Will the Honourable Member for Railways please state if it is a fact that character of Coolies at Hardwar and Dehra Dun on the East Indian Railway have never been verified through the Police? If not so, what is the correct fact?

The Honourable Sir Edward Benthall: Government have no information. This is a matter of detail which would more suitably come within the purview of the Local Advisory Committee. I am, however, sending a copy of the question and my answer to the General Manager, E. I. Railway.

REGULATION FOR DRESS OF NON-GAZETTED RAILWAY SERVANTS ON EAST INDIAN RAILWAY ADMINISTRATION.

213. Mr. Kailash Bihari Lall: Will the Honourable Member for Railways please state:

(a) if there is any regulation for dress of the Non-gazetted Railway Servants prescribed by the East Indian Railway Administration; and

(b) if the reply to part (a) be in the affirmative, the pattern, and quality of cloth, prescribed for the junior Inspector of Tickets and for the Head Ticket Collectors at Howrah, Asansol and Lucknow, respectively?

The Honourable Sir Edward Benthall: (a) Yes.

(b) As far as information available to Government goes, the only material difference in the dress prescribed is shown below:—

	Summer.	Winter.
Junior Inspector of Tickets	Coat, white drill	Coat and Trousers, blue black fine serge.
Head Ticket Collector, Howrah	Do.	Coat and Trousers, blue serge.
Head Ticket Collector, Asansol and Lucknow	Coat, Alpaca black.	Do.

CASES OF FRAUD, ETC., AGAINST EAST INDIAN RAILWAY SERVANTS.

214. Mr. Kailash Bihari Lall: Will the Honourable Member for Railways please state:

(a) the number of cases of fraud, embezzlements and other cognate offences committed by the Railway servants on the East Indian Railway during the preceding year;

(b) who detected them and how they were disposed of;

(c) amount involved in each case;

(d) how they were inquired into, *i.e.*, departmentally or through police agency; and

(e) what was the legal opinion thereon?

The Honourable Sir Edward Benthall: The required information is being collected and in so far as it can be readily obtained, a statement will be laid on the table of the House in due course.

DUTIES, ETC., OF WAITING ROOM BEARERS AT JUNCTION STATIONS ON EAST INDIAN RAILWAY.

215. Mr. Kailash Bihari Lall: Will the Honourable Member for Railways please state:

(a) the duties and functions of the Waiting Room Bearers at Junction Stations on the East Indian and North Western Railways, respectively;

(b) the name of Junction Stations on those Railways where the Bearer's hours of employment are intermittent;

(c) the number of bearers provided at each junction on those Railways; and

(d) average daily number of passengers during the preceding six months who have been dealt with at those junctions?

The Honourable Sir Edward Benthall: (a) to (d). Government have no information concerning these details.

DESIRABILITY OF RUNNING RAIL MOTOR CARS BETWEEN DELHI AND GHAZIABAD.

216. Mr. Kailash Bihari Lall: Will the Honourable Member for Railways please state if he has considered the desirability of running Rail Motor Cars

between Delhi and Ghaziabad to relieve the overcrowding in regular trains? If not, why not?

The Honourable Sir Edward Benthall: I understand that the Railway Administration do not consider that the running of Rail Motor Cars between Delhi and Ghaziabad is a practicable proposition. Their carrying capacity is very limited and it would not be possible to fit in any extra Rail Car passenger services on this busy section without interfering with the passage of the existing passenger and goods trains, the running of which is of vital importance. Moreover, Delhi-Ghaziabad Section is already well served by 14 passenger trains in each direction.

SECTIONS OF NORTH WESTERN RAILWAY SERVED BY RAIL MOTOR CARS.

217. Mr. Kallash Bihari Lall: Will the Honourable the Railway Member please state:

(a) the number of Rail Motor Cars run each day since August, 1942, on each Section of the North Western Railway;

(b) the daily average number of tickets collected from passengers of those Cars on each Station on those Sections; and the number of monthly tickets (average per month) holders;

(c) the daily average number of tickets collected from passengers between Delhi and Ghaziabad at Delhi, Delhi Shahdara and Ghaziabad, respectively, and the average number of Monthly Ticket Holders; and

(d) the justification for running of Rail Motor Cars on those Sections?

The Honourable Sir Edward Benthall: (a), (b) and (c). Government have no information and consider that its compilation, which will involve a great deal of time and labour, is not justified in war time.

(d) Rail Motor Cars are run on certain sections in order to supplement the existing inadequate passenger trains service on those sections.

NON-DISPLAY OF COMPLAINT BOOK BY MANAGER, EUROPEAN REFRESHMENT ROOM AT HAPUR.

218. Mr. Muhammad Azhar Ali: Will the Honourable Member for Railways please state:

(a) if it is a fact that the Manager, European Style Refreshment Room at Hapur Junction, on the Delhi-Moradabad Branch on the East Indian Railway, always fails to produce the Complaint Book whenever demanded by the travelling public;

(b) if it is a fact that the Railway Administration has provided a Counter on which the Complaint Book is required to be kept;

(c) if it is a fact that the said Manager never keeps the Complaint Book on the said Counter;

(d) if it is a fact that an instance of the non-placement of the Complaint Book at the Counter on the 17th March, 1944, during the time the 34-Down Dehra Dun Delhi Train was at Hapur Junction, was brought to the notice of the Assistant Station Master, who was asked to make an entry in his daily events book to that effect; and

(e) if any action against the said Manager against the breaches of the rule and the inconvenience caused to the travelling public on non-production of the Complaint-Book has been taken; if not, why not?

The Honourable Sir Edward Benthall: (a) Government are informed that the E. I. Railway Administration has received no complaints from the travelling public regarding the non-production of the complaint book by the Manager, European style of Refreshment Room, Hapur Junction.

(b) and (c). A counter has been provided for the complaint book by the Railway Administration but to protect the book from improper use and disfigurement it is kept by the Refreshment Room Manager and is available on request to bona fide users of refreshment room for recording of complaint.

(d) There is no entry to this effect in the diary of the Assistant Station Master, Hapur Junction, for that day.

(e) In the absence of any evidence of the non-production of the complaint book on demand by a bona fide customer or of any inconvenience caused to the

travelling public on this account, the question of taking action against the refreshment Room Manager does not arise.

ABSENCE OF INDIAN REFRESHMENT ROOM AT HAPUR.

219. Mr. Muhammad Azhar Ali: Will the Honourable Member for Railways please state the reasons for not providing Indian Style Refreshment Rooms at Hapur Junction on the East Indian Railway?

The Honourable Sir Edward Benthall: Because there has been no general demand with adequate justification for the provision of Indian style of Refreshment Rooms at Hapur Station. It is, however, a matter primarily for the Local Advisory Committee to represent if a need for the amenity really exists.

AGREEMENT OF EUROPEAN REFRESHMENT ROOM AT HAPUR.

220. Mr. Muhammad Azhar Ali: Will the Honourable Member for Railways please state the term of the agreement of the European Style Refreshment Room at Hapur Junction on the East Indian Railway wherein it is provided that the wines and other liquors are to be sold to persons other than bona fide travelling public? If there is no such term, what are the reasons for selling those articles to local public, and what steps have been taken against their sale either by pags or by bottles to persons other than travelling public? If no steps have been taken, what are the reasons therefor?

The Honourable Sir Edward Benthall: The sale of wines and liquors at the European style of Refreshment Room at Hapur Junction is regulated by the terms of the licence granted to the licensees by the Excise Department which licensees are required to take out and pay for in terms of their agreement with the Railway Administration. This agreement does not limit or restrict the scope of the licence granted by the Excise Department by precluding the licensees from selling wines or liquors to persons other than bona fide travelling public at the discretion of the Refreshment Room proprietors concerned. The last part of the question does not, therefore, arise.

RULES RE CONDITIONS OF SERVICE OF NON-GAZETTED RAILWAY SERVANTS UNDER FEDERATION.

221. Mr. Muhammad Azhar Ali: Will the Honourable Member for Railways please refer to the reply given to unstarred question No. 60, asked on the 23rd February, 1944, regarding rules made under clause (a) of Sub-Section (2) of Section 241 of the Government of India Act, 1935, and state:

(a) the date and the number of the resolutions of the Central Government adopting the rules regulating the conditions of service of Non-Gazetted Railway Servants as found in the publication called the State Railway Establishment Code; and

(b) the dates of the Gazette of India in which those rules are given publicity as is the case in other rules?

The Honourable Sir Edward Benthall: (a) No Resolution of the Government of India was published in this connection.

(b) The rules were not published in the Gazette of India; it is not necessary to do so.

ELECTION OF MEMBERS TO THE CENTRAL ADVISORY COUNCIL FOR RAILWAYS

Mr. President (The Honourable Sir Abdur Rahim): I have to inform the Assembly that the following Members have been elected to the Central Advisory Council for Railways: (1) Dr. Sir Ratanji Dinshaw Dalal, (2) Mr. Hooseinbhooy A. Lalljee, (3) Hajee Chowdhury Muhammad Ismail Khan, (4) Mr. H. G. Stokes, (5) Mr. Lalchand Navalrai, and (6) Seth Sunder Lall Daga.

ELECTION OF MEMBERS TO THE STANDING COMMITTEE FOR THE SUPPLY DEPARTMENT

Mr. President (The Honourable Sir Abdur Rahim): I have also to inform the Assembly that the following Members have been elected to the Standing

[Mr. President.]

Committee for the Department of Supply: (1) Mr. Hooseinbhoy A. Lalljee; (2) Mr. Saiyid Haider Imam; (3) Mr. R. R. Gupta; (4) Sir Henry Richardson; and (5) Sir Abdul Halim Ghuznavi.

ELECTION OF MEMBERS TO THE STANDING COMMITTEE FOR THE FOOD DEPARTMENT.

Mr. President (The Honourable Sir Abdur Rahim): Motions. Sir J. P. Srivastava.

Mr. H. A. Sathar H. Essak Sait (West Coast and Nilgiris: Muhammadan): I want to raise the question of notice of this motion. There has not been sufficient notice as we received it only last night about this Food Committee. As a matter of fact, I wish to move an amendment to this motion, but I am barred because notice of the motion was given only last night.

Mr. President (The Honourable Sir Abdur Rahim): It was circulated to all Members last night I understand.

Mr. H. A. Sathar H. Essak Sait: But then it bars other Members from giving notice of amendments.

Mr. President (The Honourable Sir Abdur Rahim): There is no time limit for notice as regards motions, and as a matter of fact, the motion has been circulated to all Members. As regards amendments, I can dispense with the requirements of the standing order.

The Honourable Sir Jwala Prasad Srivastava (Food Member): I beg to move:

"That this Assembly do proceed to elect, in such manner as the Honourable the President may direct, ten non-official Members to serve on the Standing Committee to advise on subjects in the Department of Food during the financial year 1944-45."

Mr. T. S. Avinashilingam Chettiar (Salem and Coimbatore cum North Arcot: Non-Muhammadan Rural): May I know what are the powers of this Committee?

The Honourable Sir Jwala Prasad Srivastava: It is a Standing Committee.

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

"That this Assembly do proceed to elect, in such manner as the Honourable the President may direct, ten non-official Members to serve on the Standing Committee to advise on subjects in the Department of Food during the financial year 1944-45."

What is the amendment that the Honourable Member (Mr. Essak Sait) wants to move?

Mr. H. A. Sathar H. Essak Sait: I want to give notice.

Mr. President (The Honourable Sir Abdur Rahim): You cannot do it now.

Mr. H. A. Sathar H. Essak Sait: You just now ruled, Sir, that I can give notice of an amendment.

Mr. President (The Honourable Sir Abdur Rahim): Surely it has got to be circulated to other Members. Why was not notice given in the morning?

Mr. H. A. Sathar H. Essak Sait: I tried to give it to the Secretary, but he would not accept it because it was not within the rules.

Mr. President (The Honourable Sir Abdur Rahim): I understand that he referred to the Honourable Member to the Notice Office.

Mr. H. A. Sathar H. Essak Sait: I tried to give notice to the Secretary, but he said he would not accept it as it was not within the rules.

An Honourable Member: It is physically impossible.

Mr. President (The Honourable Sir Abdur Rahim): If it has to be argued, it must be circulated to all others; otherwise the motion has to stand over. What is the nature of the amendment? Is it a formal one?

Mr. H. A. Sathar H. Essak Sait: It is an amendment which can be easily understood.

Mr. President (The Honourable Sir Abdur Rahim): Then this motion must stand over.

The Honourable Sir Sultan Ahmed (Leader of the House): In that case there will be no time left for the constitution of this Committee.

ELECTION OF MEMBERS TO STANDING COMMITTEE FOR FOOD DEPTT. 1701

Mr. President (The Honourable Sir Abdur Rahim): Under the circumstances if all the Members agree, then I will allow this amendment to be moved without notice. Do I take it that there is no objection?

Honourable Members: No.

Mr. President (The Honourable Sir Abdur Rahim): Then, what is the amendment?

Mr. H. A. Sathar H. Essak Sait: My amendment is that in the motion, before the words 'this Assembly', the words 'the elected Members of' be inserted.

Mr. President (The Honourable Sir Abdur Rahim): It has been repeatedly ruled that such an amendment is out of order.

Mr. H. A. Sathar H. Essak Sait: I am not going into the ruling.

Mr. President (The Honourable Sir Abdur Rahim): Will the Honourable Member look up the rulings? You will find the ruling in No. 258.

Mr. H. A. Sathar H. Essak Sait: I accept the ruling. I only want a direction as to the method by which the House can express its desire in this matter. Supposing the House wants the election to be confined to a section of the House.

Mr. President (The Honourable Sir Abdur Rahim): You should have a new rule framed.

Mr. T. S. Avinashilingam Chettiar: May we know what are the detailed subjects in regard to which the Food Member proposes to consult this Committee. There are many committees of this House and many of them are very ineffective. I myself have been in some of these committees. What we find is that the really important matters on which we would like to influence the decision of the Government are not placed before the Committees and many unimportant things are placed before them. I hope that this Committee will not be like one of those committees. We would like to know here and now on what matters the Member in charge proposes to take the advice of this Committee.

Dr. Sir Zia Uddin Ahmad (United Provinces Southern Divisions: Muhammadan Rural): The functions of this Food Committee have not been clearly defined. We would like to know what subjects would come within the purview of this Committee. Will the Committee be consulted about the fixation of price, about the distribution of food, rationing and similar questions. A large number of committees have already been appointed and we do not know what those committees are doing behind the curtain. We have not been taken into confidence about anything. As this committee will be the committee of the House, it is pertinent to ask whether it will be kept informed of the activities of this department. I should like to know whether the report of all the committees dealing with the food problem will be laid before this Committee or not or whether this will be a mere show and may not be convened at all. If it is only for show, what is the use of appointing this Committee except it be for the purpose of deceiving the Members of the Assembly.

Maulvi Muhammad Abdul Ghani (Tirhut Division: Muhammadan): This Committee has been functioning for the last one year and although it is a very important committee, its proceedings have not been circulated to the Members. At least, I have not got any. Besides, I find that it has become a fashion on the part of the Government of India to appoint nominated Members on committees, so that they may have an overwhelming majority. I think this kind of policy should be discouraged and Government should give ample opportunity to elected non-official Members to express their independent views.

The Honourable Sir Jwala Prasad Srivastava: Some of the Members have expressed doubts about the utility of the functions of this committee.

Mr. T. S. Avinashilingam Chettiar: No. We want to know what they are.

The Honourable Sir Jwala Prasad Srivastava: They do not appear to have been present here when I dealt with this subject in the six days' debate on food. I gave in that debate a complete account of the functions of the

42 21 1944
60655

[Sir Jwala Prasad Srivastava.]

different committees which I have set up in the Department of Food. The Standing Committee itself was the subject of some debate when I made my last motion and I thought it was clearly understood what the functions of the Standing Committee were. It is not necessary, I submit, for me to repeat them. Dr. Zia Uddin who is the torch bearer of light and learning ought to know that.

Dr. Sir Zia Uddin Ahmad: Even the torch bearer cannot understand you!

The Honourable Sir Jwala Prasad Srivastava: The Department of Food places almost every matter with which they are concerned before the Standing Committee. We make no reservations. We want the advice of the Members of this House on practically every matter and we want to make sure that the department is working in accordance with the wishes of the representatives of the people.

Dr. Sir Zia Uddin Ahmad: The Honourable Member did not answer my question. I put a specific question.

Mr. President (The Honourable Sir Abdur Rahim): You cannot make another speech. The question is:

"That this Assembly do proceed to elect, in such manner as the Honourable the President may direct, ten non-official Members to serve on the Standing Committee to advise on subjects in the Department of Food during the financial year 1944-45."

The motion was adopted.

ELECTION OF MEMBERS TO THE STANDING COMMITTEE FOR THE COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

The Honourable Sir M. Anisul Haque: Sir, I move:

"That this Assembly do proceed to elect, in such manner as the Honourable the President may direct, five non-official Members to serve on the Standing Committee to advise on subjects, with which the Commerce Department is concerned."

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

"That this Assembly do proceed to elect, in such manner as the Honourable the President may direct, five non-official Members to serve on the Standing Committee to advise on subjects, with which the Commerce Department is concerned."

Maulvi Muhammad Abdul Ghani (Tirhut Division: Muhammadan): I want to repeat the argument which I adduced on the last motion. I say that the Government should not thrust their nominated Members on the Committee in order to secure an overwhelming majority for themselves on the Committee.

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

"That this Assembly do proceed to elect in such manner as the Honourable the President may direct, five non-official Members to serve on the Standing Committee to advise on subjects, with which the Commerce Department is concerned."

The motion was adopted.

Mr. President (The Honourable Sir Abdur Rahim): I have to inform Honourable Members that for the purpose of election of members to the Standing Committee of the Food Department and the Standing Committee of the Department of Commerce, the Notice Office will be open to receive nominations upto 12 O'clock on Friday, the 31st March, and that the election, if necessary, will be held on Tuesday, the 4th April. The elections, which will be conducted in accordance with the principle of proportional representation by means of the single transferable vote, will be held in the Assistant Secretary's room in the Council House between the hours of 10-30 A.M. and 1 P.M.

DEMANDS FOR SUPPLEMENTARY GRANTS FOR 1943-44—contd.

DEMAND No. 32—JAILS AND CONVICT SETTLEMENTS—contd.

Mr. President (The Honourable Sir Abdur Rahim): The House will now proceed with the discussion on Demands for Supplementary Grants. I think Demand No. 32 was under discussion.

The Honourable Sir Reginald Maxwell (Home Member): Sir, when the House rose yesterday, I was about to give details which were asked for of the other expenditure amounting to Rs. 61,000 included in this demand. That, as explained already, consisted of two parts. Firstly, payment of various out-

standing bills appertaining to the Andamans Administration and, secondly, payment of dearness allowance to dependants of Government servants who remained in the Andamans. The amount required under the first head, that is, for outstanding bills, comes to Rs. 56,000. The reason why this could not be foreseen is that the Andamans was a self-contained administration and when the Islands fell to the Japanese in March 1942, the Government of India possessed no details of the claims which were likely to be outstanding against that Administration. A considerable amount of research was required and eventually we found that bills amounting to about Rs. 34,500 were due to be paid to firms which had supplied articles to that Administration. There was also a transfer entry of Rs. 24,600 relating to one of the voyages of the *S.S. Maharaja*, which used to serve that Administration. These two items together make up the sum of Rs. 56,000 which is required for outstanding liabilities of the Andamans.

As regards the dearness allowance to dependants, the supplementary grant that is required is only for Rs. 5,000. This was not provided for because the dependants of Government servants who remained in the Andamans were entitled to the family allotments which had been previously made by these Government servants before Japanese occupation. But it was found in the course of the year that these allotments, in view of the increasing dearness of everything, were not sufficient for the requirements of these dependants and, therefore, this additional dearness allowance was sanctioned for them. The amount required does not represent the total sum paid in dearness allowance but only the excess which has been incurred over the saving under family allotment. That is to say, the whole budget provision of family allotment was not utilised and part of that, therefore, is used for the payment of dearness allowance and we are asking only for the excess. I hope this information will be what the Honourable Member required.

Sir Muhammad Yamin Khan (Agra Division: Muhammadan Rural): Sir, I would like the Honourable Member to explain the matter a little further. I would like to know what has happened to that beautiful boat, the *S.S. Maharaja*. It is not clear whether this boat has fallen into the hands of the Japanese or it is still in the possession of the Indian Government. It was only a chartered boat and it used to serve the Andamans Administration. It used to run between Calcutta and the Andamans, Madras and the Andamans and then to Rangoon. I would like to know what has been the fate of this boat since the Japanese took possession of the Andamans.

Another thing I would like to know is whether the firms to which this amount of Rs. 34,000 odd is due were Indian firms or foreign firms and why such a long time has been taken to investigate whether the dues are still pending or not. When I visited the Island, I had thought that all the requirements of the Andamans Administration used to go either from Calcutta or from Madras. If they were Indian firms, why did they not put in their claims earlier than 1944. These two points require explanation and I shall be obliged if the Honourable Member will enlighten us on them.

The Honourable Sir Reginald Maxwell: Sir, I am not entitled to make another speech, but with your permission I can answer the Honourable Member's question.

Mr. President (The Honourable Sir Abdur Rahim): Yes.

The Honourable Sir Reginald Maxwell: As regards the *S.S. Maharaja*, she was not lost, to my knowledge, at the time when we were concerned with her, that is, when she used to serve the Andamans. She was prevented from making her last voyage to the Andamans, which, in fact, would have enabled more Government servants to escape than did actually escape before Japanese occupation. But I do not know what happened to her subsequently because we are no longer concerned with that matter.

As regards the firms to which these outstanding bills were due, my impression coincides with that of the Honourable Member, namely, that they were all Indian firms. But, as I have already explained, the Andamans was a

[Sir Reginald Maxwell.]

completely self-contained Administration and it took a considerable time before these outstanding bills, of which we had no knowledge, could be collected and verified.

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

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 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, 1944, in respect of 'Jails and Convict Settlements'."

The motion was adopted.

DEMAND No. 33—POLICE.

The Honourable Sir Jeremy Raisman (Finance Member): Sir, I move:

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 61,31,000 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, 1944, in respect of 'Police'."

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

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 61,31,000 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, 1944, in respect of 'Police'."

Mr. T. S. Avinashilingam Chettiar (Salem and Coimbatore cum North Arcot: Non-Muhammadan Rural): Sir, I do not know to which province they have made this large grant of Rs. 61,31,000. I have been under the impression that Police is a provincial subject except in Ajmer-Merwara and other provinces which are administered by the Government of India and, therefore, the Government of India do not make any grant to the provinces in respect of Police. This is a large amount and we would like to know what has occasioned the making of this grant and to which provinces they have given it.

Mr. Muhammad Azhar Ali (Lucknow and Fyzabad Divisions: Muhammadan Rural): Sir, so far as I know, the two provinces concerned are the United Provinces and the Central Provinces and they have got no deficit in their budgets. Rather, they have got more than they could spend and I do not see any reason why this year the Police Department should be augmented by such a great amount.

The Honourable Sir Reginald Maxwell: I am afraid I cannot hear the Honourable Member. Will he speak louder?

Mr. President (The Honourable Sir Abdur Rahim): The Honourable Member should raise his voice.

Mr. Muhammad Azhar Ali: Sir, the United Provinces and the Central Provinces are not deficit provinces and I do not know why the police of those two provinces should be given such a big allotment. At the same time, why should the Government of India spend so much money on the police when they are making so many other arrangements in the country.

Mr. K. C. Neogy (Dacca Division: Non-Muhammadan Rural): Sir, I am perfectly aware of the circumstances that led to large subventions being made by the Central Government to the provinces for the purpose of re-enforcing their police organisation. I am not, therefore, raising any constitutional issue or any issue as regards their policy in this matter for the time being. In the first place, however, I should like to know whether the Government of India exercise any amount of control over the Provinces as an incident of these large subventions being made to them. I should very much like to understand the mechanism of any control that may be exercised on behalf of the Central Government. Incidentally, I should like to know whether this demand was placed before the Standing Finance Committee, because I do not find any note appended to this demand to indicate that it was. If my recollection serves me aright, I think the past practice in regard to these grants relating to the Police Department was to have the recommendation from the Standing Finance Committee placed before the House. I do not know why a departure has been made on this occasion. Then, Sir, it strikes me that the increased amount represents a very large proportion of the original demand, and I am not quite satisfied that the reasons indicated in the note give sufficient

explanation for this very large increase. Moreover, I should like to have the figures of provincial allotment in order to be able to understand the justification for the large expenditure by way of subvention. I should like to know, for instance, what was the original grant in respect of each Province and to what extent in the case of each Province the grant is now to be exceeded.

Mr. Lalchand Navarai (Sind: Non-Muhammadan Rural): Sir, under this demand a large amount is being given to the Provinces with respect to the management by the police there. May I know from the Honourable Member if when this money is given the Honourable Member is in any way responsible for the doings of the police or responsible for the lawlessness that prevails in those Provinces. Particularly, I am referring to the lawlessness that prevails in Sind. Even the *ex*-Premier of Sind lost his life owing to this lawlessness and there have also been allegations against a member of the Cabinet in Sind implicating him in the conspiracy to murder the *ex*-Premier. What has the Honourable the Home Member done with regard to the police investigation in that case? Has the Honourable Member got any information about this case? When the Tribunal has passed certain remarks against a member of the Cabinet

Mr. President (The Honourable Sir Abdur Rahim): Order, order. The Honourable Member cannot go into those questions now.

Mr. Lalchand Navarai: I am simply asking for information from the Honourable the Home Member.

Mr. President (The Honourable Sir Abdur Rahim): The Honourable Member cannot discuss those things here.

Mr. Lalchand Navarai: Then, I will put a straight question to the Honourable the Home Member. Does the Honourable Member hold that he has some responsibility with regard to the doings of the police there, or that he has not? May I know whether the Honourable Member is prepared to get information from Sind and give it to this House whenever it is required?

Sir Muhammad Yamin Khan: Sir, I would like to bring to the notice of the Honourable the Finance Member one thing and that is the Standing Finance Committee proceedings, which are placed in our hands, do not contain the Demands in the order in which they are presented to the House. We are put to the trouble of searching out the whole thing, from beginning to end, to see where a particular demand is put in. Sometimes, Demand No. 71, comes first then comes Demand No. 17, and later on comes Demand No. 75 and so on. To find out each demand requires a lot of work for Honourable Members and this involves a lot of waste of time. I do not say that it will be possible this year, but I would suggest to the Honourable the Finance Member that he should very kindly arrange the demands in serial order in the proceedings of the Standing Finance Committee so that Honourable Members might easily find out the decisions of the Standing Finance Committee relating to each demand as it comes up for discussion in the House. The demands should be printed in the proceedings of the Standing Finance Committee in the order in which they are presented to the House so that Honourable Members can find out each demand by simply turning over the leaf and not search the whole book.

Another point is this. We have pointed out to the Honourable the Finance Member that when such huge sums as 61 lakhs—not a petty sum like Rs. 2,000 or Rs. 3,000—are incurred, I think you should place it before the Standing Finance Committee. It was usually given out that once the policy has been accepted by the Standing Finance Committee, it was not, therefore, necessary to place it before the Standing Finance Committee. This may be all right in need not come up before the Standing Finance Committee. It may be putting the case of small sums, say Rs. 3,000 or Rs. 4,000 or even Rs. 5,000, and these need not come up before the Standing Finance Committee. It may be putting a lot of work on the Finance Member if he has to be present all the time even when such petty sums go before the Standing Finance Committee and they are examined there. In the case of large sums like the present one—61 lakhs—they should go before the Standing Finance Committee and the Committee should examine and report thereon and even if the Finance Member is not able to be present before the Committee, somebody else might go and see that these

[Sir Muhammad Yamin Khan.]

things are examined by the Committee. The recommendation of the Committee will only strengthen his hands to incur the expenditure. He will be saved a lot of criticism which comes from this side of the House as to why money has been spent in such large sums without the consent of the Standing Finance Committee. If the Standing Finance Committee is asked to scrutinise only new service items, then it comes to this, that only items involving an expenditure of one lakh and over are put before the Standing Finance Committee. I submit that in that case, the Standing Finance Committee is not discharging its functions properly when the scope of its scrutiny is so limited. I know at least about the Railway Standing Finance Committee where we examine each and every proposal that comes before us. We go into great detail regarding each and every item. The result is that, whenever railway budget comes in, you do not find so much criticism about it because most of the items have been scrutinised by the Railway Standing Finance Committee and they are incorporated in the budget only if the Committee is satisfied. The Committee knows whether the amount has been spent, how it has been spent and why it has been spent, every Member of the Railway Standing Finance Committee knows all these things. Here, I have not been a member of the Standing Finance Committee for many years. I do not know how it is working now. I request the Honourable the Finance Member to place all matters before the Standing Finance Committee and their consent taken before any expenditure is incurred. I know in 1942, owing to disturbed condition of the country, such huge expenditure might have been justifiable. But the present demand relates to 1943-44. I do not know why the Honourable Member could not foresee this expenditure and include it in the original budget. When it was known that the Provinces would still require to maintain a large police, when it was decided that there was necessity for the police—I do not dispute that there was no necessity—I am talking from the financial point of view, I want to know why the Provinces did not come up earlier. If they had put in their demand earlier, why was it not included in the main Budget and why does it come up here in the form of Supplementary Grants. You knew that you spent so much in 1942 and you also knew that there was a likelihood of similar expenditure being incurred in 1943, there was every possibility of that, and yet you did not put it in the budget, nor did you place it before the Standing Finance Committee where the whole thing could have been thrashed out. These are my remarks on this demand and I should like to be enlightened on these points.

The Honourable Sir Reginald Maxwell: Sir, the Provinces have always been responsible for maintaining their police on a peace time footing, but it must be obvious to the House that the requirements of police on a war time footing are very different. Since the war there arose the necessity of using the police for a number of purposes which would not have arisen in peace, such as, guarding vulnerable points, buildings, bridges and so forth. Therefore, from the beginning of the war, it was recognised as an obligation of the Central Government, which after all was responsible for proper measures for the defence of the country, to help those Provinces which were not able to do so to strengthen their police, so as to make them adequate for the war time footing that was required.

Now we must remember that this demand relates to the year 1943-44, for which the budget provision had to be assessed at the end of 1942. And if the House will carry its mind back to the circumstances of 1942 it will at once become apparent that the circumstances, for which provision had then to be made, were altogether exceptional. That was the time when hostile invasion was threatened, and, therefore, the Central Government urged the provinces to review their police strength and to bring their strength up to whatever might be required in the light of the responsibilities that might fall on them as a consequence of the war situation, including hostile attack. That was the general proposition put to provinces and we asked the provinces to entertain the additional police that might be required to make them self-sufficing as fast as possible and promised to subsidise those provinces the

revenues of which were not adequate. Not all provinces are included in these allotments; some of the better-off provinces such as the United Provinces and Madras have met their expenses themselves. But many of the provinces including some of the minor provinces, which were naturally threatened by the circumstances likely to arise, had no resources with which to bring their police up to the required strength; and, therefore, the allotment made for subsidies to provinces is according to a percentage determined by the financial circumstances of each province. One Honourable Member has asked for the manner in which this allotment will be distributed. It would take a long time to read out all the figures of the various provinces, but most provinces come into it to a varying extent. The amount of the provincial shares in this supplementary demand of 61 lakhs varies from 2 thousands to 14 lakhs in different provinces, and even 17 lakhs in one. I cannot give all the details now, but as regards Sind, to which my Honourable friend, Mr. Lalchand Navalrai, referred, I might mention that Sind will get 8½ lakhs out of this supplementary demand in addition to a sum of about 18 lakhs which it was getting previously. That is the answer to the point he raised about lawlessness in Sind. The police in Sind were entertained in order to maintain security throughout the province, and I think he will admit that the Central Government has paid due regard to the requirements of that province.

Mr. Lalchand Navalrai: Only in respect of Hurs.

The Honourable Sir Reginald Maxwell: My Honourable friend, Mr. Neogy, asked what control is exercised by the Government of India as a condition of the grants made. The answer is that there is no need for the Government of India to exercise detailed control over the utilisation of police entertained for the purposes which I have described. Had the provinces had ample resources themselves the things that the police are required to do would have been purely a provincial responsibility, and it was only because the war had placed additional demands on them that the Central Government found it necessary to make these contributions. All we are concerned with is the numerical demand and not the detailed control over the manner in which the police are used.

Mr. T. T. Krishnamachari (Tanjore cum Trichinopoly: Non-Muhammadian Rural): Why was it not placed before the Standing Finance Committee?

The Honourable Sir Reginald Maxwell: That point will be dealt with by the Honourable the Finance Member.

My Honourable friend, Sir Yamin Khan, asked for an explanation as to why these demands were not placed in the budget. The answer is that it was in 1942 that we asked the provinces to review their police strength and our budget had to be framed by December, 1942. At that time the provinces had no arrived at their final estimates, and our undertaking to them is to give them a contribution in proportion to the additional expenditure which they have incurred on war-time police whenever it is incurred. The provinces would have made their budgets in December, 1942 and their supplementary estimates in February, 1943. Those figures were obviously not available at the time when our budget was framed and, therefore, these additional demands in the light of their final requirements only came to hand in time to ask for a supplementary demand from this House.

The Honourable Sir Jeremy Raisman: Sir, there are one or two points which I ought to deal with. One is a small point which my Honourable friend, Sir Yamin Khan, raised about the difficulty of cross-referring to the proceedings of the Standing Finance Committee. I shall see what I can do in order to simplify that matter, but it arises from the fact that the proceedings of the Standing Finance Committee are, so to speak, in historical order, the order in which the items are actually placed before the Committee, whereas the supplementary demands follow the numerical order of the demands for grants.

As to why this item did not come before the Standing Finance Committee it will be clear from what my Honourable colleague, the Home Member, has said that this is of the nature of an inter-Governmental obligation. As a result

[Sir Jeremy Raisman.]

of the advice given by the Home Department or the discussions held by the Home Department with the Provincial Governments certain action was taken and certain commitments arose, and the question of the determination of the amounts of these commitments may have taken some time. But the obligation is there and the provinces had to frame their budgets accordingly. I admit that it could have been possible and there might have been some advantage in putting this before the Standing Finance Committee in order to enable Members of the House to ask some of the questions which have been asked today and to get more information on them. And, personally, if the point had come to my notice at an earlier stage I would have placed this before the Standing Finance Committee. But the real point is that this House now has to deal with the grant. These obligations are there; they involve other Governments. There are similar cases; for instance, there is the question of a grant to the Bengal Government; which has not been before the Standing Finance Committee. It is a simple issue which the House as a whole has to decide upon; and, generally speaking, in the case of inter-Governmental finance where commitments have already been incurred, unless there is scope for detailed explanation I suggest that the appropriate stage at which the matter should be considered is when it comes before the House. I will, however, direct my attention to the question whether supplementary demands of this kind cannot profitably be discussed in the Standing Finance Committee before they come to this House.

Mr. President (The Honourable Sir Abdur Rahim): The question is: "That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 61,51,000 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, 1944, in respect of 'Police'." The motion was adopted.

DEMAND NO. 34.—PORTS AND PILOTAGE.

The Honourable Sir Jeremy Raisman: Sir, I move:

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 14,45,000 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, 1944, in respect of 'Ports and Pilotage'."

Mr. President (The Honourable Sir Abdur Rahim): The question is: "That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 14,45,000 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, 1944, in respect of 'Ports and Pilotage'." The motion was adopted.

DEMAND NO. 39.—ZOOLOGICAL SURVEY.

The Honourable Sir Jeremy Raisman: Sir, I move:

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 83,000 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, 1944, in respect of the 'Zoological Survey'."

Mr. President (The Honourable Sir Abdur Rahim): The question is: "That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 83,000 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, 1944, in respect of the 'Zoological Survey'." The motion was adopted.

DEMAND NO. 40.—MINES.

The Honourable Sir Jeremy Raisman: Sir, I do not propose to move the next motion No. 29 (Demand No. 39—Geological Survey) because on the latest information we possess it should not be necessary to have a supplementary grant under this head. I will, therefore, move motion No. 30 under Demand No. 40, 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, 1944, in respect of 'Mines'."

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, 1944, in respect of 'Mines'."

Sir Muhammad Yamin Khan: Sir, specially during the period of war when the Indian industry is progressing so rapidly, these two heads, namely, Geolo-

gical Survey and Mines, are very important. The Honourable the Finance Member did not give any explanation as to why no supplementary grant was required in respect of the Geological Survey. Does he mean to say that the grant already voted by this House was sufficient to carry out the work under this department?

The Honourable Sir Jeremy Raisman: Yes, that is so.

Sir Muhammad Yamin Khan: That only shows that really very little effort has been made to carry out the work in the various directions. This Department should exert a lot towards making research and finding out where India can build up more and more industries. Sir, I am not going to speak on this point at any great length, because . . .

The Honourable Sir Jeremy Raisman: The original provision was about Rs. 48,00,000.

Sir Muhammad Yamin Khan: I think, Sir, that something more should be done on these lines.

Mr. President (The Honourable Sir Abdur Rahim): But this is not the occasion to raise that question.

Sir Muhammad Yamin Khan: I thought that probably I will have an opportunity to speak on this matter when the Honourable Member had moved the Demand in respect of 'Geological Survey', but it seems the Honourable Member does not want any more money and is not moving this supplementary demand.

With regard to Mines, the Honourable Member has asked for such a petty sum that I wonder how this work is being carried on. Under the present circumstances I should have thought that the Honourable Member will ask for a huge sum and we should have been happy to vote for it.

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, 1944, in respect of 'Mines'." The motion was adopted.

DEMAND NO. 41.—ARCHAEOLOGY.

The Honourable Sir Jeremy Raisman: Sir, I move:

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 62,000 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, 1944, in respect of 'Archaeology'."

Mr. President (The Honourable Sir Abdur Rahim): Motion moved: "That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 62,000 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, 1944, in respect of 'Archaeology'."

Sir Muhammad Yamin Khan: Sir, I cannot understand why this sum has been asked for. I thought that this Department is not working very much: No new excavations have been carried out under this Department and practically nothing has been done except keeping the old monuments in proper order. As far as I know, all other activities of this Department have been suspended. Therefore, why is this money required?

The Honourable Sir Jeremy Raisman: It has been indicated, if the Honourable Member will only read the papers which are circulated to Members. It has been pointed out that this is due mainly to urgent repairs to the Taj Mahal at Agra, for which no provision had been made.

Sir Muhammad Yamin Khan: Work at the Taj Mahal was suspended in 1942.

The Honourable Sir Jeremy Raisman: But some urgent repairs were necessary.

Sir Muhammad Yamin Khan: As far as I know, nothing has been done in 1943-44. (Whatever work was being done, was suspended in 1942.)

The Honourable Sir Jeremy Raisman: It is not so.

Mr. President (The Honourable Sir Abdur Rahim): The question is: "That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 62,000 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, 1944, in respect of 'Archaeology'." The motion was adopted.

DEMAND NO. 45.—MEDICAL SERVICES.

The Honourable Sir Jeremy Raisman: Sir, I move:

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 2,36,000 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, 1944, in respect of 'Medical Services'."

Mr. President (The Honourable Sir Abdur Rahim): The question is: "That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 2,36,000 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, 1944, in respect of 'Medical Services'." The motion was adopted.

DEMAND NO. 46.—PUBLIC HEALTH.

The Honourable Sir Jeremy Raisman: Sir, I move:

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 2,07,000 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, 1944, in respect of 'Public Health'."

Mr. President (The Honourable Sir Abdur Rahim): The question is: "That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 2,07,000 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, 1944, in respect of 'Public Health'." The motion was adopted.

DEMAND NO. 47.—AGRICULTURE.

The Honourable Sir Jeremy Raisman: Sir, I move:

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 61,98,000 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, 1944, in respect of 'Agriculture'."

Mr. President (The Honourable Sir Abdur Rahim): The question is: "That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 61,98,000 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, 1944, in respect of 'Agriculture'." The motion was adopted.

DEMAND NO. 48.—IMPERIAL COUNCIL OF AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH.

The Honourable Sir Jeremy Raisman: Sir, I move:

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 8,88,000 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, 1944, in respect of the 'Imperial Council of Agricultural Research'."

Mr. President (The Honourable Sir Abdur Rahim): The question is: "That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 8,88,000 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, 1944, in respect of the 'Imperial Council of Agricultural Research'." The motion was adopted.

DEMAND NO. 51.—CIVIL VETERINARY SERVICES.

The Honourable Sir Jeremy Raisman: Sir, I move:

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 56,000 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, 1944, in respect of the 'Civil Veterinary Services'."

Mr. President (The Honourable Sir Abdur Rahim): The question is: "That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 56,000 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, 1944, in respect of the 'Civil Veterinary Services'." The motion was adopted.

DEMAND NO. 52.—INDUSTRIES.

The Honourable Sir Jeremy Raisman: Sir, I move:

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 28,000 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, 1944, in respect of 'Industries'."

Mr. President (The Honourable Sir Abdur Rahim): The question is: "That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 28,000 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, 1944, in respect of 'Industries'." The motion was adopted.

DEMANDS FOR SUPPLEMENTARY GRANTS FOR 1943-44

DEMAND NO. 58.—EMIGRATION INTERNAL.

The Honourable Sir Jeremy Raisman: Sir, I move:

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 2,000 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, 1944, in respect of 'Emigration Internal'."

Mr. President (The Honourable Sir Abdur Rahim): Motion moved: "That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 2,000 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, 1944, in respect of 'Emigration Internal'." **Sir Muhammad Yamin Khan:** Sir, may I ask what is this money required for? What is this 'internal emigration'?

The Honourable Dr. B. R. Ambedkar (Labour Member): The explanation is given in the explanatory memorandum.

The Honourable Sir Jeremy Raisman: The Honourable Member has still not supplied himself with the literature which was circulated for his information.

Sir Muhammad Yamin Khan: How can you expect me to go through all these papers?

The Honourable Sir Jeremy Raisman: If the Honourable Member wishes to know what the head contains, it deals with such matters as the movement of labour to Assam. That is regarded as internal emigration. That is the general content of the heading.

Mr. President (The Honourable Sir Abdur Rahim): The question is: "That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 2,000 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, 1944, in respect of 'Emigration Internal'." The motion was adopted.

DEMAND NO. 59.—EMIGRATION EXTERNAL.

The Honourable Sir Jeremy Raisman: Sir, I move:

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 71,000 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, 1944, in respect of 'Emigration External'."

Mr. President (The Honourable Sir Abdur Rahim): Motion moved: "That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 71,000 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, 1944, in respect of 'Emigration External'." **Sir Muhammad Yamin Khan:** Under what head does this come? The former came under the head of the Labour Department for Assam.

The Honourable Dr. N. B. Khare (Member for Indians Overseas): This pertains to the Department of Indians Overseas. The Honourable Member is aware that a representative on behalf of the Government of Ceylon was appointed in India and there was a reciprocal appointment from the side of the Government of India. The High Commissioner of South Africa was required here for personal discussions with myself and with His Excellency and he was brought by air and sent back by air. Besides that, some money has been spent in correspondence and telegrams. Then again the war has greatly accentuated the problem of office accommodation in Durban, Johannesburg and Cape Town. All this accounts for some of this expenditure. In consequence of the war very many Indian seamen have gone into South African ports and we have to look after their comforts. That has also caused this extra expenditure.

Mr. T. S. Avinashilingam Chettiar: The explanatory memorandum does refer to the appointment of the representative of the Government of India in Ceylon. This is a new appointment. Do not new appointments, even if small, come before the Standing Finance Committee? I would like to know with reference to the money spent on the High Commissioner in South Africa, whether the Overseas Member is in a position to make any statement about the negotiations he has been conducting.

Mr. President (The Honourable Sir Abdur Rahim): This is not the occasion to raise that question.

Maulvi Muhammad Abdul Ghani (Tirhut Division: Muhammadan): I do not see the necessity of having a representative of a country which is not a free country. Secondly, if any plea of war is urged, this should have been made earlier.

[Maulvi Muhammad Abdul Ghani.]
in 1939 or 1940. So this plea does not hold good at all and this kind of expenditure is mere waste.

The Honourable Dr. N. B. Khare: There was an agent in Ceylon before, I think. Now we have got a Representative there. This is a change in his status, which is higher than before.

Mr. President (The Honourable Sir Abdur Rahim): The question is: "That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 71,000 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, 1944, in respect of 'Emigration External'." The motion was adopted.

DEMAND No. 60.—COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE AND STATISTICS.

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, 1944, in respect of 'Commercial Intelligence and Statistics'." The motion was adopted.

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, 1944, in respect of 'Commercial Intelligence and Statistics'." The motion was adopted.

DEMAND No. 61.—CENSUS.

The Honourable Sir Jeremy Raisman: Sir, I move: "That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 3,000 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, 1944, in respect of 'Census'." The motion was adopted.

Mr. President (The Honourable Sir Abdur Rahim): The question is: "That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 3,000 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, 1944, in respect of 'Census'." The motion was adopted.

DEMAND No. 62.—JOINT STOCK COMPANIES.

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, 1944, in respect of 'Joint Stock Companies'." The motion was adopted.

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, 1944, in respect of 'Joint Stock Companies'." The motion was adopted.

DEMAND No. 63.—IMPERIAL DAIRY DEPARTMENT.

The Honourable Sir Jeremy Raisman: Sir, I move: "That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 99,000 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, 1944, in respect of the 'Imperial Dairy Department'." The motion was adopted.

Mr. President (The Honourable Sir Abdur Rahim): The question is: "That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 99,000 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, 1944, in respect of the 'Imperial Dairy Department'." The motion was adopted.

DEMAND No. 64.—MISCELLANEOUS DEPARTMENTS.

The Honourable Sir Jeremy Raisman: Sir, I move: "That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 15,26,000 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, 1944, in respect of 'Miscellaneous Departments'." The motion was adopted.

Mr. President (The Honourable Sir Abdur Rahim): Motion moved: "That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 15,26,000 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, 1944, in respect of 'Miscellaneous Departments'." **Sir Muhammad Yamin Khan:** Only yesterday I asked the Honourable Member to enlighten us as to under what head came the expenses which we have

incurred for touring in India, for passage money for the delegation which was sent from here to England, and I thought it would be found somewhere under the miscellaneous head or some other such head, or say the Information Department. But the Honourable the Leader of the House said that it was not there. One Honourable Member said that it might be found under External Affairs Department. I do not know how that Department is concerned with tours even in India. Of course, this cannot come under the head of Railways. If it is under Miscellaneous, I would like to know where it has been put and what is the amount incurred on tours. If it is not under this head, we should then be informed where we may find it so that we may discuss it in its proper place.

Mr. N. Sunderasan (Government of India: Nominated Official): The object of the expenditure was to tell the American people and the English people about the war effort by India and as such the expenditure was taken as miscellaneous expenditure connected with the war, which is non-voted. The expenditure is under head C, sub-head 6, on page 301 of the Demands for Grants.

Sir Muhammad Yamin Khan: How is it put down there?

The Honourable Sir Jeremy Raisman: If the Honourable Member will refer to Demands for Grants, page 301, he will find under the general head, Miscellaneous Expenditure connected with the War, which is a non-voted head.

Mr. T. S. Avinashilingam Chettiar: Evidently, it must be non-voted!

The Honourable Sir Jeremy Raisman: The Honourable Member will find under head C—the general title is Press Officers,—6(3)—Expenditure at the Centre. I understand that under that item this particular expenditure will be accounted for.

Sir Muhammad Yamin Khan: This is Budget for 1944-45, and the expenditure was incurred in 1943-44.

Mr. T. T. Krishnamachari: They do not want your vote.

The Honourable Sir Jeremy Raisman: In the book, Demands for Grants, the Honourable Member will find that there are several columns showing the budget estimate for 1943-44, revised estimate for 1943-44, and then Budget estimate for 1944-45, and it is under the previous columns that this expenditure will be found.

Sir Muhammad Yamin Khan: But my Honourable friend...

Mr. President (The Honourable Sir Abdur Rahim): The Honourable Member cannot go on like this. He cannot make another speech.

Sir Muhammad Yamin Khan: I want the House to be enlightened on this point, as to how it comes to be non-voted.

Mr. President (The Honourable Sir Abdur Rahim): The Honourable Member cannot go on like this. Let another Member take up the point, if necessary.

Mr. T. S. Avinashilingam Chettiar: From what the Finance Member has just now said, one can see the attitude and mentality of the present Government. They do not like to put items like this before the Legislature, and they have made the item a non-votable one. Since that is not covered under this supplementary demand, I do not want to say anything more. As regards the motion moved, I find that this has been approved, as stated in the Explanatory Memorandum, by the Standing Finance Committee on the 19th February, 1944. It is to be found at pages 16 and 17 of the Proceedings of the Standing Finance Committee of that date, but in those pages I do not find anything like the figure of Rs. 15,26,000. Under the head, Financial effect of the proposal, it says, "Total actual expenditure involved.—(i) Non-recurrent—Nil. (ii) Recurrent during first and subsequent years. There will be about 12 Provincial Labour Supply Committees. The expenditure may be estimated at about Rs. 1,80,000 per annum at the rate of 15,000 per annum per committee. The expenditure on a Regional or District Committee will be about Rs. 7,000 per annum." But it is nowhere given in this note that the amount of Rs. 15,26,000 is involved. I think that when the Standing Finance Committee passed this supplementary demand they did not know that anything like Rs. 15 lakhs would be required. This Explanatory Memorandum refers only to proceedings of the 19th February, 1944, and there is only one reference and it is this. When the Standing Finance

[Mr. T. S. Avinashilingam Chettiar.]

Committee took up this proposal and gave its approval, were they given to understand that Rs. 15 lakhs were involved in this matter? I submit this is a way of misleading the Standing Finance Committee in order to get something which it was never intended by the Committee to give.

Then I come to the actual object for which this money is required. This is for Labour Co-ordination of Unskilled Labour Supply Scheme. Why was this brought under the Miscellaneous Departments when there is a Labour Department altogether? I understand that there is a gentleman who is working very efficiently in the Labour Department, and why was this brought into the Miscellaneous Departments? So I submit that they did not get the consent of the Standing Finance Committee to the actual proposals that have been placed before us just now, and I want to know the reasons why they have done as they have done.

(The Honourable the Finance Member was consulting his papers for a little time.)

Mr. President (The Honourable Sir Abdur Rahim): Perhaps the Honourable Member may consider it and we might in the meanwhile pass on to the next item. Let this stand over for the present.

The Honourable Sir Jeremy Raisman: Very well, Sir.

Mr. T. S. Avinashilingam Chettiar: Will it be taken up soon after lunch?

Mr. President (The Honourable Sir Abdur Rahim): It will stand over for the present.

DEMAND NO. 65.—CURRENCY.

The Honourable Sir Jeremy Raisman: Sir, I move:

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 36,34,000 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, 1944, in respect of 'Currency'."

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

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 36,34,000 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, 1944, in respect of 'Currency'."

The motion was adopted.

DEMAND NO. 66.—MINT.

The Honourable Sir Jeremy Raisman: Sir, I move:

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 45,91,000 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, 1944, in respect of 'Mint'."

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

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 45,91,000 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, 1944, in respect of 'Mint'."

The motion was adopted.

DEMAND NO. 67.—CIVIL WORKS.

The Honourable Sir Jeremy Raisman: Sir, I move:

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 13,00,000 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, 1944, in respect of 'Civil Works'."

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

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 13,00,000 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, 1944, in respect of 'Civil Works'."

The motion was adopted.

DEMAND NO. 71.—MISCELLANEOUS.

The Honourable Sir Jeremy Raisman: Sir, I move:

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 45,49,000 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, 1944 in respect of 'Miscellaneous'."

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

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 45,49,000 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, 1944, in respect of 'Miscellaneous'."

Mr. T. S. Avinashilingam Chettiar: It is only a technical matter, in order to understand I ask this question. I find that there are many Miscellaneous's. There are Miscellaneous Departments, Demand No. 64, now under Demand No. 71, there is another Miscellaneous. Then there is another Miscellaneous—Miscellaneous Expenditure connected with the War. May I know why there are so many Miscellaneous's, and why do you multiply this demand under several heads? Some sort of scientific classification there must be with the staff at the command of the Government of India. Coming to details I want to ask only one question. Tinned milk was distributed in Bengal through the Indian Red Cross Society, for which Rs. 2,52,000 is provided. I very much approve and very much welcome that milk was distributed to the children. I would only request that the agency that is used for the Government distribution even may not be limited only to the Red Cross Society but other societies like the Ramakrishna Mission and other bodies which are doing recognised relief work should also be utilised in this connection. I have nothing more to suggest except to ask for the information I wanted under the head 'Miscellaneous'.

Seth Yusuf Abdoola Haroon (Sind: Muhammadan Rural): I find that under this item Rs. 35,100 is wanted in respect of subsidy to shipping companies. It is said that a ship was released from requisition for the purpose of transporting Haj pilgrims from India. When the Government of India had made up their mind not to send Hajees last year, then did they have to pay for this?

The Honourable Dr. N. B. Khare: A ship was released for Haj purposes on the 29th September, 1942, but subsequently the Government decided that it will not be possible to make arrangements for that purpose. For the damage done to the company for the period of five days when the ship remained idle, the Government decided to compensate the company. Two-thirds of the payment will be met by His Majesty's Government.

Seth Yusuf Abdoola Haroon: The Government had made up their mind long before.

Mr. J. D. Tyson (Secretary, Department of Education, Health and Lands): I understand that the supplies of milk provided by the Red Cross are distributed in Calcutta through the Red Cross organisation but, outside Calcutta, through the Public Health and Medical officers of the Government including, I believe, the military medical and health officers.

Mr. T. S. Avinashilingam Chettiar: What about my suggestion that other charitable organisations should also be utilised?

Mr. J. D. Tyson: I shall pass on the suggestion to the Red Cross Society.

Mr. T. S. Avinashilingam Chettiar: What is the reply to my objection to the classification?

Maulvi Muhammad Abdul Ghani: From the proceedings of the Standing Finance Committee on page 7, it appears that the proposal is that the Government of India should contribute towards the expenditure of Inter-Governmental Relief Committee. On page 8, there is mention of the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration. The expenditure under that head is estimated at Rs. 36,000, to be contributed by the Government of India. At the same time, it is said here that the proposal is subject to the vote of the Legislative Assembly. Unless and until this matter is brought before the House, what is the necessity of estimating the expenditure and bringing it to the notice of this Assembly through this proceeding. The matter should have been brought before the Legislative Assembly in clear terms and the sanction of the Assembly ought to have been obtained. This is the way in which matters are imperceptibly brought to the House and the House is asked to commit itself to the expenditure, when the matter has already been settled. I thought it proper to raise this point, that such kind of commitment should not be brought before the House in this imperceptible way.

Mr. Muhammad Nauman (Patna and Chota Nagpur cum Orissa: Muhammadan): I want to draw the attention of the House to one small thing. Under (f) the explanation given here is—payments to Provincial Governments for administrative expenses of the small savings scheme. More money has already been taken under Demand No. 11. In reply to the objections we raised yesterday,

[Mr. Muhammad Nauman.]

the Government said they are not responsible for whatever hardships that may be caused in the realisation of the compulsory savings. I find that the entire staff in the provinces is being maintained by the Central Government, who ought to be responsible for their deeds and misdeeds and not the Provincial Governments. The presumption is that whatever is being done is being done with the consent and approval of the Government of India. The Government of India should take the responsibility and see what is being done in the provinces and show it should be done. This is the only point I wanted to bring to the notice of the House.

The Honourable Sir Jeremy Raisman: Sir, I am afraid I was unable to hear a single word of what my Honourable friend, Maulvi Abdul Ghani, said. So, I cannot deal with the points he raised.

As regards the question asked by Mr. Avinashilingam Chettiar, the position is somewhat technical. Under Demand No. 64, certain Miscellaneous Departments are accounted for. If a department is not sufficiently large to have a heading to itself in the Demands, then, it is lumped together with others under the heading 'Miscellaneous Departments' and it is the Miscellaneous Departments which are catered for under Demand No. 64. Although they are called Miscellaneous Departments, they are certain definite small departments. Then besides that, you have miscellaneous expenditure, that is really miscellaneous.

Mr. T. S. Avinashilingam Chettiar: The amount involved deals definitely with labour co-ordination. That could have been put under the Labour Department.

The Honourable Sir Jeremy Raisman: The Labour Department, as I understand it, is the expenditure at the headquarters of the Labour Department. The Secretariat Head—Labour Department—is to provide for the headquarters organisation, whereas this is a different matter. The other head to which my Honourable friend referred is a new head which has been opened since the War to accommodate miscellaneous expenditure arising out of the war and that is again another type of miscellaneous expenditure. My Honourable friend will realise that items like this are due to various forms of new activities and they do not all fit quite neatly into the pre-existing classification and that means that some new head has to be opened up.

Now, as regards the observations made by Mr. Nauman, the sum which is provided here under Small Savings Scheme is for payments to Provincial Governments for administrative expenses of the Small Savings Scheme, that is to say, if Provincial Governments have been involved in any additional expenditure on account of the Small Savings Scheme, then they expect us to reimburse them. They may, for instance, employ some additional staff at the headquarters or something of that kind but that does not mean that because of this expenditure the Government of India has assumed control over the ordinary district staff or that we are in a position to issue orders to the Collector of a district as to how he should carry out the Provincial Savings Scheme. The actual Provincial savings schemes which are being adopted by the provinces are adopted by a decision of the Provincial Governments after discussion with the Central Government and the Provincial Governments then proceed to issue instructions to all their existing staffs as to what they require them to do in connection with that decision.

Mr. Muhammad Nauman: The Provincial Governments send their instructions in consultation with the Government of India.

The Honourable Sir Jeremy Raisman: But that does not alter the position. There are many things in regard to which there are discussions of policy between the Central Government and the Provinces, but the actual administration of those matters may still be entirely within the competence of the Provincial Governments, and that is the position in relation to this.

I do not know whether there was any other point raised. I am afraid I could not hear any of the observations made by Mr. Abdul Ghani.

Nawabzada Muhammad Liaquat Ali Khan (Rohilkund and Rumaon Divisions: Muhamedan Rurid): May I ask a question from the Honourable Member as he was not able to hear what Maulvi Muhammad Abdul Ghani said? Is it a fact that under this head certain amount is included which has been spent or is to be spent in connection with U.N.R.R.A.? If so, why is that to be done without obtaining the vote of the House whether India should join this Association or not?

The Honourable Dr. K. B. Khare: It is not in connection with U.N.R.R.A. It is in connection with another Committee called Inter-Governmental Relief Committee.

The Honourable Sir Jeremy Raisman: The answer to the first question is in the negative and the second question does not arise!

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

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 45,49,000 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, 1944, in respect of 'Miscellaneous'." The motion was adopted.

DEMAND NO. 71A.—GRANTS-IN-AID TO PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENTS.

The Honourable Sir Jeremy Raisman: Sir, I move:

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 3,00,00,000 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, 1944, in respect of 'Grants-in-aid to Provincial Governments'."

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

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 3,00,00,000 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, 1944, in respect of 'Grants-in-aid to Provincial Governments'."

Seth Yusuf Abdoola Haroon: Sir, it was expected that, because of such a famine prevailing in Bengal and the disaster that has fallen on that province, Government would have contributed a substantial amount to the Provincial Government. The amount of 3 crores is not sufficient for this purpose and I hope the Government will re-consider this matter.

Mr. T. S. Avinashilingam Chettiar: Sir, while we welcome the contribution to the Bengal Government, we will request the Government of India to satisfy themselves of the very serious allegations that have been made within the province as well as outside it. The charges of corruption have been levelled against it and we would like to know whether there is any ground for that. We are making a grant of such a large amount and I do wish that any amount that may be deemed necessary should be given to the Bengal Government, but the Government of India must be satisfied that it is spent properly.

The Honourable Sir Jeremy Raisman: Sir, I think this is rather an amusing situation. The Parties to which both these Honourable Members belong have just refused to vote all the means whereby this Government could carry on any of these activities. They have refused to vote us a single rupee for the purpose of assisting Bengal in its present difficulties and I do not know whether I should refer my Honourable friends to their friends in the Government of Bengal or what else I should do. Who is to take the responsibility now for dealing with the very serious problems which arise at this moment and from day to day? Why should I be plagued with them?

Nawabzada Muhammad Liaquat Ali Khan: Because you take all the money you want in spite of the vote of the House.

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

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 3,00,00,000 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, 1944, in respect of 'Grants-in-aid to Provincial Governments'."

The motion was adopted.

DEMAND No. 72.—MISCELLANEOUS ADJUSTMENTS BETWEEN THE CENTRAL AND THE PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENTS.

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, 1944, in respect of 'Miscellaneous Adjustments between the Central and Provincial Governments'."

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, 1944, in respect of 'Miscellaneous Adjustments between the Central and Provincial Governments'."

The motion was adopted.

DEMAND No. 73.—CIVIL DEFENCE.

The Honourable Sir Jeremy Raisman: Sir, I move:

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 97,60,000 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, 1944, in respect of 'Civil Defence'."

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

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 97,60,000 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, 1944, in respect of 'Civil Defence'."

The motion was adopted.

DEMAND No. 74.—DELHI.

The Honourable Sir Jeremy Raisman: Sir, I move:

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 1,000 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, 1944, in respect of 'Delhi'."

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

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 1,000 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, 1944, in respect of 'Delhi'."

Maulvi Muhammad Abdul Ghani: Sir, this is a token demand as is indicated in the Schedule of Supplementary Demands and it is in connection with the Delhi rationing scheme.

Mr. President (The Honourable Sir Abdur Rahim): The Honourable Member should raise his voice. He is wasting his time if he cannot make himself heard. Will the Honourable Member come nearer?

(The Honourable Member came to the front bench.)

Maulvi Muhammad Abdul Ghani: Sir, this demand is in connection with the Delhi rationing scheme. In the year under report, it appears that in connection with Delhi rationing scheme there will be a recurring expenditure of about Rs. 58,000 and a token demand has been presented. The people here have got grievances against the Local Administration that the arrangement which is being made is not at all satisfactory.

Mr. President (The Honourable Sir Abdur Rahim): The Honourable Member cannot go into that.

Maulvi Muhammad Abdul Ghani: I can go into that because this is an entirely new demand.

Mr. President (The Honourable Sir Abdur Rahim): The Honourable Member cannot go into the question of the administration of Delhi on a supplementary demand.

Nawabzada Muhammad Liaquat Ali Khan: The Honourable Member wants to raise certain points with regard to rationing for which money is required.

Mr. President (The Honourable Sir Abdur Rahim): The Honourable Member can do that.

Maulvi Muhammad Abdul Ghani: Besides, Sir, no portion of this amount was provided in the original budget nor has it been provided in this year's Budget and only a token demand has been presented before the House. I am given to understand that all the people who were formerly serving under A.R.P. have been employed in this new scheme. People who offered their services in connection with the A.R.P. have been employed and I do not see

how their services will be useful in the scheme under consideration. Cent. per cent. men of the A.R.P. have been imported into this scheme and also men belonging to vested interests. So, the people of Delhi are very much dissatisfied with this arrangement. I think this is the time when the Government of India should impress upon the Provincial Government that such things should not recur in the future and that proper arrangements should be made so that people of the locality may have adequate share in the scheme for the distribution of commodities. They should not employ people of undesirable character so that the people of the locality may not be harassed. It is mainly with this object that I have raised this question at this moment.

The Honourable Sir Jwala Prasad Srivastava (Food Member): Sir, I have nothing to say. I shall look into the complaint brought to my notice by the Honourable Member. I shall draw the attention of the Delhi Administration to it.

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

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 1,000 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, 1944, in respect of 'Delhi'."

The motion was adopted.

DEMAND No. 76.—PANTH PIPLODA.

The Honourable Sir Jeremy Raisman: Sir, I move:

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 2,000 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, 1944, in respect of 'Panth Piploda'."

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

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 2,000 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, 1944, in respect of 'Panth Piploda'."

The motion was adopted.

DEMAND No. 78.—INDIAN POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS—STORES SUSPENSE (NOT MET FROM REVENUE).

The Honourable Sir Jeremy Raisman: Sir, I move:

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 78,81,000 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, 1944, in respect of 'Indian Posts and Telegraphs—Stores Suspense, (Not met from Revenue)'."

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

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 78,81,000 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, 1944, in respect of 'Indian Posts and Telegraphs—Stores Suspense, (Not met from Revenue)'."

The motion was adopted.

DEMAND No. 81.—INTEREST-FREE ADVANCES.

The Honourable Sir Jeremy Raisman: Sir, I move:

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 1,88,00,000 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, 1944, in respect of 'Interest-Free Advances'."

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

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 1,88,00,000 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, 1944, in respect of 'Interest-Free Advances'."

The motion was adopted.

DEMAND No. 82.—LOANS AND ADVANCE BEARING INTEREST.

The Honourable Sir Jeremy Raisman: Sir, I move:

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 11,24,00,000 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, 1944, in respect of 'Loans and Advances bearing Interest'."

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

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 11,24,00,000 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, 1944, in respect of Loans and Advances bearing Interest."

The motion was adopted.

DEMAND No. 64.—MISCELLANEOUS DEPARTMENTS—contd.

Mr. President (The Honourable Sir Abdur Rahim): The House will now take up Demand No. 64: Miscellaneous Departments, which was left over.

The Honourable Dr. B. R. Ambedkar: Sir, I think my Honourable friend, Mr. Avinashilingam Chettiar, wanted to know how the sum of Rs. 15,26,000 which finds a place here has not been mentioned in the Standing Finance Committee report. I have referred to the Report and I find that what he says is correct. I have sent for information from the Department to find out exactly what items this sum entered here represents. In the meantime if the Honourable Member wants some general information as to the matter with which this supplementary grant is concerned, I am quite prepared to give it to him.

Mr. T. S. Avinashilingam Chettiar: All this information is given in the Memorandum.

The Honourable Dr. B. R. Ambedkar: The scheme of employment exchanges has been fully explained in the report of the Standing Finance Committee.

Mr. T. S. Avinashilingam Chettiar: What we want is explanation for the figures.

The Honourable Dr. B. R. Ambedkar: With regard to the bigger item, briefly the facts are these. As Honourable Members know, there has been a great deal of competition for unskilled labour by different contractors working for Government in the civil departments as well as those working for the military department. In order to remove the causes of this competition which has the result of enticing away essential labour from important fields of work, and which has also the consequence of raising the wages of labour beyond reasonable limits, Government thought it necessary to establish certain Committees in order to deal with this problem. What the Government has done is to bring into operation two different schemes, one scheme is called Labour Supply Committee scheme, which operates in certain Provinces such as Bengal, Assam which are very closely situated with military operations. The second thing which the Government has done is to raise what are called depots of labour, and one particular depot is the depot which has been established at Gorakhpur. Most of the unskilled labour is collected and sorted out and supplied either to coal mines or to military works. The expenditure which is mentioned under 'M'—Labour co-ordination of unskilled scheme—is really expenditure which is concerned under these two schemes which I have mentioned. That is all I have to say.

Mr. N. M. Joshi (Nominated Non-Official): Sir, the Honourable Member has told us about his two schemes, one is the Labour Supply Committee and the second is the scheme of arranging for depots for supplying labour and sending them for different purposes to other places. Now, Sir, as regards this Labour Supply Committee, I would like the Honourable Member to tell us whether there are any representatives of labour on these Committees wherever these Committees are started.

The Honourable Dr. B. R. Ambedkar: I might just mention that I only passed orders yesterday for the representation of labour on these Labour Supply Committees.

Mr. N. M. Joshi: I am glad to find that the Honourable Member has provided that there will be labour representation on these Committees. I would like also to ask the Honourable Member to give the House an assurance that when labourers are sent from one centre to another they will have sufficient facilities provided to return to their places if they find that the conditions where they are asked to work are not satisfactory. The House

knows very well what evils arise when labourers are sent to places which are distant from their homes. For instance, these evils arose in old times when labourers from all over the country were sent to Assam. Now we are reviving this scheme of sending labourers from one place to another or from one province to another; and therefore it is necessary to take all precautions to see that these labourers are not compelled to work under unsatisfactory conditions. Therefore, my suggestion to the Government of India is that when they send labourers to another centre they should give these men return tickets so that if conditions turn out to be unsatisfactory they may return to their homes, instead of being compelled to work there simply because they have no money of their own to come back. Another benefit of these return tickets is this that people who employ these men will always provide good working conditions, because if the conditions are not satisfactory the men will come back. That fear should always be there for the employers and I, therefore, feel that they should take this step in order to safeguard the interests of labour.

Dr. Sir Zia Uddin Ahmad (United Provinces Southern Division Muhammadan Rural): Sir, there are two important items included in this demand in which I am interested and perhaps Mr. Joshi is also. One is the depot for war technicians and labour. It is a standing complaint from technician centres that we do not get sufficient recruits in time. Our opportunities are wasted, our machinery and instructors remain idle, and I advocated the setting up of some depot for supplying war technicians. At Aligarh I placed the fort at the disposal of the Labour Department and other buildings also where they could accommodate 500 people without spending any money. I think such a thing would be a great help to the centres who do not get recruits at the proper time and they can supply the right type of men. A little money spent in that way will lead to great economy.

The other thing in which I am interested is that the Labour Department is preparing special statistics about the index of living, i.e., the cost of living for these poor people at different towns. When Mr. Prior came up before the Standing Finance Committee I raised this point and asked that it should be transferred to the Commerce Department. But since they were preparing statistics of the cost of living for labour particularly, I agreed that they should go ahead and give some statistics so that we might be able to find out the true unit of wages.

If these two things are worked out properly it will be of great assistance and will economise work. Sir, I support this demand.

Mr. T. T. Krishnamachari: Sir, I have one question to ask, and that is whether as a result of this expenditure any credits will accrue to Government either from the Defence services which employ this labour or other undertakings engaged in war work. Will it affect the expense on the labour involved?

The Honourable Sir Jeremy Raisman: Sir, I am not certain, but I would expect that in so far as Government are here undertaking the supply of labour for various purposes, they would in certain circumstances receive a credit for the expenditure incurred. I do not know whether these labour supply depots will deal with the supply of labour for coal mines. I expect they would. In that case I see no reason why the expenditure involved should not be recovered from the commercial interests to whom the labour is supplied. But, of course, there will naturally remain a certain amount of overhead expenditure which will probably be finally debited to Government. I think enough has been said to indicate why a large provision has been made for expenditure which may occur before the end of this year. It was quite clearly pointed out to the Standing Finance Committee that if a labour supply depot is set up we cannot say what the expenditure will be. The details regarding staff, equipment, etc., will depend largely on the size and the locality of each depot. Since this matter came before the Standing Finance Committee it is probable that certain depots have already begun to be set up; and that will

[Sir Jeremy Raisman.]

explain why the department is now asking as large a sum as 15 lakhs for expenditure before the end of this year. I am told by my Honourable colleague the Labour Member that most of this expenditure will, as Mr. Krishnamachari surmised, be recoverable.

Mr. President (The Honourable Sir Abdur Rahim): The question is: "That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 15,26,000 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, 1944, in respect of 'Miscellaneous Departments'." The motion was adopted.

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. Deputy President (Mr. Akhil Chandra Datta) in the Chair.

THE INDIAN INCOME-TAX (AMENDMENT) BILL.

The Honourable Sir Jeremy Raisman (Finance Member): Sir, I move:

"That the Bill further to amend the Indian Income-tax Act, 1922, as reported by the Select Committee, be taken into consideration."

Sir, I do not propose to make a long speech on this occasion. The Report of the Select Committee brings out the main changes that have been made in the Bill. In the first place, dealing with clause 4, we spent sometime in considering the question of how to make a reasonable provision for endowment policies of a certain kind. It was realized that the original figure of 7 per cent. would exclude endowment insurance policies of less than a certain duration and after some discussion we came to the conclusion that that figure should be increased to 10 per cent. There were one or two members of the Committee who would have liked to have seen that figure increased still further. The point at issue really is this: In exempting the payment of premia for life insurance policies from income-tax the principle is that the State should encourage provision of this kind. But modern insurance policies besides providing for life insurance also have other aspects. They have for instance an ordinary investment aspect and also a 'with profits' policy partakes of the character of an ordinary commercial investment because the policyholder becomes, as it were, a participant in the profits of the business. Now, there is no principle of which I am aware whereby that element in the life insurance policy is entitled to be exempt from income-tax any more than any other form of business profits. It is also doubtful whether any concession is justified in the case of pure investment endowments, that is to say, the mere setting aside of sums in return for the receipt of a capital at some later date. However, Sir, we came to a compromise. We did not in the event restrict the concession to the purest kind of life insurance policy but by increasing the figure in clause 4 to 10 per cent. we have made some concession to the endowment assurance type of policy.

Coming to clause 5, which is the 'pay as you earn' clause, we made a very important change here, because we excluded from the obligations of this clause persons whose income, as last assessed, did not exceed Rs. 6,000. That has had the effect of excluding from the operation of this scheme some 2/3rd of the total number of assesseees.

Sir Cowasjee Jehangir (Bombay City: Non-Muhammadan Urban): Majority already pay as they go.

The Honourable Sir Jeremy Raisman: I mean of the total number who do not at present pay as they go; It excludes some 2/3rd of the total number, so that it is a very important concession. It reduces the total number of persons affected, I understand, to about 75,000 as against something like 250,000 before. I welcome the relief from the administrative burden entailed by the original scheme, and I feel that this is an improvement and it has been secured at cost to the scheme which is not excessive. We calculate that the total amount which will fail to be immobilized under this amendment will probably only be in the neighbourhood of 5 or, at any rate, less than 10 per cent. of all the sum which we hoped to obtain under the original scheme. So that this amendmen

THE INDIAN INCOME-TAX (AMENDMENT) BILL

has simplified the scheme administratively, it has provided relief to a large number of small assesseees and at the same time it has detracted only to a very small extent from the beneficial character of the main scheme. I will not say anything more on that. There will probably be points raised on the discussion of clauses which I shall deal with when they arise.

Coming to clause 14, a further simplification was made in this clause and the distinction between renewal premiums on policies for less than 12 years and renewal premiums on policies for twelve years or more, was removed and the figure of 12 per cent. was adopted for both cases. As explained in the Report of the Select Committee, this change has the effect of simplifying the procedure in calculating the tax and, as I understand it, does not reduce, broadly speaking, the allowances which were proposed in the Bill. I do not think, Sir, there is any other point which I need touch at this stage. The two members of the Committee who have appended minutes of dissent will no doubt argue their points as we come to the clauses.

Sir, I move.

Mr. Deputy President (Mr. Akhil Chandra Datta): Motion moved:

"That the Bill further to amend the Indian Income-tax Act, 1922, as reported by the Select Committee, be taken into consideration."

Sir Henry Richardson (Nominated Non-Official): Sir, there are several points in regard to this measure on which I wish to speak at this stage. In the first place, I want to make it quite clear that the main feature of the Bill, *vis.*, the principle of advance payments which is introduced by Section 18A, has our support as an anti-inflationary measure. This feature has been described by the Honourable the Finance Member as an important part of the Government plan to counter inflation, to check any further price rise and generally to stabilise the economic conditions. - Therefore, it is purely an anti-inflationary proposal and consequently to that extent I think it should be a purely temporary measure. This being so, we feel it would have been better had this particular part of the proposals been embodied in the Finance Bill so that it would come up for consideration year by year instead of being enshrined in a permanent measure such as the Indian Income-tax Act, itself. The Honourable the Finance Member may tell me that it could not be dealt with in any other way and this may very well be so, but my point is that whilst we agree on the principle of anti-inflation, we regard section 18A as bad in principle from a taxation point of view and we object to its inclusion as part of a permanent statute. It is important, therefore, for an assurance to be given on the floor of the House that this part of the measure is purely temporary and I suggest the Finance Member should also assure us that it will be withdrawn as early as possible. Just how any such assurance could be made effective and binding on any future administration is for Government to decide, but I suggest it ought to be embodied by a proviso in the Bill itself.

Sir, it may be argued that firms having once got into the habit of paying in advance would like the continuance of this method of meeting their taxation liabilities. So far as my information goes however, such is not the case. I am doubtful whether even the Finance Member or the Central Board of Revenue have fully appreciated the many difficulties that will arise and the extra work which will be involved both on his department as well as on assesseees as a consequence of this measure. Let me briefly enumerate some of these difficulties. For instance, notices will have to be issued and the income-tax officers will have to see that payments are made on the due date. When the assessment is completed, the income-tax officers will have to calculate the interest payable or receivable. When the excess profits tax assessments are being made, additional complications will arise in the calculation of average capital employed which is already a lengthy business. In the case of any assessee who elects to pay under the provisions of section 18A(2) he will have not only to guess at his profit, but also at his dividend and he will be left with very little margin in the event of there being a disagreement between the assessee and the income-tax officer as to whether certain items are allowable charges.

[Sir Henry Richardson.]

or not. It is quite obvious, Sir, that in all cases where it is possible to do so, assesses will choose the course laid down in section 18(A) (1), that is to say, they will pay their instalments on the basis of their last completed assessment. But obviously there will be many cases where for various reasons it will not be possible for this to be done and as I said before, I am afraid, that in the actual working of the scheme, complications, such as I have endeavoured to indicate, will inevitably result not only in increased labour on both sides but in increased delay in the ultimate completion of assessments both for income-tax and excess profits. I do not wish to go into the question of arrears of assessments. It was mentioned the other day by Sir Cowasjee Jehangir and we know only too well how such arrears complicate and increase the work of all concerned. The Income-tax Department has, I admit, had a heavy burden placed on it by the Finance Member's taxation proposals of recent years and I know very well that it is quite impossible to train the necessary staffs within the short period available and especially in these days when there is such a demand for qualified persons in other quarters. The shortage of staff does not, however, merely apply to Government offices. It is equally evident in commercial offices and also in those of Accountancy firms on whom a considerable portion of the extra work devolves. For all these reasons I hope I have made it clear that at the present moment there does not appear to be any likelihood of assesses wishing to continue as a permanent measure what apparently will be a very hazardous and complicated calculation and indeed I will go so far as to say that but for the fact that we support the principle of advance payments as an anti-inflationary measure, we would never agree to it in normal times, or at least without having an opportunity of far more detailed consideration of all the implications than is possible in the present circumstances. I hope, therefore, that the Finance Member will carefully consider the points that I have made and will find it possible to devise means whereby he can give the assurance which I seek that this particular part of the Act is to be considered as a temporary measure and that the Government will withdraw it as soon as they are satisfied that anti-inflationary measures are no longer needed.

The second point I wish to make is in regard to the Finance Member's statement in his Budget speech that the sums collected will be treated not as revenue but as deposits to be taken into revenue when the regular assessments are made. The question which arises in my mind is what effect will the extra money, which will be in Government's hands, have on their own borrowing policy? For instance, it may very well be that the money which they will receive as deposits would in the ordinary course actually be used by assesses as loans to Government, and, therefore, if Government, as the result of this extra money which they are to receive, reduce the volume of their borrowing, the anti-inflationary effect of the deposits would be largely nullified. I hope the Finance Member will be able, in his reply, to enlighten us with his views on this aspect of the matter.

Then, thirdly, Sir, I wish to call attention to the fact that the anti-inflationary effect of section 18A will be limited in both degree and period. It is limited in degree because, although its enactment which we are prepared to support will involve considerable sacrifice on the part of those already within the taxation net, it will do nothing to bring in those whose income is at present escaping assessment. We know that the Income-tax Department is always seeking avenues whereby they may bring to book those persons who have in the past avoided having their incomes taxed for various reasons although they were, in fact, liable. At the same time, and I expect the Honourable the Finance Member and his colleagues are well aware of this, the view is held that there are still very many persons who are able, by various means, to escape assessment. It is, therefore, only right and proper that the introduction of the principle of advance payments, which, as I have already said, will involve considerable sacrifice on the part of those already within the taxation net, should

be accompanied by rigorous measures to bring into assessment those at present escaping it in whole or in part. I would suggest as one such measure that means should be provided whereby contractors should be taxed at source. It is notorious that very large profits are being made mainly by Government contractors and that great difficulty is found in bringing them to assessment. Presumably each contractor works on a theoretical marginal profit, and I feel that it should not be impossible to devise a means whereby at least that profit is taxed at source.

Sir Cowasjee Jehangir: They will only be too willing to give.

Sir Henry Richardson: The other day I suggested that steps should be taken to track down the large amounts of surplus hoarded cash. It may well be that these will give a clue to dishonest assesses. There must be many other cases within the Income-tax Department's knowledge which by investigation can be brought into the taxation net, and, we are, therefore, most anxious to be assured by the Finance Member that his Department will, along with the measures which now have our support, accompany them by a vigorous drive with all the force at his command to bring to book all those persons who are at present avoiding their share of the burden which honest assesses are bearing. I also suggest the widest publicity should be given to the names of those found defaulting.

So much for the limitation of the anti-inflationary effects in degree. I also stated that the effects were limited by period and, of course, by that I mean that, so far as can be seen, the anti-inflationary effect will be for the period of one year during which in effect two years' taxes will be collected. The Finance Member, when speaking in reply to the debate for moving the Bill for reference to a Select Committee, stated he estimated the scope of the measure from the anti-inflationary point of view at something like 50 crores. Well, Sir, it remains to be seen at the end of the period whether the withdrawal of this money from the market along with the other measures which are combined in the Budget proposals, has the anti-inflationary effect which the Honourable the Finance Member and we all hope for. But I wish to emphasise that the present measure is limited in regard to its period of effect in the manner which I have indicated.

I must now turn to an important aspect which the principle of advance payments is likely to raise regarding delays in payment of Bills by Government Departments. The pressure on assesses to find the wherewithal to meet the liability imposed by section 18A must inevitably result in their exerting in turn increased pressure on all those who owe them money. I am informed that the Supply Department is the most likely concern to be singled out for criticism in this respect, and which perhaps is not surprising considering its enormous purchases. But other Government Departments are also involved and I understand the complaint does not merely extend to the delay in payment of Bills, but also relates to delay by Government in taking delivery of ordered goods thus preventing the seller from realising his dues. I hope that Government will appreciate that this new measure does necessitate prompt payment and that they will take effective steps to see that Government debts are paid as punctually as Government expect honest assesses to pay theirs.

Dr. P. N. Banerjee (Calcutta Suburbs: Non-Muhammadan Urban): Reciprocity.

Sir Henry Richardson: Finally, Sir, I have to refer to certain hardship cases. Since these proposals were made public, considerable misapprehension has been expressed to us by certain professional and other persons as to how they will be able to find the necessary means to meet the tax due on their current assessment as well as the advance payments to be made on account of their next assessment all within the same year. Many such persons are actually now under contractual obligations which absorb all the profits of their business after providing for their living expenses. The question is, how can an assessee be expected to pay two years' taxes in one when he literally has not got the money to do so? It has been suggested that where a person can prove

[Sir Henry Richardson.]

his to be a genuine hardship case, then he should be given additional time in which to pay. We have been strongly pressed to insist on provision being made in the Act for such cases, but it has been explained to us that such a provision would be almost impossible to frame without at the same time providing a loophole of escape to dishonest assesseees and which, of course, is the last thing we desire to permit. Therefore, Sir, alleviation by administrative direction and action appears to be the only alternative. But I must make it quite clear that in agreeing to desist from advocating legislative protection, we must ask in all seriousness that very explicit directions be given by the Central Board of Revenue. There is no doubt from information which has been given us that actual cases do exist of persons, who have had nothing to do with inflationary tendencies but who will be placed in such a position by this measure that they may have to close down their businesses. In the treatment to be accorded to such genuine hardship cases it is absolutely essential that there shall be no misunderstanding or mistake made and we must insist on very

3 P.M. precise administrative directions being issued to all those concerned in order that the absence of legislative protection shall not be made any excuse by income-tax officials for not providing alleviation in some form or other. It is upon our being satisfied as to this that our support of this measure depends.

Sir Cowasjee Jehangir: Mr. Deputy President, during the 15 Budget Sessions that I have attended in this Honourable House, this is the first time that I see the Income-tax Act amended at the same time and I would like to voice a protest against this sort of measure being brought in at such a time. All financial proposals with regard to the Budget should be included in the Finance Bill and there was no reason why an amendment of the Act should have been sought at such a time. Besides that, the Act is being amended in other directions. Surely, the Finance Member could have found some other Session to bring in an amending Act, but he chose this Session which is crowded with work (An Honourable Member: "Overcrowded") when he himself bears most of the burden. (An Honourable Member: "He has got broad shoulders".) During such a time, is it fair that we should be asked suddenly to consider the amendment of the Income-tax Act and, therefore, I echo several of the sentiments expressed by my Honourable friend who has just sat down. I think the Finance Member could have included his measure of 'Pay as you go' in the Finance Bill and I certainly do echo most strongly the opinion expressed by Sir Henry Richardson that this should not be a permanent measure, if it is passed at all.

Dr. P. N. Banerjee: Have you any doubt about it?

Sir Cowasjee Jehangir: The Finance Member will try and pass it. It will depend upon the Honourable Members whether you accept the amendments.

Dr. P. N. Banerjee: You will vote with us?

Sir Cowasjee Jehangir: Certainly, decidedly so. I will vote according to my conscientious opinions. One would have imagined from the speech of Sir Henry Richardson and the strong condemnation that he expressed in nearly every line of his speech that he would have wound up by saying that he would vote against the whole of the Bill. He did wind up by saying that his support was conditional. It may be that he may have to withdraw his support before the discussion on the Bill is over.

Now, Sir, it is said that this new clause 18A is an anti-inflationary measure. I am afraid I cannot agree. I did at some length try to explain my own humble opinion as to what is an anti-inflationary measure and how all these measures, both in the Finance Bill and in this amending Bill, will really affect the inflationary tendencies in this country. The money which he is now seeking to get under the new clause 18A is, in my opinion, already sterilised and if left in the hands of the assesseees and during the short period that it can be left, it will not have an inflationary tendency. I cannot therefore admit that section 18A is an anti-inflationary measure. If it had been purely and simply an anti-inflationary measure, it would have been in the Finance Bill and it would not

have been, as complained of by Sir Henry Richardson, included in a statute which is supposed to be permanent. I can see no reason whatsoever for making this measure permanent. Personally I am against the whole of new section 18A and I would be prepared to support a rejection of the whole of clause 5 but we may be helpless and may have to accept it, in which case amendments will become necessary. Personally, I believe, as I have already said, that the department will not be able to cope with this extra work, but the Honourable the Finance Member believes that the work imposed upon the department will be purely of a clerical character. I think Sir Henry Richardson has shown that it will not be the case. I do not wish to take up the time of this Honourable House by going into further details, but to say that the work is merely clerical is an extraordinary statement. Assesseees will go to the department for instructions. They will go for advice and there will have to be a responsible officer present to give them that advice and assistance that is due to them. From where is he going to get the staff?

Then, there is a certain class of assesseees who will have great difficulties. He has to pay income-tax on his income for the last 3 months. It will be very difficult for him to say what his income is going to be in the next three months. A certain class of assesseees may make a profit in three months. He may make a loss in the next three. This may go on varying from three months to three months and it will be only at the end of his financial year that he will be in a position to know whether he has made a profit or a loss and still he is asked to estimate his profit, his income for the last three months and that is sought to be made a permanent measure. Such a measure may exist in some parts of the world. I do not know whether it exists in England.

Sir John Sheehy (Government of India: Nominated Official): No.

Sir Cowasjee Jehangir: It does not exist in England.

Sir John Sheehy: They have it in Canada and the United States of America.

Sir Cowasjee Jehangir: It is in Canada and in the United States of America, but they have not this pay-as-you-go in England.

Sir John Sheehy: They have a pay-as-you-go scheme in England.

Sir Cowasjee Jehangir: They may have pay-as-you-go for fixed salaries, that is to say, tax cut off at the source. But they have not got such a measure, pay-as-you-go, as is visualised by the Honourable Member in this Bill. Let us candidly admit—and I think the Honourable Members on the Government Benches will have to admit it—that our Income-tax Department is not by any means as well organised as it is in England. In India they are not prepared and cannot give that assistance to the assesseees that an English assessee gets in England. Yet out here they desire to run when they are hardly able to walk. We are going in for legislation, the effects of which we do not realise. Besides, the advantages to be obtained are of a very doubtful character even in war time. I have already placed before this Honourable House an alternative. I do not like it myself but it is an alternative. If assessments are to be hurried up and if money is to come into the Government treasury as quickly as possible, let it be by a measure that will give less trouble to the assesseees and less trouble to the Department.

Sir, assesseees are of different kinds and their business is of a very varied character. Such a provision may not inconvenience me personally, but I can visualise many instances in which this provision will cause not only inconvenience but may even become impossible of being put into effect. Take the instance of a stock-broker. He is inclined to be a little speculative and his income in every three months must vary and such a man will find it very difficult.

The Honourable Sir Jeremy Raisman: Let him take his last assessment and for once let him curb his speculative desires.

Sir Cowasjee Jehangir: The Honourable Member is trying to curb the speculative desires of the public. May I ask him to put a little more modification on his own speculative desires in trying to get money in every possible way? A little modification in that direction is just as much required of the Honourable Member as a modification in the character of the speculative man in India.

[Sir Cowasjee Jehangir.]

At any rate, you will have to go to your assessed income. As I have already said, there are several cases in which the last assessment may be in a year in which the man has made a loss. There have been cases where the assessment has not been fixed for 1940 or 1939, but 1941 is a common thing. Now, the point that I wish to make is this. As we progress in the war, these large profits of companies will decrease. We must come to a time when these profits will go on the downward plane and then he will be called upon to pay income-tax and super-tax on a profit which is much larger than the one he made in the last three months. The assessed period will be a period of prosperity and it may very well happen that the period for which he has to pay income-tax and super-tax may be a period of slump. We are in exceptional times and, therefore, he will have to fall back upon an estimate. He is not going to pay twice the amount of income-tax and super-tax than is due to Government for that period of three months. It is bound to be so in a year or so. You cannot expect the same profits in 1945 and 1946 as you got in 1943 and 1944 and you will be asked to pay in 1945 and 1946 on three months' basis of 1943 and 1944. You will, therefore, be paying income-tax and super-tax on much larger incomes than you will be making during the period of payment. Therefore, you will be driven to estimates, and in making estimates you will come upon many of the difficulties which have already been explained by my Honourable friend, Sir Henry Richardson. Therefore, considering the measure as a whole—I am only talking of clause 5 and this new section 18A—I consider it impracticable and unnecessary and, therefore, this Honourable House should throw it out. If that is not possible because I see a number of empty benches in front of me, then I would suggest that the whole matter be simplified and the whole of this clause be re-drafted so as to make the assessee pay his income-tax and super-tax in the month after the assessee's year is finished on his own estimate or on the last assessed year. At least a large number of the assessees will then know or have some idea of the profits made or the losses incurred and then they will be able to make some estimate of the amount of income-tax and super-tax they have to pay. It will bring more into the treasury, in my opinion, than this pay-as-you-go system. It will hurry up assessments and you will get money quickly. I would suggest that if we cannot throw out the whole of the clause, then my amendment should get a sympathetic consideration of the House. I have nothing further to say except this that it is rather premature and, I would repeat, it has been brought before this House in an exceptional form and I hope and trust no Finance Member will in future attempt to amend the Income-tax Act during the Budget Session.

Mr. T. T. Krishnamachari (Tanjore cum Trichinopoly: Non-Muhammadan Rural): Mr. Deputy President, I am emboldened to rise at this stage because of the lead given by my Honourable friend, Sir Henry Richardson. It is a well-known principle of parliamentary legislation and perhaps it was enunciated by a person who bore the same name as the Finance Member, Jeremy Bentham, that considerable time must be allowed for the passing of any legislation. But I see that even the short time that has been vouchsafed to us has had the effect of making the Leader of the European Group see the pitfalls in this amending Bill that is before the House today. I did not see the same amount of caution nor did I see any sign of the same amount of fears that are now entertained by my Honourable friend, Sir Henry Richardson, at the time when we met to discuss this Bill over a table. But, Sir, even the short time that has been vouchsafed to us has made him see the pitfalls in this Bill and if a little more time is given, I am sure the public in this country will rise with one voice and protest against this new section that is being added to the Income-tax Act by means of section 18A. Sir, this is not the time for me to reinforce the arguments so ably put forward by my Honourable friend, Sir Henry Richardson. It would probably have been better if the Government had done away with the necessity of using legislation for this purpose and brought in section 18-A as an ordinance. Then, we would have known

the temporary nature of that measure and would have been content, as we are content, to put up with so many ordinances that now encircle us and strangle us today. But I think it is a very relevant point that Sir Henry Richardson made today that this is an avowedly temporary power that the Government want to take for a specific purpose, namely, to check inflation in the country and it should have been specifically stated within the body of the amending Bill as being temporary. I hope the Government would even now take the suggestion of my Honourable friend and add another clause to section 18-A and say that after such and such a time, say, after the end of the war, perhaps, unless deflationary tendencies have gathered momentum before then, this particular section will be null and void. My Honourable friend, Sir Henry Richardson, speaking on behalf of big business voiced certain fears. Sir, the very colour of the skin that he has is proof against harassment by officials in this country. If my Honourable friend should entertain fears that people would be handicapped by reason of the improvisations contemplated in this section and its introduction into the Income-tax Act, what can I say of the fears of people who are not so advantageously placed for one thing, and who belong to the middle classes. I have no right to speak on behalf of those who are actually well-to-do or the big businessmen in this country. I have no knowledge of their difficulties, but I do maintain that I have a right to speak on behalf of the vast multitude of middle class people, traders and merchants and professional men to whom this section 18-A is going to be a very veritable hornet's nest because it will create a lot of trouble and harassment. I have indicated my dissent to certain provisions of section 18-A. But it does not mean that I have given my approval to section 18-A at all. I only wish my Honourable friend, Sir Henry Richardson, had echoed the same sentiments as those echoed by my Honourable friend, Sir Cowasjee Jehangir and said here and now, let us be done with that section 18-A, we do not want it. It would save a lot of trouble. But I do not think that it is going to be possible to make the Government change their mind, so we have necessarily to do what we can to mitigate the evil that will arise out of the operation of section 18-A. At this stage, I would like to add my own weak voice to the powerful voice of Sir Henry Richardson and ask the Honourable the Finance Member if he would give us an assurance that this section will be purely temporary one.

With regard to the other very valid point raised by my Honourable friend, Sir Henry Richardson, in regard to the payment of two years taxes in one, it is a point that I raised earlier in this debate on this matter. My Honourable friend, Sir Henry Richardson, hopes for mercy from people from whom no mercy would ever emanate, he hopes for administrative direction in regard to the alleviation of difficulties of assessees who will become broke if they are asked to pay two years taxes in one. What a hope! If he cannot use his powerful influence to incorporate in this legislation, a legislative direction in hard cases, there is very little hope that administratively, except in the case of people of his own community, who can get access to the Commissioner of Income-tax and the higher powers, any alleviation could be obtained by administrative direction. I have not been convinced either by the opening speech of the Honourable the Finance Member while introducing the Bill or by the speech that he delivered a few minutes ago that section 18-A is going to have such a powerful effect in damping inflation in this country today. I am unable to accept the rather tall statement put forward by him that he is going to collect 50 crores by means of this new provision. If assessments which ought to have been made in 1941-42 and in 1942-43 have not been made, if people who owe taxes for the years 1941-42 and 1942-43 have not paid their taxes, if his Department has not collected these taxes, probably it will amount in the aggregate to several 50 crores, what a hope there is of his being able to collect this large sum of 50 crores now by means of this provision. The result of the operation of section 18-A will be this, that the ordinary people will be harassed and the well-to-do belonging to my friend, Sir Henry Richardson's community, by virtue of the privileged position they hold in the economic and political life of his country,

[Mr. T. T. Krishnamachari.]

will never pay if they do not choose to pay. Sir, having all these in view, having in view that great support that has been given to the fears that I have voiced consistently ever since this Bill saw the light of day, from an unexpected quarter, I mean the European Group, I am hopeful that something may come out of these amendments that are being put before the House.

But I should like the Honourable the Finance Member to realise this. I am not going into the details which I shall have an opportunity to do at a later stage. What is the use of merely arming himself with greater powers to get more and more money from people, if side by side, he is not going to augment the strength and intensify the vigilance of his own Department. Secondly, is he aware himself of the vast powers that the Department possesses which he seeks to reinforce by additional powers by this particular section 18-A? There is one standing grievance of various assessees in this country, a grievance which I think must be within the knowledge of the Honourable the Finance Member. There is no provision in the Income-tax Act which can compel an assessee to disclose to the Income-tax Officer a statement of his total wealth, not as far as I know. But for several years past, the Income-tax Officers have sent polite letters to assessees accompanied by a form which they want the assessee to fill up, showing the total wealth of the assessee. The questionnaire is a very wide one. It includes even the trinkets that an assessee's wife or his children or dependents possess. All these have got to be valued and shown in the particulars furnished. I think this is an atrocious obligation laid on the assessee without any legal sanction. This has been going on for a long time past. My Honourable friend, the Finance Member and his Assistant, Sir John Sheehy, must be aware of this. Legally every assessee can refuse to answer it. But what chance is there of his successfully persisting in that attitude. The Income-tax Officer will get his answer from the assessee, willy-nilly, somehow or other. I am merely giving one instance of what the Income-tax Officers can do without any legal sanction whatever and what they go on doing, aided by the Honourable Member's own Department. So, why include stringent provisions in section 18-A? Why these penalties, when you have a department which is so powerful as to make an assessee not merely tell them about all his wealth that the Income-tax Officer wants him to disclose but also furnish details of even the trinkets which the assessee's wife or his children might have. I think the operation of this section 18-A is going to cause a lot of hardship to most of the assessees, and with that knowledge that we have, we are afraid, that the provisions of section 18-A are going to be operated in such a manner that those people who are voiceless and without influence are going to be harassed, whereas people who owe Government the tax for 1941-42 and 1942-43 can defy them with impunity.

Sir, I shall have something more to say later on when the particular sub-clauses come up for discussion. But, as I said before, I felt that two Honourable Members, who spoke before me, having set the ball rolling, I should say, now how as a Member of the Assembly I view with great fear and trepidation the operation of this section 18-A. And if only the people of this country are given a little more time I am sure those empty benches will no longer remain empty; their constituents will give them a mandate to go to the Legislature and vote down this particular measure.

Mr. B. R. Gupta (Cities of the United Provinces: Non-Muhammadan Urban): Sir, I think the fallacy of the inflation presented by this Income-tax Amendment Bill has been amply falsified by the previous speakers. I think it has been satisfactorily established that as an anti-inflationary measure section 18-A will not have much effect. I will not repeat the arguments advanced in support of that view. It has been proved by previous speakers that if at all this three-monthly deposit will succeed in withdrawing some money there is no guarantee that the same amount of money will not be borrowed; and if that is done the actual effect in the form of anti-inflation will be almost nullified. I should like to point out that if the object of bringing forward this

Bill was only anti-inflationary, there were several other methods by which that process could be better obtained without placing unduly extra burdens upon the already overworked Income-tax Officers. My Honourable friend, Sir Cowasjee Jehangir, has already pointed out that attempts should be made to hurry up the assessment of those firms whose assessments are falling in arrears for the last three or four years. One of my friends from Bombay was telling me that if all those assessments are completed during the year they will bring in about 75 or 100 crores more into the Government coffers. I have no means of verifying this but my own information is that if not 75 or 100 crores, quite a large sum is still lying to be collected because the assessments of many parties have not yet been completed. The reason for that is obvious, viz., the department is unable to do it for want of time and for want of men. That shows how overworked the department already is. It is said that this measure will not entail extra work on officers. But I will point out that you have provided that assessee can choose their previous assessments to make quarterly reports if they so desire. There are several objections to that, some of which have been pointed out already by Sir Cowasjee Jehangir, that it is simply impracticable and impossible for any assessee to choose the previous assessment. But suppose that is done there is a party whose assessment has not been completed since the year 1939, when that year's assessment is completed he will pay the instalment on the basis of that assessment. Then again for 1940 the year's assessment is completed and if it is found to be varying in profits the instalments have to be readjusted. After a month or two again the assessment of 1941 is completed and again an adjustment in the instalment will be required. So we go on till the last instalment is completed. Suppose in the meantime in some of the years there is some dispute between the assessee and the department, and the matter is referred to the appellate court. What will be the position at that time and will the assessee be required to pay on the amount which he claims to be correct or on the amount at which he has been assessed by the department? That point has not been made clear, but that is beside the point. I just wanted to point out how regularly there will be additional and new work thrown upon the department as well as upon the assessee. As I have said before, if it was only desired to use it as an anti-inflationary measure there are several other methods which can be adopted without bringing in so many further complications into the process. If you allow the assessee temptations to deposit the money in advance will it not serve the same purpose? I pointed out that if the Finance Member wanted to withdraw money from business as quickly as possible and if that is the only desire he can adopt another scheme which I am now going to propose. If he increases the rate of interest payable to the assessee from 2 per cent. to 3 per cent. and allows whatever money is deposited by the assessee to be added in the chargeable accounting period to increase the capital on which that percentage will be allowed, I think that will be a good temptation to the assessee to deposit money even without a demand being made for it. Many such other schemes can be found by which the assessee can be tempted to deposit money if they can really spare that money from the immediate needs of their business. It has been already pointed out that if the anti-inflationary idea was the only reason for bringing forward this Bill it could very well be brought in along with the Finance Bill. What was the necessity of bringing it forward as an independent measure and to embody it permanently in the Income-tax Act? I hope the Honourable the Finance Member will throw light on this point and will let us know the real intentions of his department.

Coming now to the actual impracticability of the enforcement of this clause, I will point out that you want money to be paid by the assessee either on the last assessment or on his own calculation. If his calculation falls short of 80 per cent., in that case he will have to pay two penalties: (1) penalty in the shape of interest at the rate of 6 per cent., and (2) if the officer assessing the firm finds that he has purposely evaded, he will also subject that assessee to the penalty provided under section 28 (a). I want to point out that after all

[Mr. R. R. Gupta.]

this is a temporary measure. You will take the money in instalments only for one year and at the end of the year the party will be assessed. Then why do you impose this second penalty? I think, penalty in the shape of interest is sufficient to deter the people to assess their income less than what they can honestly assess. My Honourable friend, Sir Cowasjee Jehangir, has already pointed out, and I have also explained, that nobody would like to pay on the last assessment for the simple reason that the profits in the coming year will be much less than what they were last year and before that. The Honourable the Finance Member will himself vouchsafe this fact that the Government has been taking all possible measures to reduce the profits of all sort of businesses. In view of that fact if the money is to be paid in advance on the old assessment that means that the firms would have to pay sometime even double than what their actual income during the year will be. Why should they do that? In the case of commercial firms at least, the Honourable the Finance Member must be knowing—and his Department also knows it too—that even now supposing a firm closes its financial year in 1941—and here I am talking about commercial business—that firm is taxed in 1943. In the case of commercial business, it is impracticable and impossible for any firm to complete its year's account in two or three months time. It takes them a year or even two years to complete the accounts. The question can be asked, 'why the firms should not try to keep their accounts in such a way that they are able to compute their profit and loss as and when they want?' But, Sir, I will submit that it is simply impossible. I know as a practical businessman, having commercial as well as industrial business, that I have been trying myself for the last four years to bring my accounts to such a position, but because our accounts are related to the prevailing system in the country which has been going on on those lines for hundreds of years, it is not so easy even if one attempts, and sincerely attempts, to compute his profit and loss as and when he wants. Even if an attempt is made, it will take several years before the general system prevailing in the business in this country can be brought to a stage where this sort of thing may be possible. In view of that circumstance, you will see what a great hardship—I should say torture—it will mean for such businessmen who simply cannot estimate their profit and loss every three months and at the same time they are forced to pay every three months on the basis of their supposed profits during that period. Then, Sir, supposing a man wants to remain on the safe side and wants to make payments, then what is the temptation which you are giving to him. On the contrary, whatever little benefit he has got even that you are going to withdraw because you have already brought in a provision in the Finance Bill by which all these advance payments, compulsory as they are, will not be treated as business advance but as investments for the purpose of calculating the capital during the chargeable accounting period of the business. So the result of that will be that supposing a firm has earned a profit of ten lakhs of rupees in a year, at the moment it gets the advantage of getting its capital increased during the chargeable accounting period to the extent of five lakhs of rupees. If 10 per cent.—the statutory percentage—is allowed, then the firm gets the benefit of Rs. 50,000 during the chargeable accounting period. But by the new amendment, which you have already embodied in the Finance Bill, you have prevented the firm from getting any advantage of that profit. In view of that you cannot expect any firm to come forward, make the extra payments to you without getting any advantage and borrow at higher rate just to pay you, and in case it does not do so, a sword is always hanging on its head, namely, at the end of the year it will be subjected to the penalty provided in section 26-A. I have heard that the Assessing Officers will give due regard and there will be administrative instructions to the effect that where there are genuine reasons the penal section should not be applied. I know by my own experience what is the net result of these administrative orders and

to what extent specially the Indian assesseees are being benefitted by that. I may point out that if you take the example of advanced countries like England, America and Canada, it simply does not apply in the case of Indian assesseees at all. In those countries what is the percentage of assesseees whose accounts are invariably disbelieved and books examined, and what is the percentage of such assesseees in India? I think it bears absolutely no comparison. Why is it so? Because your department entertains a sort of doubt against the Indian assesseees and whether the accounts are right or wrong, whether the accounts are audited or not, whether the record of the assessee is AI, if a new officer comes, or even if the old officer is there, he is not satisfied without harassing the assessee as much as he possibly can. And I may tell you one more fact: Since the work in the Income-tax Department has increased, many new persons have been appointed as Income-tax officers. Many of them are still on probation and they know that their service and future career is dependent on the number of evasion cases they can discover. Therefore they naturally try their best whether there are any loopholes or not—and where there are no loopholes, they try to create them without regard for harassment to the assesseees. It has been said that instructions have been issued by your department to the income-tax people telling them that they should assess on the basis of their own findings, disregarding the explanation of assessee, and it is for the assessee to go and make an appeal if he is not satisfied with that assessment. I do not know how far this policy persists, but that was the policy at least a year ago.

Then comes the question of relief in appeals. I think the Honourable the Finance Member is aware that the Appellate Assistant Commissioners are still under the Central Board of Revenue. The result is that every . . .

The Honourable Sir Jeremy Raisman: This is not relevant to the Bill before this House? Sir, he is discussing the general Appellate provisions under the Act.

Mr. R. R. Gupta: Sir, I am pointing out the effects of this provision and to show to what further harassment the assesseees will be put if this provision is carried through. I have to point that out. Otherwise how can I establish my case. Already there is enough of harassment.

The Honourable Sir Jeremy Raisman: That is quite irrelevant.

Mr. Deputy President (Mr. Akhil Chandra Datta): The Honourable Member has put his remarks too far.

Mr. R. R. Gupta: The lot of the Indian assessee is really very difficult. You have left no temptation for him to deposit more money beyond the proportion of his income. At the same time if he does not do so you have left no alternative for him because he cannot pay on the basis of his last assessment. I have, besides, explained the amount of extra work it will involve on the department. I have also said that it is simply impracticable in the case of commercial and business houses to assess their income every three months in spite of their best endeavours. Therefore, Sir, I hope that the Honourable the Finance Member will reconsider clause 5 which deals with pay-as-you-go provision.

I will point out, Sir, that in case the Finance Member thinks that he cannot withdraw this provision at all, then he will consider bringing forward this provision by means of an Ordinance instead of making it a part of the Act, because in that case it will be possible for us, when we are able to prove by actual working of the provision that it is impracticable and impossible to get something done by him. But if it is made a part of the Income-tax Act, then he knows how difficult it will be to change the provisions of the Act. So far as the non-official Members are concerned, if after one year's working we find that this clause operates very much against the interests of the general assessee, even then we cannot ask for any relief, because we cannot bring in any amendments without the consent of the Government. Persistent attempts have been made for the normal channels of trade of those engaged in businesses for hundreds of years to be taken away from their hands. The position of these people should not be made impossible so that no other alternative could be left.

[Mr. R. R. Gupta:]

for them but to close down their business. If that is the idea of the Honourable the Finance Member, then the best thing for him to do is to bring in a provision to appropriate all private enterprise.

Mr. Deputy President (Mr. Akhil Chandra Datta): These remarks are wide off the mark.

Mr. R. R. Gupta: I was going to say that the effect of this provision will be that no alternative will be left for the honest assesses to continue their business but to close down. This measure should be considered from that point of view.

Dr. Sir Zia Uddin Ahmad (United Provinces Southern Divisions: Muhammadan Rural): After the departure of Mr. Chambers from this country, this is the first speech that I have heard on the details of the Income-tax Bill. My friend showed a very thorough knowledge which only a person who is an expert in evading income-tax or who fights for others who evade income-tax, can deliver. I was interested to hear his speech because I know from personal experience, that in spite of reading the Income-tax Act at least fifteen times when it was previously before the House, and in spite of taking lessons from Mr. Chambers, I cannot now fill up my own income-tax forms.

There is one little point which I should like to mention. Those who are working with the Army and moving about in jungles from place to place, cannot fill up all those forms in the manner required. When this point was brought to my notice, I said that the best authority to deal with this was Sir John Sheehy, to whom all these grievances will be brought.

Another point is the limit of the income-tax. Though my friend may say that I am out of gear in this regard, still I think it is desirable that I should say a few words on it when opportunities are not available to discuss it on another occasion. When you have a limit we have one method of determining it. How far is it possible to collect it? Is the time spent in realising the money compatible with the amount of collection? In these days I think there is a scientific method. The Government have now determined what is the limit on which dearness allowance should be given. So I think the lower limit of the taxation should be fixed.

The Honourable Sir Sultan Ahmed (Leader of the House): What has that to do with this?

Dr. Sir Zia Uddin Ahmad: I have said that I am out of gear. The opportunity was denied to me.

Mr. Deputy President (Mr. Akhil Chandra Datta): Because you had no other opportunity that does not make your remarks relevant now.

Dr. Sir Zia Uddin Ahmad: I will finish my sentence. There is a scientific way of doing it, still it is not right that we should give dearness allowance with one hand and take it away with the other hand. That is really a matter of plus and minus!

The next thing is that next year you should be ready to impose an excess dividends tax. It is missing in this country. Unfortunately, it is too late now for the year 1945!

Mr. Deputy President (Mr. Akhil Chandra Datta): This has got nothing to do with all that.

The Honourable Sir Jeremy Raisman: I must admit to a feeling of some surprise at the attitude of the Leader of the European Group on this measure. He not only had an opportunity of speaking on this Bill at the stage when it was referred to a Select Committee, but he also had the advantage of partaking in the deliberations of that Committee, and I cannot understand how he has suddenly discovered a large number of serious objections to a measure which at an earlier stage he seemed to be entirely supporting. I must admit that I do not enjoy that kind of suppleness and I do like to know exactly where I stand.

Sir Henry Richardson: May I just explain to the Honourable the Finance Member that I quite appreciate the embarrassment I may have caused him.

but I was also caused embarrassment when the Honourable Member called his Select Committee very early and my constituent's opinions were handed to me after the Select Committee had started.

The Honourable Sir Jeremy Raisman: The Bill had been before his constituents for many days before the Select Committee met. As far as I remember it was

An Honourable Member: Ten days.

The Honourable Sir Jeremy Raisman: In any case I have a much more serious grievance against my Honourable friend, against Sir Cowasjee Jehangir and various other representatives of the capitalist classes

4 P.M. of this country. They will realise that they were treated with great consideration. This Finance Bill could easily have been much more severe in its taxation proposals. It was only possible for it to be a moderate measure because it contained this provision for immobilising a certain amount of income. If it were not for that, the proposals which were put before the country would certainly not have been adequate to the present situation. My Honourable friends who quite happily acquiesced in the Finance Bill so far as it went, are finding themselves uncomfortable in relation to this measure. Surely it is obvious that if no action of this kind were to be taken at the present time then the scope of the new taxation would be entirely inadequate.

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

I myself would say that if you do not introduce a pay-as-you-earn measure at the present moment then the income-tax and super-tax are due to be stepped up very drastically. This is an essential part of the measures for dealing with the present financial situation. This on the whole provides the business community with what I can only call a soft option, and for that reason, I understood that the reception in the country of the proposals as a whole was favourable because it was recognised that the object which I had in view, the anti-inflationary effect, was being achieved by measures which caused the least hardship to the commercial community. I challenge my Honourable friends to contest that by reference to the great mass of comment which has been made on the Budget since it was introduced in this House. We all know that the Finance Bill was rejected, we also know that it was rejected on primarily political grounds. I do not want to reopen that matter, but if the total volume of comment that was made in this country after the introduction of the Budget is surveyed I claim that there have been very few years in which so little adverse criticism has been encountered.

Mr. T. T. Krishnamachari: Other preoccupations.

The Honourable Sir Jeremy Raisman: Other preoccupations—yes, making more money, making money so fast that they had not even the time to read the Budget speech.

I will take the first objection of my Honourable friend, Sir Henry Richardson, and I trust that he will agree that I have some reason for receiving his remarks with some degree of warmth. I will take his first objection. He desires an assurance that this is a purely temporary measure, and in particular, he thinks it ought to have been in the Finance Bill itself. On the best consideration which I could give to this matter, I came to the conclusion that the only suitable way of carrying out a measure of this kind was by way of amendment to the Income-tax Act. I do not know if it could be done, whether technically it could be carried out by a clause in the Finance Bill. As regards the policy or the intention I must admit that my own object was to deal with the present situation. I am preoccupied with the serious problems arising out of the immediate situation. My object was to devise a counter inflationary measure. What happens? Supposing that we have the measure only for one year, supposing it does immobilise or bring in, shall we say for the sake of argument, Rs. 50 crores, can you argue that in 12 months from now you could safely do the exact opposite and release Rs. 50 crores more than would otherwise be the case? Surely, it depends on the state of affairs, on the financial

[Sir Jeremy Raisman.]

and currency position at the time. I agree that a time may come when you may have a recession, you may have deflationary forces at work, you may even be faced with the danger of a deflationary crisis. At a time like that you may think it desirable to counteract this measure and to do the exact opposite, that is to say, to refrain at that time from collecting the tax due for the year or to refrain from collecting a part of it. You might actually take a system of this kind off by various percentages. You could get back to the old system in the course of 2, 3 or 4 years, and you could in the process of doing that be releasing what are called reflationary influences to counteract the deflationary tendencies which might be setting in at the end of a business cycle. To that extent it may be said that this measure is temporary, but it cannot be said to be temporary in the sense of only being conceived for a single year. I think I have made it clear. You could not reverse this process, certainly not in the middle of the war, and I do not think you could reverse it during the period of the immediate post-war boom, but you might reverse it at a stage at which recession has set in.

Sir Cowasjee Jehangir: Am I to understand the Honourable Member to say that this is a temporary measure for as long as he considers it necessary in the interests of the country?

The Honourable Sir Jeremy Raisman: That is exactly the case.

Sir Cowasjee Jehangir: That he will move an amendment to the Act as soon as he finds it necessary to do so?

The Honourable Sir Jeremy Raisman: I have not gone on to say that, because it may be myself or my successor.—I think it would more likely be in the time of my successor,—would find it desirable in the interests of the country to reverse this process.

Mr. T. T. Krishnamachari: Or make it a permanent measure.

The Honourable Sir Jeremy Raisman: It is arguable that it may be of permanent advantage to the income-tax system. I did not assume that at the time when I introduced this measure. I admit I did not myself conceive it as a permanent measure, but there are arguments in favour of that, and precisely for the reason that Sir Cowasjee Jehangir mentioned. He said, you may find in two or three years time—you may find that peoples' profits and incomes are dropping sharply. He suggested that a system of this kind might be all right during a period of rising or stable incomes, but it would be found unsuitable in a period when incomes were falling sharply. But it may be argued that precisely because of that type of situation, you ought to have a system of concurrent assessment and for this reason. Human nature being what it is, large numbers of business men, at a time when their profits are falling, will disburse not only the income which they made in the previous year but also the Government share of that income, namely, the tax. Both from the point of view of obtaining the Government revenue and from the point of view of safeguarding the individual against his own improvidence, it is arguable that you should have, as nearly as possible, a concurrent system of assessment, just as you have in the case of salaries. The position is quite simple. A man who made five lakhs last year gets into trouble and he does not make much this year but he made five lakhs last year and he owes Government tax on that 5 lakhs.

Sir Cowasjee Jehangir: Who denies that?

The Honourable Sir Jeremy Raisman: That is the point. If you had a system whereby he paid the greater part of the tax on those five lakhs as and when he made the money, then you get the tax and you save him from being caught with the blacking off his boots in the following year.

Sir Cowasjee Jehangir: If you are doing that, it must be done on estimates.

The Honourable Sir Jeremy Raisman: I am merely talking about the advantages from the permanent point of view, the advantages of a permanent system or scheme of this kind. I think it is arguable that it can be supported on permanent grounds, although I admit that I did not so conceive it. I consi-

der that I have got sufficient problems to deal with at the present time to be absolved from the necessity of legislating for all time. I have got quite enough on my plate for the time being and I don't want to import any further considerations than are necessary.

Now, the second argument was that these deposits will reduce *pro tanto* the volume of Government borrowing. Well, I admit that there is a certain amount of force in that. At the same time I think it can be easily exaggerated. My own feeling is that the greater part of investment now taking place, certainly in our medium and longer term loans, are investments of an institutional nature and that they are investments for some years. I do not think that this particular form of deposit will appreciably affect the regular flow of investments in the money market.

Sir Cowasjee Jehangir: Does the Honourable Member realise that the banks which are lending Government money may well cease doing so, because they will have to lend industrial and commercial concerns.

The Honourable Sir Jeremy Raisman: I know that it can be argued. At the same time, there is evidence that there is a great deal more loose money about than is necessary and my object is to tighten that as much as possible. It is true that to the extent to which it is successful there will be a certain number of marginal cases who may be driven to the banks but that does not prove that the general anti-inflationary effect is not taking place. On the contrary, it proves that it is.

Sir Henry Richardson: objected to this measure because it would do nothing to bring in those already escaping assessment.

Sir Henry Richardson: I did not object to it. I merely said it was limited in degree.

The Honourable Sir Jeremy Raisman: This measure is only meant to deal with those who come within the cognizance, so to speak, of the Income-tax Department but we are taking steps to extend that cognizance as far as possible and in particular in the case of contractors which he has mentioned. We have devised a system for checking up on contractors who have contracts with the Supply Department and other Departments of Government. I entirely agree with him that we should simultaneously continue to pursue by every means in our power all methods of countering inflation and that we should endeavour to chase up the dishonest evader. There is no doubt that we have reached a stage at which honest assesseees may be said to suffer an additional degree of hardship because of the extent to which evasion takes place but I should like to see that resulting in the formation of a public opinion in their own interest amongst assesseees, in the formation of a public opinion which will make things so hot for the evader and will assist the department to such an extent that evasion will gradually decline. What we find is that even the honest assessee is not prepared to carry his own, shall I say, honesty to the point of revealing facts which are within his knowledge regarding dishonest assesseees. If people would only do that, they would help.

Sir Cowasjee Jehangir: If you cannot catch them, how can we?

The Honourable Sir Jeremy Raisman: It happens to us, when dealing with actual items in a man's accounts, that we find he has paid large sums to individuals who are not within our ken and if we say to him 'Well, unless we can verify things of that kind, they will be disallowed', it not infrequently happens that the man says 'I cannot tell you the recipient's name. You may disallow it.' He may be a dishonest man. Take the black marketeer. We have had people agreeing to have their expenditure scaled down rather than reveal to whom they paid these exorbitant sums. Those may be genuine items. They frequently are. So, they not only pay the additional amount to the black marketeer but they have also to pay the tax on that amount. But they will go to that length rather than assist the department to run to earth the black marketeer. The only cure for that sort of thing is the formation of a healthy public opinion, on the subject. I remember that in England there was a case (and this is an example of the pitch that can be reached in a country which has a highly

[Sir Jeremy Raisman.]

developed public consciousness on the matter)—I remember that in England a few years ago a millionaire was discovered by the department to have defrauded them and he was prosecuted. He offered to pay the composition fee of so many times the tax but the Board of Inland Revenue were not going to be bought off by money. They wanted to make an example of him and they prosecuted him in the Criminal Court. When the trial came on, this man was exceedingly ill. He was virtually on his death bed and it was represented to the Court that the Board of Inland Revenue were prepared now to drop the prosecution and to accept the penalty instead but the Magistrate said 'No'. He insisted on carrying through the case even against the wishes now of the Inland Revenue and inflicting a sentence of imprisonment on the dying man.

Sir Cowasjee Jehangir: And the man died and the Government lost their money.

The Honourable Sir Jeremy Raisman: I have no doubt that the department was thinking of the money. I may say that they got the tax and that the case had a very salutary effect none the less.

An Honourable Member: That is what we want here.

Mr. T. T. Krishnamachari: Were not arrangements made to transfer the summons to the other Court?

The Honourable Sir Jeremy Raisman: Now, there is one other point that Sir Henry Richardson dealt with as did also some other speakers and that was the question of individual cases of genuine hardship. This matter was raised in the Select Committee and, as I said, we were faced by the difficulty that any provision in the Bill which allotted discretion would lead to an enormous number of applications that the provisions of this measure should be relaxed in favour of individuals. But I did undertake in the Select Committee to give an assurance in this House that I would endeavour by executive instructions to make provision for dealing with cases of genuine hardship. I cannot at this moment say exactly what form those instructions will take. It is a matter which will require careful consideration. But I can say that I am prepared to endeavour to meet the cases of genuine hardship by the issue of adequate instructions.

A good deal has been said about the difficulties and the impracticability of this measure. I can only say that it has received a good deal of careful consideration and we do not think that it will impose an impossible burden either on the Department or on the assessee. In particular, as I emphasised on the last occasion, when this Bill was before the House, the assessee always has the option of repeating his last assessment. Now, it has been argued that he may find that his income is declining, but what of that? If he repeats the last assessment, all that happens is that he makes an investment of a certain amount with Government on which he receives an interest of 2 per cent. I cannot see that that is a very great hardship.

Sir Cowasjee Jehangir: But he may have to borrow at a rate which is much more than 2 per cent.

The Honourable Sir Jeremy Raisman: If he is in that position, I can only say that he has already over-traded. The money which he is now being required to deposit is money which ought in a very short time to be available to be paid over, and if he is running his business with that money, then there is something wrong anyway.

Mr. R. R. Gupta: May I draw the attention of the Honourable Member to the fact that in commercial markets, which is called the Bazaar, the statutory percentage of interest is fixed at the rate of 10 annas per cent. per month? It comes to 7½ per cent. and it cannot be altered. But the Government will give us only 2 per cent., whereas general assessee gets from the bank about at 4 or 5 per cent.

The Honourable Sir Jeremy Raisman: I would like to draw the attention of the Honourable Member to the fact that there is no reason why anybody

should make an interest of 7½ per cent. on money which is already due to the Government.

Mr. R. R. Gupta: That has been the prevailing system for hundreds of years.

The Honourable Sir Jeremy Raisman: It may have gone on for years, but the ordinary and prudent method is that the sum required for taxation should be set aside at a reasonably early stage.

Mr. T. T. Krishnamachari: Not before the end of the year.

The Honourable Sir Jeremy Raisman: Now, my Honourable friend, Mr. Gupta, had got an excellent alternative. He said all you have to do is to induce people to make these deposits. You pay them 3 per cent. on the money and you allow it to be treated capital employed in the business, on which we allow 8 per cent. So, his modest claim is to make an offer to people of 11 per cent. for one year, and then probably some sporting gentlemen will come forward and meet your wishes. Well, Sir, we are not yet in the position of having to offer 11 per cent. for one year's money. I was also somewhat surprised to find that the same speaker advocated this should be done by Ordinance and not by Legislation. That is really an unusual request to find in this House.

Mr. R. R. Gupta: But you have already done that in the case of the Excess Profits Tax.

The Honourable Sir Jeremy Raisman: I must admit that I am prepared to endeavour to deal with an emergent situation by the means he suggests and if I found that a measure of this kind was resulting in undesirable effects, I would not even exclude the possibility of amendment by Ordinance in order to deal with the situation of that kind. But I do not think it would have been appropriate to proceed by Ordinance in relation to a measure which was part of the ordinary financial provisions of the Budget.

A good deal has been said about arrears. Now, Sir, this factor is greatly exaggerated. I admit that there are numbers of arrears and that in some cases they go back for several years, but I think it would be found that these arrear cases contain a disproportionately large number of cases of loss. The Department, when it is overworked, is disposed to take up first cases which yield a positive result and although the number of arrear cases may look large, the proportion of those in which there are large sums to be collected, I think, will be found to be comparatively small. There are cases, of course, where points are disputed and there are matters in dispute which have to be settled and which sometimes take a long time. Nothing that you can do will eliminate those cases. In fact, the more you elaborate your Income-tax Act the more likely you make it that cases of dispute will exist, but I do not see how the Department can be blamed for that. We do endeavour and we are making special efforts to clear up arrears as soon as possible. Particularly, my Honourable friend said that in Great Britain where they have a very competent and highly experienced Department they have not adopted this. That reminds me that the position in regard to arrears in Great Britain is I believe, far worse than it is in India, so that, in spite of our inadequate staff and our less experienced staff, we manage somehow to put up a better record in that respect than the most expert and the most experienced Inland Revenue Department in the world.

Now, Sir, I think I have covered all the points and I have no doubt that more will have to be said when we come to the clauses.

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

"That the Bill further to amend the Indian Income-tax Act, 1922, as reported by the Select Committee, be taken into consideration."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 2 was added to the Bill.

Mr. R. R. Gupta: Sir, I move:

"That clause 3 of the Bill be omitted."

[Mr. R. R. Gupta.]

My point in moving this amendment is not actually to press for the deletion of this clause but to clarify certain ambiguities which have come to my notice. In the Statement of Objects and Reasons it is said that clause 3—section 14 (1)—is intended to grant an injunction to an assessee in respect of a sum received by him as a member of a Hindu undivided family where such sum is included in the income of the family. While in the other sentence, it says,—

“causes have however arisen where a sum received by a member has been held to be exempt under this sub-section, even though it does not form part of the income of the family. The amendment provides for its taxation in the hands of the recipient if it is not taxable in the hands of the family”.

My submission is that suppose there is a case of a family in which one person is a beneficiary out of the income of the family and that income is mainly derived out of agricultural property, it is not taxable. Will that income in the hands of the beneficiary be taxable under this amendment or not?

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

“That clause 3 of the Bill be omitted.”

Sir John Sheehy: The amendment does not affect that position. If the income is agricultural, it is exempt under other provisions of this Act and it is not affected by this amendment.

Mr. R. R. Gupta: Then, I beg leave to withdraw the amendment.

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

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

“That clause 3 stand part of the Bill.”

The motion was adopted.

Clause 3 was added to the Bill.

Mr. President (The Honourable Sir Abdur Rahim): Clause 4:

Sir John Sheehy: Sir, I move:

“That in clause 4 of the Bill for the proposed sub-section (2A) the following be substituted:

“(2A) Nothing in sub-section (1) or sub-section (2) shall apply to so much of any premium or other payment made on a policy other than a contract for a deferred annuity as is in excess of ten per cent. of the actual capital sum assured; and in calculating any such capital sum no account shall be taken of the value of any premiums agreed to be returned or of any benefit by way of bonus or otherwise which is to be or may be received either before or after death either by the person paying the premium or by any other person and which is not the sum actually assured.”

Sir, when we inserted this clause 4 in the Bill, our intention was to restrict the exemption given by sub-section (1) and sub-section (2) of section 15. These sub-sections have in terms given exemption to life insurances on the life of the assessee or on the life of the wife or husband of the assessee. The clause, as it stands, however, has succeeded only in restricting the exemption to cases where there is a capital sum assured at death. But it has since been brought to our notice that there is a very wide range of policies which provides for a capital sum on survival, not on death and the provisions of the first two sub-sections which we want to restrict apply to these policies. If we do not make this clause apply to these policies, the whole of our intention is defeated and these short term policies which we are trying to cater for will have escaped from the net. The amendment, therefore, is designed to apply the restriction to all the policies which come under sub-section (1) and sub-section (2) and the chief change which is made is the omission of the words “capital sum on death”. Sir, I move.

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

“That in clause 4 of the Bill for the proposed sub-section (2A) the following be substituted:

“(2A) Nothing in sub-section (1) or sub-section (2) shall apply to so much of any premium or other payment made on a policy other than a contract for a deferred annuity as is in excess of ten per cent. of the actual capital sum assured; and in calculating any such capital sum no account shall be taken of the value of any premiums agreed to be returned or of any benefit by way of bonus or otherwise which is to be or may be received either before or after death either by the person paying the premium or by any other person and which is not the sum actually assured.”

The motion was adopted.

Mr. R. R. Gupta: Sir, I move:

“That in clause 4 of the Bill, in the proposed sub-section (2A) for the word ‘ten’ occurring in line three the words ‘twelve and a half’ be substituted.”

Sir, my object in proposing this amendment is this. If you fix the percentage at 10 per cent, then in that case, many of the genuine policy holders who have to pay on their ten years endowment policy premium which works out to about 11½ per cent., even those assured persons will be affected by this. As a matter of fact, you wanted to bring in this clause to prevent people from taking advantage of evasion of income-tax. But I may point out that perhaps the Honourable the Finance Member is aware that those policies are taken for three years or five years. These are not policies which are taken for ten or 15 years or 20 years. Therefore, by the present amendment which the Honourable Member has brought, he will simply affect the genuine assessee in this respect and make their position worse. In this connection, I will read out the note of dissent given by my Honourable friend, Mr. Krishnamachari, which clarifies the position.

Mr. President (The Honourable Sir Abdur Rahim): I think the Honourable Member need not read out the Minute of Dissent. The note is there. The Honourable Member can deal with the whole argument.

Mr. R. R. Gupta: I simply wanted to point out from that that he has collected figures of some of the insurance companies premia and he quotes the rate for a ten year endowment on life at present aged 45. He says:

“The rates for a ten year endowment on the life of a person aged 45 was examined and it was found that the rate offered by the Oriental Life office for a ten year endowment with profits was about Rs. 112-5-0. In point of fact, if the rates of the ten leading Indian companies were examined it would vary from Rs. 112-5-0 to Rs. 116. Logically therefore, the rates should be fixed at 11-5 per cent. or at least at 11 per cent.”

Well, Sir, I have proposed that the rate should be fixed at 12½ per cent. and I hope the Honourable the Finance Member will agree to my simple amendment.

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

“That in clause 4 of the Bill, in the proposed sub-section (2A) for the word ‘ten’ occurring in line three the words ‘twelve and a half’ be substituted.”

Mr. T. T. Krishnamachari: Mr. President, I should like to say a few words in support of this amendment. As my Honourable friend the Mover mentioned, I have stated my reasons why I dissented from the Select Committee report on this matter. Sir, emphasis has been laid on one particular aspect of insurance and I think the amendment which has been brought forward by my Honourable friend Sir John Sheehy and which has been approved by the House also lends support to it. Where an insurance policy is a *bona fide* insurance on life, the assessee is entitled to the benefit of Income-tax rebate. It cannot be stated that in a ten-year endowment policy, there is not a definite cover against death. This is an insurance on life. You cannot say that it is an investment because I do not think it lies in the mouth of the Honourable the Finance Member to say that a man who takes out an insurance at the age of 45 is going to live up to 55. The first thing that prompts him to take up an insurance policy is certainly the uncertainty of life. Secondly, if he happens to live, he knows he is going to get the benefit of the insurance.

Mr. President (The Honourable Sir Abdur Rahim): My attention has been drawn to the fact that the original clause 4 has been replaced by the amendment of Sir John Sheehy and adopted by the House. That being so, this amendment is out of order.

Mr. T. T. Krishnamachari: The word “ten” appears also in that amendment which the House has adopted. The rate is not varied at all; only the wording has been varied.

Mr. President (The Honourable Sir Abdur Rahim): Very well, I think a verbal amendment can be made by putting in “as amended”.

Mr. T. T. Krishnamachari: The principle that Government seek to enumerate here is that this benefit should be confined to *bona fide* life insurance policies. I maintain, Sir, that in the case of a ten-year endowment it is really the uncertainty of life that prompts a man to take up an insurance. So, I do not think

[Mr. T. T. Krishnamachari.]

it is right to say that in the case of a ten-year endowment policy the investment idea predominates and not the idea of risk involved therein. I have now before me a few more details than I had at the time of the Select Committee. I am told that the rates for a man of 45 who takes up a ten-year endowment policy varies between various insurance companies from about Rs. 108 to Rs. 120. And apart from that there is no particular sanctity in taking up as the basis the life of a man of 45. In this country happily they do still insure a man up to the age of 60. A man can insure at the age of 50 for ten years in which case the rate of premium will be higher than if we take an arbitrary rate for the purpose of arriving at some settlement, and there is no particular sanctity with regard to this age of 45. That being so, if we particularly limit the benefit that people have hitherto been getting, there is no use going the whole hog and taking a round figure of 10 per cent. What is the sanctity in this 10 per cent. and why should it not be 12½ per cent.? How much will Government lose if the rate is 12½ per cent. instead of 10? Is my Honourable friend in a position to say that it would amount to a loss of revenue of about 50 lakhs a year? I doubt it; and I do feel that *bona fide* insurance covering a period of ten years, whether it be in the case of a man of 45 or 50, should be completely eliminated from the scope of this amendment. And there is no use whatever in relating conditions in this country with what is obtaining in England. There the expectation of life is much higher and people can take insurances even at the age of 60. So, I feel that this figure of 10 has no merit about it. It is not related to facts and it is arbitrary although it might sound good because it is 10 and not 11 or 12½. In this case you are seeking to restrict the benefit you have hitherto been giving to assesseees which has implications of a very wide nature. I want the Government to realise it. The benefits that assesseees now enjoy are of a very wide nature and you are seeking to restrict them all of a sudden. There is no limitation to the retrospective effect that his amendment will have as insurance contracts already in force will be affected, and all people who are committed to contracts have got to lose the rebate that they were getting. In the circumstances, where it is possible, a margin has to be allowed consistent with the prospect of any loss to Government by way of revenue being avoided. It has not been made out that Government would lose any heavy amount by agreeing to 12½ instead of 10. Sir, I, therefore, support the amendment.

The Honourable Sir Jeremy Raisman: Sir, I must oppose this amendment. I am afraid my Honourable friend has exposed the weakness of his case by asking what it will cost Government. I admit that it may not cost very much in terms of money but it costs a good deal in terms of principle. After all what does an exemption like this amount to? It amounts to nothing less than a subsidy by Government to certain forms of insurance. Now, what we are prepared to subsidise is life insurance because we think it is good for them and in the interests of the State that people should insure their lives. We also think that they should make a certain amount of provision for their dependants in other ways. Now, when we included the figure of 7 per cent. we were trying to reduce the subsidy to the pure life insurance element. In the Select Committee we discussed this matter and everybody was disposed to agree that if we went to 10 per cent. we should have covered all reasonable argument on the matter. What we are now left with is a haggle about another 1 or 2½ per cent. There is this question of principle. Fundamentally there is no reason why Government should subsidise by means of an exemption from income-tax certain forms of investment. Why let off a man who does it by way of an insurance policy when you charge income-tax on the interest earned by other comparable forms of investment? It is a point of principle; and also we have to stop somewhere. We have made a concession to the point of view represented by my Honourable friend. We have made what we consider a generous concession by going as far as 10 per cent. and I do not think it is reasonable to expect us to go any further, and we are not prepared to go any further.

The figures, which we have shown that the concession in the form already given covers all the cases which it is justifiable to cover.

Mr. President (The Honourable Sir Abdur Rahim): The question is: "That in clause 4 of the Bill, in sub-section (2A) as amended for the word 'ten' occurring in line three the words 'twelve and a half' be substituted."

The motion was negatived.

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.

Mr. B. E. Gupta: Sir, I move:

"That in clause 5 of the Bill, in part (a) of sub-section (1) of the proposed section 18A for the word 'quarterly' occurring in line 4 the word 'half-yearly' be substituted."

Sir, in this respect I think all the important points have been already told by me before. This amendment is designed only to secure as much relief as possible in view of the attitude which the Honourable the Finance Member has adopted on this matter. As a matter of fact, it will be absolutely immaterial whether the money is deposited in three months or six months so far as its effect on inflation is concerned, I do not think it will have much effect. After all, the Finance Member expects to demobilize about 50 crores of rupees during the year. That means that for the duration of six months about 25 crores will be immobilized. If the deposit is made once in six months instead of three, the only effect will be that about 12 crores of rupees will remain more in circulation for three months. I do not think that it is going to affect inflation to any great extent or it is going to act as an anti-inflationary measure. At the same time this will reduce the harassment and hardship to exactly half, because instead of three months, every six months the department as well as the assessee have to undergo all those difficulties which are bound to come as a result of this provision. Therefore, Sir, I move my amendment.

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

"That in clause 5 of the Bill, in part (a) of sub-section (1) of the proposed section 18A for the word 'quarterly' occurring in line 4 the word 'half-yearly' be substituted."

Mr. T. T. Krishnamachari: Mr. President, I would like to support the amendment moved by my Honourable friend, and in doing so I would like to emphasise one aspect of the speech of the Honourable the Finance Member in commending the Report of the Select Committee to this House. He discounted, though in a veiled manner, the possibility of this section 18A being a temporary affair as though he felt inclined that way, his successor might possibly make it a permanent feature of the Income-tax structure by an act of omission rather than by one of commission. Having that in view and also the fact that half-yearly payments of income-tax is the system that is in vogue in the country which we seek to imitate in every form possible, I support the amendment.

Now, Sir, because of the fact that this provision is a new one, one which people have got to be trained into obeying, the various provisions being rather new and complicated, it might be better for the first year at any rate that the tax should be collected half-yearly. My Honourable friend would probably say, 'Well, it is an anti-inflationary measure; I would like to mop up as much money as possible every three months'. I am afraid this bogey of inflation does not frighten me quite as much as it does the Honourable the Finance Member just now. He would not be able to tell us precisely the difference it would make in the anti-inflationary effect it will have generally if payments were made quarterly, half-yearly, or yearly. I, therefore, suggest that at any rate for the first year of its operation it is an amendment which the Government could very gracefully accept. There is an indication of a certain amount of obstinacy on the part of the Government—and all Governments are obstinate—and it is no use appealing to the good sense of the Honourable the Finance Member, but it has been emphasised here on the floor of this House by people belonging to various groups—people like Sir Henry Richardson and my Honourable friend, Sir Cowasjee—the general fears that they entertain in regard to this particular section, and, therefore, some concession like that suggested by

[Mr. T. T. Krishnamachari.]

this amendment will be very well justified. I, therefore, commend the amendment to my Honourable friend the Finance Member.

The Honourable Sir Jeremy Raisman: I am afraid I do not regard this as a little concession. I would be very glad to disprove my Honourable friend's remarks about the flinty obstinacy of the Government, but since this is a measure which is intended to bring in money in advance of the date on which it would have come in in the ordinary course, it is important that this money should come in, as far as possible, in a steady flow throughout the year. My Honourable friend himself once drew attention to the pernicious effects caused by the outflow of currency. Well, it is surely important that if you can arrest or mitigate that outflow by causing Government dues to be paid in more regularly.

Mr. T. T. Krishnamachari: They are not dues; they are only deposits.

The Honourable Sir Jeremy Raisman: They will become dues under this law. They are deposits of course, but at any rate they are money and in so far as you can arrange for them to be paid in regularly throughout the year, you may avoid some of the undoubted perils or disadvantages of the state of affairs which my Honourable friend depicted so vigorously in a debate a few months ago.

Now, Sir, in so far as the amendment is designed to cater for a certain class of hardship, we ourselves are putting down an amendment which will meet that case and we shall create by our own amendment a state of affairs in which nobody will have to pay tax in relation to any profits until at least six months have elapsed from the beginning of the period in which those profits were made. So that I consider that our amendment without doing so much damage to the object of the Bill, will also cover the point urged by the Honourable Member. Sir, I oppose the amendment.

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

"That in clause 5 of the Bill, in part (a) of sub-section (1) of the proposed section 18A for the word 'quarterly' occurring in line 4 the word 'half-yearly' be substituted."

The motion was negatived.

The Assembly then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Thursday, the 30th March, 1944.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

Thursday, 30th March, 1944

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. Vishnu Sahay, M.L.A. (Government of India: Nominated Official).

STARRED QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

(a) ORAL ANSWERS

EMPLOYMENT OF WOMEN FOR UNDERGROUND WORK IN COLLIERIES.

701. *Mr. K. S. Gupta: (a) Is the Honourable Member for Labour aware that Mr. Sorensen described the recruiting of women to work in coal mines in India as a "most serious and retrograde step"?

(b) Is it not a fact that the price of foodstuffs and other necessities of life have gone up four to five times the pre-war rates while wages in the majority of the collieries are now 50 per cent. above the pre-war rates?

(c) Is it a fact that women are allowed to work in coal mines because the required number of men are not available for working in the mines?

(d) Is it not a fact that amenities for service in collieries are far below the requirements of workers, which forced the men workers to seek service elsewhere for pay and prospect far superior to those of collieries?

(e) Is it not a fact that women are prohibited from working in collieries and for services underground (i.e., mines other than coal) in the United Kingdom and the United States?

The Honourable Dr. B. R. Ambedkar: (a) I have seen press notices to this effect.

(b) I have no precise information regarding the rise in the cost of living in the coalfields compared with pre-war. Foodstuffs are provided for coalminers at concession rates.

(c) Yes.

(d) There is evidence that coalmining labour sought service on military works in the neighbourhood of collieries in preference to working in coalmines. As regards the amenities, I would refer the Honourable Member to part (c) of my reply to his question No. 273 on the 1st March, 1944.

(e) Women are not allowed to work underground in the United Kingdom. Women are, however, employed in some surface work in collieries. I have no information regarding the United States.

Mr. N. M. Joshi: May I ask whether it is a fact that the price of rice in pre-war days was 12 seers to the rupee and the present price charged in the coal areas for miners is 6 seers to the rupee?

The Honourable Dr. B. R. Ambedkar: I have no precise information on the point.

EMPLOYMENT OF WOMEN FOR UNDERGROUND WORK IN COLLIERIES.

702. *Mr. K. S. Gupta: (a) Will the Honourable the Labour Member please state whether the shortage of coal is the reason for the Government of India to lift the ban on women working underground? If so, have Government taken into consideration that the price of human life is more precious than the production of coal?

(b) Does the Honourable Member know that such permission would not be tolerated for a moment in England or elsewhere?

(c) Is it not a fact that decent conditions of life and adequate wages are not available for workers in the Indian collieries?

(d) Is it not a fact that scientific extraction of coal is not available in India as in the United Kingdom and the United States of America?

(e) Does the Honourable Member know that subsidence of earth and explosions of coal gas are more frequent in Indian collieries than elsewhere for want of adequate precautions and existence of primitive methods adopted in extraction of the ore?

The Honourable Dr. B. R. Ambedkar: (a) The answer to both parts of the question is in the affirmative.

(b) Women are not allowed underground in collieries in Great Britain. I have no information regarding other countries.

(c) As I stated in answer to the Honourable Member's question No. 274 on the 1st March, 1944, working conditions in mines have not been very satisfactory. Every effort is being made to see that conditions of life are improved and that adequate wages are paid.

(d) Mechanisation in Indian coal mines is not so far advanced as in the United Kingdom and the United States.

(e) Collapses or subsidence are not more frequent in Indian mines than in other countries where the coal seams are near the surface. Gas explosions are not so frequent in Indian mines as in collieries of most other countries. Safety precautions taken in this country compare favourably with those adopted in any other country.

CONVICTION OF MR. PATHER IN DURBAN.

703. *Mr. K. S. Gupta: (a) Will the Honourable Member for Indians Overseas please state why Mr. Pather, Secretary of the National Indian Congress of Durban, was ordered to pay a fine of £5 or seven days' hard labour?

(b) Is the occupation of a house in a European area by Mr. Pather an offence in the eye of law in South Africa?

(c) Did the Government of India make a protest for such an unjustified and unjustifiable punishment awarded to Mr. Pather?

(d) Is it not a fact that the Minister for the Interior openly stated that the Whites are not co-operating and accommodative as Indians are with regard to the settlement of the Indian question? If so, what is the action taken by the Government of India to bring pressure on the South African Whites?

The Honourable Dr. N. B. Khare: (a) and (b). Mr. Pather was convicted for a contravention of the provision of sub-section (1) of section 6 of the Trading and Occupation of Land (Transvaal and Natal) Restriction Act, 1943 under which it is an offence for an Asiatic to occupy, without a permit, any land or premises in any area proclaimed under the Act.

(c) No.

(d) As regards the first part of the question the Government of India have no information about the Minister for the Interior having made any such statement. They have, however, seen press reports that the Minister said that the Indians were willing to co-operate to the fullest extent and did not want further penetration, and that a section of the European population did not see any virtue at all in the Indian and was for all-out repressive measures against him.

As regards the second part of the question the Government of India can hardly be expected to bring any direct pressure to bear on the white subjects of another Government. As already stated in answer to previous questions, what action can be taken to bring pressure to bear on the Government of South Africa is actively under consideration.

CLOSING OF OPENINGS IN D. I. Z. AREA SQUARES, NEW DELHI.

704. *Sardar Sant Singh: Will the Honourable the Labour Member please state the reasons for which openings on the corners and in the middle of the various squares in the D. I. Z. area in New Delhi were closed?

The Honourable Dr. B. R. Ambedkar: The reason for closing the passages was to prevent people from committing nuisance on them. This action was taken at the suggestion of the Public Health Department.

ELEVEN-YEAR COURSE FOR DELHI HIGH SCHOOLS.

705. *Sardar Sant Singh: (a) Will the Secretary for Education, Health and Lands please state whether the eleven-year course in High Schools in Delhi has been put into force? If so, will this arrangement, combined with the three-year University course, be cheaper for students?

(b) What were or are the objections to introducing a twelve-year course in school and two years in the University as is done in the United Provinces.

(c) Is it a fact that students who do not want to go in for University education are given a certificate after passing the tenth class examination in the universities in the United Provinces, etc.?

(d) Will the same system be followed in Delhi also? If not, why not?

(e) If a student does not want to continue studies at the university, will he not have to spend one more year and spend more money in getting through the eleventh class?

Mr. J. D. Tyson: (a) The New Higher Secondary Course has been introduced in many of the existing High Schools. It is difficult to say whether the new system with the three-year degree course at the University will be cheaper or not.

(b) In a University having only a two-year degree course, the students stay in the University for only about 18 months, excluding the vacations, and this leaves very little time for the Universities to leave their impress on the students nor can the students benefit adequately by their association with the University.

(c) Yes Sir, but the certificates are issued by the Board of High School and Intermediate Education, United Provinces, who conduct the High School Examinations.

(d) Yes.

(e) Candidates who do not desire to proceed to the University may appear at the School Leaving Certificate Examination conducted by the Board of Higher Secondary Education, Delhi, for students who have completed the ten year course at the High Schools.

ENGINEERING COLLEGE FOR DELHI.

706. *Sardar Sant Singh: Will the Secretary for Education, Health and Lands please state whether Government propose to set up an Engineering College at Delhi, or raise the present Polytechnic Institution to the status of an Engineering College? If so, when? If not, why not?

Mr. J. D. Tyson: The Delhi Polytechnic will, in due course, provide advanced courses of technological instruction which will lead either to a Diploma corresponding to an Associateship of the Institute of Engineers or to an Honours Degree in Engineering or Technology. It is not possible, owing to war conditions, to say when these facilities will be available.

INCREASING NUMBER OF LEPROSIES.

+707. *Mr. Nahi Baksh Illahi Baksh Bhutto: (a) Has the attention of the Secretary for Education, Health and Lands been drawn to the fact that the number of lepers in India from 150,000 in 1931 has multiplied to 1,000,000?

(b) What steps have the Government of India taken so far to check this scourge and the alarming increase in the number of lepers?

(c) Do Government propose to amend the Lepers Act of 1898 on the lines of the Indian Lunacy Act?

Mr. J. D. Tyson: (a) The 1931 census reported the number of cases of leprosy in India as about 150,000. The disease was not enumerated in the 1941 census. The Committee appointed by the Central Advisory Board of Health in 1941 were of opinion that owing to the peculiar difficulties in enumerating cases of leprosy the census figures would not give a true idea of the incidence of leprosy in the country and that on the average the incidence would be about 8 times as great as that indicated in the census figure. There is no evidence to show that there has been any considerable increase in the incidence of the disease since 1931.

(b) The executive and legislative powers necessary for dealing with the problem rest with the Provincial Governments and Legislatures. The question was considered by a Committee of the Central Advisory Board of Health in 1941, and a copy of its report is available in the Library of the House.

(c) The control of leprosy is a provincial subject, and legislation on the subject cannot be undertaken in the Central Legislature unless resolutions are

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

position of each commodity for which ceiling prices are fixed was taken? If not, how he proposes to ensure regular supplies of essential stuff?

(b) Have Government received complaints of insufficient stocks of certain essential commodities which have been purchased owing to reduction in rates? Have Government any intention of providing shipping facilities to provide normal stocks of certain types of consumer goods?

The Honourable Sir M. Azizul Haque: (a) No. When introducing Controls Government takes such steps as are practicable to ensure the maximum possible supplies of the articles to be controlled.

(b) No. Government are aware of the general shortage of consumer goods in the country and have accordingly taken such steps as are practicable for their increased supplies.

TENDERS FOR LOADING, ETC. OF WASTE PAPER IN GOVERNMENT OF INDIA PRESSES, NEW DELHI AND ALIGARH.

714. *Maulvi Syed Murtuza Sahib Bahadur: Will the Secretary for Education, Health and Lands please state:

(a) whether the Utilisation Officer, Forest Research Institute, Dehra Dun, is the authority to call tenders for loading and unloading of waste paper in the Government of India Presses, New Delhi and Aligarh, in connection with pulp production, and that for the last one year he has not invited any such tender, and instead has given contract to a party, last year, without calling for any tender;

(b) whether it is a fact that certain parties in Delhi applied to the said officer for the abovementioned work but the officer did not call for tenders for the same even after a lapse of a year since the last call for tenders was made;

(c) if the answers to (a) and (b) above be in the affirmative, whether the Honourable Member proposes to look into the matter and let this House know as to why no tenders were called for and why the work of collecting waste paper was entrusted to a party without calling for tenders;

(d) whether the Honourable Member also proposes to see that tenders for this work are called for from the 1st April, 1944; if not why not; and

(e) whether rules permit the party to sell such waste paper in the local market; if not, why no action has been taken against the open sale of waste paper in the local market by the present contractor?

Mr. J. D. Tyson: (a), (b) and (c). Only two applications for a contract to collect waste paper from the Government Presses at New Delhi and Aligarh were received by the Utilisation Officer, Forest Research Institute. Tenders were not called for owing to there being insufficient time. The contract was given to a firm recommended by the Paper Production Commissioner.

(d) Tenders for collection of paper for the financial year 1944-45 will be called for, if waste paper is still to be collected from the New Delhi and Aligarh Government Presses.

(e) The contract with the firm in question permits the sale of "ream wrappers-mullet", which could not be utilised for repulping, and a deduction of Rs. 3-12-0 per maund in respect of this class of waste paper is made from the firm's bill for collection.

Statements of waste paper handed over to the firm for despatch are sent by the Presses to the Forest Research Institute and a careful check is maintained to see that no unauthorised sale of waste paper takes place.

Maulvi Syed Murtuza Sahib Bahadur: May I know why the Government did not propose to call for tenders when there were only two applicants? Is there any limit or restriction as to tenders?

Mr. J. D. Tyson: No. Last year they did not call for tenders. They set up this scheme at very short notice. Paper was very badly required and they wanted to go into production as soon as possible. They did not call for tenders and only two applications were received. But this year I have undertaken that tenders will be called for if waste paper is still required under this scheme. If tenders are called for, there will be no limit to the number of individuals or firms tendering.

LABOUR UNREST IN KARACHI PORT TRUST.

715. *Seth Yusuf Abdooli Haroon: (a) Will the Honourable the Labour Member please state if his attention has been drawn to the memorandum issued by Kazi Mohamed Mujtaba, General Secretary, Sind Provincial Trade Union Congress, under the heading "A few facts about the labour unrest in Karachi Port Trust"?

(b) Is it a fact that 2,384 workers of the Karachi Port Trust have demanded the appointment of an adjudicator to look into their demands?

(c) Is it a fact that the Labour Welfare Officer of the Government of India had made certain recommendations after his visit to Karachi in July, 1943?

(d) If the reply to the above is in the affirmative, what action have Government taken or propose to take in the matter?

The Honourable Dr. B. R. Ambedkar: The Honourable Member for War Transport has agreed to answer this question.

FILM PRODUCING LICENCES ISSUED IN PROVINCES.

716. *Mr. Muhammad Hussain Choudhury (on behalf of Dr. Habibur Rahman): (a) Will the Honourable Member for Industries and Civil Supplies be pleased to state how many film producing licences have been issued up-to-date to each of the following Provinces: (i) Bombay, (ii) Bengal, (iii) the Punjab, and (iv) Madras?

(b) What is the basic principle for issuing such licences, and what is the criterion of eligibility of such licences?

(c) Is it a fact that film producers who have not censored any film before the 16th July, 1943, are debarred from getting licence?

(d) Has there been any deviation from the principle in any case? If so, why?

(e) Does the Honourable Member know that, in Bengal, films are produced mostly by people who are not studio-owners? If so, how many licences have been issued to independent film producers of Bengal?

(f) Is the Honourable Member aware that applications for licences are very much neglected, and that repeated representations and reminders are not attended to for months?

The Honourable Sir M. Azizul Haque: (a):

Bombay	96
Bengal	33
Punjab	11
Madras	39

(b) Eligibility for a licence and Government's programme of licensing are governed by the following general principles:

(i) A producer who has produced a feature film and had it censored before 17th July 1943, is ordinarily regarded as eligible for allotment of raw film.

(ii) As the raw film stock in the country is limited and is being replenished at irregular intervals, eligible producers have been arranged in an order of priority on the basis of their past production record and the dates on which they had their pictures censored before the Raw Cinematograph Film (Control of Distribution) Order, 1943.

(iii) Cases of studio-owners who do not qualify under (i) and (ii) above are considered on their respective merits, provided they are known to have commenced shooting a feature film prior to the date of the Control Order. Similarly, cases of independent producers who do not qualify under (i) and (ii) above are also considered if there exist special circumstances.

(c) and (d). Yes. The reasons for deviation from the general rule are stated in the answer to part (b) of this question.

(e) Yes. 21 out of the total of 33 licences.

(f) No.

Sardar Sant Singh: May I know if after the passing of the orders of the 16th July, 1943, any new licenses were issued, and, if so, to how many persons?

The Honourable Sir M. Azizul Haque: I am not concerned with the issuing of new licenses. I am concerned with the distribution of film to those who had license before that date.

(b) The information is not readily available and its collection would involve an amount of time and labour that would not be justifiable.

(c) No special conditions are attached to the supply of iron and steel, but a licence granted is subject to certain conditions which are stated on the licence. The chief of these briefly are: (i) that the licence is not transferable except in pursuance of the objects for which it has been granted; and (ii) that the licence may at any time be revoked or amended.

Maulvi Muhammad Abdul Ghani: May I know whether the Honourable Member has got figures of the number of individual persons?

The Honourable Sir M. Azizul Huque: This distribution of 1,51,420 tons of standard iron and steel is for the whole of India, and as such the number of individuals is a figure which it is impossible for me to ascertain.

EXPORT PERMITS POLICY.

723. *Mr. Govind V. Deshmukh: Will the Honourable Member for Commerce please state:

(a) to whom export permits are given for export of goods from India;

(b) if any restrictions are put on exporters who have been exporters for a number of years, but who could not export during the war period, specially in 1941-42; if so, why;

(c) the number of exporters who are permitted to export for Iraq, Iran, Saudi Arabia, Persian Gulf, East Africa, Uganda, Zanzibar, Aden, Somaliland, Hedjaz, Egypt, Syria, Turkey, South Africa, Australia, Newzealand, Fiji and other Pacific Islands, Madagascar and Mauritius;

(d) how many of the exporters referred to above are Indians, Britishers, Colonials of the British Dominions and foreigners; and

(e) if it is a fact that export quotas of all commodities are sold by some of the exporters, to whom permission to export is granted, to those who are now real exporters?

The Honourable Sir M. Azizul Huque: (a) To established exporters.

(b) Exports are generally permitted up to the level of one's exports in a basic year which is, in many cases, 1941-42. Where it is proved that an exporter, who has long been in the trade, could not export in the basic year for reasons beyond his control, special consideration is given.

(c) and (d). The information is not available and cannot be collected without an expenditure of time and trouble hardly commensurate with the results.

(e) No. Export quotas are not transferable.

Mr. Lalchand Navalrai: May I know from the Honourable Member if there have been any cases in actual working in which the licenses have been given to those who had not been doing the work in 1941-42 but who were otherwise doing it?

The Honourable Sir M. Azizul Huque: I believe so.

Mr. Lalchand Navalrai: How many?

The Honourable Sir M. Azizul Huque: I cannot answer.

Mr. Lalchand Navalrai: May I know if anything in the shape of funds for the war front are taken from them before any licenses are given?

The Honourable Sir M. Azizul Huque: No, Sir.

Mr. Govind V. Deshmukh: I can understand if there is difficulty in collecting the information, but why did the Honourable Member say it was not available?

The Honourable Sir M. Azizul Huque: I said 'not readily available'.

Mr. Govind V. Deshmukh: Will the Honourable Member make an attempt to get it?

The Honourable Sir M. Azizul Huque: We have to understand that these export licenses are being distributed to hundreds of exporters in different parts of India, involving hundreds of commodities, numerous countries and different periods of time and my friend can easily imagine why the information is not readily available.

ARRANGEMENT FOR IMPORT OF EGYPTIAN COTTON.

724. *Mr. Govind V. Deshmukh: Will the Honourable Member for Commerce please state:

(a) the arrangement prevailing regarding importing Egyptian Cotton;

(b) the names of persons who went to Egypt to negotiate for purchase of Egyptian Cotton;

(c) if any understanding was arrived at with the Egyptian Government and with British interests who were there; if so, the nature of the understanding;

(d) if it is a fact that some old Egyptian Cotton was purchased, and that the same was not to be taken into account in the arrangement; if it is, then who the parties were to such a transaction, and the reasons for such an understanding between the parties; and

(e) if the U.K.C.C. is buying Egyptian Cotton and offering through European Firms?

The Honourable Sir M. Azizul Huque: (a) India's purchases of Egyptian Cotton are regulated under a Controlled Purchase Scheme. Allocations are made to the various Mills requiring such cotton with due regard to their actual requirements and supplies available in Egypt, by the Deputy Chief Controller of Imports, Bombay, who issues the necessary import licences.

(b) (1) Mr. Ram Chandra, Chief Controller of Imports; (2) Mr. Kasturbhai Lalbhai; (3) Mr. P. C. Chaudhuri, Deputy Chief Controller of Imports.

(c) I regret it would not be in the public interest to furnish the information required by the Honourable Member.

(d) In the absence of a clear indication as to which old Egyptian Cotton and which purchases the Honourable Member has in mind, I regret I am unable to answer this part of the question. But if he is referring to purchases made before the 24th March, 1943, I may inform him that such purchases were treated as falling outside the scope of the controlled purchase scheme since these contracts were made before the issue of Government's communique warning importers against making contracts for the purchase of Egyptian Cotton without first making sure that import licences will be issued for the cotton so contracted for.

(e) Government are not aware of any purchases of Egyptian Cotton by the U. K. C. C.

Mr. Govind V. Deshmukh: Has the Honourable Member made any efforts to ascertain the information that is sought for in (e)?

The Honourable Sir M. Azizul Huque: Yes, Sir.

EXPORTERS AND EXPORT QUOTAS OF TEA.

725. *Mr. Govind V. Deshmukh: Will the Honourable Member for Commerce please state:

(a) the number of tea exporters from Calcutta, Bombay and Karachi in 1942 and 1943;

(b) to whom and how much export quotas are given;

(c) if it is a fact that permission for exporting tea to Egypt is mostly given to the U.K.C.C. either directly or indirectly; and

(d) whether any attempt is made to help with export permits *bona fide* Indian firms who have established connection with countries outside?

The Honourable Sir M. Azizul Huque: (a) Exports were allowed freely up to the 15th September, 1942. Statistics of the number of exporters from the ports mentioned are not available.

(b) By export quotas I presume what the Honourable Member has in view is the export licences granted under the Export Control Notification. With the imposition of prohibition on exports of tea on private account since the 15th September, 1942, these licences are issued only in respect of consignments exported under the Tea Block Purchase Scheme.

(c) No.

(d) In view of the stoppage of private exports, the question does not arise.

Mr. T. T. Krishnamachari: With reference to the answer to part (c), may

I know if there is any other agency which has got the monopoly of export. If it is not the U. K. C. C., is it the Ministry of Food in the U. K.?

The Honourable Sir M. Azizul Huque: We are under contract to supply the quantity of tea which is available for export from this country to the Ministry of Food.

FILTH DEPOSIT NUISANCE AND OBSTRUCTION OF ROAD TO POST OFFICE IN JAMA MASJID AREA, DELHI.

726. *Maulvi Muhammad Abdul Ghani: (a) Will the Secretary for Education, Health and Lands please state if it is a fact that the Health Department of the Delhi Municipality has put up two *Dallaos* (filth deposits) on the road just on either side of the Juma Mosque on the North-west and South-west corners of the said Mosque and that the sweepings and filth of the ward remain so deposited for days and sometimes weeks together, thus rotting and giving out foul effluxion and bad smell quite unbearable at prayer times to the general public?

(b) Is it a fact that the public road, on which Juma Mosque P.O. is situated, is always blocked up by unserviceable motor buses and lorries belonging to *kabaris* having shops of motor accessories nearby?

(c) Do Government propose to ask the Delhi Administration to remove the said *Dallaos* on either side of the Juma Mosque as well as the obstructions caused to the Public Road on which the Juma Mosque P.O. is situated at an early date?

Mr. J. D. Tyson: (a) There are no municipal *dallaos* at the points indicated.

(b) and (c). The *Kabaris* occupying premises in this neighbourhood are apt to encroach on the payment, but it is not correct to suggest that the public road is always blocked. The local authorities take appropriate action to deal with encroachments.

Maulvi Muhammad Abdul Ghani: Who will take action to remove these obstructions?

Mr. J. D. Tyson: I understand that the authorities concerned will take appropriate action.

Maulana Zafar Ali Khan: In order to form a clear idea of the conditions existing on these roads, will the Honourable Member pay a visit to the locality in question; and take immediate steps to remove the obstruction?

Mr. J. D. Tyson: I will pay a visit.

Maulvi Muhammad Abdul Ghani: Arising out of the answer to part (a) may I know whether the Honourable Member is prepared to inspect the locality and see whether the *dallaos* to which I have referred exist?

Mr. J. D. Tyson: I have said I would pay a visit.

Mr. Lalchand Navalrai: May I know from the Honourable Member if any stall-fee is taken from these persons?

Mr. J. D. Tyson: I have no information.

WANT OF STORAGE FACILITIES FOR AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS.

727. *Mr. K. S. Gupta: (a) Is the Honourable Member for Food aware that storage facilities for agricultural products are not available in India?

(b) Was there any demand from the public for the provision of such facilities? If so, was any heed paid to it? If not, why not?

(c) How many private houses have been requisitioned for storage facilities by the Government of India?

(d) Is there any definite plan to construct storage facilities at various centres of the country? If so, would it be laid on the table?

The Honourable Sir Jwala Prasad Srivastava: (a) (c) and (e). I assume that the Honourable Member is referring to storage for foodgrains. The Government of India attach great importance to adequate storage as a part of procurement operations, and are already examining the necessity for construction where local facilities are not sufficient.

(b) I am not aware of any such demand.

(d) None.

UNSTARRED QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

APPLICATIONS UNDER PAYMENT OF WAGES ACT AGAINST ILLEGAL DEDUCTIONS, ETC., BY RAILWAY ADMINISTRATIONS.

222. Mr. Muhammad Azhar Ali: Will the Honourable Member for Labour please state the number of applications in each year presented by persons referred to in Section 15(2) of the Payment of Wages Act, 1936, respectively, to the Authority since the 1st April, 1938, for directions against illegal deductions and delayed payment, respectively, by the Railway Administrations separately?

The Honourable Dr. B. R. Ambedkar: Government have no information regarding the number of applications presented by railway employees under section 15(2) of the Payment of Wages Act. The collection of the information required will involve an amount of labour which will not be justified by the results achieved.

CASES OF INFRINGEMENT OF HOURS OF WORK FOR RAILWAY EMPLOYEES NOT COVERED BY FACTORIES ACT.

223. Mr. Muhammad Azhar Ali: Will the Honourable Member for Labour please state the number of cases of infringement of the Hours of Work for employees on Railways not covered by the Factories Act since 1931, and the action taken thereon?

The Honourable Dr. B. R. Ambedkar: Information is being obtained and will be placed on the table of the House in due course.

FUNCTIONS AND DUTIES OF CENTRAL ELECTRICITY BOARD, ETC.

224. Mr. Muhammad Azhar Ali: Will the Honourable Member for Labour please state the functions and duties of:

- (i) the Central Electricity Board,
- (ii) the Delhi Central Electric Power Authority Board, and
- (iii) the Central Electric Power Control Board?

The Honourable Dr. B. R. Ambedkar: (i) The Central Electricity Board is the authority set up under Section 36-A of the Indian Electricity Act, 1910, for making rules under Section 37 of that Act.

(ii) The Delhi Central Electric Power Authority Ltd., is a private company and acts as a Central Organisation in Delhi Province for the generation or purchase in bulk of electric energy and for its distribution to bulk consumers, i.e., those who undertake to consume or to pay for not less than 500,000 units per annum.

(iii) The functions of the Central Electric Power Control Board are:

(a) to advise the Government of India regarding any measure of control to be applied to the supply of electricity by any public electricity supply undertaking;

(b) to administer such control, as may have been approved by the Government of India in the case of any public electric supply undertaking and, in particular, to issue permits for new supplies of electricity or for restriction of existing supplies in accordance with the general principles laid down by the Government of India;

(c) to collect such information from public electricity supply undertakings as it considers necessary in order to be in a position to advise Government regarding the necessities of control and as to the areas in which surplus electric power is likely to be available; and

(d) to collect such information as may be required to assist in co-ordinating the development and utilization of electric power on the best lines in furtherance of the general interests of the war effort and industrial development of India.

ELECTRICITY CHARGES PAID BY CONSUMERS IN SHAHDARA DELHI.

225. Mr. Muhammad Azhar Ali: Will the Honourable Member for Labour please state:

(a) if it is a fact that (i) the Central Electricity Board, (ii) the Delhi Central Electric Power Authority Board, and (iii) the Central Electric Power

Control Board have supervision, power and control on the supply of electricity to Shahdara town;

(b) if it is a fact that the Pitkeathly Report recommended a uniform charge for current consumptions within the Province of Delhi;

(c) if it is a fact that the licence granted to the Upper Jumna Valley Electricity Company, Limited, for distribution of current to Shahdara town was on a date before the Pitkeathly Report; if so, the reasons for not amending the licence on the recommendations of that Report and reducing the charges from annas -/6/- per unit to annas -/4/- per unit; and

(d) whether Government propose to give the licence for distribution to a company whose service will be less expensive by inviting tenders; if not, why not?

The Honourable Dr. B. R. Ambedkar: (a) Assuming that the Honourable Member's reference to the supervision, power and control on the supply of electricity to Shahdara town, is in regard to the conditions and rates of supply, the authorities mentioned are not responsible in the matter.

(b) No.

(c) First Part—Yes. Second Part—The Report did not recommend that the licence be amended.

(d) Until such time as it is found possible to give a supply of energy to the Shahdara licensee from the Central Power House in Delhi, the rates which the Shahdara licensee is charging (and which are within the terms of his licence) cannot be regarded as excessive, and there can be no question of giving a second distribution licence to any person for this area.

ELECTRICITY CHARGES PAID BY CONSUMERS IN SHAHDARA DELHI.

226. Mr. Muhammad Azhar Ali: Will the Honourable Member for Labour please state:

(a) if it is a fact that the Upper Jumna Valley Electricity Company, Limited, pays the United Provinces Government for the supply at annas -/2/6 per unit;

(b) if it is a fact that the said Company charges the consumers of Shahdara town at annas -/6/- per unit;

(c) at what rate the Company calculate the operating charges; and

(d) the number of consumers in each year from 1939, together with the amount of expenditure in each year for the maintenance of services by the said Company?

The Honourable Dr. B. R. Ambedkar: (a) and (b). Yes.

(c) Government have no information.

(d) A statement giving the number of consumers is appended. The expression "expenditure for the maintenance of services" is not sufficiently definite to enable any figures to be given.

Year ending 31st March	Number of consumers.
1939	114
" " " " 1940	118
" " " " 1941	131
" " " " 1942	141
" " " " 1943	143

STUDENTS IN DELHI SCHOOLS AND COLLEGES RESIDING AT SHAHDARA DELHI.

227. Mr. Muhammad Azhar Ali: Will the Secretary for Education, Health and Lands, please state the number of students (boys and girls respectively) reading in Delhi schools and colleges but residing at Shahdara together with the name of the standard in which they are and the arrangements made for their conveyance in the morning hours during summer? If no arrangements are made, why not?

Mr. J. D. Tyson: The information called for is being collected, and will be supplied to the Honourable Member in due course. As regards the latter part of the question the attention of the Honourable Member is invited to the reply given to his unstarred question No. 156 on the 22nd March 1944.

PROSECUTIONS UNDER WHEAT CONTROL ORDER.

228. Mr. Muhammad Azhar Ali: Will the Honourable the Food Member be pleased to state:

(a) the number of prosecutions effected in British India under the Wheat Control Order issued under sub-rule (2) of Rule 81 of the Defence of India Rules;

(b) the number of prosecutions effected in British India under Rule 94 (c) of the Defence of India Rules; and

(c) the result of each such prosecution?

The Honourable Sir Jwala Prasad Srivastava: (a) and (c). A statement is laid on the table.

(b) None.

Statement, showing the number of prosecutions and convictions effected in British India under the Wheat Control Order, as far as available.

Name of province.	Number of prosecutions.	Number of convictions.
Bombay	99	41
Bengal	61	19
Punjab	54	43
Sind	47	2
U. P.	24	21
Madras	2	2
Delhi	1	..
Total	288	128

MOTION FOR ADJOURNMENT.

ATTACK BY WAR TECHNICIAN STUDENTS ON THE PROCESSION OF VILLAGERS AT RAJAMPET.

Mr. President (The Honourable Sir Abdur Rahim): Mr. K. S. Gupta has given notice for the adjournment of the business of the House to discuss a matter of urgent public importance, namely, the failure of the Government to take proper and adequate precautions and measures to safeguard the lives and limbs of peaceful citizens of the country from the inroads of War Technicians of Rajampet, Cuddapa District, where one man died and five were injured as the result of an attack on the procession of villagers by the War Technicians in their uniforms and armed with lathis.

This is an affray which took place between the students of the War Technicians Hostel and some villagers. I find from the paper, from which the Honourable Member has gathered his information, that the matter is *sub-judice*. The matter is still under judicial investigation.

Mr. K. S. Gupta (Ganjam cum Vizagapatam: Non-Muhammadan Rural): But the students are arrested.

Mr. President (The Honourable Sir Abdur Rahim): But they have been arrested in connection with this very affray.

Mr. K. S. Gupta: Yes.

Mr. President (The Honourable Sir Abdur Rahim): Then the matter is under judicial investigation and there was no necessity for the Honourable Member to rush with this adjournment motion.

Mr. K. S. Gupta: Adequate precautions and measures ought to have been taken.

Mr. President (The Honourable Sir Abdur Rahim): The Honourable Member ought to know that any matter which is under judicial investigation cannot be discussed here.

ELECTION OF MEMBERS TO THE DEFENCE CONSULTATIVE COMMITTEE.

Mr. President (The Honourable Sir Abdur Rahim): I have to inform the Assembly that the following Members have been elected to the Defence Consultative Committee: (1) Mr. Hooseinbhai A. Laljee, (2) Mr. Jamnadas M.

[Sardar Mangal Singh.]

to enforce law and order in that Province. I, therefore, submit that the House should accept the Resolution and the Government should agree to the appointment of a Committee and steps should soon be taken to place Baluchistan on the same footing as other Provinces. Sir, I support the Resolution.

Mr. Lalchand Navalrai (Sind: Non-Muhammadan Rural): Sir, I move:

"That for the original Resolution the following be substituted:
That this Assembly recommends to the Governor General in Council to appoint a Committee with a majority of the elected Members of the Central Legislature on it to recommend the following reforms in British Baluchistan:

- (a) as to educational sphere by establishing a full-fledged college and compulsory primary education;
- (b) as to revenue and judicial administration of the Province by taking suitable measures;
- (c) as to allowing unrestricted representation in courts by advocates and pleaders both local and those from outside;
- (d) as to giving joint electorate franchise in municipalities and local boards; and
- (e) as to such other amenities suitable to the life in British Baluchistan."

"Sir, let me at the outset make it very clear to the House that I am not against any advance in reforms being made in British Baluchistan. I know much of British Baluchistan. It is a Province adjacent to Sind. If my Honourable friend, Nawabzada Muhammad Liaquat Ali Khan, will excuse me, I may at once say that what he said in his speech all relates to former days when he visited Quetta. He does not know the recent happenings.

Nawabzada Muhammad Liaquat Ali Khan (Rohilkund and Kumaon Divisions: Muhammadan Rural): What is your recent experience?

Mr. Lalchand Navalrai: I am giving my recent experience to the House. Of course, as I said just now, I am in support of advancement, but before I put my case, I have to say, even though it may cause a little pain, that I do not approve of the treatment which the Congress gives to this Resolution.

I know they are also for advancement but they should not continue the policy, of which they are accused, namely, of placating the Muslims. We are trying to come nearer to each other in all matters, but in matters which are detrimental to Hindu interests they should give up that policy. My point is that the Congress should not help the Muslims in getting Pakistan in Quetta. Let them get reforms suitable to the time. I know my Honourable friend, Nawabzada Liaquat Ali Khan, has capacity to put his case eloquently and with ability but my experience is that he also puts his case sometimes very cleverly, and that is what he has done now. My objection to the Resolution is this: it wants a committee, to which I have no objection. But it is vague. It wants the committee to recommend that certain steps should be taken, but what steps are they to take and what reforms do they want? The speech of the Mover cannot be pointed out for that purpose; the Resolution should give details of the reforms which are wanted.

Then, Sir, I will say that only Quetta is not Baluchistan. Quetta hill is British Baluchistan. In urban Baluchistan there are five towns. In the census report for 1941 the urban population is given as 7,411 males and 6,186 females, totalling 13,597. In the rural areas which comprise the scattered country on the hills the males are 1,84,615 and females 1,57,992, totalling 2,42,607. As regards numbers of Hindus and Muslims in Quetta and some small towns the Hindus are 1,500 and Muslims 500, and the Christians are 7,750. It is a scattered hilly country originally inhabited by wild people and nomads.

Even now the Baluchi is a hot-headed man and has no compunction to kill on the least provocation. Their domestic and social life is peculiar. They are jealous to protect the fidelity of their women. They commit *Karo-Kari* murders which means that they kill the woman and her paramour at once. They take revenge even after years.

Sind is the adjacent province where there are, of course, Baluchis. They are also governed there by their tribal laws. They owe implicit allegiance to their Sirdars; the *jirga* regulation applies to them and they are satisfied with that justice.

I can support this from personal experience because I conduct their cases in Sind. There arises settlement of their civil as well as criminal disputes and

it is only when it is considered expedient by the Deputy Commissioner or District Magistrate that they are tried by *jirga*, and my opinion is that that should continue.

Quetta is a cosmopolitan and modern town. My Honourable friend said the roads are bad. I have seen them very recently and they are wide and there are Malls and buildings with good sanitation, etc. Still I do not grudge any improvements. Let there be more education and sanitation.

The British Government exclude those Pakistanis who go to Quetta to disturb the peace there.

I am in favour of reforms and, therefore, I have put forward my amendments.

Mr. President (The Honourable Sir Abdur Rahim): The Honourable Member has one minute more.

Mr. Lalchand Navalrai: Sir, I have finished. I think my amendment should appeal to the Congress Party as well as the Muslim League. I have put into the amendment all that I had to say and if my Muslim friends accept these they will later on get all that they want. Sir, I move.

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

"That for the original Resolution the following be substituted:

"That this Assembly recommends to the Governor General in Council to appoint a Committee with a majority of the elected Members of the Central Legislature on it to recommend the following reforms in British Baluchistan:

- (a) as to educational sphere by establishing a full-fledged college and compulsory primary education;
- (b) as to revenue and judicial administration of the Province by taking suitable measures;
- (c) as to allowing unrestricted representation in courts by advocates and pleaders both local and those from outside;
- (d) as to giving joint electorate franchise in municipalities and local boards; and
- (e) as to such other amenities suitable to the life in British Baluchistan."

Mr. Abdul Qaiyum (North-West Frontier Province: General): Mr. President,

12 Noon. I rise to oppose the amendment and to support the original Resolution. I expected considerable opposition from the Government side, through the Honourable the Foreign Secretary, but I did not expect it from unexpected quarters. My Honourable friend, Mr. Lalchand Navalrai, said that he did not approve of the policy of the Congress Party, because in his opinion the Congress Party is not mindful of the Hindu interests, and that by our conduct in supporting this Resolution, our friend thinks that we are supporting the cause of Pakistan, namely, the partition of India. I am afraid that the amendment moved by my Honourable friend, if carried, will have the exact effect which he wishes to avoid. After all, Mr. President, if people here grudge a very ordinary measure of reform, which is long overdue, to the people of Baluchistan, what would be the reactions of the people of Baluchistan? I think that people who are anxious to see a strong, united and free India should support wholeheartedly the widest possible measure of reform for Baluchistan, so that these people are inspired with faith and belief in a common centre for the whole of India. But if even ordinary reforms which are long overdue are going to be whittled down or circumscribed, then it should not cause the least surprise if those people become resentful and think of walking out of the United India which we all have so very much at heart.

Mr. President, the present Agent General in Baluchistan, Sir Aubrey Metcalfe, and the present Foreign Secretary, Sir Olaf Caroe, were part of an administration in the Frontier Province of the pre-reform days which was exactly like the one they now have in Baluchistan. There we had the same *jirga* system, the same customary law, which was supposed to be administered in accordance with equity and good conscience, but in actual practice those who were responsible for administering it always took care to adjust equity and good conscience even with inhuman custom which prevailed; claims based on such antiquated custom were being decreed and enforced by British administrators. These officers were anxious to perpetuate a state of affairs in my province, namely, the Frontier Province, very much like those now obtaining in Baluchistan. They tried to oppose all measures of reform, and they opposed it to such an extent that in the year 1930 we had a great upheaval

[Mr. Abdul Qaiyum.]

in the Frontier Province. The Government was faced with considerable difficulty and they had to suppress a very powerful and popular upsurge. I hope that by their attitude of denial of political rights to Baluchistan, it is not the intention of the Government of India and those who are administering that unfortunate province on their behalf, to see the same history being repeated in Baluchistan. The present Foreign Secretary—who served in the Frontier Province and left a good name for his efficiency and integrity—also for the fact that he was a no-changer because he did not want any change of any kind—in his own time saw the Frontier Province cast off that medieval system and emerge as an autonomous Governor's province on a level with the rest of the Indian provinces. I have not the least doubt that now that he is responsible for the administration of Baluchistan, I hope that in his own time we will see Baluchistan emerge from this state of medieval feudalism which the British are seeking to perpetuate.

Mr. President, what is the state of affairs in Baluchistan? It is stated that the population of Baluchistan is about six lakhs; it has got a very small population. But may I remind the Honourable the Foreign Secretary that the Dominion of Newfoundland—even though its area is twice the area of Baluchistan but its population is half that of Baluchistan, enjoys complete and absolute freedom. It was remarked by some one from the Government side that British Baluchistan is a small place just big enough to be a Tehsil in the Punjab or in the United Provinces

Mr. J. D. Tyson (Secretary, Department of Education, Health and Lands): May I ask my Honourable friend if Newfoundland is a dominion now?

Mr. Abdul Qaiyum: It may not be a dominion. Anyway it has got absolute freedom, and would you agree to give the same measure of freedom to Baluchistan? The province of Coorg, which has got an area of 1,593 square miles and a population of about 1,63,000, has got a Legislative Council since 1924 of fifteen elected members. Now, if it is possible to have a full-fledged Legislative Council for a small miniature province like Coorg, and to concede and grant the utmost measure of freedom for a small community like you have in Newfoundland, on what principles of justice, equity and good conscience can you withhold the same measure of reform from the people of Baluchistan.

Sir, it is contended that Baluchistan is a small province equal to a Tehsil of Punjab or the United Provinces. May I know where is the fun in having such an expensive administration for that unfortunate area, an administration in which the majority of officers are very highly-paid British officers: You have a Judicial Commissioner, and a Revenue Commissioner, you have Political Agents and Assistant Political Agents, you have Superintendents of Police and Superintendents of Education and you have all the paraphernalia of a full-fledged province already in action. If it is such a small area as that, there was no need to have such a thing as expensive administration.

The state of law in Baluchistan is far from satisfactory. British Baluchistan has been divided into two areas—one is area A, and the other is area B. Out of about 54,228 square miles of area in Baluchistan, about 200 square miles come under area A and in this 200 square miles you have some sort of regular civil and criminal courts; but even there the unfortunate natives of Baluchistan in civil matters are governed by the *jirgas* which are very oppressive and tyrannical and unjust. As far as area B is concerned, you have the entire area ruled by a *jirga* system, that is council of elders, and you have the customary law which is very antiquated, which is opposed to all modern principles of jurisprudence, which is primitive in the extreme, and which is oppressive and very hard on the people who have to put up with it. And then, who are these *jirga* members? The *jirga* members are very ordinary people without any education. They put their thumb impressions and pass sentences of imprisonment, even a sentence of transportation for life can be passed by these illiterate people. The other day, my Honourable friend,

the Deputy Leader of the Muslim League Party, stated in the course of his speech that they could pass a sentence of death and the Honourable the Foreign Secretary got up and said, 'No', and corrected him, by saying that they could only pass a sentence of life imprisonment—14 years'. But may I ask. Can you entrust the lives and liberties of British citizens to illiterate, inefficient and corrupt *jirga* members who can award sentences up to 14 years' R. I., from which there is no right of appeal. As far as I remember you can only have a right of revision to the Honourable the Agent to the Governor General.

Then, they have such a vicious system like "blood" money supposing a man is killed. According to the latest information I have received from the *Anjuman-i-Watan* headquarters in Baluchistan, Rs. 2,000 is the price and I am told that out of that Rs. 500 goes to the Government. But if a Sardar is killed then Rs. 14,000 or more is the blood money. You have a sort of caste system even in murders. If a poor man is killed it is so much; if a rich man is killed then it is so much.

Mr. Lalchand Navalrai: Is there the *jirga* system in the North-West Frontier Province?

Mr. Abdul Qaiyum: It has practically been wiped out.

Mr. Lalchand Navalrai: It does exist.

An Honourable Member: Isn't it that the Congress introduced this?

Mr. Abdul Qaiyum: I think whatever the Congress Government did the League Government is adhering to.

Some people have been turned out of Baluchistan without trial. I can give you the case of Sardar Ajit Singh who has been externed from that Province for an indefinite period and is now in Rawalpindi and there is the case of Abdur Rahman Khan of Bugati tribe.

The condition of women under this inhuman *jirga* law which is being decreed, enforced and upheld by the British administrators is really terrible. A woman is in the position of a mere chattel. She is owned by her father and her father's collaterals while she is unmarried. After marriage she becomes the property of her husband and her husband's collaterals. If she becomes a widow and contracts a marriage, then the heirs of the husband are entitled to receive the price for that woman, and decrees for this are being passed by British administrators and enforced by them.

Not only this, in cases of suspected infidelity, it is the custom in the Mari and Bugati tribes that the husbands or their collaterals kill the unfortunate woman, and then they go for the co-respondent. Sometimes they do not go so far as to kill him. They are content to receive the price for the murdered unfortunate woman, and this also is being enforced by the administration there.

Now it is stated that after all the people of Baluchistan do not want a change. How are we to judge that? You have no representative institutions there. I am told that at very large public meetings, the political bodies and there. I am told that at very large public meetings, the *Ulamas*, the Muslim associations in Baluchistan, like the *Anjuman-i-Watan*, the *Ulamas*, the Muslim League and the Muslim association, have one and all demanded that this inhuman system should be done away with. One of the first acts of the reformed Frontier Province was to do away with the customary law and to bring in a Muslim personal law which is far more advanced than the most modern of laws.

Then there is another terrible practice which prevails. Some people are brought and detained in concentration camps which are called levy lines. No charge is framed against them. The political officials in outlying districts carry out their social engagements, while these people are locked up in these concentration camps. Judged by all these standards, the British administration in Baluchistan is an autocracy of the worst type. It is a military regime. It has a very black record in the case of education. In the case of local bodies, you do not have a single elected Municipality. You do not even have a single District Board. The Foreign Secretary may give figures to show that literacy is 10½ per cent. But you have to see behind them. There are a very

[Mr. Abdul Qaiyum.]

large number of troops in Baluchistan and there is a very considerable immigrant population. If you exclude these you will find that as far as literacy goes, it will hardly be 1·6 per cent. in the case of the natives. This is the achievement of 75 years of enlightened rule of the British people who are supposed to be fighting this war for democracy and freedom of nations; for the freedom of Burma, Singapore and other far away places. This is the record which they have. This is a very black record, indeed. I am told that the figures for literacy among the natives of Baluchistan were:

In 1911	
In 1921	9 per thousand
In 1931	14 do.
	16 do.

Now if you exclude the Army and the immigrant population you get a very poor percentage as far as education is concerned.

Then there is one thing to which I wish to draw the pointed attention of the House and the country. It is this. The people who advocate reforms for Baluchistan, people who try to organise the men of the province into associative outlook, they are hauled up under this Frontier Crimes Regulations and they are given very long and deterrent sentences. A very large number of workers belonging to the *Anjuman-i-Watan*, a nationalist body, which stands out for complete Provincial Autonomy in Baluchistan, have been prosecuted time and again and have been awarded deterrent and inhuman sentences. It was in the years 1930 and 1934 that Abdus Samad Khan, the well-known leader of this movement, was sentenced under Section 12 of the Frontier Crimes Regulations to 2 years and 3 years R. L. respectively. You are not allowed to be

Sardar Sant Singh (West Punjab: Sikh): On what charge?

Mr. Abdul Qaiyum: Because he wanted autonomy, the very thing which my honourable friend, Mr. Navalrai, wants to circumscribe by deleting the portion about Provincial Autonomy, and giving them a local body here and another there, and incidentally justifying the position taken up by British that India is not fit for freedom. We will give them reforms in dribblets and postpone it as long as we can!

Mr. Lalchand Navalrai: But that gentleman was sentenced for causing trouble.

Mr. President (The Honourable Sir Abdur Rahim): Order, order. Let the Honourable Member proceed.

Mr. Abdul Qaiyum: I think that this resolution is long overdue and the reform in Baluchistan is also long overdue. The Resolution is a modest one. All that it asks for is a Committee of enquiry to suggest reforms and I hope that the European Group, who are opposed to all measures initiated by this side, will on this occasion, not adhere to their policy and support wholeheartedly this very reasonable Resolution and prove that sometimes the exception proves the rule.

Mr. Hooseinbhoy A. Lalljee (Bombay Central Division: Muhammadan Rural): I rise to support the resolution moved by my honourable friend, Nawabzada Liaquat Ali Khan. I do not think anybody in this House can have the least objection in the form in which the Nawabzada has moved the Resolution. I wish he had been able to make it still more complete by saying that the Baluchistan people should have the same Government as that exists in India at present. So long as India has got this constitution, I do not see why there should be any distinction between the peoples of one part of India and of another part of India, and the people in the world at large. It is only for the last 200 years that the British have been here. Before that everybody in different parts of India had his own government and the world went on. After that, we have been told, and many a time, that the mission of the British people in this country is to raise the standard of the people, to give them justice, to make them more civilised and in fact for that they call themselves trustees. May I ask, Sir, whether at any time anything of that kind

has been accepted by the people of India? They have not accepted that position. However, let us see what the British people have done for people in places like Baluchistan up to now?

My Honourable friends have placed before you facts as to how justice is being administered there. On the one hand, we find that British could tolerate this sort of justice in a part of India, on the other, the most surprising thing is that Americans would not tolerate even the British justice as existing in England for such of the Americans who are in England. The British Government have undertaken that in England where exists the Privy Council and the High Courts they will not dare to try Americans. That is the position, and unfortunately this country has also been made to agree to this, that an American gentleman, soldier or otherwise, in this country, shall not be tried by any of our courts as well here. See the difference between the two classes of people. The Americans will not look to even British justice as existing in England. Could any self respecting people tolerate that for a minute and we have agreed to that position. We have come to that. I say the American or any one has no right to demand such a thing—that Americans coming to my country or coming to London and creating disturbances, or committing a guilt should not be tried by British courts anywhere. They have no faith, and they have no confidence in the British courts. You are proud of the Americans as being the most civilised nation, as being the leading people in the world, but they have no faith in your justice. It has come to that. A very simple demand in this Resolution has been made to the Government—namely to give people their rights and to establish courts of Justice in Baluchistan, or in the alternative, to agree to follow the *Shariat* law which had been in existence on that side for years before the British went there. Even that is being denied to Indians of Baluchistan. It is an intolerable position, and I do not know how such a position the British Government can justify for so long and even now. I hope that after this Resolution is passed, the Government Benchers will immediately declare that they do want that every subject of His Majesty the King Emperor will have the same British justice as in England or at least of the same type that we are having at present. This is but fair, and every Indian who owes allegiance to His Majesty the King Emperor as a matter of right can demand it and must have it. Mr. Lalchand Navalrai has said that the Congress has sympathy with these people, and that they have little sympathy with the Hindus. It is but right and fair that the Congress should have real regard for the condition of the down-trodden or the backward, and then and then only can they really claim to have the confidence of the people. The Congress has got still a great deal to do in that respect, but they have been moving in that direction, and I feel that my Honourable friend should congratulate them on that instead of saying that their attitude is not correct.

Mr. Lalchand Navalrai: Why don't you ask the Hindus to curse them?

Mr. Hooseinbhoy A. Lalljee: Why?

Mr. Lalchand Navalrai: Because I have told you.

Mr. Hooseinbhoy A. Lalljee: I will never be a party if any class of people says that they should have better treatment or greater preference than any other class of people, whether they belong to Baluchistan, or to the depressed classes or even an European. Every person must now have an equal status and equal right. When we claim rightly that this country should have an equal footing with that of any other civilised country, then certainly the people of Baluchistan being part and parcel of ours they must have that right. We have one clear example. Everywhere in Iran, Iraq, Yemen, Hedjaz, etc., they are all Arabs and other Asiatics and they have their own rule and the mode of Justice, etc., although many times many people have claimed to become their guardians and trustees. They have attempted to become, and may still be attempting to become trustees to civilise them. But I had been there. They are quite happy, and very nice, and the way in which they administer justice is more or less according strictly to the *Shariat*, and they are quite all right. But to create *jirgas*, of the type that my Honourable friend, Mr. Abdul Qaiyum, has described, is not at all giving them any justice, and I may say that is

[Mr. Hooseinbhoj A. Lalljee.]

something creating tyranny over those poor people. So far as education and medical relief are concerned, I must say that we ourselves on this side must also be ashamed for having allowed such a deplorable condition to prevail. Why should we not have moved in this matter earlier with some force is a matter for which we ought to blame ourselves as much as the Government. We have brought so many matters before this House, a little riot here a little riot there and so on, but six lakhs of people are being treated in a manner which is anything but desirable. We must admit we have failed to strongly press Government up to now. I am sure my European friends do not also like the treatment that is being accorded to them or that the condition in which six lakhs of human beings in a part of India, owing allegiance to His Majesty the King Emperor, live, should be continued any longer. Mr. Lalchand Navalrai talked about allowing unrestricted rights to advocates and pleaders and the establishment of courts. I surely welcome that. In fact, I do not know why this most influential community in the whole of India, namely, the lawyers, in all the Legislatures should have allowed their rights to have been overruled in a province in India. Lawyers are here, there and everywhere, in political field, in Government or in other places, and I do not really know why my friend did not bring this grievance to notice before if he was really so sincere. I hope now he is really sincere if not because Baluchistan is to have reforms but because he wants his right, and particularly because those rights have been exercised by all people.

There is one thing more to which I should like to draw the attention of the House and it is this. Everywhere every people do demand that they should not be taken or kept into custody without due trial. It is on account of this principle that the British justice had for long been held in great regard. It is because of that kind of British justice and of the right given to people to have also their civil claims adjudicated by competent Judges that the British Government had been claiming to have done something for India. This was the only strong ground on which they could justify somewhat their Government for 100 years in this country. I must admit that I could never have thought that there really exists in Baluchistan a peculiar sort of justice than in the whole of India and that that kind was being administered. I could never think that European gentlemen often in charge in that province could have allowed that sort of Justice which would allow women to be sold and paid for or made to pay for in the manner which has been described today here. I am ashamed and I confess that this side of the House also is guilty. I cannot still believe that British officers who have been brought up in England and also in other parts of British India, could say with a clear conscience that such a thing could be allowed anywhere in any part of the world. Wherever there is injustice, the British people have put themselves forward to set it right. This sort of thing is going on there for long as my friends have said and, therefore, I think the less said the better. I hope that the British and Indian Governments in their own interests and for the good name and honour that should be established, with regard to giving justice and liberty, will at once now do something and if they would not do anything it would be better, that they must leave Baluchistan to the Baluchistan people and allow them to arrange their country as their neighbours do and as they think best. With these words, I support the Resolution.

Mr. N. M. Joshi: Sir, I rise to support this Resolution. At the outset I would like again to enter a protest against the conduct of the Government of India in not being helpful in the discussion of Resolutions before the House. Sir, already five speakers have spoken on this Resolution and we do not yet know what attitude the Government of India is going to take up on this subject. We are, therefore, at a disadvantage in discussing this matter. I would like you, as the guardian of the rights of this Legislature, to help us by taking up the matter with the Government of India, as regards the practice which the Government of India is following in not taking part in the middle of the debate. I would like you, Sir, if the Members of the Government of India do not change their practice, to take up the matter with His Excellency the Governor General,

the head of the Government of India, and put the matter right. We protest against this practice of the Government of India.

Mr. President (The Honourable Sir Abdur Rahim): I have on several occasions brought it to the notice of the Members of the Government that it is desirable, when a discussion of this kind takes place in the House, that they should take part at a reasonably early stage in the debate and let the Honourable Members know what the views of the Government are.

Mr. N. M. Joshi: After this support from you, I shall deal with the subject matter of this Resolution. It is a well known fact that Baluchistan has not got a large population. The population is small and from that point of view it is not equal to the other provinces in India. It is also a fact that the people of Baluchistan have been kept less advanced than the people of other provinces in this country. Educationally they are kept backward. From the point of view of the judicial system, they are backward. Baluchistan has not even got one college, let alone a university. The judicial system is very crude and ante-diluvian. I do not know what argument the Government of India is going to use and what attitude they are going to take regarding this subject, but I feel that the proposal made by the Muslim League is very reasonable and very moderate and modest. They are only asking for the appointment of a committee to make recommendations as to how the people of Baluchistan can be associated from the constitutional point of view with the administration. It cannot be an argument to refuse this request that the people of Baluchistan are backward. My own feeling is that if people are backward, either educationally or in other matters, it is an argument in favour of their being given political rights and self-government. In the first place, self-government is the birth-right of every people, and from that point of view even though the people of Baluchistan may not be very numerous and they may be backward, they must have some kind of self-government. I shall go further and say that the backwardness of the people is an argument in favour of granting self-government to them. We have seen the results of the lack of self-government. The Government of India is ruling over these people for a long time. They have kept the people educationally backward. They have not improved the judicial system and they have not made any improvements in other matters. Therefore, I feel that the only way of securing improvement is to change the system and to give the people the rights of self-government. As a matter of fact, that has been the experience of various other countries. They were given self-government first and then that resulted in the improvement of the educational system, in the expansion of education and in improvement in other matters. In England you know, Sir, that free and compulsory education came after the people were enfranchised. 'We must educate our masters'—that was the slogan in Great Britain. After the rights of self-government were given, the ruling classes thought that it was dangerous not to educate the people. From both these points of view, the rights of self-government must come first and then the improvements in other matters will come. I, therefore, support the Resolution and I hope the House will support it.

Mr. J. D. Tyson: On the main Resolution, my Honourable friend in front of me will reply: but as one of the arguments adduced in support of the Resolution has been the educational backwardness of Baluchistan, I wish to say something on that aspect of the case. It has been said in this House that not a single primary school exists in Baluchistan.

An Honourable Member: Who said that?

Nawabzada Muhammad Liaquat Ali Khan: Worth the name.

Mr. J. D. Tyson: I did not hear the phrase 'worth the name'. When I took down those words, I was astonished that such a statement should come from my friend who is usually well informed. There are an actual fact 85. I do not say for a moment that 85 is an adequate number, but there is a world of difference between not a single primary school and 85.

I shall confess at once that Baluchistan is backward in education, but I hope to show that for the education that there is Government have taken a lead in providing it, especially outside Quetta. In 1940-41, Government embarked

[Mr. J. D. Tyson.]

on a three-year scheme for the improvement of education in Baluchistan and they provided for the three-year scheme 9½ lakhs of non-recurrent expenditure. The scheme was to cover such items as—I have got all five items here—building and equipping a higher secondary school at Quetta with intermediate classes. That has been done.

Nawabzada Muhammad Liaquat Ali Khan: How much did it cost?

Mr. J. D. Tyson: Just over three lakhs. (An Honourable Member: "How much for the building?") This is for non-recurrent expenditure—buildings and equipment. Now, Sir, I am informed that there are 90 students in the intermediate stage there. 90 divided by 4, not even allowing for wastage, would not justify raising that school to a degree college at present. We should like to see 40 in each year, which would give us 160, or better still, 50 in earlier years, to allow for the wastage.

Mr. Lalchand Navalrai: Can you tell me how many of them are Hindus and how many Muslims?

Mr. J. D. Tyson: No, I cannot say that.

Shrimati K. Radha Bai Subbarayan (Madura and Ramnad cum Tinnevely: Non-Muhammadian Rural): Could the Honourable Member tell me if there are any girl students in this college?

Mr. J. D. Tyson: I am not quite sure, but I do not think there are girls in that college.

Then, there was a building and equipment for a first class boys' primary school at Quetta, Rs. 94,000. Then, there was a project for land, buildings and equipment for a girls' school at Quetta at a cost of 2½ lakhs. That, Sir, I am free to admit, has not materialised. The land was acquired and the compound wall was constructed, but the building could not be constructed for lack of building material. We cannot get round that difficulty. The scheme also included buildings and equipment for a boys' High School at Fort Sandeman and that has been done. Finally, there were building grants to private schools in Quetta of 2 lakhs. The private schools are in the same difficulty that we have been in for the girls' school and they have not been able to make much progress. So, altogether we provided 9½ lakhs for non-recurring expenditure under that scheme and of this sum it was not possible to utilise just over a lakh and a half.

During those years there was also a steady increase in recurring expenditure. The expenditure in 1939-40 from Government on Education was 4.66 lakhs and in 1941-42 it was 9.15 lakhs. In the same period the man teachers in Baluchistan have risen from 283 to 342. It is not much, but it is some progress. The number of woman teachers had increased from 49 to 77. In 1939-40 Government bore 77.9 per cent. of the total expenditure on Education there. In 1941-42, the share of the Government had risen to 82.3 per cent.

Sir Cowasjee Jehangir (Bombay City: Non-Muhammadian Urban): What do you mean by Government?

Mr. J. D. Tyson: The Central Government provides all the money. So, I maintain that, while there is nothing for us to be complacent about on the Government side about the state of education there, Government have taken a lead. It is slow progress but it is progress and it is progress in spite of the war. But, I think, for the purpose of the debate on this Resolution the real point is not whether the state of education there is backward but whether the people of Baluchistan have done anything for themselves or shown any desire for education.

Now, Sir, Baluchistan has been divided in this House into two parts—the Government administered area and the tribal area. For the purposes of my argument I will divide it into two parts—Quetta and the rest. In Quetta, which is inhabited, I believe, very largely by non-Baluchis or domiciled Baluchis—people from other provinces very largely—there has undoubtedly been a willingness to provide for education,—a willingness on the part of all the principal communities there. But what is the position outside Quetta? I am

told that educational progress in Baluchistan outside Quetta has had almost to be forced on the people by Government. Their apathy and sometimes actual opposition have been a very serious obstacle. There has been hardly any voluntary effort whatsoever outside Quetta City. I have a list of the schools that have been put up partly or wholly by voluntary effort and, I think, they are all in Quetta. I have not the name of a single school which has been put up by voluntary effort outside Quetta. If there is any wish now in the country districts outside Quetta for education—and I sincerely hope that there is—I think it is due entirely to Government and they are entitled to the credit for awakening that wish. But I am very doubtful if, in fact, the desire for education has yet spread very far in the country districts. I am told that in the case of the primary schools, of which, as I said, there are 85 already, a great deal of ground work has still to be done by Government officers to get the people to take interest and agree to let their children join them. Now, Sir, if that is the position, what is the argument that can be founded in favour of the present Resolution on the ground that my Honourable friend, Mr. Joshi, has just put forward—that the backwardness of the people is an argument for self-government? If we have to force education on them from the side of Government, how will education spread any better by giving these people control? I am dealing with it only from this narrow point of view—of getting education advanced in Baluchistan. If an administration was set up, such as is envisaged in this Resolution, and if it were controlled from Quetta, the people in Quetta would still have to force education on the people of the country districts as the present Administration has to do. If, on the other hand, the administration were itself controlled by the people of what I might call the back blocks, I think the chances are that education generally, even in Quetta, would suffer a setback. It seems to me, therefore, that the backward state of education in Baluchistan, where Government has, as a matter of fact, taken the lead and has done most of what has actually been done, supplies no argument in favour of this Resolution.

As a reference has been made to agriculture, I will say again that, although Government has done a good deal for the fruit growing industry in Baluchistan, we are not at all complacent about the help given to agriculture in that area. But there, again, I do not see that the backwardness of agriculture is any argument in favour of the present Resolution. If we compare the amount of assistance given to agriculture in Baluchistan with that given under the Ministerial Government in the neighbouring province, I find that in Baluchistan 7 annas per head of the population is paid as against 3 annas in the North-West Frontier Province. In Baluchistan the expenditure per hundred acres is Rs. 55-8-0 and it is Rs. 27 in the North-West Frontier Province. I would maintain, therefore, that, although in those two respects Baluchistan, and especially the education of Baluchistan, is I regret to say, backward, that fact, in the circumstances of Baluchistan, supplies no argument in favour of this Resolution.

Sardar Sant Singh: Sir, I rise to support this Resolution. I am glad that the Secretary for the Department of Education, Health and Lands has made a frank confession of the backwardness of the education in Baluchistan. He has given us some figures of the amounts spent. From these figures I find that these amounts have been spent more upon the buildings of schools and colleges than upon imparting actual education. This has been the policy followed in India. Wherever the expenses on education incurred by the various Governments are given, we find that most of them are incurred on buildings. This is not the case in Russia where the buildings are not so much insisted upon, but the imparting of education to the children is a primary consideration. We find in India buildings get the primary consideration at the expense of actual imparting of education or instruction to the pupils. However, Sir, the position taken up in this Resolution is a very modest one as has been described by my Honourable friend, Mr. Joshi. Two amendments have been tabled to this Resolution.

An Honourable Member: Only one amendment has been moved.

Sardar Sant Singh: I said 'tabled' or given notice of. Both the amendments accept the principle underlying the Resolution.

Mr. President (The Honourable Sir Abdur Rahim): The Honourable Member can only refer to the one amendment that has been moved.

Sardar Sant Singh: Very well, Sir. The amendment which has been moved by my Honourable friend, Mr. Lalchand Navalrai, accepts the principle underlying the Resolution. If it differs at all, it only differs in detail, as to what the function of the Committee that may be appointed should be. If he restricts that, he cannot say he is against the principle of the Resolution. The Resolutions, as presented in this House, are as we know in the form of recommendation to the Governor General in Council and the Governor General in Council is not bound to accept the Resolution in its entirety. If the principle is accepted, I think the House should be satisfied that steps are being taken to introduce reforms in Baluchistan. However, Sir, I take exception to the sentiments expressed by Mr. Lalchand Navalrai on the question of *jirgah* administration and that it gives satisfaction to people who are tried by *jirgah*. Probably it is the satisfaction of the same sort which a convict gets when he is undergoing imprisonment for a number of years because he cannot help it.

Mr. Lalchand Navalrai: The Honourable Member may have that experience.

Sardar Sant Singh: They have been getting this satisfaction for the last several years.

An Honourable Member: They have been getting for centuries.

Sardar Sant Singh: My Honourable friend says they have been getting it for centuries. If there have been camouflages in the name of civilization in the institutions introduced in this country, one of the most atrocious camouflages and one of the biggest frauds is that of *jirgah*, which when translated into English means Council of Elders. But who are these elders? Are the elders taken on the *jirgah* or are only those who win the goodwill of a particular official taken on the *jirgah*? They get into the *jirgah*, not because of their age, not because of their experience, not because of their wisdom or reputation for wisdom in the locality, but because they are in the good books of the official. If they are taken in simply because they happen to satisfy a certain Secretary of a Government Department, then you cannot call it a council of elders. The word 'council' itself will be a misnomer and it is a great fraud upon the people of other countries to tell them that *jirgah* is a council of elders. It has never been a council of elders.

An Honourable Member: They themselves call it a council of elders.

Sardar Sant Singh: That is the translation of the word '*jirgah*'.

Mr. Abdul Qaiyum: Do they speak English?

Mr. Lalchand Navalrai: Then what will you call them?

Sardar Sant Singh: If my Honourable friend is satisfied with the administration of justice by a *jirgah*, then would he himself like to be tried by a *jirgah*?

Mr. Lalchand Navalrai: Please come to Sind and have yourself killed.

An Honourable Member: Call it arbitration.

Sardar Sant Singh: Arbitration is entirely different from the so-called council of elders. Recently, there has been a great protest raised in Mianwali district when a certain section of people were committed to a *jirgah* for trial. The point was raised in the Lahore High Court, and the High Court pronounced that this system of administration by *jirgah* did not apply to certain communities in Mianwali district. The undertrials were happy to be out of it.

Mr. Lalchand Navalrai: It applies to Baluchis only and not to others.

Sardar Sant Singh: Recently there was an attempt to apply the *jirgah* system of administration to Mianwali district. I do not want to waste the time of the House by answering these interruptions. Let me now come to the regular courts of justice, because they are important from this point of view.

What happens in these regular courts of justice? There is the Judicial Commissioner, of a very inexperienced type, given the highest power which a Judge of a High Court enjoys in other Provinces. When a case which has the slightest tinge of politics comes before him, the accused are not entitled to have counsel of their own choice. My Honourable friend, Mr. Lalchand Navalrai, referred to my case recently. I applied for permission to appear in that case. The principle was accepted by the Government of India when it passed the Legal Practitioners' Act and amended it later on, that every advocate of any Province has the right to practise in the lower courts of other Provinces, while in the other High Courts, the permission of the Chief Justice is required. The High Courts, as a matter of course, grant the permission. My friends from Patna or Bombay often come and practise in the Punjab without any difficulty at all. But here, permission was refused to me. Why? Not in the interest of the local bar, which is a limited bar consisting of about six or seven persons, of whom two had already been engaged in that case. The two who are already engaged in that case advised my client to get an advocate from outside because none from the local bar could muster enough courage to cross-examine Captain Hill and the lady who played an important role in the case. So, permission was refused not in the interest of the local bar, but in the interest of Captain Hill. The question was put by my Honourable friend, Mr. Lalchand Navalrai and the reply was

Mr. Lalchand Navalrai: On a point of personal explanation, Sir, I understand.

Sardar Sant Singh: I am not giving way.

Mr. President (The Honourable Sir Abdur Rahim): Order, order. The Honourable Member cannot interrupt in this way. He can give his explanation afterwards.

Sardar Sant Singh: These are the questions and answers:

Mr. Lalchand Navalrai: With regard to part (c) what are those merits, on the consideration of which advocates from outside are allowed or not allowed?

Sir Olaf Caroe: They have reference to each particular case that comes up, and one could not say without looking into the record of that case, I should imagine.

Mr. Govind V. Deshmukh: As regards (d) there is a reference to a Counsel who applied. May I know on what grounds his application was rejected?

Sir Olaf Caroe: I am unable to reply without referring to the record of the case.

Qazi Muhammad Ahmad Kazmi: May I know whether the merits are political merit or knowledge of law?

Sir Olaf Caroe: It is strange to suggest that the Courts consider these matters of political merits."

I challenge him if he sends for the records, he will find that they were political considerations that prompted the Judicial Commissioner to refuse permission. It was a recent case. Captain Hill was to be cross-examined. He was the prosecutor in that case. The local lawyers were all afraid to cross-examine Captain Hill and expose him. That was the reason which prompted the Judicial Commissioner to refuse permission for any outside advocate who would be naturally bold enough to expose Captain Hill. Now, Sir, this is the sort of regular trial in which justice is administered.

May I tell the House another thing? Judicial officers attending social functions refuse to come to court and at the same time when a person wants then to hear his case, they send that person to what is called 'Levy's lines' in order to rest in concentration camp till the return of the judicial officers after leisurely attending the social functions. May I tell this House that it is the regular practice in Baluchistan that if a compromise is suggested by the presiding judicial officer and if it is not agreed to by one of the parties, then the party not agreeing to it is sent to concentration camp till such time as the party agrees and then the case is taken up and decided on compromise. This is the sort of justice that you administer

Mr. President (The Honourable Sir Abdur Rahim): The Honourable Member must address the Chair.

Sardar Sant Singh: This is the sort of justice that is administered in Baluchistan today. May I ask my Honourable friends of the Nationalist Party if they would tolerate such a treatment in any civilised society?

Mr. Lalchand Navalrai: Read my amendment.

Mr. President (The Honourable Sir Abdur Rahim): Order, order. The Honourable Member must not go on interrupting like this.

Sardar Sant Singh: You accept the principle underlying the Resolution. I give credit to you for the amendment.

Mr. President (The Honourable Sir Abdur Rahim): The Honourable Member must address the Chair.

Sardar Sant Singh: May I suggest to the House, Sir, is there a man living in 1944 who will submit to such sort of justice being administered in a part of the country which he calls his own? Is this an age when women should be treated or should be allowed to be treated as mere chattel? My friends

say this is the system of the place and the Baluchis themselves do not express a desire for reforms. But the pamphlet that we have got about Baluchistan and which has been circulated to us clearly shows that the desire is there. But supposing there is no desire, do you not claim to be trustees for civilising the people, and does not that claim prompt you to put forward these reforms which you know are called for? Why should you depend on this House to ask you to do it? And when you are asked to do it there is no justification for any Government which claims to be civilised not to accede to that request. Therefore I suggest that the House should unanimously pass this Resolution, including my friends of the European Group. We have appealed to them several times and more often than not we have failed. But this is a humanitarian Resolution and in the name of humanity I appeal to them to compel their administration, even if unwilling, to adopt immediately some steps to introduce reforms in Baluchistan.

Maulvi Syed Murtuza Sahib Bahadur (South Madras: Muhammadan): Sir, I rise to whole-heartedly support this Resolution. In doing so I want to make the task of Government light by bringing to their notice what transpired when the question of reforms for the North-West Frontier was introduced by me some years ago in this Assembly. Before the introduction of that Resolution a committee was formed, similar to the one now asked for, with the consent of Government. They went round to important places on the North-Western frontier, drew up a report, and my Resolution was based on that report which was favourable to the cause of the people of that frontier. It was then a very burning question. I was a member of the Swaraj Party. A deputation of Hindus and Sikhs of the North-Western frontier waited upon the late lamented Leader of the Swaraj Party, Pandit Motilal Nehru, and requested him to compel me not to move that Resolution. He at first rejected their request on the ground that if they as a minority could oppose these reforms, the same argument could logically be advanced by Muslims who form the minority in other provinces. So the deputation was not received by him. Then they approached the Deputy Leader of the Swaraj Party, Lala Lajpat Rai, who said he would bring round Pandit Nehru to his side. I do not know what happened but another meeting of the Swaraj Party was convened and a Resolution was passed calling on me not to move that Resolution. I said it was unjust and I was not going to abide by their decision. I had not come on the Swaraj Party ticket but had joined them because it was the most advanced party. I remained an unattached Member though my sympathies were and still are for Swaraj. Sir Denys Bray was then the Foreign Secretary; old Members who worked with him know something about his literary capacities. He knew Persian very well and whenever he met me he used to speak to me in Persian. He upheld our view and was prepared to grant our request because it was based on cogent and logical grounds, and the Resolution was passed. The then Leader of the House and the Home Member said publicly that no Member of Government would vote either for or against the motion and others were left alone to vote as they liked. Several people told me that the Resolution had no hope of being carried through but I relied on God and the sense of justice of the House and it was passed.

In the present case also I will remind Government that the circumstances of Baluchistan are similar. The *jirga* system is known to Mr. Abdul Qaiyum Khan and the Sikh Members who have spoken. I also know it because I have visited Quetta and other places in Baluchistan and also some important towns in the North-Western Frontier. Therefore, I have some experience of it. To solve the problem there the modest request which can be easily responded to by Government is that a committee should be constituted to go into the facts and make recommendations. Afterwards we can discuss the matter and, if necessary, reforms may be given.

As far as Coorg is concerned, I know something about it. My great-grandfather was war minister of Mysore and Coorg and being a Madras I know that country very well. Even recently I was there at Mysore to preside over an important meeting and I think my Honourable friend, Sami Vencatachellam Chetty, was also there. Because Hindus and Sikhs form the population of Baluchistan you are not prepared to give them reforms nor appoint a committee which will go into these questions and draw up a report for or against these reforms. If you are not prepared to grant this even, what is the use of calling yourself a democratic Government? They pride in calling themselves a democratic Government, but in reality it is not. Please excuse me for attacking the Government like that: they pose themselves as democrats, but in reality they are aristocrats of the first rate.

Sardar Mangal Singh: They are autocrats and hypocrites.

Maulvi Syed Murtuza Sahib Bahadur: Autocrat they are, but I cannot say whether they are hypocrites also because that has got something to do with the heart and I cannot say what they have there at heart.

Sir, in this connection, take the example of Coorg. It has got only a population of 1,16,000—may be it is 1,17,000 now—and they have got an autonomous Government there. Why? Because there are European planters and you have given them a full measure of reform—that is the reason. I hope my Honourable friend, Sir Ramaswami Mudaliar, will bear me out when I make that statement that because there are European interests involved in Coorg, they have given them a Council.

Now, Sir, if my Honourable friend, Mr. Tyson, stands up and says 'so far as educational and agricultural advancement are concerned, we have given this and that'. You know there is a Persian couplet which is so apt in this connection:

"Chamcha zadi Chamcha zadi, Halva ko"

"I am seeing again and again in the jar, but where is the halva?"

Lakhs and lakhs of rupees have been spent on education and agriculture in Baluchistan but what is the net result of that expenditure. If there is no outcome of all that, that is to say, if there is no *halva*, then what is the use of all that expenditure. (Interruption.) If anybody wants to ask me any question, I am prepared to answer.

An Honourable Member: *Halva!*

Maulvi Syed Murtuza Sahib Bahadur: Yes, every one of us is fond of *halva*!

So we want *halva* for Baluchistan.

Nawabzada Muhammad Liaquat Ali Khan: And not only spoons!

Maulvi Syed Murtuza Sahib Bahadur: . . . for Hindus, Sikhs, Muslims, Christians, whoever they may be in Baluchistan. I do not know why our friend, Mr. Lalchand Navalrai, entertains doubts and suspicions about the integrity, and honesty, of purpose of Mussalmans.

Mr. Lalchand Navalrai: We have seen examples of that in Sind.

Maulvi Syed Murtuza Sahib Bahadur: If anybody behaves foolishly in his province, it does not mean that all Mussalmans are that way. You have no reason, no justification to say so and you have made out no case at all in favour of your amendment.

Mr. Lalchand Navalrai: I have

Maulvi Syed Murtuza Sahib Bahadur: It is no use saying, 'I have'. You have not.

[Maulvi Syed Murtuza Sahib Bahadur.]

Sir, I do not want to take more time of the House. I would say that the Government should remain neutral as pointed out by my Honourable friend.

Dr. P. N. Banerjee (Calcutta Suburbs: Non-Muhammadan Urban): They should accept the Resolution.

Maulvi Syed Murtuza Sahib Bahadur: Yes. But if they want that it should be voted upon, they should remain neutral.

The Honourable Sir Sultan Ahmed (Leader of the House): Sir, I wish to make a statement. A desire has been expressed by a number of Members of this House that His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief might come and make a statement on the war situation. I, therefore, got in touch with His Excellency and he has agreed to come and make a statement tomorrow—that is the only day during the next few days which suits him—provided there will be no debate on it. Tomorrow being the non-official day for Bills, I have consulted all the Leaders of the Parties and they have agreed that His Excellency may come and make a statement.

Mr. Abdul Qayyum (North-West Frontier Province: General): What time?

The Honourable Sir Sultan Ahmed: Immediately after questions.

Dr. P. N. Banerjee (Calcutta Suburbs: Non-Muhammadan Urban): The Honourable the Leader of the House has just stated that His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief will make only a statement, but if it is only to be a statement we can read it in the newspapers. I think we should be entitled to ask him questions in order to make that statement useful. I think it is desirable that we must ask questions. Let there be a secret Session, if necessary.

The Honourable Sir Sultan Ahmed: That is entirely a matter for the House to decide. His Excellency has agreed to make a statement provided there will be no debate on it. (Interruptions.)

Mr. President (The Honourable Sir Abdur Rahim): Order, order. The Leader of the House has informed the Honourable Members that His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief has agreed to make a statement tomorrow provided there is no debate on it. I also take it that there are no questions to be asked. Does the House agree to that?

Nawabzada Muhammad Liaquat Ali Khan (Rohilkhand and Kumaon Divisions: Muhammadan Rural): We have no objection to this course.

Dr. P. N. Banerjee: No useful purpose would be served.

Mr. President (The Honourable Sir Abdur Rahim): Does the Honourable Member object?

Dr. P. N. Banerjee: I do not object.

Mr. President (The Honourable Sir Abdur Rahim): Tomorrow is fixed for non-official Bills. There are, I suppose, Members who are interested in those Bills. If they also have no objection to a part of the time being taken up by the Commander-in-Chief, then His Excellency might make a statement after Questions Hour. Is there any objection to that?

Maulvi Muhammad Abdul Ghani (Tirhut Division: Muhammadan): If you would kindly permit the House to sit a little later tomorrow.

Mr. President (The Honourable Sir Abdur Rahim): That is another matter. I cannot make any promise about that now.

Syed Ghulam Bhik Nairang (East Punjab: Muhammadan): Sir, may I point out one thing? Mr. Kazmi, who has got the lion's share of non-official Bills for tomorrow, is not present in the House.

Mr. President (The Honourable Sir Abdur Rahim): If all the Members who are present are agreeable that will suffice.

The Honourable Sir Sultan Ahmed: The Commander-in-Chief will make a short statement.

Mr. President (The Honourable Sir Abdur Rahim): If the House does not see any objection to some time being occupied by the Commander-in-Chief's statement, although it is a non-official (Bills) day tomorrow, he will make his statement after the questions.

Some Honourable Members: We have no objection.

REFORMS COMMITTEE FOR BALUCHISTAN

Mr. President (The Honourable Sir Abdur Rahim): Tomorrow after the questions the Commander-in-Chief will make a statement. 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. Deputy President** (Mr. Akhil Chandra Datta) in the Chair.

Mr. Govind V. Deshmukh: The Resolution that has been moved by the Mover, if it be taken for granted that it pleads for what he has referred to in his speech, namely, that six lakhs of people are entitled to human treatment, that they should receive the type of education as is given in other parts of India, and if they demand the same kind of justice as is being administered in other parts of India, and if the demand is also that they should be uplifted economically like other parts of India, then there can be no objection by any body in this House. Who would not like to have human treatment for the people of Baluchistan, particularly for the women, whose case has been put forward. They are nothing short of chattel. They belong at present, as was pointed out by the Deputy Leader of the Congress Party, before marriage to their fathers and brothers and after marriage to their husbands and their collaterals. No one in this House will agree that this sort of treatment should continue towards the women. Well, how is this to be achieved?

Mr. Lalchand Navalrai: Have the Members of the Treasury Benches quitted?

Mr. Govind V. Deshmukh: Then who can believe that an improvement can be brought about in the condition of women without a change in the law that is administered in this particular province? That also means that there must be judges well trained in law to administer that justice. Therefore, there can be no objection to this demand and the system should be such as to command the respect of all civilised persons. As regards the uplift of the people, agriculturally and economically, who is there who would not desire that the condition of the province should be improved? So far as these demands are concerned, there can be no objection from anybody.

My friend, Lalchand Navalrai, in his amendment does not say that there should be no improvement in the condition of the administration of this province. In his speech he may have referred to the *jirga* and other things, but in his amendment he also stated, if you will look to part (b)—“as to revenue and judicial administration of the province by taking suitable measures”—that he wants improvement in law and its administration. There is nobody in this House who would like that the present system of judicial administration should continue. Everybody wants improvement and, as I have said, so far as those particular four demands are concerned for the six lakhs of people, nobody can object to them.

The point is, and that is the reason why I had tabled an amendment but did not move it, that the Resolution itself is a very comprehensive one. According to me it aimed at a constitution for this province and that constitution as will appear from the wording in this resolution was like this. They say that this province of Baluchistan should be after the association of the people of Baluchistan with its administration, so constitutionally administered as to be on the same lines as any other province in British India. To me it meant that they wanted provincial autonomy, and I took it that it was so, because there was a reference in the speech of the Mover to a Resolution in 1939 for provincial autonomy that was moved but negatived. I was told, just a little time before, that the demand at present is what is mentioned on page 11 of this pamphlet which is called “Baluchistan case and demand” and that does not include provincial autonomy. That having been brought to my notice and as I was given to understand that the case did not go further than this, I agreed not to move my amendment.

Let it not be said that the Nationalist Party as a whole did not wish to go to the extent that the Mover of the Resolution wants the House to go. I welcome this Resolution, therefore, not merely as one which was intended to

[Mr. Govind V. Deshmukh.]

redress the peculiar grievances which were referred to, but for another reason also, and I hope that whenever there is an opportunity the House will settle such problems with the help of the Members in this House and not with the help of outsiders: I welcomed it because this particular constitutional question was being solved on the floor of this House with the help of the majority of the elected Members and I thought it would be a very good precedent hereafter to follow this particular procedure which we are following for the purposes of solving constitutional and national questions.

Then, Sir, I may say this, that it is one of the good signs (and I hope this will continue) that all the Parties, particularly the two majority Parties, wish to settle all their differences on the floor of this House. I, therefore, welcomed this Resolution because of the machinery it provided for carrying out the particular purpose the Muslim League Party have in view. Of this particular machinery, I hope, the House will make use hereafter and continue to solve all their constitutional problems.

Now, Sir, there is one thing to be said about part (d) of the amendment of Mr. Lalchand Navalrai. In the speech of the Mover of the Resolution, not only have general grievances been referred to, namely, that education should be promoted, that the administration of justice should be improved and that there should be an uplift economically and agriculturally, but they also wanted elected municipalities and elected district boards. I am not against all this and neither is my friend, Mr. Navalrai, against it. He does not say that this particular province shall not enjoy the privilege of having its own municipality and district boards as other provinces. But what he says is this that the machinery for election of these members shall be joint electorates. So far as this particular part of it is concerned, I am in agreement with him. It is one of the good signs as a result of our past experience that one has come to that conclusion, at least I have—I will refer to certain passages in reports of persons who have sat on several committees where they have advocated this system of joint electorates for purposes of election. According to them that is the only system by which different parties would mix together and would begin to know each other's needs and wants. Otherwise, both parties would be pitched in different camps, they would never come together, and a sort of division would be perpetuated. I wish to refer to the Indian Central Committee. At page 41, they say:

"The majority of us regard the principle of communal electorates as inherently vicious and unsound. We desire to see them abolished throughout India as soon as possible. We are prepared to recommend the retention of communal electorates only in exceptional circumstances. Where circumstances render it unlikely that a minority will obtain adequate representation without special protection, we would generally reserve seats for them in joint electorates. We would at the same time leave the members of a minority free to contest seats in the general constituencies over and above those reserved for them."

This is what I had proposed in my amendment, which for reasons given, I have not moved. Then at page 111 the opinion of the then Governor of the Punjab is cited. He was examined and he gave his opinion:

"Disastrous as open disturbance may be, sinister as are its effects in prolonging the alienation of rival communities, it is not the whole of the problem, perhaps not even its gravest feature. My reference is rather to the fact that in every sphere of life and activity, in social matters, in almost every question of administration, in the management of local affairs, in the conduct of education, even in the current discussions of questions of law and justice, the communal question intervenes. The cause is, I am aware, deep-seated."

The opinion is mentioned in the Indian Statutory Commission's Report. This is what they say:

"The Montagu-Chelmsford Report fully discussed the question of communal electorates. It declared that they were opposed to the teaching of history; that they perpetuated class division; that they stereotyped existing relations; and that they constituted 'a very serious hindrance to the development of the self-governing principle'."

Speaking from my own personal experience, let me say what the result of such communal electorates has been. In my province, formerly when there were joint electorates we used to come together and know each other's demands and wants. Unfortunately, from the time separate electorates were introduced

in my province, I found that communal riots took place when elections were about to take place. It was not merely a solitary incident. Two very bad riots took place between Hindus and Muslims when the elections were to take place. That is one part of it. Then we found that even in the same community, for instance, take my community, Hindu—when there are separate electorates, the person who is a rank communalist and may have nothing to his credit in public life, but cries aloud that religion is in danger, he has a chance to succeed and not a person who has got broad views and who is likely to promote the interests of both the communities. Every community tries to send a man who is most backward, who, shall I say, speaking of my own community as well as of every community, is a rank communalist. Because what happens is this. Supposing there is an individual who has a lot of public work and sacrifice for years to his credit, and he stands for election, and there is another man who has nothing to his credit. . . .

Mr. Deputy President (Mr. Akhil Chandra Datta): The Honourable Member has one minute more.

Mr. Govind V. Deshmukh: I will finish this instance and then stop. It is easy for the other man to say, when a question of social reforms arises, 'look here, religion is in danger'. Though he may not be following it himself. So the person who has so much public work to his credit will not stand a chance, and he has seldom stood a chance of success. Same is the case with the other community. What happens is this. The reactionary person has a chance of coming in, and all social progress here or in any community is stopped. If one wants to have really progressive men, men with broad sympathies and broad views, who will be in a way benefitting the community as a whole and the country as a whole, it is very necessary that the system of joint electorates should be introduced. I will give one more instance and then finish. Two members of the Muslim community, both of whom were my friends, were standing. One of them belonged to a particular section in their community and the other one to another section. Out of the two one was for years in public life, had a lot of sacrifice to his credit and was a man of broad views. When the time of electoral campaign began. . . .

Mr. Deputy President (Mr. Akhil Chandra Datta): The Honourable Member's time is up.

Mr. Govind V. Deshmukh: . . . the one who had nothing to his credit said, so and so against *Kurbani* and religion is in danger. He cited a passage from one of his opponent's speeches. The other person found that his community was against him. He was a lawyer and, he said, "Of course, it is true. I was against *Kurbani*, but at that time what I had in my mind was this—*Kurbani* of the cow. You can have *Kurbani* of the bullock". So, you see, that the man who had such advanced views had to become a reactionary. . . .

Mr. Deputy President (Mr. Akhil Chandra Datta): The Honourable Member's time is up.

Mr. Govind V. Deshmukh: Only two minutes more, Sir.

Mr. Deputy President (Mr. Akhil Chandra Datta): No.

Sir Cowasjee Jehangir: Make a *Kurbani* of yourself.

Mr. Govind V. Deshmukh: I won't make a *Kurbani* of myself. I make your *Kurbani*. I am not a fellow who will commit suicide myself: I will kill others if it becomes necessary. I support this part of the amendment, that is, (d) of Mr. Lalchand Navalrai. I do not think that anybody can have any objection whatever. Whatever objections other persons may have. . . .

Mr. Deputy President (Mr. Akhil Chandra Datta): The Honourable Member must conclude his speech now.

Mr. Govind V. Deshmukh: Sir, I have concluded.

Major Nawab Sir Ahmad Nawaz Khan: I am very glad to see the combination which is working, for the last few days, between the Congress and the Muslim League, and I heartily wish that that combination may grow into a permanent unity which will be very good for the country, and for which H. E. the Viceroy, the leaders and all patriotic people in India are wishing, suggesting and working.

An Honourable Member: But you try again the old game of divide and rule.

Major Nawab Sir Ahmad Nawaz Khan: My Honourable friend, Nawabzada Liaquat Ali Khan, who knows that I always admire him for his moderation, has put his Resolution in such a pleasant form that it seems to be unobjectionable and very acceptable. Before I oppose or support this Resolution I wish to say a few words to remove any doubt on his part or that of other Members of the House. It was in 1930 during the first Round Table Conference, when I was in England by chance, that I had written in the *Times* of London and the *Morning Post*, an article proposing and supporting the demand for full fledged reforms for the North-West Frontier; the reforms had not been given to that province at that time. Also I proposed and supported the demand to separate the Sind province from Bombay and to give that province full reforms, and that Baluchistan should be made like other provinces of India. Therefore it is my old desire which has been today put forward by my Honourable friend Nawabzada Liaquat Ali Khan but I wish to say this. (*Cries of 'Oh'.*) It is always the 'but' which clears the whole thing and it is only for my 'buts' that the other Members of the House are delighted to hear me. I have listened to the arguments advanced by my friends, Mr. Abdul Qaiyum Khan, Nawabzada Liaquat Ali Khan and Sardar Sant Singh. They have pointed out some defects in the administration of the Baluchistan province and they referred particularly to the *jirga* law. The law itself is good if it is properly administered. Every law generally is for the good of all of us but when dishonest and corrupt persons administer any law, even a good law will be turned into a bad law. I challenge my friends to prove what are the defects of the *jirga* law itself. At one time, I agreed cent per cent. with those who said that those who administer this law are corrupt, dishonest and who are they? It is we Indians. (*Interruption.*) Hear me first. Have some patience. I am as patriotic as you are. (*An Honourable Member:* "Why don't you come over to this side.") I have heard your arguments all quietly and you must have some patience to hear what I am going to say.

An Honourable Member: We have known you for a long time.

Mr. Deputy President (Mr. Akhil Chandra Datta): Let the Honourable Member proceed uninterrupted.

Major Nawab Sir Ahmad Nawaz Khan: I was so disgusted with this corruption. I do not mean corruption for the sake of money. Lots of recommendations and lot of pressure by the Maulvis, by the priests and by the other parties was going on in the *jirga* system. When Major Hill was Deputy Commissioner of Dera Ismail Khan in 1918, I respectfully went and told him that I refuse to be a member of the *jirga*. Since then I have not been nominated as a *jirga* Member though I am the premier Peer of the North-West Frontier Province and although the *jirga* laws are there but for my refusal you will never find my name on the *jirga* list. I explained to him what were the defects and he said 'All right, Nawab Sahib'. I quite agree with all the defects and the criticism and other things which have been said. I know more than that. I here challenge anybody to prove that law a bad one. I will ask him: Whose fault is it if a good law is misused. It is the fault of those who want to entangle the people. Where there is no legal proof, they want the thing to be entrusted to the *jirga* but the *jirga* law does not say this. When people know that there is no judicial proof according to the Indian Penal Code or the Criminal Procedure Code, then, through people, *jirga* member, if honest, can know many things privately and if you want justice to be done, what better law can you have than that? Sir, if the law is administered by persons who are honest and not corrupt there is no complaint at all. I know it often told that people come and tell them 'If you don't do this or that, you will go to Hell'. What can a Deputy Commissioner do. I don't say that all European or Indian Deputy Commissioners are angels or like that but human beings commit many mistakes. Throughout my life, I was never told by any Deputy Commissioner that any injustice should be done. It was my own colleagues who were going to do that. I was so much disgusted with the whole thing, that I liked to remain aloof. I ask my friend, Mr. Abdul Qaiyum. He comes from the N. W. F. P. He seems like others disgusted of the usual jealousy, the party politics, and how the law is adminis-

tered there, though there are full-fledged reforms in that province. Why is this *jirga* law still going on in the N. W. F. P. The Prime Minister of N. W. F. Province is a Muslim Leaguer and the Muslim League members here in this House want this law to go, then why they do not ask him? But why is it kept in the N. W. F. P. which has got a Muslim League ministry. If the law is bad for Baluchistan and it is defective, why is it administered in the N. W. F. P. And who administers it. It is the Muslim League. If the Muslim League thinks it is such a bad law, why don't they stop it in the N. W. F. P. at once. I am not criticising the Muslim League Party in the House. They are my co-religionists. I have great regard for them but for the sake of argument, I ask them if the *jirga* law is a bad law as they say in this House then, why is it administered in the reformed province of N. W. F. P. (*An Honourable Member:* "Ask the Government.") The Government have nothing to do with it. You have a full fledged ministry in that province. The law still exists there. I ask why *jirga* law is not abolished in the Punjab? My friend, Sardar Sant Singh, has not tried to remove this law from the Punjab. I quite agree with the views expressed that this law is used unjustly and harmfully owing to dishonesty, corruption and enmity. I accept your condemnation from this point of view of this law. I ask only one question. Why is that law administered still in the provinces like the N. W. F. P. and the Punjab where you have full-fledged Muslim League ministries. Why has not the Muslim League stopped that law from working. It is working in the Mianwali district and it has even stopped the power of the High Court of the Punjab. We have heard the praise of the Punjab Ministry from His Excellency the Viceroy in his speech in this house and why is this law allowed there by the Unionist Ministry? I have told you that I have already washed my hands to work under *jirga* law. I have never become a member of that. I ask if the law is so damnable and bad, why is it allowed to work in these two provinces? If Sardar Sant Singh would have been here, I would have put him this question. Why should he not put his own house in order before he attempts to put the houses of others in order?

Time is very short and there are many other things to say. It is thought by certain persons and classes that those provinces where there are no reforms have a grievance and those provinces where there are reforms are better off. Though I am in favour of reforms yet I will say, to remove all doubts of my friends, that the reforms are not a panacea for all our troubles. If you don't have one kind of trouble in a reformed province, you have some other kind of trouble. Conditions are not very peaceful. Take the U. P. No less a person than Mr. Jinnah, our Quid-i-Azam, has complained about the U. P. administration when the Congress Ministries were working. People are not always happy in the reformed provinces. In my own province, ask Mr. Abdul Qaiyum (I wish he become Sir Abdul Qaiyum) whether the people are happy under the present reforms. They say that when there was no reform, that time was very good. These are hard

facts. When the Congress Ministry was there, the Muslim League was complaining that it was bad for the Muslims, who were badly treated. Now, when the Muslim Ministry is there, there is the same hue and cry from the public, who say that injustice is being done. They say that a certain Minister is favouring this man here and another Minister is favouring another man there. But if you compare the real peace and prosperity of the poor people, in some parts of the province it is bad and in other parts it is worse. So, please do not think that by granting the reforms, all the difficulties will be automatically removed. There will then be troubles of another kind. Sir, there is an Arabic proverb: "*Kullu jadidun lazizun.*" It means that everything new, whether good or bad, is liked by the people. So, the people of Baluchistan are very anxious to have these reforms, whether they are good or bad for them. But as long as the interested persons do not get the same form of administration as prevails in the neighbouring province, they will go on trying for it.

Now, the intention of my Honourable friend, Nawabzada Muhammad Liaquat Ali Khan, is that Baluchistan should have the same form of Government, whether it is good for that province or not, as the other provinces of India have. I give my full support to it. But if he wants that the Inquiry Committee should be

[Sir Ahmad Nawaz Khan.]

set up now when the war is on, then I oppose it. I may inform him that in 1922 when an Inquiry Committee was set up to inquire into these very things in the North-West Frontier Province, there was a great upheaval in that province. There were several parties and they were opposing each other. Things went so far that brothers were fighting against brothers and relations against relations. For two or three years, normal life, was very much upset. My request, therefore, to him is, and I know he is a very reasonable and moderate gentleman, that this Committee should be appointed after the war and not during the war. If this Committee is appointed after the war, it will be easy for the tribesmen to participate in it. At present, as His Excellency the Viceroy has said, the only thing that the Government should think about is the successful prosecution of the war. If this Committee is appointed now, it will divert the attention of the province from the war. I am not against the appointment of the Committee. I only want its postponement.

Sir, Sardar Sant Singh has now come and, with your permission, I will ask him about the *Jirga*. Why does he not try to remove the *Jirga* law from the Punjab?

Sardar Sant Singh: We have got a High Court ruling. It does not apply there.

Major Nawab Sir Ahmad Nawaz Khan: In practice, I see it being worked every day. The Punjab High Court has given many rulings and it has been complained in this very House that the High Court of the Punjab has been paralysed by the executive.

Srimati K. Radha Bai Subbarayan: Sir, I support the Resolution moved by my Honourable friend, Nawabzada Muhammad Liaquat Ali Khan. The cause of women is very close to my heart and I am distressed to hear of the sad condition of women in Baluchistan. I agree with my Honourable friend, the Mover, that this is the darkest blot on the British administration in this part of the country. The status of women in a country has now become the criterion by which the Government of that country is judged in the world of today, and Baluchistan shows how weak is the claim of the British Government that it is civilised and that it is fighting to save freedom and civilisation. It is amazing how complacently the Government admit the continued existence of cruelties and injustices to women in Baluchistan and do not care to show that they are making any strong effort to improve their condition. The Government profess great respect for and loyalty to His Majesty the King of Great Britain and yet they do not hesitate to do a great deal of harm or permit such harm being done to humanity in the name of that innocent Monarch.

The Resolution states that the proposed Committee should recommend as to what steps should be taken to associate constitutionally the people of Baluchistan with the administration of that province. I would respectfully point out to my Honourable friend, the Mover, and this Honourable House, that, while this subject is being considered, the question of granting equal rights of citizenship to men and women should receive its due attention. This is particularly important as in Baluchistan the women have been labouring under many serious injustices and have been suffering hardships during all these years. It should not be relegated to a future date or, as is sometimes suggested, left to be dealt with or not by any Legislature that may be established there. It is as important as any subject that concerns the welfare of the province and it should be considered along with other questions. I believe that full participation in public life by men and women is essential for the progress not only of women themselves but also of the country in general. I do not mean that women should abandon their homes, but that in addition to their home life, they should have opportunities to fulfil their civic rights and duties. It is only by this means that it will be possible to develop a healthy civic spirit in the country compatible with home life.

Two of the main points of this principle of equal rights of citizenship are: Firstly, the franchise. Franchise for women should be such as will give them

an adequate voting strength in elections to all statutory bodies. Secondly, all services and professions should be open to women on equal rights. Only the other day, the House of Commons declared that men and women should have equal pay in the teaching profession and even the great Churchill suffered a defeat on this point by one vote just as the Government here did on a more important matter a few days ago. Franchise by itself is a factor of great educative value and I am sure it will not only enable the women of Baluchistan to secure reforms necessary for their welfare but also rouse their interest in the general progress of their province. They must be as keen as women in the rest of India are, that their children should have proper facilities for receiving good education and for living in clean and healthy surroundings with sufficient food and clothing.

Sir, I think the North-West Frontier Province, in spite of what my Honourable friend, the Nawab Sahib opposite has said, is an example of what progress can be achieved if responsibility is given to the people to manage their own affairs. In 1932 when I visited that province while serving on the Indian Franchise Committee in company with my Honourable friends, Dr. Ambedkar and the Commerce and Supply Members, the Government of that day told the Committee that they were not prepared to recommend franchise or seats on the Legislature for women as the women in that province were in a very backward condition and did not approve of coming out from the seclusion of their homes. But to their great embarrassment and to the pleasant surprise of the Committee a Muslim lady who combined, sincerity and ability appeared before the committee to demand the vote for women. She defended her views clearly and logically when these were exposed to cross-examination and thereby aroused the admiration of our Committee and the local Franchise Committee. Even in the tribal areas which I had the privilege to visit, in spite of the refusal of the Government to give me permission to do so, I found that women were intelligent and were anxious to know what was going on in the world outside their homes. I was impressed when some of them discussed with me the implications of dyarchy which was just then being introduced in that Province. In fact the elections to the new Legislative Council were then taking place, and I learnt that Muslim women had come out of *purdah* to picket the polling booths, as they agreed with the view that the dyarchic constitution did not give real power to the people of the Province. Several representative women visited me and informed me that the women of that Province wanted schools and colleges for the education of girls and facilities for proper medical help to women. Within twelve years women in this province have made remarkable progress. I think that if any body who is interested in the advancement of women has opportunities to examine conditions in Baluchistan, she will have similar experience. Women there, are in a backward condition because of the present laws and customs prevailing there, but if they are permitted to voice their feelings, I have no doubt that they will be able to represent their case with reason and logic.

My Honourable friend the Nawab Sahib opposite mentioned that there are certain laws still in force in the Frontier Province similar to those existing in Baluchistan. If that is so, it should be an argument for giving as speedily as possible full responsible Government to the people to manage their own affairs. The longer you delay to give it the more difficult is it to achieve progress in a province by reforming ancient laws and customs which are harmful to certain sections of the people. I agree therefore with my Honourable friend Mr. Joshi that the backwardness of Baluchistan is itself an argument in support of the proposal to give constitutional reforms to Baluchistan.

Sir, I have great pleasure in recommending this Resolution to this Honourable House.

Dr. P. N. Banerjee: Sir, I rise to support this Resolution, the demand made in the Resolution is so modest and so reasonable that I do not think many words are required from me to commend it to the House. Sir, if reforms are granted to all other parts of India, I do not see why they should not be given

[Dr. P. N. Banerjee.]

also to Baluchistan. Sir, I find that my Honourable friend, Mr. Lalchand Navalrai, moved an amendment to this Resolution. I do not think that this amendment goes contrary to the spirit of the Resolution. He merely emphasises certain points with regard to which he perhaps felt somewhat keenly. The fact of the matter is that we, the Members of the Nationalist Party, were so busy with other things that we had no time to discuss this Resolution at a Party meeting. So, my Honourable friend, Mr. Lalchand Navalrai, felt himself entitled to move this amendment. But I do not think that his amendment goes against the spirit of the Resolution. With these words, I support the Resolution.

Sir Cowasjee Jehangir: Sir, the debate that has taken place here today sends my memory back to the days when a distinguished countryman of the Deputy Leader of the Congress Party, a gentleman of his own name, the late Sir Abdul Qaiyum, put up a great fight for Provincial Autonomy for his Province, the North-West Frontier Province. He was persistent and consistent in his advocacy for reforms when they were being refused in the Round Table Conference. I will take the liberty of repeating a little story which that distinguished Indian related to a full Session of the Round Table Conference at which the Prime Minister of England presided and which story, I believe, obtained for his Province the reforms they have obtained. The story is this. When his turn came, the late Sir Abdul Qaiyum got up and said:

"Mr. Prime Minister, I come from a small Province in the north of my country which you perhaps have not heard of. But I come here to plead their case. In doing so, I will tell you a little story, Mr. Prime Minister. There is a fable in my country that we, were very big trousers, but if there is a flea in that trouser, however great the man may be, however strong and powerful he may be like you, Mr. Prime Minister, unless you get rid of that flea out of your big trousers, you will have no peace, and I propose to be that flea in your trousers unless and until you give reforms to my Province."

It was that story, I believe, that made the British Government give N.-W. F. P. the reforms they today enjoy and over which my distinguished friend, who is now no more with us, was the Prime Minister. Now, who is the flea in the trousers for Baluchistan? I see no Baluchi here, because I understand no Baluchi is allowed to come to this House to represent his Province. That is indeed strange. We have representatives from some other small parts of India which happen to be under the Government of India. There is no one from Baluchistan. To take their place we have two main parties in India to join hands in demanding reforms for Baluchistan. I have read this Resolution very carefully, and I see in it nothing with which we can disagree. Therefore, I was rather pained and surprised that after all on a harmless Resolution like this, we should hear something about Pakistan or Hindustan or any other 'istan'. There is nothing about that in the Resolution. This is a plain straightforward demand for constitutional reforms in a part of India which is very backward and which today stands in the same place as N.-W. F. P. stood in 1930. They were refused reforms, but they obtained it through the advocacy of the man who went to represent them. Today Baluchistan stands in the same position, but it has even a better case. And the point I desire to place before you today is that self-government in this country must come, if not today or this evening, at least tomorrow morning. Then how can you leave Baluchistan in the position in which it is today when tomorrow arrives? What are you going to do with Baluchistan when there are further reforms in this country? Who is going to administer Baluchistan? The Central Government? I cannot conceive of such a position. I shall not go into controversial topics but a Central Government of some sort there must be. Therefore the time has arrived when steps must immediately be taken.—I am not going to describe what those steps should be,—to see that Baluchistan is in the very near future placed in a position where it will fit into the great scheme of reforms that must take place in India in a very short time. And, therefore, the position of Baluchistan today becomes more urgent than the position of the North-West Frontier Province in 1930. That is why I suggest that Government should take up the matter in right earnest. I do not mean to say that in war time we

should do anything that would upset the Province, but I say that proposals should be ready for putting into execution when the time comes,—and it will come soon, I see it coming quicker than ever,—when a big step forward will have to be taken in India. And unless you start immediately you will find certain parts of India, and specially Baluchistan, not ready for you when that event arrives.

Now, Sir, I have talked about that flea in the trousers. A little booklet has been placed in my hands and I find that that flea is Qazi Mohammed Isa. He has summed up his demands in 14 points. I do not know whether they are his demands or those of the Muslim League; at any rate, there are 14 points. And I do not think any one can contest any of those points, considering the position of Baluchistan today. I am not going into the question of percentages of population; let us not go into these controversies. If on every possible occasion we go on into the controversies of percentages of population and what should be done, we will do nothing at all; we will always quarrel. And since we see some signs of these quarrels, being put into cold storage, let us not bring them up just now but examine these 14 points. There are one or two points which I admit some of my Honourable friends may contest.

Mr. Govind V. Deshmukh: Not you?

Sir Cowasjee Jehangir: No, personally I do not contest any one of these 14 points; I see nothing wrong in any one of them, and I think we should impress on Government to go ahead with these points. They are quite reasonable and put in very wide terms. That we should get on with the problem is the only issue before us. How we should get on with it is another matter and a more difficult matter. Whether it should be a committee with a majority of this House or not, I am not quite certain; and I think the Mover of the Resolution will admit that there can be difference of opinion as to the constitution of the committee. Whether there is a committee or not, the main issue with which I am in complete agreement is that a move must be made immediately. How that move is made is another matter. That is the main issue which I strongly support.

Some Honourable Members: The question may now be put.

Mr. Deputy President (Mr. Akhil Chandra Datta): The question is:

"That the question may now be put."

The motion was adopted.

Sir Olaf Caroe: Sir, before I deal with the substance of the Resolution before the House I would just like to say that it was from no lack of courtesy to the House that I did not rise earlier; but feeling that many Members wished to speak and were overtaking one another in their anxiety to speak I wished to speak and were overtaking one another in their anxiety to speak I was anxious to hear what was said, in courtesy to them, in order that possibly I might be able to give some replies. And also it must be remembered that in a rather special subject such as Baluchistan it is not very easy to have two Members on the side of Government speaking on the substance of the matter. I too, Sir, in common with many other Members who have spoken, am greatly encouraged by the feeling that this is a real, positive and constructive debate with which more than one Party in the House has seen fit to associate itself. For I feel, if I may say so, that that indicates that this is a question which is being approached from a national and not in any sense from a sectional angle.

I do not wish, as I have done it before, to deliver any kind of lecture to the House about the constitutional differences in Baluchistan or to weary the House in that way. There is one thing I must say and it is a very important thing. The wording of the Resolution shows that the general belief in this House, and perhaps outside it, is that Baluchistan is just a part of British India, a very backward part of British India. Except for one very small narrow corridor which represents the old Afghan route from Kandahar to the Indus Valley, Baluchistan is not British. Baluchistan, omitting the States, is almost entirely tribal area. Now any party or any interest which is discussing or thinking of this matter with which I have myself great sympathy, the

[Sir Olaf Caroe.]

political advancement of Baluchistan, must take this point into account. There is a feeling sometimes that India is divided into British India and Indian States. That, of course, is not the case. There are these large and most important vital tribal areas, particularly on the north-west of India. It is a historical accident and to some extent an administrative convenience that the north-west frontier tribal areas,—the Tirah, Waziristan, Malakand and the rest of them and the Baluchistan tribal areas,—are separately administered by different administrations, in so far as they are administered at all. But they are in essence the same. I have said before in this House that most of Baluchistan with which the administration in Quetta has direct dealings is Pathan and not Baluch at all. It is merely a continuation of the Pathan belt which stretches right down from Chitral in the north to as far as Quetta; and it has not been, and is not now, the policy of Government to force any of these tribes to become parts of British India. In none of these areas are there any police for one thing; they find their own levies. In a few of them some revenue is raised. On none of them do we enforce the full rigour of British Indian courts, as was suggested by my Honourable friend, Sardar Sant Singh. That is because they do not want it. Not yet. They may want it one day. But is it not a closer approach to the real sense and principle of democracy to try to work for the inclusion of all these tribes in the India of the future on a basis of local autonomy and local institutions without forcing them into the mould of British India? That seems to me to be a very high ideal and one which may be achieved with patience.

Now, Sir, I think that in courtesy to Members that have spoken on this Resolution, I should turn to some of the points in their speeches. The Honourable the Mover was most gracious in admitting one or two misunderstandings which appeared in his speech and I do not want to say any more about that, except on one that he was a little unfair to the distinguished officer who holds the position of Judicial Commissioner.

Nawabzada Muhammad Liaquat Ali Khan: I meant the District Judge. I am sorry I said Judicial Commissioner.

Sir Olaf Caroe: That is even more gracious of you. I will drop that point.

Nawabzada Muhammad Liaquat Ali Khan: But you agree about the District Judge?

Sir Olaf Caroe: I do not know about the District Judge, and I cannot say.

A great deal has been said about the judicial system and against the *jirga* system. I agree with much of what my Honourable friend, Mr. Abdul Qaiyum, said and what I understood to be behind what he said—namely that *jirgas* cannot be worked alongside regular courts in British India. The difficulty is that the two systems cannot work side by side; the two systems are like oil and water and cannot work together. They did not work in Peshawar; but they do work in places where there are tribes—places like Tirah, Malakand and Waziristan and so many other places in the tribal territories. The *Jirga* is the thing which the tribes understand. I do not condone a great deal of tribal custom, particularly as regards women, and the effort of officers who have anything to do with the administration of these tribal customs is to soften hard and harsh and unpleasant and out-of-date tribal customs to the greatest possible degree. For instance, in a matter of custody of women, the courts would never give effect to a *jirga's* decree to effect the transfer of the custody of a woman against her will. Never. And again and again at all points, they are doing their best to soften the harshness of the tribal code which is on occasion extremely harsh, as it is in many communities of this kind. Nevertheless that wise man, Sir George Cunningham, wrote to me not long ago that in his considered judgment after many years of work on the North-west he was inclined to think that the tribal sense of honour and general sense of conduct was higher possibly in the tribal areas than it was in British India. Some of

their ideas are anachronistic, some of them are inhumane, nevertheless according to their own lights they are a great people—the Pathans.

Sir Cowasjee Jehangir said that he could not possibly envisage a future in which Baluchistan would be administered by the Centre. I am not going to enter into arguments, but it seems to me that the whole of this Frontier on the north-west is co-ordinated and one. The landward defences of India have got to be firmly held whatever the future of India. The tribal areas on the north-west are one of the points where vital strategic necessities are at point and I myself cannot foresee a future in which something other than a provincial administration would not be responsible. I think perhaps some Members of the House have been misguided by the knowledge that the North-west Frontier Province has got provincial autonomy, but the North-West Frontier Province at no point touches foreign territory—at no point extends as far as Central Asia. That tribal territory is under the control of the Centre just as Baluchistan is.

My Honourable friend, Mr. Abdul Qaiyum, to whom I am grateful for an extremely generous reference to myself, told me that I was a die-hard in so many words. I hope, Sir, that I am not. I have very much at heart the future of the Pathan and the Baluch races in the greater India that is to come. And I hope that what I can say today will give some indication to those who rightly press for the advance of these areas that Government is not neglecting planning for that future. There is a great difference between the turn of Quetta and the rest of Baluchistan. Quetta is in a very real sense almost only a cantonment. It has grown up to its present size because of the large aggregation of troops who are collected at that strategic spot, and it is full of traders and full of businessmen and also, when things are not so difficult as they are at present, it is full of holiday-makers who go there from the Punjab and Sind and other places to get cool. Its population is not *mulki*, it is not indigenous, and to a very large extent it consists of a community that comes in from outside. The Honourable the Mover made the practical and constructive suggestion that the time had come when an elective system should be introduced into the Quetta Municipality. I cannot follow him where he says that Quetta is an insanitary town. I can say that probably it is one of the cleanest towns in India and I hope when the elections are introduced this committee will not follow the way of so many other committees and be superseded, suppressed,—even by Congress Governments!

Major Nawab Sir Ahmad Nawaz Khan: In the North-West Frontier Province four or five municipalities have been superseded.

Sir Olaf Caroe: It is the general policy of Government which has existed for many years—and it is idea of this House also—that the elective system should be introduced into local bodies, and I agree that the time has more than come when it should be introduced in Quetta. The Agent to the Governor-General is at present examining the question and measures are being taken to get a move on in that direction.

The difference between Quetta and the rest of Baluchistan is probably already clear from what I have said before. But I do emphasise that any party which associates itself with this idea that representative institutions must be introduced into tribal areas.

Maulana Zafar Ali Khan (East Central Punjab: Muhammadan): Is Quetta a foreign territory?

Sir Olaf Caroe: Quetta is constitutionally a part of Kalat, State, but it is leased by treaty from Kalat State on a more or less perpetual lease. But there is no reason that I can see why in a territory of that kind the elective system for a local body should not be introduced.

Sir, before my Honourable friend interrupted, I was speaking of the rest of Baluchistan. It has been suggested in many quarters that a form of representative institutions ought to be introduced among these tribes. I should like to say in Pushtu—though the House would not understand—what I feel

[Sir Olaf Caroe.]

the tribes would themselves say, if a Committee from this House were to go down and say to them, 'Look here, what about elections?' I think they would say in their soft Pushtu of the south.

"*Muzh pah jirga, bandi der sha pohezhu, lekin da rata uwaya chih da Council Council tsa shai dai?*"

That is to say, when translated: "We understand our jirge business well enough. But what is all this Council business? Tell us." I do not think it would be possible in any sense to try to form constituencies in tribal areas, many of which are not even occupied. Parts of Kakar, Khorasan and the Achakzai Toba and other parts of Baluchistan are not even occupied—there are no posts, and the tribes are completely *asad*. It would be no more practical to do it there than in places like Waziristan. I do not think any party is seriously urging Government to introduce an elective form of Government in Waziristan. The party to which the Mover has the honour to belong has, as pointed out before, on several occasions expressed the gravest doubt about the whole system of British parliamentary or representative institutions, or whatever you like to say. "Western democracy is totally unsuited for India and its imposition on India is the disease of the body politic". "The Englishman must dismiss from his mind the experiments tried in Canada and Australia where the foundations of government are suited to the genius of the people, who are mainly British in stock." Well, I have no doubt that those quotations are recognised. I am not saying that in order to score a debating point. I have this matter tremendously at heart and so have Government. I would ask the House seriously to consider if the Pathan and Baluch tribes have not already got their own form of local autonomy, which echoes the ideal which I suppose Mr. Jinnah had in his own mind when he condemned the application of British electoral institution to India.

Some very fine genuine words were once said in my hearing in this House and I would like to read them out:

"The democracy that we object to is what the British people and the Indian Government want to thrust on our heads. We want the intellectual, saintly, religious and spiritual democracy which Islam teaches. We are not thinking of majority rule and minority rule, out of that form of democracy which we can reconcile conscientiously with the rights of others."

Fine words. Let us think what would happen if we were to repeat those words to these tribes. They are very fine men. They look at you straight. No slave mentality about them. Wouldn't you find an echo?

Well, if it is agreed that any British form or British Indian form of representative institutions is not quite the thing for the tribes of Baluchistan, what can we do? We must advance, I agree. I think we can follow the lead which the Mover of the Resolution has given us. One of the things that he said, and very rightly too, was: Why is it that Baluchistan is not represented here? Now, Sir Baluchistan is an area far the largest of the tracts or areas or countries which the Centre administers, much larger than Delhi, much larger than our old friend Coorg, or even Panth Piploda. It is even much larger than the tribal areas of the North-West Frontier Province or the tribal areas of Assam. It is an expensive area as many members have pointed out. And it must be an expensive area because it is a strategic area where the interests of Government and of India are tremendously engaged, and it ought to be represented. I have the authority of the Governor General to say that when a vacancy occurs, he is quite willing to consider the nomination (it must be by nomination at the present stage) of a representative from Baluchistan to the Central Legislature. That would teach Baluchistan, or begin to teach, what parliamentarianism means.

Sir Muhammad Yamin Khan (Agra Division: Muhammadan Rural): Why not create a vacancy? Ask somebody to resign.

Sir Olaf Caroe: Now, Sir, I have only one word to say before I sit down. I am not dealing with education. My friend behind me has dealt with it far more adequately than I could ever hope. What I should like to conclude by

saying is that the North-West Frontier which includes Baluchistan (it is one problem), will always be a matter of the most tremendous import to India and a question which requires treatment with the utmost gravity and understanding and not as an arena for political manoeuvrings of any kind. It is only in so far as parties in this country can stand together to deal with these questions of security and defence that the picture we see in our minds of the Greater India emerging in the future will be set in a firm frame, and that is a point which I would beg the House to mediate on most closely and carefully. I feel too that there is a better chance of our carving and setting that frame if these tribes are brought into the Indian orbit (they are already in the Indian economic orbit and to a large extent in the Indian political orbit) on a basis of local autonomy and not by being forced into the mould of British India. Then, Sir, we shall have a position in—

"A land
Where faction seldom gathers head,
But by degrees to fulness wrought
The strength of some diffusive thought
Hath time and space to work and spread."

And in Baluchistan there is plenty of space.

On those lines, Sir, I must oppose the formal side of the Resolution which asks for a Committee of this House to go round Baluchistan. You are in the middle of a war. It is only a little more than a year ago that Baluchistan was threatened when the Germans were in the Caucasus. It is a point of India about which there was the utmost anxiety. The honeymoon on the East must not blind us to the old love on the West. We must not forget India's western bastion. But I hope that what I have said, both about the representation of Baluchistan in the Central Legislature and the introduction of an elective system into the Quetta Municipality will go a long way to satisfy those who, I again repeat, so rightly desire the advance of this territory hand in hand with the rest of India.

Sir I have done.

Nawabzada Muhammad Liaquat Ali Khan: Before I deal with the speech of my Honourable friend who has just sat down, I should like to say a few words about the amendment which was moved by my Honourable friend, Mr. Lalchand Navalrai and the speech of the Nawab of Dera. (Interruption.) My Honourable friend, Mr. Lalchand Navalrai, is, in fact, in favour of the proposition which I had the honour of placing before the House on the 1st March. The difference between him and me is that, while I leave the whole field for survey and recommendation, he wants to narrow it down to certain points. I think he will agree with me that it will be wrong for this Honourable House to restrict either the terms of reference or the discretion of a committee of the kind which I have demanded. This is neither the occasion, nor is this Resolution for the purpose of supporting the claim for Pakistan. I think Mr. Lalchand Navalrai was unnecessarily alarmed. As the Deputy Leader of the Congress Party put it,—no, I think it was my Honourable friend, Sardar Mangal Singh,—whatever constitution there may be the minorities in every part of India, whether they are Hindus, whether they are Muslims, whether they are Sikhs, whether they are Christians, will have to be adequately protected against any kind of injustice. So, I think my Honourable friend, as I stated just now, was unnecessarily alarmed as far as the interests of the minorities in Baluchistan were concerned.

Now, I listened to the speech of my Honourable friend, the Nawab of Dera, with great attention, but I must say that I always prefer his silent views to vocal ones. I think it is a pity that sometimes he breaks out into giving vocal expression to his views which are excellent when they are silent. My Honourable friend stated that the *jirga* law in itself was excellent, but he agreed with the rest of the House that the manner in which it was being administered and the people who were administering it were rotten—I think I

[Nawabzada Muhammad Liaquat Ali Khan.]

am right. So he himself provided an argument for the retention of the *jirga* laws in the North West Frontier Province and the Punjab, if there are any, because in these provinces the administration is done not by the External Affairs Department but by the representatives of the people.

Major Nawab Sir Ahmad Nawaz Khan: Excuse me, please . . .

Nawabzada Muhammad Liaquat Ali Khan: I am afraid I cannot give way, because I have got only 15 minutes. I welcome my Honourable friend's silent views in preference to his vocal ones. (Interruption) I am sorry, I have got only 15 minutes and I have to deal with at least two more speeches. I am sorry I cannot give way. Now, Sir, I hope I am interpreting him correctly when I say that he is in favour of giving reforms to Baluchistan on the same basis or on the same footing as in the rest of the country—I hope I am right.

Major Nawab Sir Ahmad Nawaz Khan: Yes, on one condition that after the war a committee should be appointed to know the wishes of the people.

Nawabzada Muhammad Liaquat Ali Khan: It is not so very long ago—I am really pleased to see that my Honourable friend has acquired some wisdom during the last three years, when he did totally oppose any reforms of any kind to Baluchistan.

Major Nawab Sir Ahmad Nawaz Khan. No.

Nawabzada Muhammad Liaquat Ali Khan: What he stated in 1940 was this. He gave all the reasons. He said that the people did not want reforms, these were not suitable for the people of Baluchistan, and his conclusion was, therefore, "I oppose the Resolution in the interests of the people". And the Resolution, Mr. Deputy President, was for the introduction of reforms on the same basis as they existed in the rest of India. However, I will not waste any more time on it.

Major Nawab Sir Ahmad Nawaz Khan: If people change their views, I must . . .

Some Honourable Members: Order, order.

Nawabzada Muhammad Liaquat Ali Khan: Now, I come to the speech of my Honourable friend, Mr. Tyson. He admitted that education was backward in that province. He said that there were anyhow 85 primary schools. Then he told us that in 1940-41 the Government of India embarked on a three-year scheme for the advancement of education in that province and sanctioned a sum of 9 lakhs for the purpose. Then he told us how that sum was spent. One and a half lakhs have not yet been spent there and the rest of the amount has been spent on putting up buildings and constructions. In his opinion, advancement of education takes place if you spend money on brick and mortar. I beg to differ from him. That probably is the view of the Government of India, but that certainly is not our view.

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

Then, while proving his case that education had advanced in Baluchistan he told us and gave us figures that in such and such year the number of teachers was, I think he said 200 and something, and now the number of teachers is 300 and something. It would have been more to the point if he had given us the number of pupils, not the number of teachers. The number of teachers in a province does not mean advancement of education in that province as the number of students would. Then, as regards agriculture, he admitted—I must say he was frank about it, but he was asked to put a defence in favour of a very weak case, so he did his best. He said, agriculture, we admit, is backward, but if you take the expenditure *per capita* then in Baluchistan it is 7 annas per person and in the North West Frontier Province it is 8 annas. Therefore, that is an argument in favour of the advance of agriculture in Baluchistan. I am afraid I do not see any logic in that contention. My Honourable friend gave figures and statistics.

Mr. President, there are three kinds of lies—lies, damned lies and statistics, and the Government of India always depend on statistics.

Now, I come to the speech of my Honourable friend, the Secretary for External Affairs. I am sorry that he has not said a word about the Resolution which I had the honour to place before the House. I did not ask in this Resolution as to what kind of democracy should be introduced. I was very careful in the choice of my words, although English is not my mother tongue. I did not say, "on the same lines", I said, "on similar lines". As to how the people of Baluchistan are to be associated with the administration in that province "on similar lines" as it is done in other parts of India. I did not say that there should be a Legislative Assembly of the type which exists here at the centre or in any province. All that I wanted was that the people of Baluchistan were being treated not as human beings but as wild beasts, and should be treated as human beings and they should be associated with the administration of their own province. My Honourable friend went into big questions of democratic parliamentary system of governments, Pakistan, defence of India, and all the rest of it. It is, Mr. President, a well known British device that when they have no arguments to oppose a case, they always make vague and indefinite assertions. They always put forward formulas and

I have already said what the people in the East think about their formulas and my Honourable friend's speech was nothing but so many phrases grouped together and formulas which really have no bearing on the question under discussion. He told us that he had the authority of His Excellency the Governor General to announce to the Honourable Members of this House that when a vacancy occurs His Excellency would be gracious enough to nominate a person from Baluchistan to be a member of this House. Sir, I do not know whether my Honourable friend thought of the interest of the nominated members of this House. Nearly one million people will be praying day and night that a vacancy may occur among the nominated non-official members of this House. Now, Sir, I really think that it was not very fair to the Nawab Sahib of Dera, for instance, that he should have announced this concession with such a condition. He told us that the Agent to the Governor General in Baluchistan was considering the question of having the elective system in the municipality of Quetta. Now, I do not know, Mr. President, what will be the decision of the Agent to the Governor General and what sort of elected municipality they will have there but my past experience shows that if and as long as the Britishers can manage it they will see to it that the people of Baluchistan do not really have any real voice in the administration of their own province.

Then, Sir, when I was speaking on the last occasion, I had mentioned that the *jirga* had the power to pass a death sentence and my Honourable friend at that time had stated "No, they can only sentence a man to 14 years' imprisonment".

Sir Olaf Caroe: They cannot sentence him. The officer can, on a *jirga* finding.

Nawabzada Muhammad Liaquat Ali Khan: Since then I have made inquiries and here is a case. Mr. J. G. Acheson, who is, I believe, Resident in Kashmir now, when he was Assistant Political Agent, Kalat, one day while in the company of his father-in-law, was attacked by two local men, wounding the father-in-law in the arm. The *jirga* which sat under the supervision of the Political Agent, Kalat, awarded the death sentence to the two criminals. The sentence was duly confirmed by the Honourable the Agent to the Governor General and carried out. Now, I want to know—I really do not know what to call it—whether this is not a travesty of justice—to put it very mildly. What else is it? Two men were sentenced to death and the sentence was carried out because they had attacked a person who was wounded in the arm. I put forward this case before this House for what it is worth. If I am wrong in my facts I shall welcome a correction by the Honourable the Secretary for External Affairs.

Sir Olaf Caroe: I never heard of this case.

Nawabzada Muhammad Liaquat Ali Khan: I would request the Honourable Member to make inquiries. I think he would find that what I have stated is probably correct. It may be that I am wrong but I shall always be glad to know that I am wrong, because I would hate to think that two people were hanged for the offence of wounding a Britisher and injuring him in the arm.

Mr. Abdul Qayyum: A man in my province was hanged for not even injuring him, under the Murderous Outrages Act.

Sir Olaf Caroe: That is under the Frontier Murderous Outrages Regulation, under which the death penalty can be given for a fanatical outrage. The *jirga* does not sit there. A Sessions Judge has to try the case. I am very interested to hear about this case, which I never heard of before. Mr. J. G. Acheson is a friend of mine. I never knew that he had a murderous attack.

Nawabzada Muhammad Liaquat Ali Khan: The attack was on his father-in-law.

Sir Olaf Caroe: I shall certainly make inquiries. It may be that it was in an Indian State. I do not know.

Nawabzada Muhammad Liaquat Ali Khan: Anyhow, I related this case in order to prove further the proposition which I had placed on the last occasion that the way in which justice is administered in that province is most objectionable and most uncivilised. I am glad that my Honourable friend has not challenged any of the facts which I had placed before this Honourable House on the last occasion. In other words, he pleads guilty to all the charges which I had levelled against the administration of Baluchistan. He does not say that the laws are different to what I have stated. He does not say that their administration is different to what I had stated on that occasion. He has himself admitted that, of course, there is no elective system. I have dealt with the progress of education in that province.

Now, Sir, as the Government could not find any valid excuse to oppose such a modest proposition as is before the House, they have taken up this excuse that during the war it would be terrible if a committee of responsible Indians visited Baluchistan and started making inquiries as to how those people should be associated with the administration of that province. I commend this observation of the Honourable the Secretary for External Affairs to the Honourable Indian Members of the Executive Council. A committee, to be appointed by the Government, is not trusted that it could go to a province like Baluchistan, where the war is thousands of miles away, to make inquiries as to how the people of that province could be associated with the administration of that province. He told us a lot about the tribal area and British Baluchistan. I would like to know—does he include the Agency area in the tribal area also or the agency area is different to the tribal area?

Sir Olaf Caroe: For administrative purposes, the Agency area is treated in the same way as the tribal area and so is British Baluchistan. The bias which my Honourable friend gave to the whole question in his first speech was that, because the Census Report says so, British Baluchistan is just the same as the tribal area. It is the other way round. The whole mass of Baluchistan is tribal and the little bit of British Baluchistan and the Agency areas is treated on tribal lines.

Nawabzada Muhammad Liaquat Ali Khan: I quoted from the Census Report. I said that the Census Report stated that the distinction between British Baluchistan and the agency territory is, however, only nominal. For practical purposes they are one and the same.

Sir Olaf Caroe: Agency territory means both the tribal areas and the areas leased from Kalat State. They are one and the same. But the point is they are treated as tribal areas and not as though they were part of the Punjab.

Nawabzada Muhammad Liaquat Ali Khan: This is really a peculiar treatment. The Agency areas and the tribal areas are the same and yet they are treated as Baluchistan.

Sir Olaf Caroe: It is the other way round.

Nawabzada Muhammad Liaquat Ali Khan: Is British Baluchistan treated as a tribal area?

Sir Olaf Caroe: That is right.

Nawabzada Muhammad Liaquat Ali Khan: Then, in British Baluchistan must be happening the same things as are happening in tribal areas.

Sir Olaf Caroe: That is broadly correct.

Nawabzada Muhammad Liaquat Ali Khan: It is no credit to the Government. I have shown what happens in the tribal areas and the agency areas and I have also shown the type of justice that is administered in both these areas. As a matter of fact, I was giving the Government credit which they really do not deserve now. I was making a distinction between the agency area and the British Baluchistan and in my statement I had said that in British Baluchistan the method of administration of justice is different to what it is in the agency area, but I am now informed that the British Baluchistan is treated in the same manner as the agency area. Sir, I do not know whether this Government should be proud that an administration like that should exist today in any part of the country which is called British in any sense of the word.

Sir, the Resolution is a very modest one. As it was moved nearly a month ago and as some of the Honourable Members of the House might have forgotten its wording, I would like to read it out to the House in the hope that on account of the modesty of the demand which has been put forward and also because of the facts that have been placed before this Honourable House, the House would, in spite of the opposition of the Government, support it unanimously. The Resolution runs thus:

"That this Assembly recommends to the Governor General in Council to appoint immediately a committee, with a majority of elected Members of the Central Legislature on it, to recommend as to what steps should be taken to associate constitutionally the people of Baluchistan with the administration of the province on similar lines as in other provinces of British India."

Sir, I commend my Resolution to the acceptance of this Honourable House. **Mr. President** (The Honourable Sir Abdur Rahim): I will put first the amendment moved by Mr. Lalchand Navalrai. The question is:

"That for the original Resolution the following be substituted:

"That this Assembly recommends to the Governor General in Council to appoint a Committee with a majority of the elected Members of the Central Legislature on it to recommend the following reforms in British Baluchistan:

- (a) as to educational sphere by establishing a full-fledged college and compulsory primary education;
- (b) as to revenue and judicial administration of the Province by taking suitable measures;
- (c) as to allowing unrestricted representation in courts by advocates and pleaders both local and those from outside;
- (d) as to giving joint electorate franchise in municipalities and local boards; and
- (e) as to such other amenities suitable to the life in British Baluchistan."

The motion was negatived.

Mr. President (The Honourable Sir Abdur Rahim): I will now put the Resolution itself. The question is:

"That this Assembly recommends to the Governor General in Council to appoint immediately a committee, with a majority of elected Members of the Central Legislature on it, to recommend as to what steps should be taken to associate constitutionally the people of Baluchistan with the administration of the province on similar lines as in other provinces of British India."

The motion was adopted.

RESOLUTION RE PROTECTION OF MOSQUES IN NEW DELHI

Sir Muhammad Yamin Khan (Agra Division: Muhammadan Rural): Sir, I have been authorised by Mr. Nabi Baksh Illahi Baksh Bhutto to move his Resolution. Sir, I move:

"That this Assembly recommends to the Governor General in Council that, in order to keep in proper repairs and to protect the mosques situated in New Delhi, he should be pleased to take the following steps:

- (a) instruct the Department concerned to allot all those bungalows in the compound of which mosques are situated only to the Muslim employees of the Government, who should be instructed not to obstruct or stop their Muslim servants or visitors from saying prayers in such mosques; and

[Sir Muhammad Yamin Khan.]

(b) instruct the Department concerned and the New Delhi Municipal Committee that they should give permission, without delay, on presentation of applications by the Muslims for the repairs of, or restoration to, the old position or rebuilding with some altered designs of mosques situated either in the compound of any Government bungalow or on any place surrounded by Government or Municipal property."

Sir, I do not want to take much time of the House because the whole scheme is really put in the Resolution itself. In a very brief way, I will explain why I move this Resolution. In the last July Session, in one of the bungalows on the Asoka Road a mosque fell down. It was later on known that a minaret or dome fell down of the mosque in 9, Asoka Road. It was leaning on the trunk of a tree, and when the tree was cut down by the P. W. D. officials, the building was damaged. This question came up before the House and certain matters were debated and some kind of controversy arose. It was not desirable that the Muslim public should feel that the Government of India is not sympathetic towards them that they are interfering with their religious observances and that they are stopping the Muslims from saying their prayers in religious buildings, in mosques which never changed their face from being mosques. Legally it is true that no mosque can ever be sold. The Government may want to take forcible possession of any land adjoining a mosque, but the site on which the mosque itself is situate never changes its character. It still remains a mosque. Neither a mosque, nor a church, nor a temple, nor a Gurdwara can change its feature. All these things must remain the same, as places of worship, no matter whether the property around is sold. Even if anybody calling himself the proprietor of a mosque tries to sell it, it is *ab initio* void and wrong. A Committee consisting of several Members of this House has been exerting for a long time their pressure on Government that they should recognise that no mosque had been sold. But the Government wanted to give money in lieu of certain lands which appertained to the mosques, but that money was not taken by the Committee because it was never ascertained whether it was the price which the Government wanted to give in lieu of the lands and so that money is lying with the Government of India still for a very long time past. Therefore this question whether the Government has purchased any property comprising the mosque or not has never been considered by the Muslim public. I feel that the Government of India should not come into this controversy, and I think the Government of India as representing all the communities must safeguard the interest of all communities, and they should not allow the religious buildings of any community to get into disrepair or deterioration or allow them to fall down simply without repairs or to place them beyond the reach of the public who might themselves want to get them repaired. If the public offer themselves to repair any religious building, the Government should give facility.

Sir, I have known that out of all the bungalows reserved for Members of Council, there is one bungalow in which there is a mosque and that bungalow has always been allotted to one of the Muslim Members of the Executive Council. In that bungalow, the late Mian Sir Fazl-i-Husain used to live, and afterwards, Sir Muhammad Zafrullah Khan used to live and now it is occupied by the Honourable the Leader of the House. That mosque is being looked after properly. I see that people can get into it, they are given facility to offer their prayers. Of course, the occupant himself being a Muslim Member he says his prayers there. Others also have access to go and say their prayers there. The same facility I want to be given in the case of all mosques which happen to be situated in the compounds of other bungalows. I do not want that the Muslim community and the Government of India should be at daggers drawn on this question. I do not want bad blood to be created between the Muslims and the Government of India on this issue. As far as religion is concerned, as far as safeguarding of religious institutions are concerned, I want peaceful and friendly relations should subsist between the Muslims and the Government of India and these feelings should continue without being embittered. It may be that through some involuntary action on the part of the

Government, the public might get offended, the Government never meaning it and such cases also should be avoided and it is only to give effect to that intention that this Resolution is brought. The only effective way in which the happenings in 9, Asoka Road could be avoided, the only effective way in which many of the difficult problems could be solved—such problems are still existing and negotiations are still going on between the Department of Education, Health and Lands and some Muslim Members of this House—the only possible way is what is embodied in this Resolution that these bungalows—I do not suppose they are more than 15 or 20—should be allotted to Muslim officers. I can easily imagine that there will always be enough number of Muslim officers forthcoming to occupy such bungalows. There may be one difficulty, which I can realise from the Government point of view, namely, that a certain bungalow which may be available for a particular officer or a particular class of officer, a Muslim officer of that class may not be available for the purpose. For instance, if there is a bungalow which according to the classification should go to a Deputy Secretary, a Muslim Deputy Secretary may not be available to occupy it. Or there may be four or five bungalows which are classified to be allotted to Assistant Secretaries. There may be only two Muslim Assistant Secretaries, with the result that two other bungalows may have to remain vacant if the rules are strictly followed. But these are minor difficulties which can be overcome easily. I think the Estate Officer has made certain rules that a bungalow of a particular type carries a certain rent and it should be allotted to officers from a certain grade to a certain other grade. It is not a fixed rent, but it is charged according to the salary of the officer who is drawing a certain minimum and a certain maximum. I will take a concrete instance. Supposing there is a house to be allotted to an officer getting a salary between Rs. 1,500 and Rs. 2,000 only. Supposing you have got an officer drawing Rs. 2,200. That officer may say, "I do not want to live in this house because it only allows a man getting up to Rs. 2,000 to live there, I am getting Rs. 2,200". I do not think there can be any objection for the Estate Officer to say that that officer should live in that house until he reaches a maximum of Rs. 2,500. I do not think there is any objection to this course. He may be charged the maximum rent for that house. This may be only for a short period until another officer who is eligible to occupy the house under the rules is available. With a little adjustment anybody can work out the rules easily. I do not see any serious administrative difficulties in the working of rules if they are suitably altered here and there. But I do realise there may come in some difficulty in allotment. That, of course, I would not mind; in that case the house may be allotted to a Hindu or European officer, but on the clear understanding that he would not obstruct any one from saying his prayers. But it may be said that no officer would like to have a stream of people in his compound coming to say their prayers who may want to assert their rights in that way. But I think this will never happen. It may happen only if that officer tries to stop people from coming in in which case they may want to assert their rights. But if only he allows his servants or some neighbour's servants or some other people to come and have their wash and say their prayers, nothing will happen; with a little bit of toleration there will be no difficulty. And I hope that all officers of the Government of India, to whatever community they may belong, have toleration enough to allow people to pray to God in whatever manner they like. You can pray to God in different ways, and I have myself joined congregations in Christian churches and prayed to God. After all the prayer is to God and it does not matter who conducts it. So, I think with a little toleration there should be no trouble, even if non-Muslims live in these houses. The number of these bungalows is after all not large. I think the number of officers in the Government of India including the General Headquarters will be about one thousand of whom about 200 will be Muslims, and there are only 15 or 20 such houses which can be filled by them easily. I shall be satisfied if the Honourable Member for Labour Department says he will abide by the terms of this Resolution unless there is some great difficulty. If a Muslim is not

[Sir Muhammad Yamin Khan.]

found for the house, only then should it be given to a non-Muslim and that also only temporarily. I would not mind that.

The second part of the Resolution relates to the Education, Health and Lands Department. There are some mosques of which the surrounding lands have been purchased by the Government of India and certain mosques have so far remained unrepaired, because the public have a feeling that they cannot take bricks, mortar and labour, etc., over Government land for repairing those mosques. There are several cases like that even near this Assembly building. On Feroze Shah Road where these new quarters have terminated there are several mosques under which there are canals. I know some generous friends of mine wanted to get these mosques repaired and reconstructed provided sanction was obtained from the Municipality and the Government of India. But I know of one case where a novel kind of thing has happened. There is a little mosque on the corner of Western Court on Queensway which has been there for many years. My friend, the late Sir Muhammad Yakub and I lived in the same compound on Queensway in adjacent bungalows. When the Assembly met there used to be Ramzan and we found lots of people coming to say their prayers there. But the space was very limited. There is a *chabutra* on this side and that side, all belonging to the mosque. Some of us tried to collect money to enlarge this building because we found there was a real and genuine desire for it. Of course, no one would like to build a mosque which would not be used and there are so many lying about without being used. But we were satisfied in this case that there was a genuine desire. An application was made; some architect freely drew up a site plan and elevation plan. An application was put in and we tried to collect money, but the plan was rejected by the New Delhi Municipality, whether at their own instance or at the instance of the Local Government or the Education, Health and Lands Department I do not know. But I understood it was on account of some order passed by the Education, Health and Lands Department that nothing extra would be allowed and no more area will be allowed to be covered than exists at present. This is a very funny state of things. If the land belongs to the mosque and people want to enlarge it without asking you for any further land I see no harm in it. After all the land was taken by force; it was acquired and not sold. Still with regard to the remnant left you say that no rebuilding will be allowed because this will cover more area than there is at present. This is a funny and a novel idea. I think it is a highly objectionable attitude which can ever be taken by anybody in a matter like this and this can never be supported by this side of the House. The public as a whole will be absolutely against any such rules which may be framed and applied in New Delhi or anywhere else. I want that our full right to construct in any way we may like and whatever we may like on our land should remain with us, provided it does not contravene municipal laws and bye-laws. Especially in the case of building mosques all possible latitude must be given. When you have purchased all the land round about—you have built the Western Court and so many other nice buildings—and there is small mosque which was meant for the village which existed there, why should it continue to exist there for the people who are living in the modern world? And if the people concerned have got money and land, there is no reason why they should not be allowed to build it according to their own wishes. I am not asking you to lend any money for its reconstruction; I am only asking you for permission to let us build it as we like provided it does not go against the municipal bye-laws. In the case of mosques, no hard and fast laws should be applied because mosques are not residential buildings where we require 1/3rd or 2/3rd to be left open, and so on. Therefore, such obstacles should not be placed in the way of those who apply for new construction or repairs to be carried out in old mosques. The Government or the New Delhi Municipal Committee should see that such applications are forthwith granted.

Then Sir, people should be allowed to build mosques in any design they like. I am told, Sir, that some people went to see the Chief Commissioner of

Delhi in connection with repairs to a certain mosque—I have only heard this story; I have got no authority—and he said that while he was prepared to give his permission for carrying out the necessary repairs, he must insist that the architectural design must remain the same as existed in the old mosque. I must say that I would agree to the maintenance of architectural beauty if it were in the case of those buildings which have got any historic value and which come under the category of those monuments which are protected by Government. For instance, I would not like to make any alteration—structural or otherwise in details—in the mosque which exists in the Old Fort; this mosque was built by Sher Shah and has got a great historic value. Similarly, there are other mosques and monuments which must be preserved and I agree that their architectural beauty must not be tampered with because it shows us even today to what heights the people of India had risen; through these monuments we can see what was done during the time of Tughlak and Khilji dynasties and Mughal period, and during the period of Akbar, and so on. I do not want to make any alterations—even in detail—unless it is possible to conform to the old design and carry out the necessary repairs on the same lines. But what is the sense of enforcing the same laws in the case of those mosques and old buildings which have got no historic or architectural values. If any portion of such old buildings is to be preserved it may be indicated by your Director of Archaeology and we will keep it intact but the other portion may be allowed to be rebuilt. Sir, I have seen myself in Palestine the famous mosque—Masjid-i-Aksa. It was built by Solomon, but later on certain portions of it were demolished by Christians and they built a church there—this church is in the same compound where there is Solomon's temple, in one corner. And you find that there still exist some portions of the original wall of the temple, although all the rest has been altered by Christians—Romans. This building was later on taken by Arabs but the whole thing is still preserved and is intact. Christians are allowed to say their prayers there in any manner they like—of course they are not allowed without a pass to go over the dome.

Mr. President (The Honourable Sir Abdur Rahim): The Honourable Member has got one minute more.

Sir Muhammad Yamin Khan: I am going to finish, Sir. I am sorry I have taken more time than I intended to. Sir, I would like to know the attitude of both the Departments which are concerned in this matter. I would also like to know whether they are prepared to accept this Resolution or not. If not, will they accept it with any modifications or reservations. Sir, I move.

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

"That this Assembly recommends to the Governor General in Council that, in order to keep in proper repairs and to protect the mosques situated in New Delhi, he should be pleased to take the following steps:

(a) instruct the Department concerned to allot all those bungalows in the compound of which mosques are situated only to the Muslim employees of the Government, who should be instructed not to obstruct or stop their Muslim servants or visitors from saying prayers in such mosques; and

(b) instruct the Department concerned and the New Delhi Municipal Committee that they should give permission, without delay, on presentation of applications by the Muslims for the repairs of, or restoration to, the old position or rebuilding with some altered designs of mosques situated either in the compound of any Government bungalow or on any place surrounded by Government or Municipal property."

There is an amendment in the name of Seth Yusuf Abdoola Haroon.

Seth Yusuf Abdoola Haroon (Sind: Muhammadan Rural): Sir, I move.

"That for the original Resolution the following be substituted:

"That this Assembly recommends to the Governor General in Council that in order to protect and keep in proper repairs the mosques situated in New Delhi area, he should be pleased to take the following steps:

(a) instruct the Department concerned to allot those bungalows in the compounds of which mosques are situated subject to the stipulation that no obstruction should be offered to their restoration or to the use of such mosques by Muslims for offering prayers therein; and

(b) further instruct the Department concerned and the New Delhi Municipal Committee to give all facilities, assistance and necessary legal permits to such Mussalmans as come forward to repair, restore or rebuild any existing mosque in New Delhi area."

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

"That for the original Resolution the following be substituted:

[Mr. President.]

"That this Assembly recommends to the Governor General in Council that in order to protect and keep in proper repairs the mosques situated in New Delhi area, he should be pleased to take the following steps:

(a) instruct the Department concerned to allot those bungalows in the compounds of which mosques are situated subject to the stipulation that no obstruction should be offered to their restoration or to the use of such mosques by Muslims for offering prayers therein; and

(b) further instruct the Department concerned and the New Delhi Municipal Committee to give all facilities, assistance and necessary legal permits to such Mussalmans as come forward to repair, restore or rebuild any existing mosque in New Delhi area."

The Honourable Dr. B. R. Ambedkar (Labour Member): Sir, this Resolution falls into two parts—part (a) and part (b). I am concerned with part (a) only. Part (b) will be dealt with by the Honourable the Secretary for Education, Health and Lands Department. Part (a) with which I am concerned makes two recommendations. One is that the Government should undertake to allot bungalows with mosques in their compound to Muslim employees of the Government of India. The second recommendation is to instruct the occupants not to obstruct the restoration or the use of such mosques for offering prayers by anyone who cares to come and offer prayers there.

I would like to say that I am sorry that I cannot accept either of the two recommendations. I do so not because I do not appreciate the sentiments which have moved my Honourable friend to table the Resolution but because of the inherent difficulties which are involved in the acceptance of this Resolution.

Taking the first part of the Resolution, my Honourable friend, Sir Yamin Khan, said that the Government had already allotted or reserved a particular House for an Honourable Member who happens to be a Muslim. I believe he referred to this in order to support his plea that the principle had already been accepted. Sir, I would like to state categorically that that is a mistake. No house is reserved for any Honourable Member. It happens to be an accident that the house to which he referred has been occupied by a Muslim Member. But I have not the slightest doubt that should there happen to be a vacancy in that house, which I hope not, it will be open to any Honourable Member next senior to him to claim that house irrespective of the question whether the Honourable Member is a Muslim or a non-Muslim.

Sir Muhammad Yamin Khan: But a *purdah* wall has also been built.

The Honourable Dr. B. R. Ambedkar: That is another matter. I am dealing with principles.

Therefore, the Government of India has not accepted the principle. I am going to point out to my Honourable friend that so far as the present times are concerned, it is quite impossible for the Government to accept any such rigid principle.

Sir, what does the acceptance of the principle mean? It means two things. It means that the Government should undertake to serve a notice on non-Muslims who are occupying the sort of bungalows which are the subject-matter of this Resolution and to have them vacated. That would be the consequence if the Government accepted the Resolution.

The second consequence of the acceptance of the Resolution would be this: supposing there was a vacancy in such a bungalow, and that an officer to whom such a bungalow could be allotted happened to be a non-Muslim who was called by Government from outside to stay in Delhi, and whose presence was absolutely necessary; under the circumstances Government should not allot the accommodation to him. Sir, my humble submission is that that is an impossible condition; and in view of the present circumstances, when there is such tremendous paucity of accommodation, and when officials who are called here have to live in hutments and in all sorts of improvised accommodation, for Government to adopt a rule of this kind would be—I do not wish to say,—a dog-in-the-manger policy. My Honourable friend can easily realise that this is not a thing which can be accepted by Government in the present circumstances.

Coming to the second part of the Resolution which asks Government to put certain restraints upon the occupants, I am sorry to say that that also is bound

to create great difficulties. Sir, it is quite well-known that a landlord is entitled to put certain restrictions on a tenant. But I have no doubt that my Honourable friend, Sir Yamin Khan, will agree that the landlord can put such restraints upon a tenant which are intended primarily for the preservation of the premises. I have not got time to go into this in any detail. But the sort of restrictions which my Honourable friend desires Government should impose upon the tenant are not justifiable on the ground that they will not be for the preservation of the premises.

Now, Sir, I come to the second difficulty. What would be the position of the tenant who is subject to this kind of stipulation. Sir, I have no doubt and I feel quite certain that I am not exaggerating the matter, that if I were to introduce the kind of stipulation which is mentioned in the Resolution that every man, whether he is Muslim or Non-Muslim, should open his compound to anybody who wants to come and say his prayers, will be nothing short of destroying the privacy of the premises and to convert it, if I may say so, into a *musaffir khana*. I have no doubt about it that it would be very difficult to impose such a stipulation on a non-Muslim tenant, and I have not the slightest doubt in my mind that it would be difficult to impose a similar stipulation on a European occupant. But I venture to suggest that even a Muslim occupant would not very readily consent to the kind of stipulation which my Honourable friend wants me to impose. It is quite apparent that my Honourable colleague who is occupying premises of the kind mentioned in the Resolution, with all his religious proclivities, would not allow a crowd to enter his compound to say prayers.

Sir, I am sorry that for the reasons I have mentioned, and I think my Honourable friend will agree that they are not reasons of a temporary character, I am unable to accept this Resolution.

The Assembly then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Friday, the 31st March, 1944.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

Friday, 31st March, 1944

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

PENDING PROSECUTIONS CONCERNING AUGUST 1942 DISTURBANCES.

728. *Mr. K. S. Gupta: (a) Will the Honourable the Home Member please state how many cases of prosecution in connection with the August disturbances of 1942 are still pending before various courts of law in India?

(b) Would such cases be placed before the Advocate General of every Province before a regular trial commences in each case to avoid unnecessary and unjust waste of public funds?

The Honourable Sir Reginald Maxwell: (a) I have no information.

(b) This is a matter for Provincial Governments.

SALE OF NATIONAL SAVING CERTIFICATES.

729. *Manvi Muhammad Abdul Ghani: Will the Honourable the Finance Member please state:

(a) the quota fixed for the sale of National Saving Certificates for each Province;

(b) whether the Central Government have issued any rule for the guidance of various provincial Governments for the sale of National Saving Certificates;

(c) whether the Central Government have imposed any punishment for the use of compulsion or abuse of powers by Magistrates or persons in authority selling National Saving Certificates; if not, why not;

(d) whether it is a fact that Sub-Divisional Officer at Siwan (in the district of Saran) used compulsion on the Gun licences to purchase National Saving Certificates for Rs. 500 for the renewal of a D.B.B.L. gun and Rs. 400 for a S.B.B.L. gun and refused renewal of gun licences of those who could not purchase National Saving Certificates of the said amount or who could not pay as donation at least Rs. 100 to Red Cross;

(e) whether it is a fact that the Collector in charge of land revenue at Assah refused to receive land revenue of some zamindars but had to accept it when ordered by the Provincial Revenue Member on the representation of the Bihar Land Holders Association;

(f) whether Government are aware that renewal or grant of licences or permits of different nature is never had in the Province of Bihar and elsewhere without purchase of National Saving Certificates;

(g) whether it is a fact that even *chawkidari* tax payer in Bihar has to purchase National Saving Certificates of the amount equal to ten times the amount of his *chawkidari* tax; and

(h) whether it is a fact that in Bihar and the United Provinces 2 annas per maund of sugar cane price is being deducted by sugar factories towards the compulsory purchase of National Saving Certificates by every cane cultivator?

The Honourable Sir Jeremy Raisman: (a) The Government of India have not fixed any quota for the sale of National Savings Certificates in each province.

(b) and (c). I would refer the Honourable Member to the remarks which I made in this House on the 28th instant, when moving the Supplementary Demand No. 21.

(d) to (h). The Government of India have no precise information as to the details of the facts stated.

Mr. Lalchand Navarai: What is the information that the Government have if this is not detailed?

The Honourable Sir Jeremy Raisman: Information that is not detailed.

COMMISSIONERS OF INCOME-TAX, PUNJAB, NORTH-WEST FRONTIER AND DELHI.

730. *Maulvi Syed Murtaza Sahib Bahadur: (a) Will the Honourable the Finance Member be pleased to state the number of Commissioners of Income-tax, who have held the charge of the Punjab, North-West Frontier and Delhi Provinces since the beginning of the Income-tax Department giving (i) the Provinces of their origin, and (ii) the period for which they have held that post?

(b) Had there been any Muslim Commissioner of Income-tax in the above-mentioned Provinces? If not, will Government be pleased to explain the failure of Government to appoint a Muslim to this important post in these majority Provinces?

(c) Do Government propose to redress the grievances of the Muslims of these majority Provinces by appointing a Muslim to the said post by the end of this financial year when the question of appointments and transfers is considered?

The Honourable Sir Jeremy Raisman: (a) The information asked for is not readily available and its collection would involve an expenditure of time and labour that would not be justifiable in war time.

(b) and (c). No Muslim officer has hitherto been appointed Commissioner of Income-tax in the Punjab, North-West Frontier Province and Delhi. Appointments to the posts of Commissioner of Income-tax are made by selection. Moreover it is not the policy of the Government to post a particular officer to a particular charge on grounds other than administrative convenience. Thus, even if a Muslim Officer were selected, I could give no guarantee that he would be appointed to the Punjab.

ASSISTANT COMMISSIONERS OF INCOME-TAX, ETC., PUNJAB, NORTH-WEST FRONTIER AND DELHI PROVINCES.

731. *Maulvi Syed Murtaza Sahib Bahadur: (a) Will the Honourable the Finance Member be pleased to state the number of Assistant Commissioners, Income-tax Officers and Inspectors of the Income-tax Department of the Punjab, North-West Frontier and Delhi Provinces, and the communities to which they belong?

(b) Does the present number of the above-mentioned officers represent a fair communal proportion? If not, will Government be pleased to state the measures which they propose to take to redress the grievance of Muslims for not giving them a fair communal representation in superior posts?

(c) Had there been a recent selection for the posts of Income-tax Officers in the Income-tax Department of the Punjab, North-West Frontier and Delhi Provinces? If so, will Government be pleased to throw light on the point whether the selection was made by a Board of Selection or by the Commissioner of Income-tax alone?

The Honourable Sir Jeremy Raisman: (a) and (b). All the information asked for by the Honourable Member is not readily available and Government consider that its collection would involve an expenditure of time and labour that would not be justifiable in war time. Much of the information is, however, contained in the Establishment List of the Income-tax Department, Punjab, North-West Frontier and Delhi Provinces, a copy of the latest edition of which has been placed in the Library of the Legislative Assembly. I may assure the Honourable Member that the orders regarding communal representation in the Department are being strictly adhered to.

(c) Yes. The selection was made by the Commissioner of Income-tax in consultation with the Central Board of Revenue.

DISSATISFACTION AMONG INDIAN OFFICERS OF I. M. S.

732. *Mr. K. S. Gupta: (a) Will the War Secretary please state how many senior Indians in the I. M. S. have left service as a protest against unfair treatment?

(b) How many senior Indians in the I. M. S. have been superseded by junior European officers for commands and special jobs, without any reasons being given for their supersession?

(c) How many junior European Captains and Majors have been promoted to special jobs as Lieutenant-Colonels and Colonels though there are many of Indians senior to them with better service records and better qualifications?

(d) How many senior Indian Captains, Majors and Lieutenant-Colonels are being made to do work which the junior officers are expected to do?

(e) How many Indians are there as Assistant Directors in the Office of the D. M. S.?

(f) How many senior Indian Lieutenant-Colonels are there fully qualified for the Assistant Director's posts?

Mr. O. M. Trivedi: (a) None, Sir.

(b) 288 European I.M.S. officers and 276 Indian I.M.S. officers have been granted acting promotion during the present emergency. Information regarding the reasons for supersession in each individual case is not readily available and its collection would involve an amount of time and labour which would not be justifiable in war time.

(c) 59 European Captains and 65 European Majors have been promoted to the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel, and five European Captains and twelve European Majors have been made Colonels. I may add that 15 Indian Captains and 37 Indian Majors have been promoted as Lieutenant-Colonels and three Indian Majors have been promoted to the rank of Colonel. The proportion of European to Indian regular officers (from whom such promotions are made) is approximately 16 to nine.

I would add that the policy in the matter of selection of officers for special appointments is to take the most suitable officer irrespective of race or seniority.

(d) There are nine Indian Lieutenant-Colonels holding appointments incommensurate with their seniority. Of these, three are specialists and six are of low medical category, or of advanced age. I should add that there are six European Majors and Lieutenant-Colonels who also hold appointments incommensurate with their seniority.

(e) Two.

(f) Senior Lieut.-Colonels, whether European or Indian, are not considered for appointment to the posts of Assistant Director in G. H. Q. which are filled by officers lower in rank than that of substantive Lieut.-Colonel. Substantive Lieutenant-Colonels are considered for more senior appointments than that of Assistant Director, G. H. Q.

Mr. Lalchand Navalrai: With regard to part (a), do I understand the Honourable Member right that some I.M.S. people have given up service on account of unfair treatment?

Mr. O. M. Trivedi: No. I said that no officer had given up service as a protest against unfair treatment. Nine officers retired before the age of superannuation, and all of them were invalided.

Mr. Lalchand Navalrai: The Honourable Member says that they have not left on account of protest. Did they leave for other reasons?

Mr. O. M. Trivedi: I said that nine officers have retired before attaining the age of superannuation, and every one of them was invalided.

Mr. Lalchand Navalrai: Have they given any reasons?

Mr. O. M. Trivedi: No, Sir.

Sardar Sant Singh: With reference to the reply to part (b) of the question, may I ask if the number of Indians superseded is so great that the War Department is unable to collect the information relating to the same?

Mr. O. M. Trivedi: I do not know about that, but the position is as I have stated,—that the information is not readily available. Its collection would involve an amount of time and labour that would not be justified in war time. The whole list of officers would have to be gone through.

Sardar Sant Singh: A definite question has been asked. Is it for the purpose of evading the information asked for, or is it such a troublesome task for the War Department?

Mr. C. M. Trivedi: I can assure the Honourable Member that I have not given this answer with a view to evading giving of any information. I can only repeat that its collection would involve an amount of time and labour which would not be justified in war time.

PRIVATE BOATS COMMANDEERED IN CERTAIN PROVINCES.

733. *Mr. K. S. Gupta: (a) Will the War Secretary please state how many boats have been taken away from the people of Bengal, Assam, Orissa and Madras Provinces since the war began?

(b) What is the purpose in doing so?

(c) How many of the boats captured were burnt or destroyed?

(d) What is the total compensation paid, and to how many individuals, and for how many boats?

(e) Is it not a fact that fishing trade suffered a good deal and thereby many who lived on fishing had to be thrown out of occupation? What was the remedy offered to such sufferers by the Government of India as a substitute for the loss of their earnings from fishing?

(f) Are the Government of India prepared to release the boats captured, and to return them to their respective owners? If so, when, and how many? If not all, why not?

(g) Are the Government of India prepared to rebuild the boats destroyed, and to return them to their owners to rehabilitate them in their occupation as a war measure? If not, why not?

Mr. C. M. Trivedi: (a) About 25,000 boats were removed in 1942 from a certain limited area in Bengal.

(b) The object was to deny boats to the enemy in case of invasion.

(c) I have received no information from Provincial Governments about boats being burnt or destroyed.

(d) Approximately Rs. 82 lakhs were paid as compensation in Bengal. Information regarding the number of persons who received compensation is not readily available and its collection would involve an amount of time and labour incommensurate with the results. I regret, therefore, that I am unable to ask the Provincial Governments to undertake the collection of this information, but I would add that the information at my disposal shows that compensation was given by the officers of the Provincial Governments on a generous scale.

(e) The fishing trade undoubtedly did suffer, but adequate compensation was paid and the Provincial Governments reported at the time that every effort was being made to find alternative employment for fishermen who were affected.

(f) The release of all boats taken over has been agreed to with the exception of those required for military use in Eastern Command which are estimated to be about 1,250. It has not been found possible to return each boat to its respective owner as many of them when taken over were in a poor state of repair, and identification of them has become impossible. The decision to release the boats, subject to a measure of control, was taken in March 1943 and their complete release was permitted in November 1943.

(g) The Bengal Government have agreed to build 10,000 new boats, 5,000 now and 5,000 later, and the military authorities have undertaken the salvage and repair of about 6,700. These boats will be disposed of as far as possible to the persons from whom they were taken.

(h) Information asked for by the Honourable Member in parts (a), (d) and (g) of the question in so far as they refer to Assam, Orissa and Madras Provinces is not available here. It will be collected and laid on the table of the House in due course.

UNSTARRED QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS
POSTAGE STAMPS CONSIDERED AS LEGAL TENDER BY GOVERNMENT RAILWAY POLICE AT LHAKSAR.

229. Mr. Kailash Bihari Lal: Will the Honourable the Home Member please state if it is a fact that the Government Railway Police at Lhaksar on the

East Indian Railway considers the tendering of the Indian postage stamps in exchange of currency notes legal under the Indian Coinage Act? If so, what steps have been taken to educate the said Police with the Indian Coinage Act? If no steps have been taken what are the reasons therefor, and, if not so, what is the correct fact?

The Honourable Sir Reginald Maxwell: I have no information about the views of the Railway Police at Lhaksar in the matter. The question concerns the Provincial Government and not the Government of India.

DELAY IN TRANSIT OF POSTAL ARTICLES TO PERSONNEL OF DEFENCE SERVICES.

230. Mr. Kailash Bihari Lal: Will the War Secretary please state if it is a fact that postal articles of the personnel of Defence Services in India to their families are delayed considerably by the Censor and a letter from Quetta to Saharanpur never reaches the families before a fortnight; if not so, what the correct fact is?

Mr. C. M. Trivedi: The orders in force are that no postal article from Defence Services personnel should be delayed more than a maximum of 24 hours in censorship, unless it contains objectionable matter.

SHOOTING OF SERGEANT R. R. STUART OF CALCUTTA POLICE.

231. Mr. Frank R. Anthony: (a) Will the Honourable the Home Member please state if it is not a fact that the late Sergeant R. R. Stuart of the Calcutta Police was shot dead by one Sergeant L. G. Caulfield in the Police Mess at Calcutta on the 29th September, 1943?

(b) Is it not a fact that the Commissioner of Police admitted, in reply to the step-father of the deceased, in a memo., dated the 6th November, 1943, that the death was due to the carelessness of the culprit?

(c) Is it also not a fact that no legal action was taken against the person who caused the death of this young man? If not, why not?

(d) Do Government propose to enquire into the circumstances of the case and ascertain why the law was not allowed to operate normally and the person causing the death prosecuted?

(e) Do Government propose to direct that the culprit be dealt with by the normal processes of the law?

The Honourable Sir Reginald Maxwell: (a) to (e). The Government of India have no information. The matter is the concern of the Provincial Governments only.

ORDER RE SUBSTANTIVE APPOINTMENTS IN TEMPORARY WAR POSTS.

232. Mr. Muhammad Azhar Ali: Will the Honourable the Finance Member please refer to his office memoranda No. 11(44)-Ex. 1/41, No. F-20(7) Ex. 1/42 and No. F-20(7) Ex. 1/42, dated the 5th November, 1941, the 8th December, 1942, and the 9th July, 1943, respectively, regarding substantive appointments in temporary war posts, and state:

(a) if it is a fact that the privileges granted to the staff by those orders are not enjoyable during the currency of the financial year; and

(b) whether Government propose either to give those orders retrospective effect or to issue orders in the beginning of the year; if not, why not?

The Honourable Sir Jeremy Raisman: (a) and (b). The orders mentioned by the Honourable Member fix certain dates, temporary posts created up to which may be held substantively by their holders. Substantive appointments to such posts are permitted to be made retrospectively with effect from the date of their creation. All the advantages of such appointment accrue to the holder from the date he is so appointed.

PETITIONS FOR DISCHARGE OF CERTAIN PERSONNEL IN DEFENCE SERVICES FROM BIHAR.

233. Mr. Muhammad Azhar Ali: Will the War Secretary please state the number of petitions received by him, or the Defence Department or the Adjutant General in India during the preceding six months from the families of the personnel in Defence Services residents of Bihar requesting for discharge of their wards, husbands or other relatives on compassionate grounds duly recommended

by the Provincial Soldier Boards, and the action thereon; if no action has been taken, the reasons therefor, as the delay in action is causing anxieties to them?

Mr. O. M. Trivedi: The power to authorise discharge of Indian Army personnel (i.e., Viceroy's Commissioned Officers, Indian Other Ranks and Non-Combatants) is vested in the local military authorities. Any petitions addressed to General Headquarters (India) or to the Government of India, are immediately forwarded to the authorities concerned for necessary action. The expenditure of time and labour involved in the collection of detailed information about such petitions would not be justifiable in war-time. I may however add that they are invariably given sympathetic consideration in consultation with the civil authorities and in cases in which it is proved that genuine reasons exist, discharge is authorised.

MOTIONS FOR ADJOURNMENT.

"DISMANTLING OF GOURIPUR MOHANGANJ JHARIA JHANJATE RAILWAY LINE.

Mr. President (The Honourable Sir Abdur Rahim): I have received notice of a motion for the adjournment of the business of the House from Mr. Lahiri Chaudhury. He wants to discuss a definite matter of urgent public importance and of recent occurrence, namely, dismantling Gouripur Mohanganj Jharia Jhanjate line.

I should like to know what the facts are.

Mr. D. K. Lahiri Chaudhury (Bengal: Landholders): I received a telegram this morning at about 7-50 A.M. It reads as follows:

"Netrokona people learn with great concern dismantling railway Gouripur Mohanganj Jharia River silted. No other means of transport conveyance labourers not available solicited taking immediate steps maintaining most essential Gouripur Netrokona Railway connection at least."

This is the only information I received and I gave notice of this adjournment motion.

The Honourable Sir Edward Benthall (Member for Railways and War Transport): This matter is merely a project, which is under discussion with the Government of Bengal. No action has been taken in regard to the matter. The position is that rails are wanted for strategic purposes in the Eastern region and one of the possible sources of obtaining them is from the lifting of these branch lines. If the lines are to be lifted, alternative means of transport will be provided and that is a subject which is under discussion with the Bengal Government.

Mr. President (The Honourable Sir Abdur Rahim): The line has not been dismantled yet?

Mr. D. K. Lahiri Chaudhury: The point on which I want an assurance from the Honourable Member is, if the line is dismantled, whether adequate provision will be made.

Mr. President (The Honourable Sir Abdur Rahim): The matter is under discussion. On the facts as stated by the Honourable the War Transport Member this motion is not called for. The matter is still under discussion between the Government of India and the Government of Bengal and no line has yet been dismantled.

Mr. D. K. Lahiri Chaudhury: I should like to mention that the proper time for moving the adjournment motion is before the dismantlement and not after it.

The Honourable Sir Edward Benthall: This has nothing to do with a matter of recent occurrence. The whole subject is under consideration.

INJUSTICE TO MUSLIMS IN BIHAR IN THE MATTER OF GRANT OF SUGAR LICENSES.

Mr. President (The Honourable Sir Abdur Rahim): I have received another notice of an adjournment motion from Maulvi Abdul Ghani. He wants to discuss a definite matter of urgent public importance, namely: the action of the Honourable the Food Member to justify the action of the Bihar Government to perpetuate the injustices done to Muslims in matter of grant of sugar licences to

Muslims, i.e., 3 out of 178 as revealed yesterday from the replies to starred question No. 710 of yesterday's date.

I understood that the Honourable the Food Member has not got sufficient information.

The Honourable Sir Jwala Prasad Srivastava (Food Member): The information has been called for. As I said yesterday, I was satisfied that justice had been done but we have no detailed information yet.

Sir Muhammad Yamin Khan (Agra Division: Muhammadan Rural): Sir, I want to submit . . .

Mr. President (The Honourable Sir Abdur Rahim): I do not want any arguments.

Maulvi Muhammad Abdul Ghani (Tirhut Division: Muhammadan): The Honourable Member tried to justify his action.

The Honourable Sir Jwala Prasad Srivastava: I have got here a transcript of my answers.

Maulvi Muhammad Abdul Ghani: Sir, I want to . . .

Mr. President (The Honourable Sir Abdur Rahim): As objection has been taken to leave being granted, will those Honourable Members who are in favour of leave being granted rise in their places? (After counting.) As not less than 25 Members are in favour of leave being granted, the motion will be taken up at 4 O'clock.

STATEMENT RE WAR SITUATION ON THE BURMA FRONT.

His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief: Sir, I understand that there is a desire on the part of Honourable Members of this House that I should inform them of the course of operations on the Burma Front. With your permission, Sir, I shall make a short statement describing the situation as made known to me by Lord Louis Mountbatten, who is, as the House is aware, responsible for operations on this Front.

My statement of the 22nd March in the Council of State described the initial development of the Japanese advance in the jungle mountain tracts where the State of Manipur borders on Burma. The Burma Front offers two main lines of approach to the Japanese, one in the south from Arakan towards Chittagong and the province of Bengal, and the other in the north through very mountainous country towards Manipur and Assam.

I have already described the failure of the Japanese effort in Arakan. We are still on the offensive in this sector and in the face of stubborn and sometimes suicidal resistance our troops are gradually forcing the enemy back from the strategically important lateral road which connects Buthidaung with Maungdaw. The Japanese are fighting very hard to retain their hold on this, but, as I said, they are steadily losing ground and suffering very heavily in the process.

On the second line of approach in the north, the enemy is endeavouring to penetrate the formidable physical barrier of mountain and jungle which stretches over 200 miles from the Chin Hills south of Imphal to the Somra Hill tracts to the east and north east of that place. In this area our main line of supply by the road from Manipur Road through Kohima to Imphal, runs parallel to the battle front. This is a strategical disadvantage but is dictated by the lie of the country, as the hills in this part of the world run north and south, and the valleys between them, offer the only possible means for movement of troops and stores on a large scale. It is this fact which makes it vulnerable to attack by enemy raiding parties which may be able to penetrate along the various trails and footpaths through the mountains. There are many of these trails and paths and to attempt to defend them all would only serve to dissipate our strength and make us weak everywhere.

The enemy's main advance is taking place against this line of communication from Manipur Road in the north to Tiddim and Tamu in the south, and it is in this area that the most important operations are now taking place. The enemy is fighting for a quick decision. He has no well organised line of communication immediately behind him, and in Central Burma his rear is threatened by our forces which have been landed from the air. These forces by destroying railways,

[His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.]

interrupting movement by river, and generally attacking the enemy's supply organisation, are now beginning to make their presence felt. As they expand their operations, it is to be hoped that the enemy who is thrusting forward towards Manipur will find himself short of supplies and be compelled to detach troops to remove the threat to his rear. The full pressure of our forces which are operating inside Burma behind the enemy's lines cannot, of course, be felt immediately, but the effect of it is likely to be cumulative. The enemy's lines of communication and forward bases are also threatened by the southward advance of the Chinese and American troops under General Stilwell, who are operating in the Hukawng Valley. These forces have had considerable successes, and here again, as in the extreme south, very heavy losses have been inflicted on the Japanese, who have been forced to withdraw for a considerable distance. Apart from all this pressure on the enemy, our air forces are hammering steadily at his communications—they are striking at his railways, his riverways, his depots, and in fact at the whole of the great organisation which is necessary to keep his armies in the field. The weight and frequency of the air attack is steadily increasing and we have ample evidence of the delay and loss which they are causing the enemy.

Prior to the enemy's crossing of the Chindwin and his subsequent advance towards Imphal and Manipur, our forces were operating in the Tiddim and Tamu areas. We had constructed roads connecting both these places with our advanced base at Imphal. The enemy's object appears to be to establish himself before the monsoon in the Imphal-Kohima area and then to attempt to strike at our rail and river communications leading from Calcutta, along the Brahmaputra, into north-eastern Assam. In order to effect this object, the enemy developed their offensive as follows. First, they made a threat against Imphal from the south, and, secondly, they advanced on Imphal from the east and the north-east. In the south, that is in the Tiddim area, the enemy's intention was apparently confined to getting behind our forward troops and establishing blocks across the road on which they depended for their supplies.

It does not appear that he has any intention, at any rate, for the present, of trying to attack Imphal itself from this direction. Tiddim is of no particular strategic value to us and therefore we did not attempt to hold it. In accordance with the correct principles of war, our commanders decided that their proper objective was the enemy force which was trying to hem them in from the north by blocking the roads. Our troops in the Tiddim area, therefore, moved northwards and have been steadily attacking and pushing back the enemy for some time past. They have been helped in this by troops which moved down from the north from the direction of Imphal itself, thus subjecting the enemy to pressure from both sides. These operations have been largely successful, and the two forces have now joined hands. Heavy casualties have been inflicted on the enemy in these operations. There are still small parties of the enemy on the road between Tiddim and Imphal, but it looks as if it should not take long to remove them.

In the Tamu area itself the enemy have made little progress and have not succeeded in interrupting traffic on the road between Tamu and Imphal. Here again they have made several fruitless attacks and have again suffered casualties.

I would like to make it quite clear that Imphal is still in our hands, that it has not been captured by the Japanese, and that it is strongly defended. It is always possible that small parties of the enemy may penetrate into the Imphal Plain, because this is made easy by the nature of the country. Such penetration, however, is not likely to be of major importance. The opinion expressed in an American paper that the fall of Imphal would be of little importance is erroneous. Our commanders do not intend that Imphal shall fall into the enemy's hands.

In conjunction with this advance in the direction of Imphal, the enemy has made two further thrusts towards the northern part of the road from Imphal to

Manipur Road, which is our main railhead in this part of the world. Here the enemy have made some progress but it is only within the last day or two that they have come up against our prepared defences and met serious opposition on our part. This is in accordance with our pre-arranged plans. The country in this part of the world is extremely mountainous and intricate and the only transport which can be used are pack animals or porters. Kohima is held by our forces and strongly defended.

Throughout we have continued to maintain marked air superiority over the enemy and two days ago we inflicted a very heavy defeat on him in the air, destroying no less than thirty of his aircraft. When the size of the total enemy air force in Burma is taken into consideration, this constitutes a heavy loss to him.

As I said, before, in the Hukawng Valley General Stilwell's American and Chinese troops, assisted by British and Indian troops, are maintaining their advance and threatening the enemy who is covering Myitkyina.

In operations of this kind and especially in country of this nature, there must be at the outset thrusts by the enemy which cannot be finally countered until our commanders have ascertained his plans and disposed their own forces accordingly. Such thrusts rely on quick results for success. We have now reached the stage where the enemy's plan would seem to be sufficiently clear to enable our troops to be suitably disposed not only to protect our own vital points but also to drive back the enemy whence he came. These troops of ours are well acquainted with this most intricate country and have been trained to fight in it. Their morale and fighting spirit is of the highest. I repeat once more that I have no doubt myself as to the ultimate result of the fighting now in progress. We cannot stop every Japanese thrust as soon as it makes itself apparent, and it is therefore always possible that some of these may succeed in temporarily interrupting our communications. I am convinced, however, that the security of Assam has never been in danger, let alone the security of India. I feel certain that we shall maintain our forward lines of communication and ultimately drive the enemy back to his original positions and beyond.

THE ABOLITION OF WHIPPING BILL.

Qazi Muhammad Ahmad Kazmi (Meerut Division: Muhammadan Rural):

Sir, I move:

"That the Bill to abolish the punishment of whipping be referred to a Select Committee consisting of the Honourable the Law Member, Sir George Spence, Mr. Vishnu Sahay, Mr. Abdul Qaiyum, Mr. K. S. Gupta, Sir Muhammad Yamin Khan, Mr. Muhammad Azhar Ali, Maulana Zafar Ali Khan, Mr. Lalchand Navalrai, Pandit Lakshmi Kanta Maitra, Mr. P. J. Griffiths, Sardar Sant Singh, Mr. Abdur Rasheed Choudhury, Kunwer Hajeer Ismael Ali Khan and the Mover, and that the number of members whose presence shall be necessary to constitute a meeting of the Committee shall be five."

Sir, the punishment of whipping was not provided in the Indian Penal Code. The Indian Penal Code provided for six kinds of punishments which are enumerated in section 53 of the Indian Penal Code and the punishment of whipping does not find a place there. The penalties contemplated by the Indian Penal Code are:

"death, transportation, penal servitude, imprisonment—rigorous or simple—forfeiture of property and fine."

These are the only punishments contemplated by the Indian Penal Code. Whipping is a separate punishment provided for by Act IV of 1909. I would just read to the House a part of the speech which the Law Member at the time made as to the reason why that Bill was introduced. He said:

"In the progress of public opinion, the infliction of whipping as a judicial punishment comes to be regarded with ever increasing disfavour. The object of this Bill is to mitigate the severity of the Whipping Act, and to bring into line with the public opinion of the present day. In India, the time has not arrived when whipping as a judicial punishment can be altogether dispensed with. In England, hundred years ago, punishment of whipping for many offences had been curtailed and dwindled down to the proportion which I have stated without prejudicing the safety of the community. Experience has shown that for most offences which were formerly punished with whipping a less revolting penalty is more efficacious. The history of Indian jails tends to the same conclusion. I can well remember that when I first arrived in India thirty years ago (that was in 1878), whipping of a very

[Qazi Muhammad Ahmad Kasmi.]

severe nature was freely resorted to in jails as a punishment for very trivial offences. It is now inflicted as a jail punishment on rare occasions and only for serious offences. Yet the discipline of Indian jails is much better now than it was thirty years ago."

So, even according to the Mover of the Bill, the retention of whipping was only a temporary measure and he thought that with the advance of society, whipping must come to an end. There are only three sections in the Whipping Act which we have to consider in considering the opinions which have been received. The first is section 8 which provides whipping for certain offences in lieu of punishments that are provided by the Indian Penal Code and it contemplates offences which are mostly not considered very serious. It contemplates offences such as theft, theft in buildings and certain other offences of the same kind some of which may prove to be of a more serious nature, but which in their lighter form are considered by the author of the Act to be of such a nature as to justify the substitution of a sentence of whipping for the sentence that has been provided by the Indian Penal Code. So far as I have been able to understand, it means that in cases of ordinary crimes, when there is no heinousness in the offence, we are allowed to substitute the offence of imprisonment by punishment of whipping. Then, we have got section 4. Section 4 contemplates offences of a more serious nature and it is provided by section 4 that whipping may be substituted for the imprisonment or it may be awarded in addition to imprisonment or other punishments that are provided by the Indian Penal Code. Now, Sir, this section relates to much more serious offences, offences which are of a very heinous nature. A glance at the opinions that have been received would show that it is only in respect of these offences, that mostly persons are of opinion that whipping should not be abolished.

Then, section 5 deals with juvenile offenders and that again means that offences of an ordinary nature, not very serious ones in which a juvenile is involved, they can also be dealt with under the Whipping Act without giving them any further punishment. I, in the Statement of Objects and Reasons, have stated that almost in all countries whipping is being considered with disfavour and has been mostly abolished everywhere in the world with a few exceptions. It was pointed out on behalf of Government by Sir Cowasjee Jehangir that it still exists in England, and many of the opinions that have been received, also say that it is being retained. In this connection I will read a passage which gives the interpretation of flogging in the *Encyclopædia Britannica*. The author of the article on Flogging says:

"With a growing consciousness that punishment is not so much a deterrent to crime as had been supposed, flogging, as a general practice, has been abandoned. Modern psychiatry and genetic psychology have shown the dangers inherent in flogging children, in that such procedure may develop inhibitions, antipathies and neurotic traits likely to undermine the whole mental and nervous system of the child."

So far as juvenile offenders are concerned, that is the opinion of the author and many Government officials who have given their opinion have said that juvenile offenders should not be punished with whipping. If necessary I will state the views of these people. But before dealing with that let us examine the state of the punishment of whipping in England itself. Section 787 in Vol. IX of Halsbury's Laws of England says:

"Whipping is a common law punishment for a misdemeanour, but is rarely now inflicted as a punishment except under statutory authority. It has been abolished as a punishment for females. The whipping of adult males in addition to or instead of any other punishment is authorised by statute."

The last portion of the above quotation covers those offences which are covered by section 4 of the Whipping Act. It says:

"(1) in the case of incorrigible rogues sentenced at quarter sessions; (2) in the case of persons who are convicted of discharging firearms or explosive substances at the Sovereign; (3) in the case of persons convicted of the offence of robbery with violence, or of the offence of robbery or assault with intent to rob, whilst armed with an offensive weapon or instrument; (4) in the case of persons convicted of the offence of attempting to choke, suffocate or strangle any one, or of using means calculated to do so with intent to commit or to enable any other person to commit an indictable offence."

Section 788 says:

"A fine, either with or without imprisonment, is a punishment for a common law misdemeanour. It is also a statutory punishment which may in certain cases be inflicted with or instead of imprisonment. A fine is rarely imposed except under a statute."

So to support the maintaining of the whole of the Whipping Act just at present we cannot have any help even from the English statute. If it can give us any support it can only be in respect of section 4 of the Whipping Act and not in respect of sections 3 and 5. It does not provide any whipping for juvenile offenders; I have not been able to find it.

I have read out from the *Encyclopædia Britannica* what the general condition all the world over is. There are many places in the U.S.A. where the punishment of whipping has been abolished. As a matter of fact the whole question of corporal punishment is now under serious consideration of persons who are studying criminology and penology; and the general idea today appears to be that corporal punishment really is not of much avail in reducing crime, because it only hardens the criminal and does not remove the real cause of the crime itself. Jeremy Bentham, the great jurist, as far back as the 18th century, expressed his opinion about corporal punishment in the following words:

"The legislator who orders whipping knows not what he does, a judge is nearly as ignorant."

In 1938 Sir Samuel Hoare moved the Criminal Justice Bill in order to modernize penology in England and during the course of his exposition of the Bill in the House of Commons he said:

"In a scheme of this kind there is no place for the retention of a penalty that looked at the treatment of crime particularly from the angles of retribution and deterrence. I am therefore proposing to sweep away the remnants of former dispositions, now little more than the stage properties of Victorian melodrama, penal servitude, hard labour, ticket-of-leave, the name criminal lunatic . . . these are changes and greater than changes of name that are the outward and visible signs of the new outlook upon the problems of crime and delinquency."

The point of view from which Sir Samuel Hoare looked at the question of penology in England was not a point of view peculiar to Great Britain of 1938 but it represented the viewpoint of the entire thinking world of at least a decade earlier. Sir Samuel Hoare advocated the abolition of corporal punishment and he gave the following reasons for its abolition: (1) That corporal punishment was completely out of date. (2) That it did not deter the particular individual upon whom it is inflicted from offending again. (3) That it did not protect society from similar crimes in future.

Sir Samuel Hoare further said that his beliefs were not grounded on vague sentiment but on facts. He said that they were founded on a great body of evidence which had been collected by a committee presided over by Mr. Edward Cadogan. The view which Sir Samuel Hoare expressed and the view which had been expressed unanimously by the Cadogan Committee had been expressed in England very much earlier; a century ago it had been expressed by Dr. Barnes as a member of the English Prison Commission of 1838. Dr. Barnes said:

"I never knew a convict benefited by flagellation. The beaten man becomes more desperate in character."

It would not be out of place to quote the observations of Dostoevsky, the well-known student of the criminal mind, who said:

"It is a thorough misunderstanding of the nature of the criminal to believe that the fear of intense physical pain would prevent an outbreak of his malice or passion."

I will only add one more quotation. Mr. Justice Hawkins, a distinguished judge with wide criminal court experience, in his book said:

"If you flog a man you make a perfect devil of him."

The experience of well-known Prison Officials also point in the same direction. To quote just one statement of a Jail Warden, from a well-known book—'His Majesty's Guests' by Warden:

"What I would particularly like to emphasise, however, is that I never in all my long experience knew of a single case in which the 'cat' did not brutalize a man. I never knew one of its victims who was not a worse man ever since afterwards than he was before . . . It increases their contempt, it hardens them unspeakably and turns them out of prisons, at the end of their sentences, greater ghouls than when they entered. The

[Qazi Muhammad Ahmad Kazmi.]

'cat' practically in every case confirms criminology in the victim for ever. After that reform is hopeless—they become as hard as nails.

These are the general views. Just as I submitted in the very beginning, opinions from throughout India have been received on this Bill and I may just give the principles on which those views can be differentiated. I might just read out a passage from the opinion given by the Government of Assam. That will explain the whole thing:

"I am directed to say that this Government have consulted a large number of officials and non-officials and public bodies. There is general agreement among the former that punishment by whipping should not be abolished, reliance being placed on the judicial discrimination of the Courts, though an opinion was here and there expressed that amendment on the lines of the repeal of section 3 only of the Whipping Act was desirable."

That is to say, official opinion is in favour not of the abolition of the whole of the Whipping Act, but some of them do favour the abolition of section 3. It is further stated:

"2. Non-officials and public bodies, following the trend of modern public opinion are in favour of the total abolition."

Mr. President (The Honourable Sir Abdur Rahim): The Honourable Member cannot read these opinions at length.

Qazi Muhammad Ahmad Kazmi: Sir, I will only read the opinion given by the Government of Assam.

Mr. President (The Honourable Sir Abdur Rahim): They are all before the House.

Qazi Muhammad Ahmad Kazmi: Sir, I will only finish this quotation.

"This Government supports the view that the discretion to award a sentence of whipping, in addition to any other sentence awardable by law, should remain but should be confined to the offences of rape or other offences against women, unnatural offences, dacoity and more heinous forms of robbery."

This Government has given a summary of the whole official and non-official opinions. I have gone through the whole of it and the Honourable the Law Member and the other Honourable Members of the House must have seen that. I can very safely say that the majority of opinions is against the abolition of the whole of the Whipping Act. Then, the majority of opinions is for the repeal of sections 3 and 5 but for the retention of section 4. So far as non-officials are concerned, they are in favour of the repeal of the whole Act. So far as officials are concerned, a very large majority of them—even the Governments—are more in favour of the retention of section 4, but some Governments recommend the retention of sections 3 and 5 also. Section 3 is for ordinary offences in which whipping can be substituted and section 5 is for juvenile offenders.

I will now explain to the House the reasons why some Governments wish to retain these sections. It is only for political reasons, and I must tell the House that the misuse of the Whipping Act and the punishment of whipping that is inflicted in certain cases is, to a certain extent, responsible for the introduction of this Bill. I ask those persons who have been practising in Criminal Courts and happily I see that there are two distinguished lawyers who practised in such Courts and who have risen to high positions in the profession of law—I ask them as to how many cases of whipping they have come across. If you will see these opinions you will find that some Magistrates have said that this Whipping Law is almost out-of-date and is only seldom used actually in practice. As a matter of fact, people who want the retention of this law for heinous offences cannot cite a single instance in which whipping has been awarded to offenders in such cases. In a long experience of twenty-five years—one gentleman has said—that he came across four or five cases. Now, four, five or six such cases in a long experience of twenty-five years cannot justify the maintenance of an Act which has been condemned by the whole world at large. But if we come to the era of political agitation, there we find that this Act comes in full force and is utilized in a very brutal way. The main object in such cases is not only inflicting severe punishment but also degrading the individuals who are guilty of such

offences. That is the thing which cannot be justified on any principle of law whatsoever. On a previous occasion, when there was Martial Law enforced in Sind, we found how whipping was resorted to indiscriminately. In cases of very ordinary offences of picketing or reciting slogans people were made to suffer indignities that ought not to have been resorted to in the case of those persons who belonged to educated classes or middle classes. It is the common opinion and I would ask any Honourable Member, who thinks otherwise, to let me know a single instance in which, according to the modern ideas of jurisprudence, whipping is not to be reserved absolutely for lower classes of people who have nothing to lose and on whom only corporal punishment can have some effect. This is the general idea of the whole civilized world, that the idea of punishment is not to degrade the man from a higher level to a lower level, because the very idea of degrading from higher to lower level goes against reform. What I maintain is that every action that the State should take against a criminal should have a civilizing effect. If any punishment degrades the position of a man in his life and takes him to a lower grade, instead of civilizing him, it cannot be considered to be a reforming punishment. So, there is not the least doubt—and I would very much like to hear any authority from the Members who want to oppose this Bill to be quoted in support of the view that whipping can ever be justified in connection with offences committed by persons who have got a respectable position in the society—there is not the least doubt that in such cases whipping should not be resorted to.

Now, Sir, I may just summarise my position. The Bill was for the abolition of whipping but the opinions that have been received are 12 Noon. in favour of the abolition of sections 3 and 5 only and are against the deletion of section 4. In the Statement of Objects and Reasons, I have also stated that it is only in cases of heinous offences that this section is being retained in some countries. So if the House be of the opinion that the Act should be retained in respect of section 4, still we can send this Bill to the Select Committee, in respect of the sections which are being considered in and outside India to be improper and which should not be retained any longer on the Statute-book. So as an alternative, I suggest that this Honourable House may either accept the principle of rejecting the whole Whipping Act on the grounds and for the reasons that I have given or it may accept only the principle of abolishing or deleting sections 3 and 5 only.

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

"That the Bill to abolish the punishment of Whipping be referred to a Select Committee consisting of the Honourable the Law Member, Sir George Spence, Mr. Vishnu Sahay, Mr. Abdul Qaiyum, Mr. K. S. Gupta, Sir Muhammad Yamin Khan, Mr. Muhammad Azhar Ali, Maulana Zafar Ali Khan, Mr. Lalchand Navalari, Pandit Lakshmi Kanta Maitra, Mr. P. J. Griffiths, Sardar Sant Singh, Mr. Abdur Rasheed Choudhury, Kunwer Hajeer Ismail Ali Khan and the Mover, and that the number of members whose presence shall be necessary to constitute a meeting of the Committee shall be five."

Sir Muhammad Yamin Khan (Agra Division: Muhammadan Rural): Sir, the principle of the Bill is for the total abolition of whipping and the principle of the Bill in section 3 is laid down that the Whipping Act of 1909 is hereby repealed. These are the words. This means that total abolition is underlying the principle of this Bill. My Honourable friend, Mr. Muhammad Ahmad Kazmi in the concluding paragraphs of his speech said that he would like that the principle be altered. I do not know how a Select Committee can alter the principle of the Bill. A Select Committee can only make alterations subject to retaining the principle of the Bill. A Select Committee cannot be authorised to alter absolutely and redraft a new Bill altogether for the purpose. If my Honourable friend has got in his view that a Bill like what he wants should be a limited Bill and he wants to retain certain sections and abolish others, e.g., whipping in certain cases and its abolishment in others, then I think with this principle he can introduce a new Bill, and certainly the House will consider that, and that may be referred to the Select Committee to go into further details. But here, if the House accepts the principle underlying

[Sir Muhammad Yamin Khan.]

this Bill, I do not think, Sir, that you will allow it, if the Bill comes up in the altered form, to be discussed because that will not be treating the House properly.

As far as I remember in 1923 when the Criminal Procedure Code was revised thoroughly, I happened to be absent on one day from the House and I learned that in my absence whipping was, as far as it related to the European offenders, abolished. Then my friend, Venkatapatti Raju—I am speaking from memory—who had tabled an amendment for the abolition of whipping in respect of Indians too, brought forward the same arguments which my friend Mr. Muhammad Ahmad Kazmi has brought up today—that it is a degradation and it should be abolished on political grounds. To all this I listened but when I pointed out to him certain cases, the result was that Venkatapatti Raju quietly got up and withdrew his amendment. He was not willing to press it. Since then I thought that it was justifiable and I have not been able to alter my opinion since then.

My experience at the bar has been quite different. My friend may think that this punishment should not be given, but if he will listen to the cases which I will give him, I am sure he will say that this punishment should not be totally abolished.

I had given at that time the case of a child, a girl of three years old, who was raped by a boy of 18 years old and she was so badly injured that her parents felt very anxious about her recovery. That case came within my knowledge. Whipping is allowed in such cases and my honourable friend will never say that this man should not be whipped for an offence of this nature on an innocent girl of that tender age.

I had another case before me. It was of a girl of about 6 or 7 years of age. She was taking food for her father in the village. A robust young boy caught hold of her, dragged her into the sugar cane field and committed rape on her, and very badly injured this girl. That injury was so great that the whole of the perineum was ruptured and it was with the greatest difficulty that the doctors were able to cure her.

When this kind of cruelty is mixed up with a heinous offence of this kind, I think it requires a great deal for any legal practitioner to say that whipping should not be allowed in a case like this.

Qazi Muhammad Ahmad Kazmi: Were you appearing for the prosecution or for the defence?

Sir Muhammad Yamin Khan: This need not worry my Honourable friend. I am giving him examples which will require something more than human nature for anybody to get up and plead that this punishment should not be given. There is a case which is known throughout the world. My Honourable friend cannot deny that Hazrat Omar—Radaullah-o-Taalahunho gave punishment to his own son for having committed adultery and the boy died, but the risk of death did not prevent the boy from being given that punishment.

Mr. Lalchand Navalrai (Sind: Non-Muhammadan Rural): Was it not in those barbarous days?

Sir Muhammad Yamin Khan: My Honourable friend may be more barbarian than people were in those days. The whole House knows when we listen to the Honourable gentleman here, whether he is a barbarian or those days were barbarous.

Qazi Muhammad Ahmad Kazmi: Is the Honourable Member in favour of section 4, or all the sections 3, 4 and 5?

Sir Muhammad Yamin Khan: I am simply saying that I am opposed to the total abolition of whipping. I am not going into detail, that this section should be retained and that should not be retained. I do not want that anybody should be given the whipping punishment simply to degrade him or lower him in the eyes of the world. I would not like this punishment to be awarded in political offences, or in cases where it is not required and other

punishments will suffice. But I would like that this punishment should remain where no other punishment will meet the situation, where only corporal punishment will meet the case and will be effective. In the villages where you require small girls to be protected, their honour to be protected, their bodies to be protected, where you do not like that their whole life should be in danger like this, this punishment is necessary. When you know that to a young man no other punishment appeals so much as this,—you can send him to jail for 3 or 4 years, he will never care, but if he knows that there is the punishment of whipping, he is terrorised. I am glad that, when I opposed in 1923, instructions were given to all courts through the High Courts that in cases of rape where it is mixed with cruelty whipping punishment should be awarded. I have no sympathy with the man who commits rape on a small child. My Honourable friend may think that he is degraded, but I would like him to be degraded. Even though he may be high placed in society and may command the respect of the society still if he commits an offence of this kind on a small child, I would want him to be degraded, because, after all, every punishment is meant for the purpose of degrading the man in the eyes of the society, and if a man violates and disturbs society like this, he deserves to be degraded in the eyes of the society.

Let me give another example. A lady was sitting with a lot of gold bangles on her hand reclining in the train. At the wayside station, when the train had moved a man came up with a chopper in his hand and cut off the whole hand. The result is that the woman has lost not only her jewellery but she has lost her hand. What punishment would you give in such a case? Do you think that the man should not be degraded in the eyes of the society, because he may have been a good man, he may have been an honourable man? I think that this man deserves to be degraded in the eyes of the society. The man has no right to be treated with respect or thought high by the society. You cannot say that the society must be there and also this man can violate all the laws made by the society, and also that this man should be considered to be an honest and respectable man! Take a thief. He commits theft, he is sent to jail for one month or 2 months. He comes back and again commits theft, this time he is sent to jail for 6 months. A third time he commits theft and he is sent to jail for 2 years. The man is a habitual thief. He likes the jail, the jail has become his home. He is not afraid of going to jail. He is in a society in jail which appeals to him. If this man is to be cured of thieving habits, the only punishment that will appeal to him is corporal punishment. There is no use of sending him to the Andamans so that the society may be protected. Some other method should be resorted to to terrorise the man into not committing such offences, to save innocent people who believe that this man will not encroach upon their rights. I am against not giving whipping punishment in such cases. If my Honourable friend had brought in an elaborate Bill saying, in the case of such and such offence the punishment may be retained, in the case of such and such other offences it should not be retained, I would have supported his motion to go to a Select Committee. But total abolition of whipping means that you cannot give the punishment of whipping in any case. My Honourable friend may say that the society has advanced a lot at this time, but I do not think that people will say that society was less civilised in those times when they retained this punishment. There is no comparison between the circumstances existing in India and those in other places, for instance, Switzerland and other places. I do not think that Indian conditions are the same as in those places. Therefore, I am opposed to this. I am opposed to the acceptance of the principle underlying this Bill, that is, the total abolition. Lest I should be misunderstood, I wish to make it clear that I am opposed to the total abolition of the punishment of whipping.

Qazi Muhammad Ahmad Kazmi: Not to the partial abolition?

Sir Muhammad Yamin Khan: No.

Mr. Lalchand Navalrai: This Bill aims at abolishing the punishment of whipping. It was sent for circulation and this is the time to consider whether

[Mr. Lalchand Navarai.]

it should be committed to the Select Committee or not. If the Bill was so objectionable or it was such that there was no need for calling of opinions, it could have been killed at the very first stage. We have now got the opinions. Read between the lines, they show that unofficial or public opinion is that this whipping punishment, which is considered a brutal punishment should be abolished. So far as the official opinion is concerned, it is restricted in that they accept that certain offences should be punished with whipping. The main question now before the House is whether by sending the Bill to the Select Committee the House will be committed to the principle of the Bill or not. On that point, there is a difference of opinion between some Members and myself. The Bill as it is asks for the abolition of the punishment of whipping. As the Bill is titled, it does not say in what offences punishment of whipping should be given and in what offences it should not be given. The last speaker said that he would agree to the punishment of whipping in the case of certain heinous offences and he mentioned some examples of cases. My submission is that clause 3 which requires that the Whipping Act of 1909 is hereby repealed is one of the provisions of the Bill and I submit that we are not committing ourselves to the principle embodied there, namely, that the Whipping Act should be wholly abolished. In the Select Committee we may not accept that provision altogether and we may consider the opinions received and the opinions expressed in this House and come to some conclusion as to whether the brutality of this punishment should be lessened and can be lessened. Therefore I submit that nothing will be infringed if we send this Bill to the Select Committee. So far as sending it to the Select Committee is concerned, my opinion is a definite one, that it should go to the Select Committee.

Now, Sir, it would be admitted that this punishment of whipping is a hard and cruel punishment. It is only those who have seen this punishment inflicted that can realise what it is. My Honourable friend Sir Yamin Khan has not personally seen how that punishment is given.

Sir Muhammad Yamin Khan: I am glad you have seen it.

Mr. Lalchand Navarai: It is given to juvenile offenders and some other offenders. I have seen the punishment being given in the court itself. I have seen the cruel way in which it is given. The whip is in the hand of a strong man and he uses all the force he can. People have fainted and fallen down and then when they had revived, that punishment is again given. Can this punishment be tolerated in any civilised country?

Sir Muhammad Yamin Khan: Should the offence be tolerated?

Mr. Lalchand Navarai: I will come to that. I have heard you sufficiently. I heard the examples you gave. Let us consider how this punishment came to exist originally. This came into force in ancient days, the barbarous and unregulated days. (Interruption.) I will consider the matter in a sober way and not fly into a rage. Now, Sir, in the olden days, there were no jails where the people could be kept. I have read the history of the Mirs in Sind and also of the Moghuls and my ancestors also used to tell me of those days. For offences like theft, the hands were cut off. Can any Honourable Member brook that punishment and say that that kind of punishment should be given in modern days. We should consider how far this punishment should be given in these civilised times. I do not think even the so-called Baluchis that we were talking about yesterday would like this punishment to be given to them. (An Honourable Member: "Why so-called.") Because the people of Pakistan have gone to Baluchistan. The Honourable Member from Meerut comes to support the Government and he says 'kill this Bill at this moment'.

Sir Muhammad Yamin Khan: I have not come to help the Government. I have come to help the society. I said that there are several offences where this punishment is not suitable.

Mr. Lalchand Navarai: He has mentioned rape cases, which are hard cases. But may I put a question to him? Did the persons who were punished

with whipping in those cases stop committing such offences afterwards? Can he give me one example in which the punishment of whipping was inflicted and then the person left that offence altogether? This punishment is inflicted in the jails. My Honourable friend may have gone to a jail and inspected it—of course, he has never been to jail. There is always a very severe punishment in jails and why should this cruel way be still regularised and given sanction by this House?

I submit, Sir, that there are three kinds of offences which are involved, and these offences should be excluded from whipping altogether. Firstly, there are the offences by juvenile offenders. Secondly, there are petty offences. I have quite a large practice and I can say that the punishment of whipping in such cases does not act as a deterrent, as my Honourable friend, Sir Muhammad Yamin Khan, seems to think. Thirdly, there are the political offences which are committed by respectable persons, such as, the M.L.A.'s, Members of Provincial Councils, respectable zamindars and respectable *Sahukars*. They follow their own conscience and they hold certain political views, for which the Government not only locks them up but gives them the punishment of whipping. In these three categories of offences whipping should not be allowed.

I do not want to take any more time of the House. What I submit is that Government should not stand on technicalities. The official view which is given in the opinions is also there. If the view given in the opinions is that in certain offences whipping should not be given, then I hope the Government would not stand by these small technicalities. Let us take this measure to the Select Committee where the Law Member will sit with us. We have already seen how conscientiously he threshes out the matter and comes to some understanding. In the like manner, this Bill will also be considered in the Select Committee and then brought back to the House.

Sardar Sant Singh (West Punjab: Sikh): Sir, I do not want to take much time of the House. I want to make just a few observations on the Bill as it is. No doubt, the Bill stands for the total abolition of whipping as a punishment in India. Sir Muhammad Yamin Khan has given us the benefit of his views of some cases of heinous crimes which were committed by people and he thinks that in such cases the whipping is a most suitable kind of punishment that should be inflicted. In the opinions, too, that have been received on the circulation motion, certain persons have agreed with the view expressed by him in the House. It may be possible that whipping as a punishment should not be abolished entirely, but at the same time nobody can doubt that it is a relic of a barbaric age. Even in 1860, when the Indian Penal Code was passed, the framers of that Code—and they were very capable men indeed—devoted a whole Chapter to the various kinds of punishments which ought to be inflicted for the commission of a crime. These jurists did not care to include whipping as one of the punishments. I do not think I am wrong when I say that it was later on when political crime began to be committed in India that the Whipping Act was passed, not to punish the crime which was morally condemnable but on account of political cases which the Government of the day could not tolerate. Even today the tendency of the Government of India is to include whipping as one of the compulsory punishments in the Ordinances that have been promulgated during the last four years.

The Honourable Sir Sultan Ahmed (Leader of the House): Who has informed my Honourable friend that whipping was introduced in order to prevent political crime? It came into force in 1865.

Sardar Sant Singh: What about the 1919 Act. That is the Act which is in my mind.

The Honourable Sir Sultan Ahmed: Even that Act has nothing to do with it.

Sardar Sant Singh: In 1915 when the terrorist movement was in great force, whipping was mercilessly applied then. I do not want to go into the details. My Honourable friend can consult the Act of 1919 and the history.

[Sardar Sant Singh]

of that period will enlighten him on the subject. I would like to be corrected if I am mistaken.

The Honourable Sir Sultan Ahmed: You are mistaken.

Sardar Sant Singh: I may be. I do not claim infallibility as the Government does. However, the position is this. Does he deny the fact that in the Ordinance-making power that he too has been using when he was in charge of the portfolio of Law, whipping is one of the punishments that has been prescribed in several Ordinances? I think he will not. The issue before the House is whether we like this punishment to be retained or we are against it on principle? The issue is not of the necessity of whipping. The issue is whether whipping as a punishment should be allowed to be continued in the country? Does it lead to the reform of the individual who commits the crime? My Honourable friend was saying that a habitual offender who may be sent to jail once, twice or thrice to undergo a punishment for theft, still keeps to that bad habit of committing crime when he comes out. I think the society has gone ahead and the function of the Jail is not merely to punish but to reform the criminal. That is the function of the jail today. If the function of the punishment is to reform the individual who commits the crime, then the question will be reduced to this: Whether by indicting the punishment of whipping or flogging the criminal is reformed or there is a likelihood that he would be reformed, or the result is just the reverse of the intention of the punishment? If the effect is just the reverse of what we propose to do with the criminal, then in that case, whipping is not a suitable punishment. The world has turned round to this opinion and several countries have abolished the punishment of whipping. I will, therefore, suggest that so far as the House is concerned, they should make it clear that they are not in favour of whipping as a punishment for crime.

The second question is as to the expediency: whether it is expedient at this time to completely abolish it or to abolish it partially. As a matter of fact, I do not see eye to eye with the opinion that because the Bill proposes the complete abolition of whipping, therefore, the Select Committee cannot make any alteration wherein they can retain some of the sections and others may be repealed. The House by accepting the principle of referring the Bill to the Select Committee does not stand committed to the principle of complete abolition, but will stand committed only to the principle of abolishing whipping for certain offences. We can make it clear. I think the Honourable the Mover of the Bill will agree with me that if the Select Committee makes an amendment that it should be retained for some offences, but should be abolished for certain ordinary offences, he will welcome this change in the Select Committee. I, therefore, request the Government not to take a narrow view of the measure. I request them not to oppose it simply because these are war times and efforts cannot be directed towards the present reform. Our position is that if there is any time when the agitation for the abolition of whipping should be pursued for better end then it is the present time. These are times when the executive through over-zeal resort to short cut methods for the administration of the country and to the detriment of the interest of the people of this country. I, therefore, urge that this is the most suitable time when the Bill should be referred to the Select Committee and changes should be introduced wherever it is thought necessary and wherever the abolition of the punishment of whipping is considered expedient and necessary in these days, so that the society may be guarded against the over-zeal of some of the members of the executive authorities in the country. Sir, I support the measure.

Mr. Govind V. Deshmukh (Nagpur Division: Non-Muhammadian): Sir, the abolition of the corporal punishment of whipping is referred to in two places. It appears in the preamble which says: "Whereas the punishment of Whipping has come to be regarded as a relic of less civilised times, it is expedient to abolish it altogether". It is also referred to in clause 3. This is the scope of

the Bill. Can this scope not be restricted in the Select Committee? Would it be outside its competency to shorten the scope? I can very well understand the case of a Bill which has got a limited scope; it may be that in the Select Committee it would not be feasible to widen or enlarge the scope of the Bill, but where a Bill is brought with a larger scope, will there be any constitutional or legal difficulty in shortening the scope. Without wasting much of the time of the House, I would suggest that this Bill, according to me, can very well be referred to the Select Committee. I do not find any difference of opinion, whether it is the opinion of the Mover of the Bill or of the other Members of the House as regards whipping to be used in cases of rape and not to use it in political cases. As a matter of fact, it will be found that in his Statement of Objects and Reasons he does not say until the very end when he sorely complains that this sort of punishment is meted out in petty cases of theft, etc.—he does not say that in heinous cases also this punishment should not be retained. I think it is rather misrepresenting the Honourable the Mover of this Bill, misrepresenting his intentions, to say that he is in favour of abolition of this punishment altogether which is administered in rare cases. I, therefore, submit it would be quite reasonable to modify in the Select Committee the scope of the Bill and abolish this punishment, for there is no difference of opinion that such punishment should not be given in political cases or in petty cases; the opinion is strongly in favour of awarding such a punishment in such heinous cases as rape. I, therefore, submit that the Government will be well advised in accepting this motion.

The Honourable Sir Asoka Roy (Law Member): Sir, the issue before the House is a very simple one. Honourable Members will have noticed that the Bill seeks to effect a total repeal of the Whipping Act and the complete abolition of the punishment of whipping. My Honourable friend, Mr. Deshmukh, the last speaker, failed to notice clause 2 of the Bill. May I remind Honourable Members that the Bill is called "A Bill to abolish the punishment of Whipping". The preamble says that the punishment of whipping has come to be regarded as a relic of less civilised times and that it is expedient to abolish it altogether. Clause 2, which is very important, says:

"Notwithstanding anything contained in any Act or Rules or other provision having the force of law, whipping is not a legal punishment in British India."

I cannot understand how in reading this short Bill my Honourable friend, Mr. Deshmukh, could have failed to notice clause 2. I do not suggest that he deliberately did not see it, but I do think that it is difficult to understand or appreciate how he should have missed that clause. I have the same complaint against my Honourable friends, Sardar Sant Singh and Mr. Lalchand Navalrai. I do not think the Honourable the Mover, Mr. Kazmi, ever intended when he drafted this short Bill that he would ask for a mere amendment of the Whipping Act. He was asking for the complete abolition of Whipping.

Mr. Lalchand Navalrai: How does the Honourable Member know it?

The Honourable Sir Asoka Roy: If language has any meaning, and if the learned draftsman's intention is to be found in his language, I think it is pretty plain that he was asking for the complete abolition of whipping and I should be very much surprised if he could be induced by Honourable Members to say now, "I did not mean that at all". The Government must strenuously oppose these wholesale proposals. I might inform the House that in this attitude, the Government have the support of a preponderating volume of opinion, including judicial opinion. Honourable Members must have noticed that all Governments are against the total abolition of whipping and I believe all High Courts too. Excepting for a few individual judges judicial opinion is against the complete abolition of whipping. I admit that circulation has revealed some support for the view that there may be a case for examining the Whipping Act with a view to consider amendments on points of detail, such as, the elimination of certain of the offences for which the punishment of whipping could now be awarded. Government are not opposed in principle to this view but they do not regard this matter as urgent and they do not

[Sir Asoka Roy]

consider it appropriate to support the reference to Select Committee of a Bill for the total abolition of the punishment of whipping on the footing that in the Select Committee the Bill could be converted into a Bill to effect minor amendments to the Whipping Act.

Mr. Lalchand Navalrai: Will Government examine it themselves?

The Honourable Sir Asoka Roy: Government are always examining Bills.

Now, Sir, the question before the House is whether the House should accept the principle of the Bill, namely, the total abolition of whipping. My Honourable friend, Sir Yamin Khan, has given a complete answer to the motion and I have very little to add to the arguments advanced by him. I must, however, refer very briefly to some observations made by my Honourable friend, Mr. Lalchand Navalrai, who seems to have a complaint always against Government. Today his complaint is that Government had agreed to the circulation motion. Sir, I should like to remind the House that when my Honourable friend, my predecessor in office, Sir Sultan Ahmed, agreed to the circulation motion, he made this observation:

"I have listened to the speeches of my Honourable friends and I feel that out of deference to their views I should not stand in the way of circulation. I have got respect for the House and whenever I find there is a section of the House which is anxious to have a matter considered, I am prepared to accede to that request and, therefore, I will not oppose this motion."

Honourable Members are aware that quite recently we have been hearing a lot about this Government being irresponsible and unresponsive; and yet when Government try to be responsive and act out of deference to the wishes of Members of the House, my Honourable friend, Mr. Lalchand Navalrai, gets up and complains. You will remember, Sir, that the Bill was one for the total abolition of whipping. Honourable Members wanted the Bill to be circulated. The Government spokesman, my Honourable friend Sir Sultan Ahmed, made it quite clear that Government would never agree to the total abolition of whipping. Still Honourable Members wanted circulation of the Bill. The Bill was circulated and we now know quite clearly that opinion against the total abolition of whipping is overwhelming. Sir, I cannot help feeling that Honourable Members who have spoken today were merely repeating what they said at the time of the circulation motion. They have not advanced any argument beyond what was said on the last occasion. I cannot say that it would be right or reasonable for Government to allow this Bill to go to the Select Committee when the avowed object of the Bill is to do away with the punishment of whipping altogether. If my Honourable friend, Mr. Kazmi, had introduced a Bill which was intended to abolish the punishment of whipping in regard to a certain class of offences only, Government would have considered the matter very carefully and perhaps would have allowed the Bill to go to a Select Committee so that the question might be fully considered. Sir, I have very little more to add. My Honourable friend, Mr. Kazmi, quoted from Halsbury's Laws of England. Unfortunately he took an older edition of Halsbury.

Qazi Muhammad Ahmad Kazmi: That is the only edition available in the library.

The Honourable Sir Asoka Roy: That is not my fault. If my Honourable friend had only taken the trouble to take a more recent edition, I mean the Halsbury edition of Halsbury's Laws of England, he would have learnt a little more of the law on the subject. As it is, my Honourable friend has admitted that whipping as a form of punishment is still awardable in the United Kingdom; and I hope it would not be said that that country is uncivilised any more than this country is uncivilised. Sir, I oppose the motion.

Mr. Govind V. Deshmukh: I have not got an answer to my question, namely, whether the scope cannot be restricted; it may not be amplified.

The Honourable Sir Asoka Roy: I thought I did answer that. I said that the avowed object of the Bill being the total abolition of whipping as a form of punishment and making whipping illegal, it would not be appropriate to take

the Bill to the Select Committee for being converted into a Bill to effect amendments in the Whipping Act. Sir, I think it cannot be disputed that in this case the Honourable the Mover had in mind the principle that whipping as a form of punishment should be abolished in this country altogether; that is a principle which Government are not prepared to accept and I am sure it is not acceptable to the House.

Qazi Muhammad Ahmad Kazmi: Sir, I have been carefully listening to the criticism that has been offered on the Bill by my Honourable friends, Sir Yamin Khan and the Law Member. I conceded at the outset that I want to be guided by the opinions that have been received. These opinions are in favour of the abolition of certain sections, although not in favour of the abolition of the whole Whipping Act. It is alleged that there is an overwhelming body of opinion against the Bill. The Honourable the Law Member did not say whose opinion it was. I made that differentiation and pointed out that so far as official opinion is concerned it is overwhelmingly against the Bill but only against the abolition of the whole of the Whipping Act. And even according to the official section of the repeal of sections 3 and 5 of the Act may be allowed. No doubt there is a difference of opinion on that point also but still a good many officials say that so far as whipping of juvenile offenders is concerned and also whipping for smaller offences is concerned, the Act may be repealed, but they want its retention with great force in respect of offences of a heinous nature. Unfortunately Sir Yamin Khan was perhaps not present here when I conceded that principle, and he spent the whole of his time in giving instances of heinous offences. I conceded that at the very start; and I do not see as to why instead of meeting my arguments straight and saying that they concede that so far as the Bill for the abolition of certain provisions which are agreed to are concerned

Sir Muhammad Yamin Khan: Where? Not in the Bill.

Qazi Muhammad Ahmad Kazmi: But the Bill can be amended.

Sir Muhammad Yamin Khan: The preamble and sections 2 and 3 would have to be all altered.

Qazi Muhammad Ahmad Kazmi: If that is so it is only a technical difficulty. And if that cannot be done by the Select Committee, I for myself do not really object, and I am prepared to put in another Bill on those lines if the Government on their part do not ask for circulating that again for eliciting opinion. Therefore, if that is the only excuse of my Honourable friend, Sir Muhammad Yamin Khan and the Honourable the Law Member that it is not in a proper form, and if they are agreed on the principle which I have enunciated in my first speech—namely, that in view of the opinions that have been received, sections 3 and 5 should be repealed and section 4 be retained—I have not the least hesitation in saying that I will introduce another Bill, and I hope that the Government will accept it in the form in which it is introduced or they will indicate the lines on which they would like the Bill to be considered by the House. I take it, Sir, that it is in that spirit that speeches have been made in this House, otherwise there was no use in wasting all that time. The Bill passed through its first stage and then it was circulated for eliciting opinions. I am thankful to Government that they proved themselves responsive, and now once having become responsive I think they should continue to be so. The opinions have been received and I have now become responsive to the opinions and I only want you to become responsive to me. I do not think that it would be difficult for the Select Committee to curtail the scope of the Bill. The Select Committee has got to do things in accordance with the directions of this House. If this House is competent to reduce the scope of the Bill, I think it can give its directions to the Select Committee, which is only a part of this House. It will carry out the instructions that are given by this House. And then whatever recommendations are made by the Select Committee have got to come before this House and then we can see whether those instructions have been carried out in the manner in which they were desired to be carried out. I do not think, Sir, it is beyond the competence of this House itself. Finally, just as I have said, if the Government accept the principles enunciated by me

[Qazi Muhammad Ahmad Kazmi.]

and would be prepared to accept the abolition of sections 3 and 5 and if they would not insist on the circulation of another Bill which I shall bring forward on those lines, I will not press the motion to division.

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

Qazi Muhammad Ahmad Kazmi: Sir, may I know the views of Government?

Some Honourable Members on the Treasury Benches: No, no.

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

"That the Bill to abolish the punishment of Whipping be referred to a Select Committee consisting of the Honourable the Law Member, Sir George Spence, Mr. Vishnu Sahay, Mr. Abdul Qaiyum, Mr. K. S. Gupta, Sir Muhammad Yamin Khan, Mr. Muhammad Azhar Ali, Maulana Zafar Ali Khan, Mr. Lalchand Navalrai, Pandit Lakshmi Kanta Maitra, Mr. P. J. Griffiths, Sardar Sant Singh, Mr. Abdur Rasheed Choudhury, Kunwar Hajeer Ismael Ali Khan and the Mover, and that the number of members whose presence shall be necessary to constitute a meeting of the committee shall be five."

The motion was negatived.

Mr. President (The Honourable Sir Abdur Rahim): Qazi Muhammad Ahmad Kazmi.

Qazi Muhammad Ahmad Kazmi: Sir, I am not moving other items.

THE ALIGARH MUSLIM UNIVERSITY (AMENDMENT) BILL.

[INSERTION OF NEW SECTION 12B.]

Dir Sir Zia Uddin Ahmad (United Provinces Southern Divisions: Muhammadan Rural): Sir, I beg to move:

"That the Bill further to amend the Aligarh Muslim University Act, 1920, for a certain purpose (insertion of new section 12B), be referred to a Select Committee consisting of the Honourable Sir Asoka Roy, the Honourable Sir Sultan Ahmed, Mr. J. D. Tyson, Mr. S. C. Chatterji, Sir Vithal N. Chandavarkar, Sir F. E. James, Dr. P. N. Banerjee, Mr. K. C. Neogy, Nawabzada Muhammad Liaquat Ali Khan, Sir Muhammad Yamin Khan, Syed Ghulam Bhik Nairang and the Mover, and that the number of members whose presence shall be necessary to constitute a meeting of the Committee shall be five."

Sir, this is a very old question and I may say that great injustice has been done to the Aligarh University in this and allied matters. We were definitely promised by the Education Member, Sir Harcourt Butler, in 1911 that the Aligarh University will be both teaching and affiliating University, and on this supposition the money was collected. A year later the Secretary of State intervened and he said that Aligarh University should not be an affiliating University. It was under the influence of the Haldane Committee which had just reported on the London University, but I may just mention that this opinion was held by Haldane in 1910-11, but later on he himself changed his mind when he delivered his address before the Cardiff University seven years later and he advocated the University of affiliating type for Wales. The opinion of the Calcutta University was influenced by the report of Haldane Committee. Prof. Gregory and myself appended a note of dissent and we pressed that in India for many years to come an affiliating University will be indispensable. This opinion was shared by Mr. Richey who was the then Educational Commissioner and who supported the very same view. The result was that the Muslim community refused to accept the University in 1912 and really we were left without any University for about eight years and then we changed our mind. But greater injustice was done in the case of recognition of schools. Though it was admitted by the Secretary of State that we should have no power of affiliation of colleges, but he supported the power of recognition. Mr. Montague himself definitely promised at Aligarh in 1914 that although he was not in favour of affiliating colleges, he would give power of recognition of schools. In the year 1918 we changed our mind and the question was reconsidered, a resolution was passed by the University Foundation Committee agreeing to rescind the previous resolution as far as it concerned the affiliation of colleges; they did not rescind that part of the resolution which concerned recognition of schools. A deputation consisting of leading Mussalmans waited on the Government of India to discuss this question and we had discussions with the Government on the 23rd and 24th of March, 1920. In para.

17 of the proceedings of that meeting it was clearly mentioned that the Aligarh University will enjoy the right of recognition of schools in the same manner as it was given to the Benares University. The Education Member, Sir Muhammad Shafi, on behalf of the Government of India gave us to understand that we would enjoy the power of recognition of schools and it was on that understanding that we proceeded further.

Mr. Lalchand Navalrai (Sind: Non-Muhammadan Rural): Is Benares enjoying it?

Dr. Sir Zia Uddin Ahmad: Yes.

Mr. J. D. Tyson (Secretary, Department of Education, Health and Lands): Did I understand my Honourable friend to say that Benares is enjoying it?

Dr. Sir Zia Uddin Ahmad: It was the understanding given to us and I request the Secretary to read clause 17 of the proceedings.

Mr. J. D. Tyson: That question is neither mine nor my Honourable friend's I asked if Benares is enjoying it.

Dr. Sir Zia Uddin Ahmad: I will just come to it. The Government of India take their stand on clause 12 (2) of the Act and refuse us the recognition of the schools. When this clause 12 (2) was being discussed in Simla in the then Legislative Council I ascertained that this clause might be interpreted in the way that the Government of India did interpret. The Government of India did not then think it convenient to co-opt me as a Member of the Council for purpose of this Bill. Probably because I knew a great deal about Universities at that time. At that time I asked Seth Haroon Java, who was then a member of the Council, to move an amendment, that clause 12 (2) be deleted lest it be interpreted to mean that the power of recognition be taken away from us. This amendment was moved and Sir Muhammad Shafi, who was piloting the Bill, said that this power would not mean that the power of recognition would be taken away. He then spoke as Education Member but he was as distinguished a lawyer as any Law Member. Consequently Seth Haroon Java withdrew his amendment about deletion of clause 12 (2). Unfortunately, as soon as the Bill was passed we were in the middle of the non-co-operation troubles, in which I am sorry to say the Government never helped the Aligarh University and we had no time to think out whether we had the power of recognition or affiliation as the question of the existence of the University was under consideration, and therefore, the question was not raised at all.

In the case of Benares my friend has asked me what is the position. There, as far as the Act is concerned, wordings are identical. But perhaps ours is more liberal. In our case they mention the Aligarh district. But they did exercise this power. They did recognise schools in different places and they did conduct examinations in the schools situated in the different parts of the country. But when we came into the picture they wanted to punish us by taking away this power and they had to inflict the same punishment on the Benares University. But this is a very peculiar position and I appeal to the Law Member. They said that this is *ultra vires*. Then how can this continuation of the recognition of the schools in Benares be continued. Though it was declared to be *ultra vires* so far as we were concerned, and we were not allowed to have a single school affiliated to the University, still the Benares University got several schools recognised. They are still continuing the examinations. The only thing that the Government has done is that they are not allowing the Benares University to recognise further the schools outside Benares. But they have never declared that those schools which are already recognised by Benares are *ultra vires* and it cannot possibly be done. This differential treatment was awarded to us simply because we are the poor cows; we do not say anything; we are meek; we do not agitate; we do not throw bombs.

Nawabzada Muhammad Liaquat Ali Khan (Rohilkund and Kumaon Divisions: Muhammadan Rural): He is non-violently violent.

Mr. Govind V. Deshmukh (Nagpur Division: Non-Muhammadan): At least do not disgrace this uniform!

Nawabzada Muhammad Liaquat Ali Khan: This is the effect of the uniform!

Dr. Sir Zia Uddin Ahmad: I suggested a kind of emergency ordinance and sent it to the Honourable Member for Education saying that if he could accept an emergency ordinance of this kind, then probably I would withdraw my Bill altogether and I would not move it because that would meet my purpose, *vis.*, that a Muslim High School with the consent of the Governor of the Province or the Chief Commissioner, as the case may be, and with the permission of the Ruler in the case of Indian States, may send candidates for the High School examinations, under conditions to be prescribed by regulations.

Now this thing was said to be *ultra vires* and repugnant to the Act. With due deference to the legal authority who gave this ruling, I regret that I do not see eye to eye with him, and I do not think it is repugnant to the present Act if the present ordinance is accepted by the Government of India. They cannot reject it on ground other than the ground that it is repugnant to the Act. This I am going to show.

In the first place, a great mistake has been made even by some educationists and certainly by the Government of India in confusing the words "recognition of the schools", and the "permission to appear in the examination" of any other examining authority. These are two distinct ideas. Recognition is a very wide word. It means we have to see that the school is well staffed, well equipped, that the teachers are persons who have a sufficient standard of education, the buildings are good and the funds are adequate. These are the things which we consider in the case of recognition and this particular power could only be exercised by the Department of Public Instruction through the Inspector of Schools. An outside body cannot undertake this responsibility. Education Department can allocate funds and give them money to make it more efficient. Periodic inspection is necessary.

Then we come to the permission to appear in the examination. That is entirely a different matter and this conception is not included in recognition. The Government recognised high schools in the old University days. They used all the powers which are now put down everywhere as the condition of the recognition of schools, and afterwards the Universities only say that we permit all those schools which are recognised by the Education Department to send in their boys to high school examination. In the case of the Calcutta University they went one step further, on account of which great difficulties and confusion arose and that difficulty was this. The Syndicate of the Calcutta University listened to the appeal by school authorities against Education Department. The result was that the schools which were refused recognition by the Department were being allowed to appear in the examination. In the case of other Universities, like the Allahabad, the Punjab, etc., they did not bother about recognition. Recognition was the jurisdiction of the Education Department. The Universities had no machinery to consider all the things pertaining to these schools and they accepted the verdict of the Department and they permitted their boys to appear in the High School examination. Let us clearly understand the position. When we say that the school is recognised by the University, we mean that the school is recognised by the Department and University permits its students to appear in the University examination. For instance, we have got a number of schools which are recognised by the Department of Public Instruction, and their students are permitted to appear for the Cambridge Senior examination. The Senior Cambridge authorities do not even consider where the school is; they simply take the verdict of the Department that they recognise institution. They do not even care whether it is a private school or public school, because I know at Aligarh itself when Col. Hasan came from England he started a school with 80 boys, and that school sent up boys for Senior Cambridge examination. The Senior Cambridge people did not care to enquire whether the school was recognised by the Department or not. May I ask the Honourable Member what is the position in England? There are eight examining authorities there for conducting the high school examinations, and any school can send any boy for the examinations of any of these authorities,

and the authorities do not bother about recognition. Before I develop my arguments further, I just wish to mention one thing. There is a proverb, that whoever pays the piper calls the tune. But in this case we are not paid but still we are asked to play the tune, not only that, but are coerced to play the tune. You remember that in 1931 we passed an Act by means of which intermediate classes were abolished, and the intermediate colleges were transferred to the University. I wanted to speak on that subject, but owing to the pressure of the Education Department, my colleagues asked me not to speak a word about the abolition of intermediate classes in 1931, under the influence of the then Education Member. But they did not realise the effect of the same. What did it mean? It meant a loss of one lakh of rupees per annum to the Aligarh University. Intermediate classes were maintained before that Act by the Provincial Government. Since that Act was passed the Provincial Government withdrew. You remember that intermediate classes is the care of the Provincial Governments; the University is the care of the Central Government. By entrusting the intermediate classes to the University we had to pay their expenses out of the grant of Rs. 8 lakhs. The tune was called but the piper was not paid. Later on we established an engineering college, a college having about 350 students. It has already supplied 60 engineers to the Indian Army and we are supplying large number every year. But in spite of that, as far as the Education Department is concerned, they have no knowledge that there is such a thing as engineering college in the University, they have not paid a penny for equipment, etc., either recurrent or non-recurrent. We are spending a large sum of money there for the war, and the Education Department has no knowledge whether war is going on, and when we approach them, they say there is the War Department and it will look after them and it is not their concern. The work that we do is not really war work, we are not training soldiers; but we are giving a particular type of training which is exceedingly useful and it is an integral part of education. All these institutions that we now have will, according to the plan of Mr. Sargeant, approved by the Central Advisory Board of Education, be permanent institutions in the post war reconstruction scheme. Still the Education Department say they have no concern whatever with these things, though they intervene at every stage in our war effort. We have not received a single penny from the Education Department since 1931. I made an appeal in 1937, but they said, you had better wait for the result of the appeal by His Highness the Aga Khan. Rs. 7½ lakhs were collected as a result of that appeal. We want to have a medical college, and the Education Department themselves have admitted from the charts that they have sent us that as far as health is concerned, India stands the lowest. They want a large number of doctors not only during the war but after the war. But if the Aligarh University will come forward to establish a medical college and we are prepared to put in 10 lakhs of rupees, I do not know whether the Education Department will come forward and help us. That is in regard to medical education. I have strayed from the subject. They stopped us at every stage, they do not pay the piper, though they call for the tune. If you are not prepared to help us, then send us back to the Provincial Government where we shall be better off, or send us to some other department of the Government of India. There is one point which is very often omitted when we demand that Muslim schools should be permitted to send students for examinations of the Aligarh University. The report that has been prepared by Mr. Sargeant and accepted by the Committee—I am also a signatory—there is one very great weakness in that report, which was pointed out by Mr. Jha in an article, namely, that it takes no cognisance of moral and religious instruction. In India this is a very important matter and a large number of people consider that education devoid of religious education is not education at all. They have handed over the consideration of this question to a small Committee, a very good committee no doubt, but I am afraid whether anything will be presented to us. Here after the war there will be a demand from Mussalmans for religious instruction. This demand was made in Bengal and my Honourable friend will remember that in the time of Sir Henry Sharp when he was the Director of Public Instruction in that province, the way

[Dr. Sir Zia Uddin Ahmad:]

in which the Government met that demand was unfair to Mussalmans. They established *madtassahs*, and intermediate college *madtassahs* and so on, instead of providing religious instruction regularly in their colleges. If Government accepts my proposal, then the solution becomes very simple. From the point of view of providing a safety valve, all those high schools that desire that religious instruction should be given and boys should be examined in religion ought to be allowed to take the Aligarh University examinations, and this can be done without intervening in any way with the system of recognition. This is the second important point which ought to be considered.

Mr. President (The Honourable Sir Abdur Rahim): It is now half past one. The Honourable Member can continue his speech after lunch.

The Assembly then adjourned for Lunch till Three of the Clock.

The Assembly re-assembled after Lunch at Three of the Clock, Mr. Deputy President (Mr. Akhil Chandra Datta) in the Chair.

Dr. Sir Zia Uddin Ahmad: I said that no useful purpose would be served by circulating the Bill, because I know what the opinions would be. On one side there will be strong demand and on the other side there will be strong opposition. We saw it on the floor of the House, when the Honourable the Food Member clearly said that he wanted money to pay a certain individual and he created a post for him. Something like that will happen here too. There will be strong demand on one side and strong opposition on the other. The result of the circulation will be as I have told you. There is no doubt a very strong demand on the part of the Mussalmans that the Government should agree to this Bill and when they allow some kind of self-determination in politics, why should they not take up the same attitude in the matter of education? What is the real difficulty I cannot understand. The educational standard will not be lowered and the Heavens will not fall if a certain boy is permitted to appear at a certain examination. In view of all the circumstances of the case, I shall agree to the circulation motion which will be moved by Mr. Tyson.

Mr. Deputy President (Mr. Akhil Chandra Datta): Motion moved:

"That the Bill further to amend the Aligarh Muslim University Act, 1920, for a certain purpose (*Insertion of new section 12B*), be referred to a Select Committee consisting of the Honourable Sir Asoka Roy, the Honourable Sir Sultan Ahmed, Mr. J. D. Tyson, Mr. S. C. Chatterji, Sir Vithal N. Chandavarkar, Sir P. E. James, Dr. P. N. Banerjee, Mr. K. C. Neogy, Nawabzada Muhammad Liaquat Ali Khan, Sir Muhammad Yamin Khan, Syed Ghulam Bhiq Nairang and the Mover, and that the number of members whose presence shall be necessary to constitute a meeting of the Committee shall be five."

Mr. J. D. Tyson: I move:

"That the Bill be circulated for the purpose of eliciting opinion thereon by the 31st July, 1944."

In view of the concluding words of my Honourable friend's speech, I shall not take up the time of the House at any great length. In particular, I do not propose to follow my Honourable friend into the past history of this matter or to discuss whether there was a breach of faith or not. My predecessor in this place said enough on a similar measure to show that there are two sides to that question. Nor shall I discuss the question whether the Aligarh University should be a unitary or an affiliating university because I concede at once that this Bill does not, strictly speaking, affect the unitary character of the university as a teaching university. I admit also that it gives the provinces a measure of control which was not provided for in a somewhat similar Bill that was circulated in 1940. It is possible that some of the objections which the provinces had to that Bill may be met by the terms of the present Bill. Clearly, however, the Bill will affect the university itself, in that it will convert a residential teaching university into an examining university in respect of schools outside the Aligarh district; and I think that, if it comes about, it will inevitably entail the University of Aligarh becoming ultimately an inspecting university and, in respect of schools, a controlling university. I know that the promoter of the

Bill thinks that it is possible for boys to be admitted to sit for an examination arranged by the Aligarh University without the Aligarh University controlling those schools or inspecting them: but, as he himself has pointed out, the examination would have to be according to the Aligarh syllabus: religious teaching would be compulsory in the schools taking the Aligarh examination: and I think it is very probable that schools in his own province of the United Provinces and in other provinces, which sought to follow the syllabus prescribed by the Aligarh University, would tend to be left by the education authorities of their own provinces to be looked after by Aligarh. If the Bill did lead to that position and they were not looked after by Aligarh, they would be looked after by nobody, as far as I can see, and that would be both administratively and educationally unsound. I do not oppose the Bill at this stage but we must recognise that there will be to that extent a change in the functions of the Aligarh University and that it is a change which we should not accept at this stage or without careful consideration, as we would accept it in principle if we now straightaway referred the Bill to a Select Committee.

Now, Sir, I listened very carefully but I am not really very clear as to what my Honourable friend said the objects of the Bill really were or what the necessity is for it. The Aligarh University accepts students who have passed the matriculation examination or the equivalent examination of the other universities in India, so that there is no bar to recruitment, to the ranks of the undergraduates of Aligarh, of students from other parts of India, provided they pass an examination of some other university or some other Board which is recognised by Aligarh as equivalent to its own admission examination. Entrance is also permitted to private students—not perhaps an entirely satisfactory arrangement as a private student has to leave his school a year before he offers himself for the Aligarh examination. Still, there it is: there is that avenue of entrance. If the case of the Honourable Member is that, under the present arrangement, the Muslim students in the provinces do not find it possible to get into Universities, then I think we should let the provinces comment on that allegation or on that case, because we in the Department here have no material whereby to judge the matter. But the principal reason for moving for circulation to obtain the opinion of the provinces is that the Bill definitely involves an invasion of the provincial sphere. After all, education at all stages is now a provincial subject. There is already the machinery in all provinces for inspecting, controlling and recognising schools and if we are to countenance the setting up of some form of recognition or affiliation by Aligarh—I know my Honourable friend does not admit that his proposal involves affiliation or recognition, but I think that to hold an examination in a school according to the Aligarh syllabus, perhaps with the Urdu medium, and with the Aligarh text books and with compulsory religion—surely it does involve a recognition and probably inspection—if we are to pass a Bill which permits that to take place in the provinces, we ought, I feel perfectly confident, first of all to give the provinces and through them the Universities the opportunity to express their views about it.

There is one other point to which I shall refer very briefly. I do not know whether my Honourable friend will admit it but we have, as a matter of fact, hitherto given parity of treatment in the matter of recognition of schools to the two sister Universities which have an All-India status, the University of Aligarh and the University of Benares. I do not say that this is a conclusive argument. It may well be that both these Universities should be permitted to conduct examinations and admit students from all over India, but I would only point out that if this Bill were to be referred to a Select Committee at this stage, we should have accepted the principle of according to my Honourable friend's University something which is not accorded at present, in practice at all events, to the Benares University. I think this House must recognise that if we accord it to the one University, we shall not in reason be justified in refusing it to the other. I do not say that both of them should not enjoy it. I only say that we have to recognise that if we give it to the one, the House will not be reasonable in withholding the same privilege from the other if it was sought.

[Mr. J. D. Tyson.]

My motion, as I think my Honourable friend has realised, is not a dilatory motion. It is a motion for circulation with a very short date, the 31st July of this year, to elicit the opinion of the provinces who are very vitally concerned in a Bill of this kind. As I said, I have moved it because I do not think it will be right for the House to accept the principle of the Bill without consulting the provinces who are so vitally concerned.

Mr. Deputy President (Mr. Akhil Chandra Datta): Amendment moved:

"That the Bill be circulated for the purpose of eliciting opinion thereon by the 31st July, 1944."

Mr. Lalchand Navalrai: Sir, the question arose as to the position of the Benares University and I put a direct question to the Honourable the Mover of this Bill whether the Benares University enjoys all those privileges which my Honourable friend wants for the Aligarh University. He said, 'Yes'. Now, I would like to know from the Honourable the Education Secretary whether the Benares University has been accepting students for examination from outside and whether they have the other privileges according to their Act. I am told that they have to pass certain regulations and then, according to those regulations, they may or may not allow certain applications for examination and so forth. I would like the Honourable the Education Secretary to give a clear idea—if this Bill is passed—with reference to any difference between the rights and privileges of the Benares University *vis-a-vis* the Aligarh University and then I will be in a position to say whether this Bill should be circulated or not.

Mr. J. D. Tyson: With your permission, Sir, I will reply to this question.

Mr. Deputy President (Mr. Akhil Chandra Datta): I will like to tell one thing to Mr. Lalchand Navalrai that he has made his speech and he will not be allowed to make a second speech. If he wants to continue his speech now, he can.

Mr. Lalchand Navalrai: We always feel that the Government Member should speak first so that we may know at an early stage the position.

Mr. Deputy President (Mr. Akhil Chandra Datta): That is not the question. The question is that you have made your speech and I give you this warning for your own benefit.

Nawabzada Muhammad Liaquat Ali Khan: He is quite satisfied.

Mr. J. D. Tyson: Sir, the Benares University Act was passed in 1915 and it has a clause—

Nawabzada Muhammad Liaquat Ali Khan: On a point of order, Sir. Is the Honourable Member making the final speech on behalf of the Government?

Mr. Deputy President (Mr. Akhil Chandra Datta): I think he is answering only a question.

Nawabzada Muhammad Liaquat Ali Khan: At the end of the debate the Honourable Member might do that. As you have already ruled that Mr. Lalchand Navalrai has exercised his right of making a speech, there is no question of answering a question. If the Honourable Member is allowed to speak now, it will be in reply to a speech. Therefore, it will amount to this that it will be the last speech on behalf of the Government which the Honourable Member is entitled to make.

Mr. Deputy President (Mr. Akhil Chandra Datta): It is for Mr. Tyson to make his choice.

Mr. J. D. Tyson: I will wait, Sir.

Dr. Sir Zia Uddin Ahmad: Sir, I will say only few words. The first thing that I wish to point out is that the question of the recognition of these schools does not occur in the Benares University Act and it also does not occur in the Aligarh University Act. But unfortunately in the marginal notes the word 'recognition' has been inserted. It might perhaps have been justified by the Legislature but that is very unusual. Besides, it should be clearly understood that we are not demanding the question of recognition because recognition means the taking up of the responsibility of efficiency and so on. We leave that to the Department of Public Instruction of the province where the schools are situated. What we want is that they should permit the students to appear in

the examinations of the Aligarh University in the same manner as some of their recognised schools appear for the Senior Cambridge examination. We do not want to interfere with their administration. We do not want to send out our Inspectors; we want that permission be given to schools to send their boys to our examinations. The boys can appear if they withdraw their names. All I want is that they may be permitted even if they don't withdraw from schools. (Interruption by Mr. Lalchand Navalrai). My friend wants to know whether the Benares University has got certain schools now recognised. The Act is there and they have already exercised their power. But the Government of India, on account of their special power under the Act, are now refusing the recognition of fresh schools. The powers are already there. As I said, I accept the amendment of Mr. Tyson and, therefore, it is not necessary to speak at length.

Mr. Deputy President (Mr. Akhil Chandra Datta): The question is:

"That the Bill be circulated for the purpose of eliciting opinion thereon by 31st July, 1944."

The motion was adopted.

Mr. Deputy President (Mr. Akhil Chandra Datta): The next motion to be taken up is Item No. 15. I understand items Nos. 9 to 14 are not moved. Maulvi Muhammad Abdul Ghani.

THE DELHI MUSLIM WAKFS (AMENDMENT) BILL

Maulvi Muhammad Abdul Ghani (Tirhut Division: Muhammadan): Sir, I move:

"That the Bill to amend the Delhi Muslim Wakfs Act, 1943, be taken into consideration."

Sir, I shall be very brief, because there are other motions to be considered. When the original Delhi Muslim Wakfs Bill was referred to the Select Committee, some ambiguity remained. Three bodies were superseded under subsection (2) of section 25 of the Act. The last body was *Anjuman Mo'iyyed-ul-Islam*. In connection with that body there were some omission of words. In the draft I submitted, the words 'orphanage and other institutions under that body' were there. Only the first and last of the words anyhow found a place there and hence the ambiguity. The other day when the Act came into force and the authority wanted to take charge of that body. *Anjuman Mo'iyyed-ul-Islam*, which is practically a defunct body for the last twelve years, only the Secretary exists, and he defied the order of the authority on the ground that this power should not be taken so far as the orphanage is concerned. The intention of the Legislature was that all the powers and functions of that body which is regarded as a defunct body should be taken over by a body constituted under the Act. Hence in order to clear that ambiguity, I thought it proper to give notice of this Bill in this House. I do not think there is any necessity to prove that the *Anjuman Mo'iyyed-ul-Islam*, maintains an orphanage which is run on income of several wakfs in Delhi. I find from the report submitted by the special officer appointed by the Provincial Government to prepare a list of wakfs in Delhi before the passing of the Delhi Muslim Wakfs Act that the *Anjuman Mo'iyyed-ul-Islam* is a defunct body, and that this body runs an orphanage as well as it looks after a number of wakfs, such as Sarai, &c. Among the wakfs there is an orphanage and that is situate in Daryaganj and it is run by wakf money realised from several wakfs created in the Delhi Province and this is clear from the appendix prepared by the special officer. I do not think it is necessary for me to place before the House the particular items referred to for the maintenance of this orphanage. I think it is proper that the House should consider this motion and the House should not allow a defunct body to take shelter under an omission. In order to remove that defect, this Bill has been introduced. I think some verbal amendments are necessary to this Bill and that will improve the Bill. I do not like to waste any more time of the House. I commend the motion for the acceptance of the House.

Mr. Deputy President (Mr. Akhil Chandra Datta): Motion moved:

"That the Bill to amend the Delhi Muslim Wakfs Act, 1943, be taken into consideration."

Sir George Spence (Secretary, Legislative Department): I am not moving my amendment, Sir, and I have only to say that Government have decided not to resist the motion for the consideration of this Bill.

Mr. Deputy President (Mr. Akhil Chandra Datta): The question is: "That the Bill to amend the Delhi Muslim Wakfs Act, 1943, be taken into consideration." The motion was adopted.

Mr. Deputy President (Mr. Akhil Chandra Datta): I understand there has been an understanding as regards the amendments as a result of which only the agreed amendments will be moved by Syed Ghulam Bhik Nairang. Clause 2:

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

"That clause 2 of the Bill be omitted and clause 3 be renumbered as clause 2."

No speech is needed to support this amendment. We want to forego the change contemplated by the Mover of the Bill and so I propose that clause 2 be deleted. Sir, I move:

Mr. Deputy President (Mr. Akhil Chandra Datta): The question is:

"That clause 2 of the Bill be omitted and clause 3 be renumbered as clause 2."

The motion was adopted.

Syed Ghulam Bhik Nairang: Sir, I am thankful to Sir George Spence for having suggested and agreed to this consolidating amendment, which I now move:

"That for clause 3 (re-numbered clause 2) the following clause be substituted, namely:

2. AMENDMENT OF SECTION 25, Act XIII of 1943.—In sub-section (2) of section 25 of the Delhi Muslim Wakfs Act, 1943 (XIII of 1943)—

(1) After the word "Committee" where it occurs for the first time, the following shall be inserted, namely:

"(being now a Society registered under Act XXI of 1860)",

(2) after the word "Committee", where it occurs for the second time, the following shall be inserted, namely:

"(being now a Society registered as aforesaid)",

(3) for the words "in respect of the *masjids* and *idgahs* under its supervision" the words "in respect of Wakfs in the Province" shall be substituted."

The object of this amendment has been explained by my Honourable friend, Maulvi Abdul Ghani, and I do not think I need take up the time of the House with a speech. I move.

Mr. Deputy President (Mr. Akhil Chandra Datta): The question is:

"That for clause 3 (re-numbered clause 2) the following clause be substituted, namely:

2. AMENDMENT OF SECTION 25, Act XIII of 1943.—In sub-section (2) of section 25 of the Delhi Muslim Wakfs Act, 1943, (XIII of 1943)—

(1) After the word "Committee", where it occurs for the first time, the following shall be inserted, namely:

"(being now a Society registered under Act XXI of 1860)",

(2) after the word "Committee", where it occurs for the second time, the following shall be inserted, namely:

"(being now a Society registered as aforesaid)",

(3) for the words "in respect of the *masjids* and *idgahs* under its supervision" the words "in respect of Wakfs in the Province" shall be substituted."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 1 was added to the Bill.

The Title and the Preamble were added to the Bill.

Maulvi Muhammad Abdul Ghani: Sir, I move:

"That the Bill, as amended, be passed."

I am thankful to the House for passing this Bill and having removed some of the ambiguities. A very big estate has been saved from being misappropriated.

Sir, I move.

Mr. Deputy President (Mr. Akhil Chandra Datta): The question is:

"That the Bill, as amended, be passed."

The motion was adopted.

THE KAZIS BILL

Qazi Muhammad Ahmad Kazmi (Meerut Division: Muhammadan Rural): Sir, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for the appointment of persons to the office of Kazi and for performing and keeping a record of marriages amongst Muslims.

Mr. Deputy President (Mr. Akhil Chandra Datta): The question is: "That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to provide for the appointment of persons to the office of Kazi and for performing and keeping a record of marriages amongst Muslims."

The motion was adopted.

Qazi Muhammad Ahmad Kazmi: Sir, I introduce the Bill.

THE ALIGARH MUSLIM UNIVERSITY (AMENDMENT) BILL.

[AMENDMENT OF SECTIONS 16, ETC.]

Syed Ghulam Bhik Nairang (East Punjab: Muhammadan): Sir, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Aligarh Muslim University Act, 1920 (*Amendment of sections 16, etc.*).

Mr. Deputy President (Mr. Akhil Chandra Datta): The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Aligarh Muslim University Act, 1920 (*Amendment of sections 16, etc.*)."

The motion was adopted.

Syed Ghulam Bhik Nairang: Sir, I introduce the Bill.

THE INDIAN BAR COUNCILS AND LEGAL PRACTITIONERS (AMENDMENT) BILL.

Mr. T. T. Krishnamachari (Tanjore *cum* Trichinopoly: Non-Muhammadan Rural): Sir, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Indian Bar Councils Act, 1926, and the Legal Practitioners Act, 1879.

Mr. Deputy President (Mr. Akhil Chandra Datta): The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Indian Bar Councils Act, 1926, and the Legal Practitioners Act, 1879."

The motion was adopted.

Mr. T. T. Krishnamachari: Sir, I introduce the Bill.

THE INDIAN COMPANIES (AMENDMENT) BILL

Mr. Govind V. Deshmukh (Nagpur Division: Non-Muhammadan): Sir, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Indian Companies Act, 1913.

Mr. Deputy President (Mr. Akhil Chandra Datta): The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Indian Companies Act, 1913."

The motion was adopted.

Mr. Govind V. Deshmukh: Sir, I introduce the Bill.

The Assembly then adjourned till Four of the Clock.

The Assembly re-assembled at Four of the Clock, Mr. Deputy President (Mr. Akhil Chandra Datta) in the Chair.

MOTION FOR ADJOURNMENT

INJUSTICE TO MUSLIMS IN BIHAR IN THE MATTER OF GRANT OF SUGAR LICENCES.

Mr. Deputy President (Mr. Akhil Chandra Datta): Mr. Abdul Ghani.

Maulvi Muhammad Abdul Ghani (Tirhut Division: Muhammadan): Sir, I beg to move:

"That the Assembly do now adjourn."

The purpose of this motion is to counter-act the activity of the Government of India in getting us divided. It was a move on the part of the Food Member—and we suspect that they have arrived at a decision as is understood from the answer given by him which is quite inconsistent with the policy accepted by Government—this is to get us divided. The alliance of League and Congress has sometimes been called 'an unholy alliance' by the Honourable Members on my left and they are grudging it.

Sir, in the first part of the Honourable the Food Member's reply to my Question No. 710 of yesterday, he stated that information is being collected and will be laid on the table in due course. If he had stopped at that, it would have finished the matter. But he did not. There was no necessity on his

[Maulvi Muhammad Abdul Ghani.]

part to give the other reply which he did. "Sir, in reply to part (b) of that question he stated that 'out of 178 sugar dealers, 8 were Muslims'. When he was asked whether he was prepared to refer the matter to the Bihar Government, he said that they have done the right thing, and he said so without knowing the real position because he admitted in reply to the first part of my question that information was being collected and he was not sure whether the figures he gave were correct or not.

The Honourable Sir Jwala Prasad Srivastava (Food Member): Will the Honourable Member read out my reply?

Maulvi Muhammad Abdul Ghani: I have got your reply here and I have read it.

The Honourable Sir Jwala Prasad Srivastava: Read out the supplementary questions and my replies.

Maulvi Muhammad Abdul Ghani: All right. I will read out what the Honourable Member said:

"(a) The Bihar Government are collecting the information asked for and it will be placed on the table of the House in due course."

And then he went on with part (b)—I will leave that alone. When a supplementary question was put, he replied:

"I am sure the Bihar Government have done the right thing."

When another supplementary question was put pointing out that injustice had been done, he said:

"There is no injustice."

The Honourable Sir Jwala Prasad Srivastava: And may I point out that the first part of the question relates not to sugar but to salt.

Mr. Deputy President (Mr. Akhil Chandra Datta): I think the Honourable Member may be allowed to proceed in his own way.

Maulvi Muhammad Abdul Ghani: The Honourable Member may give his arguments in his own speech. As I have already said, the whole question related to the Bihar Government and when the Honourable Member said 'that information is being collected', the matter would have ended there. Whatever he said later on formed part of his inconsistent reply, and nothing else. When his attention was drawn for the third time to injustice and disparity, he said, "the Bihar Government have done their best". Sir, I have nothing to discuss here about disparity. What I want to discuss is the attitude of the Honourable the Food Member. He is the custodian of our rights so far as food is concerned, and his attitude is that without any rhyme or reason he is out to support a Government which is run under Section 93 of the Government of India Act 1935, which is practically no Government, and he is always out to curse the Governments which are run under the Act of 1935. If it were not so, he would not have said 'that the Government of Bihar have done the right thing' when, as a matter of fact, he is collecting information. He definitely went out of his way to say that; he gave them a certificate. But he does not give such certificates to those Governments which are run under the Act. This kind of attitude is resented very much in this House.

Then, Sir, he being a responsible Member of Government, he should not have a special regard for any particular religion. Persons belonging to all religions look to him for justice and fairplay. I do not know why he is behaving like this. If anybody asks him for justice, if anybody asks him that a certain matter should be referred to a particular Government for amending their acts, he, instead of doing what he is asked to do, supports them. I think, Sir, it would be better if these food questions were entirely left to the provinces. Let them do justice or injustice—they will be responsible for their deeds. But when the Government of India has taken up this question in their own hands, it is their bounden duty to look into the injustices committed in any part of the country. In this respect, we find that the Government is utter failure. You know about the control and distribution of food? It is mere jobbery and nothing else. If you will look at the long list of officers, you will find that they are getting very princely salaries, and they are people who would have never

pected even one-tenth of their salaries, and they are not eligible for one-tenth of the salaries which they have been given: Three thousand five hundred; three thousand, two thousand five hundred, and so on—princely salaries—as if some loot is going on. Our people are suffering and they are passing their days living from hand to mouth and here such princely salaries are allowed. A list of officers was supplied by the Honourable Member in reply to a question put by me. That shows the generosity of the department to imported persons. That is the generosity. Now, our complaint is just and I have thought it proper to bring it before the House so that the Government and the House may consider it and have a check upon such mentality and such waste of money:

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

This is public money. Our people are taxed in innumerable ways. Money is realized and in this way it is being spent and upon that the attitude of the Government is that of carelessness and utter disregard to the House and to the Members of this Assembly.

I commend this motion.

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

"That the Assembly do now adjourn."

Seth Yusuf Abdool Haroon (Sind: Muhammadan Rural): Mr. President, I rise to support the motion moved by my Honourable friend, Mr. Ghani. It is the right of this House to censor the Government because of their misdeeds in appointing the sugar dealers in all the provinces. Sir, it may be said that these dealers are appointed by the Provincial Government. But I must remind the House that there is a Sugar Department existing in the Food Department. No sugar dealer can get a license without having himself registered with the Sugar Controller of the Food Department. It is the Provincial Governments who send in a recommendatory form the names of those dealers to the Food Department and then the Sugar Controller registers them and gives them the license. Sir, this system is so condemnable that it has been condemned already by the Sugar Controller himself. For the information of the House I will reveal a speech made by the Sugar Controller in reply to the Sugar merchants in the Sind Secretariat at Karachi some time ago. He quoted the instance of the Bihar Government in which he said that in Bihar only those Sugar dealers are appointed who give or donate vast sums of money to war fund. Sir, when this statement was made by him, he perfectly knew that he was the Sugar Controller in the Food Department and he is perfectly aware that no sugar dealer is registered without his permission. Then was it not his duty to check that province? He said that he was in Bihar and that he was having a cup of tea with one of the officials and he found very dirty sugar there. He brought this matter to the notice of the official and the official said: 'I cannot help it. It is your own Department'. And he said: 'I promised to look into the matter, but when I found that recommendations were made in such strong terms by the Bihar Government I could do nothing'. Then, Sir, it means that the Sugar Controller himself admitted that he was incapable of the office if he could not bring this thing to a stop.

Mr. President, I may point out to the Honourable Member that if he says that it is not within his power to check or to stop or to remove such dealers from his list, there are instances in which the Sugar Controller has sent telegrams to the States asking them not to appoint such and such a firm or such and such an agent. But not many months ago, in Bombay Presidency, a few of the States had appointed some agents. Naturally after considering the merits of the merchants, they appointed a particular firm, but the Sugar Controller was clever enough to send a telegram to the effect that that firm should not be appointed and that such and such a firm should be appointed. When he could do that in respect of one firm, why could he not do it in Bihar. I am not trying to make a communal question here. I am trying to point out to the House that if injustice is done to a section of the community, which unfortunately may be Muslim, it is our duty to protect them. Sir I have lived in Bihar and I may point out to this

[Seth Yusuf Abdool Haroon.]

House that there are five Muslim sugar factories and they have their agents throughout Bihar. Why could not one of these have been given a chance?

Sir, it is this Government that raises communal troubles. When they do an injustice to one section, that section gets up and says injustice has been done to us. Then the Government point out to the other community: Look at this. They are Muslims; they are communal. They want to protect their own interests and make differences between us. They do not want to see friendship and harmony existing between different communities. I may point out to the Honourable the Food Member that he may hold a conference with the Sugar Controller and look into the whole affair. The Sugar Controller does not seem to be in Delhi. His headquarters are far away from Delhi and I do not know whether the Honourable Member has a chance of seeing the Secretary responsible

The Honourable Sir Jwala Prasad Srivastava: I meet him very often. He comes down to see me.

Seth Yusuf Abdool Haroon: That is still worse then. Sir, I hope that the Honourable Member will not justify the attitude of the Bihar Government as he did the other day, when he said that they are perfectly right. His answer was: 'I am sure the Bihar Government have done the right thing'. He himself is a neighbour of that province. He knows there are Muslim sugar merchants and factories there and yet he says that it is right that only three merchants have been appointed. I am not trying to justify the Muslim's case but I am trying to point out that even among the Hindus there the right type of people have not got the license. I have already said before that those people who have subscribed to the War funds have been given these licenses, and I am sure the Food Member will look into these questions and see that justice is done to every one, and especially to merchants who are dealing in sugar.

Mr. Muhammad Nauman (Patna and Chota Nagpur cum Orissa: Muhammadan): I wish to say a few words in support of the motion before the House. I do not want to take up much time of the House, because probably the scope of this motion is not very wide, but what I want to impress on the House is the fact that in the province of Bihar, the matter of licenses in sugar particularly, and in all the commodities, for procurement, or for sale, has been a matter of favouritism absolute and nothing else. I am not going to say that only the Mussalmans have not got a share, even deserving Hindus could not get a share because it was a question as to who could get the favour of the official who was in charge of it. What is more tragic is that the Government of India sits here to support that individual officer or that paraphernalia of staff which is doing all the mischief in that province and which is responsible for the deterioration of the entire food position there. In spite of the fact that the production in that province of every variety was on a satisfactory basis, the method of procurement and the method of distribution have been so inefficient that it has placed the province in a more hopeless position than it would otherwise be. I would just like to tell the Honourable the Food Member particularly that I know instances, and if he wants I can give him the individual names to whom licenses have been given. People who never had any experience of any sugar business were given and those licenses were sold to somebody else for doing that business. Does the Food Member know that? Has he any idea that those licenses are being auctioned and purchased and re-purchased by other people after some money has passed into the middlemen's hands? Has he any idea of that? Particularly he ought to be more careful in the case of such provinces as are under section 93, and as have practically no constitutional control of the people. Unfortunately, as the Honourable Mover has pointed out, the Food Member has always been anxious to see more carefully things in those provinces which are working with responsible Ministers, than those which have nothing of the sort and are governed under section 93.

The Honourable Sir Jwala Prasad Srivastava: That is entirely wrong.

Mr. Muhammad Nauman: If the Honourable Member wants I can give him a list of names of such people who had no experience of any kind in sugar and

these were given licenses, the business was done by others at a certain cost and under certain arrangements with the other man as to getting a certain amount of profit. The Honourable Member may refuse to accept that position, but I am sure he knows this not only in the Bihar province but in other provinces. From the answer to the question which has been placed before the House, it appears that there are big sugar factories and they have got their own important dealers, but unfortunately some of them or at least a few of them were thought not fit enough to receive licenses from the Government. This is a matter which should be seriously looked into. I do not want to give names, but if the Honourable Member is prepared to receive those names, I am prepared to show him the entire list and also tell him what is happening in Bihar, which it would not be correct for me to say here in the House. With these few words I support the motion.

Mr. H. A. Sathar H. Essak Sait (West Coast and Nilgiris: Muhammadan): I intervene in this debate only because of one or two points that I want to stress from the replies given by the Honourable Member. What is happening in Bihar is not personally known to me, but from the reply that the Honourable Member gave to my Honourable friend, Mr. Abdul Ghani, yesterday, it came out—these are his words, "Out of 178 licensed wholesale dealers in sugar in Bihar there are only 3 Mussalmans". My Honourable friend, Syed Ghulam Bhik Nairang, intervened and asked, whether this was not a regular scandal that out of 178 licensed wholesale dealers there should be only 3 Muslims. Then the Honourable the Food Member went out of his way to give a certificate to the Bihar Government for what they have done in this matter. He says, and this is the only answer that he has given, "I am sure the Bihar Government have done the right thing." The Bihar Government have done the right thing in having three Muslims out of 178.

The Honourable Sir Jwala Prasad Srivastava: Those words are not mine—the words that you are adding.

Mr. H. A. Sathar H. Essak Sait: Yes, he only said that.

Maulana Zafar Ali Khan (East Central Punjab: Muhammadan): Let me point out that I put a supplementary question and said that an obvious injustice has been done.

Mr. H. A. Sathar H. Essak Sait: I want to stress this point, that my Honourable friend, the Food Member, was very anxious to give this certificate to the Bihar Government. Not only that he personally thought that the Bihar Government had done the right thing. The right thing in what? The right thing in granting licenses to only 3 Muslims out of 178 total licensed. I do not think he denies that. He obviously meant that he was not only satisfied, but that he was happy, he considered it the right thing that Muslims should not be licensed and that as few licenses should be given to them as possible. Then Maulana Zafar Ali Khan intervened. He said that the Provincial Government have done this injustice, and "is it not the duty of the Government of India to see that justice is done"? This was a perfectly legitimate question. The Honourable the Food Member says, "there is no injustice". He says that not only the Bihar Government have done the right thing in allowing only three Muslims to deal in sugar in the whole province,—not only they have done the right thing, but they have done the just thing. Then a request was made—that was a little earlier—whether he would call the attention of the Bihar Government to this state of affairs. He says, no, there is no need, and then he justifies that by saying that no communal proportion is fixed in such matters. I know and the House must know that there can be no communal proportion in such matters, I agree. Therefore, the whole of his argument comes to this. There is no communal proportion set for these things, therefore the Bihar Government is right, not only that, but they have done the right thing in refusing licenses to Muslims and there is no injustice in this. This is the thing which has moved Maulvi Abdul Ghani to table this adjournment motion before this House. I hope the Honourable the Food Member will not mislead the House by bringing in the question of Hindu and Mussalman and the rights of

[Sir Muhammad Yamin Khan.]

sugar. This is the condition which is prevailing everywhere and this annoyance on the part of the people is reacting against your popularity. Whatever you are doing is not being done properly. The public is not protected and no facilities of any kind are given to the people. If the whole thing was managed properly, I do not see any reason why the people who are living in different Mohallas

Sir Gwasjee Jehangir: I rise on a point of order, Sir. What is this censure motion? Is it the one which has been explained very clearly by Seth Haroon or are we censuring the Government on the issues raised by my Honourable friend, Sir Muhammad Yamin Khan?

Mr. President (The Honourable Sir Abdur Rahim): The Honourable Member must speak on the motion before the House.

Sir Muhammad Yamin Khan: Whatever I had been saying, I was quite justified in saying it and the Honourable Member should not have interrupted me and wasted the time which I have at my disposal.

Sir Gwasjee Jehangir: Stick to the issues.

Sir Muhammad Yamin Khan: These are the issues. If you cannot understand them, I cannot help it. If my Honourable friend had taken proper care that these licences go to the proper dealers who satisfy the people of the Mohallas I am sure the results would not have been as they are now. If the interests of all the communities were taken into consideration, there would have been no result of this kind and the Honourable Member would not have been forced to give a reply which he gave. The reply which has excited everybody is due to the ignorance and callousness on the part of the Government Member and he should see that proper justice is done. When he shows a disregard to the feelings of the people, we should also show resentment. We cannot put up any longer with this kind of attitude from any person however highly placed he may be. Such a man loses the confidence of the public. Sir, I support this adjournment motion.

The Honourable Sir Jwala Prasad Srivastava: Sir, when I received notice of this motion, I did not myself understand what it was all about. I read my answers and I re-read them and I must say there is not a word wrong there and I do not need to modify them in any respect at all. Sir, the first part of my answer relates to the number of licensed salt dealers of Bihar. The Honourable the Mover of the motion has mixed this up with the sugar dealers about whom he has asked information in the second part of his question. The supplementaries were all on the question of licensed sugar dealers and not on salt dealers. I stated that I had called for information from the Bihar Government in regard to salt dealers. The Bihar Government had given me certain information about sugar dealers.

Sir, as I read the motion, it seeks to censure me because I tried to "justify the action of the Bihar Government to perpetuate the injustices done to Muslims in matters of grant of sugar licences to Muslims". Those are the exact words of it. The other questions which several Honourable speakers have raised do not, to my mind, relate to this motion. The Mover intends clearly to censure the Government because they have not been able to ensure a communal proportion among these dealers. Sir, I wish to make clear here that there are no rules for communal representation amongst sugar dealers.

Mr. Muhammad Nauman: Is there any rule that a particular community should be eliminated?

The Honourable Sir Jwala Prasad Srivastava: I am coming to that. Unless it is shown to me that injustice has been done to any individual or any member of individuals who, on their merits, ought to have been selected, it is not possible for me to accent that injustice has been done.

Seth Yusuf Abdoola Haroon: Why?

The Honourable Sir Jwala Prasad Srivastava: For the simple reason because I am assured by the Bihar Government that they could not find suitable Muslims.

Sir Syed Raza Ali (Chief of the United Provinces: Muhammadan Urban): Why did you not say so yesterday?

The Honourable Sir Jwala Prasad Srivastava: I am assured by the Bihar Government that they have done their best. The district officers are the people who select these licensed dealers and no complaints have reached the Bihar Government yet that any injustice has been done to any person or any community.

Seth Yusuf Abdoola Haroon: Your Sugar Controller has already admitted that.

The Honourable Sir Jwala Prasad Srivastava: I am not aware of that. Sir, I was in communication with the Bihar Government again today and they have reported that they had taken the utmost care to select the best men for the job. They have taken the men from trade and unless it is decided to lay down a communal proportion amongst these dealers, it is not possible for them, in the very nature of things, to give up a more suitable man in favour of a Muslim. That is the reply. I do not think it is right to say that District Magistrates have been issuing licences against subscriptions to war loans. I have not received any definite complaint to that effect. If my Honourable friend will give me concrete cases to work upon I promise that I will go into them and investigate them. It is no use making vague charges like that.

Seth Yusuf Abdoola Haroon: Ask your Sugar Controller.

The Honourable Sir Jwala Prasad Srivastava: The Sugar Controller does not say that. I am quite sure of that. I do not know, Sir, what the Honourable the Mover wants. Does he want that there should be communal proportion in the selection of these dealers or does he wish to say that there were deserving Muslims who were left out by the Bihar Government. For some reasons which they ought not to have used, they have shut out the Muslims. Is that the complaint? I do not know what is the ground. What is the stand? So far as communal representation goes, it is the definite policy of the Food Department not to observe it in the selection of dealers for various commodities. We are anxious that food should reach the people and therefore we have the best men for the job whether he is a Hindu or a Muslim or a Christian. He will get the business irrespective of the community to which he belongs. We do not wish to be lost in communal politics. We have a job to perform. It would not be possible for me, I am afraid, to agree to fix a communal ratio for the dealers. Sir, a great deal has been said that I gave a testimonial to the Bihar Government. Sir, all that I meant was that having regard to the fact that no communal ratio is prescribed and also knowing as I do that the Bihar Government had no communal bias of any kind, they had assured me that they had selected the best men from the trade. I was satisfied in my own mind that if they had failed to select a larger number of Muslims, it was not because they wanted to do any injustice to them. It was simply because they could not get them. I see nothing wrong in that answer of mine. I still hold that they have done no injustice to Muslims. I do not agree with the interpretation put upon my answers by several Honourable Members. I explained in one of my answers that possibly the reason for not selecting more Muslims is that there is a paucity of Muslim sugar dealers.

Seth Yusuf Abdoola Haroon: Question.

The Honourable Sir Jwala Prasad Srivastava: I said, definitely, that may be the reason. But I was not prepared to agree that the Bihar Government had acted on a communal bias, and kept out the Muslims. I still hold that, this cannot be the case. If any of my Honourable friends will bring to my notice any special case, I will investigate it, but the question itself was of a general character. It simply drew attention of the Government and everybody to the paucity of Muslims among the sugar dealers selected by the Bihar Government. It did not indicate that the Honourable Member who tabled the motion had any special case in mind. Sir, I, therefore, do not think I am guilty of the charge which the motion seeks to fasten on me. I would like to explain to the House that the distribution and production of sugar is controlled by the Sugar and

[Sir Jwala Prasad Srivastava.]

Sugar Products Control Order of July 1943. Clause 5 of this Order lays down that every producer and dealer shall comply with such directions regarding the sales, stocks or distribution of sugar or sugar products as may from time to time be given to him by the Controller. The powers of the Sugar Controller, under clause 5 of this Order have been delegated to the Chief Controller of Prices and Distribution of the Bihar Government. And the selection of the dealers, both wholesale and retail, rests entirely with the Provincial Government. The procedure adopted by the Bihar Government in selecting these dealers is briefly this. The district officers have been given full powers to select the best men in the trade.

Nawabzada Muhammad Liaquat Ali Khan: What are the qualifications of the best men?

The Honourable Sir Jwala Prasad Srivastava: It is for the district officers to judge as any other business concern would judge. The man is to be relied upon, the man is to have good financial standing, he must be able to do the work.

Sir Muhammad Yamin Khan: And what will prove his financial standing? That he must purchase war bonds with borrowed money?

The Honourable Sir Jwala Prasad Srivastava: I submit that is not relevant to this motion at all, because that question was never raised before. And I say that it is wrong. I have received no definite evidence to that effect so far and no Honourable Member of this House has ever given me a definite and concrete case. It is no use indulging in vague accusations of that kind. Therefore, Sir, I submit that this motion so far as it relates to the paucity of Muslims among the sugar dealers in Bihar should not be accepted by this House. We have done them no injustice and in any case the whole matter has been dealt with by the Bihar Government, by the district officers, who cannot, I submit, be accused of being partial to non-Muslims or Hindus. They have undoubtedly selected the best men that are available. There may be some cases in which Honourable Members may think otherwise but no such case has been brought to my notice. That being so, I will not say anything more at this stage. We have called for further information from the Bihar Government, as I stated in answer to the last supplementary, and when that information comes along I am prepared to place it before the House. I can do no more than that. I promised it in answer to the last supplementary and I have asked the Bihar Government to tell me who are the people they have selected in each district. On receipt of that information we shall be able to judge better if there are any real hard cases.

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

The Honourable Sir Jwala Prasad Srivastava: Sir, I submit again that the House should reject this motion.

Sir Syed Raza Ali: Sir, I rise to say a few words with regard to the meaning of the motion before the House. Having listened carefully to the speech of my Honourable friend the Food Member I must say that he has failed to grasp the meaning and significance of the motion. I do not want to take Honourable Members to the conditions governing the recruitment of Mussalmans to various services about 20 years ago. I think it is common knowledge that at that time when the Government of India had not made any reservation of places for Muslims the stock reply on behalf of Government to criticism offered by Muslim speakers about the non-appointment of Mussalmans was that the question had been duly considered by Government who were very willing to appoint a fairly large number of Mussalmans but that unfortunately there were no qualified Muslim candidates available, no competent Muslim candidates available, no efficient Muslim candidates available, and so on. I do not want to discuss those matters, but my Honourable friend, I daresay, knows full well that this attitude of Government led to a demand being presented by the Muslim community for reservation of seats, so far as the appointment of Muslims to various branches

of public service was concerned. That Resolution was modified in the year 1934 with the result that now 25 per cent. of these vacancies go to Muslims, provided efficient and competent Muslims are available in the sense in which Government want the candidates to be efficient and competent. Let me tell my Honourable friend, since he put the question more than once, that at this stage there is no demand on behalf of the Muslims that so far as these contracts and things of that character are concerned a due proportion should be reserved for Muslims.

The Honourable Sir Jwala Prasad Srivastava: What is the demand? I should like to know that; I am at a loss.

Sir Syed Raza Ali: My Honourable friend is at a loss in so many places: I hope he is not at a loss in his own department.

The Muslim position is this. If you go on treating the Muslims in these respects no better than you did 20 years and more ago in the matter of their appointment to the public service, you will be confronted with the same demand which we had to present to Government in the year 1923. I myself moved the motion in the other House about the reservation of seats for Muslims, so far as the public services are concerned. What I mean is this. If you do not care for the benefit and welfare of the Muslim community at all, if you make appointments and then you put us to proving that those who have been appointed are not worthy and others more worthy have been left out,—if that is your attitude, it only means really that you want to keep power in your own hands and do not want to give a fair and square deal to the Muslim community. That being so, a fair proportion should be reserved for the Muslim community. That will be the demand you will have to face.

The Honourable Sir Jwala Prasad Srivastava: Minus the sugar then, that's all.

Sir Syed Raza Ali: My Honourable friend wants all the sugar for himself and his community perhaps. I hope he does not mean that. The way he is talking suggests one to suspect that that is what he means. Oh! no, not all the sugar to that side and all the bitter things to this side.

Let us see what the present position is in Bihar. After all, let my Honourable friend consider the problem dispassionately. He is a responsible Member of Government—the Government itself may not be responsible but, after all, he is a responsible Member of a Government that has been in this country for 150 years nearly. Let us see what the population of Bihar is. The Muslim population of Bihar is—if I am not mistaken—15 per cent. The proportion in which Muslim merchants have been chosen works out to between 1.6 to 1.7 per cent. nearer 1.7 than 1.6. Now, may I put it to my Honourable friend, is this what he calls justice, is this his sense of justice, namely, there is a community that inhabits a province in the proportion of 15 per cent. and in the matter of selection of contractors only something between 1.6 and 1.7 per cent. should go to that community? Is this his sense of fairness, is that his sense of justice? Let me tell my Honourable friend, rather I will go a step further and warn him—and when I say those words I don't mean any offence to him; I am speaking for my community—if other departments are going to follow what the Food Department is going to do, much sooner than you suspect there will be a unanimous and united demand presented to the Government of India on behalf of the Muslim community to fix a proportion for the Muslim community in the matter of these selections. There will be a demand and you will be responsible for that. I don't mean my Honourable friend personally, but I mean the various heads of departments who are administering the affairs of his department. That is really the position. My Honourable friend did not realize the rather frivolous, casual and light-hearted manner in which he answered the questions and more especially the supplementary questions yesterday. That is what caused annoyance to Members on this side of the House. No Honourable Member, much less an Honourable Member who occupies such an important place in the Government—has got a right to be light-hearted

The Honourable Sir Jwala Prasad Srivastava: I was not light-hearted; I have spoken the truth.

Sir Syed Raza Ali: That is a play on words really. Yes, my Honourable friend can indulge in that. My Honourable friend can say that this is the truth. There are so many things that are true in this world and yet not all true things are just. My Honourable friend is making a mistake. He is occupying a place where he has to show big imagination, where he has to show justice to all classes, all communities, all sections of people. But my Honourable friend thought fit to vindicate the policy of the Bihar Government. That itself shows really that there is an unholy conspiracy between him and the Bihar Government. Otherwise, why should he be anxious to defend an indefensible case? The Bihar Government's case is indefensible, and yet my Honourable friend tries to defend them. How is he concerned? Is it his duty to support all that the Bihar Government does? How long is he going to give shelter to some of these sinners that are to be found in various provinces. As a matter of fact, the honest and straightforward course for my Honourable friend would have been to give the figures and say 'it is not fair; I am going to institute an enquiry; may be, that circumstances justify this; if it is found after an enquiry that the Bihar Government are justified in doing that it will be all right, otherwise I am going to give a goodbye to the Bihar Government; in any case I will satisfy myself'. That would have been the attitude of a straightforward, honest, courageous man, that my Honourable friend is.

The Honourable Sir Jwala Prasad Srivastava: Play on words.

Sir Syed Raza Ali: That really is the position. At the fug end of his speech even today—as if the injustice he had done to the Muslim community yesterday was not sufficient—he said, "We have done them—meaning the Muslim community—no injustice". Shall I thank my Honourable friend on behalf of the Muslim community for this, namely, you have done great justice in giving them 1.6 to 1.7 per cent. of seats? For this, many thanks! Sir, it is very difficult to explain one's feelings. If a man does not realise the difference between the sense of justice and injustice, all I can say is 'God help him'! What can one do really?

Sir, in this matter let my Honourable friend realize that by delegating his own authority to the Provincial Governments, the Government of India cannot, by any means, be absolved from their responsibility to the people. After all the responsibility is my Honourable friend's in all matters relating to the Food Department; the ultimate responsibility is that of the Government of India as represented by my Honourable friend.

The Honourable Sir Jwala Prasad Srivastava: I thought that side of the House thought differently.

Nawabzada Muhammad Liaquat Ali Khan: How differently? In what way?

Sir Syed Raza Ali: I don't think I need take notice of these interjections.

Nawabzada Muhammad Liaquat Ali Khan: Because they are meaningless.

Sir Syed Raza Ali: Really I do not follow them; I, of course, try to meet my Honourable friend half-way.

Sir, I was saying that if any department of the Government of India is under the mistaken belief that by delegating their powers during the war to any Provincial Government or any other authority, they can be absolved from all responsibility in the public eye, they are grievously mistaken. The ultimate responsibility is his; my Honourable friend, like his colleagues, ought to be the watch-dog of the department over which he is presiding. If the Government of Bihar have fallen so low as to be contented with the Muslim share of 1.7 per cent. then surely that in itself shows that there is something rotten in that administration; that itself justifies rigorous and vigorous enquiries being instituted into the whole administration of the Food Department in Bihar. That is a very serious matter. My complaint against my Honourable friend is that he does not realize what enormity is being committed in Bihar and his self-complacency is a trait of his character as a Member of the Executive Council of which, I am afraid, I cannot by any means congratulate him.

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

Sir Syed Raza Ali: It has been suggested by some Honourable Members that this was to divide us. It may be that perhaps he never meant that, but there was some expression which went to suggest as if the object was to sow seeds of discord between Hindus and Muslims. I do not think he meant it.

5 P. M.

He is the last person who would do that, but, in any case, my Honourable friend should realize that so long as he is in the Government of India it is his duty to do justice to all communities alike and if he realizes that

The Honourable Sir Jwala Prasad Srivastava: I have done that; I am doing it every day.

Sir Syed Raza Ali: In this case my Honourable friend has not done. In fact, I have not

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

Sir Syed Raza Ali: So far as this goes he has failed to do it. Let him realise it. Let him boldly own up to it and try to meet the situation like a man which I think he is.

Syed Ghulam Bhik Nairang (East Punjab: Muhammadan): I gathered from the speech of the Honourable the Food Member that this adjournment motion has come to him as a great surprise. He is apparently feeling like a perfectly innocent man all of a sudden accused of something very outrageous and wondering what he had done to deserve the charge. But if the adjournment motion has come to him as a surprise, I must tell him that his attitude yesterday in answering the questions put to him by my Honourable friend, Maulvi Muhammad Abdul Ghani, was a great surprise to me. I could understand the usual evasion so often resorted to by Members of the Treasury Benches in answering questions: "Information has been called for and will be laid on the table in due course"; or a still worse evasion: "the information is not readily available and its collection will involve an expenditure of time and labour not justified in war time"; or another formula: "the information is not available but the collection of the information would involve labour and time not justifiable by the results"; "they would be incommensurate with the results" and all that. Well the question of my Honourable friend, Maulvi Muhammad Abdul Ghani was: "Will the Honourable the Food Member please state (a) the number of licensed salt dealers in Bihar and the number of Muslim licensees". To this part (a) the answer was of the type of evasion No. 1. It was that the Bihar Government are collecting the information asked for and it will be placed on the table of the House in due course. As we are very often treated to that form of answer when we put questions in this House, nobody was surprised by receiving the answer given to part (a).

Then came part (b). That part asked for the number of licensed sugar dealers in Bihar and the number of Muslim licensees. Well, in answer to this he gave a figure which at first was heard to be 700 and later on corrected by him to be 178, out of whom, he told the House, three are Muslims. Even this did not surprise us. We are used to it. We find that sort iniquitous inequality in many other walks of life and if the wholesale sugar dealers in Bihar present such inequality, it does not surprise us. We may, of course, feel aggrieved. That is a different thing. We may think that we are not being fairly dealt with. That is a different thing. But there is no surprise that something unexpected has happened.

What really did surprise us was, Sir, the attitude adopted by the Honourable Member in answering supplementaries. I may, Sir, say that the words which I used in my supplementary questions truly represented my opinion and my feeling when I said: "Does not the Honourable Member realise that it is a regular scandal—I used the word 'scandal' most advisedly—that there should be only three Muslim dealers out of a total of 700 or 178 (as stated by him later on)". But my Honourable friend, the Food Member said: "I am sure the Bihar Government have done the right thing". What I characterised as a scandal and what I say every fairminded man would characterise as *prima facie* a scandal need surprise nobody, because there may

[Syed Ghulam Bhik Nairang.]
 be, as my Honourable friend, Sir Raza Ali, has said, some reason for such amazing disparity between the numbers of Muslim and non-Muslim licensees, if the facts are disclosed. Everybody can understand it. But apparently and *prima facie*, it was a scandal and I put it to him in that way, and the concluding portion of his replies showed that really he was not sure of the facts so far. Yet he said they have done the right thing.

Then my friend, Maulana Zafar Ali Khan, put the question calling it injustice. He said when the Provincial Government have done this injustice, it is the duty of the Government to see that justice is done. Here again, the Honourable the Food Member said: "There is no injustice".

Now today, Sir, the attitude adopted by him is that really this adjournment motion is the result of misconstruction placed on his replies and on his attitude, but I think any fairminded man can look at the language of the question and at the language of the answers and see who brought in the communal aspect into the matter. The second supplementary question by Maulvi Muhammad Abdul Ghani was: Will the Honourable Member please draw the attention of the Bihar Government regarding such disparity? After all he did not speak of communal proportions. He said disparity. He only suggested drawing the attention of the Bihar Government to this. But no. Our Honourable friend, the Food Member, said so far as I am aware there is no rule for communal proportions being observed in such matters. Therefore, he feels quite safe and can deal with the situation as suits his own individual tastes. He is not bound to do justice to Muslims or to non-Muslims, to this or that man. Well, as there are no communal proportions, it is not necessary to draw the attention of the Bihar Government. Then later on, when Maulvi Muhammad Abdul Ghani said: "Is the Honourable Member aware that hundreds of representations have been made to the Bihar Government and the Bihar Government is ignoring them", he simply said: "I am not aware of it". Then Maulvi Muhammad Abdul Ghani said: "Does the Honourable Member propose to refer the matter to the Bihar Government?" He says: "I have already said that the information has been called for from the Bihar Government".

This part of the question is most disappointing. He did not say that any information had been called for on the subject of representations having been made. All that he said was "there are 178 licensed wholesale dealers in sugar out of whom three are Muslims. Information regarding retail dealers is not readily available and will be placed on the table of the House when received from the Bihar Government". It is this information relating to retail dealers which he had called for and not regarding any representations and yet he says, I have already said. That was a very ugly kind of trick. (Interruption.) About salt, of course, things did not assume any bitterness, it was sugar which made the whole thing so bitter that an adjournment motion was the result of it. After listening very carefully to the speech of the Honourable Member we feel that he has not succeeded in vindicating his attitude, he has failed to justify the doings of the Bihar Government, he has failed to justify the way in which the Sugar Controller has dealt with the matter. The whole thing looks as if some hanky-panky has certainly been committed in the matter. The allegation made, which has not been contradicted, is that really these licenses are granted to people who pay handsome amounts towards war loan or war subscription, and things of that sort.

The Honourable Sir Jwala Prasad Srivastava: I have contradicted that.

Syed Ghulam Bhik Nairang: He may contradict it, but I would request the Honourable Member to look into the matter further. There is a great deal of truth in the reports which come from all parts of India that these favours are conferred on people who, of course, not technically but in reality, pay bribes to Government. If that is the principle on which wholesale licenses or retail licenses are to be granted, then the position of Muslims is perfectly hopeless. We know that economically Muslims are very weak, they are too poor. If an auction is held, surely the highest bidder will be a non-

Muslim and not a Muslim. From that point of view, matters are hopeless, but if honest people bent on dealing honestly with men who have to deal with them in matters official are put in charge of things of this sort you can do much to avoid complaints cropping up at every stage. I was really surprised, as I said, to find yesterday the turn which was given to this matter by the replies and the attitude of the Food Member himself. I am still more surprised to-day that, instead of saying in a straightforward manner, "Well, on better consideration I find the matter deserves to be looked into more closely, I do undertake to do so, and this motion need not be pressed home", he still sticks to the attitude which he adopted yesterday, and, therefore, we must press this motion as much as we can.

Some Honourable Members: Let the question be now put.

Mr. President (The Honourable Sir Abdur Rahim): The question is: "That the question be now put."

The Assembly divided:

AYES—36.

Ahmad Nawaz Khan, Major Nawab Sir.
 Ambedkar, The Honourable Dr. B. R.
 Azizul Huque, The Honourable Sir M.
 Benthall, The Honourable Sir Edward.
 Bewoor, Sir Gurnath.
 Caroe, Sir Olaf.
 Chapman-Mortimer, Mr. T.
 Chatterji, Mr. S. C.
 Daga, Seth Sunder Lal.
 Dalal, Dr. Sir Ratanji Dinshaw.
 Delpat Singh, Sardar Bahadur Captain.
 Gwilt, Mr. E. L. C.
 Haidar, Khan Bahadur Shamsuddin.
 Jawahar Singh, Sardar Bahadur Sardar Sir.
 Kamaluddin Ahmad, Shamsul-Ulema.
 Krishnamoorthy, Mr. E. S. A.
 Kushal Pal Singh, Raja Bahadur.
 Lawson, Mr. C. P.
 Miller, Mr. C. C.

Mudaliar, The Honourable Dewan Bahadur
 Sir A. Ramaswami.
 Ogilvie, Sir Charles.
 Parma Nand, Bhai.
 Raisman, The Honourable Sir Jeremy.
 Richardson, Sir Henry.
 Roy, The Honourable Sir Asoka.
 Sant Singh, Sardar.
 Shahban, Khan Bahadur Mian Ghulam Kadir
 Muhammad.
 Sheehy, Sir John.
 Spence, Sir George.
 Srivastava, The Honourable Sir Jwala Prasad.
 Sultan Ahmed, The Honourable Sir.
 Sundaresan, Mr. N.
 Thakur Singh, Capt.
 Trivedi, Mr. C. M.
 Tyson, Mr. J. D.
 Vishnu Sahay, Mr.

NOES—19.

Abdul Ghani, Maulvi Muhammad
 Abdullah, Mr. H. M.
 Azhar Ali, Mr. Muhammad.
 Datta, Mr. Akhil Chandra.
 Essak Seit, Mr. H. A. Sathar H.
 Fazl-i-Haq Piracha, Khan Bahadur Shaikh.
 Hedge, Sri K. B. Jinaraja.
 Hoamani, Mr. S. K.
 Liaquat Ali Khan, Nawabzada Muhammad.

Misra, Pandit Shambhudayal.
 Murtuza Sahib Bahadur, Maulvi Syed.
 Nairang, Syed Ghulam Bhik.
 Nauman, Mr. Muhammad.
 Raza Ali, Sir-Syed.
 Siddique Ali Khan, Nawab.
 Yamin Khan, Sir Muhammad.
 Yusuf Abdoola Haroon, Seth.
 Zafar Ali Khan, Maulana.
 Zia Uddin Ahmad, Dr. Sir.

The motion was adopted.

Mr. President (The Honourable Sir Abdur Rahim): Does the Mover wish to reply?

Maulvi Muhammad Abdul Ghani: Yes, Sir. What I wanted to discuss is in clear terms of which I gave notice to the Honourable Member. He is said to possess greater command over the English language than I and even then if he is not able to follow, it is not my fault. He said that there is no rule for communal proportions regarding giving permits or licenses in matters of food commodities. May I ask him whether food is only taken by non-Muslims or Muslims also. If so, there must be some share of the Mussulmans in the management and distribution of food. He evaded my supplementary question and he has not been able to reply to that yet. I asked if the Honourable Member has got any information regarding the number of representations and memorials submitted to the Bihar Government against the injustices done to Muslims in matters of issue of permits or licenses for various commodities.

[Maulvi Muhammad Abdul Ghani.] particularly sugar. Then he could not answer that question and in his reply also he has failed to answer that question. Now, it is my duty to point out to him that during the last Session I got a lengthy memorial and this memorial was first submitted to the Bihar Government and the dealer's name was Barkat Mian in the district of Muzaffarpur. He is a gentleman used to dealing in wholesale sugar for the last 50 years.

Maulana Zafar Ali Khan: 75 years.

Maulvi Muhammad Abdul Ghani: May be. He was refused permit and three non-Muslims were imported from Ajmer-Merwara and they were given the licences. Look at the injustice.

The Honourable Sir Jwala Prasad Srivastava: What price?

Maulvi Muhammad Abdul Ghani: That may be asked from the Controller.

The Honourable Sir Jwala Prasad Srivastava: What is the insinuation?

Maulvi Muhammad Abdul Ghani: The insinuation is—what is the cause of refusing a man who has been in the trade for 50 years. (An Honourable Member: "He is a man of lakhs".) Apparently there is no other cause.

Nawabzada Muhammad Liaquat Ali Khan: What are the facts? Will the Honourable Member read out?

Maulvi Muhammad Abdul Ghani: Perhaps it is due to some consideration surely which Barkat Mian could not fulfil. Then the matter was represented through the Muslim League, Muzaffarpur. No hearing was given. And then the matter was referred by an ex-Member of this House, Maulana Shafi Daudi. No heed was paid to it. Then, another representation was made by the Secretary, Muslim League, Muzaffarpur, which was also not heard. Then, another representation was made on behalf of the Muslim Chamber of Commerce, Tirhut Division. That was also not considered. So many representations were made on behalf of Muslim firms i.e., Barkat and Co., by the Muslims of the whole district of Muzaffarpur which has a population of 4 lakhs of Muslims and there were many other petitions from other Muslim dealers, some of whom were dealing with sugar for a considerable period. Barkat Mian was refused and the other representations were also not heard by the highest officers there.

Nawabzada Muhammad Liaquat Ali Khan: What was written in the representation?

Maulvi Muhammad Abdul Ghani: One Mr. Abdul Qadir, Pleader and President of Lalganj Thana League in Muzaffarpur town said.

Mr. President (The Honourable Sir Abdur Rahim): The Honourable Member need not read these representations.

The Honourable Sir Jwala Prasad Srivastava: I shall be very glad to receive that representation. If my Honourable friend will give it to me, I will inquire into it.

Maulvi Muhammad Abdul Ghani: I shall be very thankful to the Honourable Member if he will do it. If the Honourable Member had adopted this sort of courteous attitude while replying to the supplementaries, there would have been no trouble.

The Honourable Sir Jwala Prasad Srivastava: I am prepared to inquire into the representation.

Maulvi Muhammad Abdul Ghani: Sir, with your permission, I will read out a very short letter of Maulana Muhammad Shafi Daudi. He says: "Dear Mr. Sanapati (He is the officer in charge), This is to inform you that the firm of Abdul Barkat, is known to me personally as one of the oldest dealing wholesale in sugar and having its headquarters at Lalganj under the jurisdiction of which I have my native land. It has been carrying on its business to the satisfaction of all concerned and has thus gained a reputation. I am told that the agency of the sale of sugar is being curtailed. We are afraid this firm may come under curtailment and then we will be put to the great hardship in the matter of supply of sugar. I, therefore, beseech you to recognise this firm as one of the agents for the sale of controlled sugar."

This was also refused. Everybody here and outside this House knows what sort of reputation Maulana Muhammad Shafi Daudi has. Mr. Sanapati is the officer who is controlling food and other commodities in Bihar.

Sir, it is said that particular grievances are not brought to the notice of the Department. A series of questions have been put in this very Session by me regarding the sale of standard cloth, regarding the issue of permits and regarding the renewal of licences and so by my friend, Mr. Kailash Behari Lall, about salt, etc. About some it has been said that information is being collected and about others evasive replies have been given. I gave ample opportunity—more than 15 days—to the Department to collect information from Bihar and yet we have to wait for another Session. In the meantime, we will be put to much disadvantages as we can not put supplementary questions.

The Honourable Sir Jwala Prasad Srivastava: My reply was not evasive.

Maulvi Muhammad Abdul Ghani: Your reply is more than that because you have not only disappointed us but discouraged us also. In one of my questions I said that one person who purchased Rs. 60,000 worth of National Savings Certificates was allowed the monopoly of standard cloth of my own district, Saran.

Mr. President (The Honourable Sir Abdur Rahim): It has nothing to do with this motion.

Maulvi Muhammad Abdul Ghani: I am mentioning this only as an instance. Similarly, about sugar. I can say from my personal knowledge that there are hundreds of cases daily in my place as well as in other places and no one can get any permit of any kind in our province without either purchasing the National Savings Certificates or paying some contribution to somebody or some Association. It is an open secret and to deny all these things is to plead ignorance and nothing else. Similarly, the hardships felt in Patna, Gaya and other places were pointed out. In fact, grievances after grievances are pouring in from every quarter. The Muslim League of Bihar Province waited upon His Excellency in deputation pointing out all these grievances, particularly about the issue of permits and the issue of licences. And my Honourable friend says that the Bihar Government has done the right thing and there is no grievance of any kind. What kind of simplicity this is? 'Ai unt teri konsi kal sidhi.' That is the condition applicable to this Department. What policy and what action of this Department is to be justified, nobody understands.

A Muslim merchant who was appointed by a State in Kathiawar as a dealer has been deprived of his agency and the agency has been given to a man of another creed. There are lots of such things.

Mr. President (The Honourable Sir Abdur Rahim): Honourable Member has one minute more.

Maulvi Muhammad Abdul Ghani: Telegrams after telegrams are being received mentioning the grievances of not only Muslims but also Hindus because the right type of Hindus do not get the licence.

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

"That the Assembly do now adjourn."

The Assembly divided:

AYES—15.

Abdul Ghani, Maulvi Muhammad.	Nauman, Mr. Muhammad.
Abdullah, Mr. H. M.	Raza Ali, Sir Syed.
Azhar Ali, Mr. Muhammad.	Siddique Ali Khan, Nawab.
Essak Sait, Mr. H. A. Sathar H.	Yamin Khan, Sir Muhammad.
Fazl-i-Haq Piracha, Khan Bahadur Shaikh.	Yusuf Abdool, Haroon, Seth.
Liaquat Ali Khan, Nawabzada Muhammad.	Zafar Ali Khan, Maulana.
Murtuza Sahib Bahadur, Maulvi Syed.	Zia Uddin Ahmad, Dr. Sir.
Nairang, Syed Ghulam Bhik.	

Ahmad Nawaz Khan, Major Nawab Sir.	Ogilvie, Sir Charles.
Bentham, The Honourable Sir Edward.	Parma Nand. Bhai.
Bewoor, Sir Gurmuth.	Raisman, The Honourable Sir Jeremy.
Caroe, Sir Olaf.	Sant Singh, Sardar.
Chapman-Mortimer, Mr. T.	Shahban, Khan Bahadur Mian Ghulam Kadir.
Chatterji, Mr. S. C.	Muhammad.
Daga, Seth Sunder Lall.	Sheehy, Sir John.
Dalal, Dr. Sir Ratanji Dinshaw.	Spence, Sir George.
Dalpat Singh, Sardar Bahadur Captain.	Srivastava, The Honourable Sir Jwala Prasad.
Jawahar Singh, Sardar Bahadur Sardar Sir.	Sultan Ahmed, The Honourable Sir.
Krishnamoorthy, Mr. E. S. A.	Sundaresan, Mr. N.
Kushal Pal Singh, Raja Bahadur.	Thakur Singh, Capt.
Mudalilar, The Honourable Dewan Bahadur	Tyson, Mr. J. D.
Sir A. Ramaswami.	Vishnu Sahay, Mr.

The motion was negatived.

The Assembly then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Monday, the 3rd April, 1944.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

Monday, 3rd April, 1944.

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

ARRIVAL OF AMERICAN GIRLS.

734. *Mr. K. S. Gupta: (a) Will the Foreign Secretary please state if it is a fact that thousands of American girls have arrived in India very recently?

(b) Is there any special object in their coming? If so, what is it?

(c) When and where did they arrive?

(d) Is there any invitation from the Government of India for their visit?

Sir Olaf Caroe: (a) No, Sir.

(b) A small number of nurses and American WACs have arrived for duties with the American forces.

(c) It is not in the common interest of the war effort to disclose this information.

(d) Does not arise.

Mr. Lalchand Navarai: May I know what is meant by a small number?

Sir Olaf Caroe: A number that is not large.

Mr. Lalchand Navarai: May I know if it is very small or very big?

Sir Olaf Caroe: It is neither very small nor very big.

ADMISSION OF INDIANS TO AMERICAN CITIZENSHIP.

735. *Mr. K. S. Gupta: (a) Is the Foreign Secretary aware that Senator Langer has introduced an amended resolution permitting all persons of Indian origin to become citizens and to permit a token quota of 75 to enter the United States of America annually?

(b) Is there any correspondence between the Governments of the United States of America and India directly or through the Agent General for India in America with regard to the above facts? If so, would it be placed on the table?

(c) In view of the proposed resolution for Senate, would the Government of India make a proper representation with regard to the entry and enjoyment of rights of citizenship for Indians in the United States of America in proportion to Americans who are now in India? If not, why not?

Sir Olaf Caroe: (a) No. A Bill has been introduced in the House of Representatives by Representative Emmanuel Celler of New York to permit of the objects stated by the Honourable Member.

(b) The answer to the first part of the question is 'Yes', and to the second part of the question is 'No'.

(c) No, since it would not be appropriate.

RECLASSIFICATION OF MYMENSINGH AS AREA B.

736. *Sir Abdul Halim Ghaznavi: Will the Secretary for Posts and Air please state:

(a) whether he is aware that, in view of the high cost of living, Mymensingh Town (Bengal) has been reclassified as B class area instead of C Class, with effect from the 1st October, 1939;

(b) whether he is aware that the late Major J. B. Kindersly, I.C.S., the then Commissioner of Dacca Division and Mr. J. H. E. Cook, the then Post Master General, Bengal and Assam Circle, recommended the equalisation of pay of the second grade clerical staff of Mymensingh with that of Dacca, granting B class area scale in view of higher cost of living in the Mymensingh Town;

(c) whether he is aware that, as a result of reclassification of the Mymensingh Town as B class area, some second grade clerks of Mymensingh have

sustained a permanent reduction of one rupee per month in pay instead of getting any increment of pay;

(d) whether he is aware that the second option granted under F. R. 23 to go back to the lower scale of pay *vis.*, C group, does not improve their condition;

(e) whether he is aware that in April, 1935, in refixing their pay in the revised scale, these second grade clerks of Mymensingh have been informed of a reduction of Rs. 9 per month in pay under paragraph 6(a) of the Department of Industries and Labour, Posts and Telegraphs Branch Memorandum No. ESA-190/33(2), dated the 11th March, 1935, and that no protection under F. R. 23 was granted to them at that time;

(f) whether he is aware that if the principles of the above-mentioned paragraph of the Government's order are given effect to, these officials are entitled to get an immediate increment in pay of Rs. 5 each per month;

(g) whether he is aware that representations to his address by aggrieved officials in order to secure redress of their grievances on this score were withheld by the Director General, Posts and Telegraphs, in February, 1943;

(h) whether he is aware that the clerks attached to the office of the Superintendent of Post Offices, Mymensingh, and the reserve clerks on deputation to Mymensingh H. O. from outside division are getting a monthly compensatory allowance of Rs. 5 while the same concession is being denied to the aforesaid permanent clerks; and

(i) whether he intends granting these clerks an immediate increment in pay of Rs. 5 each per month in addition to his announcement made on the 16th March, 1944, increasing the rates of dearness allowance to all Central Government employees and a special concession to employees of the Posts and Telegraphs Department, by issuing special orders or under F. R. 27 or in any other way? If not, why not?

Sir Gurnath Bewoor: (a) and (b). Yes.

(c) Yes, but the clerks concerned could have avoided the loss by exercising the option under F.R. 23 according to which they could elect to retain the "C" area scale of pay until they reached a stage at which the "B" area scale would cause no loss of pay.

(d) The intention of the second option under F.R. 23 was to protect from loss those officials in whose case the "B" area scale of pay entailed a temporary reduction of pay, though ultimately it offered them the benefit of a higher maximum.

(e), (f) and (g). On the eve of the introduction of the revised scales of pay, new entrants in the Department all over India, and not in Mymensingh alone, were allowed provisionally to draw pay in the old scales. The latter scale which was higher was withdrawn from the 1st April 1935, the date on which the revised scales of pay were introduced. As the higher scale was granted only provisionally, the question of application of F.R. 23 does not arise. Representations from certain officials to the address of the Government of India were received and withheld by the Director General in accordance with the rules for the submission and withholding of petitions.

(h) The concession of a compensatory allowance of Rs. 5 per month is admissible to officials deputed to a more expensive locality who retain their original (lower) scale of pay. It is not admissible to officials permanently employed in the locality on the higher scale of pay.

(i) The reply is in the negative. Government do not see any justification for granting any concessions under F.R. 27 or in any other form.

PERCENTAGE OF MUSLIM INSPECTORS IN SIND AND BALUCHISTAN POSTAL CIRCLE.

737. *Seth Yusuf Abdoolah Haroon: Will the Secretary for Posts and Air be pleased to state:

(a) the percentage of Muslims in the Inspectors Cadre of the Sind and Baluchistan Circle of the Posts and Telegraphs;

(b) the percentage of Muslims in the gazetted cadre in the same circle;

(c) the percentage of Muslims in the Superintendents cadres in the same circle; and

(d) whether, in view of inadequate representation of Muslims in the above cadres in the Sind and Baluchistan Circle, Government will make up the deficiency by nominating suitable Muslims of the department?

Sir Gurnath Bewoor: As on 1st March 1944, the position was as follows:

(a) 35.3 per cent.

(b) 20 per cent—but I may add that 50 per cent. are Anglo-Indian and 25 per cent. Hindu.

(c) 57.1 per cent.

(d) The posts referred to in part (a) are filled solely by promotion and those referred to in parts (b) and (c) are on All-India cadres. Postings and promotions are not made on communal grounds and consequently no question of making up deficiency arises.

Mr. Lalchand Navalrai: May I know if all the permanent Superintendents in Sind are Muslims?

Sir Gurnath Bewoor: I am unable to say, but five out of the present seven Superintendents are Muslims.

Maulvi Muhammad Abdul Ghani: May I know the percentage in Sind circle for Muslims under the Resolution of 1934?

Sir Gurnath Bewoor: That is for recruitment and not for postings. I am sorry I cannot remember the exact figure but I think it is about 55 per cent., though I am not sure.

Dr. Sir Zia Uddin Ahmad: In view of the reply that 35.5 per cent. are Muslims, how can all the permanent Superintendents be Muslims? How is that mathematically possible?

(No reply was given.)

STAFF CLERK OF KARACHI GENERAL POST OFFICE.

738. *Seth Yusuf Abdoolah Haroon: Will the Secretary for Posts and Air be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Staff Clerk of the Karachi General Post Office has never been a Muslim; and

(b) if so, whether Government are prepared to give an undertaking that a suitable Muslim will be appointed as Staff Clerk in the Karachi General Post Office?

Sir Gurnath Bewoor: (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

SUBORDINATE VACANCIES FILLED ON OUDH AND TIRHUT RAILWAY.

†739. *Mr. Muhammad Nauman: (a) Will the Honourable Member for Railways be pleased to state how many vacancies of subordinates with an initial pay of Rs. 30 and above were filled on the Oudh and Tirhut Railway during 1st April, 1942, to the 31st March, 1943, and again from 1st April, 1943, to the 15th January, 1944, either in permanent or temporary cadres?

(b) What was the communal composition of those recruited?

(c) Were those vacancies advertised? If not, why not?

The Honourable Sir Edward Benthall: (a) and (b). The information available to Government regarding recruitment on the O. & T. Railway during 1942-43 is contained in Appendix CV to Volume II of the Report by the Railway Board on Indian Railways for 1942-43, a copy of which is in the Library of the House. No information is available regarding any subsequent period.

(c) The procedure of advertising vacancies was adopted only late in 1943 on the O. & T. Railway.

RECRUITMENT ON OUDH AND TIRHUT RAILWAY IN OFFICERS' GRADE.

†740. *Mr. Muhammad Nauman: (a) Will the Honourable Member for Railways be pleased to state the number of recruitment made on the Oudh and Tirhut Railway in officers grade equal in status to Senior Gazetted Service in financial years 1940-41, 1941-42 and 1942-43?

(b) Were these appointments made by any selection board, and were these vacancies advertised?

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

(c) What was the communal composition of those who were recruited in these years?

The Honourable Sir Edward Benthall: (a) and (c). Information available to Government is contained in Appendix CV to Vol. II of the Railway Board's Report on Indian Railways for the years 1940-41, 1941-42 and 1942-43, copies of which are in the Library of the House.

(b) I have called for information and a further reply will be laid on the table of the House.

SENIORITY OF CERTAIN GUARDS IN HOWRAH DIVISION, EAST INDIAN RAILWAY.

741. *Maulana Zafar Ali Khan: (a) Is the Honourable Member for Railways aware of the fact that in the Howrah Division, East Indian Railway, during the period from November, 1943, to March, 1944, B Class Guards who were confirmed in the years 1942 and 1943 were called for selection as A Class Guards, in preference to those B Class Guards who were absorbed as B Class Guards in the year 1936-37?

(b) If the reply to part (a) is in the negative, what was the position of B Class Guards on the seniority list who were called for selection to posts of A Class Guards during November, 1943 to March, 1944?

The Honourable Sir Edward Benthall: (a) No.

(b) Information has been called for and a reply will be laid on the table of the House in due course.

MEMORIAL OF B CLASS GUARDS OF HOWRAH DIVISION FOR FIXATION OF PAY, ETC.

742. *Maulana Zafar Ali Khan: (a) Will the Honourable Member for Railways be pleased to state the action taken on the memorials about the fixation of pay and position on the seniority list submitted by the B Class Guards of the Howrah Division, East Indian Railway, to the Honourable Member in the year 1943, copies of which were also sent to the General Manager and the Divisional Superintendent, East Indian Railway, Howrah?

(b) Is it a fact that the Divisional Personal Officer, Howrah, interviewed some Guards in connection with those memorials?

The Honourable Sir Edward Benthall: (a) No action was taken by Government as the memorial was not received through the proper channel.

(b) Information has been called for and a further reply will be laid on the table of the House in due course.

SENIORITY OF CERTAIN GUARDS IN HOWRAH DIVISION, EAST INDIAN RAILWAY.

743. *Maulana Zafar Ali Khan: (a) Is the Honourable Member for Railways aware of the fact that the services of the B Class Guards in the Howrah Division, East Indian Railway, absorbed as Guards in the years 1936 and 1937 were not counted towards seniority and increments?

(b) If the reply to part (a) is in the affirmative, what were the rules applied to the cases of those Guards?

The Honourable Sir Edward Benthall: (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

PREPARATION OF FRESH SENIORITY LIST OF GUARDS IN HOWRAH DIVISION.

744. *Maulana Zafar Ali Khan: Is the Honourable Member for Railways aware of the fact that the seniority list of Guards in the Howrah Division, East Indian Railway, is again being prepared without taking into consideration the grievances of the B Class Guards regarding seniority, which were represented to the Divisional Personal Officer, Howrah?

The Honourable Sir Edward Benthall: No.

SENIOR B CLASS GUARDS IN HOWRAH DIVISION.

745. *Maulana Zafar Ali Khan: Will the Honourable Member for Railways be pleased to state whether the senior B Class Guards in the Howrah Division, East Indian Railway, who were not called for selection to the posts of A Class Guards during the period from November, 1943 to March, 1944, were declared unsuitable by any competent authority?

The Honourable Sir Edward Benthall: I have called for information and a reply will be laid on the table of the House in due course.

RECRUITMENT OF INFERIOR STAFF IN ENGINEERING AND MECHANICAL DEPARTMENTS OF EAST INDIAN RAILWAY.

746. *Hajee Chowdhury Muhammad Ismail Khan: (a) Is the Honourable Member for Railways aware of the fact that in the Engineering and Mechanical Departments on the Bengal and Assam Railway, inferior staff were not recruited according to the percentage fixed by the Railway Board during the period from 1940 to 1941?

(b) If the reply to part (a) is in the negative, what was the number of inferior staff, community-wise, recruited during the said period in temporary and permanent capacities?

The Honourable Sir Edward Benthall: (a) No.

(b) I have called for information and a reply will be laid on the table of the House in due course.

NON-POSTING OF MUSLIMS IN E. I. (B) SECTION OF THE PERSONNEL BRANCH, BENGAL AND ASSAM RAILWAY.

747. *Hajee Chowdhury Muhammad Ismail Khan: (a) Is the Honourable Member for Railways aware of the fact that in the E. I. (B) Section of the Personnel Branch of the Bengal and Assam Railway, Muslims were never posted or recruited in temporary or permanent capacities during the period 1939 to 1943?

(b) If the reply to part (a) is in the negative, what is the number of Muslims who were kept in that Section during the said period?

The Honourable Sir Edward Benthall: (a) No.

(b) I have called for the information and a reply will be laid on the table of the House in due course.

Mr. Lalchand Navai: Why are not the answers ready in these cases? Were notices not received in time or the Honourable Member was too busy?

The Honourable Sir Edward Benthall: No, Sir. The questions were admitted on or about the 28th March in most of these cases, and information has been called for. I would remind the Honourable Member that the Bengal and Assam Railway is extremely busy at the moment with traffic for operational purposes and the Railway must be excused if we cannot get information exactly in time.

CLERICAL STAFF IN PERSONNEL AND ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICES OF BENGAL AND ASSAM RAILWAY.

748. *Hajee Chowdhury Muhammad Ismail Khan: Will the Honourable Member for Railways be pleased to state the number of clerical staff, community-wise, in the Personnel and Administrative Offices of the Bengal and Assam Railway who have been promoted to Inspectors (excluding Food Inspectors) and Lower Gazetted Service posts, during the period from 1939 to 1944?

The Honourable Sir Edward Benthall: Information has been called for and a reply will be laid on the table of the House in due course.

WATCHMEN ON BENGAL AND ASSAM RAILWAY.

750. *Hajee Chowdhury Muhammad Ismail Khan: (a) Will the Honourable Member for Railways be pleased to state the number of Muslims and non-Muslims employed as literate and illiterate Watchmen on the Bengal and Assam Railway during the period from 1940 to 1944?

The Honourable Sir Edward Benthall: I regret I cannot undertake to collect such details under present conditions.

STAFF ENGAGED IN CONSTRUCTION DEPARTMENT, BENGAL AND ASSAM RAILWAY.

750. *Hajee Chowdhury Muhammad Ismail Khan: (a) Will the Honourable Member for Railways be pleased to state the number of men, community-wise and grade-wise, engaged in the Construction Department on the Bengal and Assam Railway during the period from 1942-1944?

(b) Is it a fact that no effort was made to get Muslims through advertisements?

The Honourable Sir Edward Benthall: (a) and (b). Information has been called for and a reply will be laid on the table of the House in due course.

ESTABLISHMENT BRANCH MUSLIM CLERKS IN HOWRAH DIVISION NOT ALLOWED TO DEAL WITH CERTAIN STAFF CASES.

†751. *Mr. Muhammad Hussain Choudhury: Is the Honourable Member for Railways aware of the fact that the Divisional Personnel Officer and the Assistant Personnel Officer, No. 1 Howrah Division, East Indian Railway, recklessly put down the claims of efficient and experienced Muslim clerks to deal with the following categories of staff on the introduction of the re-organization of the Establishment Branch in May, 1943, and selected exclusively non-Muslim clerks with less experience in staff matters or punished for indifferent working during their previous service:

- (i) Divisional Superintendent Office Staff.
- (ii) Guards, Assistant Station Masters, Station Masters, Relieving Assistant Station Masters, Controllers, Yard and Assistant Yard Masters,
- (iii) Commercial Staff including Howrah Goods,
- (iv) Ticket Checking and Collecting, and
- (v) Loco.?

The Honourable Sir Edward Benthall: With your permission, Sir, I propose to reply to questions 751, 752 and 753 together.
The reply is in the negative.

VACANCIES FILLED BY NON-MUSLIM CLERKS IN THE ESTABLISHMENT BRANCH OF THE OFFICE OF DIVISIONAL SUPERINTENDENT, HOWRAH.

†752. *Mr. Muhammad Hussain Choudhury: Is the Honourable Member for Railways aware of the fact that in the Staff Section of the Establishment Branch of the office of the Divisional Superintendent, East Indian Railway, Howrah, vacancies were exclusively filled by non-Muslim clerks from the Pay-Bill Section after reorganisation in May, 1943?

EFFICIENCY TEST FOR HIGHER GRADES IN THE ESTABLISHMENT BRANCH OF THE OFFICE OF DIVISIONAL SUPERINTENDENT, HOWRAH.

†753. *Mr. Muhammad Hussain Choudhury: Is the Honourable Member for Railways aware of the fact that clerks who were promoted to higher grades without any test on the eve of the reorganization of the Establishment Branch of the office of the Divisional Superintendent, East Indian Railway, Howrah, in May, 1943, are now required to undergo the efficiency test of Leave Rules Examination?

MUSLIM APPLICANTS FOR SELECTION AS LAW INSPECTORS ON EAST INDIAN RAILWAY.

†754. *Mr. Muhammad Hussain Choudhury: (a) Is the Honourable Member for Railways aware of the fact that Muslims with requisite qualifications for the posts of Law Inspectors advertised by the East Indian Railway in the year 1944 were not even called for selection?

- (b) If the reply to part (a) is in the negative, what were the qualifications of Muslim candidates from Bhagalpur (Bihar) who were not called for selection?
- (c) Is it a fact that their representation against the action of the General Manager was not even entertained?
- (d) Is it a fact that they possessed better qualifications than those called for selection?

The Honourable Sir Edward Benthall: (a) In view of the large number of applications, a selection was made of those who were considered the best qualified among the applicants and they were called for interview. Nineteen of these were Muslims.

- (b) Does not arise in view of the reply to part (a).
- (c) The Railway received no such representation.
- (d) No, as the Railway selected for interview those whom it considered best qualified.

† Answer to this question laid on the table, the questioner being absent.
‡ For answer to this question, see answer to question No. 751.

ARREST OF S. JIT SINGH SAHNI.

755. *Bardar Mangal Singh: Will the Foreign Secretary please state:
(a) whether it is a fact that S. Jit Singh Sahni was arrested in August, 1942, in Baluchistan and was later on externed from the Province in February, 1943; and

(b) whether, in view of the fact that he has thereby suffered a great loss in his business, Government will now reconsider his case and withdraw the restrictions imposed on his entry into Baluchistan?

Sir Olaf Caroe: (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Information available to Government does not support the suggestion that Jit Singh Sahni has suffered any considerable loss by reason of his externment. It is of course open to him to submit an application to the Local Administration for withdrawal of the order, and Government have no doubt that such application would be considered on its merits.

STAFF IN RAILWAY CLEARING ACCOUNTS OFFICE, DELHI.

756. *Mr. Amarendra Nath Chattopadhyaya: (a) Will the Honourable Member for Railways be pleased to state the total strength of the staff (including officers) in the Railway Clearing Accounts Office, Delhi, on the 31st December, 1938 and 31st December, 1943, separately?

- (b) What was the number of typists on the above two dates?
- (c) If the reply to part (a) shows a considerable increase in the strength of the above named office between the years 1938—1943, was some addition also made in the strength of the typists, in view of the increase in staff?
- (d) If the reply to part (c) is in the negative, why were not more typists appointed, in view of the increase in their work?
- (e) Will the Honourable Member kindly say if he now proposes to appoint more typists? If not, why not?

The Honourable Sir Edward Benthall: (a) The total strength of the staff (including officers) in the Railway Clearing Accounts Office, Delhi was 1,155 on 31st December 1938 and 1,842 on 31st December 1943.

(b) The number of typists on both dates was eleven. Two additional posts of typists were sanctioned in December 1943. They were utilised from 14th January 1944.

- (c) No.
- (d) The increase in the work was met by administrative arrangements which reduced the work of the typists.
- (e) As mentioned against (b) above two extra posts of typists have already been sanctioned.

RUSH OF WORK AT THE IMPERIAL SECRETARIAT NORTH BLOCK POST OFFICE, NEW DELHI.

757. *Mr. K. S. Gupta: Will the Secretary for Posts and Air please state:
(a) whether the Government are aware that there is always a great rush of work at the Imperial Secretariat, North Block Post Office, at New Delhi owing to the increase in the number of offices in tents and hutments round about North Block;

(b) whether Government are aware that the offices of the Broadcasting House in the Parliament Street, New Delhi, are also served by this Post Office; and

(c) whether Government would consider the advisability of opening a whole-time and full fledged Post Office in the Council House, New Delhi, for removing the great congestion of work in the North Block Post Office? If so, when; if not, why not?

Sir Gurunath Bewoor: (a) Yes.

(b) No. The offices of the All-India Radio are served by the New Delhi Post Office.

(c) No. The Council House Post Office is essentially for the use of the Members of the two Houses of Legislature. The North Block Post Office is adequately staffed to cope with the increased work.

TRANSFER OF CONTROL OF PAPER PRODUCTION AND PURCHASE TO SUPPLY DEPARTMENT.

753. *Mr. T. T. Krishnamachari: Will the Honourable the Supply Member be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that control of paper production and purchase has been transferred to the Supply Department from the Industries and Civil Supplies Department;

(b) whether about the same time a new officer has been appointed to the post of Controller of Paper Production and Purchase about the time of the transfer of this portfolio to the Supply Department;

(c) if the answer to (b) is in the affirmative, what happened to the officer who was in charge all along;

(d) if the answer to (b) is in the affirmative, whether the appointment was made on the recommendation of the Federal Public Service Commission and whether any advertisement was published in the press calling for applications before this officer was selected;

(e) the qualifications possessed by this officer;

(f) whether the post requires any technical qualifications; and

(g) whether the officer that has been appointed is not a national of this country?

The Honourable Dewan Bahadur Sir A. Ramaswami Mudaliar: (a) The responsibility for the production and purchase of paper has been transferred to the Supply Department from the 1st April, 1944. Prior to this date, purchase was the responsibility of the Labour Department, and production that of the Industries and Civil Supplies Department.

(b) Yes.

(c) The post of Paper Production Commissioner under the Industries and Civil Supplies Department has been abolished with effect from the 31st March 1944. The Supply Department is however, using the services of the last incumbent of this post part-time as Paper Adviser.

The post of Controller of Printing and Stationery under the Labour Department continues to exist.

(d) No.

(e) Prior to his joining the Supply Department the officer was a Director of Messrs. F. D. Sassoon and Co., Ltd., Bombay. Earlier, he was General Manager of the various Sassoon interests in China and also a Director of the E. D. Sassoon Bank in Hongkong.

(f) Technical qualifications are not essential.

(g) The officer appointed is a naturalised British subject.

Dr. Sir Zia Uddin Ahmad: May I ask what are the conditions contemplated in this transfer?

The Honourable Dewan Bahadur Sir A. Ramaswami Mudaliar: The procurement of paper has become a war necessity and that the Supply Department having both the planning officers to plan the production and the essential staff to look to the industrial side of it, namely the requirements of the industry with reference to machines and other things, it was considered desirable to transfer it to the Supply Department.

Dr. Sir Zia Uddin Ahmad: When the responsibility for the production and purchase of paper was that of the Labour Department, they considered the requirements of the civil population, and particularly the requirements of the Universities which are really the consumers of large quantities of paper on account of examinations. May I know who will look after the requirements of the civil population, and particularly of Universities?

The Honourable Dewan Bahadur Sir A. Ramaswami Mudaliar: The Industries and Civil Supplies Department is working in close co-operation with the Supply Department in regard to the allotment of paper and by mutual arrangement a certain percentage is set apart for the civil needs including that of the Universities.

STANDARD QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

Dr. Sir Zia Uddin Ahmad: May I know if the rules already framed for the supply of paper to the Universities will continue to function?

The Honourable Dewan Bahadur Sir A. Ramaswami Mudaliar: I do not know what rules have been framed.

Dr. Sir Zia Uddin Ahmad: The Universities are given certain quotas by the Civil Supplies Department. Will these quotas remain in tact?

The Honourable Dewan Bahadur Sir A. Ramaswami Mudaliar: Most certainly.

Mr. T. T. Krishnamachari: May I ask the Honourable Member to tell the House how the Honourable Member or his Department came to choose this particular officer who was in commercial employment?

The Honourable Dewan Bahadur Sir A. Ramaswami Mudaliar: We have a list of officers who can be spared from the various business concerns from time to time. We are constantly on the look out for such officers to be put in charge of work concerning various industries.

Dr. Sir Zia Uddin Ahmad: The Civil Supplies Department has appointed several experts in connection with the distribution of paper. May I know whether those people will continue to work in that Department or whether they will be transferred to the Supply Department? If not, will the Supply Department appoint new officers?

The Honourable Dewan Bahadur Sir A. Ramaswami Mudaliar: So far as the civil consumers are concerned, the distribution of the quota which is allotted to the civil side will be entirely in the discretion of the Civil Supplies Department and its distribution will be arranged by officers employed by the Civil Supplies Department.

Dr. Sir Zia Uddin Ahmad: Will the same officers continue to function?

The Honourable Dewan Bahadur Sir A. Ramaswami Mudaliar: I cannot answer that question; that should be addressed to my colleague, the Honourable Member for Civil Supplies.

Mr. T. T. Krishnamachari: May I ask the Honourable Member if amongst the number of names this Department was furnished with, he could not find a single suitable Indian to fill the post?

The Honourable Dewan Bahadur Sir A. Ramaswami Mudaliar: No, Sir. I regret to say I could not.

REORGANISATION OF WHARF AND YARD STAFF.

759. *Seth Yusuf Abdoola Haroon: Will the Honourable Member for Railways be pleased to state:

(a) if it is a fact that there is a move to form one unit of Wharf and Yard Staff and bring them under one seniority to regulate the promotion, etc., of the staff in different grades of these two different units;

(b) if it is a fact that the Wharf and Yard Staff placed their case before the Agent (now General Manager), Lahore;

(c) if it is a fact that the Agent conveyed the following decision, vide his letter No. 757-E/76, dated the 20th July, 1932:—

"I beg to inform you that on reconsideration it has been decided that the Yard and Wharf Staff, which, in future, be kept distinct from each other and borne on separate seniority list";

(d) if the answer as to the decision of the Agent stated in (c) be in the affirmative, whether the authorities have now finally dropped their idea of forming one unit of Wharf and Yard Staff; if not, why not?

(e) if it is a fact that the memorialists have asked for the revision of Grade IV Supervisor in the scale of Rs. 200—10—250, which was brought under reduction in 1935, so as to bring it on a par with the sanction as it stands in the yards cadre;

(f) if it is a fact that the work of the Wharf and Yard Staff has increased eight to ten times that of the pre-war times, and that the establishment has been increased to two lacs extra on account of Wharf work; and

(g) if the answer to the above be in the affirmative, why the grades have not been revised and promotions and increments effected?

The Honourable Sir Edward Benthall: (a) to (g). Information has been called for and a reply will be laid on the table of the House in due course.

REGISTER MAINTAINED FOR PROMOTION OF TELEGRAPHS LINEMEN TO 'SUB-INSPECTORS' GRADE.

760. *Seth Yusuf Abdoola Haroon: (a) Will the Secretary for Posts and Air please state whether for promotion of Linemen to Sub-Inspector's grade the Sub-Divisional Officer, Telegraphs, is required to maintain a register showing qualifications and other particulars of the Linemen? If so, is any check exercised regarding the correctness of the information recorded therein by the Sub-Divisional Officer, Telegraphs?

(b) Is the Honourable Member aware that a Sub-Divisional Officer, Telegraphs, Lahore Sub-Division, recorded in such a register incorrect information declaring illiterate officials of his own community as literate and literate officials of the other community as illiterate?

(c) Is it a fact that cases were brought to the notice of his successor that wrong particulars had been recorded in this register, and on investigation the particulars recorded therein were actually found to be incorrect and on thorough re-examination whole-sale changes had to be made in the register reversing the original position of persons irregularly promoted? If so, has any action been taken against the officer who was responsible for such gross and deliberate misrepresentation of facts? If not, why not?

(d) Has the Posts and Telegraphs Department prescribed minimum qualifications and minimum conditions of service and physical fitness for appointment of officials to Telephone Inspectors cadre after giving them a course of training at Calcutta?

(e) Is it a fact that officials who have not even been given the requisite training in Calcutta have been appointed as Telephone Inspectors in the Lahore Engineering Division in preference to trained officials? If so, why?

(f) Is it not a fact that for Telephone Inspector's job, which requires hard outdoor duties, a certain standard of physical fitness is required?

Sir Gurunath Bewoor: (a) Yes.

(b), (c) and (e). The facts are substantially correct. A report of the action taken by the Postmaster-General is being called for.

(d) Yes, except that no minimum standard of physical fitness has been prescribed and that the training is now given at Jubbulpore.

(f) The question is under consideration.

OFFICERS OF CLASS I, ETC., GRANTED EXTENSIONS OF SERVICE IN POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS AND METEOROLOGICAL DEPARTMENTS.

761. *Maulvi Muhammad Abdul Ghani: Will the Secretary for Posts and Air be pleased to state:

(a) the number of officers in class I, II and III Services under the Posts and Telegraphs and Meteorological Departments who were granted extensions in their services in the years 1940 and 1941;

(b) the number of persons selected (i) directly, and (ii) departmentally; as

(1) Telegraphists,

(2) Telegraph Masters,

(3) Engineering Supervisors, and

(4) Wireless Operators;

during 1942 and 1943, and the number of Muslims under each head; and

(c) the number of Gazetted posts filled by (i) departmental promotions, and (ii) by direct appointment during 1942 and 1943, and the number of Muslims thereof?

Sir Gurunath Bewoor: (a) to (c). Sir, I lay on the table three statements giving the information called for.

STARRED QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

1899

Statements.	Number of extension granted in			
	1940		1941	
	Class I	Class II	Class I	Class II
P. and T. Deptt.	2	Nil.	4	2
Meteorological Department				
NOTE.—There are no Class III officers in the P. and T. or Meteorological Departments.				
	1942		1943	
	Total Recruitment.	Number of Muslims.	Total Recruitment.	Number of Muslims.
Telegraphists	34	123	5	57
Telegraph Masters	60	..	..	54
Engineering Supervisors	4	47	4	70
Wireless Operators	..	24	1	2
				210
				120
				7
				2
				42
				22

NOTE.—There is no direct recruitment to the grade of Telegraph Masters and communal reservation rules do not apply to posts filled by promotion.

Year.	Number of gazetted posts filled by deptl. promotions.		No. of gazetted posts filled by direct appointments.	
	Total.	Muslims.	Total.	Muslims.
1942	38	2	10	4
1943	29	3	32	2
	30	2	4	..
	12	0	27	5

NOTE.—The figures given are in respect of substantive appointments made in permanent posts in the lowest gazetted grades to which recruitment is made by promotion from non-gazetted grades or by direct recruitment.

NORTH WESTERN RAILWAY CONTRACT FOR STORAGE OF LIQUID FUEL AT KIAMAR.

762. *Mr. Lalchand Navalrai: (a) Will the Honourable Member for Railways be pleased to state whether the North Western Railway Administration has a contract for storage of liquid fuel used in locomotives at Karachi with some firms having stationary tanks at Kiamari? If so, what was the total quantity of oil stored and hire charges paid during the financial years 1939-40, 1940-41, 1942-43, and 1942-43?

(b) What would be the cost of constructing Railway's own stationary tank or tanks at Kiamari for the storage of oil fuel?

The Honourable Sir Edward Benthall: (a) Part 1—Yes.

Part 2.—The information asked for is not available. The time and labour involved in its collection would not be justified in wartime.

(b) The present day cost is not available, and will in any case be abnormally high.

TRANSFER OF OFFICERS FROM OTHER RAILWAYS TO NORTH WESTERN RAILWAY.

763. *Mr. Lalchand Navalrai: (a) With reference to the Honourable the Railway Member's reply to parts (a), (d) and (e) of my starred question No. 108, asked on the 14th February, 1944, in regard to transfer of officers from other Railways to the North Western Railway, will the Honourable Member be pleased to state whether it is a fact that the post of Deputy Chief Engineer, Signals, fell vacant on the North Western Railway temporarily previous to its permanent vacancy? If so, was any officer imported from some other Railway? If not, how was this post filled then?

(b) If the reply to the last portion of part (a) above be that it was locally filled from the North Western Railway, why was not the same arrangement followed on the occurrence of the permanent vacancy, since the seniority of officers on different Railways was separate?

(c) Did the General Manager, North Western Railway, protest against the importation of an officer from the foreign Railway? If so, will the Honourable Member please lay a copy of his protest on the table of the House?

(d) What was the public interest which necessitated the transfer of an officer from the East Indian Railway to the North Western Railway to fill the appointment of the Deputy Chief Engineer, Signals?

(e) Is it not a fact that two officers were transferred from the East Indian Railway one after the other, to hold the post of Deputy Chief Engineer, Signals, on the North Western Railway, when the first officer was deputed to Military duty? If so, how does the Honourable Member reconcile his statement that only one officer was transferred from the East Indian Railway?

(f) What steps do Government propose to take to stick to the principle of separate seniority for these officers and promotion on their own Railways, as approved by the Secretary of State for India? If not, why not?

The Honourable Sir Edward Benthall: (a) There was a short leave vacancy in the post of Deputy Chief Engineer, Signals, N. W. Railway, in 1941. This was filled by making local arrangements.

(b) I would refer the Honourable Member to the reply to part (a) of his starred question No. 108 asked in the Legislative Assembly on the 14th February 1944.

(c) No. The latter part does not arise.

(d) The selection of the most suitable officer to fill the post.

(e) No, only one officer was actually transferred as the other was on military duty.

(f) The principle referred to by the Honourable Member is in force except when it is in the public interest to transfer an officer from another Railway.

Mr. Lalchand Navarai: Was that officer, who was working in the military, also brought from another Railway?

The Honourable Sir Edward Benthall: Yes, Sir.

Mr. Lalchand Navarai: Then may I take it that two officers were brought?

The Honourable Sir Edward Benthall: No, Sir. One officer is already with the military and if he reverts from military service the other officer will revert to his Railway.

* LABOUR UNREST IN KARACHI PORT TRUST.

763A. *Seth Yusuf Abdoola Haroon: (a) Will the Honourable Member for War Transport please state if his attention has been drawn to the memorandum issued by Kazi Mohamed Mujtaba, General Secretary, Sind Provincial Trade Union Congress, under the heading "A few facts about the labour unrest in Karachi Port Trust"?

(b) Is it a fact that 2,384 workers of the Karachi Port Trust have demanded the appointment of an adjudicator to look into their demands?

(c) Is it a fact that the Labour Welfare Officer of the Government of India had made certain recommendations after his visit to Karachi in July, 1943?

(d) If the reply to the above is in the affirmative, what action have Government taken or propose to take in the matter?

The Honourable Sir Edward Benthall: (a), (c) and (d). I would refer the Honourable Member to the reply I gave to parts (a), (d) and (e) of his starred question No. 684 on the 29th March 1944.

(b) A representation purporting to contain signatures and thumb impressions of a number of workers of the Karachi Port Trust asking for the appointment of an adjudicator was received.

STARRED QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

1331

Mr. Lalchand Navarai: May I know from the Honourable Member what is the trouble about and why these people have been asking for some relief and for the appointment of an adjudicator?

The Honourable Sir Edward Benthall: There are a number of points which, as I have already replied, are under consideration.

Mr. N. M. Joshi: May I ask whether the Government of India have sent some officer to Karachi to enquire into the matter, and, if so, what is his report?

The Honourable Sir Edward Benthall: An officer has recently been in Karachi and his report is under consideration.

Seth Yusuf Abdoola Haroon: When is that report expected to be placed before the public?

The Honourable Sir Edward Benthall: Sir, it will not be placed before the public.

UNSTARRED QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

REFUSAL OF PERMISSION TO GWALIOR AND NORTHERN INDIA TRANSPORT COMPANY TO RUN PETROL BUSES BETWEEN DELHI AND SHAHDARA-DEHLI.

234. Mr. Kailash Bihari Lal: Will the Honourable Member for War Transport please state the reasons the Motor Transport Authority, Delhi, has for not allowing the Gwalior and Northern India Transport Company, Limited, to run "petrol motor buses" between Delhi and Shahdara instead of "diesel oil motor buses"?

The Honourable Sir Edward Benthall: Because diesel oil motor buses adequately serve the requirements of the public and petrol must be conserved.

GAZETTED OFFICERS ON RAILWAYS CHARGED WITH CORRUPTION, ETC.

235. Mr. Kailash Bihari Lal: Will the Honourable Member for Railways please state the number of Gazetted Officers on the State-managed and Company managed Railways, separately, who were charged with offences of corruption and bribery, tried and convicted during the preceding three years? If not, why not?

The Honourable Sir Edward Benthall: On State Managed Railways, upto the 31st December, 1943, no such cases have occurred, except that it is intended to prosecute one officer; Government do not have full details concerning Company-Managed Railways, but are aware that one officer is under trial.

EYE TEST FOR TRAVELLING TICKET EXAMINERS ON EAST INDIAN RAILWAY.

236. Mr. Kailash Bihari Lal: With reference to the information given on the 7th February, 1944 (page 50 of the Debates), in reply to unstarred question No. 44, asked on the 19th November, 1943, regarding eye test for Travelling Ticket Examiners on the East Indian Railway, will the Honourable Member for Railways please state the result of the consideration of the question? If no result has yet been arrived at, by what period is it to be expected?

The Honourable Sir Edward Benthall: The Inspectors of Travelling Ticket Examiners have now been classified as C1 for purposes of vision test. The other parts do not arise.

PRESSURE OF WORK IN RAILWAY CLEARING ACCOUNTS OFFICE, DELHI.

237. Mr. Ananga Mohan Dam: (a) Will the Honourable the Railway Member please state if it is a fact that the clerical staff in the Railway Clearing Accounts Office is always burdened with overwork, is required to sit late in the office and also attends office on most of the holidays and Sundays?

(b) Is it a fact that in many cases the staff cannot be given the benefit of compensatory holidays due to the great volume of work? If the reply is in the negative, what is the number of clerks who could not be given compensatory holidays for attendance on holidays during the last six months?

(c) Is it a fact that the supervisory staff in that office (specially the Sub-heads) is also overloaded with work?

(d) If the replies to (a) and (c) above are in the negative, may it please be stated for how many extra (i) clerks, (ii) Sub-heads, and (iii) Accountants has sanction been recently asked for, and for what purpose (Figures may please be furnished by Sections)?

The Honourable Sir Edward Benthall: (a) No, but owing to the inexperience of some of the staff, other members of the staff have to work harder, and occasionally attend on holidays to deal with urgent work.

(b) Yes, there has been difficulty in giving compensatory holidays to some men. 554 clerks could not get the compensatory leave due to them during the last six months. On an average each clerk lost one day's compensatory casual leave in these six months.

(c) Yes, to some extent. Sanction has recently been given to additional staff required to deal with the increased work.

(d) A statement is attached. It shows the number of posts sanctioned recently for the different sections by grades. The extra posts have been sanctioned to meet pressure of work and to raise the standard of efficiency within the office.

Statement showing detail of sanction received from Railway Board vide letter No. 48AcII/43 dated the 23rd March 1944.

Name of Section.	Number of posts by grades sanctioned by the Railway Board.						Total.
	Junior Acctt.	Senior Grade Sub- heads.	Sub- heads.	Clerks.			
				Class I.	Class II.	Routine Clerks.	
1. Military and Miscellaneous .	3	3	21	29	200	—58*	198
2. Coaching 'A' (Passenger and Luggage)	..	..	..	8	26	3	37
3. Coaching 'B' (Parcels)	..	..	..	11	51	..	62
4. Efficiency	..	..	..	2	2	..	4
5. General	..	..	..	..	2	4	6
6. Goods	..	..	..	—4	—32	—1	—37
7. Supervisory staff for Goods and Coaching	4	2	18	..	..	..	24
Total	7	5	39	46	249	—52	294

*By up-grading to posts of Clerks Class II.

ADDITIONAL STAFF EMPLOYED IN RAILWAY CLEARING ACCOUNTS OFFICE.

238. Mr. Ananga Mohan Dam: Will the Honourable Member for Railways please state how many new men have been employed each month since January, 1943, in the Railway Clearing Accounts Office? How many of the new men resigned after serving for few days and few months? Were men appointed immediately in their places? If not, how was the shortage of staff met?

The Honourable Sir Edward Benthall: The information required in the first two parts of the question is, given in the attached statement.

With regard to the third part the answer is in the negative but efforts were made to engage substitutes as early as possible.

The shortage was not entirely met by new recruitment. Although the staff worked hard the shortage of men did result in the accumulation of some arrears.

STARRED QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

Statement showing the number of new men employed and the number resigned or discharged out of the newly appointed persons.

Serial No.	Month.	Number of new men employed.	Number resigned or discharged.	
			After a few months.	After a few days.
1	January 1943	18	15	7
2	February 1943	52	20	3
3	March 1943	114	22	4
4	April 1943	16	7	2
5	May 1943	30	7	3
6	June 1943	38	20	6
7	July 1943	35	16	3
8	August 1943	6	23	1
9	September 1943	..	13	..
10	October 1943	83	15	..
11	November 1943	82	16	3
12	December 1943	49	10	7
13	January 1944	102	16	9
14	February 1944	31	18	..
15	March 1944	15	2	1
Total		671	226	49
			275	

EXISTENCE OF HIGH-POWER SULPHURIC ACID FACTORY NEAR RAILWAY CLEARING ACCOUNTS OFFICE AT DELHI KISHANGANJ.

239. Mr. Ananga Mohan Dam: (a) Will the Honourable the Railway Member please state whether a high power sulphuric acid factory is working close to the Railway Clearing Accounts Office building at Delhi-Kishanganj?

(b) Is it a fact that during the last twelve months several representations have been made by the Railway Clearing Accounts Office Association and staff that the nearness of the factory has seriously endangered the health of the staff working in that building, and that they have always been told that its removal from there is under consideration?

(c) Is it a fact that some days ago the entire staff came out of the building when acid vapours and smoke had covered the whole area, and that they had to remain out for about 1½ hours?

(d) What steps is the Honourable Member taking for the immediate removal of the factory from its present location?

The Honourable Sir Edward Benthall: (a) Yes.

(b) Yes.

(c) No. A few members of the staff did leave the hall for a few minutes but resumed their seats as the trouble was not serious.

(d) As the factory authorities failed to observe undertakings to carry out certain operations only at night, the General Manager, North Western Railway, has served the firm with a notice to remove the Acid Factory from the present site and it is expected that the Factory will be removed within a short period.

FIXATION OF LOWER PAY FOR GRADE I GUARDS IN KARACHI DIVISION, NORTH WESTERN RAILWAY, ON ABOLITION OF THAT GRADE.

240. Mr. Lalchand Navalrai: (a) With reference to the Honourable the Railway Member's reply to part (a) of my starred question No. 312, asked on the 19th November, 1943, to which a reply was laid on the table of the House on the 7th February, 1944, will the Honourable Member be pleased to state what those specific rules are in accordance with which the pay of grade I Guards on transfer to stationary posts was fixed at Rs. 36?

(b) Is it not a fact that the rules contained in the Agent's Circular 1 of 1927, Part (C), provided for a Guard to receive pay plus 75 per cent. of pay as mileage

1934

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

[2nd APRIL 1944]

allowance, while working on a stationary post? If so, why is differential treatment made now?

(c) What is the correct position in regard to seniority and fixation of pay in regard to running staff, when being fixed in a stationary appointment? Does the mileage allowance count? If not, why not?

The Honourable Sir Edward Benthall: (a) Paragraph 2017 (a) (1) of the State Railway Establishment Code, Vol. II.

(b) The rule referred to by the Honourable Member applies when a Guard is working temporarily in a stationary appointment. It does not apply to permanent promotion.

(c) Guards have their seniority fixed for promotion to posts of Assistant Station Masters after taking into account mileage, but have their pay on promotion fixed without taking mileage into account. Government consider this equitable.

NON-PROVISION OF FREE QUARTERS TO CERTAIN NORTH WESTERN RAILWAY EMPLOYEES.

241. Mr. Lalchand Navarai: (a) Will the Honourable Member for Railways be pleased to state whether it is a fact that employees who were in service prior to the 1st August, 1928, and were confirmed after that date, and who had proceeded on leave during the period before confirmation, were permanently debarred from the privilege of free quarters on the North Western Railway if they enjoyed such a concession? If so, why?

(b) What provision exists for revision of hard cases?

(c) Is it a fact that the restriction referred to in part (a) above was brought into effect after some time? If so, why with retrospective effect?

The Honourable Sir Edward Benthall: The Honourable Member's attention is invited to the replies given on the 18th February 1938 and 31st August 1938 to his starred questions No. 327 and 631 respectively. Government have nothing further to add to those replies.

GANGMEN DEPRIVED OF UNIFORMS ON RAILWAYS.

242. Mr. Lalchand Navarai: (a) Will the Honourable Member for Railways be pleased to state whether the Railway Board in its memorandum to the Royal Labour Commission stated that the principle followed for giving uniforms to the staff was that they were low-paid and worked under special conditions, which entail the use of proper dress and which involve heavy wear and tear of clothes?

(b) If so, why are the gangmen deprived of uniforms on Railways?

(c) If the reply to part (a) above be in the negative, will the Honourable Member state the real position on the point?

The Honourable Sir Edward Benthall: (a) Yes.

(b) It is considered that Gangmen do not fulfil the conditions, although most railways provide them when necessary with waterproofs, overcoats or blankets.

(c) Does not arise.

PROPOSED INCREASE IN HIGHER GRADE COMMERCIAL STAFF ON NORTH WESTERN RAILWAY.

243. Mr. Lalchand Navarai: (a) Will the Honourable Member for Railways be pleased to state whether it is a fact that the Railway Board is considering the question of increasing the number of Grade II and higher appointments for Commercial Clerks employed on the North Western Railway? If so, when are final orders likely to issue?

(b) Will the scheme of increasing the number be confined to Commercial Staff only or extended to other classes of staff as well? If not, why not?

(c) Is it a fact that the General Manager, North Western Railway, recently stated that, as Commercial Clerks were apt to fall a prey to temptations, it was desirable to increase the number of higher grade appointments? If so, why not for other classes of staff?

The Honourable Sir Edward Benthall: (a) and (b). Certain proposals made by the General Manager, N. W. Railway, for adjustment of the strength of

UNSTANDARD CONDITIONS AND ANSWERS

grade I and grade II Commercial Clerks on the N. W. Railway are at present being examined in the Railway Board's office. Government cannot state when a decision is likely to be reached.

(c) Government are not prepared to disclose the details of such correspondence.

RECRUITMENT ON NORTH WESTERN RAILWAY AS A RESULT OF EXAMINATION AND SELECTION.

244. Mr. Lalchand Navarai: (a) With reference to the Honourable the Railway Member's reply to part (b) of my starred question No. 107, asked on the 14th February last, in regard to recruitment on the North Western Railway, as a result of an examination and selection, will he be pleased to state whether such posts are treated as competitive or selection posts for the purpose of application of the Home Department circular of July, 1938, and whether the balance of unfilled minority community posts in the competitive examination is carried forward for one year only?

(b) If these posts are treated as selection posts for the purpose of the Home Department circular referred to in part (a) above, the reason why they are so treated?

The Honourable Sir Edward Benthall: (a) and (b). On the railways, the rules regarding the carry-forward of deficiencies in the recruitment of minority communities to posts filled by competitive examination are also applied to posts filled by selection.

DETERIORATED ENGINES ON NORTH WESTERN RAILWAY.

245. Mr. Lalchand Navarai: (a) Will the Honourable Member for Railways be pleased to state whether it is a fact that the general condition of a large number of locomotives on the North Western Railway is bad?

(b) Is it a fact that the staff are severely punished for the supposed loss of time and failures, etc., while working with bad engines? If so, why?

(c) What improvements have been ordered in the administrative machinery on the North Western Railway or for repairs to engines? If not, why not?

The Honourable Sir Edward Benthall: (a) No.

(b) No.

(c) The question of repairs to locomotives has recently been discussed with the General Managers of Class I Railways. No special orders have been issued to the North Western Railway, nor are any considered necessary.

SELECTION OF ASSISTANT CONTROLLERS ON NORTH WESTERN RAILWAY.

246. Mr. Lalchand Navarai: (a) Will the Honourable Member for Railways be pleased to state whether it is a fact that the Railway Board have received complaints about the selection of Assistant Controllers on the North Western Railway? If so, how was the same disposed of?

(b) When was a selection for the approved list of qualified controllers held? Was any subsequent selection also held for a few candidates? If so, why?

(c) Is it a fact that approved lists of Assistant Controllers are current for a very long time? Why are they not revised after every two years or so to allow senior men to get on to the list?

The Honourable Sir Edward Benthall: (a) Government have not received any such representation.

(b) Selections were held in November, 1941, March, 1943, and April, 1943. The selection held in March, 1943, was supplementary to the one held in November, 1941, as some staff who were eligible for promotion were inadvertently left out of consideration in the earlier selection.

(c) No; as will be seen from the reply to part (a), a fresh selection was necessary within two years of the earlier one.

DUTIES AND SCALES OF PAY OF SWITCHMEN IN DELHI DIVISION, NORTH WESTERN RAILWAY, TAKEN OVER FROM EAST INDIAN RAILWAY.

247. Mr. Ananga Mohan Das: (a) Will the Honourable Member for Railways please state the avenue of advancement on the Delhi Division of the North

Western Railway of the Switchmen taken over from the 1st April, 1927, from the East Indian Railway?

(b) What is their nature of duty as Switchmen, and what duties are prescribed for them on advancement in their avenue?

(c) What are the Stations, Cabins, etc., on which they are employed?

(d) What are their present scales of pay, and what pay is prescribed for them on advancement in their avenue?

The Honourable Sir Edward Benthall: (a) They are eligible for appointment as Yard Foremen if they qualify and subject to communal proportion.

(b) Their present duties are those of Cabinmen on the N. W. Railway, and as Yard Foremen their duties will be those connected with yard operation.

(c) Ghaziabad and Bhatinda.

(d) Their present scale is 30—2—40 and if they are promoted as Yard Foremen, they will be in the scale 45—5—60.

POLICY RE TRANSFERS OF NON-GAZETTED RAILWAY SERVANTS, ETC.

248. Mr. Ananga Mohan Dam: Will the Honourable Member for Railways please state the policy laid down by the East Indian and North Western Railways and the procedure prescribed under that policy, for the transfer of Non-Gazetted Railway Servants, inferior and subordinate services, respectively, from one station to other?

The Honourable Sir Edward Benthall: Government have no information on these matters of detail which are entirely within the competence of the Railway Administrations.

DEARNESS ALLOWANCE TO RAILWAY AND OTHER CENTRAL GOVERNMENT SERVANTS.

249. Mr. Ananga Mohan Dam: Will the Honourable Member for Railways please state the amounts of the dearness allowance sanctioned to Railway servants from the 1st March, 1944, together with those sanctioned to the servants of the Central Government, and the reasons for the differential treatment if any amongst the servants of the two Departments under the Central Government?

The Honourable Sir Edward Benthall: The statement attached gives the required information. The schemes of relief in cash and kind for Railway and other Central Government servants are framed to suit the conditions of service in each case. The statement gives the cash relief only.

Comparative statement showing Dearness Allowance sanctioned to Railway servants and other

Category of employees.	Area.	'X' Pay limit. Rs.	D. A. Rs.	Area.	'A' Pay limit. Rs.	D. A. Rs.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Railway Servants.	Bombay, Calcutta and Cawnpore.	250	16	Towns with not less than 250,000 inhabitants except 'X'.	200	14

Central Government Servants (other than Railway Servants).	..	..	..	Bombay and Calcutta.	Below 40 40 to 250	14 18
--	----	----	----	----------------------	-----------------------	----------

Central Government employees with effect from 1st March, 1944.

Category of employees.	Area.	'B' Pay limit. Rs.	D. A. Rs.	Area.	'C' Pay limit. Rs.	D. A. Rs.
	8	9	10	11	12	13
Railway Servants.	Towns with 50,000 inhabitants or more but less than 250,000.	175	11	Other areas.	150	9
Central Government Servants (other than Railway Servants).	Suburbs of Bombay and Calcutta not included in Area 'A' and certain specified	Below 40 40 to 200	11 14	Localities other than those classified as 'A' or 'B' areas.	Below 40 40 to 150	9 12

APPLICATIONS UNDER PAYMENT OF WAGES ACT AGAINST ILLEGAL DEDUCTIONS, ETC., ON EAST INDIAN AND NORTH WESTERN RAILWAYS.

250. Mr. Ananga Mohan Dam: Will the Honourable Member for Railways please state the number of applications from Railway employees for direction under the Payment of Wages Act, for the refund of deductions and for the payment of delayed wages made since March, 1938, against the East Indian and North Western Railway Administrations, respectively, together with the result of the disposal of those applications? If not, why not?

The Honourable Sir Edward Benthall: The Honourable the Labour Member has agreed to deal with the question on the 4th April, 1944.

EAST INDIAN AND NORTH WESTERN RAILWAYS EMPLOYEES, DISMISSED AND DISCHARGED FROM SERVICE.

251. Mr. Ananga Mohan Dam: Will the Honourable Member for Railways please state the number of East Indian and North Western Railways employees, Gazetted and Non-Gazetted, separately, who have been dismissed and discharged respectively, from service, during the preceding two years, together with the reasons therefor? If not, why not?

The Honourable Sir Edward Benthall: No; the collection of the details asked for will involve an expenditure of time and energy which Government consider unjustifiable.

ARRANGEMENTS FOR TRANSPORT OF MILK TO DELHI FROM STATIONS BETWEEN MEERUT AND DELHI.

252. Mr. Ananga Mohan Dam: Will the Honourable Member for Railways please state the arrangements made by the North Western Railway Administration for the transport of milk by individuals to Delhi from roadside stations between Meerut and Delhi? If no arrangements have been made the reason therefor.

The Honourable Sir Edward Benthall: Milk for Delhi from road-side stations between Meerut and Delhi is ordinarily carried by individuals who travel on third class monthly season tickets and who are accommodated in the train service carriages. No special arrangements have been made by the Railway as the need for such has not arisen.

ARRANGEMENTS FOR CONVEYANCE OF STUDENTS FROM SHAHDARA-DELHI TO DELHI DURING SUMMER MONTHS.

253. Mr. Ananga Mohan Dam: Will the Honourable Member for Railways please state the arrangements made for the conveyance of students (boys and girls) reading in the Schools at Delhi and residing at Shahdara during Summer (between 1st April and 31st October) in the early morning hours from Shahdara to Delhi? If no arrangements are made, why?

The Honourable Sir Edward Benthall: I would invite attention to the reply given in this House to part (b) of Unstarred question No. 156 by Mr. Muhammad Azhar Ali on the 22nd March 1944.

MOTIONS FOR ADJOURNMENT.

FAILURE OF MILITARY AUTHORITIES TO PREVENT DACOITY BY HURS IN METHO DERO, SIND.

Mr. President (The Honourable Sir Abdur Rahim): I have received three notices of motions for adjournment. The first one is in the name of Mr. Lalchand Navalrai. He wishes to move for adjournment of the business of the Assembly for the purpose of discussing a definite matter of urgent public importance, namely, the failure of the military authorities stationed in Sind to prevent a daring dacoity committed by an armed gang of Hurs in Metho

Dero (Larkana District) (Sind), in the houses of Hindus of that place depriving them of the property worth over a lakh of rupees on the 25th March, 1944. I think military law no longer prevails in Sind.

Mr. Lalchand Navalrai (Sind: Non-Muhammadan Rural): Sir, the point is this: The military authorities have ostensibly withdrawn, but there are some military people kept there to help the Government to . . .

Mr. President (The Honourable Sir Abdur Rahim): That makes no difference. This matter is a charge of the Police and, therefore, it is the concern of the Local Government. The motion is disallowed.

Mr. Lalchand Navalrai: The motion is not . . .

Mr. President (The Honourable Sir Abdur Rahim): Order, order.

SIR G. S. BAJPAI'S STATEMENT IN AMERICA CONCERNING FAMINE IN BENGAL.

Mr. President (The Honourable Sir Abdur Rahim): I have received a notice for the adjournment of the business of the Assembly for the purpose of discussing a definite matter of urgent public importance, namely, that, Sir G. S. Bajpai, India's Agent General in the United States, in addressing a meeting of the members of the Pacific Khalsa Dewan Society in a Sikh temple, said that there was no famine in Bengal now, but the after effects of malnutrition are being combated. Further, when asked what action he expected the U.N.R.R.A. to take, he said 'there is no shortage of food now in Bengal. The after effects of malnutrition must be combated'.

But I thought it was now admitted that there was no famine in Bengal.

Mr. Amarendra Nath Chattopadhyaya (Burdwan Division: Non-Muhammadan Rural): That is not admitted.

Mr. President (The Honourable Sir Abdur Rahim): The Honourable Member may hold a different opinion. That is a very different matter.

Mr. Amarendra Nath Chattopadhyaya: The Government have not said that the famine is over.

Mr. President (The Honourable Sir Abdur Rahim): But the statement has been made authoritatively several times in the last few days that famine no longer exists in Bengal. I, therefore, rule that the motion is not in order.

FRESH RESTRICTIONS ON DETENUS IN THE MATTER OF LENGTH OF LETTERS WRITTEN BY THEM.

Mr. President (The Honourable Sir Abdur Rahim): I have received a notice from Qazi Muhammad Ahmad Kazmi for the adjournment of the business of the Assembly for the purpose of discussing a definite matter of urgent public importance, namely, to censure the Government of India for imposing fresh restrictions in the matter of letters written by detenus restricting them not to write more than 20 lines in a letter, as reported in the *Hindustan Times*, dated 2nd April, 1944.

Mr. Vishnu Sahay (Government of India: Nominated Official): The Government of India have issued no such orders restricting the length of letters written by detenus to 20 lines. Months ago it was suggested to Provincial Governments that they might follow the practice in England and supply detenus special forms on which letters should be written and on account of that the length of the letter might be limited, but it was left to Provincial Governments entirely to adopt the system or not, as they thought fit.

Sardar Mangal Singh (East Punjab: Sikh): In a Press Conference at Lahore . . .

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

Sardar Mangal Singh: I am reading from the *Tribune*. It was a Press Conference with the Home Secretary of the Punjab Government, in which he said that instructions had been issued by the Government of India . . .

Mr. President (The Honourable Sir Abdur Rahim): That is newspaper report.

Sardar Mangal Singh: That is a press report.

Mr. President (The Honourable Sir Abdur Rahim): But the Member on behalf of Government denies it.

Sardar Mangal Singh: It was a suggestion only.

Mr. President (The Honourable Sir Abdur Rahim): Order, order. He has just said that no such instructions have been issued.

Sardar Mangal Singh: If you will allow me to read it . . .

Mr. President (The Honourable Sir Abdur Rahim): But the *Tribune* may have understood it differently.

Sardar Mangal Singh: But it is in a Press Conference.

Mr. President (The Honourable Sir Abdur Rahim): That may be so.

Sardar Mangal Singh: That is the report of the Special Correspondent. When asked why an innovation had been made for imposing a fresh restriction in the matter of writing letters on the Congress detenus who were now required to write on a prescribed form and write not more than 20 lines in a letter, the Home Secretary, Mr. Donald, told the Press today that in that matter again the Punjab Government had merely followed the instructions of the Government of India who had issued instructions and prescribed the form. Surely, this has not been contradicted by the Government of India.

Mr. Vishnu Sahay: I have not seen that cutting and I still maintain that we have not issued instructions.

Qazi Muhammad Ahmad Kazmi (Meerut Division: Muhammadan Rural): On the admission of the Honourable Member, they have issued instructions to the Provincial Government to have some prescribed form.

Mr. President (The Honourable Sir Abdur Rahim): Not issued, but left it to the option of the Local Government.

Qazi Muhammad Ahmad Kazmi: And is it not a directive? Do they also not admit that in respect of the restriction regarding the number of lines that are to be written they made any suggestion?

Mr. President (The Honourable Sir Abdur Rahim): That is the allegation. The Government Member has positively denied it.

(Several interruptions.)

Order, order. The Government Member says that the Government of India have not issued any such instructions as mentioned in this notice. I, therefore, disallow the motion.

ELECTION OF A MEMBER TO THE CENTRAL ADVISORY COUNCIL FOR RAILWAYS.

The Honourable Sir Edward Benthall (Member for Railways and War Transport): Sir, I move:

"That this Assembly do proceed to elect, in such manner as may be approved by the Honourable the President, one non-official Member to serve on the Central Advisory Council for Railways for the year commencing 1st April, 1944."

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

"That this Assembly do proceed to elect, in such manner as may be approved by the Honourable the President, one non-official Member to serve on the Central Advisory Council for Railways for the year commencing 1st April, 1944."

Sir Muhammad Yamin Khan (Agra Division: Muhammadan Rural): I want to suggest that as the Central Advisory Committee meeting is being held

to-morrow, it will be expedient and desirable that this vacancy is filled, if possible, today, and after nominations are received you find that there is no election and the Honourable Member is returned unopposed, then he must have the opportunity of sitting at the meeting to-morrow.

Mr. President (The Honourable Sir Abdur Rahim): I think some time must be given.

Sir Muhammad Yamin Khan: All parties, as far as I understand, are agreed that there shall be one nomination and the resignation had been filed to make room for one Member so that he could get an opportunity.

Mr. President (The Honourable Sir Abdur Rahim): I do not know whether this can be done. Today is the 3rd. The question is:

"That this Assembly do proceed to elect, in such manner as may be approved by the Honourable the President, one non-official Member to serve on the Central Advisory Council for Railways for the year commencing 1st April, 1944."

The motion was adopted.

Mr. President (The Honourable Sir Abdur Rahim): What I can suggest is whether the Government cannot hold the meeting of the Advisory Council some time later. There must be sufficient time given for this election.

I have to inform Honourable Members that for the purpose of election of a member to the Central Advisory Council for Railways the Notice Office will be open to receive nominations upto 12 o'clock on Tuesday, the 4th April, and that the election, if necessary, will be held on Wednesday, the 5th April. The election, which will be conducted in accordance with the principle of proportional representation by means of the single transferable vote, will be held in the Assistant Secretary's room in the Council House between the hours of 10-30 A.M. and 1 P.M.

The Honourable Sir Edward Benthall: Sir, may I say something about the holding of the Council. This meeting has already been fixed for to-morrow at 10 A.M. Papers have been circulated. Honourable Members say they have received the papers and I think it is going to be inconvenient for a great many members if the meeting is postponed.

Sir Muhammad Yamin Khan: The papers had been circulated only the day before yesterday. There may be inconvenience for one or two but it may be inconvenient for the House if one Member is not elected and if the Member is there, I think it is desirable that the meeting should be held some time after the election is over. That won't cause very great inconvenience to the Members. Ten o'clock is not a very desirable hour.

Mr. President (The Honourable Sir Abdur Rahim): You cannot make a speech on this. We shall now take up Legislative business. Dr. Ambedkar.

THE FACTORIES (SECOND AMENDMENT) BILL.

The Honourable Dr. B. R. Ambedkar (Labour Member): Sir, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Factories Act, 1934 (*Second Amendment*).

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

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Factories Act, 1934 (*Second Amendment*)."

The motion was adopted.

The Honourable Dr. B. R. Ambedkar: Sir, I introduce the Bill.

THE INDIAN INCOME-TAX (AMENDMENT) BILL—contd.

Mr. President (The Honourable Sir Abdur Rahim): The House will resume consideration of clause of the Indian Income-tax (Amendment) Bill. Amend-

ment No. 8 of the Final List has been disposed of. No. 1 on the Supplementary List No. 1. Sir Cowasjee Jehangir.

(Sir Cowasjee Jehangir was absent.) (After a pause.)

If any Honourable Member has any amendment to move he himself ought to rise in his seat. This has been pointed out by the chair a number of times.

Nawab Siddique Ali Khan (Central Provinces and Berar: Muhammadan): There is a short notice question, Sir.

(The Secretary of the Assembly informed the Honourable Member that there was no short notice question for today.)

Mr. R. R. Gupta (Cities of the United Provinces: Non-Muhammadan Urban): I do not move Nos. 9 and 10, they were only consequential amendments. I move No. 11. Sir, I move:

"That in clause 5 of the Bill, in part (a) of sub-section (1) of the proposed section 18A for the words 'six thousand' occurring in line nine the words 'nine thousand' be substituted."

In moving this amendment I wish to point out to the House that since we have not succeeded in getting amendment No. 8 carried, it becomes essential that this amendment should be moved. The Honourable the Finance Member has himself realised in the Select Committee that to force all the assesses, especially the smaller assesses, to deposit money every three months will be hard and difficult for the assesses. It is not only a question of difficulty for the assessee, but I think even the Department will find it a difficult job because the smaller assesses coming within the category of Rs. 6,000, 7,000, 8,000 and 9,000, mostly reside in remote villages, from where they will be expected to come every three months. Moreover, actual practice and actual experience show that proceedings in income-tax for smaller assesses are a very tedious type of job. It takes sometimes several days before they get a time for hearing. In view of these circumstances, and considering not only from the point of view of the smaller assessee but also from that of the department, I hope that the Finance Member will agree to increase the limit from 6,000 to 9,000. As a matter of fact, in the original Bill there was no exemption allowed at all. It was only in the Select Committee that the Honourable the Finance Member agreed to exempt assesses having an income up to Rs. 6,000 from the provisions of this amendment Bill. This limit of 9,000 covers also same class of people as, with income of Rs. 6,000, and therefore, I hope the Finance Member will find it convenient to increase the limit up to 9,000. Sir, I move:

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

"That in clause 5 of the Bill, in part (a) of sub-section (1) of the proposed section 18A for the words 'six thousand' occurring in line nine the words 'nine thousand' be substituted."

Mr. T. T. Krishnamachari (Tanjore cum Trichinopoly: Non-Muhammadan Rural): I rise to support the amendment moved by my Honourable friend, Mr. Ram Ratan Gupta. When commending the Report of the Select Committee to the House the Honourable the Finance Member mentioned with some gratification that a large number of assesses were excluded by reason of this exemption of incomes under Rs. 6,000. The object of this amendment is to seek to raise the limit of exemption a little further. Considering that the rupee value has gone down, I think it will not be unfair to exempt people with an income of approximately Rs. 750 a month, which will eliminate the bulk of small traders, professional men and others who are on the border line of the lower and upper middle classes. I would like to know from the Honourable the Finance Member or his adviser how the income of the Government will be affected in case they feel that this amendment cannot be accepted. Because we feel that the deposit income of the Government cannot

[Mr. T. T. Krishnamachari.]

be considerably reduced by accepting this amendment, nor will the anti-inflationary effect be greatly prejudiced if this amendment is accepted. I hope that the Honourable the Finance Member will give his consideration to this amendment, particularly in view of the fact that the figure the Government have in their possession does not exactly relate to classes of income up to Rs. 6,000 but relates to incomes of Rs. 7,500, and that happens to represent large percentage of the total number of income-tax payers in this country, the aggregate amount of the tax collected from whom forms but a small percentage of the total of the income-tax. Unless Government have made up their mind not to accept any amendment that comes from this side, I think that there is a very good case for exemption of income up to Rs. 9,000, and Government should accept the amendment. I support the amendment.

Mr. Hooseinbhoj A. Lalljee (Bombay Central Division: Muhammadan Rural): I rise to support the amendment. So far as the income-tax department is concerned they are fully aware that ordinarily firms are unable to make up their balance sheet for even a year or so. In fact, recently owing to the great demand for clerical staff everywhere, it is a fact—and many a time I had to go on behalf of my friends to place before the income-tax department the great difficulties of people in not being able to make up their accounts for want of clerks and accountants. We cannot get any good accountants for any price, because now-a-days their services are required everywhere, and I hope that the Finance Member will take this into consideration. Even the Government have had to employ any number of people who know anything of accounts. Again, when accounts are presented, it takes about three months for the department to come to some final conclusion. People in small businesses cannot get accountants at all, and many times complaints have been made that income-tax authorities have been treating people harshly because the assesses have got to wait for months before the authorities come to some final conclusion. There is one important thing. I am sure the Honourable the Finance Member will agree with us that in all ordinary business in India a good deal of credit business is going on and it is absolutely essential for ordinary people to give credit for a month or two or three and one does not know what is the state of affairs until at least six months after. Business in India is really speaking business which combines both purchaser and seller as well as the banking portion of it, that means, lending money. Unfortunately in our country business cannot be done without that. I can say that the Government will not lose anything by accepting this amendment. They have always said that they are eager to help the people who are paying. I do suggest to Government that this is a very very reasonable demand. Within six months, I am sure the Honourable the Finance Member will get reports from his own department that they are not able to handle this sort of business. In the income-tax office in Bombay and other places, you will find not scores but hundreds of people waiting, because of the fact that they cannot make up their accounts so well because there are no auditors, accountants and clerks employed by them, especially in view of the high pay that is now-a-days given. In these circumstances I do appeal to the Honourable the Finance Member that in the interest of his own department and assessee he will treat the assesses fairly and equitably. In the circumstances I hope that the Finance Member will concede the request that has been made in this amendment, specially when Government is not going to lose anything and because the sums are not at all large.

The Honourable Sir Jeremy Raisman (Finance Member). I regret that I must oppose this amendment and in doing so, I must express my surprise that so little appreciation has been shown to the concession which is already embodied in the amended Bill as it has emerged from the Select Committee. There was no reason on grounds of principle why any exemption should be

given in respect of this measure which after all merely provides for a compulsory deposit. It is not exactly the same as a tax where the incidence has to be related to the capacity to pay. This is a case of anti-inflationary action and it is widely argued that this kind of action is even more necessary in the case of people in the lower ranges of income than in the higher ranges. In fact, the big capitalists tend to argue that money in the hands of the big industrialist is fairly safely immobilized already and that the place in the income scale on which you should concentrate attention is lower down where free purchasing power is more likely to be used for consumption spending. However, in deference to the feeling of many Members in the Select Committee, I did accept an amendment which is of a far-reaching character in regard to the number of assesses affected by the original measure. On such figures as we possess—admittedly they relate to a year or two ago—the proportion of the assesses in the class up to 6,000 was no less than two-thirds of the whole, so that in accepting the exemption of incomes up to 6,000 we let out two out of every three assesses to whom the original measure had applied. I feel that I am called upon to defend my acceptance of so sweeping an amendment rather than to be subjected to pressure to go further. My defence is this. It will be a great relief administratively to the department to have to deal with so much smaller a body of assesses. It will be a very great relief indeed and secondly the proportion of the total income which would have been immobilized and which will be released by this exemption, according to our calculations, would only be about 5 per cent. of the total. It may in more recent conditions be somewhat higher than that but I am confident that it is well below 10 per cent. I am here defending the exemption which has already been included in the Bill. I could certainly not justify either to myself or to an impartial critic any further advance along this line. It would, I feel sure, do great damage to the object of this measure and I regret that I cannot possibly agree to any further exemption.

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

"That in clause 5 of the Bill, in part (a) of sub-section (1) of the proposed section 18A for the words 'six thousand' occurring in line nine the words 'nine thousand' be substituted."

The motion was negatived.

Sir John Sheehy (Government of India: Nominated Official): Sir, I move:

"That in clause 5 of the Bill, in the proposed section 18A in sub-section (1) (a).—

(a) Before the existing first proviso, the following proviso be inserted namely:

"Provided that, where the previous year of the assessee in respect of any source of income ends after the 31st day of December and before the 30th day of April, the order in writing issued by the Income-tax Officer requiring the payment of income-tax and super-tax on that source of income shall substitute for the four quarterly payments hereinbefore specified, three payments of equal amount to be made on the 15th day of September, the 15th day of December and the 15th day of March, respectively;

(b) In the existing first proviso, after the word 'Provided' the word 'further' be inserted."

Sir, the Honourable the Finance Member has already explained the reason for this amendment, namely, that we want to put assesses whose year ends after the 31st December in much the same position as assesses whose year ends on or before that date, that is to say, we are not asking them to pay any tax until about six months have elapsed from the beginning of their accounting period. Sir, I move.

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

"That in clause 5 of the Bill, in the proposed section 18A in sub-section (1) (a).—

(a) Before the existing first proviso, the following proviso be inserted namely:

"Provided that, where the previous year of the assessee in respect of any source of income ends after the 31st day of December and before the 30th day of April, the order in writing issued by the Income-tax Officer requiring the payment of income-tax and super-tax on that source of income shall substitute for the four quarterly payments hereinbefore specified, three payments of equal amount to be made on the 15th day of September, the 15th day of December and the 15th day of March, respectively;

(b) In the existing first proviso, after the word 'Provided' the word 'further' be inserted."

The motion was adopted.

Mr. T. T. Krishnamachari: Sir, I move:

"That in clause 5 of the Bill, in sub-section (6) of the proposed section 18-A, for the word 'eighty' wherever it occurs, the words 'sixty-six and two thirds' be substituted."

Sir, the amendment is self-evident. The Government have fixed the limit of 80 per cent. and have said that if an assessee estimates his income below 80 per cent. of his final assessed income, then the penalty clause will come into operation. I did mention at an earlier stage about the difficulty of an assessee estimating his income so correctly as to be within 80 per cent. of the finally assessed income. Besides, the question of deciding whether a person's assessment is up to 80 per cent. or not lies with the Income-tax Officer. I want to repeat here what I said elsewhere in print that there is on this matter a very large room for *bona fide* disagreement possible between the Income-tax officer and the assessee. The answer to that argument from the Honourable the Finance Member will be, "Choose the other alternative". That comes up every time. If you say this particular concession that you have given to me is not adequate and this concession is not workable, the answer is, "Well, I have given you the alternative". I am speaking of this concession only because the alternative is not suitable for me. I am speaking only of such cases where the alternative is not workable and where it cannot be accepted. So, I will at once forestall the Honourable the Finance Member who I have no doubt will say, "There is the alternative; accept it". I would rather he does not spend time, energy and labour in pointing out that there is an alternative about which we all know. On this question whether an assessee will be able to assess his income at 80 per cent. of the final assessment, which will be imposed by the officer concerned, I think I am on a fairly good ground. I have said when this Bill was discussed at the primary stage that there is a large field of *bona fide* disagreement such as bad debts, where the assessee will entertain a *bona fide* belief that certain exemptions will be made. Then, there is the question of the management expenses and there is also this very vexed question of the apportionment between capital and revenue. On all these items *bona fide* disagreement is possible. After all, what is it that we are seeking to do by this amendment? It is only a question of reducing this figure that has been fixed by the Government, a figure which will be entirely left to the discretion of the Income-tax Officer to judge, by 13½ per cent. and that extends the field of safety so far as the assessee is concerned.

Sir, I quite anticipate another reply from my Honourable friend, the Finance Member. He will say, "Well, we have already considered the matter in all its aspects". What we can really do is to urge that there is another point of view. If you choose to close your mind to every other point of view, then short of my being able to vote down your point of view by more physical strength of numbers I cannot do anything else. I think equity demands that any decision taken, must be in favour of the assessee and not that a loaded dice should be kept against him, particularly in view of the fact, which is also within the experience of the Honourable the Finance Member himself, that there is a large field of *bona fide* disagreement. I therefore commend this amendment to the House.

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

"That in clause 5 of the Bill, in sub-section (6) of the proposed section 18-A, for the word 'eighty' wherever it occurs, the words 'sixty-six and two thirds' be substituted."

Mr. R. R. Gupta: Sir, I rise to support the amendment moved by my Honourable friend, Mr. Krishnamachari. I will point out only one thing. According to the present provision of the Bill, the income of an assessee should be 80 per cent. of the assessment which may be made by the Income-tax officer. The effect of that provision will be: Suppose I have assessed my income honestly at what I felt to be my legal profit, but at the time of assessment the Income-tax officer finds that such and such bonuses, dearness allowances and other expenses should not be allowed—and, mind you, the

Honourable the Finance Member goes on issuing Circulars disallowing many type of expenses—in that case if our income becomes more than what we assessed ourselves, then we are liable to be penalised under the penalty clause. Secondly, from my own experience I can say that many of the genuine cases of bad debts which are connected with the business have been disallowed on some technical ground or other. What will be the position in such cases if the items which have been disallowed by the Income-tax officer increase the income of the assessee by more than 80 per cent.? In that case, he will be supposed to have broken the law and he will be liable to the penalty provided in the subsequent sections. In view of all this, the Honourable the Finance Member should agree that if the income of the assessee is found to be short of 80 per cent., while submitting annual return, of what he himself has assessed, then and then alone it will be reasonable to leave that figure there. But if he does not agree to that and if he wants to insist on the provision that the percentage will be calculated from the assessment made by the Income-tax officer, in that case this amendment must be accepted.

The Honourable Sir Jeremy Raisman: Sir, there are at least three very good reasons why this amendment should not be accepted. The first my Honourable friend, Mr. Krishnamachari, tried to dispose of by suggesting that I should not even mention it. But, of course, it covers about 95 per cent. of any force which this amendment should have, namely, that the assessee had no need to get into any difficulty or controversy about 80 per cent. or any other per cent. All that he had to do was to repeat the assessment of last year which is a definite figure, which is known, which has already been communicated to him and which leaves the realm of speculation entirely. Even supposing that that assessment is somewhat higher than the actual profits of the succeeding year, the worst that has happened to him is that he has invested a certain sum for one year at 2 per cent. per annum, which is not, I submit, a very atrocious forfeit to suffer.

The second reason is that even an assessee who does not choose the simple and straightforward course which will relieve him of all trouble in the course of the year, by the time he comes to make his last deposit, he, already in a large number of cases, has had a full trading year and should know pretty accurately what his profits were.

The third reason, which is also a very cogent one is this. If the assessee deposits less than 80 per cent. he still gets two per cent. interest on the amount he has deposited. Supposing for the sake of argument, that he deposits 66 1/3 per cent. of the tax he should have deposited, on that 66 1/3 per cent. he gets interest from the Government. But if it is found at the time of the final assessment, that his deposit was short, he pays six per cent. on the amount by which it fell short, that is 13 2/3 per cent. So, actually on this interest business, he may still be in pocket, I regret to say, even though he failed to deposit 80 per cent. of the tax. I regret to say this, I must admit that it was my original intention that he should forfeit 2 per cent. interest on his deposit as well as pay six per cent. penalty on the short-fall. Unfortunately this effect was not brought about as was discovered when it came before the Select Committee. The Committee did not wish to see any harsher provision introduced and in deference to their feeling, I did not attempt to re-introduce a provision of that kind. But it makes an amendment of the nature now proposed entirely otiose in my opinion. Sir, I oppose the amendment.

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

"That in clause 5 of the Bill, in sub-section (6) of the proposed section 18-A for the word 'eighty' wherever it occurs, the words 'sixty-six and two thirds' be substituted."

The motion was negatived.

Mr. R. R. Gupta: Sir, I move:

"That in clause 5 of the Bill, sub-section (9) of the proposed section 18-A be omitted."

[Mr. R. R. Gupta.]

Sir, this clause in the Bill deals with that sword which always hangs over the head of the assessee in the hands of the Income-tax Officer. It is the penalty clause that will operate against the assessee if the deposits he has made are found to be shorter than 80 per cent. We have already explained the difficulties in assessing the actual income. We have also explained the difficulties and rather the impracticabilities for many firms to assess the correct income. We have also explained that for an assessee, it is impossible to choose the previous year's assessment.

The Honourable Sir Jeremy Raisman: Impossible!

Mr. R. R. Gupta: For the simple reason that the profits of the previous years are much higher than what will henceforth be subsequently. That fact has been proved.

The Honourable Sir Jeremy Raisman: Disproved.

Mr. R. R. Gupta: During the last discussion, it was proved. But I cannot understand one fact. The Honourable the Finance Member was good enough to explain in his Budget speech that he has provided only for a mild penalty against those persons whose deposits will be less than 80 per cent. and that is 6 per cent. interest will be charged which he admitted will operate as penalty. We have not objected to that penalty. But on the top of that, why this second penalty has been brought forward? I wish to point out that after all this deposit will be with the Government only for nine months and after the close of the year full assessment will be made. Suppose a man does not deposit the total amount and conceals some of the amount. At the end of the year, as soon as the assessment is over, he will have to deposit that balance with the Government. Why then do you want to hang this sword over his head? In any case, his deposit will be there, still he is liable to be penalised to the extent of 1½ times the amount of actual income-tax by which he has fallen short. We have already explained that it is not a question of only dishonest men being affected, but that many honest people also will be affected. They will have practical difficulties in assessing the actual income during the year, three or four times. They will also be affected by this. Now, Sir, it has been explained that the Department will issue instructions that wherever the fault is found to be genuine, and where the Income-tax Officer is satisfied, he should not invoke this penalty clause against the assessee. So far as this point is concerned, I think the Income-tax Act has been in existence in India for over 25 years.

Sir John Sheehy: 75 years.

Mr. R. R. Gupta: Yes, if it has been in existence for over 75 years, we must take a lesson from the experience of its working all these years. This penalty clause has operated in the past against persons who genuinely could not complete their account within the time, and on many occasions, enough harassment has taken place. Sir, it has already been explained that due to increase of work, new staff has been appointed, and their promotions, etc., are dependent on the number of cases which they bring in under this penalty clause. Therefore, I hope the Honourable the Finance Member will realise the justice of our amendment and will accept the same. I may further point out that after all this is a new provision which you are inserting this year. Let it work for a year, let people gain experience, let the Department gain experience, let the people fix up their arrangements so that they may be able to close their profit and loss account every three months. Afterwards, if you find it is essential, you can bring in the amendment to the Act, or you have already got the power in your hand to use the big stick at whatever time, in whatever manner you like. Therefore, I hope the Honourable Member will see the justice of our demand and will concede at least this last amendment. Sir, I move.

Mr. President (The Honourable Sr Abdur Rahim): Amendment moved: "That in clause 5 of the Bill, sub-section (9) of the proposed section 18-A be omitted."

Mr. T. T. Krishnamachari: Mr. President, I rise to support my Honourable friend Mr. Ram Ratan Gupta's amendment.

The Honourable Sir Jeremy Raisman: Castor and Pollux.

Mr. T. T. Krishnamachari: I am afraid it has to be, circumstanced as we are. We cannot go against what exists any way. That apart, so far as this sub-section (9) is concerned, my objection to this sub-section being imported into section 18-A is fundamental. I do not think, Sir, that mere departmental experience, knowledge of human nature, a good knowledge of arithmetic, the capacity to estimate in such a manner that supplementary demands swell to a larger figure than the original demand—all these things are not called for in regard to the consideration of this sub-section. This sub-section relates to the importation of the powers vested in the income-tax authorities under section 28 of the Income-Tax Amendment Act of 1930. One has to consider why this found a place in that Act. Reading the genesis of the fairly draconian provisions of this section 28 and going back as far back as the Income-tax Inquiry Committee's report, I find, that was brought into existence for a purpose totally different from what we are considering today. The authors of that report state:

"Representations made to us both by responsible commercial bodies and by officers of the Department, coupled with our own investigations, lead us to the opinion that the degree of under-assessment existing is of serious dimension."

And hence the provisions of section 28 have been invoked, penalties have been increased, and so on. The whole thing is that section 28 is there only for the purpose of dealing with an assessee who has cheated the department and goes on cheating the department. For one thing section 18A is, as my Honourable friend put it so succinctly just now, not a matter of assessment of tax; it is a matter of compulsory deposit for a period of the maximum of nine months.

The Honourable Sir Jeremy Raisman: Yes, but there must be compulsion.

Mr. T. T. Krishnamachari: Yes, there must be compulsion and there must be enough thread left to my Honourable friend to go on tightening the screw and there must be enough thread left to his subordinates to put the screw down further. I agree; but I say that the amount of compulsion necessary to make a man deposit a certain amount of money by way of tax that is due or that will become due for the following year is provided by those two provisions. One is the gift of interest at 2 per cent. on deposits and the second is the penalty of 6 per cent. if he does not pay the proper amount due. That provides the necessary amount of compulsion; and if that does not provide the necessary compulsion I will say that the prestige of the department is there. I mentioned the other day an instance of how the department is able to get information from people by asking the people to furnish information about their whole wealth in a particular form without any statutory right whatever to demand such information. My Honourable friend did not deny it nor did his adviser sitting behind him deny it.

The Honourable Sir Jeremy Raisman: I neither affirmed nor denied it.

Mr. T. T. Krishnamachari: Government turn a deaf ear when it is inconvenient; they do not take cognisance of a charge made if it does not suit them. They are in a privileged position; they are responsible for the collection of taxes and it matters not how they do it, and that is why they can turn a deaf ear and neither affirm nor deny. After all in the case of a charge being made and not denied what will a magistrate do? The magistrate will convict the accused person.

The Honourable Sir Jeremy Raisman: I am not in the dock.

Mr. T. T. Krishnamachari: So far as the public are concerned, the Honourable Member is perpetually in the dock, always responsible and answerable for

[Mr. T. T. Krishnamachari.]

the actions of himself and of his subordinates. Be that as it may, I say that I have made a charge and a fairly serious charge. I am asked to disclose everything that I have, by means of a power which is not to be found in any law enacted by this Legislature, or enacted by His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General by means of an Ordinance. The Income-tax Department is able to treat the public harshly in cases where they have not got a total statement of wealth from an assessee; and my Honourable friend there will not deny it. The House will draw its own conclusions from it. But, I ask, when the department is so powerful why do you want to import the draconian provisions of section 28? What is the origin of the powers that have been vested in your department under section 28? Not for a purpose like this. In cases where there is absolutely no chance of your getting your money, where the Government will lose money, and you must arm yourself with all kinds of powers. You get powers under the penalty provisions of section 28, you get powers for getting hold of the assesses' assets, you get powers to distrain his property and collect the tax as arrears of land revenue. All these powers have been conferred on you by a responsible legislature in case where you are losing money. But the possibility of loss must be proved by you before you arm yourself with powers of such a character as is contemplated by section 28. And I say the burden of proof is still on the Honourable Member. He has not proved to us that something disastrous is going to happen, that Government are going to lose money and prestige, that law will go into contempt and, therefore, they must have these powers under section 28 imported into section 18A.

Sir, there are a number of other considerations. For one thing, the Honourable Member will agree that this is a country where the system of accounting is far from being perfect. The Honourable Member will agree that the bulk of the middle class assesses who will come within the scope of section 18A—not to speak of big firms with auditors, accountants and all that—have got their own difficulties in the matter of estimating their income. The Honourable Member cannot deny that he has sought to import this provision when practically during the last years of the war his attention has been aroused to the fact that there is inflation in this country which is gathering momentum every day. But this also happens to be a time when incomes are dropping. If my Honourable friend will ask his statisticians to prepare a graph of incomes he will find that incomes are dropping and not rising. People who have made money have made their pile alright; people who have done profiteering have done profiteering successfully; and hereafter from this year onwards incomes are going to drop and are not going to rise. I am fairly categorical on that point.

The Honourable Sir Jeremy Raisman: Provided all these measures are really enforced.

Mr. T. T. Krishnamachari: I agree that the House is giving you support to the bulk of your provisions of section 18A only for that purpose. But the importation of the powers of section 28 is not in my opinion at all necessary for enforcing the provisions of section 18A. That is my case.

Sir, I think as things are today, if the elected Members of this House allow themselves to be persuaded by the sweet and reasonable tongue of my Honourable friend, the Finance Member, to accede to these sub-sections (9) and (10) being incorporated in section 18-A—and there are cases, as cases will inevitably arise, where the provisions of section 28 are used to the detriment of assesses—I think it will be very difficult, for us to answer the charge that people will lay at our doors that we have not done our duty in this House. I repeat again what I said earlier that the Honourable the Finance Member has to prove to us definitely that all possible means of compelling a person to deposit are exhausted. And not merely that; he has also got to prove that there are going to be serious financial consequences, so far as his Government are concerned, if the powers under section 28 are not incorporated under section 18-A. If he cannot

prove it, as I think he cannot, there is absolutely no room for importing the draconian provisions of section 28 into the clause we are now considering. I think the House will be well advised to accept the amendment for this reason. I can assure Honourable Members of this House that the Income-tax Department, even though it is understaffed, even though it is overworked, can still manage to deal effectively with recalcitrant assesses. No ultimate loss to Government would ever ensue. An assessee cannot escape for all time. He has to go to the Income-tax Department some time or other. If he makes a false statement you can collect this penalty; he cannot escape assessment. The whole process of assessment has to be gone through, and if it is found that he has made a false statement he is black-listed straightaway. And no assessee can afford to be black-listed because it means perpetual harassment year after year, audited accounts being checked and so on, and the man has to be going to the Income-tax Department practically all round the year. These are possibilities that Honourable Members sitting here cannot visualise. It is people who see the other side of the picture who can visualise it. What then is the use of importing these draconian provisions. It may even be that my Honourable friend, Sir John Sheehy, will tell me that there are two or three cases every year in each province where section 28 is invoked. Even if that be...

Sir John Sheehy: There are far more than that. The assesses are not so well behaved as the Honourable Member thinks.

Mr. T. T. Krishnamachari: My information was that it is very rarely invoked. But let us take the circumstances under which it can be invoked under clause 18-A. The House will remember that this is a compulsory deposit—this is not an assessment of tax—a compulsory deposit in which there is the penalty provision and the loss of 2 per cent. interest. This is not a final assessment. It is only for a period of nine months and during these nine months the prestige and influence of the department is good enough to make the man obey the law and ultimately no loss of revenue to Government can arise. In no circumstances, any provision which will arm the Income-tax authorities with powers which are in the nature of the circumstances of the case bound to be used unduly and harshly, ought to be supported by elected Members of this House. I think the elected Members will stand condemned if there are even half a dozen cases in which sub-section 9 of section 18-A is invoked in order to compel the assesses to pay their compulsory deposits. So far as we are concerned, we cannot allow this to pass without a protest and as that is all what we are able to do in this House I feel we have done our duty in moving this amendment.

Mr. Muhammad Ashar Ali (Lucknow and Fyzabad Divisions: Muhammadan Rural): Sir, I want to say something to remove the difficulty of interpreting these penalty clauses. The main object is to secure effective facilities to the Income-tax Department in the matter of assessment of income-tax. The multifarious changes made in the Income-tax Act since 1939 and their consequential effect are matters of common knowledge to every one. Sir, examinations have been prescribed and standards of qualification have been fixed for those people who can appear before the Honourable Member, Mr. Sheehy, but still the difficulties are very great as it requires a specific knowledge of the subject. My solution is that, just as practitioners are allowed to go and appear in the court to interpret the penalty clauses, I think it will facilitate matters if those officers, who have retired from high posts in the Income-tax Department and who are conversant with the working and application of penalty clauses and the Income-Tax Act, are allowed to appear before the court which may be set up to interpret these penalty clauses. Sir, it will be admitted by the Government that they have set up a high standard of competence for their Income-tax Officers in the various departmental examinations. The syllabus prescribed for them shows that these officers have a good knowledge of accountancy and income-tax than could be acquired by matriculates...

The Honourable Sir Jeremy Raisman: This is entirely irrelevant.

Mr. Muhammad Asrar Ali: Sir, my only suggestion is that those officers who have retired from the Income-tax Department may also be allowed to appear before the Honourable Mr. Sheehy.

The Honourable Sir Jeremy Raisman: Sir, I agree with my Honourable friend, Mr. Krishnamachari, that this amendment is fundamental. In other words if it were passed, it would strike at the root of the whole measure and make it completely futile. I must, therefore, go back to some other broad considerations. In the first place, the introduction in this year's financial arrangements of a 'pay as you go' scheme of income-tax was obviously conceived as an alternative to a more drastic steepening of the rates of taxation. It is not intended merely to be a slight improvement, so to speak, in the general income-tax procedure. It is definitely intended as one of the means of dealing with the financial situation in the country at the present time. It is meant to mop up, as I explained in my Budget speech, a considerable sum of money during the course of this year, and while it is meant to do that by raising compulsory deposits rather than tax, it remains a very important part of the anti-inflationary programme. The main idea of the scheme is that as far as possible it should be self-working. It is a scheme of self-assessment and in that extent it may be said to provide what is usually called a 'soft option' to the assessee. All that is perfectly all right. The provision of 2 per cent. interest on deposits, a very mild penalty or forfeiture of 6 per cent. interest on any short fall below 80 per cent., these are all very gentle inducements. But what are we to do about the assessee who says 'I have no interest whatever in this measure; I do not propose to take the slightest notice of it; it may possibly cost me Rs. 50 or Rs. 100 but I just defy it; do what you like', or, again, the assessee who says 'very well, you say I must make an estimate of my current income. I assess Rs. 20 or Rs. 100 or something perfectly ridiculous'? There is nothing in this Bill, Sir, which would deal effectively with complete contumacity and barefaced evasion of the whole principle of the scheme. My Honourable friend talks about the prestige and so on and the influence of the Income-tax Department, and he instanced the fact that they actually do sometimes ask questions about the total wealth of an assessee even though they are not empowered by the Act to do so. But surely the question is, can they always get an answer, and if they cannot that is surely the point. If they have not got the power to enforce the answer to such a question

Mr. T. T. Krishnamachari: How many cases does this Department know where answers have been withheld?

The Honourable Sir Jeremy Raisman: As a matter of fact, my information is that answers have been withheld in a very large number of cases and that instruction is virtually in abeyance. Although there is this to be said. A company has got to present its balance sheet, in the case of a company you have got to see the assets because you cannot judge the profit and loss unless you know the whole state of affairs. (Interruption.) Even in England it is common practice, where any question of doubt arises, to say to the assessee, "well, put your cards on the table and let us dispose of all doubts; if you tell us what your complete assets are, we can check whether there is anything wrong about the statement of your income". I must say that *prima facie* it seems to me to arouse, at any rate, a suspicion in one's mind if the assessee is not prepared to put all his cards on the table, but that is entirely irrelevant to the present point. My contention is that conceptions like prestige, influence and so on are of no avail, what you require is an actual sanction, and, after all, every measure must have a sanction. My Honourable friend admits that this is a scheme of compulsory deposits. I agree. But if it is to be a scheme of compulsory deposits there must at some stage be a compelling provision in the law. And where is the compelling provision in the Bill?

Mr. T. T. Krishnamachari: The ultimate sanction exists.

The Honourable Sir Jeremy Raisman: It may exist in the mind of my Honourable friend but, unfortunately, what is necessary is that it should appear in the law.

Mr. T. T. Krishnamachari: You are not repealing the Income-Tax Act!

The Honourable Sir Jeremy Raisman: My Honourable friend said a good deal about penalties, but our record in the matter of penalties is very good and when they have come on appeal before any judicial body they have on the whole received a very fair measure of approval or confirmation from those higher tribunals, and that I submit is a very important thing. The proof of the pudding is in the eating of it. I do not agree, in fact, I stoutly deny that the Income-tax Department uses the compulsory sections of the Act as a means of oppression or that their record in the matter of penalties would not stand comparison with that of other administrations. Hence I feel, as my Honourable friend says, that this is fundamental and it is absolutely essential that this Bill if it is to have any value should have a sanction embodied in it and I must firmly oppose any attempt to remove that sanction from the measure.

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

"That in clause 5 of the Bill, sub-section (9) of the proposed section 18-A be omitted."

The motion was negatived.

Clause 5, as amended, was added to the Bill.

Clauses 6 to 13 were added to the Bill.

Mr. Govind V. Deshmukh (Nagpur Division: Non-Muhammadan): Sir, I move:

"That in clause 14 of the Bill, in the proposed clause (d), for the figure '12' the figure '15' be substituted."

By this amendment of the Select Committee the position of the assessee has been worsened than what it was under the draft Bill. In the draft Bill there were two clauses instead of the one clause which we find here. The two clauses were (d) and (e). Clause (d) in the Bill read: "8½ per cent. of renewal premiums received during the preceding years for policies for which the annual premium payable is less than 12 per cent." and so on. Sub-clause (e) was, "15 per cent. of all other renewal premiums or the actual expense ratio which ever happens to be less". Sir, the only reason given for amending the two clauses and putting them into one, as we find it in the Select Committee Report, is this. This is what is said:

"By our first amendment we have removed the distinction made in the Bill between the renewal premium on policies for less than 12 years and renewal premiums on policies for twelve years or more, fixing the figure at 12 per cent. in both cases."

This is the reason given. This has the effect of simplifying for the companies the procedure for calculating the tax when reducing the allowances proposed in the Bill. This is the apparent reason which has been given but I may be allowed to point out that even without this, was it ever thought that the accounting, according to the rules laid down, would be very difficult? Why was not simplification the only consideration? I submit this flat rate of 12 per cent. is to the detriment of the assessee. Under the draft Bill according to the two clauses he would have stood to benefit more than what he stands here for. I have suggested the figure '15' for the figure '12'. I have no doubt that, as my friend, Mr. Krishnamachari, has said, the Finance Member with his silvery tongue and good reasons and indifferent reasons, and the numerical strength behind him, will be able to support his amendment, but I have no doubt that Mr. Krishnamachari will support this.

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

"That in clause 14 of the Bill, in the proposed clause (d), for the figure '12' the figure '15' be substituted."

Mr. T. T. Krishnamachari: I rise to support the amendment of my Honourable friend, Mr. Deshmukh. At any rate, I am gratified that I have been able

[Mr. T. T. Krishnamachari.]

to enlist the help of a third person as well. Since the Select Committee met, I have been advised by the Indian Life Insurance Offices Association that the change made in the Select Committee, which it was then thought was a change for the better, is not really so. The original Bill that was introduced before the House had two sub-clauses (d) and (e) under (d) 8½ per cent. of renewal premiums received during the preceding years for policies for which the annual premium payable is less than 12 per cent. and so on, and under the second, clause (e) 15 per cent. of all other renewal premiums or the actual expense ratio, whichever happens to be less, were allowed to be deducted under management expenses. When the amendment was made in the Select Committee, we were advised that it was a better one for the companies concerned for the reason that it was better to fix the quantum on a simple basis of a flat 12 per cent. instead of having two scales of 8½ per cent. in certain cases and 15 per cent. in the case of the other types of policies. It now transpires that the change is not for the better. It is definitely for the worse and I would respectfully submit, and I would ask the attention of the Honourable the Finance Member so that he might not deny at any rate that at that time we felt that the change was for the better, that if it is now shown by interested parties that the change is for the worse, either you should better the position by accepting the amendment moved by Mr. Deshmukh or you go back to your original clauses. It was true we had the benefit of the presence of the Government expert in the Committee but I do not know if at that time that gentleman himself was misled. He gave us to understand that it is possible in some cases, or at any rate in the case of one company in this country, the total expenses, in respect of all premiums put together excepting the first year's premium, to be somewhere in the region of 12 per cent. It might go up in some years. Generally it is just about 12 per cent. I am now told that it is not so; that even in the case of that particular firm which we took as an example, the rates are higher.

Besides, if the Honourable the Finance Member will take up the expense ratio of the first 12 leading life insurance companies in this country, it will be found to be in the region of about 15 to 17 per cent. What actually happens is that life insurance companies are paying tax even on amounts which are *bona fide* expenses, and as expenses vary, it is only reasonable that the Department should say, we will give you benefit of management expenses up to a particular point, and beyond that, it is your responsibility unless you, in course of time by prudent management, bring down expenses. It is no doubt a fact that so far as English companies are concerned, the expenses of management are considerably less, but in England insurance is a habit, and one has not got to be persuaded into insuring, saving is a habit, and the Government has not got to appoint a National Savings Commissioner. Conditions vary in this country and in England so much that there is no need at any rate to import conditions that are obtaining in England or the example that is being followed in respect of assessment to income tax of insurance companies in England. But, Sir, I take my stand on this. In the first place, I emphasise the point that in the case of the first 12 leading Indian companies the expense ratio is higher than 15 per cent., and is about 17 per cent. Even in the case of the one firm about which we considered, the ratio is higher than 12 per cent. If you say that you are not going to allow these people anything more than what you thought of conceding by means of the original draft Bill the alternative for you is now that—there has been an authoritative pronouncement—I have got a telegram from the Indian Life Offices Association, telling me categorically that the position is now worsening—the alternative for the Government is to seek the permission of the House and your permission, Sir, to go back on this amendment made by the Select Committee to the provisions of the original Bill as it was introduced in this House. I dare say that still the question of simplification, on the basis of simply fixing the quantum, as has been done in this case, has its attractions. If the Honourable Member who is responsible for the administration of income-tax feels, "I won't give you 15 per cent. I will give

you 14". I will agree probably to 14 per cent. I have been advised that under the original provisions the benefit that will accrue to the insurance companies works out comparably to a flat rate of 14 to 14½ per cent. Actuaries might differ and working might be under different conditions, but there is one estimate that is before you. If the original provisions of the Bill are restored, then it will work out to the rate of 14 to 14½ per cent. So, I suggest if you want a simple basis, accept 15 per cent. If you do not want a simple basis, go back to your old position and do not let us now stick obstinately to a provision which we have, through inadvertence and bad advice and not having examined the position in all its aspects fully in an one day sitting of the Select Committee, blundered into. I think there is no prestige involved in either the Select Committee Members or the Government owing that they have committed a mistake. Everybody makes mistakes and I suggest the alternative open to the Honourable the Finance Member is not to say, "I refuse to accept the argument put forward by the Honourable Mover of the amendment and its supporter, I therefore, stick to the provision as it now stands". He can only say, "I will go back to where I began". I think for once I have got the Finance Member on the horns of a dilemma—a device which he so often adopts, asking us to make the choice one way or the other.

Sir John Sheehy: I am afraid I must oppose the amendment.

Mr. T. T. Krishnamachari: On grounds of prestige?

Sir John Sheehy: No. The suggestion was made that we should go back to the original position in the Bill. In the first place, there is no amendment put down to that effect.

Dr. P. N. Banerjee (Calcutta Suburbs: Non-Muhammadan Urban): If it is an agreed amendment it can be accepted.

Sir John Sheehy: It is not agreed.

Dr. P. N. Banerjee: You do not agree. You were wrong in the beginning.

Sir John Sheehy: We were wrong to this extent that the Select Committee has bettered it. It makes it easier for everybody to work and it is not worse in the majority of cases than the original provision. Let us confine ourselves to the proposition that we should change the figure to 15 per cent. This would not be necessary, in fact no percentage would be necessary in U.K. because, there the expense is somewhat less than 8 per cent. So, this question would not arise. The first point that I would like to state as regards Indian companies is that it is only the older Indian companies that are concerned in this amendment. The younger companies are all assessed on another basis, on the average annual valuation surplus. It is only the older companies that are concerned in this amendment, and these are companies which we should expect to go in for economical management. Are you going to encourage uneconomical management by raising the figure to 15 per cent.? As regards the expense ratio figure that Mr. Krishnamachari gave for Indian companies, I have got here for 13 senior Indian companies the figure for 1942 and it is about 14.2 per cent., and some of the Indian companies show a ratio less than 12 per cent., which we have got in the Bill. I do not, therefore, think that this figure will involve any hardship. I, therefore, oppose the amendment.

Mr. President (The Honourable Sir Abder Rahim): The question is:

"That in clause 14 of the Bill, in the proposed clause (d), for the figure '12' the figure '15' be substituted."

The motion was negatived.

Clause 14 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."

There is only one general observation that I would like to make. In the course of the debates on the Finance Bill more than one speaker complained that we had reached a stage at which in matters of income-tax the honest assessee was being penalised because of the extent of evasion that was taking place. I am very conscious of the force of an argument of that kind. One

1884

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

[3RD APRIL 1944]

[Sir Jeremy Raisman.]

Honourable Member ventured to estimate that if we could only enforce adequately and efficiently the income-tax law, the rates of income-tax and super-tax necessary in order to provide Government requirements might be reduced by as much as 25 per cent. I do not know on what basis such an estimate could be made but it is quite clear that to the extent we leave loopholes in the system of legislation or administration, to that extent we definitely penalise the honest and invite the dishonest or the assessee with a more elastic conscience, to profit by these opportunities. For this reason I think the House was right in supporting the Government in resisting various amendments which were calculated to relax the rigour of the provisions necessary to deal with those who do not play the game. We have reached a stage now at which there are many measures which it is desirable to take, and in regard to which one may always say, "The good boys will play". I am sure that at any rate 60 or 70 per cent. will be sufficiently in sympathy with Government's general policy and will be sufficiently desirous of improving the financial condition of the country to carry out what you require even though your measures may not have the full force of compulsion. But it is very unsatisfactory to feel that only those who really have the utmost claim to Government's consideration suffer the full rigour of Government's enactments. and I think that it is extremely desirable that we should concentrate our attention on roping into the net, and applying the rigour of these enactments to, those anti-social elements whose greed and cupidity actuate them to try and avoid their fair share of the obligations of the present time.

Mr. President (The Honourable Sir Abdur Rahim): Motion moved: "That the Bill, as amended, be passed."

Mr. T. T. Krishnamachari: The Bill has now reached the last stage and I have only one remark in this connection. I should like to draw the attention of the Honourable the Finance Member to the appeal made by my Honourable friend, Sir Henry Richardson, the other day, namely that administrative direction should be given for the alleviation of hard cases. To begin with, this year, I think the Government would do well to give administrative direction that the new proviso that has been added to clause 5 by an amendment moved on the floor of the House this morning should be made a matter of general application for the current year. The time between now and the time when the first instalment will be due is very short. We are now in April. The Bill will have to go to the other House before it becomes law. There is also the question of publication, of advertisement telling people what they have to do. It is a very long process. I would, therefore, ask the Honourable the Finance Member to give the administrative direction asked for by Sir Henry Richardson for the alleviation of hard cases, in the first year, at any rate, by making the scope of the new proviso to clause 5 apply to all assessees generally, so that the first amount of compulsory deposit due will be due on the 15th September and not on the 15th June. An assurance on the floor of the House will go a long way to tell people how to prepare, their accounts and when to pay. I would respectfully submit that no serious harm will be done, since it would take a long time to educate the assessees in the process of making these advance payments. That is all I have to say at this stage.

Sir Henry Richardson (Nominated Non-Official): Sir, I wish to reiterate the support of the European Group to the third reading of this measure. I particularly want to make this quite clear because despite the fact that in my previous speech I stated a number of times that we supported the principle of advance payments as an anti-inflationary measure I was surprised to find that my remarks were misconstrued by the Honourable the Finance Member. I would like to point out that at no stage was this Bill opposed by us and the Central Board of Revenue were fully aware that our constituents regarded the non-provision of legislative protection for cases of genuine hardship with considerable apprehension. I wish to thank the Honourable the Finance Member for giving the assurance that administrative instructions will be issued in regard to such cases

THE INDIAN INCOME-TAX (AMENDMENT) BILL

1885

and for my part, having explained in my previous speech the fears on which such assurance was sought, I am satisfied. It now only remains for the Finance Member's department to see to it that sufficient and due care is taken in the directive to be issued, so that the absence of legislative protection will be no excuse on the part of any income-tax officer for not affording alleviation in some form or other in genuine cases.

The other assurance for which I asked was regarding the temporary nature of the measure and in making my case for requiring this assurance, it was necessary for me to make clear the grounds on which those whom I represent objected to the advance payment system being made a permanent feature of taxation. I understood from the Honourable the Finance Member's reply not only to my request but also to a question asked by my Honourable friend, Sir Cowasjee Jehangir, that the Finance Member's own object was to deal with the present situation and that the measure was temporary for so long as he considered it necessary in the country's interests.

I am grateful for these two assurances, but since the Honourable the Finance Member expressed surprise that I should have voiced certain views on the second reading which I had not been in a position to do at an earlier stage or in the deliberations of the Select Committee, I must say that this is yet another of the many illustrations of Government's failure to appreciate the necessity for much more time being given the public to formulate opinion—and the necessity for this is far more important in the case of such a measure as this Bill which affects so many interests. I admit that in the present instance, realising the necessity of getting the Bill through this House within a certain time, we agreed to the date fixed for the Select Committee, since, on the principle of advance payments as an anti-inflationary measure there was no disagreement amongst our constituents. But as regards the time available, what are the facts? In between the presentation of the Budget and the sitting of the Select Committee, only ten days were available in which to send copies of the Bill all over India for consideration and views. Allowing for present postal delays, it is obvious that very little time indeed was available to our constituents in which to digest such a highly technical measure. I am certain that it took the Finance Department more than ten days to draft the measure and consequently I do not think any surprise should have been expressed at my having to voice views which obviously constituents had not time to formulate in the few days at their disposal before the Select Committee sat.

Finally, Sir, I am bound to refer to the Honourable the Finance Member's more personal remarks made at the close of the second reading. Referring to my speech, he said that he did not appreciate the form of "suppleness"—that was the word he used—whereby I placed on record the fears of my constituents in respect of a measure which, in spite of those fears, we still supported. This stricture upon the attitude of a Group which has consistently supported war taxation was, in tone, more severe than that which he applied to those who have consistently opposed and obstructed such taxation. I have already referred to the difficulty of digesting a highly technical measure in a matter of a week or so—we are not income-tax experts and if we are not fully prepared to give a detailed opinion within ten days, the fault does not lie with us. My right to place our attitude upon record is presumably undisputed and I exercise considerable restraint when I say that his remarks were felt to be unfair.

Mr. R. R. Gupta: Sir, since all the amendments which were moved from this side have fallen through, I must say that the House did not consider them in a way to press them but to express their apprehensions about several clauses of the Bill which are liable to inflict hardships on the people. Since the Honourable the Finance Member was good enough to extend his assurance to the House on two or three important points, I will like to repeat those points so that the Honourable the Finance Member may see to it that proper executive instructions are issued to see that they are faithfully carried out. In the first place, he has assured the House that wherever there is a genuine case of hardship in depositing the advance payments, the Department

[Mr. R. R. Gupta.]

will give sympathetic consideration by extending exemption to such cases. Secondly, he has also assured the House that the application of section 28 will be made only in rare occasions. Unless the Department is satisfied that the case is absolutely genuine, section 28 will not be applied. So far as I understand the working of section 28, it is this. First of all, the case is referred to the Central Board of Revenue for sanction before this penalty clause is invoked. In this respect, the Honourable the Finance Member has referred to the practice prevailing in England and he said that they also inquire from assesseees their total income and the total wealth of the parties. I will point out that the system in England is entirely different in actual working to that of India. In England, whenever evasion cases are found, the Department deals with the assessee sympathetically and gives him the calculation on which the evasion is calculated by the Department and asks him if he can still give satisfactory explanation of the actual evasion. On receipt of that explanation, whatever penalty is imposed, the benefit is allowed to the assessee by getting that evaded income included in his standard year's profit. In India, the practice is entirely different. When you apply section 28 against any party, you do not give him any opportunity to explain his actual position to your Department. You sit on him in judgment as if he were a criminal before you. Then, Sir, when you have already assessed his income and imposed a penalty, you still deny him the benefit to be included in his income of his standard years. I do not know what is the justice behind this procedure which your Income-tax Department had been following in this country. Having that fact in view, the Honourable the Finance Member can compare the system of administration prevailing in India with that in England. Therefore, my submission is that in this particular case, since we have already explained our apprehensions, we have already told you that the powers which you have taken are too much for this sort of provision in the Act. In view of all that, it becomes very essential not only that clear and specific instructions should be issued as to how the clauses should be applied against the assessee, but also it should be amply clarified to the Department, who actually administers the law, that the application of this amendment should be applied very sympathetically against the assesseees. I hope the Honourable the Finance Member will not resist this demand and he will see that the instructions to his Department are issued in the clearest possible terms on those matters on which he has given the assurance to the House.

The Honourable Sir Jeremy Raisman: Sir, I have only a few words that I wish to say. Firstly, in regard to such assurances as I have given, they will be carried out in accordance with the words which I have used and in the spirit underlying those words. What will be the precise form which the administration of them will take, I obviously cannot say, because it will require consideration. But I shall take into consideration the apprehensions expressed in this House and as far as possible, without defeating the object of the measure, I shall try and see that those apprehensions are met.

Now, Sir, I would like to say a word or two about the remarks which fell from my Honourable friend Sir Henry Richardson. I would like, in the first place, to admit quite freely that the support which his Group has always given to the Government in matters of war taxation has been of the utmost value and I very gratefully acknowledge it. He alluded to the difference of tone with which I expressed my surprise at the supposed change of attitude and he alluded to the severity of that tone as compared with the tone which is used to those who do not support war taxation. All I can say is that there are two types of critics I have to deal with. The first are those who undoubtedly are completely at one with me and with the Government in regard to everything relating to the prosecution of the war. Those I may refer, as it were, for these purposes as the inner family. We have something in common and if we differ, it is an entirely different matter from our differences with those who are not prepared to support the war effort or who are not prepared to support the financial measures which are necessary to ensure India's adequate participation in the war. They are, in

fact, two entirely different things. And my Honourable friend will no doubt have observed that often a note of acerbity creeps into these closer differences than when one is dealing with people who stand on an entirely different plane. But I am grateful to Sir Henry Richardson for explaining in some detail the reasons which necessitated a slight change of attitude—I must claim that it was a change of attitude—between the stage of the Select Committee and the stage of the consideration of clauses in this House. I recognise that he had his difficulties and that he was bound to put forward the apprehensions which his own constituents felt in regard to certain of the provisions of the Bill. In short, Sir, if I was moved by my surprise and irritation at that moment to express myself in a way which is unfair to the Honourable Member, which I admit is possible, I should like to make an *amende honorable*.

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

"That the Bill, as amended, be passed."

The motion was adopted.

MODIFICATIONS TO THE CENTRAL EXCISE RULES.

Mr. President (The Honourable Sir Abdur Rahim): The House will now take up the proposed modifications to the Central Excise Rules, 1944.

Mr. Akhil Chandra Datta (Chittagong and Rajshahi Divisions: Non-Muhammadan Rural): Sir, as a practical man, I believe that in matters of difficulties and grievances arising out of the administration of the Tobacco Excise Rules, a discussion over the table is more effective and fruitful than a formal motion on the floor of the House. I feel certain that there is a greater chance of redress of the grievances of the tobacco people, if they are presented before the Honourable the Finance Member outside this House in a small informal conference. He has very kindly assured me that he would give me a hearing on behalf of the various interests. Sir, under these circumstances, I do not propose to move the amendments.

THE HINDU CODE, PART II (MARRIAGE)—*contd.*

Mr. President (The Honourable Sir Abdur Rahim): Further consideration of the following Motion moved by the Honourable Sir Asoka Roy on Friday, the 3rd March, 1944, namely:—

"That this Assembly do recommend to the Council of State that the Bill to codify the Hindu Law relating to marriage be referred to a Joint Committee of this Assembly and of the Council of State and that the Joint Committee do consist of 18 Members."

Mr. Ananga Mohan Dam (Surma Valley cum Shillong: Non-Muhammadan): Sir, I was telling the House the other day about the effect of the law of monogamy on the Roman Society. I was telling that monogamy was good and desirable, but to enforce monogamy compulsorily by law will lead to undesirable social and moral results. I do not want to take up much of the time of the House. I shall say a few words on general principles. I do not think it is the duty of the State to impose any ethical ideal on society by legislation. In enacting laws, it is the duty of the State to see that no injustice is done to any member of the society. It is the duty of the Legislature to make laws which do not unnecessarily infringe upon the rights of any individual. Man is not made for law, but law is made for man. Have the Rau Committee collected any statistics of the instances of polygamy? The Committee have not collected statistics to show that even in this present day degenerate Hindu society monogamy is not strictly adhered to and therefore any law is necessary. The new law is not meant for fighting out the evil practices, but only for giving the Hindu society a new ideology, so that the Hindus may not err in their ideation and thinking. I submit there is no necessity for this law at all. I will now refer to what a Madras lawyer has said.

Mr. President (The Honourable Sir Abdur Rahim): The Honourable Member can resume his speech after lunch. The House will now adjourn.

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. Deputy President (Mr. Akhil Chandra Datta) in the Chair.

Mr. Ananga Mohan Dam: Sir, before we rose for lunch I was referring to the opinion of the eminent Madras lawyer as quoted by the Committee. It says:

"The time has certainly come for Hindu Society to discard polygamy as a rule of Hindu law."

Of course the lawyer may say that but there is absolutely no demand on the part of Hindus for a change in their personal law. The only benefit of codification is that there would be easy reference to particular rules. Again in this connection it is interesting to note that the other great community of India, the Muslim community, has decided to go by the *Shariat Act* of 1937 in all important personal matters. Like the eminent Madras lawyer I am inclined to think that with the progress of education and enlightenment in the Muslim community the time has certainly come for discarding polygamy as a rule of Muhammadan law. If the State thinks that the introduction of monogamy is the way of all-round development of society, I shall request the Government of India to introduce a law calling upon the Muslim community to discard this rule of polygamy from their law; and I shall request my Honourable friend the *ex-Law* Member to help his community in its forward march on the path of progress.

Politically speaking this restriction on marriage will have an adverse effect on Hindu society. Nowadays the seats in the legislature are based on the numerical strength of the different communities; and if the Hindus are numerically smaller their seats will be necessarily less. So the Hindus will be committing racial suicide by introducing this monogamistic law.

Then, according to the orthodox Hindu view there is not and cannot be and ought not to be an nullity of marriages. Compulsory monogamy is bound to bring in a proposal for divorce in Hindu law to complete the picture. Therefore we ought to inquire whether in European society domestic happiness of the individual members has been increased by contractual marriage and consequent dissolution of marriage by divorce.

Sir, the same lawyer says of the Marunahakathayam law of Malabar:

"They have become monogamous. But the fact is that the Madras law has introduced only the old Hindu law allowing exceptions to monogamy."

Again there is an insinuation in the report that Hindu society does not do justice to motherhood.

Mr. Deputy President (Mr. Akhil Chandra Datta): In which report is it?

Mr. Ananga Mohan Dam: I am reading from page 9, the explanatory notes of the Bill by the Rau Committee.

"We ourselves strongly feel that no law of marriage can be looked upon as satisfactory unless it does justice to the mothers of the race."

The implication is that the Hindu law as it exists does not do justice to motherhood.

Mr. Govind V. Deshmukh (Nagpur Division: Non-Muhammadan): The mothers will speak for themselves.

The Honourable Sir Sultan Ahmed (Leader of the House): It does not say that.

Mr. Ananga Mohan Dam: Very well, but in another place they say:

"In these days when equality of women must be recognised at least in this connection, it would be folly to postpone this reform and it is no longer in accordance with modern enlightened opinion as to the status of women or the standard of justice that should govern marital relations."

It shows that the status of women was considered in relation to the western ideal. By enlightened opinion I think they mean western opinion. I say that Hindus also had enlightened opinion in their own way long before western people could think of the status of women in this modern light. In *Manusmriti* we find:

"Jatra narjyastu gujyante ramante tatra devata,
Jatra narjyas na gujyante sarbastatra jala kriya."

"Where women are honoured the Gods reside, and where women are not honoured all works are fruitless."

This is the enlightenment of the Hindus expressed by Manu long before the Christian era. If we compare it with the enlightenment of the western people even in the 18th century, we find that Rousseau, the modern apostle of the gospel of equality, urged that the education of women should always be related to men since to please man was the supreme object of their existence. That is how Rousseau states the condition of their society in the 18th century. So, we Hindus give no inferior status to women than these civilised people outside India. It is the Hindu who respects motherhood and it is the modern Europeans and their ultra-modern Indian followers who respect the wifehood of women. In European society women are treated with gallantry but not with respect; but we worship them as goddesses. Then, the eminent lawyer says:

"Today, women, especially educated women, are deeply discontented with the present law and I have no doubt that many educated men also share their views in this matter."

Sir, I also sympathize with those discontented women and I admit that everything should be done to give them relief in just and proper manner. But in this connection I must request my Honourable friends in this House not to forget the discontented educated men who find it impossible to marry again when their first marriage had proved most unhappy. You can imagine their lot when educated wives decline to live under arrangements described as 'separation' because they know very well that they cannot assure to themselves the life of liberty and luxuries they make their husbands pay for.

An Honourable Member: Is there any personal experience involved in it?

Mr. Ananga Mohan Dam: No, sir.

Mr. Lalchand Navalrai (Sind: Non-Muhammadan Rural): Your wife is educated no doubt?

Mr. Ananga Mohan Dam: She is educated but not up to the standard which the modern man wants.

Then, there is one point more. I leave out the details. The Law Committee has paid no heed to the advice of scientists. They have expressed their opinion in favour of consanguinous marriages which is deprecated by scientists. Modern scientific researches have explained the results of consanguinous marriages in numerous reports. Dr. S. M. Berwis (Washington) says:

"My researches give me authority to say that over ten per cent. of the deaf and dumb, and over five per cent. of the idiotic in our state institutions are the offspring of kindred parents. The frequency of imperfection of the children of such marriages has been noticed from the time of Moses or earlier and is proved by the fact that all the great moral codes—Hindus, Mosaic and Roman—have all forbidden such unions."

Then, another authority, Dr. Frederic W. Price, M.D., F.R.S. in his 'Medicien' quotes the view of Dr. Eric D. Macnawara:

"Consanguinity of parents has been supposed to be a cause of mental defects in children such as idiocy, imbecility, feeble-mindedness, moral imbecility, degeneracy, and oligophrenia, etc. This is also the view of Dr. Fletcher Beach, Shuttleworth, Osler, Savile and many others."

There are other opinions also, but I am not going to quote them for want of time. In this connection, I would like to mention one more point and that is about human psychology. My Honourable friend, Pandit Nilakantha Das, has written a book in Orya—*Satitwa O Nari* (Chastity and Woman) and he has quoted the following from "Psychology of sex" by Havelock Ellis:

"George Pitt Rivers, in the supplement to his suggestive work, 'The Clash of Culture' (1927), argues that 'man like many animals, is a polygamous species (though Christian 'monogamy' is a disorderly mixture of polygamy and polyandry' and that a surplusage of adult females over males is a necessary condition of the stabilisation and continued vigour of the human race."

It must, however, be remembered that the normal sex-ratio inevitably limits any polygamous tendency, even if beneficial. Havelock Ellis in Psychology of sex quotes Dr. James also:

"Dr. James Hinton (in his unpublished work) holds—'In Western Society there are fewer men who are genuinely monogamic than are to be found in Eastern polygamic Societies. Monogamy, as established, is an essentially selfish and unsocial institution and is responsible for prostitution. We arrived at it too soon, for it is a mistake to convert an ideal, however good, permanently into a universal legal form. The result has been that, though ostensibly existing to avert licentiousness, it has called out more licence than a polygamy could have led to.'"

This is given on page 241 in 'Psychology of sex'.

Mr. Govind V. Deshmukh: Nobody is going to read the book; you need not give page numbers.

Mr. Ananga Mohan Dam: Then you take my word.

Mr. Govind V. Deshmukh: Certainly your views and those of Pandit Nilakantha Das are worthy of being taken notice of.

Mr. Ananga Mohan Dam: Yes, because he is an authority on Orya literature.

My point is, Sir, that either you should follow Hindu law which does not sanction divorce but allows second marriage, or Christian law which prohibits polygamy but allows divorce. With these words, I support the motion of my Honourable friend, Babu Baijnath Bajoria. As the Honourable the Law Member has said that details of law will be discussed in the Select Committee, so I do not wish to go into them.

Dr. Sir Ratanji Dinshaw Dalal (Nominated Non-Official): Mr. Deputy President, I will not detain the House for more than three or four minutes. I support the motion to refer this Bill—The Hindu Code, Part II (Marriage) Bill—to a joint select committee of both Houses—the Legislative Assembly and the Council of State (Interruption). The object of my intervention in this debate is to make only one point: I desire to make an important suggestion. Sir, I submit that both sexes—man and woman, husband and wife,—should have a status of complete, perfect, and honourable equality. Equality between the two sexes is their birth-right (Interruption by Sir Ahmad Nawaz Khan). Sir, will you kindly shut up this Honourable gentleman?

Mr. Govind V. Deshmukh: You get along; do not mind interruptions.

Dr. Sir Ratanji Dinshaw Dalal: So, I suggest that advantage may be taken of this opportunity to secure that equality. Now-a-days there is a growing feeling, genuine and sincere, that sex inequalities should be removed. As a result of inequality between the two sexes, a woman has to expose herself to inconceivable miseries, sufferings and hardships. A married woman, who finds no respite from her troubles, sorrow, and grief, seeks relief and comfort from her soliloquy. This soliloquy refers to mutual fidelity. So, Sir, with your permission and if the House will bear with me, I shall proceed to explain what this soliloquy is, but if it is not the pleasure of the House, I shall resume my seat.

Mr. N. M. Joshi (Nominated Non-official): We want to hear.

Some Honourable Members: Yes, go on.

Mr. Deputy President (Mr. Akhil Chandra Datta): Do not exceed the time limit imposed by yourself!

Dr. Sir Ratanji Dinshaw Dalal: The unfortunate woman goes to a solitary place, and she thinks to herself like this. I think it is their husbands' faults if wives do fall. They slack their duties, and pour our treasures into foreign laps, or else they break out in peevish jealousies, throwing restraint upon us.

Mr. Deputy President (Mr. Akhil Chandra Datta): I hope you are speaking on the Bill?

Dr. Sir Ratanji Dinshaw Dalal: This soliloquy refers to mutual fidelity. Why, we have galls, and though we have some grace, yet we have some revenge. Let husbands know, their wives have sense like them. They see and smell, and have their palates both for sweet and sour, as husbands have. Men are all but stomachs, and we are all but food. They eat us hungerly and when they are full, they belch us. What is it that they do when they change us for others? Is it sport? I think it is. Does affection breed it? I think it does. Is it frailty that thus errs? It is so too; and have not we affections, desires for sport, and frailty as men have? Then let them use us well, else let them know, the ills we do, their ills instruct us so.

Now, Sir, in conclusion, may I be allowed to express a hope that Honourable Members will treat this soliloquy as Chesterfield's advice, and will also preach this admonition and such usage to their constituencies.

Sir, I have done.

Shrimati K. Radha Bai Subbarayan (Madura and Ramnad cum Tinnevely: Non-Muhammadian Rural): Mr. Deputy President, amidst the gloom that surrounds us today and when the Government is relegating to an indefinite post-war future schemes of vital and immediate importance to the people, it is refreshing to deal with a measure of reform which the country has been greatly in need of. But, Sir, my pleasure is more than tempered by the remembrance that the Government of India denies us the benefit of the views of several of our colleagues and that the accredited leader of the woman's movement in India is prohibited from speaking in public or giving her opinion to the press. The policies and actions of the Government are often so contradictory that it is difficult to understand if they are really in earnest about the progress in our country. They favour one of the women's organisations of India with nomination and presentation in this House, but they prohibit the founder, ex-President and patron of that very organisation from expressing her views in public, either by speaking or through the press. The Government want to enable women in rich families to inherit a share of the wealth of their fathers and husbands, but they have no qualms about sending ignorant women to work down inside the mines, even though that involves a breach of an International Convention. They introduce this Bill to establish monogamy but they have no objection to the Ruler of a State coming into British India for the purpose of contravening a similar law that he himself had enacted in his own State and committing bigamy.

The Honourable Sir Sultan Ahmed: I submit that this is not in order as to what a Ruler of a State has done somewhere else. We are not legislating for the Ruler.

Shrimati K. Radha Bai Subbarayan: I am not saying we are legislating for a State but that it is difficult to understand the contradictions of this Government.

The Honourable Sir Sultan Ahmed: India has nothing to do with that.

Mr. Deputy President (Mr. Akhil Chandra Datta): You can criticise the Government but not the Ruler of an independent State.

Shrimati K. Radha Bai Subbarayan: I hope the Government is earnest with regard to this Bill and that they will not only proceed rapidly to place it on the Statute Book but also enforce it effectively.

Mr. Deputy President (Mr. Akhil Chandra Datta): That you are entitled to say.

Shrimati K. Radha Bai Subbarayan: Like all citizens I am greatly concerned with the welfare of our country, and as a woman I am deeply interested in matters pertaining to women in particular. No thinking person will deny that political freedom is of vital importance to our country, but it is equally true that without social reform there cannot be real happiness and peace for our people. Speedy release from the old and hoary social conditions which have become clogs to her progress and impediments to her healthy development is essential to make political freedom real.

These customs and laws weigh most heavily on our women and retard their advancement, which as our great leader, Mahatma Gandhi said, is essential to the true regeneration of India. These customs and laws might have given satisfaction in olden days when the joint family system educated the heart and mind to understand generosity and love and to attach great sanctity to family ties, but they do harm in modern India. It is in the nature of things for changes to come in every sphere of a country, but in India these changes unfortunately have not been effected rapidly enough to promote uniformity and harmony. Our civilization is changing slowly and absence or delay in effective legislation has allowed many of its good features to disappear and mouldy customs and laws to continue causing injustice and disharmony. These, as I said before, weigh heavily on women and ruin their peace and happiness, as well as of their homes. It is, therefore, imperative to amend them to suit modern conditions. This Honourable House has already dealt with legislation to reform some of them but there is still a great deal to be done before the injustices and disabilities under

[Shrimati K. Radha Bai Subbarayan.]

which our women suffer are completely removed. For this purpose some of my colleagues on these benches have tried to bring forward certain measures for the consideration of this Honourable House. The Hindu Law Committee, I would remind this House, was the ultimate result of a resolution sponsored by the Congress Party in 1939. The Bill to reform marriage laws were deferred to await its findings. This Committee has done valuable work and the country is anxiously waiting to see the whole of the Hindu Law codified.

The main principles of the Bill which is now under consideration of this Honourable House were supported by the measures which we had advanced, particularly monogamy. I had myself given notice of two Bills with that ideal in view. The first Bill, "A Bill to restrain polygamous marriages amongst Hindus" applied only to Hindus and permitted any Hindu whose wife or husband was living, to marry again but only on certain conditions. It would have made polygamy difficult, but would not have completely prohibited it, and it would also have given some relief and security to the first wife. Every care was taken to avoid the use of any language which would have enabled the narrow-minded orthodox and very vociferous section of Hindu society to rouse the religious fervour and illogical opposition of ignorant people to this measure. But it was a pleasant surprise to me, Sir, that on circulating this Bill and discussing it, with representative bodies and men and women of all classes and castes and communities, I found that it not only had the sympathy and support of the people but that there was a feeling among them that the scope of the Bill should be extended and that it should prohibit polygamy and permit divorce.

In the light of discussions with leading women's organisations and learned members of the legal profession this Bill was revised. The new Bill would have applied to all Hindus, Sikhs, Buddhists and Jains, and would have treated husbands and wives equally and specified the reasons on which the dissolution of a marriage could be sanctioned and a subsequent marriage performed. I would like to point out to the House, that, while drafting these two Bills and studying opinion on them, I was able to make a careful examination of conditions in the country and gauge the strength of opinion against polygamy. Our social conditions impress the vast majority of people in India of the urgency of enacting a law to establish monogamy. Women desire that polygamy should be prohibited (not merely the educated ones as some Honourable Members here imagine, but all those who think for themselves and express freely their own views) not only because it is wrong and causes much suffering, but also because it is highly detrimental to the peace and happiness of family life. Even when some prominent men and women contracted bigamous and polygamous marriages, society has not failed to show its disapproval. Neither wealth nor position of the transgressor of human considerations should make any difference to the fundamentals of right and wrong. But there is a human failing in this world to overlook a wrong done by the influential and the wealthy, and it is, therefore, all the more important to prevent such wrongs being committed by anybody. Those who oppose this Bill on the ground that it violates existing religious beliefs will clearly recognise that religion has been most deplorably made a convenience and treated as a coat to be turned over and over again for securing dissolution of marriages. When one considers the reasons which in olden times were quoted to justify polygamy one realises the utter injustice of applying that reasoning to modern conditions. In those days the entry of a new wife under the joint family system did not cause neglect and desertion of a senior wife or wives, nor mar the peace and happiness of the home. It is evident that many of the wise maxims of our ancestors like our much misunderstood Manu are often, conveniently ignored. They have laid down that the family "where the husband is contended with the wife and the wife with the husband steadfast is the blessing of God", that "no distinction exists between the wife and the Goddess of Fortune in the house". My Honourable friend from Assam has given other quotations, but the mere fact that these maxims exist in ancient

writings does not mean that they are being practised by Hindu society to-day. My Honourable friend representing the Marwari Association from Bengal—I am sorry he is not present here—referred to the *Kanyadan* ceremony in a Hindu wedding. I would like to ask him how often do a husband and his relatives fail to give his wife the treatment and love that are due to a *Kanyadan*?

Mr. Lalchand Navarat: He considers them as white elephants.

Shrimati K. Radha Bai Subbarayan: Marriage was understood in olden days to involve the performance of sacred duties and the wife was a real and equal partner in life and not a mere ornament or a creature to supply the husband's needs, nor as the Raja of Manipur says "anti-dotal measure against bad stars".

The attachment between husband and wife was real and strong. These beliefs are typified in the diety *Ardhanariswara*. In the village of Tiruchengode there is an ancient temple on the top of a hill dedicated to this diety, in which he is represented as both Siva and Parvati in one idol; half the idol is man and half is woman. Evidently this was done to impress on the devotees the equality and mutual fidelity of husband and wife. There are many beliefs connected with this temple to convince people of these principles. I do not want to take up the time of this House by narrating all of them, but it would interest the House to hear of a particular one. There is a superstition that a childless couple would be blessed with a son if they made a pilgrimage to this temple on 12 consecutive new moon days and a second marriage would not be necessary. This belief seems to be strong as such pilgrimages have often proved successful. The most famous heroes and heroines of our ancient writings are monogamists—Rama and Sita, Savitri and Satyavan, Nala and Damayanti. Dasaratha's misfortunes were due to his polygamy and poor Draupadi's troubles were due to her polyandry. It was impossible even for such a great woman to have sufficient influence over her five husbands with different temperaments to manage their affairs with reason and tolerance and to live in peace and happiness.

A section of our people like my "Shastra-abiding" friends believe in the rightness of and support monogamy. Yet they will oppose legislation for it on the ground that polygamy is not common. It is true that polygamy is not as common as marriage, but it does prevail to a greater extent than is generally believed. Statistics, I am sure, would bring to light many amazing cases. Any one who travels extensively in this country would be surprised at the large number of instances especially in towns, where the first wife is undergoing much pain and suffering. Public opinion about right and wrong is more assertive in villages than in towns and polygamy is less in rural areas. Numerous letters and visitors have, since the publication of my Bills five years ago, drawn my attention to the most heart-rending condition of the deserted wives, some of whom have in utter despair committed suicide. The fact that the parties of a bigamous marriage, especially in what my friend from Bengal calls the upper strata, suppress the information about it, shows that they are really ashamed of what they have done. Even if it be true that polygamy is not common, should it not be suppressed just as any other evil? There are laws against murder, though murder is not common. Thieving, assault, drunkenness, etc. are not common but there are laws to prevent them. Laws are necessary to prevent any evil which does harm to society.

The strength of a democratic nation is believed to lie in their enlightened and happy homes. How can India be sure of having such homes when the canker of polygamy can mar their happiness and entail much suffering to women and children? How can children develop a strong national character? Home joys are the most delightful on earth, and have great humanising influence on parents and children and develop their finest instincts. What joys can there be in a home where mutual love and confidence and purity of conduct are lacking between parents? What influence can a mother have on her children, however devoted she be, when they see her neglected, ill-treated or deserted? Imagine the home of a child who innocently remarked to his playmates, the

[Srimati K. Radha Bai Subbarayan.]

other day, "I have four mothers, living in four corners of our house and I have one father who lives upstairs"! What will be the up-bringing of a child who learns early in life to cultivate insincerity and suppress his natural instinct to love his own mother, and pretend to be fond of the favourite wife of his father in order to please him? The atmosphere of such homes is bound to be deleterious to the younger generation. I am glad, Sir, that the explanatory statement includes the assertion that no law of marriage can be looked upon as satisfactory unless it does justice to the mothers of the race and I would add that I do not agree with the implication that has been imagined by some of our Honourable Members. If there were no other reasons for prohibiting polygamy, the miseries and sufferings of the neglected and deserted wives alone should be sufficient for legislation to give them some relief and to prevent such suffering for other women. In no country can legislation ensure marital happiness but it can certainly mitigate injustice, pain and suffering in homes. My Honourable friend from Bengal wants women to be good wives and go to Heaven but women want men also to be good husbands and go to Heaven. I welcome this Bill because it supports the principles of monogamy and equality between men and women.

There are, however, many modifications that are necessary to make this Bill a really useful law and I trust that they will be secured during the stages it has to pass through. Piecemeal legislation to amend existing laws has been shown by past experience to give rise to fresh difficulties and injustices and I would urge the Government and this Honourable House to make this Bill more comprehensive by providing for the dissolution of marriages on certain definite conditions and for the residence and maintenance of the divorced partner and for the custody of children, if any. It is erroneous to imagine that such legislation will disintegrate the family as there are frequent instances when a married man or woman goes through a farce of conversion and reconversion in order to get the first marriage annulled and to marry another person. It is surely far better to have laws which will permit such people to achieve their object by an honest and straightforward method.

The main outstanding features of this Bill are that it provides for inter-caste marriages and ensures monogamy. I do not intend to go into the details of the clauses of the Bill but I would like to make a few remarks to which I trust my Honourable friend the Law Member and other Honourable friends, who will be on the Select Committee, will give their earnest consideration. I think that sub-sections (b), (c) and (d) of clause 4 and the whole of clause 5 need careful consideration, especially as clause 6 and sub-sections (a) and (b) of clause 7 make them redundant. I agree with my Honourable friend from Bengal, though for different reasons, that this Honourable House has to deal with practical matters and is not in a position to define sacramental marriages and prescribe ceremonies for such marriages. A marriage vow is sacred no matter in which manner it is made and a marriage is a sacrament, no matter how the wedding is performed. Is it wise or necessary for a Legislature to lay down as a reformed law a procedure for a marriage to be considered sacramental involving vague symbols? What is a sacrament and what is a ceremony? Jurists are likely to give different interpretations and cause confusion. The definition of ceremony in the Oxford Dictionary includes expressions such as polite observance, outward form, stately usage, punctilious behaviour. Which of them does the word in this Bill imply? Does a ceremony need an audience or is it sufficient, as my Honourable friend from Bengal said, if a man and a woman have a pot of fire and go round it seven times? Would a wedding performed under Brahma Samaj rites without the fire and with or without *sapthapadi* be considered a sacramental marriage? Will clause 7 apply to Brahmos because the Brahma Samaj have not a uniform ritual which is adopted by the Brahmos all over the country?

We belong to the passing generation, Sir, and our laws are intended more for the younger generation than for the older one. It must be admitted that

there is a strong feeling growing in the country now, that weddings should be simplified and be less expensive and I fear that the conditions laid down for sacramental marriages will restrict the freedom of the people in this matter.

Another important point, I wish to draw the attention of the House to, is registration of all marriages. Five years ago, after consultation with the leading women's organisations in the country, I gave notice of my intention to move a Resolution about it in this Honourable House but as a result of the ballot, I was not able to do so. Civil marriages have to be registered but surely a simpler method could be found for keeping a record of what the Bill calls sacramental marriages. Progressive legislation like the Child Marriage Restraint Act and even this very Bill, when it becomes law, can be enforced more effectively if a record is kept of every marriage, giving minimum information about the parties to it. Such recording will also check the kidnapping of women and pretending that they are the wives of persons to whom they are not married.

Before I conclude, I would like to assure this Honourable House especially my Honourable friends who consider themselves as true Hindus, that while advocating reforms in our customs and laws, I am equally strong in my belief to hold on to all that is best and finest in our ancient traditions and culture. The vast constituency of men and women that I have the honour to represent in this Honourable House have given its verdict on these matters as they know that Congress is pledged to work for the removal of social evils which do not afford freedom and equality to all classes of people alike. I would remind them that on page 4 of its election manifesto of 1937 it declared that "it stands for the removal of all sex disabilities whether legal or social or in any sphere of public activity" and the result of the elections in the provinces that year proved that the country supported this policy in an overwhelming manner. Even in remote villages, where people have not had contact with the world outside, they recognise the urgency and importance of legislation for social reform. They believe as strongly and sometimes even more emphatically that practical reforms in our social system such as those embodied in this Bill will make our homes happier places not only for women but also for their children and ultimately for their husbands. There are, no doubt, many Hindu homes where women receive every consideration and affection but there are also several Hindu homes where she is treated with cruelty and indignity and the existing laws, rather than help her, leave her to the mercy of her husband. It is to prevent such suffering that this Bill is urgently needed and I do hope that my Honourable friend the Law Member will succeed in placing this Bill on the Statute Book without undue delay. I would urge this Honourable House not to consider this Bill either as a sectional or a party measure but to judge it only on human considerations and to appreciate the fundamental principles on which it is based and recommend such practical modifications as are indispensable for its success as an enacted law which would reach the remotest homes in this vast country and promote betterment of life among all sections of people.

Bhai Parma Nand (West Punjab: Non-Muhammadan): Sir, my first question is: What was the necessity of bringing in this Bill and the one before it? If we take this Bill as well as the other Bills as a measure of reform, all reform must be preceded by some kind of agitation among the people. Even if we consider that this is the concern of the Hindu women, the Hindu women should have started an agitation to introduce this reform in the Hindu society. But so far as I can see there has been no agitation at all and there has been no demand for this reform. We know there are cases in which marriage law has been changed. In the first place, it was perhaps in 1875 when the Brahma Samaj people first tried to change this law. They did not like to be a part of the Hindu Society. They wanted to be independent of it and for that purpose they introduced the Brahma Marriage Act. This Act was not applicable to the case of Hindus at all. It was originally intended that only those people could have recourse to the Brahma Marriage Act who did not consider them-

[Bhai Parma Nand.]

selves Hindus. This went on for about 52 years. In 1928 Sir Hari Singh Gour wanted to have a change and the reason was, of course, very clear. He was himself a staunch Hindu but he had married a Christian lady. For him naturally the question was as to how he should behave in his society. He sought the protection of the Brahmo Marriage Act and got an amendment passed in this very Assembly that all persons, if they declared themselves to be Hindus, could be married under the Civil Marriage Act. Then, there arose the question of the Sikhs, as there was an agitation on the part of the Sikhs that they should have a separate law for themselves. Naturally their leaders went to the Viceroy's Council and they got the Anand Marriage Act. So those Sikhs who distinguished themselves from the Hindus had recourse to the Anand Marriage Act and they had ceremony different from that followed by the Hindus. Again, we have had a recent case of the Arya Samajists. Although the Arya Samajists were staunch Hindus, but called themselves reformed Hindus, therefore, there was a slight religious difference in the performance of their ceremony. Naturally, on account of that minor difference they wanted to have validation of their marriages performed according to their own way. Therefore, in this very Assembly some years ago a Bill was introduced for the validation of the Arya Samaj marriages. These were the three different kinds of marriages that are not performed strictly according to the Hindu law of marriage.

Now, in the present case if there was a demand for some kind of reform, we ought to have known from whom this demand had proceeded and there could have been some kind of agitation for it. Then, we would have come to the conclusion that there is really a demand for this reform. But when there is no demand for it and there is no need for it, how can we call it a reform of a religious custom? With regard to the subject under consideration one or two Resolutions were brought by one or two Members before this Assembly upon which the Government came to the conclusion that an independent Committee should be appointed to frame a Code of Hindu laws. This Committee has gone much beyond the scope of those Resolutions and they are not only introducing reforms but a sort of revolution in the Hindu society. The first part concerns the law of inheritance, which, I think, is simply an imitation of the Muslim law. The second part is about marriages and this is nothing but an imitation of the Christian law, in the matter enforcing strict monogamy. So far as I can see there is no demand for this change and the Government has taken a very wrong step in appointing this Committee, the leading persons of which have not much connection with the Hindu laws as their own actions show. They have already cut off their connection with the Hindu society by following laws which are non-Hindu. So, it is not right that they should frame any code of laws for us. They are not only framing a code of the Hindu laws but they are practically modifying the Hindu law altogether and are changing its fundamental principles.

Sir, I have seen the opinions that have been given on this question by a limited class of people. Most of them are Judges and lawyers. Some of the lawyers seem to be very fond of this reform because they think it will simplify the Hindu Law and will make their work very convenient and easy. They find that there are some difficulties in the Hindu law which they can very easily remedy by making it rather simple. But most of the Judges and experienced men find that this new code is going to undermine Hindu Law and create a sort of revolution in the Hindu society which it did not experience for the last thousand years. If it were a reform, the case would have been different, but it is a sort of a revolution for the change of the fundamental principles of the Hindu society. One of the Judges has told us that the object of this Bill is to satisfy those persons who are very fond of new slogans, such as, "Complete independence for women and sex equality between men and women." This is to be the ideal or goal which our committees have before them in framing this law. The framers of this law have yielded to these slogans, but the question

the Hindu Law, Part II (Marriage)

is whether all-round equality between men and women is a possible aim. So far as this argument of equality between men and women is concerned, Hindus also believe that a woman should be honoured. Not only that, they think that she is mother and an object of worship by her husband, the children and other members of the family. She is the other half to complete the whole. I am puzzled by this demand for equality between men and women. What does equality mean? I do not see that nature has made them equal in every way. It is women who have to bear the burden of producing children and carry on human species. Of course, men have their part too, but it is a very convenient part. Men do not care to take any trouble for it. So, this claim of equality is quite unintelligible to me. I do not see where the inequality consists and how we can easily remove that inequality.

Major Nawab Sir Ahmad Nawaz Khan (Nominated Non-Official): They only want rights and enjoyment.

Bhai Parma Nand: As far as rights of women are concerned, no one objects to give them all the rights they want or desire. The Honourable Member who spoke before me said she wanted to introduce a Bill to make polygamy unlawful but permitting a man to marry a second wife in certain cases even if such permission amounted to bigamy. The Honourable Members are aware that among Hindus polygamy is very rare. It is practically non-existent. Even if there are cases of polygamy, such cases are always condemned by Hindu society. Generally such cases of polygamy occur only when the woman is barren or is suffering from some incurable disease. If we read the opinions on the Bill, we find that many people suggest that such exceptions should be made in this Bill. So far as I can see the Hindu society is already following the principle of monogamy. If a man marries a second time while the first wife is alive, he is always condemned. He is not looked upon with respect. It is said that a Raja or some rich men do marry more wives. But nobody can stop from doing so. They have power even to defy society. If they are not given some latitude, they are bound to commit more evils and thus spoil Hindu society altogether. This Bill, therefore, is in my opinion quite uncalled for and useless in so far as it makes the prohibition of polygamy so strict. There is a reason for it. Those people who have expressed their opinion in favour of strict monogamy, also recommend a law for divorce. If divorce is allowed in Hindu society, then it means the complete abolition of the present Hindu law and substitution in its place Rau committee law in the country. If there are a class of persons who are so much influenced by western thoughts and customs, then they are at perfect liberty to form themselves into a separate group, like Sikhs or the Brahmos or the Arya Samajists and pursue their own laws, according to their own inclinations. They can bring in legislation for themselves alone. On account of their new fangled ideas and views, they have no right to bind the whole Hindu society, millions of people who have got no concern with such ideas, and who have made no demand for such reforms. In fact they are not aware even of such a Bill being debated in the legislature. It was the duty of the Government to publish it for the information of the masses of the country. Of course, the lawyers or some Judges who have spoken in favour of such reform affecting Hindu religion and society are not authorised by the people competent to do so. There is no doubt that the marriage question, so far as the Hindus are concerned, is a socio-religious question, and no Committee, however learned or eminent the members thereof may be, has got the right to change the social customs and religious laws of the Hindu society. I do not know how the Government thought it proper to hand over the future of millions of Hindus, so far as their religious and social customs are concerned, in the hands of two or three persons. No Committee can have the power to change Hindu society wholesale. Mr. Rau and his colleagues are proposing these changes in our laws. (Interruption.) My Honourable friend tells me that even Mr. Rau does not believe in Hindu laws and customs. If he is not professing Hindu religion, we need not condemn him on that account. He is free to pursue his own line of thought and ideas. But he has no right to impose his views about marriage on all Hindus. Why should he try to pin the Hindus

[Bhai Parima Nand.]

down to his own ideas about marriage? Why does he want the Hindu law about marriage to be changed in accordance with his own ideas? My view is there is the civil marriage law enacted by Sir Hari Singh Gour and those Hindus who have no faith in the sacramental marriage enjoined by the Shastras are at perfect liberty to invoke the civil marriage Act for their marriages. They have also the advantage of divorce which is permitted under the civil marriage Act. (Interruption.) The amendment introduced by Sir Hari Singh Gour related to Hindus only, where both the parties to the marriage were Hindus. They can have their marriages performed under the Civil Marriage Act. If there is a class of persons, say one in 1,000 who are imbued with western ideas, I do not see there is any necessity for them to bind the whole Hindu society by changing the law according to their own ideas. Where is the need for any Committee to introduce the principles of Civil marriage to Hindu marriages—religious and sacramental. Civil marriage was not meant for the Hindus. It cannot be made a part of Hindu law. The way is already open, there is no bar for such people to have full freedom as they like in the matter of marriages. Why should they blind others? This is my great objection to this Bill. On the plea of creating equality and granting of freedom to women the present Bill seeks to change wholesale the Hindu form of marriage.

Above all why should Government, who are pledged to religious neutrality, interfere in religious matters. The Government have no right to set up the Rau Committee for the interference in Hindu marriage laws. If what they consider to be beneficial to Hindu society, should be really so, then the Hindus themselves would have agitated for this reform. There has been no sign of any demand for such reform. There has been a demand from a certain section of the people. Government are pledged not to interfere with religion and these Hindu marriage laws which exist for so many centuries are considered to be a religious matter, and, therefore, Government should avoid interfering in them. The same can be said of our Muslim brothers. If the Hindu marriage laws are defective one can say that similar defects exist also among the Muslims; and tomorrow Government will come and reform the Muslim marriage laws. When a point is religious or believed by people to be so, Government should not try to introduce changes unless they are wanted by the people themselves.

I have noticed in these opinions that certain women's organisations, about seven or eight in number, have spoken unanimously in favour of the Bill and they say that this should be passed "immediately",—that is the word used. That is the woman's way; there is no reason and no argument but they say it should be passed at once. If they are serious and earnest about it they should go to women all over the country and carry on a propaganda. These organisations consist only of a certain class of women; we know that class. I do not know if this Assembly will oblige them and pass this law "immediately". But as it concerns Hindu religion and Hindu society, I thought the best way for these ladies would be to seek the advice of some men who understand matters concerning the good of society, and have guided the destinies of Hindu society for thousands of years and who would be prepared to give to women their rights which are due to them. But without consulting any of them they say it should be done at once. I do not know how far it is logical. I have no prejudice against rights of women being granted; in these matters of religious and social customs their views should surely be given due consideration. A case has been referred to—that in some mountainous country women have to marry many husbands. That certainly is a defect. In Malabar also some customs are very peculiar and we do not understand them. But still these customs have developed through centuries, and the best thing the reformers can do, would be to go there and convert the people to their views; also go to those mountains and tell the people to change their customs. Even in that case it should not be needed for Government to interfere; the people themselves will change it. That is the best way to proceed about the business, and not through the legis-

lature to bring pressure on the people. There was passed a law of widow remarriage but it is more or less a dead letter, and even the most enlightened people among the Hindus cannot bring themselves to give their widowed daughters, etc., in-marriage for the second time. That is the case in our part of the country: I cannot speak for the south to which my Honourable friend, Mrs. Subbarayan, was referring. Similarly, the Sarda Act was passed restricting the age of marriage. Nobody cares for it, and people wishing to avoid that Act go to some State and get the marriage performed. These reforms are useless if the people themselves do not want them or are not prepared for them. If ladies want this and think it will mean a better future for them they should go to the women all over the country and plead their own case. I am against the principle of the Bill. But as my Honourable friend the Law Member wants this Bill to go to Select Committee, I do not want to oppose it.

Mr. B. B. Gupta (Cities of the United Provinces: Non-Muhammadan Urban): Sir, I have full sympathy with the object of the Bill but I do not understand why this time should have been chosen for bringing in such complicated and controversial matters before this House for legislation. When there are so many other important matters pending in the country affecting the day to day life of the people which require immediate and urgent solution—like the question of constitutional changes in the country; that is being postponed on the plea that people are busy in the war—then, Sir, this is not the time for taking in hand a reform measure of this nature. I do not understand why this sort of legislation is brought before this House at this time. The reason seems to be either the Government thinks that it is such a class of measure in which if public is given opportunity to think and full chance they will not be able to carry through with these reforms, or otherwise they have to justify that some very great calamity is happening or is going to fall upon majority of the people and in order to save them from that calamity, this legislation is essential. I do not think there is any of the reasons to justify bringing this sort of legislation before this House at this time.

I have also my apprehensions with regard to certain other matters. Firstly, whether this House is competent at the moment to discuss this sort of social reform. This House was elected eight or nine years ago. Out of the total number of Hindu Members who represent the country, I do not think that even 20 per cent. Members are present at the moment in this House. The Congress Party—the biggest party—which comprises of many Hindus members, has not been attending the Assembly for a long time and I do not think that all the Members belonging to that Party are out of jail. Many of those who are attending the Assembly are not present in the House. In view of those circumstances I do not think it is advisable that this Bill should be pressed through at this moment. As I have already said, I have full sympathy with the objects of the Bill but all the same I do feel that it is not a matter which should be treated so lightly as I find it is being treated in certain quarters.

My second apprehension is that it is a matter which requires great study of technical aspects of sociological and sexological matters. I do not think that enough attempt has been made to study this subject from that angle.

The measure, as it is before us, raises several issues. I have no hesitation in admitting that I am not an expert in either of these 'logies' which I have just mentioned, but all the same I think there are certain important principles and points which are involved. It is not an easy issue as it might seem just on going through the Bill. What will be the benefits of this legislation and what are those points which are liable to be harmful and which will create difficulties, is what I shall try to point out. The benefit, of course, will be that monogamy will be stopped by law, but it is liable to create many difficulties and may introduce many complications which we are not in a position to foresee just at the moment. As has been pointed out by some of the speakers before, there can be genuine cases where it is found essential that the person should have second marriage. How do you provide for that in this Bill against that possibility, and if you don't provide against that, then the result is liable to

[Mr. R. B. Gupta.] be debauchery which nobody would like to encourage in the society. It is a matter which is connected with the natural urge of the people. Therefore, any legislation which goes against the natural urge of the people should be well conceived and should be given full consideration.

Now, let us examine this question. What is the occasion when people are compelled to think of more than one marriage. If the marriages are based on mutual love and affection one cannot even think of a second marriage, but as customs prevail in our community marriages are not the result of mutual consent of boys and girls but they are arranged by their parents. And this is one of the points which we cannot easily ignore. What is generally the principle on which most of the marriages are fixed. I think it is not a secret—everybody knows it—that in many cases marriages are fixed on the basis of the money which the boy's parents hope to get from the girl's parents. So long as such customs prevail in the society, if you try to legislate on one part of the custom leaving other parts as they are, I have very serious apprehensions that it may not result in creating many more complications instead of solving the problem.

Then, Sir, is there any urgent necessity for this legislation? I belong to the Hindu community and, so far as I can see, I do not think that the moral public opinion has served in any other direction better than in respect of this part of Hindu social customs. In a huge country, with a population of 30 crores of Hindus, if 5, 10, 100 or 200 men are found who married more than one wife, that cannot be taken as a point requiring urgent legislation. So far as Hindu social customs are concerned, it is being demonstrated every day that they are going to prove the best customs which human ingenuity has ever evolved. Sir, as a matter of fact I do not belong to the orthodox school of thought; I aspire for reforms which are really necessary, but at the same time I do not like to carry out any reforms without giving the utmost consideration to the problems involved in that. It is only from this point of view that I am raising these points. Whenever you legislate on matters which deal with the natural urge of the people, what is the result? Since the custom of *purdah* has come in, an unnatural habit has developed in the society which is eating up the very nerve of the society in many parts of the world where this system prevails. I do not want to describe it openly but I think it is within the knowledge of the people, and they can see the urge for this sort of unnatural habits. It is not difficult to find out reason that dissociation of girls with boys is responsible for this unnatural habit. My point of view is this: when we try to legislate on such matters, we should not rush through; we should give us much thought, time and consideration as possible and we should give as many opportunities to the people to consider over it as possible. I personally think that at this time when peoples' minds are fully occupied by other things, which are more and of immediate importance, I mean the war, and the suffering of the people resulting out of that, the economic hardships resulting out of control

and disorganisation of economic life and the Defence of India Rules; when everybody has got many problems to fight and face; you cannot expect the people to think over these matters which require peaceful and long thinking. Therefore, Sir, I think that this point should be kept in mind by the Honourable Member when piloting this measure in Select Committee.

I like to point out that, after thousands of years of freedom of this custom in our society, the fact is that even today the moral opinion in the community does not permit polygamy as is also demonstrated by the meagre cases found. When the old system has worked so well in the past, why cannot it be allowed to continue at present also. It would have been better if statistics had been furnished of the total number of such cases. Where polygamy has taken place among the Hindu community if the statistics show that really the cases are alarming, I will be the first person to go through it as quickly as possible, otherwise I think the matter should not be pressed at this moment.

If it is suggested that it is a necessity just to make society decent, then why should the effect of that legislation be confined only to Hindus, because

It is not composed of one community. It is composed of so many other communities and in other communities it has got a worse effect than upon the Hindus. Therefore, Sir, I feel that this is not the proper and opportune time for pushing on this measure. But in case our Honourable lady Members of the House and our other Hindu friends of the House think that the time is ripe for pushing on this reform, and it must be pressed, then I would like that the Select Committee should be so composed that it should be selected only by the Hindu Members of the House. I may clarify the position. After all, if this measure is going to affect only one community, then it is the right of the members of that community that they should sit down and study the subject and decide the measures necessary. If the members of the other communities want to sympathise with us and guide us, I have no objection to their coming, but so far as the question of voting in the Select Committee is concerned, that should be confined to the Hindu Members.

Mr. Abdul Qaiyum (North-West Frontier Province: General): Won't you permit that right to those who represent general constituencies?

Mr. R. B. Gupta: I do not mind. Besides the nominated non-official Members should be permitted to vote as they like. My object is not to oppose the measure nor am I competent to say 'yes' or 'no' with authority. But people should have a full opportunity to decide the issue at their free will on the merit of the issue.

Sir, an example has been given that because murders and thefts are sins of society and legal steps are taken to prevent them, so also is the case with this. But I would point out that this matter is not in the same category. Now, if you adopt this system of monogamy then the natural consequence is that you must accept the principle of divorce. I do not see how the principle of monogamy can well satisfy without right of divorce. In such a case I would point out to my lady friends sitting in the House that they should also give due consideration to the consequences of this fact. I have seen with my own eyes in almost every part of the world in which I have been that those societies where divorce is permitted, there the family life is not at all happy. My reading of the position is that where divorce system is prevalent especially in western society, family life is no more than a matter of convenience. As a matter of fact there is absolutely no family life in the sense as we are used to know in our community or country. I think, Sir, it is a matter in which other communities have already started realising that the lead which the Hindu social system had given was much more lasting, happy and feasible and well conceived and they are by and by thinking to adopt our customs. I wish my Honourable lady friends should note this fact. Anyway if that is not going to be the effect of this Bill then I have no objection to it, but if it is, then I have to oppose it strongly and I would vote against it when the proper time came. I would warn Honourable Members that this is a very serious point. The matter should not be treated lightly and it should be considered from the point of its widest implications and the deepest effect which it is liable to bring upon the whole social custom existing in our community. I do not deny that there are many defects which have cropped up in our society but it does not mean that to eradicate one evil we should include three or four other evils. This is the one evil which does not at present prevail in our society and if we encourage its creation, other evils will spring up against which it will be difficult afterwards to fight and our society which stood all onslaughts so admirably hitherto may go to pieces.

Syed Ghulam Bhik Nairang (East Punjab: Muhammadan): Sir, ordinarily I would not have intervened in this debate which relates only to the question whether the Hindu Marriage Bill should be referred to a joint committee or whether as proposed in the amendment, it should be circulated. As no other question is at present before the House and the merits of the Bill are under consideration only as an incidental matter, I would have abstained from taking any part whatsoever in the debate, but to-day I have heard the third voice on the floor of this House saying that this Bill should be considered by a Select Committee or Joint Committee consisting of only Hindus. Mr.

[Syed Ghulam Bhik Nairang.]

Bajoria was the first man to say so, Mr. Lalchand Navalrai was the second, and Mr. Ram Ratan Gupta was the third.

Mr. Lalchand Navalrai: You have not yet heard me.

Syed Ghulam Bhik Nairang: I have heard you in connection with another matter. You have always been irrelevant. (Interruption.) When we were considering the personnel of the Standing Haj Committee, my Honourable friend, Mr. Lalchand Navalrai, with his usual "communal" turn of mind, stood up and said that the practice that there are only Muslim Members on the Standing Haj Committee is wrong and there ought to be Hindus as well, or there ought to be no Muslim Members on Committees concerning the Hindus, and all that. Of course, I shall confine myself only to this matter whether to the Joint Committee which has been proposed there ought to be nominated or appointed any Muslim Member or not. This point raises three important questions,—firstly, whether on any occasion Muslim Members when appointed to a Select Committee or Joint Committee to consider legislation affecting Hindus only, have in any way abused their position so as to offend their Hindu colleagues in this House. That is one important question. One example in this series of Bills was Hindu Code Part I, which was sent to a Joint Committee consisting of 9 members of this House and 9 members of the Council of State. One Muslim member of this House and one Muslim member of the Council of State were on that Joint Committee. It was a matter of accident that the then Law Member, our present Leader of the House, was the sponsor of the Bill as Law Member, and he was the elected Chairman of the Joint Committee, so he was the third Muslim member in the entire Joint Committee. I wonder if there is a suggestion that in that Committee Muslim Members in any way unduly interfered with the course of proceedings of the Joint Committee so as to in any way prejudice the Hindu cause? If that is the suggestion,—I hope it is not, but if that is the suggestion—I submit that we repudiate it and resent it. It is not permissible to give here any details of what passed in a Joint Committee or a Select Committee, but this much I can say that in that particular Joint Committee we two Muslim members of that Committee, the Honourable Mr. Husain Imam and myself, took care to observe two principles. Firstly, unless we were interrogated particularly on a point, we never expressed any opinion. Secondly, we took care to see that any expression of opinion on our part did not in any way upset the balance of opinion on either side, so that our expression of opinion should be immaterial to the result of expressions of opinion on any given point.

Pandit Lakshmi Kanta Maitra (Presidency Division: Non-Muhammadan Rural): May I interrupt the Honourable Member? Did you vote at all in those meetings?

Syed Ghulam Bhik Nairang: I am using the phrase, "expression of opinion". I think you can trust me to use the appropriate words because I am not so ignorant of the English language. Only on one particular point at the end there was voting, that is to say, whether the Bill had been so altered by the Joint Committee as to require re-circulation. On that matter we expressed our opinion without caring whether it would upset the balance of voting or not. I submit, Sir, that if the frequency of these suggestions by Hindu Members of this House that there should be no Muslim members on this Committee and that there should be only Hindu members,—if that is in any way due to any belief on their part that the presence of Muslim members on that Joint Committee had been in any way prejudicial to the Hindu cause.—I would ask them to disabuse their minds of that notion, because what actually happened, as far as I am free to tell, was what I have stated. That is one point of view from which I object to the suggestion that there should be only Hindu members. The second important question is the right, the inherent and undoubted right of Honourable Members of this House to serve on any Committee of this House. Why should there be a rigid, hard and fast rule as to

the exclusion of members of this faith or community or that faith or community, from any particular Committee which this House is called upon to appoint? We are not prepared to forego that right, and we must assert it.

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

Of course, we have never gone down on our knees to pray that Muslims should be appointed to this committee or that committee, but when objection is taken and it is said that Muslims should not be appointed, we must protest and we must assert our right. We have a right to be appointed to such a committee provided, of course, the House thinks it proper to appoint us. We have a right and we are not going to forego that right. Thirdly, there is a matter which I think cannot be lost sight of. We have had experience in the matter of several Bills in this House as to the result of the composition of Select Committees in a particular way ignoring certain points of view or interests. I will take the example of only two Bills. They happen to be Bills relating to marriage. One was the Arya Validating Marriage Bill. That Bill was sponsored by Dr. Khare and when the Select Committee was appointed for that Bill as many as 11 members were appointed to it and there was not a single Muslim on that Committee. Well, when the Bill emerged from the Select Committee, it had assumed such a shape that the debates over this Bill went on for three consecutive non-official days at Simla. The Bill was considered on the 22nd September, 1936, 29th September, 1936 and 9th October, 1936, and yet discussions were not finished. Then came the Budget Session of 1937 and on the 20th March, 1937, the Bill was passed. What was the reason for such a protracted consideration of that Bill? There were two amendments; one was by Mr. Bajoria. From his peculiar Sanatani point of view, he wanted the term 'Arya Samajist' to be defined. Well, that took a long time. Another was an amendment by our late lamented friend, Maulvi Sir Muhammad Yakub. He objected to the wording of a provision which had been inserted by the Select Committee as repugnant to the Muslims. Over this point discussions went on and I have already stated how long the House took over that Bill on account of these two points. I was one of those who supported the amendment moved by Maulvi Sir Muhammad Yakub and with your permission I will read one small extract from my speech on that occasion: I said:

"I happened to attend this Session of the Assembly very late in the day indeed. I was told the other day by a friend before I had come to Simla, that I was very urgently needed at Simla because there was the Arya Marriage Bill under discussion. I said: 'How does that concern my presence at Simla? It is a matter which concerns the Arya Samajists and the Hindus generally. Let them settle. My presence is not needed either to oppose the Bill or to support the Bill'. That was our point of view, but then I was told at once that I was ignorant of what had happened in the Select Committee and that the form now given by the Select Committee to the Bill was such that the Mussalmans could not take up the position, that they were not affected."

If the debates which took place on that Bill are studied, it will be found that at the end Mr. Kazmi brought in a compromise amendment to which Sir Muhammad Yakub after consulting me and Mr. Kazmi agreed and it was in this way that the passage of the Bill became possible.

Now, Sir, that was one marriage Bill and I have told you how the Bill originally looking very innocuous and appearing as if it concerned only the Hindu community became such when it emerged from the Select Committee that the Mussalmans had to move amendments and prolonged discussions had to take place and eventually a compromise had to be arrived at. Another marriage Bill was the Dissolution of Muslim Marriages Bill. Mr. Kazmi was the sponsor of that Bill and the Select Committee to which that Bill was referred consisted among others of Bhai Parmanand, Sardar Mangal Singh, Dr. Deshmukh and Pandit Sri Krishna Datta Paliwal. In addition, there was, of course, the Law Member who in his official capacity was a member of the Select Committee and was the Chairman. Mr. Kazmi proposed the Committee in which these four Hindu members were included and the Report of the

[Syed Ghulam Bhik Nairang.]

Select Committee was signed by Bhai Parmanand and Sardar Mangal Singh. The other two did not apparently attend and did not sign. Thus, the Muslims took care to see that the Hindus are represented in the Select Committee so that there may be nothing in it later on which may give trouble. In spite of that, the Bill was opposed by a good many Hindu members and quite needlessly. I need not go into all the details of this matter because it may look like raking up old quarrels. So, I submit from all these points of view that the presence of Muslim members on a Select Committee or a Joint Committee to consider a Bill like the one which is before the House is essential and the objection proceeds from a very narrow minded spirit indeed. This is all I have to say.

Sri K. B. Jinaraja Hegde (West Coast and Nilgiris: Non-Muhammadian Rural): Sir, I feel that this Bill to codify Hindu Law relating to marriage has not come a day too soon. A point was made out that there was no demand for a measure of this kind either on the part of this House or the Upper House and that the Bill was supported by people who did not represent the Hindu community. I do not know how far this argument could be pressed home. For the last several years, many Bills and Resolutions were moved in this House with a view to codify the Hindu law in its various aspects. I myself had the honour of moving a Resolution in 1939 Budget Session to codify the law relating to marriage and the rights of women to property. Subsequent to that, a committee was appointed and it was later thought that the committee should report on the advisability of codifying the entire Hindu law. I will not go into the details of what happened in the past but I feel that the time has come when we ought to legislate for the social requirements of the large Hindu community.

Sir, without wasting any more time, I would like to go to the Bill itself. I find that under section 2(a), caste is defined as *Varna*, that is, *Varna* is synonymous with caste but I am afraid this definition will not hold good, since it is provided that it will not include sub-caste. What I find is that this Bill is proposed to apply to Jains, Sikhs and probably to Buddhists who follow Hindu law. The castes must be defined or eliminated altogether because it is a fact that Jains in Northern India are taken to be *Vaishyas* but so far as the Jains in Southern India are concerned, we have Jain Brahmins and Jain *Kshatriyas* and there are no Jain *Vaishyas* or *Sudras*. Suppose a marriage takes place between Jains of Northern India and Southern India. It will be doubtful whether such a marriage would be held valid in the absence of a proper definition of caste. There is the question of Sikhs also. Sikhs do not observe *Varna* system. And Buddhists also do not observe *Varna* system. Curiously enough, I find from the report of the Calcutta High Court (10 Cal. page 689) that *Kayasthas* were classed in Bengal as *Sudras* whereas they claim to belong to *Kshatriyas Varna*. This was the observation of the High Court:

"The plaintiffs appealed to the Subordinate Judge who reversed the Munsiff's decision, and held the adoption void, on the ground that Chandan being a *Kayastha* belonged to one of the superior classes. The defendant Bissessur appealed to the High Court, and at the hearing, the Court directed a further inquiry as to whether the plaintiffs' family belonged to either of the three higher castes and after a formal order of remand transferred the appeal to the file of the High Court."

I find that this case has been followed in a later case of the same High Court in XX Calcutta Weekly Notes, page 901. On page 905 I find this observation:

"Bengali *Kayasthas* have been uniformly treated as *Sudras* in our Courts."

But so far as the United Provinces are concerned, I find they are treated by the Allahabad High Court as *Kshatriyas*. Therefore, the difficulty will always arise when a marriage is settled between a United Provinces' *Kayastha* and a Bengali *Kayastha*. As I pointed out, the Buddhists and the Jains have no caste system. Therefore, my suggestion is that this sub-clause (a) of section 2 must be deleted, otherwise it will give rise to lot of difficulty with regard to the validity of the marriage.

Mr. President (The Honourable Sir Abdur Rahim): At this stage it is no necessary to deal with the clauses.

Sri K. B. Jinaraja Hegde: Then, the other suggestion which I would like to make is under section 2(d), where marriage is prohibited between uncle and niece and the aunt and nephew. In Southern India this is the custom that prevails. Therefore, the retention of this clause is objectionable to all those persons who follow this custom; particularly, when the several requirements of section 2 are not obliterated by sections 6 and 7. The obligation under section 2 will stand and the marriage will be invalidated and the parties will undergo all those consequences which the framers of the Bill have tried to avoid by providing section 7.

Now, the other aspect of the Bill to which I would like to draw the attention of the Law Member is sub-clause (d) of section 4, the question of marriage between agnate *sapindas* and cognate *sapindas*. I have gone through the several opinions received in this connection and I find the majority is of the opinion that marriages between agnate *sapindas* should be restricted and that marriages between cognate *sapindas* should not be prohibited. Since the Bill has gone to a large extent to meet the requirements of the society with a view to have a common law throughout the country for the Hindus, I think the prohibition against marriage between cognate *sapindas* should be abolished. I would further suggest to that very section an additional sub-clause (f) and that is the provision with regard to the difference of age between the bride and the bridegroom. I find that no age has been fixed under the Bill. It would be in keeping with the present day theory and also for the betterment of the society if there is a provision which should make a marriage invalid if the difference between the bride and the bridegroom is less than 4 years and more than 20 years. This will put an end to old people marrying young girls and producing more widow in this country. I think it is high time that the Hindu society should devote its mind to this aspect of the matter and insist on such a provision.

Coming to the Chapter of civil marriage, I find the age fixed for the bridegroom is 18 and for the bride it is 14 and the presence in those circumstances of their guardians is made compulsory. After all, civil marriage is a modern invention and I want that the parties to the civil marriage should not require the presence of their guardians and they should be able to achieve it by reason of their respective ages. The age of the bridegroom should be 21 and that of the bride 18 and the presence of the guardian should then be unnecessary.

Mr. President (The Honourable Sir Abdur Rahim): The Honourable Member should not go into these matters at this stage.

Sri K. B. Jinaraja Hegde: I feel that this Bill has not come a day too soon and the Congress has pledged itself for all these social reforms and my Honourable friend, Mr. Ram Ratan Gupta, was wrong in saying that the Congress has not made up its mind. I feel it is our duty to lend all that support we could give at the present juncture and to see that this Bill is passed into an Act and placed on the Statute Book as soon as possible. Sir, I support the motion.

Honourable Members: The question be now put.

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

"That the question be now put."

The motion was adopted.

The Honourable Sir Asoka Roy (Law Member): Sir, I do not propose to take up the time of the House for more than a few minutes, particularly as I believe that, on the whole, the House is not opposed to my motion. I should like, however, briefly to refer to some of the points made in the speeches of the Honourable Members. I shall first of all, deal with the observations made by

[Sir Asoka Roy.]

my Honourable friend, Mr. Bajoria, whom I miss here today. I had fully anticipated that as a stalwart champion of Hindu orthodoxy, he would make a speech opposing my motion, but I have a feeling that he was not really serious in his opposition. Honourable Members will remember that in making my motion I had stated in unmistakable language that it was the intention of Government to move for the circulation of the Bill after it had emerged from the Joint Committee, so that the Hindu community may have a further opportunity of studying the Bill and the changes, if any, made by the Committee and thereafter of expressing its opinion. There is very little difference between myself and my Honourable friend, Mr. Bajoria. Mr. Bajoria asked that the Bill be circulated for the purpose of eliciting opinion at this stage. I consider it would be better from all points of view for the community to express its views on the Bill after the provisions in the Bill have been carefully scrutinised and alterations made by the Members of the Legislature in the Joint Committee. I am confident that on reflection my Honourable friend, Mr. Bajoria, will agree that the course proposed by me is the better course and that it certainly can do no harm.

I confess I have been agreeably surprised at the attitude taken up by my Honourable friend, Mr. Bajoria, with regard to the principle of monogamy. For some reason which I cannot explain to Honourable Members, I had expected that my Honourable friend would oppose monogamy and I would remind the House that he himself in his speech said that the House would be agreeably surprised to learn that he supported the abolition of polygamy and insisted on monogamous marriages. He told us that polygamy was very rare among Hindus, if for nothing else for the cost it involved. His observations in the House have given Honourable Members a vivid picture of his running away from a white elephant. I do not know if Mr. Bajoria was ever, in fact, chased by a white elephant, but whether his support to the principle of monogamy was due to his dread of elephants or to his faith in the opinion of Pandits, I am grateful to him for his support in this matter.

Sir, I think the speech which Mr. Bajoria made is the strongest argument for the Bill going to the Joint Committee at this stage. The points which he raised are really points which should be discussed in the Joint Committee. The Bill seeks to codify the Hindu law relating to marriage. Mr. Bajoria has complained that the provisions regarding civil marriage should not find place in the Bill. Well, Sir, we cannot shut our eyes to the fact that civil marriage is not unknown among Hindus and there seems to be no good reason to my mind why Hindus should be driven out of the fold or be subjected to disabilities simply because they have contracted a civil marriage. But, Sir, the question as to whether the provisions regarding civil marriage should be deleted is again a matter which could be gone into in the Joint Committee.

I do not propose to discuss Mr. Bajoria's criticisms of clauses 4 and 7 of the Bill or his other criticisms of the provisions of the Bill at this stage. Those are matters which could be better discussed in the Joint Committee. I might however point out that some of the provisions of the Bill which he has criticised vigorously do no more than set out the existing law on the subject. If Mr. Bajoria finds fault with the law, as it stands, he should make an attempt in the Joint Committee to alter the law by amending the relevant clauses. I hope, Sir, he would be willing to serve on the Joint Committee.

I need hardly refer to the speeches made in support of my motion. I should like to congratulate my Honourable friend, Mrs. Ray, on her spirited defence of the Educated Woman and on the excellent speech she made in reply to Mr. Bajoria's arguments. As regards the point made by my Honourable friend, Sardar Sant Singh, whom again I miss here today, I can assure him that I shall see that the point raised by him is considered by the Joint Committee. My Honourable friend, Mr. Ananga Mohan Dam, seems to be a supporter of polygamy. He has attributed the fall of the Roman Empire to the introduction of

monogamy by the Romans. I do not know if Mr. Ananga Mohan Dam apprehends that some terrible calamity is in store for Hindus if monogamy is introduced among them. I hope, Sir, the Hindus will survive whatever calamity might befall them on that account. I feel sure, however, that if my Honourable friend, Mr. Ananga Mohan Dam, were to sit down with my Honourable friend, Mr. Bajoria, and have a quiet talk with him, my Honourable friend, Mr. Bajoria, would be able to convince Mr. Dam in no time that it would be entirely wrong to support polygamy. I do not think, however, that my Honourable friend, Mr. Dam, will press his objection to the Bill being referred to the Joint Committee. I believe, he would gladly serve on the Joint Committee and I shall welcome his presence.

As regards the other speakers whom we have heard today, I have only a few observations to make. Before I part from my Honourable friend, Mr. Dam, I wish to assure him that I entirely agree with him that it is the duty of the State to see that no injustice is done to any community. I hope, Sir, no injustice will be done to the Hindu community. I can assure him further that every effort will be made to see that no question of injustice arises when this House codifies the Hindu law relating to marriage. My Honourable friend went on to criticise certain parts of the Explanatory Note submitted by the drafts-men. Sir, I do not think it would serve any useful purpose to discuss or criticise that Note. The Joint Committee will carefully scrutinise the clauses of the Bill and they will, if necessary, amend or alter the Bill.

My Honourable friend, Sir Ratanji Dalal, whom Honourable Members must have been pleased to hear, stood up for the equality of both sexes and asked that sex inequality should be removed. I have no quarrel with him and I am sure the House was glad to hear him, and particularly his soliloquy. I thank him for his support. I come now to my Honourable friend, Mrs. Subbarayan. I am not going to be dragged into a discussion of what she has called the contradictory actions of Government in regard to certain matters which she mentioned and which, incidentally, I might point out, have no bearing on my present motion. She referred to certain Bills which she introduced in this House some years ago. Well, Sir, she could tell us what her reasons were for not proceeding with her Bills. But the provisions of her Bills could certainly be usefully considered by the Joint Committee. The House will be grateful to Mrs. Subbarayan for her strong advocacy of monogamy and for an interesting speech. She referred to the desire of Mr. Bajoria to see that Hindu wives go to heaven. Mrs. Subbarayan would like Hindu husbands as well as wives to go to heaven and I hope they will do so when the time comes for them to depart from this world.

Then I come to my Honourable friend, Bhai Parina Nand. I confess I was rather surprised when my Honourable friend got up to speak on this motion. I had a feeling that my Honourable friend would not intervene in this debate but would allow this motion of mine to go through without any species of opposition from him. I must say that I am not quite sure if he really opposed my motion. He had something to say about the lady Members of the House and the reforming zeal of some educated women and contended there was no demand for reform but my Honourable friend, Bhai Parina Nand, cannot seriously object to the Bill going to the Joint Committee after the assurance he has received from me that the Bill will be circulated when it emerges from the Joint Committee. We shall then have ample opportunity of verifying whether Hindus would like the Hindu law of marriage to be codified or not.

My Honourable friend, Mr. Ram Ratan Gupta, told us that he was in favour of this motion but somehow thought that the time was not suitable for what he called complicated and controversial legislation, and he specially emphasised the fact that the Congress Party were not in the House today. He seemed to think that Government were rushing through the Bill; I do not know what made him think that. I am inclined to believe that my Honourable friend, Mr. Gupta, was not present here when I made my motion.

Mr. R. R. Gupta: I was not.

The Honourable Sir Asoka Roy: If he had been here he would have recalled that I told the House: "Government have no intention of taking any precipitate action in so important a matter touching the Hindu community". I do not know what led him to think that Government were treating the Bill lightly or that Government were going to take precipitate action.

Mr. R. R. Gupta: Then why proceed with it?

The Honourable Sir Asoka Roy: He told us that he was a reformer, but did not wish to rush through reforms. I can assure my Honourable friend that ample time and thought will be given to this important matter by Government and by Members of the House.

Sir, my Honourable friend, Syed Ghulam Bhik Nairang, had some observations to make regarding the personnel of the committee. I am sorry that some time of the House was taken up by a controversy as to whether a Muslim should be a member of the committee or not. I hope the controversy will resolve itself by the time I am called upon to mention the names of the members of the committee after my motion has been accepted by the other House. My Honourable friend, Mr. Ghulam Bhik Nairang, had no objection to the motion itself and at the moment I shall concern myself only with the question as to whether the motion should be accepted by this House or not.

Lastly I come to my Honourable friend, Mr. Hegde. He discussed various matters of detail in the provisions of the Bill. I do not consider it is necessary to go into those matters this afternoon. Those are matters which can best be discussed by the committee.

Sir, in conclusion I would appeal to the House to assist Government in the task of codifying the Hindu law. If we succeed in codifying the Hindu law I think we would be rendering very valuable service to the Hindu community. That is all I desire to say. I hope the House will support my motion and reject Mr. Bajoria's amendment.

Mr. President (The Honourable Sir Abdur Rahim): I will put the amendment to the vote first. The question is:

"That the Bill be circulated for the purpose of eliciting opinion thereon by the 31st October, 1944."

The motion was negatived.

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

"That this Assembly do recommend to the Council of State that the Bill to codify the Hindu law relating to marriage be referred to a Joint Committee of this Assembly and of the Council of State and that the Joint Committee do consist of 18 members."

The motion was adopted.

THE PROTECTIVE DUTIES CONTINUATION BILL.

The Honourable Sir M. Azizul Huque (Commerce Member): Sir, I move:

"That the Bill to extend the date up to which certain duties characterised as protective in the First Schedule to the Indian Tariff Act, 1934, shall have effect, be taken into consideration."

The Statement of Objects and Reasons makes it quite clear why we cannot enter into a tariff discussion at this stage and I merely move this motion.

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

"That the Bill to extend the date up to which certain duties characterised as protective in the First Schedule to the Indian Tariff Act, 1934, shall have effect, be taken into consideration."

Maulvi Muhammad Abdul Ghani (Tirhut Division: Muhammadan): Sir, every two years we find this permission asked for from this House for this continuance and I do not know how long it will continue.

Mr. President (The Honourable Sir Abdur Rahim): Is the Honourable Member going to move his amendment?

THE PROTECTIVE DUTIES CONTINUATION BILL.

Maulvi Muhammad Abdul Ghani: No, Sir, but I will speak on the Bill. Two years ago similar permission was asked for and we are now asked to give the same permission. Sir, by this Bill there are many interests in the country which will suffer; it will do much harm to many interests in the country. Among those many interests, one is that of the sugar industry. I do not see any reason why this industry requires any protection at all because this commodity is not imported from outside and if the Act is amended I think it will do much good to the tax-payers of the country. I do not think that it will be doing justice to the tax-payers to pass this kind of legislation. I suggest that the Government should take steps to amend the Indian Tariff Act according to the rates of various industries prevailing in the country during these days. By this legislation the old rates are to continue and I hope that the House will take this point into consideration and will not adopt this measure.

The Assembly then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Tuesday, the 4th April, 1944.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

Tuesday, 4th April, 1944

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 John Anderson Thorne, K.C.I.E., C.S.I. (Home Member);
Dr. Mian Muhammad Junaid, M.L.A. (Government of India: Nominated Official).

STARRED QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

(a) ORAL ANSWERS.

FAMINE IN ORISSA, TRAVANCORE, ETC.

784. *Mr. K. S. Gupta: (a) Will the Honourable Member for Food please state if it is not a fact that Orissa, Travancore, Cochin and Malabar are still in the grip of famine?

(b) Is it a fact that wheat is sent to them in spite of their staple food being rice?

The Honourable Sir Jwala Prasad Srivastava: (a) It is not a fact.

(b) Yes.

DESIRABILITY OF EVOLVING A CENTRAL GRAIN RESERVE.

785. *Mr. K. S. Gupta: (a) Will the Honourable the Food Member please state if it is a fact that the Foodgrains Policy Committee emphasises the absolute need for a central grain reserve?

(b) Are the Government of India prepared to establish one without the least delay?

(c) Are the Government of India prepared to ask Provincial Governments to contribute a small percentage of their purchases for the central reserve, to be added to a substantial percentage of all imports?

(d) Are the Government of India prepared to implement the recommendation of the Foodgrains Policy Committee with regard to installation of sufficient machinery for the production of artificial fertilizers? If so, when? If not, why not?

The Honourable Sir M. Azizul Huque: (a) Yes.

(b) A reserve depot has already been established by the Government of India at Karachi.

(c) The whole of the surpluses declared by administrations in India are at the disposal of the Government of India for allotment. Grain from these surpluses will be allotted to the reserve as considerations of movement and supply dictate.

(d) The Government of India have made enquiries both in U. K. and U. S. A. regarding importation of machinery and equipment required for the production of nitrogenous fertilizers and are considering whether they should undertake to develop the ammonium sulphate industry as one of their own concerns or give necessary assistance to industrialists, who have expressed their unwillingness to take the risk of establishing this industry in war time without a large measure of Government assistance.

FAMINE CONDITIONS IN THE COASTAL BELT OF GANJAM AND VIZAGAPATAM DISTRICTS.

786. *Mr. K. S. Gupta: (a) Is the Honourable the Food Member aware of the fact that there is a deep distress prevailing in the Chicacola Division of the Vizagapatam District, Madras Province, due to the failure of paddy crop in 1943 and gingely and cholam crop in the early part of 1944?

(b) Is it not a fact that deaths due to starvation have begun in that area which was devastated by cyclone of the 31st October, 1943?

(c) Is there rationing introduced in that area? If not, why not?

(d) Is the Honourable Member aware of the famine conditions prevailing in the coastal belt of Ganjam and Vizagapatam Districts? If so, what are the

measures taken by the Government of India to alleviate the distress and destitution prevailing in those parts?

The Honourable Sir M. Azizul Huque: (a), (b), (c) and (d). My attention has been drawn to reports of distress in the area in question and I had, before the Honourable Member gave notice of his question, called for a special report from my Regional Food Commissioner. I am awaiting his report. In so far as the question relates to the Province of Orissa I would ask the Honourable Member to refer to the statement laid on the table of the House in answer to his question No. 275, dated March 1, 1944.

INFERIOR QUALITY OF RICE IN GANJAM AND VIZAGAPATAM DISTRICTS.

767. *Mr. J. S. Gupta: (a) Is the Honourable the Food Member aware that the quality of rice available in the markets of Ganjam and Vizagapatam Districts is of a very inferior quality, mostly unfit for human consumption?

(b) Where is such a supply coming from?

(c) Are the Government of India aware of the fact that Ganjam and Vizagapatam districts are the rice-producing centres of the best variety? What has become of that quality of fine rice? Is it being stored and reserved for military use?

(d) Is the Honourable Member aware that people are subjected to the diseases—dysentery and beriberi—by the use of the most inferior quality of rice supplied to the above two districts?

(e) Is the Honourable Member prepared to put an end to the supply of such a quality of rice to save the people from untold sufferings?

The Honourable Sir M. Azizul Huque: (a) No such complaints have been received.

(b) Ganjam supplies are obtained from the district itself, while Vizagapatam obtains its supplies from the Tadepalligudem area, from the Central Provinces and from the Eastern States.

(c) Fine rice produced in Ganjam and Vizagapatam is marketed within the districts themselves. The answer to the latter part of the question is in the negative.

(d) Neither the Government of India nor the Provincial Governments have received any such reports or complaints.

(e) Does not arise.

Mr. Muhammad Nauman: May I know something about the bad quality of the rice? Is it last year's rice?

The Honourable Sir M. Azizul Huque: I cannot answer that question because it does not arise out of the question, I submit.

VARIOUS DISASTERS CONFRONTING VIZAGAPATAM DISTRICT.

768. *Mr. K. S. Gupta: (a) Is the Secretary for Education, Health and Lands aware that a tidal wave swept over an extensive area in and around Callingsapatam, a part in the Vizagapatam district, on the 31st October, 1943, and that not a drop of fresh water is available in that area?

(b) Is it not a fact that there is a settlement of brine in the land constituting the area?

(c) Is he aware that these lands are best paddy growing ones? Is it not a fact that the deposit of brine is deleterious to the growth of paddy?

(d) What are the measures adopted by the Government of India to get the lands freed from brine?

(e) Is he aware that a perennial river flows in adjacent lands, and that no action is taken by any Government to see that fresh water from the river is allowed to flow into these lands, and in spite of repeated prayers to the Provincial and Central Governments?

(f) Is the Honourable Member aware that several thousands of houses in the Chicacola Division are still roofless after the cyclone of unprecedented ferocity on the 31st October, 1943?

(g) Is he aware that the price of bamboo and grass has risen very high—five or six times the pre-war price—which is beyond the capacity of the people living in those roofless huts?

(h) Is he aware of the prevalence of diseases such as small-pox, dysentery, beriberi and malaria?

(i) Is he aware that quinine and necessary varieties of serum are not available in the area affected by the cyclone?

Mr. J. D. Tyson: (a) Government are aware that as the result of a tidal wave on the 31st October 1943 low-lying areas in coastal villages of Vizagapatam District were inundated for two days and small fresh water wells were filled with brine. The wells have been rendered fit for use by baling the salt water out.

(b) Salinity is observable only in the top layers of the lands affected.

(c) The land is considered suitable for growing paddy and it is a fact that excess of salt in the soil is deleterious to the growth of many varieties of paddy.

(d) To reduce the effects of salinity the Provincial Government have distributed *Dhanca* seeds for growing green manure. The Provincial Government have also supplied salt resistant paddy seeds to the cultivators of the tract.

(e) All P. W. D. channels from the rivers have been cleared of silt and it is proposed to release all the water available for flushing the lands and growing a second crop but the supplies of river water in the summer months from April to June are limited by climatic conditions.

(f) A considerable number of houses still require roof repairs but reports received indicate that several thousands is an over estimate.

(g) There is no information as to pre-war prices of grass and bamboo. Paddy straw is commonly used for roofing purposes in the areas in question and the price of this commodity, in view of its steep rise, was controlled and over 24 lakhs bundles were requisitioned in Chicacole for supply free or at controlled price. Stocks of *Kellu* grass are also being made available while stocks of bamboo are being obtained by the Provincial Government for supply to house owners needing them.

(h) Small pox statistics for Vizagapatam District from the beginning of November till the week ending 4th March 1944 do not indicate any abnormal incidents of small-pox. Information is not available about the prevalence of dysentery, beri-beri and malaria.

(i) Supplies of quinine and small-pox and cholera vaccines are available with the Madras Government. The Government of India have no information about the quantities distributed in Vizagapatam district.

OFFICERS APPOINTED IN DELHI RATIONING SCHEME.

769. *Maulvi Muhammad Abdul Ghani: Will the Honourable the Food Member please state:

(a) the total number of officers appointed by Government in connection with the Delhi Rationing Scheme and the number of Muslim officers appointed in each grade; and

(b) the total number of ministerial and other persons appointed in connection with the Delhi Rationing Scheme and the number of Muslims so appointed?

The Honourable Sir M. Azizul Huque: (a) and (b). A statement is laid on the table.

Statement.		Total appointed Muslims upto date.	
Gazetted Staff.			
Controller of Rationing	1	1	..
Dy. Controller of Rationing	1	1	..
Asstt. Controller of Rationing	3	3	..
Publication Relations Officer	1	1	..
Rationing Officers	2	2	..
Chief Inspector	1	1	..
Circle Rationing Officers	13	13	7
Total		22	7
Ministerial Staff.			
Deputed by the Government of India Departments	403	403	111
Recruited direct for Card writing for one month..	188	188	52
Inspectors	35	35	10
Sub-Inspectors	30	30	13
Total.		656	186

Maulvi Muhammad Abdul Ghani: May I know what is the total number of non-Muslims?

The Honourable Sir M. Azizul Huque:

Gazetted Staff 22: Muslims 7;

Ministerial staff 656: Muslims 186.

Maulvi Muhammad Abdul Ghani: What is the population of Muslims in Delhi?

The Honourable Sir M. Azizul Huque: I would require notice of that question.

LEAVING PROMOTIONS TO A SOUTH INDIAN ASSISTANT IN IMPERIAL AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH INSTITUTE.

770. *Mr. Muhammad Azhar Ali: Will the Secretary for Education, Health and Lands please state, with reference to starred question No. 130, asked by Sardar Sant Singh on the 2nd August, 1943, on the rapid promotions to a South Indian Assistant at the Imperial Agricultural Research Institute:

(a) if the gentleman has since received the degree of Ph.D. from London as it is now four years that he is back in India;

(b) if not, whether any attempt has been made by the Department to verify if really the London University has not sent out the results to India so far, and whether the gentleman is really qualified; and

(c) if the gentleman has got his promotions in quick succession on the score of this degree alone?

Mr. J. D. Tyson: (a) and (b). The Officer in question has not yet received "parchment" of the degree of Ph.D. from the London University. He is in touch with the authorities concerned and has reminded them by cable.

(c) The reply is in the negative.

Syed Ghulam Bhik Nairang: Does not the Honourable Member think that four years is quite a long time for the receipt of a diploma if really he has received the degree?

Mr. J. D. Tyson: I understand the University was very largely burnt down and we have not been able to obtain the examination list of the University since the year 1939-40, but we have ourselves sent a telegram to enquire about this particular case.

CLOSING OF ARCHES BETWEEN QUARTERS ON IRWIN ROAD, NEW DELHI.

771. *Mr. Muhammad Azhar Ali: (a) Is the Honourable the Labour Member aware that sometime back some of the passages (arches) in between the Government quarters situated on the Irwin Road, New Delhi, were closed for vehicular traffic, etc.?

(b) Is the Honourable Member aware that some of these have been closed by erecting small pillars of cements and others by putting up a revolving iron bar gate fixed in a 'V' type of structures?

(c) What is the object and utility of putting up these iron bar gates when 'V' type of structures can easily block the way for vehicular traffic?

(d) Is the Honourable Member further aware that children while playing get hurt—sometimes very seriously—by these iron bar gates?

(e) Does the Honourable Member propose to consider the desirability of getting these iron gates removed immediately and have them utilized in some other way? If not, why not?

The Honourable Dr. B. R. Ambedkar: (a) Yes.

(b) Yes.

(c) To stop cycle traffic.

(d) No.

(e) Government will be prepared to consider the suggestion of the Honourable Member.

EXPORT OF TEA TO IRAN BY LAND.

772. *Dr. Sir Zia Uddin Ahmad: (a) Will the Honourable the Commerce Member please state if it is a fact that 12,000 cases containing over nine lakh pounds of tea were exported to Iran on private account across the land frontier by mistake?

(b) If the answer to (a) is in the affirmative, who was responsible for this mistake, and what action do Government propose to take about the matter?

The Honourable Sir M. Azizul Huque: (a) and (b). We have no information but the matter is being enquired into.

ABSENCE OF MUSLIM OFFICERS IN CENTRAL STATIONERY OFFICE.

773. *Mr. Muhammad Nauman: (a) Is the Honourable the Labour Member aware that none of the officers in the Central Stationery Office is a Muslim?

(b) Is it also a fact that a new post of Assistant Controller, Stationery, has been recently sanctioned and has not yet been filled up? If so, does the Honourable Member propose to reserve it for a Muslim? If not, why not?

The Honourable Dr. B. R. Ambedkar: (a) Yes.

(b) The answer to the first part of the question is in the affirmative. The answer to the second part is that the post would be filled according to the communal representation rules.

DESIRABILITY OF POSTING A TECHNICAL OFFICER TO THE OFFICE OF CONTROLLER OF PRINTING AND STATIONERY.

774. *Mr. Muhammad Nauman: Will the Honourable the Labour Member please say:

(a) whether it is a fact that the work in the Government of India Presses is of a technical nature;

(b) whether it is also a fact that none of the officers at the headquarters office of the Controller of Printing and Stationery is an officer drawn from the technical side; and

(c) if the replies to parts (a) and (b) are in the affirmative, whether he proposes to consider the desirability of posting a technical officer to the Controller's Office?

The Honourable Dr. B. R. Ambedkar: (a) Yes, mostly.

(b) Yes.

(c) No, because detailed technical supervision and scrutiny of printing work is not necessary in his office.

DESIRABILITY OF OPENING ARTS AND TECHNICAL COLLEGES IN NEW DELHI.

775. *Mr. K. S. Gupta: Will the Secretary for Education, Health and Lands please state whether Government would consider the advisability of opening:

(i) an Arts College in New Delhi for the convenience of the New Delhi residents;

(ii) a Medical College attached to the Irwin Hospital at New Delhi; and

(iii) an Engineering College or converting the Delhi Polytechnic into a Degree College? If not, why not?

Mr. J. D. Tyson: The answers to the three parts of the Honourable Member's question are respectively:

(i) No.

(ii) The establishment in Delhi of a Medical College for men will be considered in connection with post war development.

(iii) No; but the Delhi Polytechnic will, in due course, provide advanced courses of technological instruction which will lead either to a Diploma corresponding to an Associateship of the Institute of Engineers or to an Honours Degree in Engineering or Technology. It is not possible, owing to war conditions, to say when these facilities will be available.

GOVERNMENT CONTRIBUTION TO INDIAN LABOUR FEDERATION.

776. *Mr. Lalchand Navalrai: (a) Will the Honourable Member for Labour be pleased to state whether it is a fact that his Department makes a monthly contribution of Rs. 13,000 to the Indian Labour Federation through Mr. M. N. Roy? If so, for what purpose? If the amount of contribution is more or less than this figure, will the Honourable Member please state the correct figure?

†Answer to this question laid on the table, the questioner having exhausted his quota.

(b) Have any accounts been rendered for the money so contributed to the Indian Labour Federation? If not, why not?

(c) If the reply to first portion of part (b) above be in the affirmative, will the Honourable Member please lay on the table of the House copies of such statements received for the last six months? If not, why not?

The Honourable Dr. B. R. Ambedkar: (a) A monthly grant of Rs. 18,000 is made to the Indian Federation of Labour for doing propaganda to keep up the morale of industrial labour.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) No. The accounts are subject to the same scrutiny as all public accounts and no useful purpose would be served by placing them on the table.

Mr. Lalchand Navalrai: Is he authorised to distribute that money to other persons for the purpose of propaganda?

The Honourable Dr. B. R. Ambedkar: It is not given to him; the grant is made to the Indian Federation of Labour.

Mr. Lalchand Navalrai: That means, the person who is in charge of the Federation. Can he distribute that money to other people asking them to go and do propaganda?

The Honourable Dr. B. R. Ambedkar: I have no information as to how the money will be distributed.

Mr. Lalchand Navalrai: Will the Honourable Member enquire into it because accounts have to be made?

The Honourable Dr. B. R. Ambedkar: The accounts are audited as all other public accounts are.

Mr. Lalchand Navalrai: Does the Honourable Member know how this amount is shown to have been distributed, is it shown by the audit?

The Honourable Dr. B. R. Ambedkar: I have no information, but the accounts are scrutinised in the same way as all other public accounts.

Dr. Sir Zia Uddin Ahmad: Have the Federation made any rule and submitted the same to the Government, regulating the manner in which this grant should be spent?

The Honourable Dr. B. R. Ambedkar: I have no information on that.

Mr. Lalchand Navalrai: Will the Honourable Member make an enquiry into it?

The Honourable Dr. B. R. Ambedkar: If the Honourable Member will care to put a question, I will make enquiries.

Dr. Sir Zia Uddin Ahmad: I do not know how accounts will be audited if there are no rules for distribution.

The Honourable Dr. B. R. Ambedkar: I am sure that the public accounts officer must satisfy himself, that there are some rules according to which the money is spent.

Mr. Badri Dutt Pande: Are there any other associations which are getting money like this?

The Honourable Dr. B. R. Ambedkar: I must have notice of that question.

Dr. Sir Zia Uddin Ahmad: There ought to be some rules by means of which it can be ensured that Mr. Roy does not spend the whole money on his friends.

The Honourable Dr. B. R. Ambedkar: I had no idea that the Honourable Member had any justification to presume that there were no rules.

Dr. Sir Zia Uddin Ahmad: That is the impression which one gets, because Government showed ignorance.

The Honourable Dr. B. R. Ambedkar: Government have not shown ignorance. My answer was that the accounts are subject to the same scrutiny as other public accounts are.

Mr. T. T. Krishnamachari: Has the Honourable Member satisfied himself that this is the only organisation that will help the Government to keep up the morale of labour?

The Honourable Dr. B. R. Ambedkar: I have no information. I must have notice of that question.

DESIRABILITY OF UNIFORMITY IN QUALIFICATIONS FOR APPOINTMENT TO GOVERNMENT SERVICE.

777. *Mr. Lalchand Navalrai: (a) Will the Secretary for Education, Health and Lands be pleased to state whether it is a fact that the Government of India had a proposal to have uniform qualifications for appointment to Government service? If so, how was the same disposed of?

(b) Is it a fact that educational qualification for some appointments in various departments under the control of Government have been lowered to a Third Division Matriculation?

(c) Is the Honourable Member aware that most of the Universities have no divisional system of examinations? If so, what relief is given to candidates from other than Punjab University for employment to posts for which the standard has been lowered to a third division?

(d) What is the difference between the Third Division Matriculation of the Punjab University and the Matriculation Examination of Universities of Bombay, Calcutta and Madras, in the matter of (i) minimum number of subjects in which a candidate has to appear; (ii) the number of subjects in which he must necessarily pass; and (iii) the percentage of pass marks required?

(e) What steps do Government propose to take to equalize the qualifications of different universities for the purpose of Government service? If none, why?

Mr. J. D. Tyson: (a) No. The second part of the question does not arise.

(b) The minimum educational qualification for the recruitment of routine grade clerks in the Government of India Secretariat and its Attached Offices is the Matriculation Examination or its equivalent. Third Division Matriculates are eligible for appointment to these posts.

(c) All Indian Universities conducting the Matriculation Examination declare Matriculation results by divisions, except the University of Bombay. The second part of the question does not arise as far as entry to Government service is concerned.

(d) A statement giving the information required by the Honourable Member is laid on the table of the House.

(e) None. Government only prescribe the minimum qualifications for entry to Government service.

Statement.			
Matriculation Examination of the University of	Minimum number of subjects in which a candidate has to appear.	Number of subjects in which he must necessarily pass.	Percentage of pass marks required.
Punjab	5	4	33 per cent.
Bombay	5	5	40 per cent. in Engl. English and 35 per cent. in other subjects.
Calcutta	7	6	36 per cent. of the total marks in Vernacular and in English; 30 per cent. in each of the other subjects; and 36 per cent. in the aggregate.
Madras	5	4	35 per cent. in all subjects separately or 35 per cent. in English and 50 per cent. in aggregate even though the candidate fails in one subject.

Mr. Lalchand Navalrai: May I know if the third division is the highest division of matriculation in the Punjab?

Mr. J. D. Tyson: No. I believe it is the lowest division.

Mr. Lalchand Navalrai: In the Bombay Presidency there is no division and may I know what is the equivalent division in the Punjab, C, D or A?

Mr. J. D. Tyson: The Honourable Member's question seems to proceed on the assumption that the matriculate of Bombay where there is no division must necessarily have attained a higher proficiency than the third division matriculates of the Punjab.

Mr. Lalchand Navalrai: Assuming that, may I ask whether it is considered a higher grade in Bombay or not?

Mr. J. D. Tyson: I am not prepared to make the assumption that the Honourable Member wishes me to make.

SHORTAGE OF CLOTH IN BENGAL.

†778. ***Mr. K. S. Gupta:** (a) Will the Honourable Member for Industries and Civil Supplies state if it is a fact that the province of Bengal is suffering from a serious shortage of cloth? I, so, do the Government of India propose to see that the ban on the All-India Spinners' Association that used to take a large hand in organizing the production of home-made cloth or *Khadi*, is removed at once, to make up the shortage of cloth to some extent?

(b) Is it a fact that in recent years the hand-loom industry had become moribund and that it might not be possible to revive it after the War? If so, what are the measures proposed to encourage and develop the industry?

The Honourable Sir M. Azizul Haque: (a) Bengal is not now suffering from a serious shortage of cloth. Some months ago Government received complaints that there was a shortage of cloth there, and have greatly improved the situation by obtaining a high priority for movement of cloth by rail to Bengal, by arranging special shipments of cloth to supplement rail movements, and by bearing the insurance of such shipments. Government of India have placed no ban on the All India Spinners' Association; any action taken in Provinces against this organisation or its branches is a matter for the Provincial Governments concerned.

(b) The Handloom Industry is far from moribund. Government have indeed taken several measures to foster its growth. An annual grant of Rs. 5 lakhs is made to Provinces for the development of the Handloom Industry. Government make special arrangements for the supply of yarn to Provinces and States for the use of their handloom weavers. Priority has been given to handloom weavers' requirements of dyes and chemicals over the mill industry's requirements. Government are at present pursuing the questions of setting up an all-India Handloom Board and of so fixing the ceiling prices of yarn as to enable the handloom weaver to earn a good wage and handloom products to compete in the market on better terms with mill cloth.

GAZETTED OFFICERS UNDER THE SURVEYOR GENERAL.

†779. ***Sardar Sant Singh:** (a) Will the Secretary for Education, Health and Lands please state the number of Gazetted officers employed under the Surveyor General, and how many of such officers are Sikhs, Hindus, Muhammadans and others?

(b) What is the total number of Extra Assistant Superintendents, Assistant Superintendents, and Superintendents under the Survey Department, and how many of them are Hindus, Muhammadans and Sikhs?

(c) What is the total number of Assistants and Head Clerks in the office of the Surveyor General, and how many of them are Sikhs, Muhammadans and Hindus?

(d) Is the Honourable Member aware that either there are no Sikhs in the above grades or appointments or their representation is altogether negligible?

(e) Is the Honourable Member also aware that the interests of Sikhs have all these years greatly suffered in the Surveyor General's Department?

(f) Will the Honourable Member please see that the Sikh staff also get due encouragement, and that some Sikhs are appointed as gazetted officers? If not, what are the reasons?

Mr. J. D. Tyson: The information has been called for and a reply will be furnished to the House when it is received.

†Answer to this question laid on the table, the questioner having exhausted his quota.
‡Answer to this question laid on the table, the questioner being absent.

STENOGRAPHERS IN THE OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR GENERAL, INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE.

†780. ***Sardar Sant Singh:** (a) Will the Secretary for Education, Health and Lands please state the number, separately, of permanent and temporary stenographers at present employed in the office of the Director General, Indian Medical Service, and how many of them are Sikhs, Hindus and Muhammadans?

(b) What efforts were made by that office to appoint Sikh stenographers?

(c) Is the Honourable Member aware that there is not a single Sikh Superintendent or gazetted officer in that office?

(d) Will the Honourable Member please see that Sikhs are given due share in the establishment of the Director General, Indian Medical Service?

Mr. J. D. Tyson: (a) A statement is laid on the table of the House.

(b) The Sikh community has already received due representation and no special efforts are necessary.

(c) Yes.

(d) All vacancies in the establishment of the Director General, Indian Medical Service, are filled in accordance with the orders regarding communal representation and the Sikhs receive their due share.

Statement showing the number of stenographers employed in the office of the Director General, Indian Medical Service, and the communities to which they belong.

	Hindus	Muslims	Sikhs	Indian Christians	Total
(i) Permanent	2	1	1	1	5
(ii) Temporary	11	3	1	1	16
Total	13	4	2	2	21

SIKH STENOGRAPHERS, ETC., IN THE OFFICE OF IMPERIAL COUNCIL OF AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH.

†781. ***Sardar Sant Singh:** Will the Secretary for Education, Health and Lands please state the number of Sikh stenographers, Assistants and Superintendents in the office of the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research under each category? If none, will he please see that Sikhs also get their due share?

Mr. J. D. Tyson:

Stenographers—1.

Assistants—1.

Superintendents—None.

The latter part of the question does not arise.

EJECTMENT CASES IN DELHI COURTS.

†782. ***Khan Bahadur Shaikh Fazl-i-Haq Piracha:** (a) Will the Honourable the Labour Member be pleased to state the number of ejectment cases filed in Delhi Court since the extension of Punjab Rent Restriction Act to Delhi province? How many have been disposed of and how many are still pending in Courts?

(b) Is he aware that immediately after enforcement of the Punjab Rent Restriction Act in Delhi Municipal Area, landlords asked a number of tenants to vacate residential houses and flats for landlords' own occupation? Are Government aware that a large majority of such claims was false and the houses were let to the same or other parties on payment of *Nazrana*?

(c) Will he be pleased to give instructions for enacting Control Orders throughout Delhi Province providing that no residential house or flat should be vacated so long as the tenant pays or is willing to pay controlled rent?

(d) Is he aware that landlords in Delhi generally refuse to carry out repairs to their property since the enforcement of Control Orders? If so, will he be pleased to state what steps he proposes to take to penalise the landlords for refusing to attend to their property?

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

1920

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

[4TH APRIL 1944]

The Honourable Dr. B. R. Ambedkar: (a) The number of suits instituted upto the 28th of March 1944 was 1,444. Of these 888 had been disposed of and 556 were pending.

(b) Yes. I understand that the local authorities have received complaints to this effect.

(c) Government have certain measures under consideration.

(d) The local authorities have received some complaints and the matter is under consideration.

UNSTARRED QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

CONTROL PRICES OF COAL, ETC., IN DELHI AND SHAHDARA-DELHI.

254. Mr. Ananga Mohan Dam: Will the Honourable Member for Industries and Civil Supplies please state the prevailing Control prices of the following Commodities in the Delhi City and Shahdara Town, separately:

(i) Coal, (ii) Soft Coke, (iii) Charcoal, (iv) Firewood split, (v) Kerosene Oil, (vi) Mustard Oil and (vii) Vegetable Oil; and the reasons for the difference, if any, in prices?

The Honourable Sir M. Azizul Huque: A statement showing the prevailing Control prices of the commodities in question in Delhi City and Shahdara town with reasons for the difference in prices is placed on the table of the House. Mustard oil and vegetable oil are not controlled commodities.

CONTROL PRICES OF FOODGRAINS, ETC., IN DELHI AND SHAHDARA-DELHI.

255. Mr. Ananga Mohan Dam: Will the Honourable Member for Food please state the prevailing Control prices of Foodgrains, Milk, Sugar Ghee in the Delhi City and Shahdara Town, separately and the reasons for the difference, if any, in prices?

The Honourable Sir Jwala Prasad Srivastava: A statement is laid on the table of the House.

The prices of foodgrains other than *jowar* and *bajra* and the prices of milk and *ghee* are not controlled in the Delhi Province.

Reasons for the difference in prices

The difference in wholesale rates is due to octroi duty at Rs. 0.1-0 per tin being charged by the Delhi Municipal Committee whereas no octroi duty is charged by Delhi-Shahdara Municipal Committee. The difference in retail is due to cartage.

UNSTARRED QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

Name of commodity	Statement		Shahdara Town		Reasons for the difference in prices
	Delhi City	Wholesale	Wholesale	Retail	
Kerosine Oil	Ra. 5.15-6 per tin.	Ra. 5.15-6 per tin.	Ra. 5.14-6 per tin.	Ra. 0.4-6 per bottle	
Charcoal—Dry	Ra. 3-8 per maund	Ra. 3-8 per maund	Ra. 3-8 per maund	Ra. 4 per maund	
Wet.	Ra. 3 per maund	Ra. 3 per maund	Ra. 3 per maund	Ra. 3-8 per maund	
Soft Coke	Ra. 1-13 per maund	Ra. 1-13 per maund	Ra. 1-13 per maund	Ra. 1-13 per maund	
Steam Coal and other coal	Ra. 1-14 per maund	Ra. 1-14 per maund	Ra. 1-14 per maund	Ra. 1-14 per maund	
Firewood :—					
(a) Kitar Purana	Ra. 3-8 per maund	Ra. 3-8 per maund	Ra. 3-8 per maund	Ra. 4 per maund	
Panwara Danda	Ra. 3 per maund	Ra. 3 per maund	Ra. 3 per maund	Ra. 3-8 per maund	
Mota	Ra. 1-13 per maund	Ra. 1-13 per maund	Ra. 1-13 per maund	Ra. 1-13 per maund	
(b) Kitar Naya—	Ra. 3-8 per maund	Ra. 3-8 per maund	Ra. 3-8 per maund	Ra. 4 per maund	
Panwara Danda	Ra. 3 per maund	Ra. 3 per maund	Ra. 3 per maund	Ra. 3-8 per maund	
Mota	Ra. 1-13 per maund	Ra. 1-13 per maund	Ra. 1-13 per maund	Ra. 1-13 per maund	
(c) Dhak Purana—	Ra. 3-8 per maund	Ra. 3-8 per maund	Ra. 3-8 per maund	Ra. 4 per maund	
Danda	Ra. 3 per maund	Ra. 3 per maund	Ra. 3 per maund	Ra. 3-8 per maund	
Mota	Ra. 1-13 per maund	Ra. 1-13 per maund	Ra. 1-13 per maund	Ra. 1-13 per maund	
(d) Dhak Naya	Ra. 3-8 per maund	Ra. 3-8 per maund	Ra. 3-8 per maund	Ra. 4 per maund	
(e) Kabar	Ra. 3 per maund	Ra. 3 per maund	Ra. 3 per maund	Ra. 3-8 per maund	
(f) Sal Wood	Ra. 1-13 per maund	Ra. 1-13 per maund	Ra. 1-13 per maund	Ra. 1-13 per maund	

Plus—Cartage and Terminal Tax.

[4TH APRIL 1944]

Statement

Names of Commodity	Delhi City		Shahdara Town		Reasons for the difference in prices
	Wholesale	Retail	Wholesale	Retail	
1. <i>Jest</i>					
2. <i>Bajra</i>					
3. <i>Sugar</i>					
4. <i>Kerosine Oil</i>					
5. <i>Charcoal Dry</i>					
6. <i>Charcoal Wet</i>					
7. <i>Hard Coke</i>					
8. <i>Soft Coke</i>					
9. <i>Steam and other coal</i>					
10. <i>Firewood—</i>					
(a) <i>Kikar Purana—</i>					
<i>Panwara Danda</i>					
<i>Mota</i>					
(b) <i>Kikar Nayya—</i>					
<i>Panwara Danda</i>					
<i>Mota</i>					
(c) <i>Dhat Purana—</i>					
<i>Danda</i>					
<i>Mota</i>					
(d) <i>Dhat Nayya</i>					
(e) <i>Kabir</i>					
(f) <i>Sel Wood</i>					

The Octroi duty on Sugar at Rs. 1-8 per mnd is not levied by Municipal Committee, Shahdara. The difference in wholesale rate is due to octroi duty at Rs. 0-1-0 per tin being charged by the Delhi Municipal Committee whereas no octroi duty is charged by Delhi Shahdara Municipal Committee. The difference in retail is due to cartage.

Names of Commodity	Delhi City		Shahdara-Town		Reasons for the difference in prices.
	For sale by wholesalers, distributors (Non-district stationers buters)	For sale by wholesalers, retailers or distributors (Non-district stationers buters)	For sale by wholesalers, distributors (Non-district stationers buters)	For sale by wholesalers, retailers or distributors (Non-district stationers buters)	
10. <i>Salt—</i>					
<i>Sambhar</i>					
<i>Rock</i>					
11. <i>She'lae—</i>					
(a) <i>T. N.</i>					
(b) <i>Other than She'lae T. N.</i>					
12. <i>Gur</i>					

Names of Commodity	Delhi City		Shahdara-Town		Reasons for the difference in prices.
	For sale by wholesalers, distributors (Non-district stationers buters)	For sale by wholesalers, retailers or distributors (Non-district stationers buters)	For sale by wholesalers, distributors (Non-district stationers buters)	For sale by wholesalers, retailers or distributors (Non-district stationers buters)	
13. <i>Paper—</i>					
1. <i>Bleached, Semi-bleached woodfree MF writing and MF printing paper substance 14 lbs. demi and up including Buff Printing, Pulp Board but excluding Blotting paper.</i>					
2. <i>Unbleached wood MF writing and printing paper substance 14 lbs. demi and up.</i>					
3. <i>Brown rapping and cartridge paper 22 x 29—30 lbs. and up.</i>					
4. <i>Ordinary badami paper 14 lbs. demi and up.</i>					
5. <i>For coloured MF printing and pulp boards.</i>					
6. <i>For light weights foregoing qualities under 14 lbs. demi.</i>					

VISIT OF DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC HEALTH, DELHI, TO SHAHDARA-DELHI.

256. Mr. Ananga Mohan Dam: Will the Secretary for Education, Health and Lands please state the date on which the Director of Public Health, Delhi Province, last visited the Shahdara Town, and with what results?

Mr. J. D. Tyson: The Chief Health Officer, Delhi Province, last visited Shahdara Town on the 13th March 1944.

It is not always possible to ascribe definite results to any particular visit of inspection: a variety of useful work is accomplished on such occasions.

PARKING OF MOTOR CARS, ETC., ON THE ROAD BETWEEN RAILWAY BRIDGE, SHAHDARA-DELHI AND GRAND TRUNK ROAD.

257. Mr. Ananga Mohan Dam: Will the Secretary for Education, Health and Lands please state the arrangements made by the Shahdara Municipal Committee, regarding parking of motor cars, motor buses, tongas and other conveyances on the Feeder Road (Station Road—road towards the town between the Railway Bridge and the Grand Trunk Road)? If no arrangements have been made, why not?

Mr. J. D. Tyson: There is a municipal stand in Shahdara for parking motor buses, tongas and other conveyances but vehicle owners have been reluctant to make use of it. The Police have now been given instructions to keep the road clear and the Shahdara Municipal Committee has been invited to make bye laws to prohibit the parking of vehicles at places other than the municipal stand.

CONTROL OF VEHICULAR TRAFFIC ON THE ROAD BETWEEN RAILWAY BRIDGE, SHAHDARA-DELHI AND GRAND TRUNK ROAD.

258. Mr. Ananga Mohan Dam: Will the Secretary for Education, Health and Lands please state the authority (Municipality or Police) responsible for the control of vehicular traffic on the road between the Railway Bridge, Shahdara and the Grand Trunk Road?

Mr. J. D. Tyson: The Delhi Police.

FIXING OF RATES OF FARES FOR VEHICLES BETWEEN DELHI AND SHAHDARA DELHI.

259. Mr. Ananga Mohan Dam: Will the Secretary for Education, Health and Lands please state the authority (Municipality or Police) responsible for between the Delhi City and the Shahdara Town, and whether the Shahdara Municipality was consulted before the fixation of rates, if not, why not?

Mr. J. D. Tyson: The information has been called for and a reply will be furnished to the House when it is received.

LICENCES TO SHOP-KEEPERS OF SHAHDARA-DELHI FOR SALE OF CONTROLLED ARTICLES

260. Mr. Ananga Mohan Dam: Will the Honourable Member for Industries and Civil Supplies please state the criterion or consideration on which licences to shop-keepers of Shahdara Town have been given to sale controlled articles?

The Honourable Sir M. Azizul Huque: The principle followed has been to grant licences for a particular commodity to persons formerly dealing with that commodity.

FOODGRAINS BROUGHT FOR SALE TO SHAHDARA-DELHI MARKET FROM NEIGHBOURING LOCALITIES.

261. Mr. G. Rangiah Naidu: Will the Honourable Member for Food please state the names of foodgrains which are produced in the neighbourhood of Shahdara, Delhi Province, and are brought for sale to the market of Shahdara?

The Honourable Sir Jwala Prasad Srivastava: The foodgrains and pulses produced in the neighbourhood of Shahdara, Delhi Province and brought for sale to the Shahdara market are—Jowar, Bajra, Maize, Wheat, Barley, Gram, Moth Mung, Urad, Masoor, Arhar and Matar.

PUBLICATION OF RAILWAY LABOUR SUPERVISOR'S ANNUAL REPORT.

262. Mr. Lalchand Navalrai: With reference to the Honourable the Labour Member's reply to unstarred question No. 43, asked on the 10th February 1943, in regard to the publication of Railway Labour Supervisor's annual report

will the Honourable Member ensure the publication of brief reports by way of press communiqués for the information of interests concerned? If not, why not?

The Honourable Dr. B. R. Ambedkar: The Honourable Member presumably refers to the unstarred question No. 43, asked on the 10th February 1944.

The question of issuing Press Communiqués on the annual reports of the Supervisor of Railway Labour is under consideration of the Government.

MAINTENANCE OF ROADS WITHIN SHAHDARA-DELHI.

263. Mr. G. Rangiah Naidu: Will the Honourable Member for Labour please state the authority (Municipal Committee or Central Public Works Department) responsible for the maintenance in good order of roads within the Shahdara Town, Delhi Province?

The Honourable Dr. B. R. Ambedkar: The Notified Area Committee, Shahdara, is responsible for the maintenance of roads within the Shahdara Town.

SANITATION OF LAND BETWEEN RAILWAY BRIDGE, SHAHDARA-DELHI AND GRAND TRUNK ROAD.

264. Mr. G. Rangiah Naidu: Will the Secretary for Education, Health and Lands please state whether, in a recent inspection by the Director, Public Health, the Sanitary Inspector, Shahdara Municipal Committee, told the Director that the sanitation of the land lying between the Bridge, Railway Station and the Grand Trunk Road was to be maintained by residents or landlords or owners? If so, who is the owner of that land, and what steps have been taken to force the owner to keep the land in healthy sanitation? If no steps have been taken, what are the reasons therefor?

Mr. J. D. Tyson: The information has been called for and a reply will be furnished to the House when it is received.

EXPENDITURE ON SANITATION IN SHAHDARA-DELHI.

265. Mr. G. Rangiah Naidu: Will the Secretary for Education, Health and Lands please state the amount spent by the Municipal Committee, Shahdara, Delhi Province, during the preceding year on the sanitation of the town, and the improvement made therein? If no improvement is made what are the reasons therefor?

Mr. J. D. Tyson: The information has been called for and a reply will be furnished to the House when it is received.

APPLICATIONS UNDER PAYMENT OF WAGES ACT AGAINST ILLEGAL DEDUCTIONS, ETC., ON EAST INDIAN AND NORTH WESTERN RAILWAYS.

266. Mr. Ananga Mohan Dam: Will the Honourable Member for Labour please state the number of applications from Railway employees for direction under the Payment of Wages Act, for the refund of deductions and for the payment of delayed wages made since March, 1938, against the East Indian and North Western Railway Administrations, respectively, together with the result of the disposal of those applications? If not, why not?

The Honourable Dr. B. R. Ambedkar: Attention of the Honourable Member is invited to the reply given to Mr. Muhammad Azhar Ali's unstarred question No. 222 on 30th March 1944.

SHORT NOTICE QUESTION AND ANSWER

SHORTAGE OF SALT IN ASSAM

Mr. Ananga Mohan Dam: Will the Honourable the Food Member please state:

(a) the total requirement of salt in the Province of Assam and in the districts of Sylhet and Cachar, separately;

(b) if it is a fact that for the last seven days salt is not available at Sylhet which is one of the important places in Assam from the point of view of military operations;

(c) the reason for this sudden shortage; and

(d) what Government propose to remedy the situation which is causing great hardship to the people?

The Honourable Sir M. Azizul Huque: (a) The requirement of salt in the province of Assam is one lakh maunds monthly and in the districts of Sylhet and Cachar it is 30,000 and 6,000 mds., respectively per month.

(b) That is not my information.

(c) and (d). There have, I am aware, been certain local shortages in the Eastern Region by which I mean particularly the provinces of Bengal and Assam. The attention of the Government of India has been drawn to the matter by their Regional Food Commissioner and by the Government of Bengal, and we are endeavouring to increase supplies. We had arranged early in 1943 that 30,000 tons of salt monthly were to be imported by sea into Calcutta, of which 4,000 tons were to go to Assam. Owing to shipping difficulties, the full 30,000 tons has not reached Calcutta in any month since September 1943. One of the reasons for this was shortage of coal for export from Calcutta in consequence of which the number of colliers returning from the Middle East with salt was reduced. In the middle of January, as the arrivals from the Mid-East were still not up to expectations, we decided to obtain as much from the West Coast of India as possible and the War Transport Department at my instance issued special instructions to the Bombay Coastal Shipping Committee to berth the necessary additional steamers to implement the programme already agreed to giving salt priority to foodgrains where necessary. In addition the Secretary of State is being urged to improve loadings from the Mid-East or, in the alternative to permit additional loadings from Western Indian Ports in ships under the control of Ministry of War Transport. As an interim measure the Governments of Bengal and Assam have agreed that the Government of Bengal will make available immediately 20,000 mds. of salt for Assam and will give them 10 per cent. of their imports until we can fully stock them again on the basis of 30,000 tons a month. The question of re-opening transport by rail is under consideration but owing to the pressure on the railways for the transportation of foodgrains and other essential commodities, the Government of India are reluctant to follow such a course unless the efforts which I have described to increase importation by sea prove abortive.

MOTION FOR ADJOURNMENT

ATROCITIES PERPETRATED ON INDIAN MEN AND WOMEN BY TROOP STATIONED AT CHAKULIA NEAR JAMSHEDPOOR

Mr. President (The Honourable Sir Abdur Rahim): I have received two notices, one from Mr. Muhammad Nauman and another from Maulvi Muhammad Abdul Ghani, both relating to the same subject, of their intention to move an adjournment of the House to discuss a definite matter of urgent public importance, namely, forcible entry of troop stationed at Chakulia near Jamshedpoor in the District of Singhbhoom, Bihar, and committing theft and other atrocities on Indian men and women inhabiting the houses there and forcibly removing them at the point of revolvers and carrying them in Army Lorry and keeping them in unlawful detention for hours in a Dak Bungalow. Some of these people are still under detention of the Chakulia Army Camp.

Has the Honourable Member anything to say?

Mr. C. M. Trivedi (Secretary, War Department): Sir, I have no information of the alleged incident. The Adjutant General in India who receives reports of such incidents in accordance with standing orders has not received any. As soon as I received notice of this adjournment motion last evening, I arranged for an immediate telegram to be sent to the Eastern Command, but up till now I have not got a reply. Assuming that the incidents mentioned in the notice did take place, I am certain that they must have already formed the subject of both civil and military investigation in accordance with standing orders.

Mr. President (The Honourable Sir Abdur Rahim): The Honourable Member is presuming. Does he know that this matter has been taken up in Court? Has he got information?

MOTION FOR ADJOURNMENT

Mr. C. M. Trivedi: No, Sir. I have no information. But in the light of what I have said, I would ask my Honourable friends to withdraw this motion on the understanding that I will inform them of the facts as soon as I have heard, and also take the necessary action in the light of these facts.

Mr. President (The Honourable Sir Abdur Rahim): The Honourable Member ought to be able to get the information I suppose by to-morrow. The motion is admitted and will stand over till to-morrow.

GOVERNMENT DECISION NOT TO ENHANCE PASSENGER FARES

The Honourable Sir Edward Benthall (Member for Railways and War Transport): In accordance with the undertaking which I gave when replying to a question on March 18th, I have to communicate to the House that Government have decided not to proceed with the enhancement of passenger fares which was scheduled to come into effect on April 1st.

ELECTION OF MEMBERS TO THE STANDING COMMITTEE FOR THE COMMERCE DEPARTMENT

Mr. President (The Honourable Sir Abdur Rahim): I have to inform the Assembly that upto 12 Noon on Friday, the 31st March, the time fixed for receiving nominations for the Standing Committee for the Department of Commerce, eight nominations were received. Subsequently three candidates 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) Mr. E. L. C. Gwilt, (2) Pandit Nilakantha Das, (3) Mr. R. R. Gupta, (4) Seth Yusuf Abdoola Haroon and (5) Mr. Muhammad Nauman.

THE CODE OF CRIMINAL PROCEDURE (AMENDMENT) BILL

[AMENDMENT OF SECTIONS 162, 488 AND 496]

PRESENTATION OF THE REPORT OF THE SELECT COMMITTEE

Qazi Muhammad Ahmad Kazmi (Meerut Division: Muhammadan Rural): Sir, I present the Report of the Select Committee on the Bill further to amend the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, for certain purposes.

THE PROTECTIVE DUTIES CONTINUATION BILL—contd.

Mr. President (The Honourable Sir Abdur Rahim): The House will now proceed with the further consideration of the motion moved yesterday by the Honourable Sir M. Azizul Huque.

Mr. Muhammad Nauman (Patna and Chota Nagpur cum Orissa: Muhammadan): I do not want to take up the time of the House at any length. I only want to submit that a committee of inquiry should be appointed to see whether the tariff rates have to be maintained on the lines the Government have suggested or the circumstances today are such that a change is necessary. Under the present position there is no possibility of any import from outside for sugar and as such it seems a useless and redundant measure that we should maintain the tariff rate for imports from foreign countries. There are many other circumstances which it will not be possible for me to relate to the House today. My submission is that the Government should take the earliest opportunity to make a thorough inquiry into the matter. Instead of asking for a continuation, the committee should go into the matter and suggest changes. That is my only submission. I say that the continuation without looking into the matter carefully is not very justifiable.

Mr. Lalchand Navalrai (Sind: Non-Muhammadan Rural): I have to make a few remarks with regard to the working of these excise rules. (An Honourable Member: "There are no excise rules here".) I mean tariff rules. I find that under Tariff rules powers are being delegated. I take objection to that. The powers are being very widely exercised and given to the Collector.

The Honourable Sir M. Azizul Huque (Commerce Member): There are no rules before the House.

1928

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

[4TH APRIL 1944]

Mr. Lalchand Navarai: I know that it is only a question of date which has got to be continued, but some rules are in operation. I want to say a few words.

The Honourable Sir M. Azizul Huque: What rules?

Mr. Lalchand Navarai: I am referring to rules of delegation to the Collector. The Collectors again give power to the lower subordinates. Therefore there is great difficulty to the people.

Mr. President (The Honourable Sir Abdur Rahim): The Honourable Member is referring to some excise rules. Tariff is very different from excise.

Mr. Lalchand Navarai: Even in the case of tariff rules, there is the Collector who delegates the power to the subordinates.

The Honourable Sir M. Azizul Huque: Where is it? Will you point out the rule to me?

Mr. Lalchand Navarai: I am referring to practice in Sind. There are some rules with regard to working of the Tariff Act. They are not being properly exercised. I have nothing more to say than that care should be taken to see that this delegation is not made indiscriminately.

Mr. R. B. Gupta (Cities of the United Provinces: Non-Muhammadan Urban): I confess I could not follow the logic of my friend Mr. Nauman. He says that a committee should be appointed to go through the whole complicated affair of tariff protection granted to several industries in India.

Mr. Muhammad Nauman: I say that protection is not warranted.

Mr. R. B. Gupta: It may not be warranted at the moment because there is no possibility of import. My friend does not know when the war will stop and when the war stops, if there is no protection for the industries in this country, what will be the position.

Mr. Muhammad Nauman: There should be protection but it should not be protection in the manner in which it is.

Mr. R. B. Gupta: This is not the time for going through that subject, because you don't know what will be the international economic position after the war is over. You do not know the method by which the trade will be carried on between the various countries. Therefore it will be simply waste of labour to attempt any such thing as has been suggested by my friend Mr. Nauman. At the same time I could not follow why the Honourable the Commerce Member should bring in this Bill every two years to extend the period. As a matter of fact, the industries involved in this protection are very vital ones for this country. An immense amount of money has been sunk in these industries and those are more or less the only national industries existing in India. The Tariffs were granted after a full study of the subject. Why should not this protection be made permanent? The present process is a cumbersome process to bring in a Bill every two years. For the present, these protective tariffs should be made permanent, subject to the matter being reopened when the time comes for a change or when the Honourable the Commerce Member finds it necessary to do so.

The Honourable Sir M. Azizul Huque: Sir, I do not think much is required from me in reply to the points which have been raised. All I can say is that the House decided in a previous legislation to extend the term for two years, which is now at the point of finishing. As such, we must decide as to what we should do. I think Mr. Gupta's own logic will convince him that in the midst of the present situation it is very difficult to find out as to what exact position we should stand in in the post-war world so far as these tariffs are concerned. It is only with a view to appreciate the entire picture that may arise out of the post-war conditions having regard to the nature of development and its future prospect with reference to these industries, which I agree may be called the national industries, that Government decided that it is no use wasting the time at this stage. Government therefore recommends that it should be extended for a period of two years by which date we all hope that we shall again be living in an atmosphere where we can look to our own affairs in a better atmosphere. It is for that reason that the Government has moved that it may be extended for a period of two years.

FACTORIES (AMENDMENT) BILL

1929

Mr. President (The Honourable Sir Abdur Rahim): The question is: That the Bill to extend the date up to which certain duties characterised as protective in the First Schedule to the Indian Tariff Act, 1934, shall have effect, 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 Sir M. Azizul Huque: 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 FACTORIES (AMENDMENT) BILL

The Honourable Dr. B. R. Ambedkar (Labour Member): Sir, I move:

"That the Bill further to amend the Factories Act, 1934, be taken into consideration."

This Bill is a very simple piece of legislation and it is also a non-controversial piece of legislation. The Bill proposes to make four amendments and the sections which are sought to be amended by this Bill are sections 9, 19, 23, 45 and 54.

Section 9 is a section which legislates that the occupier of a factory, before starting the factory, should send to the Inspector of Factories a notice giving certain particulars. Now, it has been found out that under this section the Inspector of Factories is not entitled to ask for the particulars from the occupier of the factory which he thinks he ought to have, nor the occupier is bound to give any such particulars. Recently it has been found out that the occupier of a factory, who wants to start a factory, has refused to give certain important information which the Inspector of Factories requires. In order to remove this difficulty, section 9 is amended and the amendment gives powers to Government to ask for certain particulars which the Inspector requires for his purposes.

Section 19 deals with the supply of water and washing places in the factory. As the section stands now, the provision for washing places is confined to factories involving contact by workers with injurious and obnoxious substances. The section does not require owners of factories of either kind to provide washing places. It has been suggested that this limitation ought to be removed because washing places are necessary for all sorts of workers and not merely for those whose work brings them in contact with injurious and obnoxious substances. The amendment, therefore, makes provision for making washing places obligatory on all factories.

Section 23 deals with fire-escapes to be installed in a factory. Here, again, it has been found that the section is defective. The section leaves to the occupier of the factory to determine the number of fire-escapes that may be reasonably required. It does not give to Government the power to prescribe the number of fire-escapes that a particular factory may find it necessary to have. Consequently, section 23 has been amended by the present Bill in order to give power to Government to prescribe the requisite number of fire-escapes which the Factory Inspector may find it necessary in the circumstances of a particular factory.

Then, Sir, coming to sections 45 and 54, the position is this. These sections deal with two matters. They deal with hours of work which a child and a woman is required to work in a factory. They also deal with what are called the limits of the spreadover. The present amendment does not in any way alter the provisions with regard to the number of hours which a child or a woman is required to work in a factory, nor does it in any way affect the 13 hours spread which has been prescribed by these provisions. All that the present amendment does is to alter the limit of the spreadover by changing 7-30 P.M. to 8-30 P.M. This change has become necessary on account of two reasons. Firstly, it is due to the change in the standard time and, secondly, it is due to the necessity for saving light.

Sir, I do not think anything more is required from me to explain the provisions of this Bill. I move.

1930

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

[4TH APRIL 1943]

Mr. President (The Honourable Sir Abdur Rahim): Motion moved: "That the Bill further to amend the Factories Act, 1934, be taken into consideration." I find notice of amendments has been given by Maulvi Muhammad Abdu Ghani, but he is not in the House. The House, will, therefore, proceed with the consideration of the Bill.

Mr. Muhammad Nauman (Patna and Chota Nagpur cum Ori-ssa: Muhammadan): Sir, I agree with the Bill and its principle as explained by the Honourable Member. My only objection is that the Honourable Member has not taken pains to consult the opinion of the Chambers and the merchants who would have been really the proper people to say whether such amendments were necessary. What I am afraid of is that by placing restrictions in the manner proposed in section 19 it may be more difficult for the people who have factories or who are establishing factories to have that Schedule which they want to prepare. That is my only trouble. If I am convinced that the Government has taken pains to consult the commercial opinion and the opinion of the industrialists on this matter, I will be glad to support the motion.

The Honourable Dr. B. R. Ambedkar: Sir, with regard to the point raised by my Honourable friend Mr. Muhammad Nauman, I would like to say this, that this Bill is the result of the recommendations made by the conference of Inspectors of Factories all over India. It is they who have thought that the Bill has been defective in the way in which it has been found to be. All that the Government has done is to give effect to the unanimous recommendation made by the Inspectors of Factories all over India. I have no idea, and I have no papers with me to say whether the Chambers of Commerce have been consulted. But I should have thought that the Chambers of Commerce were hardly the bodies to be consulted with regard to factory legislation. But I believe employers' organisations have been consulted.

Mr. President (The Honourable Sir Abdur Rahim): The question is: "That the Bill further to amend the Factories Act, 1934, be taken into consideration." The motion was adopted.

Mr. C. C. Miller (Bengal: European): Sir, I move: "That in clause 2 of the Bill to the proposed part (f) of sub-section (1) the following words be added:

"for the purposes of this Act."

Sir, I can explain this amendment very shortly. The original section 9, as the Honourable Member has already stated, gives under certain specified heads the information which the factory owner must supply to the Factory Inspector. Incidentally one really doubts whether the amending clause is necessary at all in view of section 77 of the Bill which seems to supply the gap if further information is needed. But, assuming that the Government amendment is in order, we thought that it is asking rather a lot to put in an omnibus amendment of this nature to certain specifically defined subjects. All we ask for is that the Factory Inspector should be entitled to seek information only which is relevant to the Factory Act. I hope that the Honourable Member will accept this very modest amendment.

Mr. President (The Honourable Sir Abdur Rahim): Amendment moved: "That in clause 2 of the Bill to the proposed part (f) of sub-section (1) the following words be added:

"for the purposes of this Act."

The Honourable Dr. B. R. Ambedkar: I accept the amendment.

Mr. President (The Honourable Sir Abdur Rahim): The question is: "That in clause 2 of the Bill to the proposed part (f) of sub-section (1) the following words be added:

"for the purposes of this Act."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 2, as amended, was added to the Bill.

Clauses 3, 4 and 5 were added to the Bill.

Clause 1 was added to the Bill.

The Title and the Preamble were added to the Bill.

The Honourable Dr. B. R. Ambedkar: 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."

U. N. R. & R. A. AGREEMENT

6481 [11th April 1943]

INTERNATIONAL RELIEF AND REHABILITATION ADMINISTRATION

1931

2361

"That this Assembly approves the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration Agreement signed at Washington on the 9th November 1943."

Sir, it was in September 1941, while the main theatre of war was still confined to the European soil, barring such parts of Chinese territories as were devastated by the Japanese, that a conference was convened at the instance of His Majesty's Government called the Inter-Allied Post-war Requirements Committee. It consisted in the main of the European exiled Governments and the British Government and was convened with a view to survey the European situation as they foresaw it at the end of the war and to determine Europe's needs and requirements in order to re-establish production and civilian life in the enemy occupied territories. Invitations were later issued to the United States and to the Soviet Union, who were not originally parties to the conference, to join in the work. The Soviet Government appointed an observer with the Committee but did not otherwise participate in its work; the United States of America for some time had only an observer but later participated with a regular member in the Committee.

For two years the work went on and a considerable amount of work was done in the way of collection of materials and data for post-war European requirements. By December 1942, the war spread out to the East and it became a global war. Japan occupied a considerable part of the territories in South East Asia. In the meantime both the Soviet Government and the American Government made suggestions for the creation of a truly international organisation with an international civil service working, for taking up post-war relief work in all theatres of war. The representative of India at the Inter-Allied Committee also emphasised the need of taking steps for post-war relief organisation in the East in view of the enemy occupation of a large part of territories in the Far East and affecting hundreds and thousands of Indians. Discussions were first held amongst the Governments of Great Britain, United States, Soviet Union and China until the middle of last summer. In June 1943 the United States Government with the consent and agreement of the three other Powers, put out for discussion a draft document, proposing a United Nations Rehabilitation organisation. Discussions went on with the Governments of various signatory countries, and the draft document was redrafted eliminating many of the criticisms which had been made both internally and externally and was then circulated among the 44 countries. Representatives of all the 44 Governments were invited to a ceremony held at the White House on the 9th November last, and the representatives of the 44 United and Associated Governments signed the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration. The next day the representatives of these Nations met at Atlantic City, New Jersey, in the first session of the Council established by the Agreement, to provide for the organisation of the Administration and to lay down the broad policies to guide its activities. The Council met continuously for three weeks to frame its plan and programme.

The supreme authority of laying down policy and general principles of the administration is vested in a Council which is made up of one representative each of the 44 signatory nations. United States, United Kingdom, Russia and China have one representative each, along with smaller countries, also one each, like Iceland or Honduras or Cuba. Under this supreme policy-making body, there are four main Committees. The first is the Central Committee consisting of the representatives of United States, United Kingdom, China and the Soviet Union to exercise the power of the Council during adjournments of the Council, subject on important matters to ratification by the Council, with the further proviso that any country whose interests are concerned with any matter before the Central Committee, shall be called in to participate in those discussions. The second is a Committee on Supplies made up of the principal

(1931)

supplying nations. The third is the committee on European relief; the fourth is the committee for the Far East and consist of the representatives of Australia, China, India, New Zealand, the Phillipines, the U.K., the U.S.A., Netherlands and the French National Committee.

Mr. R. B. Gupta (Cities of the United Provinces: Non-Muhammadan Urban): May I know whether or not India is represented in the supply committee also?

The Honourable Sir M. Azizul Huque: No, because the main supply will come from other parts. But I may say that there is no limit to membership of the committee and if any country desires to be associated within the committee it is open to the administration to take in such members, as in the Resolution itself. Therefore if India wants to participate in giving large supplies and making its wishes known, I am sure the Administration will consider that matter and take India as a member.

Though the participant countries have signed the Agreement it has been made entirely and absolutely clear that the effective participation resides with the constitutional bodies of the various member Governments. In the Resolution which has been accepted by the U.N.R.R.A. the words used are in the nature of a recommendation to the participant countries in so far as financial proposals are concerned. No commitments by any Government have been made in that respect and the Agreement provides that in each country the law-making body authorised by its constitutional procedure to appropriate money is the only one which can determine the extent of that country's participation, as well as the formula under which it will be financed. Thus the Agreement is merely the establishment of the framework of an organisation and it will entirely depend on the decision of the legislative bodies of India as to whether they wish to participate in the Agreement.

Mr. R. B. Gupta: Does it mean that India has not yet signed that Agreement?

The Honourable Sir M. Azizul Huque: I am telling you. Signing of the Agreement is merely to bring into being an organisation, and if the Honourable Member will wait for about two minutes more he will understand.

It does not commit India in any way to participate in the financial effect of it. If it does, the House at a later stage will have to determine what India's contribution should be. If the Resolution is not accepted India will necessarily have to withdraw from the organisation.

Though the Administration has been particularly careful in framing the Agreement not to commit any country in any contributions, it is quite clear that unless the associated United Nations signing the Agreement contribute with money or resources the Agreement and the Administration fall to the ground. The machinery devised becomes meaningless without financial assistance, and unless the legislative bodies of the member Governments see fit to make a contribution that country or those countries would be out of the greatest international relief organisation. All the Administration has so far done is to set up the machinery and give an opportunity to different countries to say whether they want to start the wheels moving or whether they wish to assist. The Resolution which I have therefore brought before this House is for the acceptance or otherwise of a most solemn obligation that rests upon the civilised world today to meet the requirements of enormous distress and anguish which will undoubtedly be there and from which may grow a political and economic chaos which would break down every semblance of human civilisation.

The general principle which has been accepted by the U.N.R.R.A. is that every country should attempt to pay one per cent. of its national income for the year ending June 30, 1943 as determined by the Government itself. But it was realised from the very beginning that this formula cannot be applicable to a country like India with its low individual income. With our own internal problems of relief and rehabilitation our contribution must therefore depend

upon all those considerations and our own budgetary position and the state of our resources. The U.N.R.R.A. Resolution accepts this point of view and specifically recognises that the over-all formula of one per cent. may come into conflict with particular demands arising from the continuance of the war or may be excessively burdensome because of peculiar situations; and we are therefore free to determine the amount and character of our contributions irrespective of the one per cent. formula. The plan contemplates a once-for-all contribution including administrative expenses, and if the plan works out in accordance with its terms that contribution should ordinarily serve to the end of the relief programme.

The major part of the work of relief is expected to be completed within two years. Every Government is also free to choose the manner in which supplies should be provided or procured, or the finances should be granted. In terms of the Resolution of the U.N.R.R.A. it is open to any country not to pay more than 10 per cent. in foreign credit; and if they do not want to pay more than 10 per cent. the balance of 90 per cent. will be spent in purchasing supplies within that country. In some circumstances it may be of advantage to a country to supply the whole money in foreign credit so as not to put an added strain on an already over-taxed supply situation; and in other circumstances it may be desirable from the point of view of a country to pay only 10 per cent. in foreign credit and 90 per cent. in the shape of supplies. But in any case each Government has the right to determine the manner in which its Government will furnish its supplies.

This Resolution before the House is therefore not an appropriation today, and in making the appropriation it will be open to the Government of a country to settle the terms under which the appropriation should be made either in this field of foreign credit or, in the alternative, in the shape of supplies, excepting that we have to pay in foreign credit to the extent of 10 per cent. of our total contributions. America herself is contemplating to pay a very large part of her contributions in the form of supplies which will incidentally keep up the American industrial production at a high level at the end of the war. We have not yet come to any final decision as to the actual contribution of India on the acceptance of this Resolution, nor has it been finally decided as to the extent in which we shall or should arrange for payment through supplies available within India. Only we should note that the estimated contribution by U.S.A. is about 450 crores of rupees; by the United Kingdom, about 102 crores of rupees; by Canada, 33 crores of rupees; by Australia, 16 crores of rupees. If we propose to give supplies, it will be realised that out of our total production of 4,000 to 4,500 million yards of cotton textiles the price of only 100 million yards of cloth—and we export much more than this—will be valued more than 5 crores of rupees. This is to give you a picture. In any case this Resolution before the House only recommends India's participation in the relief organisation and is merely the approval of our participation in the international relief plan which will be followed by appropriate financial proposals at a later stage.

Apart from the finances contributed by the signatory countries, the Director-General has been authorised to receive contributions from Governments who are not today members of the Council, for example, the neutral countries. He may, and undoubtedly will, also receive contributions from private organisations, private individuals, and will accept them subject to such condition as he may deem possible for him to perform. It will also be open to neutral countries to join at any stage, now or later, and the generosity of the people of the world will also be available in the shape of money and supplies by way of voluntary contributions. While the scope of relief embraces every country, whether occupied or unoccupied, administrative expenses are shared mainly by such countries as will be or are able to pay, but such administrative expenses at the option of the countries participating will be included in the ultimate contribution towards relief organisation; and as such whatever may be India's

[Sir M. Azisul Huque.]
ultimate contribution, her share of administrative expenses will be included within the total share of India.

The estimate of India's share of administrative expenses is roughly 18 lakhs of rupees for the year 1943-44, but this contribution towards administrative expenses, as I have said before, may be included at India's option in the general contribution of the member countries to the U.N.R.R.A.

I need only add that this relief organisation, though an international body, has not the authority of, or is not a substitute for, any governmental organisation. It has no supply of its own and for which it must depend on the Governments of the supplying countries. It has no shipping of its own, for which it will have to depend on the countries with available shipping space. But it will, in a concerted and organized manner take necessary steps for getting supply and shipping to send relief to the places needing urgent relief. The task will be gigantic even though the period for which this relief organisation will function will be of a very restricted nature, namely, to get over the emergency period—the period of breakdown between enemy control and re-establishment of several governments in those areas.

I may note here that as a result of the realization of the conditions of India with her distressing situations, the United States Congress and the House of Representatives have recommended to U.N.R.R.A. to revise the terms of its agreement with a view to bring the distress in India's mainland within the scope of its relief. The wishes of the American legislature will now go to the U.N.R.R.A. for its final decision.

The war is bound to leave in the occupied lands a generation of half men, undernourished, crushed in body and spirit, without strength or incentive. The interests of humanity demand that steps should be taken for a rapid and orderly transition from war to peace so that human and economic resources of each country may be best utilized.

It has been estimated from some sources that from 10 to 20 million people had to leave Soviet territory occupied by the Germans at their farthest point of advance. The problem today and immediately after the war is very much more than it was during the last war, and never probably in the annals of human history has there been any such movement of population as this war has brought about. In China, since 1937, it has been said that nearly 40 million people had been forced to shift from their homes in East China into Central and Western China.

It has been estimated that the number of people who have been driven or taken away from their homes in Europe is at least over 20 million. The number of displaced persons in the Far East greatly exceeds the figure for Europe. This is in addition to the refugees in a country who have gone from one part of it to another, and mankind is now faced or will soon be faced with one of the most difficult problems in human history. Unless relief in food, clothing and medicines comes quickly, the worst scourge of the diseases with which the world has ever been faced may be spread over the entire globe. If people break from a camp in which there has been typhus or any other contagious disease and spread themselves all over the face of Europe and Asia, the whole world will have to deal with a public health situation of devastating proportions. People with no hopes, no houses, living in strange surroundings, depending upon doles and charities, having nothing else to do but roaming round in a desperate state from place to place, seeking for some employment or other if they can get it—that is the picture of the situation. But if along with it disorganization comes in its way as soon as the war is over, I am not certain if the world will at all be able to meet the problem. It is therefore in this field of taking care of millions of human souls at a highly critical, highly important, emergency period of post-war conditions that U.N.R.R.A. will be required to deal with.

The organization establishes a practicable way for the Nations together to solve a supply problem which concerns necessarily all of them. If the administration fails, lives will be lost. People in urgent need of medicine, food and other necessities of life will die if they do not get medicines, food and other necessities in time. Chaos and disease will spread over the whole world.

The success of the U. N. R. R. A. will not only immediately affect the lives of millions of human beings but will also have repercussions on the conduct of the war and upon the peace and economy of the world after the war. The magnitude of the task is unprecedented. Destruction, suffering and privation will undoubtedly increase in intensity as the enemy forces withdraw, step by step, before the liberating armies. The world tomorrow will be faced with the problems of not merely repairing the productive apparatus which has been ravaged by the enemy but probably the whole structure of their economies, their productive patterns, distributive mechanism, credit institutions, monetary systems which have all been disrupted, will have to be reconstructed and rebuilt.

But it is not the entire field of feeding or clothing everybody or bringing medical relief to everybody or reconstructing the entire economic life that the organization has been set up. The U. N. R. R. A. is not going to and cannot furnish all the relief for the needy countries. In fact, it is anticipated that the part to be financed by U. N. R. R. A. will not exceed 5 per cent. of the total needs of the world relief. The rest will have to be met by the countries themselves. The fundamental principle is that the countries must help themselves. Much of the life and strength of the occupied countries can only be restored if they rehabilitate themselves through their own efforts and as such the help of the U. N. R. R. A. will go to supplement local help and to meet most pressing needs.

The other principle is that whatever relief may be needed from outside must be quickly brought. The dangers of too little and too late are nowhere greater than in the field of relief supplies and we have ourselves witnessed before our eyes last year. A typhus epidemic will not wait while supplies are accumulated. A starving child will not be helped by a promise of food in a few months. Food cannot be grown and transported, clothing cannot be manufactured, medical supplies cannot be made available in a few days and in a few weeks. Many months are needed to bring the pipe line of supply to the front. The general time lag between a decision to provide supplies and their delivery is long. It is only by advance planning and procurement, by having supplies ready when and where they may be needed, that the job can be effectively done.

On the other hand, the need for relief supplies may not evolve gradually but may come suddenly in a great volume. The rapid collapse of the war must be taken into account as a possibility with all its attendant needs for large quantities of supplies. The impact of such needs may be spread over as long a period as possible, but this can only be done effectively by advance organization, procurement and gradual accumulation of supplies. The end of the war will find many millions of people—men, women and children—forced labourers, homeless and persecuted. There must be a plan formulated and procedure co-ordinated for their repatriation or return to their homes. No group is an easier prey to epidemics as this horde of refugees who necessarily lack even the rudiments of shelter or sanitation facilities and often will be without adequate clothing. No one element will cause more confusion than these people if in an unplanned and uncoordinated way they all start to return to their homes. We have ourselves seen the miserable plight of the Burma refugees only two years back.

Let us remember that those of us who have suffered no physical harm, have not lost their lands, possessions, homes or shelter by the conditions of the war, have, subject to our internal needs in the face of the economic crisis we are passing through, also an obligation to care for and rehabilitate the men in need. Nations which have not or areas which have not undergone the direct sufferings of the war have an obligation to assist in healing up the wounds and

[Sir M. Azizul Huque.]

re-establish the lives of those countries which have suffered enemy occupation and have undergone the highest ordeal which we were spared. We owe it to ourselves to attempt to preserve the great human resources of all the United Nations for participation in the future world order and opportunities have to be provided for those, who have suffered, to return at least to minimum standards of life, efficiency and confidence if chaos and anarchy are to be avoided.

But even though we within India have not had to go through the ordeal of direct suffering like those in occupied countries, our Indian brethren in the Far Eastern countries were the victims of such sufferings. It is estimated that the number of Indian refugees who came to India from territories now under enemy occupation is not less than about 5 lakhs. But leaving aside those who have been refugees to the country, the Indian population in the Far East now under Japanese occupation is estimated to be at least about 18 to 14 lakhs even now. The number of people who normally lived in Burma, Malaya and Singapore before enemy occupation was over 18 lakhs of which only about five lakhs could come to India.

As Generalissimo Chiang-Kai-Shek said in his references to the importance of the U. N. R. R. A.:

"United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration will be the first piece of international constructive machinery to be set up by the United Nations. If we cannot co-operate on relief and rehabilitation, there will be little else on which we could co-operate. We must not fail. Whatever may be the scope of the United Nations' relief, the administration must be world-embracing for distinctions of region, religion or nationality belong to the pre-war era and cannot serve as a basis for the new era which we hope will come after this war. To give you a total picture of the Chinese situation to-day, I give you a few statistics. Of the estimated population of 480 million, approximately 200 million have or had their homes in occupied China and in the war zones. 220 million live in free China. 40 million are, what I might call, displaced persons. Of the 200 million in occupied China, about 30 per cent. will need relief, i.e., 60 million. Of the 40 million war refugees, about 60 per cent. will need relief, that is 24 million. The total population needing relief comes to a figure of 84 million. That is an enormous number. But the Chinese Government has no intention of loading the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration with this big burden. Whatever food, clothing and shelter can be procured in China with Chinese currency, the Chinese Government intends to procure them itself. Only that part of the supplies and services which China cannot produce or must be procured from foreign sources will be requested of the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration."

Sir, with these words, I move:

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

"That this Assembly approves the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration Agreement signed at Washington on the 9th November 1943."

Notice has been given of two amendments: one by Mr. Deshmukh and Mr. Krishnamachari and the other by Sir Muhammad Yamin Khan, Nawabzade Liaquat Ali Khan and Syed Ghulam Bhik Nairang.

Do they want to move them?

Mr. T. T. Krishnamachari (Tanjore cum Trichinopoly: Non-Muhammadar Ruffal): Sir, I move:

"That to the motion the following be added at the end:

"Provided that the name/names of the representative/representatives who will serve or any body connected with the said United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration are submitted to the Legislature and their approval in the usual manner is obtained."

Sir, I have asked for permission to delete the last sentence in the original amendment.

Mr. President (The Honourable Sir Abdur Rahim): Yes, that is right.

Mr. T. T. Krishnamachari: Sir, in the first place I would like to refer to a matter which is domestic in its outlook. This House has been presented today with a *post facto* decision supported by a large dose of humanitarianism which is sought to be injected into a tired and empty House, and practically on the last day of the Session.

For one thing, Sir, I feel that there was time, even before this Agreement was signed, for the House to have been taken into the confidence of the Government. Secondly, if the House has to consider the decision that has already

been made and put its imprimatur on that decision, it seems hardly the time for considering it. The resolution might very well be postponed to another Session, as it does look now that this problem of relief and rehabilitation is not going to be one that has to be met with immediately. That is the first submission that I would like to make. The resolution could very well have been taken over to another Session and brought up for the decision of the House at the beginning of that Session.

The second point is the matter of the status of this country in participating in any international organisation. Sir, I would like to be understood clearly that I do not mean to say that any Indian would be unsympathetic to the sufferings of people outside his own country, notwithstanding the fact that such sufferings seem to be the lot of every Indian all the time. Sir, the leaders of public opinion in this country have always emphasized on certain values which may not have been successful in persuading the Government of this country to place them—such Indian leaders—in a better position than they are occupying today, but what at any rate makes us feel that we cannot refuse our approval to any scheme of participation which even this Government might initiate in the matter of relief and rehabilitation of distressed areas in any part of the world. But, Sir, the crucial test happens to be that if this country is asked to help in a matter in which it ought to, provided it has a status of its own, who is the person that is going to decide about it. We have been presented with a decision made by this Government. Its Agent General in New York has signed the Agreement on behalf of the Indian Government and the mere fact that my Honourable friend the Commerce Member has emphasized that that Agreement is valueless unless it is ratified by the constitutional body which ultimately has to vote the demand of money needed, or the amount of money to be contributed for this purpose for the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration, does not I think make the position any clearer. For one thing, are we assured today in this House that we are that body that can vote the money? I am not quite sure because we can vote some part of the money needed by Government certainly and somebody else can vote much larger sum of money at his sweet will and pleasure. Quite a large amount of money is being spent today without so much as saying "by your leave" to this House. It does not seem quite clear that we are the proper persons to whom this question ought to be addressed. Are we going to vote money for the U. N. R. R. A. to the extent that this country can afford it? I would like the Honourable the Commerce Member to tell us that if he had put the question to his colleagues on the Executive Council and whether he got the answer that we were the proper persons to vote the money. If that is so, we are very grateful for the courtesy that has been extended to the House. We are very grateful for the courtesy that the Honourable Members of the Executive Council and the advisers to His Excellency have extended to this House by asking for our permission. We recognise it is a courtesy, and since a courtesy has been extended to us, we ask you to extend the courtesy a little further and say, let the representatives be nominated with our consent, in whatever manner the consent is obtained—whether it is obtained by a free and open vote of the House or whether the vote is gerrymandered in the manner in which it is usually being done.

What exactly is the status of this country is another question that I would ask. I see that the Leader of the House is not here. On a previous occasion when a question was asked what the status of India was at the Empire Prime Ministers' Conference, I think it was categorically said that the Indian representatives who were chosen to attend could only do so by sufferance, they had got to remain outside, where the conference assembled until they were asked to get in. So far as the international status of this country constitutionally is concerned, I understand that it seems to be nil. We can ask for admission and we might be given admission if other people, other nations which have a status of their own are willing. I take it therefore that the inclusion of India amongst those 44 countries where India occupies an analogous position to that

of Iceland and Newfoundland, as any representative position while speaking on this motion, I must say we are deeply beholden not merely to the Government of India for having got us that position, but for that body which has given India a position amongst the 44 nations of the world, be it on the same status as Iceland, Newfoundland and New Zealand. In fact, this is certainly a very laudable thing, certainly a right and proper thing, that India should co-operate in this object, which has been so eloquently described as being worthy of co-operation by the Honourable the Commerce Member. If we are co-operating as free partners in an enterprise with people who have a status, it may even be that we can say, we are not willing to co-operate. The Honourable Member has been good enough to indicate to us that if the vote of the House is adverse there will be no question of co-operation. The vote of the House cannot be adverse because Government have decided upon co-operation; the vote of the House will be such that it will be favourable to the Government. So the whole matter is unreal so far as that aspect of it is concerned. It is in this unreal position that we have to say what we have to say about this. I am not going into details of the manner in which this co-operation is to be offered, but I want to be assured, that, granting that you co-operate in the manner in which you have said you will, granting that you have the power to sign on behalf of this country and you have also the power to vote the amount of money necessary even without reference to this Legislature, if you bring this matter to us and ask for our support, allow us, at any rate, the privilege of being in a position to say that we have approved of the representative or representatives that will serve on any body connected with this Administration. Let us at least have this assurance that in all international bodies in which the Government of India is represented, whether in its own right, or as a subordinate member of the British Commonwealth of Nations, the person or persons who represent India shall not do propaganda against his or their own country. That is all that I want to be assured of. What happens today is this. A man or men go from this country, obviously as representatives of India, to do a particular type of work on behalf of this country or to enlighten world opinion in regard to something that India does as part of the United Nations, and there everything that is said by him or them is to the detriment of the best interests of the people of this country, to the detriment of the aspirations of this country, to the detriment of the status of this country. The House knows fully well to what I am referring. In one particular instance in which the House definitely recorded its vote in a very clear and unmistakable manner the Government did not pay any heed to our recommendation at all. But why this motion, may I ask? Why should it be at all that we should consider a matter which you choose to submit to us if you so like, whereas a host of other things equally important should be just passed over without even asking the leave of the House. I think this is a very proper time for us to protest against the continuous acts of Government from the time when the war began, when they have deliberately ignored this House and the House on the other side, not even chosen to take the opinion of the House into their confidence, or for that matter, where the opinion of this House has been categorically expressed, they have defied that opinion. With what face then do they come and ask the House today to put their imprimatur on a matter in which they have already come to a decision, in which they have already committed this country, but from which position they say you can resile if you so choose. You have put us on the horns of a dilemma. If this House denies the right of Government to commit us and therefore will not put their imprimatur on this agreement which they have signed, you will say, that the Indian Legislature, the representatives of India are not internationally minded, they do not want to help the world, they have no humanitarian feelings in them and that is why they have not come out with their approval to a decision that we have taken on their behalf subject to their future approval. Whichever way we go, it seems as though—even if it were on a domestic issue, even if it were on a matter on which we feel that you have no right to commit us or to

take a decision on our behalf or you have no right to present us with *ex-post facto* decisions, we are going to approve of it,—we stand condemned before the world. We were faced with a number of dilemmas during this session. We have been frequently told, do this or do that, and either way you commit suicide. And I think the House again stands in that unique position today. Supposing those empty benches were filled and then if we feel that this Government has not the right to take a decision on our behalf and we cannot put our seal of imprimatur on their decision, but we shall take decision on this matter *de novo* when we consider it the proper time, what will happen to the status of this Legislature in the eyes of the world? I think this resolution is a piece of propaganda. I do not want really to see more where there is nothing, but I do feel, at any rate, since the matter has been definitely raised in this House during the last Session and a resolution was tabled before the House at that time—but no serious attempt was made to obtain the views of the House—the Government having taken the step to commit this country to this question of participation in the U. N. R. R. A., we seem to have no choice left except merely say, all right, good luck to you, go ahead, do what you like. That seems to be the unenviable position in which we are placed. Otherwise we shall stand condemned in the eyes of the world. And we shall always want some help from the world, if not in a concrete manner, in some other matters at least. That is the unique position in which we are placed and we have necessarily to agree to this resolution because the resolution pertains to a matter which we cannot in all conscience say is not a proper thing. But the Government have forced our hands; even if we felt like waiting before taking a decision we cannot wait because the world opinion will be mobilised against us. Their own propagandists were daily going out of this country on this high priorities given to them for flying out of this country, who are being sent in dozens now I think, and more of them are going to be sent, to say that the Legislature is a moribund legislature, it is not international in its outlook, it won't even help suffering people in the world. Government is quite capable of making its minions say that and more and I am sure that is what they will do if the House should refuse its support to this motion. So it seems to be a question of Hobson's choice. But incidentally the House gives its approval, condemning the Government, as I should feel it ought to do, in no unmistakable terms as to manner in which its hands have been forced. The Government have no right to take this decision and force this decision on this House. I do not know what is the status of the high and mighty gentleman who represents the Government of India or who represents the Imperial Government in New York, whose subordinate he is, no matter whether he is an attache of the diplomatic section of the British Government in New York or whether he has any status so far as India is concerned. We do not know anything about his status. Let it not be that this gentleman who says one thing today and denies it the next day or whose statement is denied by this Government, as not being correct, as being untrue, let not people of that sort say that they represent this country. Let not this Government select people who will do harm to the people of this country and do propaganda against them. At any rate, before a representative is selected, let this House have an opportunity of saying whether he is a suitable man or not. I know you can carry any motion you like by means of your own votes, the loaded dice that you have, as against the empty benches opposite of which you seem to take advantage every time. (Interruption.) They will not be filled so long as the Honourable Member is here. Let me add my weak voice in support of this Resolution but say at the same time—give us a chance to approve of the name of the representative you select.

I shall now pass on to make a brief reference to the other aspects of the problem. Those of us who have been students of history in a small way know what happened after the last war—the glorious work that was done in the distressed areas of Europe, almost single-handed, by the United States of America and the hopeless odds against which they struggled. The picture has been painted to us in very eloquent terms by the Honourable the Commerce Mem-

1940

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

[4TH APRIL 1944]

[Mr. T. T. Krishnamachari.]

flexible matter, one per cent. of its national income. I do not know if the Honourable the Commerce Member or his colleagues can tell us what is the national income of this country.

The Honourable Sir M. Azizul Huque: I have said that the one per cent. formula is not, according to our opinion, applicable to Indian conditions by the terms of the U. N. R. R. A. Resolution but if my Honourable friend wants an economic discussion of what that one per cent. is, I am prepared to accept the challenge and fix a suitable place to discuss the matter with him. That is not the matter here.

Mr. T. T. Krishnamachari: If it is question of challenge and a display of forensic ability, I must give way to the Honourable Member; nor am I an economist. I have not produced any books. As a matter of information, I would have liked the Honourable the Commerce Member to tell us what in his opinion the national income of this country is. Anyway, that is neither here nor there.

The Honourable the Commerce Member has told us or rather given us the heartening news that we need not pay more than 10 per cent. of our contribution by way of foreign credits. I do not think that really is a very vital matter. We have so much of foreign credits, the ultimate value of which we do not know and we might as well subscribe from out of it and be done with it. If really the Honourable the Commerce Member is going seriously to implement his threat and invite me to a discussion across the table in regard to the economic consequences of this agreement, I would give him my advice—let us give them foreign credit straight away and be done with 10 crores or 11 crores, whatever might be the figure of the one per cent. that you might fix in relation to our national income. Whether it would approximate to 100 times 10 crores or not, I am not prepared to discuss here.

The Honourable Sir Jeremy Raisman (Finance Member): I can assure the Honourable Member that whilst he talks jocularly of sterling balances they would be very gratefully received by an international body.

Mr. T. T. Krishnamachari: If the Chair will permit me, I should like to digress for a minute. For a person who rests on very flimsy foundations, I am afraid the Honourable the Finance Member is far too touchy about this subject.

The Honourable Sir Jeremy Raisman: I am not being touchy. I am merely stating a fact.

Mr. T. T. Krishnamachari: He is on very very slippery ground and I would advise him not to be so touchy. After all these apparently jocular statements are made not jocularly but in all seriousness. That is the only way in which one can make them. It may be that the Honourable Member is right and I am not right. I am not going to dispute that point. If those countries will like foreign credit and if I am asked about it I will say—let us give it. The Honourable Member mentioned about the 4,000 million yards of Indian textile goods that this country produces and added that if we are able to spare one million yards, its value will amount to 5 crores which would be half the amount of what this country will have to contribute, provided we agree to this one per cent. quantum. The Honourable Member might give the U. N. R. R. A. standard cloth if they want it as nobody seems to want it in this country.

The Honourable Sir M. Azizul Huque: I am not sure that it will not be required in China and the Far East, where there are at least 15 lakhs Indians still.

Mr. T. T. Krishnamachari: I am making that suggestion in all seriousness. I think even standard cloth will clothe people who are going without clothes, who have no clothes at all. Even gunny clothes will clothe people who have no clothes at all.

U. N. R. & R. A. AGREEMENT

1941

The Honourable Sir M. Azizul Huque: I am not making the suggestion jocularly. I am making it extremely seriously. That is why I gave a valuation of 100 million yards at 5 crores.

Mr. T. T. Krishnamachari: In my own province, we have a saying—I do not know if the Chair is familiar with it when its occupant was residing in Madras—we have a saying—If anything is rotten, give it away to the Brahmin. If there is anything for which you have no use, you had better give it away freely. If I have any voice in the matter and if as a Member of this House I am asked in what manner I am going to decide about the contribution to be paid, I would say “We need all the goods that we produce in this country” as, if the amendment of my Honourable friend the Leader of the Muslim League Group is moved, it will only emphasize the needs of this country in the matter of consumer goods, we cannot, therefore, afford to part with anything which might seriously affect the economic position of this country as I think the country is hardly in a position to spare any of the cloth or food or material of that sort, so let us pay in terms of foreign credits.

I have now come to the end. The Honourable Member has visualised that this is not much after all that the U. N. R. R. A. itself will be asked to pay. What the U. N. R. R. A. is going to do by way of spending is to meet only 5 per cent. of the needs of the countries which are distressed. I do not think that assurance is at all necessary and if we are going to be of help only to the extent of five per cent. and nothing more.

The Honourable Sir M. Azizul Huque: I think my friend has understood just the opposite. I said that if it is 5 per cent. of the total relief it involves 700 crores of money. I just want to give the opposite picture.

Mr. T. T. Krishnamachari: Tuesday seems to be my unlucky day and I seem to have misunderstood everybody.

Sir, lastly, I would like to emphasise the point on which I started. I would like an assurance if that assurance can be given by the Honourable Member or by any of the senior Members of the Executive Council present here that in the matter of representation of India on international bodies and in the matter of any further commitments, the Government will give us an assurance either on this or any other matter similar to this that the House will be consulted and the opinion of the House will be ascertained in the only manner by which it can be obtained. In any case, its consent will be obtained in the matter of personnel or representation that is to be provided on this body or to any other scheme of a similar nature. If that assurance is forthcoming, I cannot see how—as I said before since it is a matter of Hobson's choice—this House can reject the Resolution that is before us.

Sir, I move.

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

“That to the motion the following be added at the end:

“Provided that the name/names of the representative/representatives who will serve on any body connected with the said United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration are submitted to the Legislature and their approval in the usual manner is obtained.”

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

“That at the end of the motion the following be added:

“In expressing its approval this Assembly recommends that any area important to military operations of United Nations which is stricken by famine or disease should be included in benefits to be made available by United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration.”

The amendment that I have moved does not need any commentary. It is self-explanatory. But in moving my amendment I will just offer a few observations on the subject-matter of the Honourable the Commerce Member's speech. If my memory serves me right, there was either this very Resolution or a Resolution practically to the same effect which was tabled during the last Session of this House.

The Honourable Sir M. Azizul Huque: It was tabled in the July Session.

Syed Ghulam Bhik Nairang: But for reasons not known to us, the Resolution was not moved and it was thought by all concerned that the idea had somehow

[Syed Ghulam Bhik Nairang.]

or other been shelved. Now, on the present occasion the Resolution has again been tabled and moved. The very eloquent speech made by the Honourable the Commerce Member has given us a history of the Administration which has got rather a long name and which the Honourable Member for the sake of brevity has been calling U. N. R. R. A., a problem by itself in orthography and pronunciation, so much so, in fact, that one of my friends only a few minutes ago asked me where this U. N. R. R. A. is. He thought it was some town or place. Anyhow, for the sake of convenience I would also imitate my Honourable friend the Commerce Member and call it U. N. R. R. A. although I shall have to roll the R, there being two R's.

He has given us a certain number of facts showing how the idea originated, how the establishment of an Administration of that name was necessitated and how it has developed from stage to stage. Now, these are things which we, men-in-the-street, knew nothing about and they have all come to us today as so much revelation. In spite of that, the facts revealed do not give us a clear and perspicuous idea of what the thing really is. I may be pardoned for saying that on many points the very comprehensive statement made by the Honourable the Commerce Member leaves us wondering as to what he means. The statements are mainly very vague, perhaps because he had to put too many things within the limited compass of a speech on the floor of the House. Whatever the reasons for his vagueness may be, the fact remains that we have not been very much enlightened as to the precise nature and scope of the organisation of which he has been speaking. He has conjured up a picture of post-war misery, chaos and suffering, which very deeply affects our nerves. Perhaps the idea is to make us commit ourselves at once and say 'Yes' to everything that the Honourable the Commerce Member has been good enough to say. But I think he will consider our position pardonable if we say that in order to say an intelligent 'Yes' or 'No' to any matter, one needs a more detailed study of the situation, a more detailed knowledge of the matter and a period of time to consider those things at leisure before one can say 'Yes, I agree' or 'No, I do not agree'. Our position, therefore, under the present circumstances must be that we are not in a position to say either a definite 'No' to it or a definite and decided 'Yes'. We are really faced, as my Honourable friend, Mr. Krishnamachari, said, with a dilemma. It is difficult for us to say 'Yes' and it is equally difficult for us to say 'No'. *'Goyam mushkil wagar nagoyam mushkil'*

But, Sir, as my Honourable friend, Mr. Krishnamachari, has also remarked, there appear to be some important considerations which must be made clear by Government on this occasion and about which definite assurances must be given. For instance, it is evident that participation in the benefits of this UNRRA will certainly involve financial commitments on the part of India. And we know how financial commitments, when they are once assented to, are carried out in practice and how the Indian Legislature and the representatives of the people are merely shown the courtesy of a formal consultation by way of Budget proposals to which they can say 'Yes' or 'No' but which are to be carried out in practice in spite of their 'Yes' or 'No'. We want a definite assurance that in the matter of this organisation, if any expense is to be incurred by India, it will be definitely subject to the vote of the Indian Legislature and governed by that vote with no option to anybody to over-ride it. If such an assurance is given, I think one cause of apprehension will be removed and there should be no difficulty in such an assurance coming forth from the Honourable the Commerce Member or any other senior Member of the Executive Council.

reason of war certain parts of India have suffered most terribly and who knows what other parts of India may suffer in future and to what extent. It is therefore necessary that, according to what we have said in the amendment, "any area important to military operations of United Nations which is stricken by famine or disease should be included in benefits to be made available by United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration".

Now, Sir, I need not go into details of that matter, but it is evident that the Province of Bengal, for instance, suffered from a terrible famine which took such a heavy toll of life and whatever may be said as to the causes of that famine, everybody knows in his heart of hearts that war was the cause of that famine. If such a calamity can befall a part of a country on account of war, where is the difference between that country and a country which is occupied by the enemy? There can be no difference in reality, and if Malaya, Burma, China and other parts of the East will be entitled to sympathetic and humanitarian consideration at the end of the war in the matter of post war relief and rehabilitation, then certainly such parts of India as Bengal and other parts of India, which, God forbid, may in future fall a prey to disease or famine by reason of this war, certainly would be entitled and should be entitled to the same kind of relief and the same sort of consideration as to rehabilitation and all that. The Honourable the Commerce Member has told us that a principle very much the same as embodied in the amendment moved by me has been already accepted by the United States Government and that it is now before the Council of U.N.R.R.A. for acceptance. If that is so, knowing as we do the power which the U.S.A. wield in the Councils of this U.N.R.R.A., we must expect that the principle will be accepted and therefore, Sir, it should not be difficult for Government to accept this amendment of mine. I need not detain the House any longer. Sir, I move.

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

"That at the end of the motion the following be added:
"In expressing its approval this Assembly recommends that any area important to military operations of United Nations which is stricken by famine or disease should be included in benefits to be made available by United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration".

Sir F. E. James (Madras: European): Sir, I rise to support the Resolution moved by my Honourable friend, the Member for the Commerce and Industries and Civil Supplies Departments. This Agreement for the establishment of U.N.R.R. Administration is the first definite step which the United Nations have taken so far towards post-war organisation in international affairs. For not only is this organisation to work and to function during the war itself, but its spirit and in fact its form will, I believe, profoundly affect what is to follow after the war. Now, Sir, one of the things which makes this proposal different from international organisations which have been set up in the past is that in U.N.R.R.A. the administration is to have real and effective power. Both in the League of Nations and in the International Labour Organisation, there was no administrative organisation which had real and effective power. Those organisations did useful work in co-ordination and in persuasion and in education. But I notice here from the terms of the Agreement that the administration of U.N.R.R. has very precise and clear and effective powers. I would refer the House to Article V of the Agreement which says:

"Each member government pledges its full support to the administration within the limits of its available resources and subject to the requirements of its constitutional procedure through contributions of funds, materials, equipment, supplies and services for use in its own, in adjacent or in other areas in need."

It goes on to reinforce those positive obligations by the important restrictive requirements that all purchases by any of the member governments made outside their own territories during the war for relief or rehabilitation purposes shall be made only after consultation with the Director General of the organisation and shall as far as practicable be carried out through the proper United

[Sir F. E. James.]

Nations agency. This actual scheme of organisation, therefore, is clear in thought and expression and seems on the whole very well calculated to carry out its intended purpose. It is interesting to observe that the conception of this scheme came originally from the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics, and its outline, with its borrowing from past experience and its novel conceptions of administrative power for effective action, owes a good deal to the realism of the Russian Government. Then another important feature of this organisation is that it carries out the regional principle in international effort. The House will probably recollect that on more than one occasion the representatives of India at the League of Nations and the International Labour Office meetings have urged the importance of regionalising their activities. Now this principle, which has for so long been advocated by representatives of India at international conferences, is accepted in the organisation which is under consideration.

The House will note that in the plan one of the notable elements is the creation of a committee of the Council for Europe, and a committee of the Council for the Far East. Although the House should be interested in the relief of the liberated territories of Europe I take it that they have a rather special interest in the relief of the liberated territories of the Far East. The committee of the Council of the Far East is to consist of all the members of the Council or their alternates representing the member Governments of territories within the Far Eastern area, and such other members of the Council representing other Governments directly connected with the problems of relief and rehabilitation in the Far Eastern area as shall be appointed by the Central Committee with the approval of the Council if it be in session and otherwise subject to the Council's ratification. Sir, I cannot imagine the Council not agreeing to the membership of India in equal status with any other member on the committee of the Council for the Far East, as long as India, of course, is a contributing nation to the general plan. I take it that my Honourable friend who sponsors this Resolution is assuming that India would be a member of that committee. Here in passing I may refer to the speech of my Honourable friend, Mr. Krishnamachari,—a somewhat grudging speech of approval,—and say that I assume that the constitutional status of India in this organisation would be the status of any other member which participates in this plan and which secures a place in the administration of the plan. In other words, the constitutional status of India would be the same as that of any other member nation which participates in the plan. I take it that that is the position. My Honourable friend, the Commerce Member will apprise the House on that point.

Now, Sir, the importance of the regionalisation of this Administration is to my mind of particular interest to India, for after all India has been an important base of supply for the countries of the Middle East in connection with the prosecution of the war. Therefore, it seems to me but natural to expect that India will be an extremely important base of supply for the relief and rehabilitation of the liberated countries of the Far East. And that would give India a very strong reason, on practical grounds, for adhering to the plan.

Sir, I do not think I need remind the House that India has a direct interest in the liberation of the countries of the Far East, particularly those which border on the oceans east of the shores of India. Quite apart from anything else, quite apart from humanitarian reasons, there is the reason that in those countries there are very large settlements of Indians, and they alone, along with the permanent populations of those countries, will require as much assistance as India can give. I go further and say that from the political point of view it is of the utmost importance that India should participate fully in the administration of the relief and the rehabilitation which is given by U.N.R.R.A. in the countries in which Indians are settled. For it is conceivable that unless India is there where policy is formulated and where decisions are made to carry out that policy, there may be a tendency on the part of the administrations of those countries to treat the Indian settlers there on a somewhat different basis from the permanent and indigenous populations of those territories. I regard

it, therefore, as a matter of the highest importance that India should participate to the full and obtain representation on the committee of the Council for the Far East.

Sir, I will say very little about the amendment which has been moved by my Honourable friend, Mr. Krishnamachari, because there are obvious difficulties in the way of consulting the Legislature and securing its approval, in what is called "the usual manner", for all or any of the representatives who may be appointed to serve on any body connected with the U.N.R.R.A. But I would suggest to my Honourable friend who has moved this Resolution that it is important to insist on every appropriate occasion that if India is to participate, as I hope she will, to the full in this plan, she is entitled to expect that she will obtain an appropriate proportion of the posts in the Administration in that organisation.

The Honourable Sir M. Azizul Huque: I might immediately answer that point by saying that matters are being considered, and we cannot yet say that we are effectively participating to enable me to bring this matter up.

Sir F. E. James: I am very glad that my Honourable friend has mentioned that point because it does reinforce the argument for agreeing whole-heartedly to the Resolution now before the House. But I was about to observe that no time should be lost in this matter because already within the South East Asia Command, as the House is doubtless aware, there is the shadow organization of U.N.R.R.A. being built up and preparations being made for the training of the administrators who will go into the countries of the Far East in the pursuit of the relief and rehabilitation of the liberated peoples. Therefore, if as I hope the House will pass this Resolution and at the end of the Session the Government will be fortified by the support of the Legislature, I trust they will lose no time in making this particular point of view known to those who are now responsible for building up the shadow organization which, when the armies move forward, will become the active Administration of U.N.R.R.A. in the Far Eastern countries. Therefore, Sir, I support this Resolution because I believe it is good business, because I believe that it is good international policy, and, above all, because I believe, particularly in the Far East, that it will be a token of India's desire to be good neighbours to those countries with which she has had and will continue to have such intimate relations.

Mr. N. M. Joshi (Nominated Non-Official): I rise to support this Resolution. Sir, the House fully realizes the importance of India taking part in the work of relief and rehabilitation which has become necessary on account of the ravages of the war. We all realize that as a result of this war there will be very great misery and starvation from which people will suffer, specially in those countries which have been occupied by the Fascist powers. I, therefore, feel that the Legislature should approve of taking part in the work of this organization. It is our duty to do so as a part of the world. It is not only because there are some Indians in Far-Eastern countries that we shall take part in the work of this Administration—we would certainly like that our people who will suffer on account of this war in countries which are occupied by the enemy should get the benefit—but we are also ready to take part in the work of this Administration because we feel that as a part of the world it is our duty to help those who have suffered on account of this war.

Sir, it is quite natural, under our present political circumstances, that this Legislature, which has not got full confidence in the Government, should like that the representatives of India who take part in the work of this Administration should be selected in consultation with the Legislature. I quite see that the selection of a representative on the councils of this Administration or in a conference which may discuss this problem cannot be done by mere election, but, Sir, the Government of India can consult the Leaders of the various Parties and select some one whose name will be approved by this Legislature.

1946

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

[4TH APRIL 1944]

Mr. President (The Honourable Sir Abdur Rahim): The Honourable Member may continue 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. Deputy President (Mr. Akhil Chandra Datta) in the Chair.

Mr. N. M. Joshi: Mr. Deputy President, when the House adjourned for lunch I was saying that as the Legislature has not got confidence in the present Government of India, it is natural that they should feel that persons who are going to attend these conferences on the Council of the U.N.R.R.A. should be persons in whom the Legislature will have confidence. I had also suggested that in order to make it easy to secure the confidence of the Legislature for persons to be appointed for this purpose, the Government of India before submitting names to the Legislature, should consult the leaders of the various parties in this House, and perhaps in the Council of State, so that the Legislature will have confidence in the persons whom we select for this purpose.

I feel, Sir, that if we are able to send out people for the work of this organisation who have the confidence of the Legislature both the person who represents India in that organisation and the Government of India will be in a much stronger position to play their part in that organisation. At present the Government may send out people in whom the Government alone have confidence, with the result that neither the person who represents India at these conferences nor even the Government of India feel sure of the support of the Legislature, and to that extent the Government of India themselves and our representatives in these organisations are in a weaker position. Sir, we are anxious that our representatives should take an important part in the work of this organisation, and I, therefore, feel, that the Government of India should appoint persons for the work of this organisation in whom the Legislature will have confidence. I realise that the person who will go there to represent us will have to represent the Government of India also, but it should not be difficult for the Government of India to select a person in whom they will have confidence and in whom the public will have confidence.

Sir, I would also like to suggest to the Government of that as regards finance, there is no doubt that we can only pay for the work of this organisation within our financial capacity. We cannot pay more than what is possible for us judging our financial capacity and judging the general economic condition of this country. But within our financial capacity we should be ready to pay our full share. I would also like, Sir, that we should not only pay our full share of monetary contribution, but we should take an active part in the work of this organisation, and for that purpose the Government of India should not be supine. They should be active. They should not only consider that their duty is done by sending out a representative on the Council. But they should try their very best that Indians are able to take active part in the work of this organisation. The Director-General will be appointed. I do not know whether the Government of India will have influence enough to see that the Director-General's post is given to an Indian. I am not sure about the Government of India's influence to secure that, but surely the Director-General will have a large staff under him, a staff which will have to do not only the work of the secretariat of that organisation but will have to do the actual work in organising relief, and if the Government of India does not sleep and see that Indians get the proper opportunity of doing the work, not only in the secretariat, but the actual field work of this organisation. I have no doubt that we shall be able to find able men to do this work. I am saying this because I know that when the League of Nations was started and various other organisations connected with the League of Nations were started, the Government of India did not pay sufficient attention to see that Indians got an opportunity of doing the work in these organisations. When all the appointments were filled in, the Government of India awoke and they were told that all the important positions have been

U. N. R. & R. A. AGREEMENT

1947

filled in and therefore if Indians like they can take up some small posts. Sir, I am not saying this because I want jobs for Indians; but I want Indians to play their part in the active work. I want Indians to have the satisfaction of having done the work. I would also like, Sir, the Indians to get experience of doing this work. On account of the default of the Government of India, we have failed to do that. We have paid our contributions to the International Labour Office. I do not grudge that but I certainly find fault with the Government of India for not having given opportunities to Indians to do this important work. I would, therefore, Sir, suggest to the Government of India that within your financial capacity pay for this organization generously and see that our country plays an active part in the work of this organisation. Let the Government of India not sleep. Let them see and put forward a claim for Indians being appointed, to do active work, and I would like the Government of India even to suggest that if there is a Far Eastern Regional Council of this body, let it be situated in India. India is an important part of the Far Eastern Countries and the Government of India should see that the headquarters of this Far Eastern Council, if not of the U.N.R.R.A., is situated in India. I would also like to say that in securing opportunities for Indians in these organisations, the Government of India should as far as possible avoid sending non-Indians. Let me assure you, Sir, in my life I have tried my very best not to allow any racial considerations to have influence on me. But, Sir, we who have taken part in some of the international organisations, we know what a humiliation it is to us to find that our country is represented by Britishers. It is not because we hate the Britishers, but when we go to an international organisation and find that a Britisher represents our country, it is a humiliation. Sir, I do not wish to conceal the fact that we are a subject nation and the Britishers are our rulers, but is it necessary that we should be ostentatious to demonstrate the fact that we are a subject nation by sending Britishers to represent India? Sir, I would like the Government of India to remember this, because I have felt that humiliation on several occasions. People who have gone with me were my friends but that does not save me from the humiliation, when I find that the fact that we are a subject country is ostentatiously shown to the world. I hope, Sir, that the Government of India will remember this.

After having made these suggestions I would like to suggest to the Legislature, let us approve of this Resolution, let us take part in the work of this international organisation because it is good work, it is a work of helping to remove misery and starvation of people who are suffering. Let me assure you that I am not making this suggestion because I feel that if you do not, the whole world will misunderstand. I recommend that we should take part in this organisation because it is our duty to do so, because I think it is good work. I support this Resolution.

Mr. K. C. Neogy (Dacca Division: Non-Muhammadan Rural): The call of humanity never failed to produce a favourable response in any Indian heart, and I would be untrue to the age-long traditions of my country if I were to oppose any measure which is calculated to minister to the needs of a war-torn world. If some of us have, however, sounded notes of dissent in regard to some of the detailed features of this measure, it is because of the peculiar circumstances under which we have to work the present constitution, and it is because of the inferior status which India occupies in all international matters.

My Honourable friend, Mr. Krishnamachari, made the point that Government should have consulted the Legislature before the signature of the Agent General was given to this Agreement. I know what the reply of the Government to that point is going to be. They will say it is in accordance with the practice of all Governments in the world, that decisions like this are taken in anticipation of approval of legislative bodies. But let it not be forgotten that the position which the Government occupy in this country *vis-a-vis* the Legislature, is quite different from the position which a Government occupies in a country which enjoys self-government. It is due to this circumstance, it is

[Mr. K. C. Neogy.]

due to the peculiar circumstances of India, that even the best of schemes are liable to be criticised from a somewhat narrow point of view. I should like the Government to remember that it smoothen their task if, for instance, they take the Legislature into their confidence at an early stage of the discussions that take place far away from this country.

My Honourable friend, the Member in charge, gave a history of the activities that preceded the conclusion of this Agreement, and in the course of that account he referred to a draft that had been prepared by the United States of America in June, 1943 and the discussions that followed with the signatory countries thereafter. I do not know what difficulty there was in the way of the Government placing a kind of tentative proposal before the Legislature.

The Honourable Sir M. Azizul Huque: I did it. May I explain that at that time my intention was to have this discussed in the House. I tabled a resolution also, and after that, just at the stage when the resolution was being brought, we were informed that the entire terms of the agreement were likely to be changed again as a result of subsequent discussions, and that is why I did not bring the matter before the House.

Mr. K. C. Neogy: Whatever that may be, I think the Honourable Member could easily have placed the tentative conclusions that the international bodies had already arrived at, and made it clear that the conclusions were tentative and liable to be reviewed at a later stage. My Honourable friend referred to the ceremony—I am quoting his word—that took place at Whitehall on the 9th November. Actually it was no more than a formal ceremony of signing the agreement, and what happened before the ceremony took place really determined the constitution of the different bodies that are proposed now to be set up and the duties that are now proposed to be assigned to them. It was only after that formal ceremony had been gone through, it was only after the Agent General of India had appended his signature to the agreement at that formal ceremony, that this country came to know anything about the details of the scheme.

The amendments that have been moved in this House indicate that there is a strong desire that the agreement should be altered in certain important particulars. The amendment moved by Syed Ghulam Bhik Nairang, for instance, strikes at the very foundation of the scheme. When I read the preamble of the agreement I find that the scope of the amendment which has just been moved, goes beyond the scope of the preamble which is the foundation on which the agreement stands. Let there be no mistake about the position in regard to these amendments. The agreement can be amended only by two-thirds vote of the Council. I do not know whether this amendment, even if it is passed by us, will be any more than a mere pious expression of wish, because, after all, the acceptance of the amendment lies in the hands of the Council, and unless two-thirds of the 44 countries which have appended their signature to this agreement are in favour of the acceptance of the amendment, it will be mere waste paper. Why should the Government have placed themselves and us in such an awkward position? If we could have given expression to these views at a sufficiently early stage, the Honourable Member could easily have instructed the Agent General in America to see to it that these points were covered in the agreement itself. I maintain that, even though the matter had not been placed before the Legislature beforehand, the Honourable Member in charge should have foreseen these various points that are now being pressed on the attention of this House by way of amendments. After all, we have a majority of Indian Members in the Executive Council and the Member in charge is himself an Indian, and these are amendments which should easily have been foreseen by him and pressed upon the attention of the Agent General.

So far as the amendment of my Honourable friend, Mr. Krishnamachari, is concerned, Sir Frederick James seemed to ridicule it. He thought that this was not quite a feasible proposition. I do not know why he takes that view. All that the amendment seeks is that though the Government will definitely have their right of nomination, they should submit a list of names to the vote

of the Legislature before making actual appointments. What difficulty can there be in drawing up a panel of names? Supposing the Honourable Member has to make four nominations, say, on four different bodies, what is the difficulty in having a panel put up before the Legislature, a panel of approved names on which the House can vote? I do not see any practical difficulty in the adoption of this particular device. It does not deny the authority of the Government in regard to the final choice. It only seeks to carry the Legislature with the Government, and I do hope that the Honourable Member in charge will give his earnest consideration to this particular amendment. It may be that a slight change in the procedure may have to be adopted. I am supporting the substance of the amendment. The intention behind the amendment is one which should be acceptable to every one of us here. Now, as regards the amendment moved by my Honourable friend, Syed Ghulam Bhik Nairang, this amendment was in substance adopted by the Senate and the House of Representatives in America, as has been stated by the Honourable Member in charge, and I was rather amused to find a reference to this incident in a well known London Journal to this effect. This is from the *Economist*, dated the 29th January. This is how it runs:

"This (particular amendment) is interpreted in America as a reference to India (India was not specifically referred to, I take it) and as such it would be contrary to agreements reached at Atlantic City. Probably, it is to some degree an expression of anti-British and pro-Indian feeling."

It is definitely an expression of a pro-Indian feeling. Why should it necessarily be taken to be anti-British in character? This is how a leading British journal interprets the vote of the legislature in the United States of America. Now, Sir, I do hope that in spite of this interpretation, it will be possible for the Government of India to get the support of His Majesty's Government in favour of the substance of the amendment being accepted by His Majesty's Government for the purposes of being placed before the Council by way of a proposal for amendment of its constitution.

Now, Sir, just a few words about the merits of the scheme before us. I do not know whether we have a complete picture of the steps that are going to be taken in furtherance of the intentions of this particular scheme. As a matter of fact, even more informed people in other parts of the world are not in a position to visualise the ultimate shape which this particular movement may take. For instance, I find the following observation in the *Economist*:

"There will soon arise the need for international marketing and investment boards but even before the need arises it must be decided in conjunction with the other United Nations whether this should be developed within the frame work of the U. N. R. & A. or whether they should be allowed to work out their own machinery according to their special needs."

So, this particular scheme may not end in a mere philanthropic effort. As a matter of fact, the suggestion made in this particular comment of this newspaper goes to indicate that developments may take place which might expand the scope of these activities in such a manner as to affect international trade and commercial policies, and that is where we have to be very cautious. I should like to be assured that so far as the Government are concerned they will not allow the scope of this activity to be so expanded as to affect in any manner our future international relations with the other parts of the world in regard to commerce and finance. Let it be judged on the plane of a philanthropic effort alone.

The Honourable Sir M. Azizul Huque: That is absolutely correct.

Mr. K. C. Neogy: Even apart from these developments taking place at a later stage, if we go through the Resolutions, which are really more important than the agreement itself, the Resolutions that have already been adopted and which would really form the basis of the activities of this organisation, we find that the Resolutions are so complicated in regard to certain points and so cryptic that it is difficult for us to judge the full implications of some of the recommendations embodied therein. For instance, in Resolution No. 12 we read of pools of pure spirit (too) and other matters. I am sure that the Government will definitely have their right of nomination, they should submit a list of names to the vote

1950

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

[4TH APRIL 1944]

[Mr. K. C. Neogy.]

on, and then there is the pool of transportation equipment. Then later in Resolution No. 14, we read about foreign exchange assets, and how they will determine the contribution of a State or qualify a State for certain purposes of relief and other things. Then again in Resolution No. 1 we read about existing Governmental agencies being utilised for purposes of allocation of supplies and shipping. Now, Sir, it seems to me that the system of complicated control that operates at the present moment in regard to foreign trade, and even internal supply of the country, may have to be indefinitely prolonged for the purpose of implementing these Resolutions, if they are to be given effect to in their true spirit. I should very much like to know from the Honourable Member in charge that the hands of the Government of India will be entirely free in regard to the devising of the machinery, in regard to the devising of the procedure, by which effect has to be given to these Resolutions, so that we may not have these control measures perpetuated for the purpose of carrying out our obligations under the U.N.R.R.A. scheme. My Honourable friend will permit me to make the observation that the control mechanism at the present moment is in alien hands, and there is a general impression in the country that the operation of that control mechanism is not made in every case in the interest of India; and we should indeed be very sorry if as a result of our agreeing to this charitable scheme we find ourselves in a position where the activities of this control mechanism may have to be prolonged beyond the cessation of the war. My Honourable friend casually referred to the cotton textiles, and just for the purpose of giving us an idea of the nature of the contribution that might be made by India, he said that so many million yards of Indian piecegoods might represent our contribution. I am reminded that in regard to cotton piecegoods at the present moment our total domestic production is not sufficient for the purpose of meeting the internal demand, and I am also aware of the fact that in spite of this position, India is being made to export textiles to countries, particularly in the Middle East, which were in the past getting their supplies from the enemy countries. I should like to be assured that our contribution in kind would be confined to those articles in regard to which we have a spare capacity.

The Honourable Sir M. Azizul Huque: That is right.

Mr. K. C. Neogy: Our first action must be to meet the internal demand, and it is only after the internal demand has been fully met that we can possibly afford to be charitable.

The Honourable Sir M. Azizul Huque: That is true.

Mr. K. C. Neogy: In this connection, I cannot help referring to another case, that of jute. I am sorry that Sir Ramaswami Mudaliar has just left the Chamber. In regard to jute, for instance, the prices of hessian were fixed sometime ago admittedly at rates below the prevailing rates in India, in the name of war, because America wanted hessian and she was not prepared to pay the price that was prevailing at the time when the agreement had to be entered into. I was assured by Sir Ramaswami Mudaliar in reply to a question that the entire supply of hessian which America would be getting under this agreement was intended to meet the war demands. But it was just a few days ago that I read a Reuter's cable from America to the effect that the hessian, the jute fabric, which America would be getting from India is, at least some of it, going to be re-sold to Cuba and Puerto Rico for the benefit of the sugar industry. I hope any repetition of such instances will not take place under cover of giving effect to the U.N.R.R.A. scheme.

Similarly, in regard to coal which is in very short supply everywhere. Now, in regard to coal, what is the position at the present moment? The average output of coal in the last few years in British India has been of the order of 25 million tons; that is the annual average. And we are all aware of the shortage of coal that prevails at the present moment. What is the target that the Government have fixed in regard to coal production this year? The target is 22½ million tons, that is to say, 2½ million shorter than the average output of the last few years. And even in spite of this, we are exporting, and supply-

U. N. R. & R. A. AGREEMENT

1951

cent. of this coal under an agreement, and that of the first class variety. Now, Sir, I am very much apprehensive that similar policies might come to be adopted by way of implementing the U.N.R.R.A. scheme. I should, therefore, like to be assured by the Honourable Member that in working out the details the Government will take this Legislature fully into confidence, so that there may not be any room for any apprehension on these heads.

When my Honourable friend in his own eloquent words was describing the conditions of dire distress that prevail in the enemy occupied territories, I was reminded of the situation in the unhappy province from which he and I come. And may I conclude by expressing my regret that the Government have not found it possible to arrange for a debate on the food situation in the country during this Session? We are asked now in this Resolution to be a party to an expensive scheme for the benefit of the other parts of the world where distress prevails as a result of the war. At the same time, the Government are not in a position to allow a frank and full discussion of the present situation in the country itself. That certainly does not seem to me to be a proof of the *bona fides* of this Government when they bring up proposals of this kind. But I should not like to develop that point any further. While I give my support to this Resolution, I would again repeat my regret that the Government have not done their duty in regard to a discussion of the food situation in the country being allowed to this House.

Mr. Hooseinbhoj A. Lalljee (Bombay Central Division: Muhammadan Rural): Sir, I rise to support the motion that has been moved. But in doing so I wish to place before the Treasury Benches some facts to which, I am sure, they will give their very careful consideration. It is a fact, as has been pointed out by the previous speaker, that this agreement was made some time back and this is the first occasion on which we have been able to find out the terms of the agreement and other particulars. Sir, having been in the war for nearly four years and having sacrificed blood, money and foodstuff for the cause that people all over the world will have their liberty, I do feel that in this scheme we ought to take part, not for any material gain but to show that we have been with all those people without the least inclination to make gains out of this war. But as we have sacrificed so much, we are even prepared to sacrifice something more for the sake of humanity and liberty. When I say this, some people would really be wondering not in this country and not in Great Britain but outside how can such a statement be made? We know very well that as a result of this war, almost all the people who have been in this war, as in the last war, do expect that for their sacrifices, they should be able to extend their business and should have new spheres of influence and what not. They have not hesitated to say that. On the other hand, we are in a position that we can ask for but we have not asked for anything because we cannot. Some people may even say that we cannot ask for anything and in this war also we are not have it. In the last war we did not get anything and in this war also we are not going to get anything. Therefore, our position is quite simple and clear, namely, that we have gone into this war and have made huge sacrifices for getting the equality and liberty of the people and the welfare of the humanity. Now, as this scheme has also been put forward with that object, we cannot help joining it. Having placed that fact before you, I do want also my friend, the Commerce Member, to feel with us that whenever we have had the occasion to attend International Conferences at Geneva, we have always felt that while other nations, including the British nations, do welcome our representatives and do give a good thought to what we say, yet it is a well established fact that they do know our constitutional position and whenever they have to take very serious decisions, they do look to the representatives of this Government and not to the representatives of the employers or of the employees. If my friend, Mr. Joshi, were here, he would have also corroborated my statement. Now, the Government representatives are constitutionally under my statement. Now, the Government representatives are constitutionally under the Secretary of State for India. And it is also a fact that the Secretary of State for India is constitutionally under the British Cabinet. Therefore, if any

[Mr. Hooseinbhoy A. Lalljee.]

of my friends think or try to make us believe that by becoming a member of this body we will be able to exercise our decision independently of Great Britain, then I submit they are living in a fool's paradise. Let us hope our Commerce Member, within the powers he has, will do best for us. But I have no reason to believe that in this laudable object the people and the Government of Great Britain will not take into consideration our views and with that clear understanding on our part I do hope my Honourable friends who are supporting this Resolution, as I am supporting it, look into the matter. There is no use now to hide the true facts. We find everywhere in the agreement the word 'constituted authority'. It may connote for different countries different things, but so far as India is concerned, 'constituted authority' means the Secretary of State for India, and not the Government or people of this country. So far as finances are concerned, we must make our position clear, and with open eyes, we are doing it, but whatever we may pass may or may not be accepted. If the higher powers—if the constituted authority wish to do a thing in a particular way, this august body will not be able to raise its little finger against it. We will be told that the Secretary of State has agreed to it and nothing further can be done, this is the final position.

Having made the constitutional position clear, I would point out that we are very glad that the American people have come forward with a gracious desire to give a very very large sum of money. We are also glad that recently in that country, there is some recognition of the endeavours we have made during this great war. It is a fact that, during the most critical time, it was only Great Britain with India and the Empire stood the whole fight. We find very recently from the newspapers that Mrs. Luce whilst moving her Bill for Immigration laws to be extended to the natives of India has kindly referred to the great services that this country has rendered. She says:

"Now that the Indian territory has been invaded by organised force for the first time since the sub-continent became a British colony, it seems fitting for America to evaluate India's war effort—see what these people have done for us and what we can do for them to demonstrate our recognition of their war effort. India has contributed the largest single volunteer force in the world. There are now over two million native Indian troops—all volunteers—fighting on the side of the Allies. Enlistments continue at the rate of about 70,000 a month. The size of India's navy and air force is a military secret. In addition there are 59,000 Indians in merchant marine or enough to man one-quarter of the British merchant fleet."

I wish, Sir, some such recognition had come from the representative of the British merchant fleet. All throughout the last four years we have not had the good luck ever to hear a word said for them except very recently when my Honourable friend, Sir F. E. Jones, was speaking about the work of the Defence Consultative Committee he had made mention and we are obliged to him for that.

Mrs. Luce further on says:

"that the Indian soldiers have been the backbone of General Montgomery's invincible Eighth army. The Fourth Indian Division of that Army during the bitter battle for North Africa captured ten times their own numbers of enemy prisoners. In this World War, as in the last, India has contributed more soldiers than all other parts of the Empire exclusive of the British Isles. India produces 80 per cent of its own war equipment. 30,000 or 40,000 separate Ordnance articles used by Britain, eighty lakhs garments to clothe the British, American and Indian soldiers. In addition, Indian workmen have built 1,000 miles of concrete runway for Allied Planes."

Sir, these are our services and I do hope that the Honourable the Commerce Member will take the hints placed by Mr. Neogy with regard to supplies that would be made out of India. I hope he will kindly take into consideration the views of the people of the country or at least will take into confidence this House. Before he agrees to any exports, I hope he will see whether they are really needed in this country or not. Unfortunately it is a fact that during 1939-42, we exported everything and anything that was required for war purposes, for the civil population of Russia, Iraq, Iran, and other places. We are now told that so far as the policy in Great Britain and America is concerned it has been and it is their first care to see that the requirements of the civil population were always looked into before an order is placed for war requirements.

The Honourable Sir M. Azizul Huque: I can assure the Honourable Member that the Commerce Member would really be most happy if he could stop all exports.

Mr. Hooseinbhoy A. Lalljee: I am very sorry my Honourable friend has not understood me. I never said, stop all exports. I have never said that and will never say that as a businessman. What I am driving at is that such articles as are needed in this country for civilian needs should be kept in this country. He should not run away with the impression that I am against all exports. I know what is the meaning of the word 'export'. So far as Indians are concerned, they are helpless. So far as the world is concerned, including Great Britain, export means exploitation, exploitation means expedition, war and what not. If the country want some exports, they must have it. With due deference to my Honourable friend, I must say that we want to export only such things as we can afford. I repeat that during the first three years of the war, this country was stripped of all the materials, without looking into the needs of local consumption. Therefore we are now in this desperate position that we are deficient in many of the articles that are essential to the country. It may be that after the war, there may be a surplus. I believe there will be a surplus. Take the textile industry. The industry has received great impetus during the war, but certainly we cannot stop imports from outside as there are certain classes of textiles which are manufactured only in a few countries outside and not in India. Taking all that into consideration, India will still have a surplus to export.

The Honourable Sir M. Azizul Huque: To what extent?

Mr. Hooseinbhoy A. Lalljee: That would be the proportion which my Honourable friend has rightly put down for export in the recent arrangements with the Millowners and others. I admit that, I agree with that. I do not deny. Really speaking the wealth of the country is there, what we get from outside in exchange for what we send from here. We have very few markets open to us. We have not had the advantage of a civilised nation. I do not know what other expression I can use, my vocabulary is limited. We have no Trade Commissioners, very few, only recently within the last ten years, a few gentlemen have been sent as Trade Commissioners. There are no Councillors and no force whatsoever to look after our interests in foreign countries, and our exports. And I feel that in the interest of our industries and of our agriculturists who produce our raw materials those markets should be kept up. We had the instance of medium and low staple cotton in the C. P. We had to reduce that and give preference to foodstuffs later on. But I know how the agriculturists were hit when we came to the disposal of that medium staple cotton. There are other examples like that. With regard to the food situation, Punjab and Sind may be said to be surplus provinces, U. P. and C. P. are just self-sufficient. Bengal at one time had a little surplus but not now. But Government have not yet realised the seriousness of the position. They are doing everything possible for Bengal and something more has to be done. But they have not realised that Bombay, Madras, Travancore and Cochin have been deficit in foodstuffs and have relied on Burma rice. And conditions there have been very bad. In Bombay during the last two years we have been very hard hit, and if anyone tries to export foodstuffs now we cannot certainly agree to it. I know how things are manipulated, even in regard to voting in this House. In selecting, for election, members to committees, Government do not consider the importance of certain members on important questions but select as they like giving first preference to European Members. Anyway my point is that Government must carefully consider this very important question of food and clothing, and such articles before agreeing and appoint right sort of responsible people to look after our interest.

Then, another point is that we in this country have fortunately till now been actually free from war. But we learn that things are serious on our eastern frontier. This constitution says clearly that relief will be given to the victims of war. But often it is found that conditions just outside the theatre of war

[Mr. Hooseinbhoj A. Lalljee.]

may be more serious than in the theatre of war itself. Therefore, I think the amendment of the Muslim League Party is very important. But how are you going to have a two-thirds majority, as was pointed out by my Honourable friend, Mr. Neogy, under Art. 8A? I know we have no influence, but I request the Treasury Bench to assure us that they will ask Great Britain, which is all power, to gather a majority and that the intention which the Muslim League Resolution has will be incorporated in the Articles. That is very essential for India. As I said before, we have sent out all we have, and in the matter of relief in foodstuffs I do hope something will be provided, or in the alternative this House should be told at the first opportunity what our position is in that respect and similar matters.

With regard to the amendment of my friend, Mr. Krishnamachari, I will say this. If the Government can really get the British Government to agree that in the working of this Agreement they will honestly and sincerely leave it to the Government of this country, as an independent and not a subordinate Government to work it, we can overcome the difficulty which he has envisaged. And that must be the position in all international affairs where this country is concerned. Only last year or a little earlier we had before us the Burma Agreement which Sir Girja Shankar Bajpai had signed on behalf of this country, and it was subject to ratification by this House. This House by a Resolution moved by my Party, refused to ratify that agreement. What was the result? We learnt only recently from the Honourable the Overseas Member that the Secretary of State has not yet agreed to that. Then where are we? It is for this reason that we must know our position clearly. Similarly, in Ceylon, Sir Girja Shankar Bajpai entered into an agreement subject to ratification by this House. The House refused to ratify it and yet no action has been taken by the Secretary of State. I could give other examples of our conditions in South and East Africa but these are enough for my present purpose. I will tell Government that while we are with them and wish to help them, in our own interest as well as to serve the object for which we entered this war, they should get sufficient authority for themselves so that they may be in a position to say that they have carried out the wishes of this House, and also India may be able to stand on her own rights when her representatives join these international conferences. Sir, I support the motion.

Mr. Muhammad Nauman (Patna and Chota Nagpur cum Orissa: Muhammadan): Sir, I rise to support the amendment which has been moved by my Party. I need hardly impress upon the House that we are feeling a great anxiety as to whether India by participating in this organization will be able to take any advantage from it, or not. It is definitely right to say that famine conditions and distress which has been brought about in certain parts of India—it is more acute in some parts than in others, but the entire country is affected—is, to some extent, the result of the war through which we are passing. Sir, when we were discussing this matter in the Committee the Honourable the Commerce Member explained the objects of this organization at great length and, to the best of my recollection, he said that this organization has in contemplation giving relief to India in view of famine conditions and distress provided that was sanctioned by the Washington Congress.

The Honourable Sir M. Azizul Huque: I am sorry the Honourable Member has misunderstood. All I said at that stage was that so far as the present principle of the UNRRA is concerned it does not come in, except those who are Indian refugees or Indians in the occupied territories, but this question is being discussed in the Congress and in the House of Representatives and what the decision of the UNRRA will be is a matter which will come at a later stage. This is what I said today.

Mr. Muhammad Nauman: I am thankful to the Honourable Member for explaining it again. That is what I was going to say, namely, that the matter is still with the Congress and we are not in a position to know what their decision will be, and as such my Party wants to make a condition precedent to our participation.

The Honourable Sir M. Azizul Huque: May I interrupt the Honourable Member at this stage? I understood all along that this is an amendment which is not a condition precedent, because if it is a condition precedent the picture will be entirely different.

Mr. Muhammad Nauman: In principle we are for participation in the organization, but the wording of the amendment is:

"In expressing its approval this Assembly recommends that any area important to military operations of United Nations which is stricken by famine or disease should be included in benefits to be made available to UNRRA."

As I understand it, it is more or less a condition precedent, and as the matter is still pending before the House of Representatives, what we want to impress upon the Government is that they should make this point perfectly clear.

The Honourable Sir M. Azizul Huque: That unless that is passed we will withdraw? Is that what you mean? Am I to write to our representative there that unless the areas which are stricken by famine or disease as the result of war are brought in we will withdraw? (Interruption.)

Mr. Deputy President (Mr. Akhil Chandra Datta): Order, order. So far as this amendment goes, it is not a condition precedent.

Mr. Muhammad Nauman: I say that these facts should be taken into consideration. It may not legally be made a condition precedent and we need not go with a revolver in our hand and tell them 'look here, either you agree to do this, or we withdraw'. But at the same time we can make a submission to them in the strongest possible terms that India, situated as it is, may not be subjected to an invasion at any time during the war—we have escaped so far, and let us hope that we will in future—and therefore the only possibility of India getting any benefit from this organization is that this situation should be taken into consideration. As they are discussing this question at the present moment, I think our placing these facts before them will certainly improve matters and they will feel that while on the one hand we are participating in this organization from the humanitarian point of view, we have, on the other hand, some anxiety in our mind to help people in those areas in India who are suffering from famine and disease. And in this connection what I would like to know from the Honourable the Commerce Member is what are the terms and conditions on which the United States itself has agreed to participate? In this respect the United States of America is more or less in the same position as we are, except perhaps that the conditions there are not so miserable as they are in our country. But the fact remains that the United States must also be feeling the effects of war and people there cannot be having a very comfortable time. Therefore, I would like to know whether the United States Government have taken this fact into consideration and whether they have made out any condition for themselves, that is to say under such and such conditions they would be eligible to receive the benefits of relief to be provided by this organization.

My next point is that our representative should have the same status as the representatives of other countries, and he should serve on all the four committees that are to work in the absence of the Council. Unless we are assured of that, it will be very difficult for this House to say whether we can participate. Our representative should have the same voice and status as the representatives of other nations, who, at least in so far as this organization is concerned, will be our partners.

Then Sir, the House will appreciate that the amendment which was moved by my Honourable friend, Mr. Krishnamachari, wanted to impress upon the Government that our representatives on this organization should have the confidence of this House and at the same time they should be such persons that would have equal status with the other members of that organization. If the Government is satisfied in this respect, we will not have any objection on that part.

With these words, I commend the amendment for the acceptance of the House.

MESSAGE FROM THE COUNCIL OF STATE.

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

1956

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

[4TH APRIL 1944]

[Secretary of the Assembly.]

"I am directed to inform you that the Message from the Legislative Assembly to the Council of State desiring their concurrence in the Resolution recommending that the Bill to codify the Hindu Law relating to marriage be referred to a Joint Committee of the Council of State and of the Legislative Assembly and that the Joint Committee do consist of 18 members, was considered by the Council of State at their meeting held on the 4th April, 1944, and that the Resolution was concurred in by the Council.

2. I am also to inform you that the following Members of the Council of State have been nominated to serve on that Committee, namely: (1) The Honourable Pandit H. N. Kunzru, (2) The Honourable Mr. V. V. Kalikar, (3) The Honourable Mr. P. N. Sapru, (4) The Honourable Mr. Susil-Kumar Roy Chowdhury, (5) The Honourable Mr. G. S. Motilal, (6) The Honourable Sardar Bahadur Sobha Singh, (7) The Honourable Sir Gopalaswami Ayyangar, (8) The Honourable Sir Josna Ghosal, and (9) The Honourable Mr. Shavax A. Lal."

MOTION RE UNITED NATIONS RELIEF AND REHABILITATION ADMINISTRATION AGREEMENT—contd.

Dr. Sir Zia Uddin Ahmad (United Provinces Southern Divisions: Muhammadan Rural): Sir, before I come to some of the points connected with this Resolution, I may just say a few words about the points raised by Mr. Hooseinbhoj Lalljee with regard to the safe economic position of the U. P. But I may inform him that the present rains have changed the position. I made inquiries two days ago and I find that in the U. P. we have already lost three annas in the rupee, and if the weather did not improve the position might be worse and I think that the position is almost the same as in Bihar. As regards mangoes and other crops, enormous damage has been done, so much so that we will have the same position as

The Honourable Sir M. Azizul Huque: I hope that does not mean that the Doctor Saheb will not send his usual consignment of mangoes this year!

Sir Syed Raza Ali (Cities of the United Provinces: Muhammadan Urban): Might become more serious than that!

Dr. Sir Zia Uddin Ahmad: The question of consignment will not arise if they do not exist! Unless timely action is taken I apprehend that the position will become serious as in the case of Bengal. I have drawn the attention of the Food Controller there to the very serious situation in the United Provinces.

Coming to this question, I would like to know whether this proposition is put out from the point of view of charity or for any philanthropic motive. If it is for charity and for some philanthropic motive, then the famous dictum is that charity begins at home. We must try to be charitable to ourselves and then we can make an attempt to be charitable to others. We have many requirements of our own and unless they are met, it will be very difficult for us to find money to help other people, unless, of course, we have mutual co-operation to help one another in the needs which will arise immediately after the war. This was the point which was really at the back of the minds of a number of persons, especially those who tabled the amendments—that while considering the requirements of other countries, our own requirements should not be overlooked. Those requirements may not be of the type of the devastation by means of bombs but it may have arisen on account of war conditions and other economic factors related to the war. This should not be forgotten when considering the whole problem.

One thing was not very clear from the speech of the Honourable the Mover of the motion, *viz.*, what will be the financial responsibility if we accept his motion? I do not know what is his value of national income. That is a very shaky economic proposition.

Dr. P. N. Banerjee (Calcutta Suburbs: Non-Muhammadan Urban): There is no reliable basis on which calculations may be made.

Dr. Sir Zia Uddin Ahmad: Yes. Unless we have some kind of idea of what our financial commitments will be, I think it is not fair to ask us to vote for them. If it is intended to show our charity and grace and sympathy with all these

U. N. R. & R. A. AGREEMENT

1957

people, we are all with him, but if he wants us to make some financial commitment, then it is fair that I should have a clear picture of the extent of the demands before I can exercise my right of voting in favour of this motion, and I think it is unfair for the Honourable the mover to ask us to vote without giving us any idea of the nature of our commitments.

I come to the details to which he referred in his speech. Other persons also referred to the question of export and what we can afford from the country. That is a proposition which it is difficult to comment on at the present moment. I am sure that soon after the war, the Government of India will have to appoint some kind of Tariff Committee, similar to the one appointed in 1921-22, presided over by the late Sir Rahimtoola. A committee of this kind will have to go into the question. They will review what are the articles which India can easily export and what are the goods which India could not afford to export; and then, those articles, which she can export, will be those which we can supply to other devastated countries, in order that we may be able to help them. The other thing this committee will have to see will be the imports, *i.e.*, what are the things which we would like to have. As all these questions will arise after the war, it is premature to express any opinion on this issue as to what articles we can export and what we ought to import after the war and we cannot at present consider this question. What I would like to emphasise is this. We must have some idea of our commitments before we vote on this motion.

The other point raised was that we could help the other countries by our foreign credit in England. This question ought not to be discussed with this motion at all. These are two difficult problems and I think any discussion of this question would really make the people suspicious of the motives behind this particular motion. It has been said by several speakers on the occasion of the discussion of the Finance Bill that these 950 crores of rupees now in sterling security may perhaps disappear by various devices. My friend, Mr. Chetty suggested five such devices and he was waiting to hear from the Finance Member which of those five devices he would adopt in order that this Rs. 950 crores may disappear altogether. So I think my friend the Honourable the Commerce Member should not give us to understand that this is the sixth device by means of which your credit in England might disappear. I know this is not the case, but people will begin to think like this,—unless we have some clear idea of the financial responsibilities which is underlying this particular Resolution.

The other thing is that we have a number of other difficulties which may not arise on account of the bombs but on account of the economic conditions in which we are placed. I think we ought to be put on par with the other problems which have arisen on account of bomb-throwing, and if they are considered along with the requirements of these other countries, then I think it may be of some advantage to us. But if you only consider the devastation due to the dropping of bombs and not the devastation due to economic conditions arising out of the war, then I think it will be unfair to us. We do not know as yet what will be the result of the war. We do know, when war ends, who will be our friends and who our enemies. We have seen that while this war has been on, some countries who started as our friends turned out to be our enemies and *vice versa*. So this is also premature. By the time we finish the war and the troops return, not only shall we not know our friends and our enemies, but we shall not know for whom to cater and for whom not to cater. I think it is not fair to ask us to commit ourselves to anything. I do beseech the Honourable Member that when he wishes to express an opinion on behalf of the Indian Legislature he should make these points clear.

In the first place, we are very favourable to the proposals. We like to help the United Nations as much as we can. There should be mutual co-operation and mutual help, and it should not be merely one-sided. Considering the economic condition of the country and also the financial position, it is not fair to ask us to impose a very large amount of liability in connection with this

[Dr. Sir Zia Uddin Ahmad.]

particular matter. I lay emphasis on this that there should be no financial commitment either by His Majesty's Government or by the Government of India without the vote of this House. We should have a free discussion on the floor of this House as to what this financial commitment should be, and until such a decision is taken, no expenditure should be incurred, and no commitment should be made on behalf of this country. Otherwise, it would be exceedingly unfair. This is a point on which all the peoples of India would be very strong. If Government took any action on this point without taking the people into their confidence, it would be unfair, and the consequences would not be very creditable to the Government, because, if the thing could be done with goodwill, there is no point in doing it with ill-grace, and make your own friends your enemies. We should not commit ourselves at the present time as to what articles we can export and to what countries. That will have to wait, and we shall have to see what the economic position is as soon as the war is over. Then by appointing a committee similar to the Tariff Committee which was appointed in 1921, we should have the whole position clearly examined and then we should come to any conclusion. As pointed by Mr. Nauman, it is very desirable that our representative should have equal status. He should not be in favour of one country or the other, but he should keep in mind the requirements of India, of the country which he represents, and that is exceedingly important, and we lay very great stress on this particular issue. With these observations I resume my seat.

Mr. R. R. Gupta: So far as the vote of this House is concerned; I think the Honourable Member has secured it by his masterly advocacy of the proposal and the graphic description of the conditions which prevail in those countries which this agreement is intended to help. But, Sir, I must confess the choice before us is very difficult. We cannot forget that we belong to a country where even now people have to kill their children to save themselves from the torture of seeing them die of starvation, people have to commit crimes to go to jail so that they may be spared the torture of hunger. Sir, India is that type of country, and any financial obligation for howsoever noble a cause, is a matter in which we find ourselves in a difficulty, because we know that every rupee that we can spare for our own poor people is likely to save the life of one man for one month. But at the same time we also know that we will not be able to get much advantage from out of this U. N. R. R. A. in our country. Firstly, India is not directly in the war.

Dr. P. N. Banerjee: You cannot say that. India has been invaded.

Mr. R. R. Gupta: I do not want to hope that we should face the same type of destruction. In the second place, so far as the indirect effect of the war is concerned, as the Honourable Member has already explained, it is a matter still for the decision of the U. N. R. R. A. Thirdly, those countries which are found to be in a position to pay for the relief will be expected to pay for the relief which they get. Naturally our existing sterling resources will come in our way when the question of allocating relief for India comes up. In spite of all this, we know that our international relations with the people in other countries are very cordial. We have been getting their sympathy and we wish to get still more and we believe we will get more. Again, as Mr. Neogy has pointed out, our Indian tradition is such that we shall rather starve ourselves if we find our neighbours starving. We would offer our first meal to our neighbour even at the cost of our own life. It is on account of this tradition behind us that we have no other alternative but to support the motion before the House. But before we commit ourselves it is essential that we should know what will be the actual obligations on our part. I admit that the agreement makes the position somewhat clear, but so far as the wording of the resolutions goes, they are much more far reaching in their scope, at least they are not as clear as the agreement itself. I may read one or two portions of the resolutions. Resolution No. 1—the last sentence of that resolution is as follows:

"The member Governments to which such national agencies are responsible would agree on their part to put the services of such agencies at the disposal of the administration."

I am not reading the full resolution, but it deals with the scope of the services to be rendered and means of procurement of the services. In another place:

"In any area where relief and rehabilitation operations would be conducted wholly or partly through the employment of resources of the Administration, relief and rehabilitation in all its aspects shall be distributed or dispensed fairly on the basis of the relative needs of the population in the area."

Naturally the needs of the population in that area which has been under the direct war for a long time will be much greater than the needs of India.

The Honourable Sir M. Azizul Huque: Resolution No. 1 you read?

Mr. R. R. Gupta: Yes, last paragraph.

The Honourable Sir M. Azizul Huque: The last paragraph does not say that.

Mr. R. R. Gupta: Then, Sir resolution No. 7 says:

"It is resolved that use should be made to the maximum practicable extent of normal agencies of distribution (governmental, commercial, co-operative) to the particular ends of combating inflation and restoring normal economic activity. This principle, however, cannot be pursued at the expense of measures found necessary under emergency conditions to insure an adequate control of the distribution of supplies and their direction to the appropriate consumers."

I submit that the implications of the wording of this resolution is not very clear. That covers much wider ground than what the agreement provides and I have no means of understanding how the resolutions will be brought into actual working while giving effect to them.

The Honourable Sir M. Azizul Huque: I am sorry to interrupt my Honourable friend. May I know which resolution he is referring to and which paragraph?

Mr. R. R. Gupta: I am referring to resolution No. 7, the last paragraph.

The Honourable Sir M. Azizul Huque: I don't see it there. Are you reading from this book? I want to know the page, because I have to reply to it.

Mr. R. R. Gupta: I will give you my paper.

The Honourable Sir M. Azizul Huque: I shall be glad if you can show it to me in my paper, in either of these books.

Mr. R. R. Gupta: My point is this. Firstly, it covers the scope of rehabilitation, food material, raw materials, health, public utilities and also industrial rehabilitation. Naturally the question arises . . .

The Honourable Sir M. Azizul Huque: I hope you are not reading from the replies of the Chamber of Commerce. I think my friend is mistaken. We circulated long before these resolutions were passed certain purports of the agreements which are likely to come in and if you refer to them, they may have been changed completely.

Mr. R. R. Gupta: I am thankful to the Honourable Member for pointing out this fact. In that case, I have no other thing before me to know what are the resolutions which now exist and if the resolutions are changed, what is the position now. Anyhow, my point still remains that our Honourable friend will make sure, before committing us to any proposition, that our hands are not tied down to such an extent that when the war is over and we take up the scheme of our own rehabilitation, we find ourselves bound by such obligations that we remain where we are today. As a matter of fact, I was pointing out that this also includes the programme of rehabilitation of industries.

The Honourable Sir M. Azizul Huque: No, except to this extent, namely, supposing in order to carry a commodity from Asansol to Murshidabad, in order to avoid the long railway route, they feel they can construct a shorter railway route of 25 miles to carry commodities quickly. Beyond that, there is no question.

Mr. R. R. Gupta: Then the second thing is about the administration. So far as the administration of this relief is concerned, it is going to be administered by an international body and the composition of that body naturally will be in the hands of the people having a stronger voice in the whole affair. I do not think India has got that type of stronger voice. All the matters of procurement, the policy of procurement, the material to be procured from various centres and the methods of distribution, the policy of shipment, all these things will come under the purview of that administrative machinery.

1960

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

[4TH APRIL 1944]

The Honourable Sir M. Azizul Huque: Yes, in which India is represented.

Mr. R. R. Gupta: This is the administrative machinery. This is a paid staff which is going to be created under the Director General.

The Honourable Sir M. Azizul Huque: Yes.

Mr. R. R. Gupta: This has got nothing to do with the representation of any country. This is a permanent staff which will administer the whole affair. So far as the committees are concerned, they will be concerned in directing the policy but so far as the actual working of the administration is concerned, it will be in the hands of the permanent administrative machinery. Therefore I say that so far as the appointment of this machinery is concerned, it is really an important matter. It has got to be seen and watched. In that administrative machinery we must have voice at least to the extent of our contribution.

Then, Sir, the third thing is the agency of procurement. As the scheme contemplates, the agency for procurement will be mostly the Government machinery and those commercial international machineries which are in existence today.

The Honourable Sir M. Azizul Huque: No. The mistake the Honourable Member is making is that he is reading from the remarks. We conveyed those remarks to our representatives in Washington with a view to represent and after that the perspective is largely changed. As I say, the question of supply from a country will entirely depend upon what may be permitted by the Government of that country.

Mr. R. R. Gupta: Very well, Sir. Suppose an institution of international fame is in existence and our Government had recognised that institution to procure the supply in this country. Who is going to prevent them from that. I want to know whether for example the U. K. C. C. will be allowed to operate or not.

The Honourable Sir M. Azizul Huque: This Government has not yet permitted.

Mr. R. R. Gupta: That is my point. Those Governments have got an agency at their disposal which they can utilise.

The Honourable Sir M. Azizul Huque: May I again say that the U. K. C. C. is an organisation at the instance of H. M. G. to make the supplies to countries near about the war areas and this U. N. R. R. A. organisation is an international organisation which is not controlled either by H. M. G. or the U. S. A. This is controlled by 44 nations together and the principle of supply is that if any country asks for supplies from any Government, it is for that Government to determine as to how that supply should be given and through whom.

Mr. R. R. Gupta: The Honourable Member knows the implications better than myself. I leave it to him. I accept his assurance on these points but still I would like to make this point clear, because we don't know the implications fully here. Therefore we will make a negative suggestion that no arrangement should be entered into which may restrict our position to import machinery and other necessities which the country will require after the war is over. Secondly, it should not involve this country in continuing under the present control restrictions in the matter of its own economic life.

The Honourable Sir M. Azizul Huque: We will look most ridiculous in the eyes of world opinion if we go there and say that a part of our scheme for our economic control should not exist within India.

Mr. R. R. Gupta: Does that mean that that control will continue upon us?

The Honourable Sir M. Azizul Huque: Whether that control will continue or will not continue is a matter for the Government of India or the Legislature or public opinion of whatever internal organisation we have in this country but to bring this into the question of U. N. R. R. A. relief or to bring it in the form of representation there is the height not only of stupidity but of irregularity.

Mr. R. R. Gupta: No, no. That is not my point. That is the matter for the representation before the International body. And the point that I am raising is for the consummation of our own Government. My point is that our Government should safeguard that in making any commitments on behalf of our

U. N. R. & R. A. AGREEMENT

1961

country, they should see that those commitments may not require the country to undergo any of these restrictions. This is only for their own guidance.

The Honourable Sir M. Azizul Huque: I hope you will give them the benefit of some wisdom.

Mr. R. R. Gupta: I am prepared to give them the benefit of all the wisdom and that is why I am supporting the motion. At the same time, I do think that they should welcome the suggestions or the points which may be brought forward by the Honourable Members of this House for their own guidance. Sir, we should not involve ourselves in any such restrictions by which our activities of rehabilitation and industrial development after the war may be restricted in any way. That is the negative suggestion I am making instead of positive suggestions which would have been possible if the picture had been made clear to us.

Now, Sir, the third thing is the question of the representation of our country on various Committees. I find that the Supply Committee is one of the most important Committees, but the name of our country has not been included in the constitution of that Committee. It is that Committee which will decide as to what material is to be purchased, from what country it is to be purchased and in which countries it has to be distributed. That is a very important item, especially when they fix up our share of the expenses of administration to be somewhere about 4 per cent. I find that the share of expenses of Australia, New Zealand and other countries is much less than ours and yet their names are included in that Committee.

The Honourable Sir M. Azizul Huque: My friend again misconceives. The whole position of this Committee is to give representation to those countries which will be the biggest centres of supply to those countries. Does my friend know that in Canada and Australia there are at least 34 million tons of wheat for post-war requirements for world rehabilitation? And we are also drawing from that source to a certain extent. So, it does not lie in our mouth to say that we should be on that Committee until we decide ourselves that we are prepared to be the main supplying ground. After all, do remember that 44 men might make a pandemonium and not a Committee. Therefore, somebody will have to be excluded. The question is that if we are not going to be a supplying country in the main, is it really our interest that we should be there?

Mr. R. R. Gupta: When we have decided to participate in this matter, I do not see any reason why we should not be one of the main supplying centres in this part of the world also. So far as our economic position is concerned, we have been playing the part of the main supplying base to this part of the world during this difficult period of war.

The Honourable Sir M. Azizul Huque: I will be glad if you can carry the elected Members of this House with you that India should be a centre of supply for supplying relief to all these countries.

Mr. R. R. Gupta: When it is a question of relief without charging, it is a different matter. But so far as the question of procurement of supply is concerned, there are several branches of it involved. We may not be able to spare food products, but it does not mean that we will not be able to spare textile goods or enamel goods and hundred and one other things. As a matter of fact, since this Supply Committee is going to decide what supplies should be procured from different areas, I think India must be represented on it especially in view of the fact that other countries which are paying much less contribution towards the administrative expenses than our country are having their representatives on it. I see no reason why India should not be represented there.

Then, Sir, the arrangement is that up to 90 per cent. of the countries' contribution can be met in kinds and only 10 per cent. supplies should be met in terms of currency. This is a point which requires very watchful attention of the Government. It is one loophole where the danger can lie.

The Honourable Sir M. Azizul Huque: You are yourself entering into a very dangerous position. What is in the agreement is just the opposite of what you have said, namely, that a country need supply only up to 10 per cent. in the foreign credit.

Mr. Deputy President (Mr. Akhil Chandra Dattā): I think the Honourable Member may reply later on.

The Honourable Sir M. Asimul Huque: But this is a complete misunderstanding of the resolution itself.

Mr. R. R. Gupta: I am very thankful to the Honourable Member for the timely corrections. But my point is this that a country has been allowed the opportunity of supplying its quota in kind to the extent of 90 per cent. If that is a fact, then it is a matter which requires serious consideration because those countries which are industrially much more advanced than India may be able to take more benefit of this provision than what we will be able to get. This is a point to be considered. I am not saying this by way of aspersion or doubt against the genuine desire of any country of the world. At the same time, I do want to point out to our Honourable the Commerce Member that this is a place where there can be a loophole and therefore it will require constant watch on his part.

Then, Sir, I come to the question of our own contribution in this matter. So far as our own contribution is concerned, I do not think we can accept the principle of 1 per cent. contribution of our total national income. And there are obvious reasons for saying so. Firstly, our national income is comparatively much lower than the national income of other countries *per capita*. Secondly, our population is too big. Therefore, if we accept the principle of 1 per cent. contribution of our national income, our proportion in comparison to the proportion of other countries will be much more. I, therefore, suggest that whatever proportion the Government may like to fix, it must be based on the budgetary income of the Government of India. I think that if we offer to make a contribution of 2 per cent. of budgetary income of the Government of India, it will be a fair figure which this country can afford and which this country can safely justify also in the present circumstances.

Now, Sir, I come to the question of the amendment moved by my friend, Mr. Ghulam Bhik Nairang, on behalf of the Muslim League Party. It has been suggested that if that amendment is going to be a condition precedent for the acceptance of this Resolution, then the position will be extremely difficult. I do not understand what the idea of the Honourable the Commerce Member was in making that observation because I find a resolution to the same effect was moved in the Senate of America and passed. The effect of that resolution is the same. If the position of the resolution of the American Senate is such that it does not need any objection on the part of the Government, I do not see any reason why there should be any ground for objection on the part of our Government. I do not know the wording of the American resolution. It would have been better if the Honourable the Commerce Member had placed that resolution before the House. If therefore this resolution has not deterred the Government there from accepting, I see no reason why the amendment of my Honourable friend should be taken exception to by the Government. So far as I understand the whole idea of that Resolution is the same which the U. S. A. Senate has already accepted. As a matter of fact it is a point of complaint on behalf of India that when this matter was taken up by U. S. A. Senate, His Majesty's Government should have been, if not first, at least the second to support that resolution. But I do not find up till now that His Majesty's Government has taken any action on that resolution of the American Senate and perhaps this House is the second House to adopt a resolution to this effect after America. On that ground there should be no objection from the side of the Government.

Coming to the question of representative of this country in the various Committees, it has been pointed out that the general practice in other countries is that Government nominates representatives, but in this country the position is different. Here our Government is not a responsible Government, and therefore naturally the House wants that it should be given some chance of expressing its opinion before the representatives are finally selected. For such a demand to be put forward by the Legislature, it is the Government that is responsible. Till now, the persons who have been selected by the Government to represent this country at the international committees and conferences have, instead of

increasing the prestige of the country, brought on insult to this country as has been pointed out by Mr. Joshi.

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

From past experience, this House naturally demands that it should be consulted before sending any representatives abroad to represent this country. I do not see what is the difficulty which Government can have in selecting only such persons who would command the confidence of the country. There should be some definite procedure laid down for that. The Government can ask the House to nominate a panel of candidates from whom the Government can select the representative to be sent to the international committee. Or the Government can consult Party Leaders to nominate candidates. There can be hundred and one methods of selecting the representatives with the approval of this House. We want that in the matter of international representation this principle should be accepted, because today it is only the question of U.N.R.R.A., tomorrow it may be the Peace Conference, day after tomorrow some other important conference might crop up. As the war comes to an end, every day more and more international committees will be set up and our country will be required to send her representative. Therefore, I submit this is a matter on which at least our Indian Members of the Executive Council must see that our country is properly represented by proper men and they should watch our country's interests. This is a point on which the House expects to receive satisfaction from the patriotic Indian Members of Council. It is also a point on which the claims of Indian business community should be considered. As a matter of fact, the U. N. R. R. A. is purely an economic question. The effect of this organisation will not be temporary, it may be far-reaching. Therefore it will be in the fitness of things that the representative who is selected to represent this country should be such as has experience of commerce and industry. In that case, he will be able to watch the interests of the country much better than raw men. The position of this country is not yet so strong as to get representation in the Administrative machinery and therefore much will depend upon the quality of the representatives who will be sent from here to represent us. With these words, I support the Resolution.

Mr. Lalchand Navalrai (Sind: Non-Muhammadan Rural): Sir, with your permission, I wish to move an amendment.

Mr. President (The Honourable Sir Abdur Rahim): I have seen the new amendment which the Honourable Member proposes to move. The amendment which has already been moved and the present one are identical.

Mr. Lalchand Navalrai: The amendment which I propose to move is in the recommendatory form.

Mr. President (The Honourable Sir Abdur Rahim): They are both the same substantially. So, this amendment cannot be moved.

Mr. Muhammad Azhar Ali (Lucknow and Fyzabad Divisions: Muhammadan Rural): Sir, I have listened very carefully to the speech of the Honourable the Commerce Member and what I have deduced from the whole speech can be briefly expressed in two sentences. Today we have witnessed the blind leader leading the blind. As a Member of the Government of India, he has taken upon himself the responsibility of having a leap in the dark and at the same time, he invites this House also to take a leap in the dark without knowing what will be the effect or what will be the result of such commitments which he wants us to undertake.

Dr. P. N. Banerjee: Leap into a deep well.

Mr. Muhammad Azhar Ali: Whether 'well' or 'dark', whatever it may be, both are the same.

The Honourable Sir Sultan Ahmed (Leader of the House): Put on your glasses.

Mr. Muhammad Azhar Ali: I have been asked by the Honourable the Leader of the House to put on my glasses and then perhaps I may be able to see deeper and deeper into this Resolution. I shall certainly do so. At the beginning if I speak in the language of an Advocate, I hope I will be excused. This Resolution

1964

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

[4TH APRIL 1944]

[Mr. Muhammad Azhar Ali.]

is not a sort of *decree nisi* but decree final. It says, here is the Resolution you accept it or you do not accept it. I am sure it will be carried out by the British Government. This is the final decree and we have to submit to this decree. I hope it will not act as estoppel for us in the future.

Sir, I strongly deprecate such resolutions being brought forward at the fag-end of the Sessions. It is very difficult for this House to form its opinion or to express its opinion. Fortunately or unfortunately this Resolution has been moved and we have to express our opinion thereon. My Party has given an amendment which urges that the famine stricken parts of India should be carefully looked after when this Resolution is in operation. Facts and figures cannot be given when this Resolution is moved, nor do we know the schemes of United Kingdom. If we know the full import of the scheme of United Kingdom, and if along with that scheme any scheme on the part of India is put in, then we can compare and find out where we stand. Today we know nothing about the American scheme. My Honourable friend said that America was going to invest so many crores. But the Americans know under what conditions the money will be invested here. They must have arrived at some decision before actually investing. We do not know what our position will be when this Resolution is adopted. Our position in India today is so serious that there is not a single article of necessity that is not taxed. Our objections regarding the inclusion of items were not listened to. We have not been successful as we wanted to be during the Budget Session.

The Resolution has two parts, one being the humanitarian part and the other the business part. With regard to the humanitarian part, as Sir Zia Uddin said, charity begins at home. Our own house is not in order today and how can we enter into international agreement when we cannot help ourselves? Everyone knows what difficulties we had in Bengal; we collected subscriptions from different quarters and even from outside India. But that is not enough. We still need oil, coal, medicines, food and so on. With needs so extensive we do not know what our position will be when this Resolution is taken up and we enter into this agreement. And when the time comes if we are not able to help the world, the world will say that we gave a promise which we are not able to fulfil. It has been said that we have helped the war and helped more than the other countries. In that case considering our needs we should be helped more than other and richer countries. At present we are strangers to gold and silver; we are left only with a little paper. We will have absolutely no credit with this paper. So how can we undertake to help the whole world with things which we need ourselves? We know that Resolutions have been passed in this House but they were never acted upon. Instances were given by my Honourable friends, Mr. Lalljee and Mr. Neogy; I will not repeat them. That is our fear and apprehension with regard to this Resolution. We ask that whenever there is occasion to help the united nations this House will be consulted. But we will meet again after another six or eight months, and therefore Government cannot consult us when the necessary occasion arises. According to this Resolution, which is worded in general terms, Government, will do what is necessary and perhaps the vote of this House will not be necessary. We have our fears, and the proper course for Government would have been to circulate this Resolution widely throughout India.

The Honourable Sir M. Azizul Huque: We have done it.

Mr. Muhammad Azhar Ali: Then he must have received opinions from different quarters.

The Honourable Sir M. Azizul Huque: Yes.

Mr. Muhammad Azhar Ali: Then we should like to have those views.

The Honourable Sir M. Azizul Huque: My Honourable friend, Mr. Ram Ratan Gupta was reading them out.

Mr. Muhammad Azhar Ali: If the Honourable Member had given those views he would have been fortified in his Resolution by the consensus of the opinions of these industrialists, agriculturists and landlords, and so on. But now we do not know anything about the views of the country. My Honourable friend, Mr. Ram Ratan Gupta, was not allowed to read very extensively and so

U. N. R. & R. A. AGREEMENT

1965

we are in the dark. It is all right for Government to say that they will look to India's interests as they have done in the past. But we know the trusteeship of the British Government. At this fag-end of the Session we are asked to agree to such a serious Resolution. It should have been brought in at the beginning of the Session when we could give more attention to it than we can do now. We have hopes for the future, but what do we find now? In Delhi and neighbouring provinces there have been hailstorms and rains, which are very unusual at this time of the year, with the result that the mango crop and other crops are destroyed. Therefore, we have apprehensions as to the conditions that will come in 1944. In these conditions I submit that it is not possible for India to enter into any international agreement at present. Sir, I request Government to consider and accept the amendment which has been moved by my Party.

Mr. Govind V. Deshmukh (Nagpur Division: Non-Muhammadan): Sir, the maxim "Charity begins at home" has been frequently quoted in the House today. That maxim has come from the west. We are brought up in different tradition. Our tradition is, "Vasudhaiva kutumbakam", which means that the whole universe is our family. Let us therefore take a broader view of the situation and of the question before us and not be self-centered.

Let me remind the House that the nations which are making great sacrifices are also getting something in return. I may cite one instance: China. For the sacrifices which China is making in fighting the cause of the Allies she has already gained some political advantages—the abolition of extra territorial rights and the repeal of the American Chinese Exclusion Act. Advantages like these are no small advantages. On account of efforts of China to fight her cause we also are likely to benefit. Of course, one finds fault with our Government. They suffer from inferiority complex. China took the lead in putting forward their claim whereas our Government cannot take up that stand. Why? I cannot understand. This House has always been very keen in giving a lead and putting forward India's claim for the removal of discrimination in the matter of treatment of Indians in different countries and pressing for it. Nothing has been done. Yet the fact remains that the sacrifices which we are making at present entitle us to these benefits. Thank God that there is a very strong and powerful Asiatic Nation, namely China, in this war and we can rely on it that our cause will be put forward and promoted to a very considerable extent, and our sacrifices will not go in vain. But so far as this motion is concerned, quite apart from all these political considerations, we should give our approval to this laudable object, and support the motion.

In regard to the amendment which has been moved by my Party, I will refer to Article 3 of the Agreement. It relates to the formation of a Council; it says:

"Each Member Government shall name one representative and such alternates as may be necessary upon the Council of the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration which shall be the policy-making body of the Administration."

The Agreement gives the power to this Government to nominate one representative or such alternates as may be necessary. What the amendment seeks to do is this: When you have this power to nominate, let us nominate persons who will not only represent India's cause but who will represent it better. And our suggestion is that such persons can only be those who are approved by this House. As my Honourable friend, Mr. Joshi, has pointed out, the Government of India have so far been nominating those persons who cannot plead their cause because they have not got the courage to do so. When Indians go there as representatives of a subordinate Government, they cannot have the courage to put forward their case. Sometimes persons who are sent as India's representatives are non-Indians. In that way India suffers several disadvantages. In the first place, representatives of other countries would naturally think that we have got no capable Indian who could have been sent. It reflects on the capacity, power and ability of Indians. As a matter of fact we have got men in this country who can hold their own against the representatives of any nation. In the second place, our recommendations will not carry the same weight as

[Mr. Govind V. Deshmukh.]

the recommendations of other nations because they must be thinking that India always speaks through the British Government; our voice is never our own. That is the trouble. Therefore, we have been saying always that the status of this Government should be raised to the status of an independent Government. In the absence of that the signature of the Agent General of India in America means really nothing. He may be a representative but that by itself does not mean that we have reached the status of an independent nation. Therefore, it is necessary that the amendment which has been put forward should be carried by this House. It may be that the amendment, as it stands, is not in the form of a recommendation, it is in the form of an obligation,—but it is open to the Government to accept it in a modified form. If it is not accepted, I submit that we will not be in a position to represent our cause well. It will mean nothing except that we shall merely bill out something by way of charity and although we would be helping to remove the miseries of other people we would not be promoting our own cause. It is good to rehabilitate countries which have suffered from the 'scorched earth' policy, denial policy, or those countries which have been devastated by the enemy; it is also good to relieve people who are suffering from several diseases,—it is very virtuous—but when other nations are participating in this organization not only for the sake of charity but they are claiming certain privileges and rights, there is no reason why we should not press our own claims.

I have referred to Article 3, paragraph 1. In the same article there is paragraph 5. The wording is:

—I refer to the Committee of the Council of the Far East—

"The Committee of the Council for the Far East shall consist of the members of the Council or their alternates, representing member Governments of territories within the Far Eastern area and such other members of the Council representing other Governments directly concerned with the problem of relief and rehabilitation in the Far Eastern area as shall be appointed by the Council."

We are, according to this decision, included in this Far East Council. Here we have been given again the power of representing ourselves. Similar is the case with other bodies. Again, resolution 19 of the first session of the Council provides fixing the composition of the Council. It also refers to representation by these Governments. The preamble to this agreement runs thus:

"The Agreement further provides that the said Committee shall consist of all the members of the Council or their alternates representing member Governments of territories within the Far Eastern area and such other member of the Council representing other Governments directly concerned with the problem of relief and rehabilitation in the Far Eastern area shall be appointed by the Council."

I therefore submit, we are, according to the agreement and the resolution, given power to represent ourselves. We should be represented by our own Indian representatives, and such representatives should be elected by this House or some such means as have been suggested by Mr. Joshi and by other Members, e.g., panels.

So far as other points are concerned, namely, our association with several committees, the matter has been made clear. For instance, the question is raised by certain persons that we should be associated with several committees that would be working out the programme that would be sketched out from time to time, we can have no grievance there; it is solved. For instance, if you refer to resolution 37 of the first Session of this Council,—the resolution on policy of the first Session of the Council,—it will be seen that we have no grievance so far as the association of our own personnel on the several committees is concerned. The material portion to which I wish to refer runs thus:

"That the Council recommends that all member Governments endeavour to make available to the administration such persons in their own civil service as the Director General may invite to join the staff of the administration and to take proper steps to ensure that the established rights and status of all such persons shall be in no way adversely affected by the temporary employment by the administration and that the international agencies be urged to adopt the same policy with respect to such of their employees as may be invited to join the staff of the administration."

So, it is very clear from this part of the resolution that the several Governments can send their own staff to serve on these different committees and that the persons who would be going there, their rights and privileges have been safeguarded. We would not only by sending our own men render useful service to this U. N. R. R. A. organisation, but our men will also get some experience and they will get wiser. Another advantage that we will derive is, because of our association with representatives of different persons, there will be a better understanding between peoples. Therefore, though from my point of view I would certainly be too willing to support this motion even if other advantages were not to accrue, still I would certainly press this point of representation of the Government by a person who holds independent views and who has got courage to put forward his own views and pleads strongly in the interest of his country.

Coming to the other amendment moved by my friend, Syed Ghulam Bhik Nairang, I do not think there would be any objection—at least I do not think there should be any—in accepting that amendment which is really in the form of a recommendation. I think it was misunderstood and a wrong interpretation was put upon it when it was suggested that it was a condition precedent to the approval of the motion. The original resolution runs:—

"That this Assembly approves the United Nations' Relief and Rehabilitation Administration Agreement signed at Washington on the 9th November 1943",—

and the amendment adds—

"In expressing its approval this Assembly recommends that any area important to military operations of United Nations which is stricken by famine or disease should be included in benefits to be made available to United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration."

I cannot understand what objection there can be to accepting an amendment like this. It may be that the particular area is not involved and that there has been no invasion by a country belonging to the Axis powers. But it is quite possible, as we have been experiencing, for instance, in Bengal on account of this country having been required to take part in the war, for a country to suffer from conditions which actually happen in countries which were invaded. For instance, people in an invaded country are denied food and it may be that as a consequence of all this, epidemics break out. If such consequences happen because of this country being led into the war, certainly we are entitled to relief; and what is more a country like India, which is a base of operations for South East Asia Command and has to supply everything,—our country is a springboard for this campaign,—if this country suffers, we are certainly entitled to relief and I do not think that really would be denied to us. As a matter of fact,

I might point out that there would not be much difficulty. An instance has been mentioned—in America itself a resolution was passed to include cases of distress in provinces like Bengal, and I do not think that the other countries which are allied with us would deny us this benefit. So, I think that Government would be acting very foolishly if they were to oppose even this amendment of the Muslim League. Government would be very well advised to accept both the amendments. If I am, out of charity,—out of humanity, doing a thing, namely, I help the countries which are stricken on account of war, I can expect other countries to do the same thing, I can expect the same feelings, the same sentiments of humanity in others towards me when my country is suffering from effects of war. But the thing which I want the other nations to help me in, is to help us to raise our status politically. The thing which I want this Government to do is this,—to raise their own status from the status of a subject Government to the status of an independent nation. It is this thing on which we lay more emphasis than on other things, because if the status is raised it would be a tremendous gain and if our partaking in this motion will help us to achieve this it would be a great thing.

The Assembly then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Wednesday, the 5th April, 1944.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

Wednesday, 5th April, 1944

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. Zahid Husain, C.I.E., M.L.A. (Government of India: Nominated Official).

STARRED QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

(a) ORAL ANSWERS.

PROCEDURE FOR ADMISSION, CLASSIFICATION, ETC., OF ACCREDITED PRESS CORRESPONDENTS WITH THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

783. *Mr. K. S. Gupta: Will the Honourable Member for Information and Broadcasting please state:

(a) if it is a fact that Press Correspondents were given accreditation by the Bureau of Public Information and not by the Information and Broadcasting Department (who has now grouped them into two classes); and

(b) if the reply to part (a) be in the affirmative, what will now be the duties and functions of the Bureau of Public Information regarding admission of Correspondents to the accreditation, and what is the procedure and system, respectively, adopted for the admission of the present and of the future Correspondents to the respective classes of the group and the method prescribed for their promotion to and degradation from Class I of the group periodically or permanently and who will be the judge for such promotions and degradations?

The Honourable Sir Sultan Ahmed: (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

DISCONTENT RE CLASSIFICATION OF ACCREDITED PRESS CORRESPONDENTS WITH THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

784. *Mr. K. S. Gupta: Is the Honourable Member for Information and Broadcasting aware that the classification in the group of the Accredited Press Correspondents with the Government of India has caused discontent amongst them? Will he please lay on the table the correspondence which passed between him and the Press Association and the Accredited Press Association? If not, why not?

The Honourable Sir Sultan Ahmed: Yes, some complaints, both in regard to the principle of classification of privileges of accredited press correspondents and the according of category 'B' privileges to certain individual correspondents, have been received. As regards the remaining parts of the question, it is not considered in the public interest to lay the correspondence on the table of the House.

ACCREDITATION TO A PRESS CORRESPONDENT.

785. *Mr. K. S. Gupta: Will the Honourable Member for Information and Broadcasting please state if it is a fact that the accreditation to a Correspondent is given on the request of a Newspaper or of a News agency and not on the prayer of the Correspondent? If not, what is the correct fact?

The Honourable Sir Sultan Ahmed: The reply to the first part is in the affirmative. The second part does not arise.

GIVING OF GOVERNMENT ADVERTISEMENTS ONLY TO CERTAIN NEWSPAPERS.

786. *Mr. K. S. Gupta: Will the Honourable Member for Information and Broadcasting please state if it is a fact that the advertisements are given by Government to those Newspapers only who are subscribing to the News Service.

of the Associated Press or of the United Press? If so, why, and, if not, what is the correct fact?

The Honourable Sir Sultan Ahmed: No, Sir. The second part of the question does not arise. As regards the last part, advertisements are given to newspapers in accordance with their importance from a commercial view point, ordinarily judged from their circulation, the quality of news and other reading matter, and the type of readership.

EXPENDITURE ON MILITARY ESTATES CIRCLES.

787. *Syed Ghulam Bhik Nairang: Will the Defence Secretary be pleased to state:

(a) the actual expenditure in respect of all the Military Estates Circles during the years 1937-1938, 1938-1939, 1939-1940, 1940-1941, 1941-1942, 1942-1943, separately, under the following heads: (i) Pay of Officers, (ii) Conveyance Allowance of Officers, (iii) Telephone Charges, (iv) Pay of Establishments, (v) Travelling Allowance of Officers, and (vi) Rents of office buildings; and

(b) the actual income from lands under the management of Military Estates Officers—(i) Inside cantonments, and (ii) from lands outside cantonments in India for the year 1942-43?

Sir Charles Ogilvie: (a) I regret that in present conditions I cannot undertake to search through old records for the past six years to compile the information. I am, however, furnishing consolidated figures for 1942-43:

- (i) Pay of officers—Rs. 2,55,246.
- (ii) Conveyance allowance of officers—Rs. 9,600.
- (iii) Telephone charges—Rs. 1,970.
- (iv) Pay of establishments—Rs. 1,50,496.
- (v) Travelling allowance of officers—Rs. 25.
- (vi) Rent of office buildings—These figures are not readily available as this expenditure is met by the M.E.S.
- (b) (i) Rs. 4,36,760.
- (ii) Rs. 63,406.

PROCUREMENT OF LANDS FOR WAR PURPOSES.

788. *Syed Ghulam Bhik Nairang: Will the Defence Secretary be pleased to state:

(a) the executive authorities, both provincial and central, which procure lands needed for war purposes by agreement leased, requisitioned or otherwise acquired, outside cantonment limits;

(b) the specific functions of the Military Estates Officers at the time of procurement of land for Defence purposes outside cantonment limits;

(c) whether the military authorities and the M.E.S. consult the Military Estates Officers as to the suitability of land, its lease money, or these things are left to the Collectors, and that the Military Estates Officers have no functions to perform;

(d) if it is a fact that copies of leases and plans of all lands which have been or may be leased by the Military Authorities have to be forwarded to the Officer on Special Duty (Lands), Defence Department;

(e) who has been appointed Officer on Special Duty (Lands), Defence Department, on what emoluments, from what date, the duties of this officer, what staff this officer has been given, and what the monthly expenditure is;

(f) why this work could not be done by the Cantonments and Lands Section of the Defence Department; and

(g) whether after the retirement of the present incumbent Government propose to entrust the preparation and maintenance of records of lands requisitioned, leased or otherwise acquired for war purposes to the Cantonments and Lands Section of the Defence Department?

Sir Charles Ogilvie: On the assumption that the Honourable Member is referring to the procurement of lands for the Defence Services, the replies are as follows:

(a) Collectors in the case of procurement under the Defence of India Rules; and the local military authorities, in the case of lease.

(b) The Military Estates Officers act for the military authorities in negotiations with the civil authorities.

(c) No.

(d) Yes.

(e) Lt.-Col. G. F. J. Paterson, C.I.E., O.B.E., M.C., was appointed Officer on Special Duty (Lands) from the 1st March 1943 on Rs. 2,145 p.m., his pension remaining in abeyance. He was succeeded by Lt.-Col. A. S. Sullivan, M.C., on the 20th March 1944.

The duties of the Officer on Special Duty (Lands) are the compilation and maintenance of a complete and detailed Central record of all lands, requisitioned, leased or acquired in connection with the war, for military, air force and naval purposes.

The staff under him consists of: (i) an Assistant-in-Charge, (ii) an Assistant, (iii) six clerks, and (iv) four servants.

The monthly expenditure is Rs. 3,200 approximately (including the pay of the officer).

(f) The Officer on Special Duty (Lands) and his staff form an integral part of the Cantonments and Lands Section. The work could not be done by the previously existing staff.

(g) In view of the reply to parts (e) and (f), does not arise.

TRANSFERS OF CANTONMENT EXECUTIVE OFFICERS.

789. *Syed Ghulam Bhik Nairang: Will the Defence Secretary be pleased to state:

(a) the general policy regarding transfers of Executive Officers;

(b) the period for which an Executive Officer should normally hold the appointment in a cantonment;

(c) if it is a fact that travelling allowance on transfer of an Executive Officer is paid from the cantonment fund;

(d) the total expenditure from cantonment funds during the financial year 1942-43 on travelling allowances on transfer; and

(e) if Government are willing to give an assurance that no cantonment fund will be made to pay more than once in every four years travelling allowance on transfer of an Executive Officer, and that whilst arranging transfer due regard will be paid to the finances of the cantonment authorities?

Sir Charles Ogilvie: (a) The general policy is laid down in rule 15 of the Cantonment Executive Officers Service Rules, 1937, which provides that a member of the Service shall be liable to transfer, at any time, to any cantonment at the discretion of the Central Government.

(b) No period has been prescribed, but in normal times, subject to the exigencies of the service, an Executive Officer remains in a cantonment for three years.

(c) Yes.

(d) The information is being obtained and will be laid on the table in due course.

(e) It is not possible to give such an assurance.

INTRODUCTION OF LOW SCALES OF PAY FOR EMPLOYEES OF CERTAIN CANTONMENT BOARDS.

790. *Syed Ghulam Bhik Nairang: Is the Defence Secretary aware of the fact that in the late Headquarters, Northern Command, in February, 1938, the Deputy Director, Military Lands and Cantonments, introduced very low scales of pay for the employees of the Cantonment Boards? If the reply is in the affirmative what is the particular provision of the Cantonments Act, 1924, or of the rules made thereunder under which the Deputy Director, Military Lands and Cantonments formulated his general scheme? Did he obtain the concurrence of the Government of India before legislating for twenty-seven cantonments in the matter of their staff? What is the general policy of Government with regard to the staff of the cantonment authorities, and will Government give an assurance that the Cantonment Boards will be allowed reasonable discretion in the question of their staff?

Sir Charles Ogilvie: The information is being obtained and will be laid on the table in due course.

RE-ORGANISATION OF CANTONMENT SERVICE.

791. *Syed Ghulam Bhik Nairang: (a) Will the Defence Secretary be pleased to state if Government have so far taken any action on the resolution of Mr. Govind V. Deshmukh, regarding cantonment service, and when the assurance given by Government regarding the examination of the position with a view to establishing improved prospects for the cantonment service, will be implemented, and how Government propose to make the cantonment service an attractive career?

(b) What is meant by the term Cantonment Service? Does the Honourable Member propose to make a detailed statement on this question?

Sir Charles Ogilvie: (a) The matter is still under the consideration of Government.

(b) In this context, "Cantonment Service" may be taken to comprise the Military Estates Officers belonging to the Cantonments Department and Executive Officers belonging to the Service of Cantonment Executive Officers.

Mr. Lalchand Navalrai: May I know from the Honourable Member, with regard to the Resolution of Mr. Deshmukh, how far the suggestions made there have progressed. Are they under consideration? With regard to the appointment of the Executive Officer, his pay and other details, an assurance was given at that time. I would like to know what has happened.

Sir Charles Ogilvie: The subject-matter of the resolution is under the consideration of the Government, and the consideration has reached an advanced stage.

RE-ORGANISATION OF CANTONMENT SERVICE.

†792. *Syed Ghulam Bhik Nairang: Will the Defence Secretary please state: (a) the financial effect of the proposal moved by Mr. Govind V. Deshmukh on the Central Revenues and the cantonment funds; and

(b) if the proposal of Mr. Govind V. Deshmukh was circulated to the Cantonment Boards and Military Estates Officers and the Command/Army Commanders for their opinion and consideration; if not, why not; if the Cantonment Boards have to pay half the salary of Executive Officers, whether Government have consulted or intend to consult Cantonment Boards in the event of establishing improved prospects for the Executive Officers?

Sir Charles Ogilvie: (a) A statement is being prepared and will be laid on the table.

(b) The answer to the first part is in the negative; Government did not think it necessary to circulate. As regards the second part, Government have not yet consulted Cantonment Boards and have not yet decided whether it will be necessary to do so.

DIFFICULTIES IN THE WORKING OF CANTONMENTS ACT.

†793. *Syed Ghulam Bhik Nairang: Will the Defence Secretary be pleased to state if at the time of amending the Cantonments Act, the cantonment authorities and Military Estates Officers had been ever consulted, and what criterion Government have in finding out the practical difficulties in the working of the Cantonments Act? What is the position with regard to the crediting of fines into the cantonment funds under section 106 of the Cantonments Act? Do not Government intend to restore section 106(c) of the Cantonments Act, in view of the judgment of the Federal Court in the case of the United Provinces *versus* the Governor General in Council? What is the annual financial loss to the Cantonment Boards due to the deletion of section 107(c)?

Sir Charles Ogilvie: There was no direct consultation with Cantonment Boards and Military Estates Officers. The General Officers Commanding-in-Chief the then Commands, to whom Cantonment Boards and Military Estates Officers are subordinate were, however, consulted.

†Answer to this question laid on the table, the questioner having exhausted his quota.

Difficulties in the working of the Cantonments Act, when encountered, are reported to Government through the prescribed channels—by those entrusted with the working of the Act.

Clause (c) of section 106 of the Cantonments Act was deleted by the Adaptation of Indian Laws Order, and the position now is that fines formerly credited to Cantonment Funds under this clause have since 1st April 1939 been credited to Provincial revenues.

Government have no intention of restoring clause (c) of section 106 of the Act.

The information asked for in the last sentence of the question will necessitate references to and the searching of records back to 1939 in respect of some 77 cantonments, and I regret that I am unable to collect it as the labour involved would not be commensurable with its value.

APPOINTMENT OF MORE KING'S COMMISSIONED OFFICERS IN CANTONMENTS DEPARTMENT.

†794. *Syed Ghulam Bhik Nairang: (a) Will the Defence Secretary be pleased to state if it is a fact that prior to April, 1937, the authorised appointments in the Cantonments Department for the King's Commissioned Officers were four administrative appointments and eleven Class I Executive Officers? Is it or is it not a fact that in October, 1936, there were actually thirty-three King's Commissioned Officers against an authorised strength of fifteen?

(b) Is it or is it not a fact that on the reorganisation of the Cantonments Department and the creation of the Lands Branch on a permanent basis, with effect from the 1st April, 1937, the authorised strength of the officers of the Cantonments Department was fixed at twenty-nine including five leave reserve? Is it or is it not a fact that of these twenty-nine appointments, twenty-six were given to Europeans?

(c) What are the conditions of service of the King's Commissioned Officers?

(d) Are the Government of India without making a reference to the Secretary of State competent to appoint King's Commissioned Officers as Executive Officers *cum* Military Estates Officers of Cantonments?

(e) What is the total number of King's Commissioned Officers in the Cantonments Department, and how many are going to attain the age of fifty-five and retire in 1944, 1945, 1946, 1947, respectively?

Sir Charles Ogilvie: (a) and (b). Yes; the facts are as stated by the Honourable Member.

(c) These are laid down in Annexure to Army Instruction (India) No. 214 of 1937, a copy of which is being placed in the Library of the House.

(d) Yes.

(e) Eighteen officers, excluding three officers, retired from the Department and re-employed.

1944—one;
1945—none;
1946—one;
1947—two.

This excludes the Director, Military Lands and Cantonments, who can serve up to the age of 57.

CANTONMENTS IN INDIA.

†795. *Syed Ghulam Bhik Nairang: (a) Will the Defence Secretary be pleased to state the total number of cantonments in India?

(b) Is it or is it not a fact that under the Cantonments Act and the Cantonment Land Administration Rules, 1937, every Cantonment has to have an Executive Officer and a Military Estates Officer, that every cantonment must have a separate General Land Register and Land Revenue Register, that every cantonment is a separate unit of administration, that every cantonment must have an Officer Commanding the Station, and that the Military Estates Officer conducts the management of Class "A" (1) land (which includes the development of the resources of the land, the disposal of usufruct, and the planting and maintenance of trees) in consultation with and under the general supervision of the said Officer Commanding the Station?

†Answer to this question laid on the table, the questioner having exhausted his quota.

(c) Is it or is it not a fact that even additions and alterations in the General Land Register cannot be made by the Military Estates Officer of a cantonment without the previous sanction of the Central Government?

(d) What is the number of cantonments in which the Executive Officer is working as the Agent of the Military Estates Officer helped by a Cantonment Board employee in the clerical and outdoor work?

(e) What is the number of cantonments in which the Executive Officer with the clerical and outdoor help of the Military Estates Overseer is performing the duties of the Agent of the Military Estates Officer?

(f) What is the number and names of cantonments in which the Military Estates Officer is himself the Executive Officer, and his outdoor work in his capacity as Military Estates Officer is being done by the Military Estates Overseer?

(g) What is the number and names of cantonments in which the Military Estates Officer is not the Executive Officer but Military Estates Officer alone, and his outdoor work is being done by the help of the Military Estates Overseer?

(h) What is the number of appointments of Military Estates Overseers and their grades?

Sir Charles Ogilvie: The information is being obtained and a reply will be laid on the table in due course.

EXECUTIVE OFFICERS AS AGENTS OF MILITARY ESTATES OFFICERS.

†796. ***Syed Ghulam Bhik Nairang:** (a) Will the Defence Secretary please state what are the particular provisions of the Cantonments Act or of the Cantonment Executive Officers Service Rules, 1937, under which the Executive Officers have been appointed agents of the Military Estates Officers?

(b) What are the functions of the Agents of the Military Estates Officers, and the reasons for the appointment of these Agents?

(c) Is it a fact that the management of B-3 lands outside bazar areas was transferred to the Military Estates Officers from the 1st September, 1937, and that the new system broke down in or about November or October, 1938? Why have not Government amalgamated the posts of the Military Estates Officer and the Executive Officer?

(d) If the annual budgets in respect of Lands Branch are sanctioned and controlled by the Defence Department, and if consolidated annual statements under Rule 41 of the Cantonment Account Code, 1924, are available in the Defence Department in respect of Cantonment Funds, what are the actual incomes from Lands under the management of the Military Estates Officers credited to the Central Revenues and the actual income from lands under management of the Cantonment Boards in respect of the following Cantonments for the year 1942-43:—

Allahabad, Lucknow, Dehra Dun, Meerut, Agra, Barrackpore, Rawalpindi, Peshawar, Kohat, Lahore, Ambala, Karachi, Quetta, Jubbulpore, Wellington, Deolali, Secunderabad, Aurangabad, Poona, Kirkee, Nasirabad, Bareilly, Saugar, and St. Thomas Mount?

(e) What is the rent of class "C" lands realised by the Central Government from the cantonment funds for the year 1942-43 in respect of cantonments enumerated in (d) above?

(f) Is it or is it not a fact that agents of the Military Estates Officers keep up to date and also maintain a copy of the General Land Register and also keep a Land Revenue Register, collect all the income from B-3 and A-2 lands and agricultural lands, hold auctions of trees, etc., and credit all income to the Central Revenues into the local treasury, and that the Military Estates Officer is to complete his registers in his office? If the reply is in the affirmative, what particular functions does the Military Estates Officer perform in respect of Cantonments where the Executive Officer is doing his work? Do not Government think that the present system results in duplication, unnecessary work and waste of energy?

†Answer to this question laid on the table, the questioner having exhausted his quota.

Sir Charles Ogilvie: The information is being obtained and a reply will be laid on the table in due course.

INCOME OF CERTAIN CANTONMENT FUNDS AND KING'S COMMISSIONED OFFICERS IN CANTONMENTS DEPARTMENT.

†797. ***Syed Ghulam Bhik Nairang:** Will the Defence Secretary be pleased to state:

(a) the total income of the following cantonment funds of the previous two financial years and the estimated income of the current financial year—

Secunderabad, Quetta, Peshawar, Lahore, Ambala, Cawnpore, Rawalpindi, Poona, Meerut, Lucknow, Agra and Mhow;

(b) the number and monthly salaries, ranks and lengths of service in the Cantonments Department of the King's Commissioned Officers who are employed as Military Estates Officers;

(c) the names of cantonments which, without much financial embarrassment, would be capable of meeting half the salary of King's Commissioned Officers of the Cantonments Department if such officers were appointed Executive Officers cum Military Estates Officers of any of these Cantonments?

(d) the names of cantonments in which there is the post of the Assistant Secretary, with the number of the incumbents, their monthly salaries and allowances, and also the particular provisions of the Cantonments Act, 1924, or of the rules made thereunder which contemplate the creation or justification for such an appointment; if these appointments exist without legal sanction, whether Government propose to look into the question and see that these are abolished;

(e) the number of the retired King's Commissioned Officers of the Cantonments Department who have been re-employed as Military Estates Officers, together with their monthly emoluments, their ages and their periods of employment, and the future policy of Government regarding such extensions;

(f) the present monthly emoluments of the President, Cantonment Board, Secunderabad Cantonment; and the present monthly emoluments of the Executive Officer, and if the emoluments of these two officers are paid from the cantonment fund, Secunderabad, or from the Defence Service Estimates; and

(g) the number of the King's Commissioned Officers of the Cantonments Department released for military duty?

Sir Charles Ogilvie: The information is being obtained and a reply will be laid on the table in due course.

ASSAMESE IN ALL-INDIA RADIO.

798. ***Mr. Ananga Mohan Dam:** (a) Will the Honourable Member for Information and Broadcasting please state the number of (i) Gazetted, and (ii) non-Gazetted officers in the All-India Radio?

(b) The number of inhabitants of Assam in the two classes of services?

The Honourable Sir Sultan Ahmed: (a) Gazetted 132, and Non-gazetted (excluding inferior staff) 917.

(b) There are no Assamese among the gazetted officers. Among the non-gazetted staff there is one Assamese and one Bengali domiciled in Assam.

AUCTION OF CAR STANDING IN THE NAME OF MRS. ASAF ALI.

799. ***Mr. K. S. Gupta:** (a) Will the Honourable the Home Member please state if it is a fact that the car of the All-India Women's League standing in the name of Mrs. Asaf Ali has been auctioned?

(b) By whom was it ordered, and under what law?

(c) Are Government prepared to hand over the car to the real owner—the All-India Women's League? If not, why not?

(d) Is it a fact that the house belonging to Mr. Asaf Ali has been attached and sold as the sole property of Mrs. Asaf Ali who has no claim of any kind on the house attached and sold?

(e) Are Government prepared to declare that Mrs. Asaf Ali has no right in the property standing in the name of Mr. Asaf Ali who is a detenu?

†Answer to this question laid on the table, the questioner having exhausted his quota.

1976

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

[5TH APRIL 1944]

The Honourable Sir John Thorne: (a) and (b). A motor-car registered in the name of Mrs. Asaf Ali, who is a proclaimed absconder, was auctioned under orders of the Additional District Magistrate, Delhi, in proceedings under section 88 of the Code of Criminal Procedure. No claim appears to have been made by or on behalf of the All-India Women's League to its ownership. If that body desired to make a claim, it could have done so to the Magistrate under sub-section (6A) of section 88.

(c) The proceedings were conducted in accordance with the law and Government see no cause to intervene.

(d) A house registered in the name of Mrs. Asaf Ali has been attached but not yet sold.

(e) Does not arise.

Mr. Lalchand Navalrai: May I ask what evidence there was before the District Magistrate or the Government that the car belonged to Mrs. Asaf Ali and not to Mr. Asaf Ali?

The Honourable Sir John Thorne: I have said that the motor car was registered in the name of Mrs. Asaf Ali.

Mr. Lalchand Navalrai: Because the car was registered in the name of Mrs. Asaf Ali, no other evidence was taken?

The Honourable Sir John Thorne: I should have thought that the registration was sufficient.

ACTION IN RESPECT OF MAHATMA GANDHI, ETC., UNDER ORDINANCE NO. III OF 1944.

†800. ***Mr. R. R. Gupta:** Will the Honourable the Home Member be pleased to state if any action has been taken under the Restrictions and Detentions Ordinance No. III of 1944 in respect of Mahatma Gandhi and other Members of the Working Committee of the All-India Congress? If not, why not? If so, what action has been taken?

The Honourable Sir John Thorne: The grounds of detention have been made known under section 7 of the Restriction and Detention Ordinance to Mr. Gandhi and those members of the Congress Working Committee who are in detention.

ATTACHMENT OF MR. ASAF ALI'S PROPERTY.

801. ***Sardar Mangal Singh:** Will the Honourable the Home Member please state:

(a) whether it is a fact that any house property situated in Delhi belonging to Mr. Asaf Ali, M. L. A. (Central), and a member of the Congress Working Committee, or Mrs. Asaf Ali has been attached by the police;

(b) whether Government are aware that the said property actually belonged to Mr. Asaf Ali; and

(c) whether Government are prepared to return the same to its rightful owner; if not, why not?

The Honourable Sir John Thorne: (a) A house registered in the name of Mrs. Asaf Ali has been attached.

(b) No.

(c) Does not arise.

Sardar Mangal Singh: Did the District Magistrate satisfy himself beforehand that the House really belonged to Mrs. Asaf Ali and not to Mr. Asaf Ali?

The Honourable Sir John Thorne: I understand that the District Magistrate proceeded on the municipal registration.

PAY OF CERTAIN BRITISH MARRIED OFFICERS AND INDIAN COMMISSIONED MARRIED OFFICERS.

802. ***Sardar Mangal Singh:** Will the War Secretary please state the consolidated pay of the following British Married Officers and Indian Commissioned Married Officers:

Second Lieutenant;

Lieutenant, after six years;

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

1977

STARRED QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

Lieutenant, after seven years;

Captain;

Major; and

Lieutenant Colonel?

Mr. O. M. Trivedi:

A statement has been laid on the table.

Statement.

Married Rates of Pay in India.

	British Officers of the Indian Army.	Indian Commissioned Officers' consolidated rate of pay.
	Regular	E. C. Os. Regular and E. C. Os.
	Rs. per mensem.	Rs. per mensem. Rs. per mensem.
2nd Lieutenant	565	530 450
Lieutenant after 6 years	690	655 520
Lieutenant after 7 years	720	670 520
Captain	825	775 610
Major	1,305	1,205 850
Lieutenant-Colonel	1,650	1,550 1,145

The rates of pay of British Officers of the Indian Army given above are made up of the following elements: (a) Basic pay, (b) Indian Army allowance, (c) Lodging allowance and (d) Marriage allowance.

Lodging allowance is not admissible when Government provides quarters.

CONSOLIDATED PAY OF BRITISH AND INDIAN SOLDIERS AND THAT OF AMERICAN SOLDIERS, ETC.

803. ***Sardar Mangal Singh:** Will the War Secretary please state:

(a) the consolidated pay of British and Indian soldiers; and
(b) similar pays of American, Canadian, Australian and South African soldiers?

Mr. O. M. Trivedi: (a) A statement has been laid on the table.

(b) The information required is not readily available and its collection would involve an amount of time and labour not justifiable in war-time.

Statement.

V. C. Os. and Indian Other Ranks.

British Other Ranks.				V. C. Os. and Indian Other Ranks.		
Rank.	In India.	In Middle East.	In Persia and Iraq.	Rank.	In India.*	Ex-India.
W. O. I.	292 8	286 10	320 0	Subedar-Major	250 0	290 0
W. O. II—				Subedar	130—160	170—200
R. Q. M. S.	247 8	236 10	265 0	Jemadar	75—100	100—125
C. S. M.	213 12	206 10	235 0	Havildar after 1 year's service as N. C. O.	34 0	56 0
S/Sergeant	202 8	191 10	225 0	Havildar after 3 years' service as N. C. O.	38 0	60 0
Sergeant	157 8	150 0	185 0	Naik after 1 year's service as N. C. O.	31 0	53 0
Corporal	129 6	121 10	133 5	Naik after 2 year's service as N. C. O.	33 0	55 0
L/Corporal	118 12	111 10	123 5	L/Naik	8 8	43 8
Private—				Sepoy after 3 years	26 8	41 8
After 3 years' service.	90 0	86 10	98 5	Sepoy after 1 year	26 8	41 8
After 1 year's service.	73 2	71 10	83 5	Non-Combatants (Enrolled) after 1 year's service.	20 0	32 8

British Other rank's pay excludes marriage allowance, which is the same for all ranks as shown below:—

Married.	Married with 1 child.	Married with 2 children.
30	86	136
plus Rs. 45 for each additional child.		

*This rate excludes *batta* (varying from Rs. 8 p. m. to Rs. 18 p. m. according to rank and being Rs. 5-8-0 in the case of Non-Combatants admissible in field service areas in India.

Sardar Mangal Singh: Is it not a fact that the difference between the Indian soldier and the soldiers belonging to the United Nations is very great and on that account there is some disaffection in the Indian forces?

Mr. C. M. Trivedi: I know there are differences but I do not subscribe to the Honourable Member's view that there is discontent in the Indian army on account of that.

Maulvi Muhammad Abdul Ghani: What is the exact difference between the pay of a British soldier and that of an Indian soldier?

Mr. C. M. Trivedi: I have laid a statement on the table from which the Honourable Member can see the difference. It is a long statement.

Maulvi Muhammad Abdul Ghani: What is the pay of a British soldier and an Indian soldier when they are first recruited?

Mr. C. M. Trivedi: The pay of a British soldier is Rs. 73-2-0 and the basic pay of an Indian soldier is Rs. 18.

Dr. Sir Zia Uddin Ahmad: With reference to the answer to part (b) of the question, may I say that the information asked for will be more important in the interests of the Honourable Secretary himself than in the interests of the Opposition? Therefore, I think it is very desirable that this information should be collected.

Mr. C. M. Trivedi: I have noted the Honourable Member's statement.

Dr. Sir Zia Uddin Ahmad: Does the Honourable Member mean to say that he has noted that he will collect the information?

Mr. C. M. Trivedi: No, Sir.

Dr. Sir Zia Uddin Ahmad: I say that the information in regard to the pay of soldiers in different countries is very important and the time and labour involved in such a collection are really commensurate with the importance of the work.

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

UNSATISFACTORY CATERING AT CIVILIAN GROCERY SHOPS.

804. *Mr. K. S. Gupta: Will the Honourable the Finance Member please state:

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to the representation addressed to the Finance Department about hardships experienced in the Civilian Grocery Shops which have been recently opened for Government servants in Delhi and Simla;

(b) whether any steps have been taken to remove those hardships; if so, what they are; if not, why not;

(c) whether Government are aware that tinned provisions mainly kept in these shops are the imported articles from Canada, Australia and America and are not of Indian origin;

(d) whether such a provision of tinned stuff is not intended to cater for the needs of highly paid officials and is not needed by and is beyond the reach of low paid staff;

(e) whether Government would consider the advisability of keeping such things in these shops which would really cater to the needs of the low paid staff who require financial aid by way of concession rates at cost price; and

(f) whether Government would open cheap shops for hosiery, cloth, boots and shoes for Government servants; if so, when; if not, why not?

The Honourable Sir Jeremy Raisman: (a) to (e). The attention of the Honourable Member is invited to my reply to Mr. Krishnamachari's starred question No. 322 of the 9th March 1944. Efforts are continuously being made to extend the scope of these shops, particularly in lines which are in demand by the low-paid staff.

(f) Yes. It is hoped that these shops will be opened by the end of April 1944.

AUCTION OF EXCISE CONTRACTS IN DELHI.

805. *Mr. Ananga Mohan Dam: Will the Honourable the Finance Member please state:

(a) if it is a fact—

(i) that auction of excise contracts in Delhi was publicly advertised to be held on the 18th and 14th March, 1944;

(ii) that this year the Chief Commissioner of Delhi has made over the excise contracts to the old licencees on a charge of Rs. 9 per gallon as licence fee; and

(iii) that the revenue has been reduced to Rs. 3,60,000, against the preceding year's revenue of about Rs. 6 lakhs; and

(b) whether Government are contemplating to hold an auction; if not, why not?

The Honourable Sir Jeremy Raisman: I have called for a report from the Chief Commissioner of Delhi and a reply will be laid on the table of the House in due course.

DETENTION OF WALIZADA ABDULNABI OF KARACHI.

806. *Nawab Siddique Ali Khan (on behalf of **Seth Yusuf Abdoola Haroon**): Will the Honourable the Home Member be pleased to state:

(a) if it is a fact that one Walizada Abdunabi, son of Shahdad Baloch, of Karachi has been detained under the Defence of India Rules by the Government of Sind;

(b) if it is a fact that the said Abdunabi has not taken part in any political activity, nor does he belong to any political organization;

(c) if it is a fact that the said Abdunabi has been detained for absolutely no cause or reason whatsoever;

(d) if there is anything on the record against the said Abdunabi, and whether any steps have been taken to verify the same; and

(e) for how long the said Abdunabi has been under detention, and after how long Government contemplate releasing him?

The Honourable Sir John Thorne: (a) Yes.

(b), (c), (d) and (e). Abdul Nabi has been in detention since April 1943. I would rather say nothing at present about the grounds for his detention, because these have lately been communicated to him and his representation is at present under consideration.

COMMISSIONED OFFICER CADETS DISCHARGED FROM BELGAUM OFFICER CADETS TRAINING CENTRE.

807. *Nawab Siddique Ali Khan (on behalf of **Seth Yusuf Abdoola Haroon**): Will the War Secretary kindly state:

(a) whether it is a fact that on February 1st, 1944, about twenty-four Commissioned Officer Cadets were discharged from Belgaum Officer Cadets Training Centre;

(b) whether it is a fact that the only reason assigned was that they were unable to fight the Japs;

(c) whether it is a fact that they had passed the Central Inquiry Board before being commissioned;

(d) whether it is a fact that these Officer Cadets were already in Government employment before joining;

(e) whether it is a fact that the Company Commander of that station is prejudiced against Indians; and

(f) whether Government are now prepared to recall them and place them again before the Inquiry Board and ascertain whether this discharge was effected on grounds of personal prejudice of the Station Commander or for any other reasons?

Mr. C. M. Trivedi: (a) Yes, Sir, but I would inform the Honourable Member that they were not commissioned, as commissions are granted only on the successful completion of training as officer-cadets.

(b) No, Sir. The cadets were discharged because they were either unable to pass the required tests or lacked the qualities necessary for the making of a good officer.

(c) 12 of them had been passed by the Old Central Interview Boards before starting their training. These Boards, I may add, have proved unsatisfactory and have since been replaced by the General Headquarters Selection Boards.

(g) No, Sir. There is no discrimination against Indian Officers. All officers, whether British or Indian, are treated alike. If the Honourable Member can furnish me with any authenticated case of discrimination, I will be glad to have it investigated.

(h) There are 2 Indian Lieutenant-Colonels in the Indian Engineers, but none as yet in the Indian Artillery and the Indian Signal Corps.

(i) No, Sir. On the contrary, there are no less than 58 Indian Lieutenant-Colonels in the Indian Army, excluding 87 Indian Lieutenant-Colonels in the Indian Army Medical Corps.

INDIAN NATIONAL FLAG.

810. *Sardar Mangal Singh: Will the Honourable the Home Member please state if the Government of India have declared the Indian National Flag as unlawful? If so, under what provisions of law?

The Honourable Sir John Thorne: I am not aware that the flying of any flag which can properly be so described has been declared to be unlawful.

Sardar Mangal Singh: Is the Honourable Member aware that National Flag flying in certain places has been hauled down?

The Honourable Sir John Thorne: The question relates to the "Indian National Flag", and I have replied to the question saying that I am not aware that the flying of any flag that can be so described has been declared to be unlawful.

Sardar Mangal Singh: If I bring examples to the notice of the Government where there has been interference with the flying of the National Flag, then will the Honourable Member take some action?

The Honourable Sir John Thorne: I think the Honourable Member and myself are at cross purposes as regards what is meant by National Flag. He means by National Flag something which I do not.

Mr. Kailash Bihari Lal: There have been prosecutions in U. P. and other Provinces for hoisting the National Flag, that is the tri-colour flag of the Congress?

The Honourable Sir John Thorne: I think perhaps it would simplify matters if I say that the question which I answered relates to the "Indian National Flag", the Honourable Member who put the original question and the Honourable Member who put the supplementary question mean thereby the Congress flag. But I do not accept the question as requiring from me an answer which will assume that I regard the Congress flag as the Indian National Flag. I do not regard it as such.

CLASSIFICATION OF MR. KRISHNA NAIR, A CIVIL DISOBEDIENCE PRISONER.

811. *Sardar Mangal Singh: Will the Honourable the Home Member please state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Mr. Krishna Nair, a civil disobedience prisoner of 1942 from Delhi, is being treated as a non-political C Class prisoner in the Lyallpur District Jail;

(b) by whom his classification as a non-political C Class prisoner was made;

(c) whether it is a fact that during the last *Satyagraha* Movement he was placed in the B Class; and

(d) whether Government will reconsider his case and put him in a better class as a political prisoner?

The Honourable Sir John Thorne: (a), (b) and (d). In accordance with the practice under the Punjab rules, Mr. Krishnan Nair, who was convicted of a crime of violence in connection with the August disturbances, was placed in Class "C". His conviction in that case is reported to have been upset on appeal quite recently but he is still serving a sentence for a less serious offence in respect of which he would under the Punjab rules be treated as "special class". The question of his reclassification will certainly be considered, if this has not already been effected.

(c) I believe this is correct.

COMPELSION ON LANDLORDS TO CONTRIBUTE TO NATIONAL SAVINGS CERTIFICATES IN SHAHABAD, BIHAR.

812. *Mr. Ramayan Prasad: Will the Honourable the Finance Member be pleased to state:

(a) if it is not a fact that the District Magistrate of Shahabad required the landlords to invest 1/8 of the amount of land revenue in the National Savings Certificate;

(b) if it is not a fact that a deputation waited upon the District Magistrate of Shahabad to represent the difficulties of the landlords;

(c) if it is not a fact that the District Magistrate after his discussion with the deputation fixed the following amount in varying proportion to the land revenue which the landlords pay:

(i) landlords paying land revenue up to Rs. 599 annually will have to invest 1/5 of their annual demand;

(ii) landlords paying land revenue from Rs. 600 to Rs. 1,199 will have to invest 1/4 of the annual demand;

(iii) landlords paying land revenue of more than Rs. 1,200 will have to invest 1/3 of the annual demand; and

(iv) landlords who are proprietors of temporarily Kunwar Singh will have to invest 1/4 of the annual demand;

(d) if Government are aware that the landlords' income in Bihar being fixed under permanent settlement and the value of rupee having depreciated, the landlords' income has practically gone down by more than half; and

(e) if Government propose to take immediate steps in the matter to stop the District Magistrate of Shahabad from realising contribution to the National Savings Certificate so that the landlords may make payment of the land revenue in time?

The Honourable Sir Jeremy Raisman: (a) Government understand that in connection with the provincial savings drive the District Magistrate of Shahabad, Bihar, discussed with certain leading landlords of that district what they considered to be a reasonable measure of investment by landlords in National Savings Certificates and other forms of Government borrowings. As a result it was generally made known that, in view of the pressing necessity to absorb surplus spending power as an anti-inflationary measure for the good of the community at large, it would be reasonable for landlords, whose duty it is in these as in other matters to set an example to their tenants, to invest amounts roughly equal to one-third of their land revenue demands.

(b) to (e). Government have no further information. The matter is one entirely within the competence of the Provincial Government. Government have repeatedly impressed on Provincial Governments and the general public the grave necessity of securing the maximum saving effort in order to protect the country from the evils of inflation and Government are satisfied that they can with complete confidence leave the local arrangements for carrying on savings drives to the discretion of Provincial Governments.

Mr. Lalchand Navalrai: May I know if this demand from landlords is voluntary or under compulsion?

The Honourable Sir Jeremy Raisman: I am not aware that any legislation has been passed or that any statutory obligation has been created.

Sir Muhammad Yamin Khan: Is it a fact that though statutory obligations may not have been created, yet official pressure is exerted, on the landlords to buy these National Savings Certificates, irrespective of the fact whether they can afford to purchase them or not?

The Honourable Sir Jeremy Raisman: I would hope that the Provincial Governments are using all methods which they can to induce people to subscribe to these loans, otherwise it will fail and the consequences to the community at large will be disastrous.

Sir Muhammad Yamin Khan: Does the Honourable Member include in inducement, the use of force also or any pressure?

The Honourable Sir Jeremy Raisman: I do not include the use of physical force.

Sir Muhammad Yamin Khan: I do not mean physical.

Dr. P. N. Banerjee: Fraud also is included?

The Honourable Sir Jeremy Raisman: If by pressure, the Honourable Member means a high degree of persuasion, then, I think that is entirely justified.

Sir Muhammad Yamin Khan: I mean this. If there are cases of landlords pending in the courts of S.D.O.'s and if S.D.O. puts up pressure and asks the landlord to purchase these defence certificates, does the Honourable Member not call it undue pressure? I am sure the Honourable Member is aware of the famous case in Allahabad High Court where it was alleged that one of the subordinate judicial officers was interesting himself in collecting war funds from the litigants and it was alleged that this was at the instance of the High Court of Allahabad. The Honourable Member is aware of all that.

The Honourable Sir Jeremy Raisman: I cannot answer hypothetical questions. I suggest that the Honourable Member and his Group only a few months ago showed the most intense anxiety on the subject of the rise in prices and on the general economic situation and I would ask him and his friends to try and view these things in the light of the perils of which they are well aware and of the acknowledged necessity in all countries of combating this dangerous disease by intensified savings drives.

Dr. P. N. Banerjee: There are other ways of combating that evil.

Sir Muhammad Yamin Khan: We will all support if it is persuasion.

Mr. Kailash Bihari Lal: In view of the compulsory nature of the demand made by the District Magistrates even in the case of landlords who are head and ears in debt, to buy National Savings certificates in addition to paying land revenue, will not the Government of India interfere and put a stop to this practice?

The Honourable Sir Jeremy Raisman: I do not think I can enter into details about the question whether individual landlords are able or are unable to make any investment at all. That is obviously one for the local officers to investigate and decide.

Mr. K. C. Neogy: Does not the Honourable Member recognise the deflationary effect which a proper use of the *lathi* might produce in certain cases?

The Honourable Sir Jeremy Raisman: Does not the Honourable Member recognise the deflationary effect which the application of a little common sense might produce in a statement on this subject?

Dr. P. N. Banerjee: Common sense is not the monopoly of the Government Benches.

Mr. President (The Honourable Sir Abdur Rahim): The Honourable Member must not go on talking so loudly.

PRESS CONFERENCES.

813. *Mr. Ananga Mohan Dam: (a) Will the Honourable Member for Information and Broadcasting please state the number of Press Conferences held during the preceding three years with the representatives of Press, and the newspapers and news agencies represented at the Conferences?

(b) Did Government incur any expenses on these Conferences? If so, to what amount?

(c) Were any expenses paid to the representatives of the newspapers and news agencies for attending these Conferences? If so, what is that?

The Honourable Sir Sultan Ahmed: (a) 236. No record of the names of the newspapers and news agencies represented at the press conferences is kept, but almost all the important newspapers and news agencies were represented at all these press conferences.

(b) and (c). No.

CLASSIFICATION OF ACCREDITED PRESS CORRESPONDENTS.

814. *Mr. Ananga Mohan Dam: Will the Honourable Member for Information and Broadcasting please state:

(a) if it is a fact that Accredited Press Correspondents with the Government of India are grouped into two classes;

(b) if it is a fact that classification is made on their standing in profession and the status they have obtained; and

(c) the procedure prescribed by the Honourable Member or by his Department for the inquiry of the standing and status of an Accredited Press Correspondent before placing him in the group of those classifications; if no procedure has been prescribed, the reasons therefor?

The Honourable Sir Sultan Ahmed: (a) Yes.

(b) Yes. The classification of the privileges of an accredited correspondent made according to (i) the time a correspondent has spent and, or, the status he has attained in the profession, and (ii) the standing of the newspaper news agency he represents.

(c) The standing and status of the correspondent concerned are determined by the Government on the advice of the Accreditation Sub-Committee of the Press Correspondents' Advisory Committee of the Information and Broadcasting Department, which ordinarily possesses all the necessary information; other enquiries are also made, where considered necessary.

Sardar Mangal Singh: What was the necessity for this classification?

The Honourable Sir Sultan Ahmed: That cannot be stated in answer to a supplementary question. The point is this: there are certain correspondents who have got a high status, have more experience, represent a very large number of papers and make use of the materials supplied to them. There are, on the other hand, certain correspondents who do not make sufficient use of the material supplied to them. That is the reason why this classification has been made.

RULES FOR WORKING OF PRESS CORRESPONDENTS ADVISORY COMMITTEE.

815. *Mr. Ananga Mohan Dam: Will the Honourable Member for Information and Broadcasting please state:

(a) the rules and regulations prescribed for the working and guidance of the Press Correspondents' Advisory Committee;

(b) the date on which the said Committee was formed;

(c) if it is a fact that out of the ten Press Correspondents nine are members of the Press Association (three by representation and six by nomination);

(d) if it is a fact that the Accredited Press Association is not represented either by representation or by nomination on the said Committee, if so, why;

(e) if it is a fact that there are two associations of the Press Correspondents—one is a registered body and the other has not yet been registered; so, how they are styled, and the reason for not associating the Information and Broadcasting Department with the registered body;

(f) the reasons for giving preferences to an unregistered body over the registered body; and

(g) the policy of the Government for the recognition of unregistered Association against registered Association?

The Honourable Sir Sultan Ahmed: (a) The following subjects *inter alia* are the questions arising out of them come under the purview of the Committee:

(i) The general principles of press advising; as far as Information and Broadcasting Department is responsible for them.

(ii) Delays in the transmission of press telegrams.

(iii) Questions relating to the release of news by Government Departments and the holding of press conferences.

(iv) Questions relating to facilities provided by the Bureau of Public Information.

No other rules and regulations are laid down for the guidance of the Committee.

(b) 28th August, 1943.

(c) No, Sir. The position is that, excluding the official members, there are 13 members of the Press Correspondents' Advisory Committee. Out of these 13 members, twelve are also members of the Press Association. Three of these 12 members have been appointed to the Press Correspondents' Advisory Committee as nominees of the Association. The rest of the members have been taken not as members of the Press Association but in their individual capacity on the basis of their relative status and standing in the profession.

(d) Yes. As regards the latter part, the Accredited Press Association being a comparatively recently started body, it was not considered necessary to include any representatives from it in the Committee. The names of individual members were, however, duly considered by me at the time of the constitution of the Press Correspondents' Advisory Committee.

(e) Yes, Sir. The two Associations are styled as the Accredited Press Association and the Press Association, the former is a registered body and the latter an unregistered body. The question of registration or otherwise of the Associations concerned was not taken into consideration because it was not important from the point of view of the Department. As the Press Association has a good standing and status and the Accredited Press Association is a newly established body, only the former was asked to nominate representatives for the Press Correspondents' Advisory Committee.

(f) and (g). Do not arise in view of the reply given to part (e) of the question.

Mr. Lalchand Navalrai: May I know whether this advisory committee is going to meet any more?

The Honourable Sir Sultan Ahmed: My Honourable friend is rather wide of the mark. This committee is called every month.

OFFICERS IN CHARGE OF THE INDIAN NEWS PARADE.

816. ***Mr. T. T. Krishnamachari:** Will the Honourable Member for Information and Broadcasting be pleased to state:

(a) whether the production of the *Indian News Parade* is in the charge of a non-Indian officer;

(b) if so, what his qualifications are for the post; and

(c) whether Government tried and were unable to get a suitable Indian for the post?

The Honourable Sir Sultan Ahmed: (a) Yes.

(b) Before he was employed by Government, Mr. Moylan, the Director-in-Charge of the *Indian News Parade* was employed as Producer in Victory Pictures, at Madras by Mr. Vasan of Gemini Studios. He has considerable experience of film production and has produced full-length and short pictures for Indian commercial concerns and the Bengal and Madras Governments. He has also contributed newsreel items to the Government Newsreel and the quality of his contribution was always satisfactory.

(c) Yes. There was no qualified Newsreel man in India as there was no Indian Newsreel in the country. Several Indian producers and Directors were approached, but those who were suitable were not prepared to accept the job. Out of the persons who were willing Mr. Moylan was by far the best.

Mr. Govind V. Deshmukh: Had this gentleman any experience before being employed by Government?

The Honourable Sir Sultan Ahmed: I have answered that.

Mr. Govind V. Deshmukh: How many years' experience had he?

The Honourable Sir Sultan Ahmed: That I cannot say.

EMPLOYMENT OF HONORARY ADVISER FOR NEWS-REEL PRODUCTION.

817. ***Mr. T. T. Krishnamachari:** Will the Honourable Member for Information and Broadcasting be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are employing an honorary adviser to advise them about news-reel production; and

STANDARD QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

(b) if so, his nationality, and the name of the commercial concern in which he is employed?

The Honourable Sir Sultan Ahmed: (a) Yes.

(b) He is an Australian and is the Managing Director of the 20th Century Fox Corporation (India) Limited.

Mr. T. T. Krishnamachari: Will the Honourable Member supply a lacuna in the question and give the name of this gentleman?

The Honourable Sir Sultan Ahmed: Mr. Newbury.

Mr. Govind V. Deshmukh: Are Government aware of the view of this House that no one should be appointed to Government service who comes from a country where Indian nationals are not properly treated?

The Honourable Sir Sultan Ahmed: If my Honourable friend will kindly see the question he will find that he is an honorary adviser.

EXPENDITURE, ETC., ON THE NEWS PARADE.

818. ***Mr. T. T. Krishnamachari:** Will the Honourable Member for Information and Broadcasting be pleased to state:

(a) what the cost of production of a weekly issue of the *News Parade* is;

(b) how many cameramen with news-reel experience are employed in the task of the production of the *News Parade*, and what rates of pay, travelling expenses and daily batta are paid to these men;

(c) how many centres are covered by these cameramen; and

(d) whether these persons are amongst those engaged in directing and controlling these cameramen who have had previous news collecting and/or news editing experience?

The Honourable Sir Sultan Ahmed: (a) This has not been worked out. The accounts relating to the production of newsreels and documentaries are maintained jointly and working out of the cost of individual weekly issues of *News Parade* will involve additional labour and expenditure which will not be commensurate with the result achieved.

(b) Eight. Each of them draws a salary of Rs. 500 p.m. and are given single second class fare for travelling allowance and a daily allowance of Rs. 6 per day while on tour.

(c) The cameramen are stationed in Bombay, Karachi, Madras, Calcutta, Lucknow, Lahore and Delhi and cover practically the whole of India.

(d) Yes. These cameramen only cover items in their specified areas and send the shots down to Bombay for processing, editing, dubbing and ultimate release.

Mr. T. T. Krishnamachari: Is the Honourable Member suggesting that Government are just carrying on this *News Parade* business and spending money on it without knowing what it costs and without measuring its utility in relation to its cost?

The Honourable Sir Sultan Ahmed: They are fully aware of that.

Mr. T. T. Krishnamachari: But is the Honourable Member examining the position?

The Honourable Sir Sultan Ahmed: It will be examined in due course.

Mr. T. T. Krishnamachari: Am I to understand that just at the moment the Honourable Member is allowing things to take their own course?

The Honourable Sir Sultan Ahmed: We cannot look into accounts every day.

RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN THE INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING DEPARTMENT AND THE "INFORMATION FILMS OF INDIA".

819. ***Mr. T. T. Krishnamachari:** Will the Honourable Member for Information and Broadcasting be pleased to state:

(a) the relationship between the Information and Broadcasting Department and the "Information Films of India";

(b) how many films with a propaganda value have been produced since the "Information Films of India" came into existence;

(c) the nature and extent of control exercised by the Information Films of India on the production of Information Films by private producers;

(d) what subsidy, if any, is given by Government to private producers of Information Films; and

(e) if the answer to (d) is in the affirmative, how many producers have had the benefit of this subsidy since this campaign began, and what was the total amount of money spent in this manner up to the 29th February, 1944?

The Honourable Sir Sultan Ahmed: (a) Information Films of India is a subordinate organisation of the Information & Broadcasting Department.

(b) Information Films of India came into existence with effect from 2nd February 1943. Since then this organisation has produced 38 documentary shots, besides a weekly newsreel *Indian News Parade*, whose first issue appeared on 1st September 1943. No information is available as to what number of films have been produced by other organisations during this period.

(c) Nil

(d) Nil.

(e) Does not arise.

RECRUITMENT OF EXPERTS FROM ENGLAND.

†820. ***Mr. Ananga Mohan Dam:** (a) Will the Honourable Member for Information and Broadcasting please state how experts are recruited for the Government of India in England?

(b) Are they appointed by the Secretary of State for India or by the High Commissioner?

(c) Are Government prepared to appoint a Committee from amongst the members of both the Houses to scrutinize the appointments of experts from abroad and to see whether they are needed? If not, why not?

The Honourable Sir John Thorne: (a) and (b). Recruitment of experts in England for posts which have not been specifically excluded from the sphere of consultation with the Federal Public Service Commission, is made by the Government of India through the High Commissioner for India, if advertisement in India through the Federal Public Service Commission has failed to produce candidates with the requisite qualifications. To fill highly technical appointments for which there is good reason to believe that qualified candidates may not be available in India, simultaneous advertisement is permissible with the consent of the Commission through the High Commissioner for India and through the Commission in India. For posts which are not to be filled in consultation with the Federal Public Service Commission, experts are recruited either through the India Office or through the High Commissioner for India; the appointments are made by the Secretary of State for India for the posts under his rule-making control and by the Government of India in other cases.

(c) Government do not consider the appointment of such a Committee necessary.

DISCONTINUANCE OF RECRUITMENT TO INDIAN MEDICAL DEPARTMENT (BRITISH CADRE).

821. ***Mr. Frank E. Anthony:** Will the War Secretary be pleased to state:

(a) whether he is aware of the long distinguished record of service of the Indian Medical Department (British Cadre);

(b) whether further recruitment to the Indian Medical Department (British Cadre) has been discontinued;

(c) for what period this discontinuance of recruitment will operate;

(d) whether the closure of this department is an act of discrimination against the Anglo-Indian Community;

(e) whether he is aware that departmental promotions have been stopped and that senior personnel from the Indian Medical Department (British Cadre) now seconded to the I. A. M. C., and holding senior rank in the I. A. M. C., will be compelled to retire on the rank held by them at the commencement of hostilities; and

†Answer to this question laid on the table, the questioner having exhausted his quota.

(f) whether he proposes to allow these senior men not only to attain the rank which they would have normally reached but to retire on the pension of such rank?

Mr. C. M. Trivedi: (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir. Further recruitment ceased on the formation of the Indian Army Medical Corps, except that existing Military Students who were formerly recruited into the Indian Medical Department, are still, in accordance with the terms of their bond, enrolled in the Indian Medical Department as Warrant Officers. They are being brought before a Selection Board and, if selected, are granted commissions in the Indian Medical Service and seconded to the Indian Army Medical Corps.

(c) For the period of the War, as contemplated at present.

(d) No, Sir.

(e) and (f). On transfer to the Indian Army Medical Corps, regulations regarding promotion in the Indian Medical Department are no longer applicable, but the position in so far as the transferred personnel are concerned, is now being actively examined.

Mr. Govind V. Deshmukh: It has been said in reply to part (d) that the closure is not due to any act of discrimination against the Anglo-Indian community. May I know what it is due to?

Mr. C. M. Trivedi: My Honourable friend perhaps remembers the whole history leading up to the formation of the Indian Army Medical Corps. Formerly licentiates were employed in the Medical Department. They are now recruited to the Indian Army Medical Corps and given commissions. The distinction between graduates and licentiates in the matter of the grant of commissions has now been abolished.

CLASSIFICATION OF KING'S COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

822. ***Mr. Frank E. Anthony:** (a) Will the War Secretary be pleased to state if it is not a fact that King's Commissioned Officers are classified as E. C. Os. 12 and 13?

(b) Is it not a fact that the category E. C. Os. 12 is supposed to comprise only persons of non-Asiatic domicile?

(c) Is the Honourable Member aware of the considerable differences in allowances paid to these two categories of officers?

(d) Is the Honourable Member aware that, while the officers of non-Asiatic domicile get an Indian Army allowance, house rent and marriage allowances, Indian Officers are denied these same allowances?

(e) Is the Honourable Member aware that because of the appreciable difference in emoluments of Indian and European officers, the Indian Officers find it difficult, if not impossible, to meet their financial commitments which are exactly the same as those of the European Officers?

(f) Does the Honourable Member propose to consider that the allowances paid to European Officers be also made available to the Indian King's Commissioned Officers?

Mr. C. M. Trivedi: (a) No, Sir; but I presume the Honourable Member means Army Instructions (India) Nos. 12 and 13 of 1940, since superseded by Army Instructions (India) Nos. 73 and 74 of 1944. Instruction No. 73 provides for the grant of Emergency Commissions in His Majesty's Land Forces and Instruction No. 74 in His Majesty's Indian Land Forces.

(b) Army Instruction (India) No. 73 of 1944, which has superseded Army Instruction No. 12 of 1940, is applicable only to persons of pure European parentage and of Non-Asiatic domicile, who alone are eligible for the grant of emergency commissions in his Majesty's Land Forces.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) The answer to the first part of the question is in the affirmative, except that Indian Army allowance is admissible only to officers serving with Indian Army units. As regards the latter part, Indian Commissioned Officers receive consolidated rates of pay, which include lodging allowance, while married officers get a higher rate of consolidated pay. Indian officers do not get the

Indian Army allowance which is an additional compensation admissible to British officers for permanent service in India.

(e) and (i). Representations have been received regarding the alleged inadequacy of the pay of Indian Commissioned Officers, and these are under consideration.

UNSTARRED QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

GRIEVANCES OF WARRANT OFFICERS, INDIAN MEDICAL DEPARTMENT, GIVEN EMERGENCY COMMISSIONS.

267. Mr. Ananga Mohan Dam: Will the War Secretary be pleased to state if it is a fact:

(a) that senior members ranking as Warrant Officers, I.M.D. (British Cadre) and Subedar Majors, I.M.D. (Indian Cadre), in category A, who were selected and granted Emergency Commissions in the I. A. M. C., lose considerably in monthly emolument even in the rank of Captain (not in pay) as compared with those not recommended and are in category B or C;

(b) that new entrants granted Emergency Commissions will get Rs. 400 per mensem, viz., double the old rate of pay, Rs. 75 plus emergency allowance of Rs. 125 per mensem;

(c) that living as an Emergency Commissioned officer is much more expensive than that of a Warrant Officer or a Subedar Major, and that free concessions enjoyed by V.C.Os., such as washing and hair cutting allowances, free rations and quarters, free light, water and conservancy service and clothing, free diet when admitted in hospital and a batman, will cost an Emergency Commissioned officer about Rs. 250 a month;

(d) that V. C. Os., I.M.D., granted Emergency Commissions are liable to reversion to old status on termination of emergency and that they would have been entitled to receive but will be debarred, while in service, from enjoying certain benefits such as award of O. B. L., grant of land for colonization and jagir allowance, etc.; and

(e) that most of the senior warrant officers and Subedar Majors would have been granted under old rules departmental or honorary King's Commission in the near future on the expanded cadre and, in addition, would have been entitled to receive certain free concessions and awards as enumerated in (c) and (d) above?

Mr. C. M. Trivedi: (a) Only a few senior Warrant Officers of the Indian Medical Department (British Cadre) who had reached the highest scale of pay in their rank and Department and who elected to draw their previous rates of pay after being commissioned, lose certain emoluments which are not permissible to commissioned officers. The great majority of Warrant Officers and Viceroy's Commissioned Officers, however, benefit by the grant of Emergency Commissions in the Indian Army Medical Corps.

(b) to (d) and (f). Yes, Sir.

(e) Yes, in a few cases.

GRIEVANCES OF MEDICAL LICENTIATES GRANTED EMERGENCY COMMISSIONS.

268. Mr. Ananga Mohan Dam: Will the War Secretary please state if it is a fact:

(a) that licentiates who have passed from medical schools in India have been granted antedate at the rate of three months for every completed year of service or experience up to a maximum of two and a half years, there being no difference in the period of antedate granted to men with ten or thirty years' experience;

(b) that for an officer who received his basic registrable qualification elsewhere than in India, the period of professional experience for the grant of antedate will reckon from the date of registration as a licentiate;

(c) that graduates have been granted up to a maximum of six and a half years' antedate;

(d) that licentiate officers have been given less pay in the second, fourth and sixth year as Captains as compared with I.M.S. officers, whereas there is no difference in the duty assigned to them;

(e) that consolidated rates of pay granted to married Indian Commissioned Officers in other branches of the army are much more favourable in corresponding ranks;

(f) that previous reckonable service of V. C. Os. granted Emergency Commissions in other branches of the army counts towards pay, but, in the I. A. M. C., they are being granted antedate for experience, but long service in I.M.D. has not been remunerated, and licentiates with ten years and thirty years service and experience will get the same rank and pay of Rs. 500 per mensem;

(g) that only selected licentiates are considered for grant of Emergency Commissions in the rank of Second Lieutenants and are promoted as Lieutenants and Captains after six months and three years service, respectively, whereas all graduates become Captains after one year's service as Lieutenants; and

(h) that I. A. M. C. officers are on basic rates of pay but no marriage or lodging allowance has been paid to them?

Mr. C. M. Trivedi: (a) to (c), (e) and (f). Yes, Sir.

(d) Yes. The difference is based on the difference in basic medical qualifications.

(g) No. Any officer who is favourably reported on is promoted in accordance with the time scale of his Corps or Service, irrespective of whether he belongs to the Indian Medical Service or to the Indian Army Medical Corps. The difference in the time-scales referred to by the Honourable Member is due to the difference in basic qualifications.

(h) Officers of the Indian Army Medical Corps draw consolidated rates of pay and do not draw separate marriage or lodging allowance.

GRIEVANCES OF MEDICAL LICENTIATES GRANTED EMERGENCY COMMISSIONS.

269. Mr. Ananga Mohan Dam: (a) Will the War Secretary please state if it is a fact that I. A. M. C. officers have been granted Emergency Commissions from the 3rd April, 1943, and that representations have been made by various members of the I.M.D.? If so, do Government propose to consider the advisability of reviewing the whole case?

(b) Is it a fact that licentiates granted Emergency Commissions have not yet been given any administrative posts or have not been considered for staff appointments on the District, Command or General Headquarters?

Mr. C. M. Trivedi: (a) Members of the late Indian Medical Department have been granted emergency commissions in the Indian Army Medical Corps from the 3rd April 1943. As regards the second part, the Honourable Member does not mention the nature of the representations, but representations have been received from some members of the late Indian Medical Department on a variety of subjects. These receive careful consideration.

(b) Administrative posts are given on merits and Indian Army Medical Corps Officers will be appointed to such posts when they are so recommended. No licentiate officer has been recommended so far.

STATEMENTS LAID ON THE TABLE

Information promised in reply to part (a) of starred question No. 22, asked by Maulvi Muhammad Abdul Ghani, on the 8th November, 1943

CURRENT LUGGAGE RULES ON STATE-MANAGED RAILWAYS

I. Free Allowance on Luggage.—(a) All luggage with the exception of articles mentioned in clause (b) below and luggage carried in full vehicle loads, must be weighed and booked at the starting station. The following free allowance for each ticket is given at the starting station on the total weight of the luggage:—

1st class	1½ maunds or 60 seers.
2nd class	40 seers.
Inter class	30 seers.
3rd class	25 seers.

and half these quantities is allowed for each child's (half) ticket.

NOTE.—Luggage may, however, be booked from any station to any station on the direct route for which a ticket is held, provided no luggage in excess of the free allowance is carried unbooked over any portion of the line, the free allowance being granted once on the journey.

(b) *Articles allowed free in addition to the free allowance.*

First and Second Class Passengers.—Bedding, tiffin baskets including small ice-boxes, small handbags or attachecases (not suit cases), walking sticks and umbrellas.

Intermediate and Third Class Passengers.—Bedding, walking sticks, umbrellas and such articles of food as may be required on the journey.

(c) In case of excess luggage when the free allowance differs, on different railways charges should be calculated on the through distance allowing the free allowance in force on the booking railway.

(d) *Additional rules applying over B. & A., B., B. & C. I. & G. I. P. railways.*

Railway	Class of tickets	Free allowance granted	Remarks
B. & A.	(i) Upper class throughout (issued over the Dacca Section and A.B. Zone or in through booking with the D. S. Rly.)	50 seers	1. Half of these quantities will be allowed for each child's (half) ticket.
(i) A. B. Zone & Dacca Section of E. B. Zone.	(ii) Combined "Upper and first class" tickets, i.e., upper class over Dacca section and A. B. Zone, first class over E. B. Zone (excluding Dacca section) steamer services and other foreign railways.	60 seers	2. In the case of upper class passengers bedding, tiffin baskets including small ice-boxes, small hand bags or attachecases (not suit cases), walking sticks and umbrellas are allowed free in addition to the free allowance.
	(iii) Combined "Upper and second class tickets, including first class over steamer" i.e., upper class over Dacca Section & A. B. Zone first class over steamer and second class over E. B. Zone (excluding Dacca Section) & other foreign Railways.	40 seers	
(ii) Khulna Bagerhat Section of B. & A. Rly.	Upper class Lower class	40 seers 20 seers	} In local booking on this Section.
	Half of these quantities is allowed for each child's (half) ticket.		

NOTE.—In through booking between stations on the Khulna Bagerhat Railway and stations on the E. B. Zone and *via*, the same free allowance as on the E. B. Zone is granted according to the class of carriage travelled in over the E. B. Zone.

(iii) Dhobies are allowed to carry free of charge one bundle of E. B. Zone clothes not exceeding one maund in weight.

B., B. & C. I.—(i) The free allowance on Intermediate class combined (i.e., Intermediate and 3rd class combined) ticket is 30 seers per ticket.

(ii) The free allowance on the Narrow-gauge lines of the B., B. & C. I. Rly. is 60 seers per upper class ticket and 25 seers per lower class ticket.

(iii) The following free allowance is admissible in through booking between Main Line and the Narrow-gauge Lines:—

	per ticket.
(1) On combined 1st and upper class tickets	60 seers.
(2) " 2nd and upper class tickets	40 seers.
(3) " Inter and lower class tickets	30 seers.
(4) " Third and lower class tickets	25 seers.
(5) " 1st and 2nd second class tickets	60 seers.

G. I. P.—(1) The free allowance on Intermediate class combined (i.e., Intermediate and third class combined) is 30 seers per ticket.

This applies in through booking with E. I. and M. & S. M. Railways only.

(2) The free allowance on the Central Provinces (including Pulgaon-Arvi Section), Dhond-Baramati and Pachora-Jamner Railways is as under:—

Upper class	60 seers.
Lower class	25 seers.

(3) The free allowance in through booking between the Main Line and the Feeder Lines is as follows:—

	per ticket.
(i) On combined 1st and upper class tickets	60 seers.
(ii) " 2nd and upper class tickets	40 seers.
(iii) " Inter and lower class tickets	30 seers.
(iv) " Third and lower class tickets	25 seers.

NOTE.—The Feeder Lines over the G. I. P. Railway are:—

1. *Central Provinces Railways*—

(i) Murtazapur-Ellichpur.

(ii) Murtazapur-Yeotmal.

(iii) Pulgaon-Arvi.

2. *Dhond-Baramati Railway.*

3. *Pachora-Jamner Railway.*

(4) The following is the free allowance between Main Line and Branch* Line:—

(i) Combined 1st and 2nd class, i.e., 1st class on the Main Line and 2nd class on the Branch Line concerned—60 seers.

(ii) Combined 2nd and 1st i.e., 2nd class on the Branch Line and 1st class on the Main Line—60 seers.

***NOTE.**—The following are the branch lines of the G. I. P. Rly.—

1. Manmad-Dhond.

2. Chalisgaon-Dhulia.

3. Itarsi-Nagpur.

4. Amla-Parasia.

5. Bhopal-Ujjain.

6. Bina-Kotah.

7. Bina-Katni.

8. Jhansi-Cawnpore Central.

9. Ait-Kunch.

10. Jhansi-Manikpur.

11. Jalamb-Khamgaon.

12. Badnera-Amraoti.

13. Wardha-Balharshah.

14. Majri-Rajur.

15. Tadali-Ghugus.

16. Karjat-Khopoli.

(5) Half of the quantities mentioned in (1) to (4) above is allowed free for each child's (half) ticket.

11. *Maximum quantity of luggage accepted per passenger.*—

(a) First class	6 mds.
Second class	4 mds.
Inter class	3 mds.
Third class	2½ mds.

(b) *Additional Rules applying over B. & A. Railway*

Upper class	5 mds.
First class-Cum-Upper class	6 mds.
Second class-Cum-Upper class	4 mds.

III. *Weightment of luggage at the time of booking.*—The following procedure is adopted in the matter of weightment and booking of passenger's luggage:—

(a) *First weightment.*—All articles of luggage brought by passengers are weighed to see that the total weight does not exceed the maximum limit mentioned in Rule II above.

(b) *Second weightment.*—Bedding, tiffin baskets etc., which are allowed free, *vide* (F) (bb) above, are excluded and the remaining articles of luggage are weighed for the purpose of charging freight after deducting the amount of free allowance due.

IV. *Articles not accepted as luggage.*—(a) The following articles are not booked as luggage:—

(1) Offensive articles, such as wet skins, hides, etc., other than the skins of wild animals securely packed in air-tight boxes at owner's risk.

(2) Explosives, dangerous and inflammable articles.

(3) Bulky articles of any description which on account of their bulk would be chargeable on measurement if accepted as parcels.

(4) Oil grease, ghee, paint, etc., if carried in packages which might by contact, breakage or leakage, damage other articles.

(b) *Additional Rules applying over individual railways.*

B. & A. Railway.—The following articles are also not booked as luggage:—

(a) Poultry and live-stock.

(b) 1. Bididi leaves.

2. Bundles of matting, Reeds and bamboos.

3. Bundles of wire.
4. Carriage bodies and wheels.
5. Charpoys.
6. Chillies, dry.
7. Coal and Charcoal in bags.
8. Cotton.
9. Cycles in crates.
10. Dry leaves.
11. Empty tins, barrels and drums.
12. Empty wooden boxes.
13. Firewood.
14. Grain.
15. Grass and Hay.
16. Gunnies.
17. Hand carts.
18. Hoops Iron.
19. Iron parts of persian wheels.
20. Iron, steel and other base metal in bars, sheets or ingots.
21. Jagree.
22. Metal scrap.
23. Piece-goods.
24. Potatoes.
25. Rollers for sugar cane machine.
26. Skins.
27. Sleepers.
28. Sugar.
29. Timber.
30. Tobacco, raw or unmanufactured.
31. Turmeric.
32. Wooden articles such as well wheels.
33. Wool.

Exceptions.—(i) Sugar, wheat and rice will be accepted for booking as luggage when weighing not more than 2½ maunds together or separately.

(ii) Piece-goods will be accepted for booking as luggage over this Railway between stations 50 miles apart or under subject to the maximum weight permissible per passenger vide Rule II.

(iii) Personal effects of Government officials on transfer.

(iv) Kits of free pass-holders.

B., B. & C. I. Railway.—(1) Bicycles are not carried as luggage.

(2) Ghee should not be booked as luggage from any station on the B., B. & C. I. Railway situated within the Jaipur State territories.

(3) Opium exceeding one maund in weight cannot be booked as luggage; it must be booked as parcels. Opium in small quantities, not exceeding one maund in weight may be booked as luggage but it must be charged for and given in charge of the guard of the train.

(4) Wheat and sugar are carried as luggage provided the total weight of these articles does not exceed 2½ mds. on one ticket subject to any restrictions that have been or may be imposed by the Central or Provincial Governments or Local Authorities.

(5) Piece-goods, cotton, woollen, or artificial silk or silk are not carried as luggage. Passengers are, however, permitted to carry such articles with them as luggage with owner up to the limit of the free allowance admissible to them.

E. I. Railway.—The following commodities as defined in General Classification of goods are also not booked as luggage:—

1. Piece-goods.
2. Gunnies.
3. Empty tins, barrels, drums.
4. Jagree.
5. Potatoes.
6. Charpoys (not in pieces).
7. Furniture.
8. Jute.
9. Wheat and sugar in excess of 2½ maunds made up of either or both these commodities.
10. Grain and Pulses other than in (9) above.

G. I. P. Railway.—(1) Small quantities of ghee and edible oil (i.e., oil fit for consumption) within the limit of free allowance according to the class of ticket held by the passenger may be carried free with owners. In the case of free allowance being exceeded the whole weight will be charged at full parcels rates without any free allowance.

(2) Butter packed in soldered tins or other metallic vessels securely closed on all sides may be accepted as luggage, the usual free allowance being given. Butter when not packed as stated above will not be accepted as luggage.

(3) Live birds up to two in number are allowed to be carried free of charge as luggage with passengers over the Bombay Suburban section (including the Harbour and Kurla Mankhurd branches); Live turkeys, geese, ducks or other poultry in hampers, baskets or coops and accompanying the owner can also be carried free as luggage only if within the free allowance over the Bombay Suburban Kalyan-Kabara and Kalyan-Karjat sections, by local

electric trains subject to the conditions regarding their carriage in particular vehicles on these trains as notified in the exception to the G. I. P. Railway's rules for carriage of live poultry.

(4) Articles chargeable at half parcels rates when carried as luggage on the Suburban section should be charged as under:—

(i) If free allowance according to the class of tickets held by a passenger, is claimed, the luggage in excess of the free allowance should be charged for at the luggage rate, luggage tickets being issued.

(ii) If free allowance is not claimed, half parcels rate should be charged and bazar supplies tickets showing the amount of freight at half parcels rate may be issued.

(5) Wheat and sugar are carried as luggage provided the total weight of these articles does not exceed 2½ mds. on one ticket subject to any restrictions that have been or may be imposed by the Central or Provincial Governments or Local Authorities.

(6) Piece-goods, cotton, woollen, or artificial silk or silk are not carried as luggage. Passengers are, however, permitted to carry such articles with them as luggage with owner up to the limit of the free allowance admissible to them.

N. W. Railway.—The following articles are also not carried as luggage over the N. W. Railway, except when the total weight of such articles does not exceed the free allowance admissible on tickets held by passengers.

1. Piece-goods, cotton, woollen, or artificial silk or silk.
2. Gunnies.
3. Sugar.*
4. Chillies.
5. Hides, skins and leather.
6. Cotton.
7. Wool.
8. Empty tins, barrels, drums, etc.
9. Grain and pulses.*
10. Jagree.
11. Potatoes.

*Wheat and sugar are carried as luggage on the N. W. Railway provided the total weight of these articles does not exceed 2½ mds. on one ticket subject to any restrictions that have been or may be imposed by the Central or Provincial Governments or Local Authorities.

O. & T. Railway.—The following articles are also not accepted as luggage:—

- | | |
|------------------------|--|
| 1. Piece-goods. | 20. Grain.* |
| 2. Gunnies. | 21. Jagree. |
| 3. Sugar.* | 22. Sleepers. |
| 4. Chillies. | 23. Wooden articles such as wheels. |
| 5. Hides. | 24. Furniture. |
| 6. Skins. | 25. Empty wooden boxes. |
| 7. Cotton. | 26. Bundles of matting, reeds and bamboos. |
| 8. Wool. | 27. Tobacco raw or unmanufactured. |
| 9. Empty tins. | 28. Carriages, bodies or wheels. |
| 10. Barrels and drums. | 29. Rollers for sugar-cane mills. |
| 11. Ghee. | 30. Iron parts of Persian wheels. |
| 12. Dry leaves. | 31. Iron or steel or other base metals, in bars, sheets or ingots. |
| 13. Oils. | 32. Hoops iron. |
| 14. Bones. | 33. Grass and Hay. |
| 15. Timber. | 34. Potatoes. |
| 16. Firewood. | 35. Turmeric. |
| 17. Coal in bags. | 36. Bundles of wire. |
| 18. Paints. | |
| 19. Charpoys. | |

*Sugar and wheat each or both are allowed up to 2½ mds. provided the total weight does not exceed the maximum limit due.

Information promised in reply to unstarred question No. 81, asked by Mr. Kailash Bihari Lall, on the 26th February, 1944.

LUGGAGE, ETC., OF PERSONNEL OF DEFENCE SERVICES CARRIED BY RAILWAYS AT GOVERNMENT RISK.

(a) and (b). Luggage and baggage, including excepted articles, are not carried by railways at Government risk, except for equipment, clothing (including personal clothing) and necessities which the individual may be required to replace at his own expense for military duties.

Government do not accept responsibility for the private possessions of a member of the Defence Services. Any individual who wishes to safeguard himself against loss of, or damage to his private property, can insure it as would any member of the public.

Information promised in reply to starred question No. 355, asked by Seth Yusuf Abdoola Haroon, on the 13th March, 1944.

SELECTIONS FOR HIGHER GRADE PROMOTIONS IN KARACHI AND DELHI DIVISIONS.

(a) During 1943 five selections were held on the Karachi Division and eight on Delhi Division.

1996

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

[5TH APRIL 1944]

(b) 27 Hindus and 10 Muslims in the Karachi Division and 49 Hindus and 31 Muslims in the Delhi Division.

(c) None on the Karachi Division and six on the Delhi Division.

(d) Government consider that no action is necessary, as it is not always possible to comply fully with the rules in the matter with the present number of Muslim officers available. Moreover, all the Selection Boards on the Karachi Division included a Muslim officer who was not directly subordinate to the other members of the Selection Board; this also was the case in one of the Selection Boards on the Delhi Division.

Information promised in reply to parts (c) and (f) of starred question No. 391, asked by Mr. K. S. Gupta, on the 14th March, 1944.

COLOUR BAR IN KENYA.

(c) There is no truth in this allegation. The water supply at Mariakani is short and pending any improvement the existing supply is rationed for all races.

(f) The Import Control Organisation is guided by a Board consisting of six members, 3 of whom are European Government officials, two are European commercial men and one is an Indian who is also a member of the Legislative Council. The Control has 21 European Group advisers and two Indian Group advisers. One of the latter deals with Indian foodstuffs and the other with Indian Bazaar goods.

Information promised in reply to starred question No. 528 asked by Khan Bahadur Shaikh Fazl-i-Haq Piracha, on the 20th March, 1944.

COMMUNAL COMPOSITION OF THE STAFF OF INSPECTING ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER OF INCOME-TAX, AMRITSAR.

(a) The following is the composition of the personnel of the office of the Inspecting Assistant Commissioner of Income-tax at Amritsar:

Inspector-Accountant	1 Hindu
Head-Clerk	1 Hindu
Stenographer	1 Hindu
Head-Assistant	1 Muslim
Assistant-Clerks	{ 2 Muslims 2 Sikhs

(b) Four of the seven Income-tax Officers stationed at Amritsar are temporary. It is not always possible to post permanent officers to particular stations as regard must be had to various factors such as the dearth of permanent officers, the existence of arrears calling for the appointment of temporary officers, the ban on permanent appointments with a view to the appointment of war candidates, etc. As regards the latter part of the question, it is presumed that the Honourable Member is referring to the Inspecting Assistant Commissioner's office at Amritsar. If so, the position is that appointments in the Income-tax Department to both temporary and permanent posts are made in accordance with the instructions issued by the Government of India from time to time regarding communal representation and that postings of individual officers are made in the best interests of the Department as a whole.

Information promised in reply to a supplementary question to starred question No. 575, asked by Mr. Amarendra Nath Chattopadhyaya, on the 22nd March, 1944.

UNANI AND OTHER SYSTEMS AS PART OF SCHEME FOR IMPROVING MEDICAL HELP TO MASSES.

In connection with post war reconstruction plans the Government of India have appointed a Committee, to be known as the Health Survey and Development Committee, to make a broad survey of the present position in regard to health conditions and health organisation in British India and to make recommendations for future development.

A drive to improve health conditions must necessarily be in the forefront of any programme directed towards improving the standard of living in the post war period. If dissipation of financial resources and administrative effort is to be avoided, plans for the improvement of health organization must be based on a comprehensive review of the health problem as a whole which will take account of, and place in their proper perspective, all the various factors affecting the health of the community with which health administration is concerned. The Government of India believe that a broad survey of the whole health field by a central committee will be of considerable assistance to Governments in preparing their post war programmes and that the time has come when, in spite of the difficulties arising from war conditions, such a review must be undertaken.

The Committee appointed includes persons with practical experience of preventive public health work, medical relief, medical and public health education, industrial health conditions and other aspects of the health problem. The Committee will have power to appoint sub-committees to make preliminary inquiries into particular aspects of the problem. The procedure of the Committee will necessarily have to be adapted to war conditions and it will not be possible for the Committee as a whole to make tours of inquiry but it will be open

STATEMENTS LAID ON THE TABLE

1997

to the Committee to have local inquiries made by small groups or sub-committees when such inquiries are essential for the adequate discharge of their task.

The composition of the Committee, will be as follows:—

Chairman: Sir Joseph Bhore, K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E., C.B.E.

Members:

1. Rai Bahadur Dr. A. C. Banerjee, C.I.E., M.B., B.S.(All.), D.P.H., Director of Public Health, U.P.
 2. K. B. Dr. Abdul Hamid Butt, M.B., B.S.(Pb.), D.P.H.(Lond.), D.T.M. & H.(Eng.), Director of Public Health, Punjab.
 3. Dr. R. B. Chandrachud, M.B. B.S., F.R.C.S., Chief Medical Officer, Baroda State.
 4. Lt.-Col. E. Cotter, C.I.E., M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H., Public Health Commissioner with the Government of India,
 5. Dr. D. Y. B. Dadhaboy, M.D., M.R.C.P. (Lond.), Ex-President of the All-India Association of Medical Women, Bombay.
 6. Dr. J. B. Grant, B.A., M.D., M.P.H., International Health Division of the Rockefeller Foundation, Director, All India Institute of Hygiene & Public Health, Calcutta.
 7. Dr. Mohammad Abdul Hamid, M.D., M.R.C.P., Member of the Medical Council of India, Professor of Pathology, Lucknow University.
 8. Col. J. B. Hance, C.I.E., O.B.E., M.D., B.Ch. (Camb.) M.R.C.S., F.R.C.S. (Edin), Director General, Indian Medical Service.
 9. Sir Henry Holland, C.I.E., M.B., Ch.B., F.R.C.S. (E.), C.M.S., Hospital, Quetta.
 10. Sir Frederick James, O.B.E., M.L.A., Member, Central Advisory Board of Health.
 11. N. M. Joshi, Esquire, M.L.A.
 12. Dr. H. M. Lazarus, F.R.C.S. (Edin.), C.M.O., Women's Medical Service.
 13. Pandit L. K. Maitra, M.L.A., Member, Central Advisory Board of Health.
 14. Diwan Bahadur Dr. A. Lakshmanswami Mudaliar, B.A., M.D., F.C. O.G., Vice-Chancellor, University of Madras. Member of the Medical Council of India.
 15. Dr. U. B. Narayanrao, L.C.P.S. (Bomb.), Medical Practitioner, Bombay, President, All-India Medical Licentiate Association.
 16. Dr. B. Vishwa Nath, M.A., M.D., D.P.H., D.T.M. & H., F.R.C.P., Member of the Medical Council of India, Medical Practitioner, Lahore.
 17. Maj.-Gen. W. C. Paton, M.C., M.A., M.B., Ch. B. (Edin.), F.R.C.S. (Edin.), Surgeon-General, Bengal.
 18. B. Shiva Rao, Esq.
 19. Dr. B. C. Roy, M.R.C.P., F.R.C.S., President of the Medical Council of India.
 20. The Honourable Pandit P. N. Saprui, Member, Council of State, Member, Central Advisory Board of Health.
 21. Lt.-Col. B. Z. Shah, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., I.M.S. (Retd.), Superintendent, Mental Hospital, Poona, formerly Director of Medical Services, Sind.
 22. Mrs. Shuffi Tyabji, J.P., K.I.H., Bombay.
 23. Dr. Hemandas R. Wadhwani, M.B., B.S., K.I.H., J.P., Minister, Sind.
- Secretary. Rao Bahadur Dr. K. C. K. E. Raja, L.M.S. (Mad.), L.R.C.P. & S., L.R.F.P.S. (Edin. and Glas.), D.P.H. (Camb.) and D.T.M. & H. (Camb.).
- Department of Education, Health and Lands:
New Delhi, October 18, 1943.

Information promised in reply to unstarred question No. 173, asked by Mr. Muhammad Azhar Ali, on the 23rd March, 1944.

PLACING CERTAIN BARRACKS OUT OF BOUNDS FOR PERSONNEL OF TRANSPORTATION TRAINING CENTRE, JULLUNDUR.

The answer to the first part is in the negative. The latter part does not therefore arise.

MOTIONS FOR ADJOURNMENT.

ATROCITIES PERPETRATED ON INDIAN MEN AND WOMEN BY TROOP STATIONED AT CHAKULIA NEAR JAMSHEDPOOR.

Mr. President (The Honourable Sir Abdur Rahim): The adjournment motion which was admitted yesterday will be taken up at Four of the Clock.

Dr. P. N. Banerjee (Calcutta Suburbs: Non-Muhammadan, Urban): Sir, if the business is finished earlier . . .

Mr. President (The Honourable Sir Abdur Rahim): I understand the Government Member is not agreeable to its being taken up before 4 o'clock.

Mr. C. M. Trivedi (Secretary, War Department): Yes, Sir. I do not agree to its being taken up before 4 o'clock.

An Honourable Member: 4 o'clock will also come!

LOSS OF RAILWAY REVENUE DUE TO NOT CHARGING FARE AND FREIGHT ON CERTAIN MILITARY SPECIAL TRAINS.

Mr. President (The Honourable Sir Abdur Rahim): I have received notice of a motion for adjournment from Sir Zia Uddin Ahmad in order to discuss a matter of urgent public importance, namely, the loss of Railway revenue amounting to about one crore of rupees for not charging railway fare and freight on military special trains originating from Karachi and Bombay and carrying troops and munition from America and a further failure in not pursuing the right method for the recovery of the amount.

The Honourable Member was good enough to send me a note along with the motion, but as that is not allowed I shall take no notice of it.

Does the Government object?

The Honourable Sir Edward Benthall (Member for Railways and War Transport): Yes, Sir. I submit that this is not a matter of urgent public importance since it has already been before the House. I answered a question with a number of sub-headings on either the 29th of last month or the 3rd of this month and dealt with supplementaries, I think.

Mr. President (The Honourable Sir Abdur Rahim): On the 3rd of this month?

The Honourable Sir Edward Benthall: Either on the 29th of March or on the 3rd of this month. I cannot say definitely as I have not got the file with me. I answered the question in full and stated that there had been a departmental under-charge of 101 lakhs, of which 52½ lakhs had already been adjusted. I forget whether I said that I was looking into the matter further, but that is the fact and I am taking up the question with the Financial Commissioner, Railways.

Dr. Sir Zia Uddin Ahmad (United Provinces Southern Divisions: Muhammadan Rural): Is it not a fact that the officer who discovered this thing has been sacked?

The Honourable Sir Edward Benthall: No, Sir.

Dr. Sir Zia Uddin Ahmad: Is it not a fact that he is transferred from that post?

The Honourable Sir Edward Benthall: I think the officer has been transferred, but it has nothing to do with the incident in question.

Dr. Sir Zia Uddin Ahmad: Will the Honourable Member make enquiries into the matter?

The Honourable Sir Edward Benthall: I have said that I will make enquiries.

Mr. President (The Honourable Sir Abdur Rahim): The Honourable Member is really going into some other subsidiary matters which is not the object of the adjournment motion. I disallow the motion.

ELECTION OF A MEMBER TO THE CENTRAL ADVISORY COUNCIL FOR RAILWAYS.

Mr. President (The Honourable Sir Abdur Rahim): I have to inform the Assembly that up to 12 Noon on Tuesday, the 4th April, the time fixed for receiving nominations for the election of a member to the Central Advisory Council for Railways only one nomination was received. As there is only one vacancy I declare Mr. H. M. Abdullah to be duly elected.

ELECTION OF MEMBERS TO THE STANDING COMMITTEE FOR THE FOOD DEPARTMENT.

Mr. President (The Honourable Sir Abdur Rahim): I have also to inform the Assembly that the following Members have been elected to the Standing Committee for the Food Department: (1) Hajee Chowdhury Muhammad Ismail Khan, (2) Mr. E. L. C. Gwilt, (3) Pandit Nilakantha Das, (4) Mr. C. P. Lawson, (5) Mr. S. C. Chatterji, (6) Mr. Amarendra Nath Chattopadhyaya, (7) Mr. Govind V. Deshmukh, (8) Sved Ghulam Bhik Nairang, (9) Sir Abdul Halim Ghuznavi and (10) Sardar Sant Singh.

DECLARATIONS OF EXEMPTION UNDER THE REGISTRATION OF FOREIGNERS ACT.

The Honourable Sir John Thorne (Home Member): Sir, I lay on the table copies of the following Declarations of Exemption under the proviso to section 6 of the Registration of Foreigners Act, 1939, as published with the notifications of the Government of India in the Home Department:

- (1) No. 1/6/44-Political (E), dated 8th February 1944;
- (2) No. 1/7/44-Political (E), dated 11th February 1944;
- (3) No. 1/8/44-Political (E), dated 11th February 1944;
- (4) No. 1/9/44-Political (E), dated 23rd February 1944;
- (5) No. 1/12/44-Political (E), dated 26th February 1944;
- (6) No. 1/13/44-Political (E), dated 11th March 1944; and
- (7) No. 1/14/44-Political (E), dated 13th March 1944.

No. 1/6/44-Political (E).

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

Simla, the 8th February 1944.

DECLARATION OF EXEMPTION.

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 6 of the Registration of Foreigners Act, 1939 (XVI of 1939), the Central Government is pleased to declare that the provisions of the Registration of Foreigners Rules, 1939, except rule 8 and such of the provisions of rules 4, 14, 15 and 16 as apply to, or in relation to, passengers and visitors who are not foreigners, shall not apply to or in relation to (1) Mr. John C. DeWilde, (2) Mr. Charles Barney Gould Murphy, Regional Representative, India, Recruitment and Manning Organisation, United States War Shipping Administration, United States nationals, for so long as they remain in their present posts.

A. W. LOVATT,

Under Secretary to the Government of India.

No. 1/7/44-Political (E).

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

Simla, the 11th February, 1944.

DECLARATION OF EXEMPTION.

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 6 of the Registration of Foreigners Act, 1939 (XVI of 1939), the Central Government is pleased to declare that the provisions of the Registration of Foreigners Rules, 1939, except rule 8 and such of the provisions of rules 4, 14, 15 and 16 as apply to, or in relation to, passengers and visitors who are not foreigners, shall not apply to, or in relation to,

- (1) Mr. William Burns, Technical Adviser on mining matters to the United States Foreign Economic Administration;
 - (2) Mr. Charles R. Arrott, Assistant to the Chief of the United States Purchasing Commission; and
 - (3) Mr. John Harold Lindley, Port Representative of the United States War Shipping Administration,
- for so long as they remain in their present posts.

A. W. LOVATT,

Under Secretary to the Government of India.

No. 1/8/44-Poll. (E).

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

Simla, the 11th February, 1944.

DECLARATION OF EXEMPTION.

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 6 of the Registration of Foreigners Act, 1939 (XVI of 1939), the Central Government is pleased to declare that the Provisions of the Registration of Foreigners Rules, 1939, except rule 8 and such of the provisions of rules 4, 14, 15 and 16 as apply to, or in relation to, passengers and visitors who are not foreigners, shall not apply to, or in relation to, Mr. Robert Kloiman, a member of the staff of the U.S. Office of War Information in India, for so long as he remains in that post.

A. W. LOVATT,

Under Secretary to the Government of India.

(1999)

No. 1/9/44-Poll. (E).

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

Simla, the 23rd February, 1944.

DECLARATION OF EXEMPTION.

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 6 of the Registration of Foreigners Act, 1939 (XVI of 1939), the Central Government is pleased to declare that the provisions of the Registration of Foreigners Rules, 1939, except rule 8 and such of the provisions of rules 4, 14, 15 and 16 as apply to, or in relation to, passengers and visitors who are not foreigners, shall not apply to, or in relation to, (1) Messrs. John M. Steaves and Adolph Suehsdorf, Assistant Representatives of the Overseas Operations Branch of the U.S. Office of War Information, (2) Mr. Murray Dyer, Asst. Representative of the U.S. Office of War Information in charge of the radio broadcasting services, (3) Mr. Ben T. Stevenson, Junior Air Cargo Clerk in the U.S. Foreign Economic Administration in India, and (4) Mr. Raymond J. Sadlier, Air Cargo Expeditor in the U.S. Foreign Economic Administration in India, United States nationals, for so long as they remain in their present posts.

A. W. LOVATT,

Under Secretary to the Government of India.

No. 1/12/44-Poll. (E).

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

Simla, the 26th February, 1944.

DECLARATION OF EXEMPTION.

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 6 of the Registration of Foreigners Act, 1939 (XVI of 1939), the Central Government is pleased to declare that the provisions of the Registration of Foreigners Rules, 1939, except rule 8 and such of the provisions of rules 4, 14, 15 and 16 as apply to, or in relation to, passengers and visitors who are not foreigners, shall not apply to, or in relation to,

1. Mr. Wang Sheh-Chieh.
2. Dr. Hau Li-Wu.
3. Dr. Wen Yuanning.
4. Mr. Wang Yun-Wu.
5. Mr. Hu Lin.
6. Dr. Lee Wei Kuo.

members of the Chinese Goodwill Mission to the United Kingdom.

A. W. LOVATT,

Under Secretary to the Government of India.

No. 1/13/44-Poll. (E).

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

Simla, the 11th March, 1944.

DECLARATION OF EXEMPTION.

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 6 of the Registration of Foreigners Act, 1939 (XVI of 1939), the Central Government is pleased to declare that the provisions of the Registration of Foreigners Rules, 1939, except rule 8 and such of the provisions of rules 4, 14, 15, and 16 as apply to, or in relation to, passengers and visitors who are not foreigners, shall not apply to, or in relation to, Mrs. Zelma S. Graham, Confidential Secretary in the United States Office of War Information, New Delhi, for so long as she remains in her present post.

A. W. LOVATT,

Under Secretary to the Government of India.

No. 1/14/44-Poll. (E).

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

Simla, the 13th March, 1944.

DECLARATION OF EXEMPTION.

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 6 of the Registration of Foreigners Act, 1939 (XVI of 1939), the Central Government is pleased to declare that the provisions of the Registration of Foreigners Rules, 1939, except rule 8 and such of the provisions of rules 4, 14, 15 and 16 as apply to, or in relation to, passengers and visitors who are not foreigners, shall not apply to, or in relation to, (i) Mr. Francis J. O'Gara, Foreign Representative of the Recruitment and Manning Organization of the U.S.A. in India and (ii) Mr. Frank J. Hightower, a clerk in the U.S. Mission, United States nationals, for so long as they remain in their present posts.

A. W. LOVATT,

Under Secretary to the Government of India.

THE HINDU CODE, PART II (MARRIAGE).

NOMINATION OF MEMBERS TO THE JOINT COMMITTEE.

The Honourable Sir Asoka Roy (Law Member): Sir, I move:

"That the following Members of the Legislative Assembly be nominated to serve on the Joint Committee to consider and report on the Bill to codify the Hindu Law relating to marriage, namely: (1) Lalchand Navalrai, (2) Mr. Govind V. Deshmukh, (3) Babu Baijnath Bajoria, (4) Pandit Lakshmi Kanta Maitra, (5) Pandit Nilakantha Das, (6) Mr. Ananga Mohan Dam, (7) Mrs. Renuka Ray, (8) Syed Ghulam Bhik Nairang, and (9) the Mover."

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

"That the following Members of the Legislative Assembly be nominated to serve on the Joint Committee to consider and report on the Bill to codify the Hindu Law relating to marriage, namely: (1) Mr. Lalchand Navalrai, (2) Mr. Govind V. Deshmukh, (3) Babu Baijnath Bajoria, (4) Pandit Lakshmi Kanta Maitra, (5) Pandit Nilakantha Das, (6) Mr. Ananga Mohan Dam, (7) Mrs. Renuka Ray, (8) Syed Ghulam Bhik Nairang, and (9) the Mover."

The motion was adopted.

MOTION RE UNITED NATIONS RELIEF AND REHABILITATION ADMINISTRATION AGREEMENT—contd.

Mr. President (The Honourable Sir Abdur Rahim): The House will now resume discussion on the motion moved by Sir Azizul Huque.

Dr. P. N. Banerjee (Calcutta Suburbs: Non-Muhammadan Urban): Sir, I am as much an internationalist as a nationalist and when any scheme for international co-operation and collaboration comes before me it is always welcome. When such a scheme refers to humanitarian activities it is doubly welcome to me. But we cannot forget the circumstances in which India exists at present. When the Government of India is not responsible to the people of India and does not represent the views of the country, when the international status of the country is very uncertain, when the people of India are so poor as to be on the verge of starvation—in these circumstances it is essential that before we undertake to co-operate with other countries certain safeguards should be provided in order that the interests of India may not suffer.

Now, Sir, an occasion arose last year for providing such safeguards. But it is unfortunate that before there was an agreement between the United Nations and India, before the final terms of this agreement were settled, the Government of India did not obtain the views of the Legislature on this very important question. Yesterday, in reply to certain points raised from this side of the House, my Honourable friend, the Commerce Member, said that some time ago a Resolution was placed before this House but as the question had not been finally decided, no steps were taken to ascertain the views of this House. When the matter was under discussion in America and in the United Kingdom, that was the proper occasion for ascertaining the views of this House and for forwarding these views to those Governments. The failure of the Government of India to take steps in time in regard to such an important question is worthy of very strong condemnation. At the present moment, it may be argued that demands which are put forward by us or any recommendations which are made by us would be too late. I do not hold that view. The agreement is there, of course, but if we make recommendations, our recommendations may be accepted by the United Nations and embodied in the form of resolutions.

Sir, we find two booklets have been supplied to us. The first booklet deals with the agreement and the second booklet deals with the resolutions. As regards the resolutions, the final stage has not yet arrived. Therefore, if we urge that these recommendations should be accepted by the United Nations, then I do not think there will be any difficulty in their way of accepting them.

Sir, many points have been discussed from the side of the Opposition in this connection and two amendments have been moved. The amendment by two Honourable Members of my party deserves very special consideration. This is not a demand which is to be forwarded to the United Nations. This is a demand which has to be acceded to by the Government of India itself, and I hope and trust that in view of the fact that the demand is so reasonable and so modest, the Government of India will accept this amendment. As

[Dr. P. N. Banerjee.] regards the demand moved by Syed Ghulam Bhik Nairang, that also is a very reasonable demand and this can be forwarded to the United Nations as a recommendation from this House. Sir, I will go a little further and make a few more recommendations to the United Nations. In the first place . . .

Pandit Nilakantha Das (Orissa Division: Non-Muhammadan): Is there a quorum in the House?

(The Bell was rung and some Members came in and on a count being taken there was found to be a quorum.)

Mr. President (The Honourable Sir Abdur Rahim): The Honourable Member can go on now.

Dr. P. N. Banerjee: It is extremely unfair that such an important resolution should have been placed on the agenda as the last item, especially when the House is about to close for the Session and Members are arranging for their departure. That is the reason why there was no quorum in this House. This important resolution should have been placed for discussion long ago during the early part of this Session.

Sir, I was suggesting that some more points should be forwarded to the United Nations as recommendations from this House. My first point is that India's international status should be the same as that of the other United Nations. In this connection I may point out that very often it is held in many quarters that India's international status is inferior to that of other countries. Only a few days ago it was pointed out from the Government Benches that to some of the conferences India's representatives go only as visitors or as advisers. I want to make sure that with regard to this matter at least India's international status should be regarded as fully equal to that of the United Nations.

Sir, my second point is that India should be duly represented not only on the Council of the U.N.R.R.A. but also on all the relevant committees, that is, those with which India would be concerned. Yesterday one of my Honourable friends pointed out that on some of the committees India is not represented at the present moment and that state of things should be remedied.

Thirdly, India's contribution to the U.N.R.R.A. should be definitely fixed. There is a great deal of uncertainty about the amount which India will have to contribute. In the resolutions which have been adopted, it is

laid down that a country's contribution will be based on its national income. Now, so far as I know, India's national income has never been computed officially. There are certain unofficial computations, but these are not trustworthy.

The Honourable Sir M. Azizul Huque (Member for Commerce and Industries and Civil Supplies): Including Professor Rao's?

Dr. P. N. Banerjee: Yes. When did he become such an authority that his computation is to be accepted as final by everybody including the Government? He is an individual, and if you are willing to accept this view of his, are you willing to accept all the other views that have been expressed by him? You will accept only those views . . .

Mr. President (The Honourable Sir Abdur Rahim): Order, order. The Honourable Member should address the Chair.

Dr. P. N. Banerjee: . . . Views expressed by him as will suit the Government. But that will not do. I say with the greatest emphasis that India's national income has not been satisfactorily computed by anybody. Mere guesses have been made, but on mere guesses and conjectures we cannot base our contribution.

In this connection I may read out a few lines from the debate which took place in the Senate Foreign Relations Committee of the United States of America. I must frankly admit that the American people are more sympathetic than the British people with regard to India. There it was pointed out by Dean Acheson that the basis of one per cent. of national income in the year 1943 would act as a great hardship on India. Mr. Acheson said that it was not a fair basis for determining India's participation. He observed that on that basis India would have to contribute a very large sum amounting to no

less than 40 crores of rupees. He also pointed out that individual income in India was very low. He further added that India was in the grip of a terrible famine, which fact would tend to modify the extent of her participation. Now, Sir, in view of the sympathetic attitude taken up by some of the prominent members of the United States Senate, if we urge that India's contribution should be fixed on the basis of her capacity to pay, I do not think that any harm will ensue. On the other hand, a great deal of good will come. But if we do not say anything with regard to our contribution, a heavy burden will be placed on our shoulders and our case will go by default. Therefore, I insist that India's contribution should be fixed on the basis of one per cent. of India's net central revenue for the pre-war normal year 1938-39. That would be a fair basis and that would be a basis which would be consistent with India's capacity to pay.

The Honourable Sir M. Azizul Huque: I have not been able to catch my Honourable friend.

Dr. P. N. Banerjee: One per cent. of the net central revenue of the Government of India for the pre-war normal year 1938-39.

The Honourable Sir M. Azizul Huque: What do you mean by net central revenue?

Dr. P. N. Banerjee: The Honourable the Finance Member will be able to tell you what is net central revenue.

The Honourable Sir M. Azizul Huque: What do you mean by that?

Dr. P. N. Banerjee: Net central revenue, not gross. I may tell my Honourable friend that there is a great deal of difference between gross revenue and net revenue, and what I am speaking of is net revenue.

The Honourable Sir M. Azizul Huque: How much is that?

Dr. P. N. Banerjee: Net revenue in the normal year 1938-39 amounted to less than Rs. 80 crores—I am speaking from memory—so that one per cent. of that would amount to 80 lakhs.

The Honourable Sir M. Azizul Huque: One per cent. of 80 crores is 80 lakhs?

Dr. P. N. Banerjee: Yes. I hope my Honourable friend will not interrupt me in this way. I did not interrupt him. I do not mind occasional interruptions, but this is a very easy calculation—one per cent. of 80 crores is 80 lakhs. That is a matter of simple arithmetic, and ought to be easily understood by every Member of this House. I think that would be a fair basis. We should not go into the uncertain basis of national income which will impose a very heavy—unduly heavy—burden on the shoulders of the people of India, especially at a time when the people are on the verge of starvation. If we make out a good case, if we are able to forward our case with all the arguments behind it, I think we will have a fair hearing.

The fourth point that I wish to raise is this. If the contributions of the participating countries be in kind instead of in cash, India's participation should be restricted to the export of such goods as are not needed for the essential purposes of the people or as are in surplus of the country's needs. This is very important from our point of view because we know that in regard to foodgrains India is in deficit and famine conditions are prevailing in the country even at the present moment. Therefore, no foodgrains should be exported from this country to other countries for the purpose of relief and rehabilitation in those countries.

Lastly, I suggest—this is also included in the amendment of which notice has been given by Syed Ghulam Bhik Nairang—that proper arrangements should be made for relief and rehabilitation measures for the people of Bengal and Assam who have suffered from the recent famine and from enemy attacks in many areas as a consequence of the war. Up till the last fortnight India was not actually within the war zone. But even then India's sufferings were very great as a result of the recent famine which was one of the consequences of the war and the result of bombing in various parts of the country. Now the situation is changed and the enemy is within the borders of India. We read also

[Sir M. Azizul Huque.]

country to go with begging bowl. We made it clear as to our economic difficulties, and our attitude was really appreciated and, in fact, I sometimes feel that was this attitude of ours by which we did not go with a begging bowl, but at we only placed the case of our economic difficulties, that there has been an action in American public opinion in so far as the famine situation is concerned. In fact, at a public session of the Council Mr. Acheson, whom my Honourable friend quoted, expressed the appreciation of the Council for this token of India's operation in spite of our widespread distress and he expressed the deepest sympathy with her people with a devout prayer that the efforts of those who are now engaged in the task of repairing the ravages of famine and disease might be successful in swiftly bringing the conditions under effective control.

- Sir, we have also, as has been said by some Honourable Members, made representation for the appointment of a number of Indians in the higher ranks of the administration of technical staff.

May I say again, as I said before, that, as it is even now, the Indian refugees from Burma and Far East and those Indians who are in the occupied countries come within the scope of U.N.R.R. relief, and to meet their needs, we have pressed the case of Indians being appointed for the purpose of administering relief organisation? May I add that we have already sent names of eight Indians connected with Burma, Singapore and Malaya for appointment as opportunities may occur? We have also raised the question of the interest of Indians in occupied countries and we shall have to take up immediately steps with a view to supply the data which may be necessary for the purpose of giving relief to Indians in occupied territories. If any of my Honourable friends is interested in the subject, he can spend five minutes with me, and I will be able to show him the amount of data which has been collected for the purpose of giving relief to some of the countries devastated by the conditions of war in Europe. We have to prepare a large volume of materials to find out as to what should be the nature of needs and requirements in the shape of food, clothing and housing accommodation, medical needs and other needs for those Indians who are in the Far Eastern territories or for the repatriation of those Indians who left their homes and came back to India. There are technical Committees and we have taken steps to place the case of India. But there are certain difficulties, one of the things which the technical administration has rightly emphasised is that in all these technical Committees, there should be men who are experts in their subjects. It is no use my being a member of a Committee on, say, a matter which is highly technical and which I do not understand. As the situation in India today is, my Honourable friends will realise that there is great difficulty of getting suitable personnel, not merely not to speak of sending abroad but of being appointed within India. We are in difficulty to find out names who can go to Washington, who are experts in the subject, who can wait there for the purpose of say, 15 or 20 meetings in a year, and who should be paid by this Government. Sir, as I said, we are today in great shortage of personnel, and I do not know if we will be able to spare Indians of the type which are necessary to be members of these technical Committees. There are administrative officers and below them officers in the establishment. We tried to find out what salaries are being proposed, and at the salaries which are given there, I am extremely doubtful if we will be able to send suitable number of Indians to these posts, especially as the economic conditions in those countries and the prices prevailing there are such that it is not possible for Indians going from this country to live there on those salaries.

We also took steps to circulate copies of the Agreement and Resolutions to all the Members of the Assembly and in addition a copy of the first Agreement of April, 1943, was sent to the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce. The Federation sent us their views in October; the Indian Merchants' Chamber sent us their views; and in our instructions to the Agent General we informed him as to the viewpoints which were raised by the Indian mercantile and trading and commercial community, and to raise some of the points which will

arise in the nature of the discussion as an expression of the views of Indian industrialists. A copy of the final draft was also sent to the Chamber. I may also say here that we are not the only country which signed it; 14 countries signed it subject to ratification. I may also assure my Honourable friends that as representative of India there was no non-Indian there. Sir Girja Shankar Bajpai with our Trade Commissioner and Major Qadir who is the third Secretary represented India, Sir Girja Shankar Bajpai being the member and the others being the staff to assist him in the task.

Sir, my Honourable friend, Mr. Krishnamachari, has moved an amendment. I find great practical difficulty in accepting that amendment. After all whoever may be the representative, he must work under instruction for the Government for the time being and he must be prepared to carry out their instructions in day to day policy which may be enunciated. It would otherwise be extremely difficult for any Government to accept responsibility for what the delegate does. And I should only state that according to the terms of the Resolution a member of the Administration is a signatory Government. A question will arise, for example, to appoint a representative in technical and other sub-committees. My Honourable friend's amendment wants me to bring this matter before the Legislature. It is impracticable to consult the Legislature. As I said, it was not possible to get time to consult this Legislature, as we wanted, before signature. The Legislature may not be in Session and no Government has done it. The representatives generally will be representatives of the Government, the meetings of the Council will be held only once or twice, it may not be in time for the Legislature to be in Session and it is, therefore, extremely difficult to accept the amendment which my Honourable friend, Mr. Krishnamachari, has moved. I find it absolutely impracticable to give effect to it. I am aware of the constitutional position. I myself feel the difficulty of the constitutional position more than sometimes my friends do. I know that if I were functioning in a legislature which my Honourable friends want it would have been possible to do quite a number of things. But whatever might be the nature of the constitution today we have to work under that constitution and make the best out of it.

Sir, I am not crossing swords with my Honourable friend, Mr. Krishnamachari, as to whether I know the national income of this country or not. I can assure him that I not only know that but I know something more. I know the income of the average wage-earner, I know the income of the humble man behind the plough, I know the income of those associated with the concerns of industrial production, and I know the income of the land-owning interests of this country. But all these are foreign to the subject, because we have throughout maintained that India's contribution cannot be judged by the standard of national income. So, the national income of this country is altogether foreign to the present discussion; and, as I have said, our viewpoint has been accepted by the U.N.R.R.A. We will contribute within the limit of our resources, having regard to our requirements within the country, having regard to the strain on our resources due to war conditions, having regard to the acute economic shortage in India, having regard to the famine and famine conditions and—as I have said and given an assurance,—subject to the legislative sanction of this House.

Mr. T. T. Krishnamachari: What is the amount that the Honourable Member wants India to contribute?

The Honourable Sir M. Azizul Huque: If my Honourable friend still requires figures it is difficult, as I said, to give an answer off-hand. There are quite a number of materials which have to be collected before we can formulate what should be our figures.

Mr. T. T. Krishnamachari: I merely want to know the Honourable Member's conception of that contribution.

The Honourable Sir M. Azizul Huque: It should be about 8 or 10 crores of rupees and I shall be able to satisfy my Honourable friend as to why it should be that. That is purely my personal estimate. I do not say that that is the amount which I shall bring before the Legislature; the House will have the

[Sir M. Azizul Huque.]

fullest opportunity to decide what should be the amount of contribution at that stage. But that is roughly my personal guess.

Then the question comes as to how much we should pay and in what shape. As I said, that will depend on the extent to which our supplies may be available. And assuming that we contribute about 8 or 10 crores of rupees or 7 million pounds, we may pay the whole of the 7 million pounds in foreign credit or pay only 7,00,000 pounds in foreign credit and the rest we can give in supplies. As I said, these are matters which can only be discussed after I am able to consult the trading and industrial organisation to find out whether there is a possibility of supplies being available; what are the things which we can spare that we want to spare. That is necessary; and I do not want to take that responsibility on me without consulting the trade and commercial interests in the matter. I wish to consult them, men who may be competent to speak on the subject. But supposing for the time being that there are 13 to 15 lakhs of Indians still in the east and 5 lakhs of refugees in India who will come under the scheme, I cannot shut my eyes to the fact that to a certain extent it is only reasonable that we should meet some of their needs from within India. For example, it may be that we may be required to spare a little cloth or tea or jute or housing material or tents.

Mr. T. T. Krishnamachari: Would not that be the Honourable Member's responsibility, apart from the UNRRA?

The Honourable Sir M. Azizul Huque: So far as our responsibility is concerned, we will discharge it ourselves; but I am speaking for the time being of our responsibility to the UNRRA as regards Indian refugees in repatriation. In fact, from all points of view, I sometimes feel that it may help our industries in at least keeping up some of their war-time production if some amount of the manufactured goods may be made available. But, as I said, we agree that it should be after fully meeting the home requirements in view of the economic conditions of India. But a man may be a little more generous and instead of having 14 chattaks of rice every day he may think he will have 12 chattaks and give the additional 2 chattaks to a man who has nothing. So far as foodgrains are concerned, as I said, the question of wheat and rice does not arise for the time being, but it may be that some dried fruits or ground-nut we can spare from India. Sir, I have the fullest sympathy with the aims and objects of the amendment of my Honourable friend, Mr. Krishnamachari, but for reasons stated I cannot accept it as a practical proposition. And I am not sure that the carrying of the amendment as he has drafted it will not mean virtually our withdrawal, because it is contingent on a condition which we cannot accept. And, therefore, if you still carry it, I hope, you will realise that it will be extremely difficult for us to accept a part and still be a party to the UNRRA.

Mr. K. C. Neogy (Dacca Division: Non-Muhammadan Rural): Is not that really a domestic question, the method of selecting your representatives? How does it affect the UNRRA scheme?

Dr. P. N. Banerjee: It is merely a question of approval.

The Honourable Sir M. Azizul Huque: I was only talking of the drafting of the amendment.

Sir Syed Raza Ali (Cities of the United Provinces: Muhammadan Urban): Sir, I may point out to my Honourable friend that in the case of representation of India at the League of Nations at Geneva no difficulty whatsoever was felt in selecting non-official Indians. The head generally used to be an official but there were occasions when the head of the delegation was a non-official. Having regard to what is the difficulty of the Honourable Member?

The Honourable Sir M. Azizul Huque: I am quite prepared to consider the suggestion whether we may not have a non-official for the purpose of representing India on such matters where questions of policy are concerned. But I cannot give an answer off-hand. Sir Girja Shankar Bajpai, so far as our instruction goes, has done extremely well; he has put India's case as strongly as possible, emphasising at places more than one not only in formal meetings but informally, and I must say that he has done extremely well. I can assure the

House that if any major question of policy arises other than those I have explained to the House yesterday and today I shall propose to consult the Standing Committee whenever the House will be in Session, or whenever it is otherwise possible I shall be trying to get the views of the Leaders of the different Parties. In any case I propose to keep Members of the House informed at every Session as to the steps that have been taken, so far as the Administration is concerned. Beyond that I am not prepared

Sir Syed Raza Ali: Why not select non-official Indian?

The Honourable Sir M. Azizul Huque: Beyond that I am not prepared to go for the time being and, I hope, in view of that my Honourable friend, Mr. Krishnamachari, will not press his motion.

Sir, as regards the amendment moved on behalf of the Muslim League Party, I make it quite clear that as I understand Nawabzada Liaquat Ali Khan's view that amendment is not a condition precedent to our participation. It is in the nature of an additional recommendation. But I do want the House to realize all its implications: Firstly, the UNRRA organization cannot be completed within, say, at least six or nine months; it is not a governmental organization; it has no supplies of its own; it has no shipping; it has only money. Bengal needs today more food, more medicines, more clothing, more money for the purchase of cattle, implements, seeds, land and more transport facilities. We have ourselves money to pay for all these if we can get them. If Bengal finances cannot meet all those expenses, there are the means of the Government of India to pay for them. Therefore, the question which I am placing before my Honourable friends to consider is as to whether—apart from the expression of the general views of the House—it will be consistent with our status in the international world

Nawabzada Muhammad Liaquat Ali Khan: Absolutely.

The Honourable Sir M. Azizul Huque: . . . that we should plead for a particular case of charity from abroad.

Nawabzada Muhammad Liaquat Ali Khan: We are not pleading for any charity.

The Honourable Sir M. Azizul Huque: Apart from the general enunciation of the principle

Nawabzada Muhammad Liaquat Ali Khan: It is a definite recommendation.

The Honourable Sir M. Azizul Huque: Apart from that, whether we should particularly press the case of any particular area—that is what I am saying.

Nawabzada Muhammad Liaquat Ali Khan: Why not?

The Honourable Sir M. Azizul Huque: We shall certainly welcome voluntary assistance. We deeply appreciate and acknowledge with gratitude, and I am sure all sections of the House are with me in appreciating and acknowledging with gratitude, the American peoples efforts to bring the conditions of famine and distress within the scope of the UNRRA.

Pandit Lakshmi Kanta Maitra (Presidency Division: Non-Muhammadan Rural): What have they done so far?

The Honourable Sir M. Azizul Huque: If my Honourable friend will read the proceedings, he will find that all these matters were discussed as between the Governments of various countries and in various circles, and a draft was made by which the UNRRA Administration was to operate only with reference to those countries or areas which are under enemy occupation. Both the Houses of the American Legislature have, after fully considering the matter, expressed a desire in similar terms as is the amendment of my Honourable friend on the other side

Nawabzada Muhammad Liaquat Ali Khan: They were more humane than the Government of India! You are opposing it.

The Honourable Sir M. Azizul Huque: I have not said that and I am not doing it. I hope my Honourable friend will wait till I say something on that.

Considering all these factors, I am on principle, as I have said, in agreement with my Honourable friend. But what I say is this: Without assigning at the first instance any particular location we may accept the enunciation of a general

Mr. President (The Honourable Sir Abdur Rahim): I shall now put the amendment of Syed Ghulam Bhik Nairang to the House. The question is:

"That at the end of the motion the following be added:

"In expressing its approval this Assembly recommends that any area important to military operations of United Nations which is stricken by famine or disease should be included in benefits to be made available by United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration."

The motion was adopted.

Mr. President (The Honourable Sir Abdur Rahim): I will now put the motion, as amended, to the House. The question is:

"That this Assembly approves the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration Agreement signed at Washington on the 9th November 1943. In expressing its approval this Assembly recommends that any area important to military operations of United Nations which is stricken by famine or disease should be included in benefits to be made available by United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration."

The motion was adopted.

The Assembly then adjourned till Four of the Clock.

The Assembly re-assembled at Four of the Clock, Mr. President (The Honourable Sir Abdur Rahim) in the Chair.

MOTION FOR ADJOURNMENT.

ATROCITIES PERPETRATED ON INDIAN MEN AND WOMEN BY TROOP STATIONED AT CHAKULIA NEAR JAMSHEDPOOR.

Mr. President (The Honourable Sir Abdur Rahim): With reference to the adjournment motion I have received the following message from His Excellency the Governor General:

"In exercise of the power vested in me by sub-rule (2) of Rule 22 of the Indian Legislative Rules, I, Archibald Percival, Viscount Wavell, hereby disallow the motions of Mr. Muhammad Nauman and of Maulvi Muhammad Abdul Ghani to move the adjournment of the House for the purpose of considering 'forcible entry of troop stationed at Chakulia near Jamshedpoor in the District of Singhbhoom, Bihar, and committing theft and other atrocities on Indian men and women inhabiting the houses there and forcibly removing them at the point of revolvers and carrying them in Army Lorry and keeping them in unlawful detention for hours in a Dak Bungalow. Some of these people are still under detention of the Chakulia Army Camp' on the ground that the motions cannot be moved without detriment to the public interest."

I adjourn the Assembly *sine die*.

The Assembly then adjourned *sine die*.

INDEX TO THE Legislative Assembly Debates, 1944.

A.R.P. DEPARTMENT—

Question re Muslim doctors, etc., employed in the — of Calcutta Port Trust. 721, 963.

ABDUL GHANI, MAULVI MUHAMMAD—
Aligarh Muslim University (Amendment) Bill—

Motion for leave to introduce. 176.

Delhi Muslim Wakfs (Amendment) Bill—

Motion for leave to introduce. 785.

Motion to consider. 1829.

Motion to pass. 1830.

Demand for Supplementary Grant in respect of—

Central Board of Revenue. 1671.

Delhi. 1718-19.

Department of Indians Overseas. 1644.

Department of Industries and Civil

Supplies. 1658-59.

Emigration External. 1711-12.

Finance Department. 1649-50.

Miscellaneous. 1715.

Miscellaneous Expenditure. 661, 662.

Salt. 1632.

Taxes on income including Corporation Tax. 1632.

Working Expenses—Expenses of General Department. 668.

Working Expenses—Expenses of Traffic Department. 665.

Working Expenses—Maintenance of Structural Works. 663.

General discussion of the General Budget. 934.

Hindu Code, Part II (Marriage)—
Motion to refer to Joint Committee and to circulate. 827.

Motion to consider. 1502.

Motion for adjournment re—
Compulsion used by Magistrates in the sale of National Savings Certificates. 92.

Injustice to Muslims in Bihar in the matter of grant of sugar licences. 1807, 1831-33, 1845-47.

Motion re—
Election of Members to the Central Advisory Council for Railways. 1234.

Election of Members to the Standing Committee for Commerce Department. 1702.

Election of Members to the Standing Committee for the Food Department. 1701.

Election of Members to the Standing Committee for the Information and Broadcasting Department. 235.

Election of Members to the Standing Committee for the Posts and Air Department. 797.

Election of Members to the Standing Finance Committee for Railways. 1234.

Motion to reduce Demand for—
Department of Labour re Government policy in dealing with question affecting the interests of Indian Labour. 1191.

"Railway Board" re extensions to superannuated personnel. 628-29.
Protective Duties Continuation Bill—
Motion to consider. 1908-09.

Question re—
Administration of the Delhi Restriction of Uses of Land Act, etc. 49.

Aligarh Muslim University and compartmental system of examinations. 1226-27.

Alleged bribe to Income-tax Officer, Gaya. 1266-68.

Amendments to the New Delhi Rent Control Order. 657-59.

Banking facilities to pilgrims to Hedjaz. 1215.

Certain clerical vacancies filled in the Chief Mechanical Engineer's Office, Bengal and Assam Railway. 959.

Current luggage rules on State Managed Railways. 1891-95.

Expansion of the Meteorological Department. 1145-46.

Fifth deposit nuisance and obstruction of road to Post Office in Jama Masjid area, Delhi. 1756.

Government of India Trade Advisers. 1564-65.

Iron and steel released for civilian use. 1753-54.

Licensed salt dealers, etc., in Bihar. 1748-49, 1752.

Members of the Sunni Majlis-e-Awkal, Delhi. 602-05.

Monopoly for sale of standard cloth in Saran District, Bihar. 1749.

Muslim officers in Forest Department. 1225.

Muslims in Meteorological Department. 951-53.

Muslims recruited as telegraphists, etc. 1146-47.

Non-official Members of the Central Legislative Assembly receiving salaries or permanent allowances. 1035.

Officers appointed in Delhi Rationing Scheme. 1913-14.

Officers of Class I, etc., granted extensions of service in Posts and Telegraphs and Meteorological Departments. 1858-59.

Overhauling of M. M. Section work in Railway Clearing Accounts Office. 1675-76.

Post of Assistant Superintendent, Deputy Commissioner's Office, Delhi. 897-98.

Promotions, etc., in Personnel Branch of Bengal and Assam Railway. 959.

Promotions to clerical grade "D" in the Office of Chief Mechanical Engineer, Bengal and Assam Railway. 959.

Provincial Haj Committees. 1215-16.

Quota of Muslims for appointment as Assistant Collectors of Customs. 1268.

Quota of Muslims for appointment as Deputy Superintendent, etc. 1264.

Quota of Muslims for appointment as Officers, etc., on Income-tax Department. 1263-64.

Radio sets imported from America and other countries. 1564.

Sale of National Saving Certificates. 1801.

Taking of charge from the Managing Committees of the Jama Masjid, etc. 430-31.

Time for disposal of old stock of cotton textiles. 1563-64.

Vacancies filled in the Lower Gazetted Service on Bengal and Assam Railway. 960.

Vacancies in intermediate grades in the Stores Department, Bengal and Assam Railway. 960.

Question (Supplementary) re—

Coal position. 207.

Consolidated pay of British and Indian soldiers and that of American soldiers, etc. 1978.

Experts imported by the Central Government. 429.

Government agents for purchase of food-grains, etc. 837.

Income and expenditure of Indian Coffee Cess Committee. 1026-27.

Income and expenditure of Indian Tea Cess Committee. 1026.

Lower percentage of Muslims appointed in Railways. 964.

Maladministration of the salt supply scheme in Bihar. 19.

Opening of new Telephone and Telegraph Engineering Divisions. 1512.

Percentage of Muslim Inspectors in Sind and Baluchistan Postal Circle. 1851.

Production and sale of standard cloth in Provinces. 1027-28.

Resolution re floatation of loan for subsidising the agriculturists. 741-46.

ABDUL QAIYUM, MR.—

Demand for Supplementary Grant in respect of "Department of Industries and Civil Supplies". 1658.

Election of — to the Defence Consultative Committee. 1409.

General discussion of the General Budget. 905-11.

Hindu Code, Part II (Marriage)—

Motions to refer to Joint Committee and to circulate. 1901.

Indian Finance Bill—

Motion to consider —. 1485, 1488, 1491, 1557.

Motion for adjournment re order served on Mrs. Sarojini Naidu directing her not to participate in public meetings, etc. 65, 67-70.

Motion to reduce demand for—

"Appropriation to Reserve" re Enhancement of Passenger Fares. 517-18.

"Executive Council" re No confidence in the Government. 982-86, 1002, 1003, 1018, 1026.

"Finance Department" re appointment of Committee for scrutinising Government expenditure and suggesting economies. 1071.

"Home Department" re abuse of Powers under the Defence of India Act and Rules. 1121, 1122, 1135-37.

"Miscellaneous" re Post-war Reconstruction with special reference to the Scheduled Castes. 1105, 1108.

"Railway Board" re—

Extensions to superannuated personnel. 625-27.

Non-representation of Scheduled Castes in Railway Services. 582-83.

Question (Supplementary) re general elections to the Central Legislative Assembly and the Council of State. 842.

Resolution re—

Reforms Committee for Baluchistan. 1763-66, 1772, 1792.

Release of political prisoners. 107-08.

Statement of Business by the Honourable Sir Sultan Ahmed. 728-29.

ABDULLAH, MR. H. M.—

Election of — to the Central Advisory Council for Railways. 1998.

Motion to reduce demand for "Railway Board" re extensions to superannuated personnel. 619-20.

Question re—

Appointment of Railway Watch and Ward Sub-Inspector, Delhi. 965.

Catering for Muslims on Oudh and Tirhut Railway. 1154, 1575.

Communal percentage prescribed for promotions from inferior to subordinate service on Railways. 1149.

Composition of Selection Boards for Delhi Division. 1320.

Contract for cash and pay work on North-Western Railway. 652.

Divisional Personnel Officer, Delhi. 965.

Employees of the Chief Cashier and Treasurer, North-Western Railway. 652-53.

Food Inspectors, etc., on North-Western Railway. 652, 654.

Holiday for *Jumat-ul-wida* not granted to Muslims in Divisional Superintendent's Office, Delhi. 1148.

Insufficiency of labour for loading and unloading in Delhi Division. 1319.

Lower percentage of Muslims appointed in Railways. 964.

Maximum age for inferior servants for promotion to subordinate posts on North-Western Railway. 1149-50.

Muslim Assistants in Railway Board office. 964-65.

Muslim employees' grievances in Railway Parcels Office, Delhi. 1148.

Passes for men re-employed after retirement on North-Western Railway. 651-52.

Paucity of Muslims in Delhi Division, North-Western Railway. 1318.

Percentage of Muslim recruitment for Delhi Division Railway grain shops. 1318-19.

Priority loading of foodgrains to Howrah. 963-64.

Raising the grade of Head Clerk, Commercial Branch, Divisional Superintendent's Office, Delhi, and Head Clerk, Assistant Operating Officer, Simla. 1148-49.

ABDULNABI, WALIZADA—

See "Walizada Abdulnabi".

Abolition of Whipping Bill—

See "Bill(s)".

ABORIGINES—

Question re classification of — in Agency tracts. 1617.

ABUL KALAM AZAD, MAULANA—

Question re letter of Taj Company of Lahore to —. 1093, 1264, 1268.

ACCIDENT(S)—

Question re—

— due to excessive speed of service vehicles. 770-71.

— to travelling public between Delhi and Ghaziabad. 977, 978.

ACCOMMODATION—

Question re—

— for women Government servants. 283.

Difficulty in securing — by Members of the Legislative Assembly at Delhi Railway Station. 149-50.

Requisitioning of — in Shahdara, Delhi, for staff of Upper Jumna Valley electricity company. 357-58, 1573.

Unsatisfactory arrangements for — of Members of Assembly at Simla. 842.

ACCOUNT(S)—

Question re discretion to Registrars of Joint Stock Companies to refuse inspection, etc., of — of certain undertakings. 1402-03.

ACCOUNTS DEPARTMENT—

Question re posts of Assistant Accounts Officers and Senior Accountants localised in the Railway —. 1678.

ACCOUNTS OFFICE, RAILWAY CLEARING—

See "Railway Clearing Accounts Office".

ACCOUNTANT(S)—

Question re posts of Assistant Accounts Officers and Senior — localised in the Railway Accounts Department. 1678.

ACCOUNTANT(S), REGISTERED—

Question re representation by the Society of — in Northern India. 352-62.

ACCREDITED CORRESPONDENT(S)—

See "Correspondent(s)".

ACCREDITED PRESS CORRESPONDENTS—

See "Press Correspondent(s)".

ACT(S)—

American Exclusion—

Question re the — and its effects on Indians. 142.

Cantonments—

Question re difficulties in the working of —. 1972-73.

Child Marriage Restraint—

Question re cases under —. 1562.

Defence of India—

Motion to reduce demand for "Home Department" re abuse of Powers under the — and Rules. 1115-38.

Question re delay in payment for coal requisitioned for Railways under Defence of India Act. 150-51.

Delhi Restriction of uses of Land—

Question re administration of the —, etc. 49.

Drug Control—

Question re delay in enforcing the —. 194-95.

Factories—

Question re cases of infringement of hours of work for Railway Employees not covered by —. 1757.

Government of India —, 1935—

Question re persons authorized to make rules under sub-section (2) of Section 241 of the —. 433.

Legal Practitioners—

Question re non-enforcement of section 4 of — in Baluchistan Area. 962-63.

National Service—

Question re prosecution of Indians in the United Kingdom under the —. 426, 559.

Payment of Wages—

Question re—

Applications under — against illegal deductions, etc., of East Indian and North-Western Railways. 1867, 1925.

Applications under — against illegal deductions, etc., by Railway Administrations. 1757.

Irregularities reported under — against East Indian Railway. 358.

Punjab Urban Rent Restriction—

Question re operation of the — in Delhi. 1092, 1569-70.

Reciprocity—

Motion for adjournment re—

Dilatory tactics of Government in enforcing the —. 210-11, 224.

Failure to enforce the —. 91.

Question re rules to enforce —. 7-8.

Registration of Foreigners—

Declarations of Exemption under the — (laid on the table). 93-94, 436-39, 1995-2000.

ACTIVITY(IES)—

Question re—

— of National War Front in Assam. 1625-26.

— of the United Kingdom Commercial Corporation. 839.

Extension of — of the Conciliation Officer (Railways) and Supervisor of Railway Labour. 1024-25.

ACTUARY(IES)—

Question re status and position of Associates of Institute of —. 1220.

ADDITIONAL DEPUTY PRINCIPAL INFORMATION OFFICER—

Question re pay, etc., of the —. 431.

ADDRESS(ES)—

His Excellency the Governor-General's — to the Council of State and the Legislative Assembly. 337-44.

Question re Mr. J. J. Ghandy's — at the Science Congress. 838.

ADJOURNMENT(S)—

Motion for — re—

Appointment of an Australian as the Governor of Bengal. 50.

Disallowed by the Governor-General. 50, 93.

Atrocities perpetrated on Indian men and women by troop stationed at Chakulia near Jamshedpore. 1926-27, 1997, 2014.

Disallowed by the Governor-General. 2014.

Attack by War technician students on the procession of villagers at Rajampet. 1759.

Disallowed. 1759.

Ban on Mrs. Sarojini Naidu. 92.

Disallowed. 92.

Ban on Pakistan Day Meeting at Lucknow. 1463.

Ruled out —. 1463.

Cancellation of a large number of passenger trains on the North-Western Railway. 155.
 Leave refused. 155.
 Civil Supplies Commissioner's Order refusing supply of rice to South Kanara District. 1154-55.
 Ruled out of order. 1155.
 Compulsion on landlords to contribute to National Savings Certificates in Shahabad, Bihar. 1461-62.
 Compulsion used by Magistrates in the sale of National Savings Certificates. 91-92.
 Ruled out of Order. 92.
 Demand and exaction of enhanced Excise Duty at Calcutta, Gondia and Delhi on duty-paid tobacco. 981.
 Disallowed. 981.
 Deterioration of efficiency of the Telegraph Department. 502.
 Disallowed. 502.
 Dilatory tactics of Government in enforcing the Reciprocity Act. 210-11, 224.
 Withdrawn. 224.
 Disappearance of rice from Patna and Bhagalpur markets consequent on partial rationing. 50-51.
 Disallowed. 51.
 Dismantling of Gouripur Mohanganj Jharla Jhanjate Railway line. 1806.
 Disallowed. 1806.
 Dispersal of the Hindu Mahasabha Presidential procession at Amritsar. 50.
 Extension for final disposal of cloth and yarn tex-narked August or September. 727.
 Ruled out of order. 727.
 Failure of Military authorities to prevent dacoity by Hurs in Metho Dero, Sind. 1867-68.
 Disallowed. 1868.
 Failure to enforce the Reciprocity Act. 91.
 Withdrawn. 91.
 Failure to give protection against mob violence at Haripur. 50.
 Disallowed. 50.
 Failure to preserve the library and documents of the All-India Congress Committee undamaged. 1575.
 Ruled out of order. 1575.
 Fresh restrictions on detenus in the matter of length of letters written by them. 1868-69.
 Disallowed. 1869.
 Inclusion of grant to the Indian Institute of International Affairs under External Affairs Department expenditure. 904-05.
 Ruled out of order. 905.
 Injustice to Muslims in Bihar in the matter of grant of sugar licences. 1836-07, 1831-48.
 Negatived. 1848.
 Lifting of ban on employment of women on underground work in coal mines. 93, 119-35.
 Negatived. 135.
 Loss of Railway revenue due to not charging fare and freight of certain Military special trains. 1998.
 Disallowed. 1998.

Notice served on *Hindustan Times* and *National Call* not to publish certain statements unless passed by Special Press Adviser. 51.
 Disallowed. 51.
 Order preventing railway travel for attending the All-India Kisan Conference at Bezwada. 659-60, 678-96.
 Negatived. 696.
 Order served on Mrs. Sarojini Naidu directing her not to participate in public meetings, etc. 51-52, 56-73.
 Negatived. 73.
 Orders passed on *National Call* and *Hindustan Times* by Chief Commissioner of Delhi. 210.
 Ruled out of order. 210.
 Orissa Government's Ban on public meetings, etc., for discussing Central Government's foodgrains policy. 1270-71.
 Ruled out of order. 1270.
 Proposed Enforcement of Enhanced Passenger Fares on East Indian Railway. 1271.
 Disallowed. 1271.
 Repression carried on under the cover of the Defence of India Rules. 155-57, 176-92.
 Adopted. 192.
 Sale at profit in India of gold purchased in South Africa by the United Kingdom. 1517.
 Ruled out of order. 1517.
 Sir G. S. Bajpai's statement in America concerning famine in Bengal. 1868.
 Ruled out of order. 1868.
 Special allowance to British Junior married officers in India. 980-81.
 Disallowed. 981.
 Starvation due to inadequate arrangements for distribution of foodgrains in Buntwal, South Kanara District. 1462-63.
 Disallowed. 1463.
 Taking over of portions of the Bengal and Assam Railway by the United States Army Railway Units. 727-28.
 Ruled out of order. 728.
 ADMINISTRATION(S)—
 Motions re United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Agreement. 2001-14.
 Question re — of the Delhi Restriction of Uses of Land Act, etc. 49.
 ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE—
 Demand for grant. 1199.
 Demand for supplementary grant. 1673.
 ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICE(S)—
 See "Office(s)".
 ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICER(S)—
 See Officer(s).
 ADMISSION(S)—
 Question re—
 — of outside first year Intermediate students to a college in Delhi. 1566.
 — of sons of transferred Government Officials in Delhi Colleges. 1565-66.
 Procedure for — as accredited Correspondents. 433-34.
 Procedure for —, classification, etc., of Accredited Press Correspondents with the Government of India. 1969.
 ADVANCE(S) BEARING INTEREST, LOANS AND—
 See "Loans and Advances bearing Interest".
 ADVANCE(S), INTEREST-FREE—
 See "Interest-free Advances".

ADVERTISEMENT(S)—
 Question re giving of Government — only to certain Newspapers. 1969-70.
 ADVISORY COMMITTEE(S)—
 Question re Press Correspondents. 1458-59.
 See also "Committee(s)".
 AERODROME(S)—
 Question re land acquired by military in Assam for —, etc. 428.
 Land acquired by military in Bengal for —, etc. 428.
 AFRICA, SOUTH—
 See "South Africa".
 AGE—
 Question re maximum — for inferior servants for promotion to subordinate posts on North-Western Railway. 1149-50.
 AGENCY(IES)—
 Question re overseas business secured by North-Western Railway through certain —. 151-52.
 AGENCY TRACT(S)—
 Question re classification of aborigines in —. 1617.
 AGENT(S)—
 Question re—
 Executive Officers as — of Military Estates Officers. 1974-75.
 Government — for purchase of foodgrains, etc. 835-37.
 Jurisdiction for purchase of *Aman* crop of the four chief — in Bengal. 557.
 AGENT-GENERAL—
 Question re statement in America by India's — concerning Mrs. Gandhi's detention and death. 965-66, 1084, 1089, 1091.
 AGRA—
 Question re doubling of railway line between Delhi and —. 1324.
 AGREEMENT(S)—
 Motion re United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration —. 1931-55, 1956-67, 2061-14.
 Question re—
 — of European refreshment room at Hapur. 1699.
 India's representatives and the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation —. 542.
 Opportunity to Assembly for discussion of the — for U.N.R.R.A. 841.
 Negotiations between India and United States of America regarding Lease-Lend —. 1748.
 Position as regards Indo-Burma Immigration —. 1211-12.
 AGRICULTURE—
 Demand for grant. 1201.
 Demand for Supplementary Grant. 1710.
 AGRICULTURAL BULLOCKS—
 See "Bullock(s)".
 AGRICULTURAL COMMODITY(IES)—
 See "Commodity(ies)".
 AGRICULTURAL MARKETING—
 Demand for grant. 1201.
 AGRICULTURAL OPERATIONS—
 Question re coal reserved for —. 367.
 AGRICULTURAL PRODUCT(S)—
 Question re want of storage facilities for —. 1756.

AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH, IMPERIAL COUNCIL OF—
 See "Imperial Council of Agricultural Research".
 AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH INSTITUTE—
 Question re leaving promotions to a South Indian Assistant in Imperial —. 1914.
 AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS—
 See "Statistic(s)".
 AGRICULTURAL TRACTORS—
 See "Tractor(s)".
 AGRICULTURIST(S)—
 Resolution re floatation of loan for subsidising the —. 730-53.
 AHMAD NAWAZ KHAN, MAJOR NAWAB SIR—
 Election of — to the Standing Committee for roads. 905.
 Election of — to the Standing Finance Committee. 1464.
 Hindu Code, Part II (Marriage)—
 Motion to refer to Joint Committee and to circulate. 831, 1897.
 Indian Finance Bill—
 Motion to consider. 1593.
 Resolution re Reforms Committee for Baluchistan. 1761, 1779-82, 1787, 1790.
 AIR ATTACK(S)—
 Question re Japanese — on Indian Towns. 230.
 AIR PORT(S)—
 Question re post-war sovereignty of — built in India by Foreign Governments. 487-89.
 AIR TRAINING SCHEME(S)—
 Question re exclusion of Benares Hindu University from pre-cadet —. 80.
 AIRCRAFT (AMENDMENT) BILL—
 See "Indian—" under "Bill(s)".
 AJ—
 Question re supply of the — of Benares to Congress Working Committee members. 1264.
 AJMER—
 Question re—
 Inadequate representation of Hindus in — Municipal Committee. 842.
 Lower class assigned to certain security prisoners in Central Jail. —. 1624.
 Quashing of sentences passed on certain security prisoners in Central Jail. —. 1624-25.
 Resignation of apprentices from the Free-land Hostel. —. 495-96.
 AJMER-MERWARA—
 Demand for grant.—1203.
 AJMER-MERWARA MOTOR VEHICLES RULES—
 See "Rule(s)".
 ALCOHOL FACTORY(IES)—
 See "Factory(ies)".
 ALIGARH—
 Question re tenders for loading, etc., of waste paper in Government of India Presses, New Delhi and —. 1750.
 ALIGARH MUSLIM UNIVERSITY—
 Question re — and compartmental system of examinations. 1226-27.
 ALIGARH MUSLIM UNIVERSITY (AMENDMENT) BILL—
 See "Bill(s)".

ALLAHABAD CANTONMENT—

Question re certain military servants disqualified for election to — Board. 431, 1873.

ALL-INDIA CONGRESS COMMITTEE—

See "Committee(s)".

ALL-INDIA KISAN CONFERENCE—

See "Conference(s)".

ALL-INDIA RADIO—

Question re—

Assamese in —. 1975.

Employment of Scheduled Castes in —. 897.

Muslims as Technical Assistants and Programme Assistants in —. 421.

Muslims in —. 419-20.

Muslims promoted as Station Engineers and Assistant Engineers in —. 420-21.

Programme for expansion of —. 1091.

Steps for raising number of Muslims in the Technical and Engineering Section of —. 429.

ALL-INDIA RADIO STATION(S)—

Question re preponderance of Muslim Artists in —. Delhi. 1622-23.

ALL-INDIA RAILWAY ROUTINE INSTITUTE—

See "Institute(s)".

ALLOTMENT—

Question re—

— on entertainment of British and Indian troops. 767-68, 1270.

Essential publications listed for — of paper. 1030.

ALLOWANCE(S)—

Demand for grant in respect of "Superannuation" — and Pensions". 1203.

Motions for adjournment re special — to British Junior married officers in India. 980-81.

Motion to reduce Demand for "Railway Board" re—

Meagre — to Railway Workers. 591.

Meagre dearness — to railway workers. 608-619.

Question re—

Admissibility of consolidated or permanent — while on leave. 903.

— for Sub-Assistant Surgeons, etc., at Irwin Hospital, New Delhi. 1218.

— of doctors at the Jama Masjid Dispensary. 1396.

Appointments to posts carrying — in Circle Post Offices in U.P. 1510.

Dearness — for inferior servants. 434-35.

Dearness — sanctioned for employees of the Central Government. 435.

Dearness — to Railway and other Central Government servants. 1866.

Dearness — to Railway servants on area basis. 1516.

Demand for raising dearness — of of subordinates in Income-tax offices. 598-99.

Desirability of classifying Delhi as Area "A" for dearness — purposes. 1089-91.

Family — for Mr. Yudhvir Singh, a detenu. 896.

Family — for Sardar Niranjan Singh Talib. 362.

Family — to Congress detenus in Punjab. 81-82.

Increase in pay and dearness — for non-Gazetted Railway servants. 1693.

Indian evacuees employed by Government or given maintenance —. 6-7.

Memorial for dearness — by Delhi-Shahdara Railway Station employees. 1516.

Memorial of Sub-Postmasters in U.P. for increase of —. 1606-07.

Non-official Members of the Central Legislative Assembly receiving salaries or permanent —. 1035.

Non-payment of — to tailors in Civil Pioneer Force. 1752.

Non-payment of extra duty — to Bombay Circle Railway Mail Service staff. 501.

Non-payment of officiating — to certain Special Ticket Examiners on North-Western Railway. 977-78.

Representations for revision of dearness — rates. 434.

Special — to British Junior married officers in India. 1227-28, 1453-54.

Sunday and other holiday — paid to Anglo-Indian and European Guards on old East Indian Railway Section. 1687.

Wheat purchased by East Indian Railway to supplement dearness —. 366.

AMAN CROP—

Question re jurisdiction for purchase of — the four chief agents in Bengal. 357.

AMAR NATH, MR.—

Question re re-employment of —, Overseer, Punjab Irrigation Department after conviction. 1032.

AMBAIA—

Question re transfer of certain clerical staff to Telegraph Engineering Division, —. 1612.

AMBEDKAR, THE HONOURABLE DR. B. R.—

Coal Mines Safety (Stowing) Amendment Bill. Motion for leave to introduce. 55.

Motion to consider. 211, 443-44.

Motion to pass. 445-46.

Demand for Supplementary Grant in respect of—

Emigration Internal. 1711.

Miscellaneous Departments. 1720.

Factories (Amendment) Bill—

Motion for leave to introduce. 798.

Motion to consider. 1929, 1930.

Consideration of clauses. 1930.

Motion to pass. 1930.

Factories (Second Amendment) Bill—

Motion for leave to introduce. 1870.

Indian Finance Bill—

Motion to consider. 1251.

Motion for adjournment re lifting of ban on employment of women on underground work in coal mines. 93, 131-34.

Motion re election of Members to the Standing Committee for the Labour Department. 1235.

Motion to reduce demand for "Department of Labour" re Government policy in dealing with questions affecting the interests of Indian Labour. 1187-91.

Motion to reduce demand for "Railway Board" re-meagre dearness allowance to railway workers. 612.

Resolution re protection of Mosques in New Delhi. 1798-99.

AMENDMENT(S)—

— to Ajmer-Merwara Motor Vehicles Rules (laid on the table). 439-42.

— to the Insurance Rules (laid on the table). 1407.

Question re — to the New Delhi Rent Control Order. 657-59.

AMENITY(IES)—

Question re—

— to Mahatma Gandhi and Members of the Congress Working Committee. 769-70.

— to members of the Congress Working Committee. 426-27.

AMERICA—

Motion for adjournment re Sir G. S. Bajpai's statement in — concerning famine in Bengal. 1868.

Question re—

Import of farm machinery from —. 794.

Radio sets imported from — and other countries. 1564.

Report on Indian propaganda in the United States of —. 607.

Statement in — by India's Agent-General concerning Mrs. Gandhi's detention and death. 965-66, 1084, 1089, 1091.

See also "United States of —".

AMERICAN CITIZENSHIP—

See "Citizenship".

AMERICAN EXCLUSION ACT—

See "Act(s)".

AMERICAN GIRLS—

Question re arrival of —. 1849.

AMERICAN GOVERNMENT—

See "Government(s)".

AMERICAN JOURNALIST—

See "Journalist(s)".

AMERICAN MAGAZINE(S)—

See "Magazine(s)".

AMERICAN OFFICER(S)—

See "Officer(s)".

AMERICAN ORDER—

Question re — for hessian of June 1943. 364-65.

AMERICAN SOLDIERS—

See "Soldier(s)".

AMERICAN TROOPS—

See "Troops".

AMMONIUM SULPHATE—

Question re—

Import and manufacture of —. 1335-42.

Manufacture of —. 147.

AMMUNITION FACTORY(IES)—

See "Factory(ies)".

AMRITSAR—

Motion for Adjournment re dispersal of the Hindu Mahasabha Presidential Procession at —.

Question re—
Communal composition of the Staff of Inspecting Assistant Commissioner of Income-tax, —. 1268-69, 1996.

Monopoly for purchasing wool to Shiamji Mal of —. 144-46.

Use by Government of a dehydration factory at —. 1037.

ANDHRA—

Question re desirability of appointing — Zonal Officer. 1566.

ANDHRA COUNTRY—

Question re want of a Radio Station in —. 596.

ANDREW YULE & CO., MESSRS.—

Question re coal supply to Mohini Mills by —. 1143.

ANGLO-INDIAN(S)—

Question re—

— etc., in the Auxiliary Nursing Service. 429-30.

— etc., in the Indian Military Nursing Service. 430.

— etc., in the Royal Army Medical Corps. 430.

— etc., in W.A.C. (I.). 429.

Discrimination between Indian and — apprentices at Jamalpur Workshop. 790, 1576.

Sunday and other holiday allowances paid to — and European Guards on old East Indian Railway Section, 1687.

ANNUAL REPORT(S)—

See "Report(s)".

ANTHONY, MR. FRANK R.—

General discussion of the Railway Budget. 390-93.

Motion for adjournment re repression carried on under the cover of the Defence of India Rules. 178-80.

Motion to reduce demand for "Railway Board" re meagre dearness allowance to railway workers. 614-16.

Question re—

Anglo-Indian, etc., in the Auxiliary Nursing Service. 429-30.

Anglo-Indian, etc., in the Indian Military Nursing Service. 430.

Anglo-Indians, etc., in the Royal Army Medical Corps. 430.

Anglo-Indian, etc., in W.A.C. (I.). 429.

Classification of King's Commissioned Officers. 1989-90.

Discontinuance of recruitment to Indian Medical Department (British Cadre). 1988-89.

Resignation of apprentices from the Free-land Hostel, Ajmer. 495-96.

Shooting of Sergeant R. R. Stuart of Calcutta Police. 1805.

Question (Supplementary) re—

Facilitating increased import of certain commodities as an anti-inflationary measure. 556.

Methods for procuring foodgrains followed by Provinces, etc. 289.

Want of lights on Bengal and Assam Railway trains. 794.

ANTI-MALARIAL DRUG(S)—

See "Drug(s)".

ANTI-SUBMARINE SCHOOL—

Question re — 424-25.

See also "School(s)".

APPEAL(S)—

Question re—

Income-tax cases taken in — in Sind. 415-17.

Provision for — on entitlement issues for dependents of defence forces of India. 80-81.

APPELLATE ASSISTANT COMMISSIONERS OF INCOME-TAX—

Question re—

Control over — 359-60.

Muslim Officer ignored for appointment as — in the Punjab. 1623.

APPLICANT(S)—

Question re—

Muslim — for Posts in the Stores Department, Bengal and Assam Railway. 958.

Muslim — for selection as Law Inspectors on East Indian Railway. 1854.

APPLICATION(S)—

Question re—

— for active service from certain employees of Railway Clearing Accounts Office. 1679.

— under Payment of Wages Act against illegal deductions, etc., on East Indian and North-Western Railways. 1925.

— under Payment of Wages Act against illegal deduction, etc., by Railway Administrations. 1757.

APPOINTMENT(S)—

Motion for adjournment re — of an Australian as the Governor of Bengal. 50, 92-93.

Motion to reduce demand for—

"Executive Council" re — of Committee for scrutinising expenditures and suggesting economies. 1040.

"Finance Department" re — of Committee for scrutinising Government expenditure and suggesting economies. 1040-76.

Question re—

— made in the Store Department, Bengal and Assam Railway. 1333.

— of a European as Director-General of Archaeology. 357.

— of an Australian as Governor of Bengal. 210.

— of Brigadier Wheeler as Director-General of Archaeology. 347-48, 355-56, 553-55.

— of more King's Commissioned Officers in Cantonments Department. 1973.

— of Non-Indian as Controller of raw materials. 1400.

— of Railway Watch and Ward Sub-Inspector, Delhi. 965.

Depressed Class — of Inspectors of Railway Labour. 25-26.

Muslim Officer ignored for — as Appellate Assistant Commissioner of Income-tax in the Punjab. 1623.

Order regarding substantive — in temporary war posts. 1805.

Selection Board for — in the office of the Comptroller of Assam. 48-49.

Steps for — of Scheduled Castes Recruiting Officers. 902.

APPRENTICE(S)—

Question re—

— Mechanics recruited community-wise in Bengal and Assam Railway. 495.

Discrimination between Indian and Anglo-Indian — at Jamalpur Workshop. 790, 1575.

Resignation of — from the Freeland Hostel, Ajmer. 495-96.

Scales of pay for certain ex — of Jamalpur Technical School. 1675.

Special class — at Jamalpur Workshop. 790.

APPRENTICE SIGNAL INSPECTOR(S)—

See "Signal Inspector(s)".

APPROPRIATION TO DEPRECIATION FUND—

Demand for supplementary grant. 670-77.

APPROPRIATION TO RESERVE—

Demand for grant. 503-22, 648.

Demand for supplementary grant. 677.

Motion to reduce demand for — re enhancement of Passenger Fares. 503-22.

ARCHÆOLOGICAL OFFICER(S)—

Question re commission to enquire into alleged inefficiency of — 348-49.

ARCHÆOLOGY—

Demand for grant. 1200.

Demand for Supplementary Grant. 1709.

ARCHÆOLOGY, DIRECTOR GENERAL OF—

Question re—

Appointment of a European as — 357.

Appointment of Brigadier Wheeler as — 347-48, 355-56.

See also "Director-General of Archaeology".

ARCHÆ(S)—

Question re closing of — between quarters on Irwin Road, New Delhi. 1914.

AREA(S)—

Question re responsibility for feeding people in deficit — 345.

AREA(S) A—

Question re desirability of classifying Delhi as — for dearness allowance purposes. 1089-91.

ARM(S)—

Question re demand for fire — by the Maharashtra Militarisation Board, Poona. 417.

ARMY(IES)—

Question re—

Shortage of officers in Indian — 595.

Slow process of building of Indian — 595-96.

ARMY RESERVE(S)—

Question re stocks released from — for civilians in Bengal. 202-03.

ARREST(S)—

Question re—

— of Raj Singh Rana. 1265.

— of S. Jit Singh Sahni. 1855.

— of Sardar Raghbir Singh Panj Hazari.

895-96.

Independence Day —, etc., in India. 231.

Independence Day — in Delhi. 231.

Persons arrested for theft of electric bulbs from rolling stock. 1693.

ARTICLE(S)—

Question re—

Delay in transit of postal — to personnel of Defence Services. 1805.

Harassment to public due to non-supply of wagons for permitted — 979.

Import of essential — from Britain. 1405.

Licences to shopkeepers of Shahdra-Delhi for sale of controlled — 1924.

ARTICLE(S), (PRICE CONTROLLED)—

See "Price Controlled Articles".

ARTIFICIAL SILK—

See "Silk".

ARTIST(S)—

Question re preponderance of Muslim — in All-India Radio Station, Delhi. 1622-23.

ARTS COLLEGE(S)—

See "College(s)".

ASAF ALI, MR.—

Question re attachment of — property.

1976.

ASAF ALI, MRS.—

Question re auction of car standing in the name of — 1975-76.

ASSAM—

Question re—

Activities of National War Front in — 1625-26.

Distribution of controlled goods among dealers in — 1753.

Land acquired by military in — for aerodromes, etc. 428.

Malaria epidemic in — 1753.

Selection Board for appointments in the office of the Comptroller of — 48-49.

Shortage of salt in — 1925-26.

ASSAMESE—

Question re—

— in All-India Radio. 1975.

Quota of — in Bengal and Assam Railway Services. 494.

ASSEMBLY(IES)—

Question re—

— vote against increase of Railway fares. 966-67.

Opportunity to — for discussion of the Agreement for U.N.R.R.A. 841.

Secret session of the — for statement on War situation. 427-28.

Sind — members in jail. 83-84.

Unsatisfactory arrangements for accommodation of Members of — at Simla. 842.

See also "Legislative —".

ASSISTANT(S)—

Question re—

Leaping promotions to a South Indian — in Imperial Agricultural Research Institute. 1914.

Muslim — in Railway Board Office. 964-65.

Sikh — etc., in Military Finance Department. 1261.

ASSISTANT ACCOUNTS OFFICERS—

Question re Posts of — and Senior Accountants localised in the Railway Accounts Department. 1678.

ASSISTANT COAL SUPERINTENDENT—

Question re selection for post of — in State Railway Coal Department. 1509.

ASSISTANT COLLECTORS OF CUSTOM(S)—

Question re quota of Muslims for appointment as — 1258.

ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER(S) OF INCOME-TAX—

Question re —, etc., Punjab, North-West Frontier and Delhi Provinces. 1802.

ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER(S) OF INCOME-TAX, APPELLATE—

See "Appellate Assistant Commissioner of Income-tax".

ASSISTANT CONTROLLER(S)—

Question re selection of — on North-Western Railway. 1865.

ASSISTANT DEPUTY DIRECTOR GENERAL—

Question re extensions of service granted to Muslim Deputy Director-General and —, Posts and Telegraphs. 1513.

ASSISTANT EXAMINER(S)—

See "Examiner(s)".

ASSISTANT GEOLOGISTS—

See "Geologist(s)".

ASSISTANT INSPECTOR(S)—

See "Inspector(s)".

ASSISTANT OPERATING OFFICER—

Question re raising the Grade of Head Clerk Commercial Branch, Divisional Superintendent's Office, Delhi, and Head Clerk — Simla. 1148-49.

ASSISTANT STATION MASTERS—

Question re probationary — and Signallers appointed of Bengal and Assam Railway. 958.

ASSISTANT SUPERINTENDENT(S)—

Question re—

Inspection of certain railway stations in Moradabad Division by the Commercial Superintendent and the — 368.

Post of —, Deputy Commissioner's Office, Delhi. 897-98.

ASSOCIATE(S)—

Question re status and position of — Institute of Actuaries. 1220.

ASSOCIATION(S)—

Question re—

Discontinuance of free supply of Government publications to Chambers of Commerce and Trade — 541.
 Indian Railway Conference — 1677.
 Memorial submitted by the Gujarat Tobacco Merchants' —, Nadiad. 772-73.

ATEBRINE—

Question re import of quinine, —, etc. 1214-15.

ATROCITY(IES)—

Motions for adjournment re — perpetrated on Indian men and women by troop stationed at Chakulia near Jamshedpur. 1926-27, 1997, 2014.

ATTACHED OFFICE(S)—

Question re office hours in Imperial Secretariat and — 421-22.

ATTACHMENT—

Question re — of Mr. Asaf Ali's property. 1976.

ATTACK(S)—

See "Air —".

ATTENDANCE—

Question re late attendance of officers in Railway Clearing Accounts Office. 796.

AUCTION—

Question re—

— of car standing in the name of Mrs. Asaf Ali. 1975-76.
 — of Excise contracts in Delhi. 1978-79.

AUDIT—

Demand for grant —. 1199.
 Demand for supplementary grant —. 1672.

AUDIT OFFICE(S)—

Question re orders re five-year term for officials in —. 1626.

AUDIT (RAILWAYS)—

Demand for grant —. 646.

AUDITORS, INDIAN FIRMS OF—

Question re questionnaire issued by Income-tax Department to —. 49.

AUKAF, MAJLIS-I—

See "Majlis-i-Aukaf".

AUSTRALIAN(S)—

Motion for adjournment re appointment of an — as the Governor of Bengal. 50, 92-93.

Question re appointment of an — as Governor of Bengal. 210.

AUSTRALIAN WHEAT—

See "Wheat".

AUXILIARY NURSING SERVICE—

Question re Anglo-Indians, etc., in the —. 429-30.

AUXILIARY PIONEER FORCE—

Question re proposed conversion of Civil Pioneer Force into —. 1752.

AVIATION—

Demand for grant —. 1201.
 Demand for grant in respect of Capital Outlay on Civil — met from Revenue. 1201.

AVIATION, CIVIL—

Question re post-war development of — in India. 139-40.

AYRES, Mr. C. W.—

Oath of Office. 787.

AZHAR ALI, Mr. MUHAMMAD—

Central Excise Bill—
 Considerations of clauses —. 309, 311.
 Demands for Supplementary Grants in respect of—

Department of Information and Broadcasting. 1640.

Police. 1704.

General discussion of the General Budget. 933-35.

Indian coconut Cess Bill—

Motion to refer to Select Committee. 213, 214, 220.

Indian Finance Bill—

Motion to consider. 1521.

Indian Income-tax (Amendment) Bill—

Consideration of clauses. 7879-80.

Motion for adjournment re lifting of ban on employment of women on underground work in coal mines. 126.

Motion re United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration Agreement. 1963-65.

Motion to reduce demand for — "Finance Department" re appointment of Committee for scrutinising Government expenditure and suggesting economies. 1058-59, 1064.

"Railway Board" re—

Disapproval of Policy and Working of the Railway Board. 529-31.

Extensions to superannuated personnel. 626-28.

Question re—

Absence of Indian refreshment room at Hapur. 1699.

Accidents to travelling public between Delhi and Ghaziabad. 977.

Accredited Correspondents with the Government of India. 431-32.

Agreement of European refreshment room at Hapur. 1699.

Applications under Payment of Wages Act against illegal deductions, etc., by Railway Administrations. 1757.

Appointments to posts carrying allowances in Circle Post Offices in U.P. 1510.

Assistance to Railway employees from Railway funds towards education of their children. 152.

Assistance towards education of children of Railway employees. 974.

Buses plying in Delhi area. 977.

Cases investigated by Special Police Establishment. 1460-61.

Cases of infringement to Hours of Work for Railway employees not covered by Factories Act. 1757.

Certain disabilities in Railway Mail Service. 1343-44.

Classification of Accredited Press Correspondents with the Government of India. 1458-59.

Closing of arches between quarters on Irwin Road, New Delhi. 1914.

Connection of the Delhi Superintendent of Industries with colour and dyes firms. 1571.

Contemplated return of certain land near Shahdara Railway Station Bridge to former owners. 45.

Continuous and intermittent workers on East Indian and North-Western Railways. 1406.

Curtailment of courses of meals at Railway Refreshment Rooms at Delhi. 974.

Delay in delivery of certain Money Orders by Delhi-Shahdara Post Office. 975.

Delhi Magistrate's order prohibiting disposal of certain colour and dye stuffs. 1571.

Delivery in Shahdara Town of telegrams received by Delhi City Telegraph Office. 974-75.

Desirability of a High School for Shahdara Delhi. 1406-07.

Desirability of increasing elected element in Shahdara-Delhi Municipality. 1406.

Desirability of posting a Muslim Deputy Postmaster-General in the United Provinces. 791.

Difficulty in securing accommodation by Members of the Legislative Assembly at Delhi Railway Station. 149-50.

Duties of Special Ticket Examiners and Group Inspectors on North-Western Railway. 153.

Electricity charges paid by consumers in Shahdara-Delhi. 1757-58.

Essential Supplies Scheme. 434.

Foodgrain markets for Shahdara-Delhi. 1406.

Full capacity reservation in trains at Delhi Railway Station. 976.

Functions and duties of Central Electricity Board, etc. 1757.

Harassment caused to a passenger at Bareilly by the Divisional Superintendent, Moradabad Division. 154-55.

Hardships suffered by tenants in Old Delhi and Shahdara. 1571-72.

Hawking of Indian cotton goods, etc., in Delhi without exhibition of price lists. 1219.

Income and expenditure of Shahdara-Delhi Municipality. 1406.

Leaping promotions to a South Indian Assistant in Imperial Agricultural Research Institute. 1914.

Lights provided in lavatories of reserved compartments of General Managers of Railways. 1686-87.

Method of filling posts of stenographers in Posts and Air Department. 1510.

Missing permit books in the Office of Commodity Controller, Delhi. 1571.

Muslims as camp clerks in the Office of Postmaster General, U.P. 1510.

Non-display of Complaint Book by Manager, European refreshment room at Hapur. 1698-99.

Non-payment for overtime work to staff of Delhi Division, North-Western Railway. 1514.

Non-payment of rank pay to certain personnel at Transportation Training Centre, Jullundur Cantonment. 1459.

Non-supply of hot water for bathing at Delhi Railway Station Waiting Rooms. 975-76.

Order regarding substantive appointments in temporary war posts. 1806.

Overcrowding of trains on North-Western Railway. 148-49.

Pay, etc., of the additional Deputy Principal Information Officer. 431.

Personnel of the special police establishment. 1459-60.

Persons authorised to make rules under Sub-Section (2) of Section 241 of the Government of India Act, 1935. 433.

Petitions for discharge of certain personnel in Defence Services from Bihar. 1805-06.

Placing certain barracks out of bounds for personnel of Transportation Training Centre, Jullundur. 1466, 1997.

Placing Saddar Bazar, Jullundur Cantonment, out of bounds for Indian Personnel of Defence Services. 1461.

Police Guard at Shri Gopal Chamber of Commerce, Delhi. 1626-27.

Policy regarding seniority on East Indian Railway. 152-53.

Press Correspondent Advisory Committee. 1458-59.

Procedure for admission as accredited Correspondents. 433-34.

Procedure for redress of grievances of Indian Units. 1461.

Promotion of Guards on North-Western Railway. 1513.

Promotions of Train Examiners as Transportation Inspectors on East Indian Railway. 148.

Prosecution of Officers of Shri Gopal Chamber of Commerce, Delhi. 1627.

Prosecutions under Wheat Control Order. 1759.

Public Telephone at Delhi-Shahdara Post Office. 975.

Recruitment of lowest grade readers in Government of India Presses. 349-50.

Rest for Guards after duty period on North-Western Railway. 1513-14.

Rest for Guards on North-Western Railway (Delhi Division). 148.

Rules for admission to the Government of India Press Room, and for supply of Government Publications to Trade Unions, etc. 844.

Rules re conditions of Service of Non-Gazetted Railway Servants. 1459.

Rules regarding conditions of Service of Non-Gazetted Railway Servants under Federation. 1699.

Rules regarding conditions of service under Federation. 433.

Rules whereunder absence on leave constitutes a break in service for certain purposes on State Railways. 153.

Running Room arrangements for Depressed Classes Staff on State Railways. 50.

Scales of pay, etc., of Group Inspectors and Divisional Inspectors of Special Ticket Examiners on North-Western Railway. 154.

Scales of pay, etc., of Oudh and Tirhut Railway Non-Gazetted Staff. 975.

Scales of pay of Special Ticket Examiners and Group Inspectors on North-Western Railway. 154.
 Students in Delhi Schools and Colleges residing at Shahdara-Delhi. 1758.
 Superintendent of Industries, Delhi. 49.
 Thefts registered by the Police Station, Shahdara-Delhi. 433.
 Tours conducted by Public Relations Directorate. 1461.
 Trains between Delhi and Ghaziabad. 976-77.
 Transfer of Languages Section of Bureau of Public Information to Lahore. 1227.
 Transfer of Ticket Collectors of Delhi Division of North-Western Railway to Transportation Group. 152.
 Trials of State Railways Staff under Section 161, Indian Penal Code. 153.
 Unpaid overtime work of Gorakhpur railway workshop staff. 974.
 Working hours of certain staff on East Indian and North-Western Railways. 1513.
 Question (Supplementary) re—
 American Officers employed on Railways. 494.
 Applicability of Indian Criminal Law to American troops stationed in India. 1689, 1690.
 Appointment of Brigadier Wheeler as Director-General of Archaeology. 554.
 Commitments in respect of supplies of coal for bunkers and shipments. 141.
 Employees of the Chief Cashier and Treasurer, North-Western Railway. 652-53.
 Granting permanent recognition to denominational schools in Baluchistan. 196.
 Post-war sovereignty of air ports built in India by Foreign Governments. 458.
 Resolutions re floatation of loan for subsidising the agriculturists. 737-38.
IZIZUL HUQUE, THE HONOURABLE SIR M.
 Amendments to the Insurance Rules (Laid on the table). 1437.
 Coffee Market Expansion (Amendment) Bill—
 Motion for leave to introduce. 55.
 Motion to consider. 211-12.
 Motion to pass. 212.
 Demand for Supplementary Grant in respect of—
 Commerce Department. 1655.
 Department of Industries and Civil Supplies. 1656-57, 1658, 1659.
 General discussion of the General Budget. 870, 923-26, 931-32.
 Indian Companies (Amendment) Bill—
 Motion for leave to introduce. 55.
 Motion to consider. 447-49, 459, 457-58.
 Motion to consider. 447-49, 450, 461, 462-64, 467, 468.
 Motion to pass. 468.
 Indian Finance Bill—
 Motion to consider. 1384, 1427, 1448, 1449, 1465, 1538, 1539, 1540, 1543, 1545-55.
 Insurance (Amendment) Bill—
 Motion for leave to introduce. 236.
 Motion to consider. 483.
 Motion to pass. 484.

Motion for adjournment re extension for final disposal of cloth and yarn tax-marked August or September. 727.
 Motion re election of Members to the Standing Committee for the Commerce Department. 1702.
 United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration Agreement. 1931-36, 1940, 1941, 1945, 1948, 1949, 1950, 1953, 1954, 1955, 1956, 1959, 1960, 1961, 1962, 1964, 2002, 2003, 2004, 2005-13.
 Motion to reduce demand for "Department of Industries and Civil Supplies" re supply of Consumer goods as a means of anti-inflation. 1171, 1172-77.
 Motion to reduce demand for "Railway Board" re meagre dearness allowance to railway workers. 611.
 Protective Duties Continuation Bill—
 Motion for leave to introduce. 798.
 Motion to consider. 1908, 1927, 1928.
 Motion to pass. 1929.

B

BAJORIA, BABU BAIJNATH—
 Election of — to the Standing Committee for roads. 905.
 Hindu Code, Part II (Marriage)—
 Motions to refer to Joint Committee and to circulate. 818-27, 828.
 Motion to reduce demand for—
 Miscellaneous" re Post-war Reconstruction with special reference to the scheduled castes. 1114.
 "Railway Board" re—
 Financial position of Railways with special reference to Post-War Developments. 572.
 Non-representation of Scheduled Castes in Railway Services. 583.
 Question re restrictions imposed on collieries. 956-57.
 Resolution re—
 Debarring of Government servants' election to Port Haj Committees. 754, 755-56.
 Floatation of loan for subsidising the agriculturists. 745-47.
BAJPAL, SIR G. S.—
 Motion for adjournment re—
 —'s statement in America concerning famine in Bengal. 1868.
BALUCHISTAN—
 Question re—
 Granting permanent recognition to denominational schools in —. 195-96.
 Non-enforcement of Section 4 of Legal Practitioners Act in — Area. 962-63.
 Resolution re Reforms Committee for —. 760-64, 1760-83.
BAN(S)—
 Motion for adjournment re—
 — on Mrs. Sarojini Naidu. 92.
 — on Pakistan Day Meeting at Lucknow. 1463.
 Lifting of — on employment of women on underground work in coal mines. 93, 119-35.
 Orissa Government's — on public meetings, etc., for discussing Central Government's foodgrains policy. 1270-71.
 Question re — on import of leather, etc., to Pishin District. 1332, 1570.

BANERJEA, DR. P. N.—
 Central Excise Bill—
 Motion to consider. 239-40.
 Consideration of clauses. 243, 244, 248, 250, 251, 252, 255, 259, 264, 267, 269-70, 274, 307-09, 310, 312, 318, 319, 322, 323, 324, 327.
 Consideration of the Report of the Public Accounts Committee. 328-30, 331.
 Demand for excess grant in respect of "Executive Council". 333.
 Demand for supplementary grant in respect of—
 Appropriation to Depreciation Fund. 671, 672, 673, 674, 675, 676.
 Council of State. 1637.
 Department of Indians Overseas. 1644.
 Department of Industries and Civil Supplies. 1656, 1658.
 Department of Information and Broadcasting. 1642.
 Finance Department. 1646, 1648, 1649.
 Food Department. 1666, 1667, 1669.
 Salt. 1633.
 War Transport Department. 1660, 1662.
 Working Expenses — Expenses of Electrical Department. 670.
 General discussion of the General Budget. 849, 850, 851, 854, 911-14, 927, 943.
 General discussion of the Railway Budget. 369-71, 373, 376, 404, 406, 408.
 Hindu Code, Part II (Marriage)—
 Motion to refer to Joint Committee and to circulate. 819, 821, 825, 832, 833.
 Indian Coconut Cess Bill—
 Motion to refer to Select Committee. 218, 219, 222.
 Indian Finance Bill—
 Motion to consider. 1236, 1257, 1283, 1350, 1353, 1361, 1362, 1371, 1381, 1382, 1415, 1420, 1430, 1443, 1444, 1475, 1519, 1520, 1521, 1522, 1549, 1550, 1557, 1578-88, 1591, 1593, 1614, 1615.
 Indian Income-Tax (Amendment) Bill—
 Motion to refer to Select Committee. 801.
 Motion to consider. 1725, 1726.
 Consideration of clauses. 1883.
 Motion for adjournment re—
 Atrocities perpetrated on Indian men and women by troop stationed at Chakulia near Jamshedpore. 1997.
 Compulsion used by Magistrates in the sale of National Savings Certificates. 92.
 Order served on Mrs. Sarojini Naidu directing her not to participate in public meetings, etc. 71.
 Proposed enforcement of enhanced passenger fares on East Indian Railway. 1271.
 Starvation due to inadequate arrangements for distribution of foodgrains in Buntwal, South Kanara District. 1462.
 Motion re—
 Election of members to the Standing Finance Committee. 1228, 1230, 1231, 1233.
 Motion to reduce demand for—
 "Appropriation to reserve" re Enhancement of Passengers Fares. 517, 520, 521.
 "Executive Council" re—
 Appointment of Committee for scrutinising expenditure and suggesting economies. 1040.

No-confidence in the Government. 984, 985, 986, 1008-009, 1010.
 "Finance Department" re appointment of Committee for scrutinising Government expenditure and suggesting economies. 1071, 1072, 1074.
 "Home Department" re abuse of Powers under the Defence of India Act and Rules. 1115, 1122, 1125, 1126, 1133.
 "Miscellaneous" re Post-War Reconstruction with special reference to the Scheduled Castes. 1107, 1110.
 "Railway Board" re—
 Disapproval of Policy and Working of the Railway Board. 535.
 Enhancement of Railway Fares. 523.
 Extensions to superannuated personnel. 623, 630.
 Non-representation of Scheduled Castes in Railway Services. 580.
 Question re—
 Bridging the Brahmaputra at Pandu and doubling of certain Metre Gauge Line on Bengal and Assam Railway. 157.
 Quinine position. 21-22.
 Rejection of Canadian Government's offer of wheat to India. 209.
 Question (Supplementary) re—
 Applying Famine Code to certain districts in Bengal. 202.
 Colour prejudice in the Union of South Africa as regards Municipal Franchise of Indians. 1209.
 Communication from Indian Chamber of Commerce, Calcutta, regarding expansion, etc., of non-Indian industries. 601.
 Compulsion on landlords to contribute to National Savings Certificates in Shahabad, Bihar. 1984.
 Difficulties in coal position in Bengal due to actions of Coal Commissioner. 955.
 Excise duty on tobacco. 1452, 1453.
 Feeding of their own troops in India by the United Nations. 1033.
 Proposed Conference of Dominion Premiers in London. 1037.
 Qualifications and duties of Coal Commissioner. 499.
 Quinine position. 2.
 Statement by Mr. Hutchings re Bengal famine. 15.
 Statements by Secretary of State on Indian food situation. 197.
 Resolution re—
 Floatation of loan for subsidising the agriculturists. 742.
 Reforms Committee for Baluchistan. 1776, 1783-84.
 Statement of Business by the Honourable Sir Sultan Ahmed. 729, 1346.
BANGLE INDUSTRY—
 Question re—
 Coal supply to the Glass —, Firozabad. 1153.
 Reduction in supply of kerosene oil to Glass —, Firozabad. 1218-19.
BANIYACHUNG—
 Question re malaria epidemic in — in Sylhet. 547-49, 1627.
BANK(S)—
 Question re—
 Profits, etc., of Reserve — of India. 1262.

- Sale of bullion by Reserve — 89.
Sale of gold by Reserve — of India. 1269.
- BANKING FACILITIES—**
See "Facilities".
- BAR—**
Question re desirability of appointing High Court Judges from the —. 1032.
- BAREILLY—**
Question re harassment caused to a passenger at — by the Divisional Superintendent, Moradabad Division. 154-55.
- BARPETA—**
Question re—
High price of textiles at —. 1401.
Scarcity of salt at —. 1404.
- BARRACK(S)—**
Question re placing certain — out of bounds for Personnel of Transportation Training Centre, Jullundur. 1461, 1997.
- BATHING—**
Question re non-supply of hot water for — at Delhi Railway Station Waiting rooms. 975-76.
- BEARER(S)—**
Question re duties, etc., of waiting room — at Junction Stations on East Indian Railway. 1697.
- BEGAR(S)—**
Question re Scheduled Castes subjected to forced labour and —. 903-04.
- BEHAVIOUR—**
Question re complaints against the — of the Superintendent of Indian Languages Section of the Bureau of Public Information. 422-23, 426.
- BELGAUM OFFICER CADETS—**
See "Cadet(s)".
- BENARES—**
Question re supply of the A/ of — to Congress Working Committee members. 1264.
- BENARES HINDU UNIVERSITY—**
Question re exclusion of — from pre-cadet air training scheme. 80.
- BENGAL—**
Motion for adjournment re—
Appointment of an Australian as the Governor of —. 92-93.
Sir G. S. Bajpai's statement in America concerning famine in —. 1868.
- Question re—
Applying Famine Code to certain districts in —. 198-202.
Appointment of an Australian as Governor of —. 210.
Average retail prices of rice in —. 39-40.
Complaints regarding the quality of foodgrains supplied to —. 725.
Deaths in — in 1943. 1039-40.
Difficulties in coal position in — due to actions of Coal Commissioner. 955-56.
Directives issued to — Government for coping with famine in —. 12-13.
- Discrimination between Railway and other Central Government servants stationed in — as regards supply of foodgrains at concession rates. 15.
Enquiry into causes of — famine. 2-3.
Extension of medical relief services in —. 722-23.
Feeding of labour engaged on military works in — by military authorities. 29.
Foodgrains supplied to —. 40-41.
Help of the Military in famine relief operations in —. 39.
Jurisdiction for purchase of Aman crop of the four chief agents in —. 557.
Land acquired by military in — for aerodromes, etc. 428.
Measures for rationing, etc., in —. 558, 1674.
Methods of distribution of foodstuffs in Calcutta and districts of —. 346-47.
Overloaded coal from — and Bihar Coalfields taken over by East Indian and Bengal-Nagpur Railways. 150.
Prices at which wheat is purchased in the Punjab and sold in —. 286-87.
Progress in the adoption of rehabilitation schemes in —. 556, 1573-74.
Rice purchased for export to Ceylon from —. 557-58.
Rice sold at high prices in certain parts of —. 347.
Rumours of big bribes in —. 606.
Salt shortage in —. 1030.
Shortage of cloth in —. 1918.
Shortage of salt in —. 424, 559.
Starvation deaths in —. 3-4, 13-14.
Statement by Mr. Hutchings re — famine. 14-15.
Statement on famine conditions in —. 10-12.
Stocks of foodgrains hoarded by employers in —. 28.
Stocks released from army reserves for civilians in —. 202-03.
Working of the Informative Campaign regarding food situation in —. 81.
- BENGAL AND ASSAM RAILWAY—**
See "Railway(s)".
- BENGAL GOVERNMENT—**
Question re—
Directive issued to — in the matter of distribution centres in Calcutta. 12-13, 19-21.
Supply of foodgrains at controlled or concessional prices to non-military employees of —. 27.
- BENGAL NAGPUR RAILWAY—**
See "Railway(s)".
- BENGAL REGULATION OF 1818—**
Question re detention of Jaiprakash Narayan under —. 78.
- BENGAL INSPECTOR(S)—**
See "Inspector(s)".
- BENGALI RECRUIT(S)—**
See "Recruit(s)".
- BENTHALL, THE HONOURABLE SIR EDWARD—**
Announcement re Government decision not to enhance passenger fares. 1927.

- Appointment of — to perform functions of the Finance Member at Railway Budget general discussion. 234.
- Demand for grant in respect of—
Appropriation to Reserve. 503.
Railway Board. 503.
- Demand for supplementary grant in respect of—
Appropriation to Depreciation Fund. 673, 676-77.
Miscellaneous expenditure. 662.
War Transport Department. 1661-62.
Working Expenses—Expenses of Electrical Department. 669, 670.
Working Expenses—Expenses of General Department. 668, 669.
Working Expenses—Expenses of Traffic Department. 667.
Working Expenses—Maintenance and supply of Locomotives Power. 663.
Working Expenses—Maintenance of Structural Works. 663.
General discussion of the Railway Budget. 370, 373, 379, 385, 387, 398, 399, 400, 402, 403-13.
- Indian Finance Bills—
Motion to consider. 1256, 1544, 1582.
- Motion for adjournment re—
Cancellation of a large number of passenger trains on the North-Western Railway. 155.
Dismantling of Gouripur—Mohanganj—Jharia—Jhaujate Railway line. 1806.
Loss of railway revenue due to not charging fare and freight on certain military special trains. 1998.
Order preventing railway travel for attending the All-India Kisan Conference at Bezwada. 660, 679-80, 681, 686-87, 694.
Proposed enforcement of enhanced passenger fares on East Indian Railway. 1271.
Taking over of portions of the Bengal and Assam Railway by the United States Army Railway Units. 728.
- Motion re—
Election of a Member to the Central Advisory Council for Railways. 1869, 1870.
Election of Members to the Central Advisory Council for Railways. 1234, 1235.
Election of members to the Standing Finance Committee for Railways. 1234.
Motion to reduce for "Appropriation to Reserve" re enhancement of Passenger Fares. 507, 518-21.
Motion to reduce Demand for "Railway Board" re—
Disapproval of Policy and Working of the Railway Board. 524, 525, 528, 532, 534-37.
Extensions to superannuated personnel. 621, 624, 625, 630, 634-36.
Financial position of Railways with special reference to Post-War Development. 567, 569, 571, 572-75.
Meagre dearness allowance to railway workers. 610, 611, 613, 616-18.
- Non-representation of Scheduled Castes in Railway Services. 576, 582, 583.
Stoppage of large number of passenger trains. 637, 638, 639, 640, 642-44.
Presentation of the Railway Budget for 1944-45. 298-307.
- BENZOL—**
Question re export of — manufactured in India. 1400-01, 1691.
- BEVIN BOYS—**
Question re — sent to England for training. 297.
- BEWOOR, SIR GURUNATH—**
Amendments to Ajmer-Merwara Motor Vehicles Rules (laid on the table). 439-42.
Amendments to certain Motor Vehicles Rules (laid on the table). 52-53.
Demand for Supplementary Grant in respect of—
Department of Posts and Air. 1659.
Indian Posts and Telegraphs Department. 1635-36.
Indian Aircraft (Amendment) Bill—
Motion for leave to introduce. 55.
Motion to consider. 468-71, 479-82.
Consideration of clauses. 482.
Motion to pass. 482.
Indian Finance Bill—
Motion to consider. 1545.
Motion re—
Election of a member to the Standing Committee for Roads. 54.
Election of members to the Standing Committee for Roads. 797.
Election of members to the Standing Committee for the Posts and Air Department. 797-98.
Motion to reduce demand for "Department of Posts and Air" re need for substantial increase of Dearness Allowance. 1194-96.
- BEZWADA—**
Motion for adjournment re order preventing railway travel for attending the All-India Kisan Conference at —. 659-60, 678-96.
- BHAGALPUR—**
Motion for adjournment re disappearance of rice from Patna and — markets consequent on partial rationing. 50-51.
- BHAGCHAND SONI, RAI BAHADUR SETH—**
Election of — to the Standing Finance Committee. 1464.
Indian Finance Bill—
Motion to consider. 1431-32.
Question re steps taken to help Indian and non-Indian orphan refugees. 1749.
- BHAGWAN SAHAY, MR.—**
Oath of office. 719.
- BHAI PARMANAND—**
Hindu Code, Part II (Marriage)—
Motions to refer to Joint Committee and to —. 1895-99.
Indian Penal Code (Amendment) Bill (Amendment of Sections 497 and 498)—
Motion to refer to Select Committee. 169-70.

Question re—
 Appointment of a European as Director-General of Archaeology. 357.
 Civilian Gazetted Officers in Defence Forces. 1456.
 Classification of Accredited Press Correspondents with Government of India. 1618-19.
 Complaints against the behaviour of the Superintendent of Indian Languages Section of the Bureau of Public Information. 422-23.
 Extensions of service granted to Muslim Deputy Director-General and Assistant Deputy Director-General, Posts and Telegraphs. 1513.
 Fixing of Pay of retrenched staff re-appointed in the Compilation Section, North-Western Railway. 46, 491.
 Gazetted and supervisory posts in the Punjab Postal Circle. 1512.
 Inadequate representation of Hindus in Ajmer Municipal Committee. 842.
 Opening of new Telephone and Telegraph Engineering Divisions. 1514-12.
 Orders re five year term for officials in Audit Offices. 1626.
 Preponderance of Muslim officers in the Punjab Postal Circle. 1510-11.
 Qualifications for recruitment of Superior Telegraph Engineering Officers. 1512.
 Republication of the *Riyasat*. 558-59.
 Retention of second division clerks in Political and Railway Departments. 1088-89.
 Stenographer for Deputy Accountant-General, Posts and Telegraphs, Delhi. 1626.
 Transfer of certain clerical staff to Telegraph Engineering Division, Ambala. 1512.

BHOLE, MR.—
 Question re London speeches of Messrs. — and Ghiasuddin. 84-86.

BHUTTO, MR. NABI BAKSH ELLAHI BAKSH—
 Question re—
 Buying and selling of land by Delhi Improvement Trust. 1563.
 Cases under Child Marriage Restraint Act. 1562.
 Enemy prisoners of war in India. 1617.
 Increasing number of Lepers. 1747-48.
 India's Membership of League of Nations. 1562-63.
 Moghul Line ships. 1563.
 Negotiations between India and United States of America regarding Lease-Lend agreement. 1748.
 Paper exported from India. 1563.
 Proposed appointment of Tobacco Adviser. 1748.
 Rate of Income-tax for South African Officers, serving in India. 1617.

BIAS—

Question re — against Muslim candidates for posts of Office Superintendents, Howrah Division, East Indian Railway. 961-62.

BICYCLE(S)—

Question re — imported into India. 726.

BIHAR—

Motion for adjournment re—

Compulsion on landlords to contribute to National Savings Certificates in Shahabad, —. 1461-62.

Injustice to Muslims in — in the matter of grant of Sugar licences. 1806-07, 1831-48.

Question re—

— detenus. 88.

Compulsion on landlords to contribute to National Savings Certificates in Shahabad, —. 1983-84.

Essential foodstuffs for manual workers in —. 1227.

Licensed salt dealers, etc., in —. 1748-49, 1752.

Maladministration of the salt supply scheme in —. 18-19.

Monopoly for sale of standard cloth in Saran District, —. 1749.

Overloaded coal from Bengal and — Coalfields taken over by East Indian and Bengal-Nagpur Railways. 150.

Petitions for discharge of certain personnel in Defence Services from —. 1805-06.
 Section 93 administration in —. 1266

BIHAR GOVERNMENT—

Question re foodgrains stored by — for their servants. 1567.

BIHARI(S)—

Question re—

— as Assistant Geologists. 1225.

— in the Income-tax Department. 1265.

BILL(S)—

Abolition of Whipping—

Continued. 775.

Motion to refer to Select Committee. 1809-22.

Negated. 1822.

Aligarh Muslim University (Amendment) — (by Maulvi Muhammad Abdul Ghani) introduced. 176.

Aligarh Muslim University (Amendment) by Dr. Sir Ziauddin Ahmad — (Insertion of new Section 12-B).

Motions to refer to Select Committee and to circulate. 1822-29.

Aligarh Muslim University (Amendment) by Syed Ghulam Bhik Nairang — (Amendment of Section 16, etc.). Introduced. 1831.

Cantonment (Amendment)—

Introduced. 56.

Referred to Select Committee. 223.

Presentation of the Report of the Select Committee. 336.

Motion to consider. 484.

Passed. 484.

Passed by the Council of State. 1098.

Central Excise—

Presentation of the Report of the Select Committee. 53.

Motion to consider. 236-41.

Consideration of—

Clause 2. 241-43.

Clause 3. 243-44.

Clause 4. 244-45.

Clause 5. 245-46.

Clause 6. 246-47.

Clause 7. 247-48.

Clause 8. 248.

Clause 9. 248-49.

Clause 10. 249-54.

Clause 12. 254-55, 322-26.

Insertion of new Clause 12-A. 255-57.

Clause 13. 257-62.

Clause 14. 262-64.

Clause 15. 264-65.

Clause 16. 265.

Clause 17. 266.

Clause 20. 266.

Clause 21. 267-69.

Clause 22. 269-71.

Clause 24. 271-74.

Clause 32. 274-75.

Clause 33. 275-76.

Clause 36. 276-77.

Clause 36. 307-13.

Clause 37. 313-21.

Clause 38. 321.

Motion to pass. 327-28.

Passed. 328.

Passed by the Council of State. 436.

Coal Mines Safety (Stowing) Amendment Bill—

Introduced. 55.

Motion to consider. 211, 443-45.

Motion to pass. 445-46.

Passed. 446.

Passed by the Council of State. 730.

Code of Criminal Procedure (Amendment)—

Assent of H.E. the Governor-General. 52.

Amendment of Sections 162, 488, 496.)

Continued. 775.

Presentation of the Report of the Select Committee. 1927.

(Amendment of Sections 378, 429.) Continued. 775.

Code of Criminal Procedure (Second Amendment)—

Assent of H.E. the Governor-General. 52.

of Market Expansion (Amendment)—

Introduced. 55.

Motion to consider. 211-12.

Passed. 212.

Passed by the Council of State. 436.

Criminal Procedure (Amendment)—

Assent of H.E. the Governor-General. 52.

Delhi Muslim Wakfs (Amendment)—

Introduced. 785.

Motion to consider. 1929-30.

Passed. 1830.

Factories (Amendment)—

Introduced. 798.

Motion to consider. 1929-30.

Consideration of clauses. 1930.

Passed. 1930.

Factories (Second Amendment)—

Introduced. 1870.

Hindu Code, Part-II (Marriage). 54-55.

Motion to continue. 55.

Motions to refer to Joint Committee and to circulate. 817-33, 1887-1908.

Referred to Joint Committee. 1908.

Nomination of the Council of State Members of the Joint Committee. 1955-56.

Nomination of L.A. Members to the Joint Committee. 2001.

Indian Aircraft (Amendment)—

Introduced. 55.

Motion to consider. 468-82.

Consideration of clauses. 482.

Passed. 482.

Passed by the Council of State. 730.

Indian Bar Councils and Legal Practitioners (Amendment)—

Introduced. 1831.

Indian Coconut Cess—

Introduced. 55.

Motion to refer to Select Committee. 212-23.

Referred to Select Committee. 223.

Presentation of the Report of the Select Committee. 436.

Motion to consider. 809-13.

Consideration of clauses. 813-17.

Passed. 817.

Passed by the Council of State. 1627.

Indian Companies (Amendment)—

Introduced. 55.

Motion to consider. 211, 447-58.

Consideration of clauses. 458-68.

Passed. 468.

Passed by the Council of State. 730.

Indian Companies (Amendment)—(by Mr. Govind V. Deshmukh)—

Introduced. 1831.

Indian Companies (Amendment)—(Amendment of Sections 132 and 151, etc.)—

Assent of H.E. the Governor-General. 52.

Indian Finance—

Introduced. 718.

Motion to consider. 1236-58, 1271-1315, 1346-85, 1414-49, 1464-1503, 1518-58, 1576-1616.

Negated. 1616.

Message from His Excellency the Governor-General for passage of the — by the Legislative Assembly in the form recommended. 1628.

Motion for leave to introduce in the form negated. 1630.

Indian Income-tax (Amendment)—

Introduced. 718.

Motion to refer to Select Committee. 798-809.

Referred to Select Committee. 809.

Presentation of the Report of the Select Committee. 1172.

Motion to consider. 1722-39.

Consideration of clauses. 1739-44, 1870-83.

Motion to pass. 1883-87.

Indian Merchant Shipping (Amendment)—

Presentation of the Report of the Select Committee. 53.

Motion to consider. 775-76.

Passed. 776.

Passed by the Council of State. 1463.

Indian Penal Code (Amendment)—(Amendment of Sections 497 and 498)—

Motion to refer to Select Committee. 157-76.

Negated. 176.

Indian States (Protection against disaffection) Amendment—

Motion to circulate. 777-85.

Negated. 785.

Indian Tea Control (Second Amendment)—

Assent of H.E. the Governor-General. 52.

Insurance (Amendment)—
Introduced: 236.
Motion to consider: 483.
Consideration of clauses: 483-84.
Passed: 484.
Passed by the Council of State: 730.

Kazis—
Introduced: 1831.
Protective Duties Continuation—
Introduced: 798.
Motion to consider: 1908-09, 1927-29.
Passed: 1929.

Transfer of Property (Amendment)—
Introduced: 236.
Motion to consider: 483.
Passed: 483.
Passed by the Council of State: 730.

Victoria Memorial (Amendment)—
Assent of H.E. the Governor-General: 52.

BINDER(S)—
Question re—
— in Government of India Press, New Delhi: 1208.
Supersession of certain — of the Government of India Press, New Delhi: 1399-1400.

BIRTHDAY(S)—
Question re desirability of Lord Buddha's — being observed as public holidays: 1265-66.

BLACK MARKET—
Question re — paper transaction: 1029.

BLUFF—
Question re racial trouble over New Indian High School at —, Durban: 1559.

BOAT(S)—
Question re private — commandeered in certain Provinces: 1687, 1804.

BOGIES—
Question re passenger — of Dacca Mail train catching fire: 1322-23.

BOMBAY—
Question re—
Assistant Inspectors and Assistant Examiners of Income-tax appointed in the Sind and — Division: 422, 848.
Certain cartridge available with the — and Karachi firms: 86.
Eligibility of Examiners, etc., in — and Sind for appearing for Income-tax Officers' Examination: 598, 1574.

BOMBAY, BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY—
See "Railway(s)".

BOMBAY CHRONICLE—
Question re non-supply of —, etc., to Sardar Sardul Singh Caveeshar: 597.

BOMBAY CIRCLE—
Question re non-payment of extra duty allowance to — Railway Mail Service staff: 501.

BOND(S)—
See "War —".

BONE(S)—
Question re discrimination in issuing Railway Priority Certificates for transport of —, etc.: 650-51.

BONUS FUND—
Question re levy of cess on coal for — purposes: 1365.

BOOKED LUGGAGE—
See "Luggage".

BOOKING—
Question re—
— of orders for capital goods with the United Kingdom: 351.
Non — by Mail trains between Delhi and Mattra: 791-82.

BOTANICAL SURVEY—
Demand for grant: 1200.

BRAHMAPUTRA—
Question re bridging the — at Pandu and doubling of certain Metre Gauge Line on Bengal and Assam Railway: 137.

BRANCH OFFICE(S)—
See "Office(s)".

BRANCH POST OFFICE(S)—
Question re conversion of an Extra Departmental Sub-Post Office into a —: 1507.

BRIBE(S)—
Question re—
Alleged — to Income-tax Officer, Gaya: 1266-68.
Rumours of big — in Bengal: 506.

BRIDGE(S)—
Question re—
Bridging the Brahmaputra at Pandu and doubling of certain Metre Gauge Line on Bengal and Assam Railway: 137.
Control of vehicular traffic on the road between railway —, Shahdara-Delhi and Grand Trunk Road: 1924.
Parking of motor cars, etc., on the road between Railway —, Shahdara-Delhi and Grand Trunk Road: 1924.
Sanitation of land between railway —, Shahdara-Delhi and Grand Trunk Road: 1925.

BRITAIN—
Question re—
Import of essential articles from —: 1405.
Proposed increase in pensions of — Indian Civil servants residing in —: 892.

BRITISH CADRE—
Question re discontinuance of recruitment to Indian Medical Department (—): 1968-89.

BRITISH COLUMBIA—
Question re franchise of Indians in —: 1025.

BRITISH CONCERN—
Question re imports of dyes and chemicals through —: 1400.

BRITISH COTTON MANUFACTURES—
See "Cotton Manufactures".

BRITISH EMPIRE—
Statement (laid on the table) re review of important events re-Indians in different parts of the —: 53.

BRITISH EXPERTS—
See "Expert(s)".

BRITISH GOVERNMENT—
See "Government(s)".

BRITISH INDIA—
Question re—
Output, etc., of coal in — and the States: 37-38.
Scheduled Castes regiments raised in —: 901-02.

BRITISH JUNIOR MARIED OFFICERS—
See "Officer(s)".

BRITISH MARRIED OFFICERS—
See "Officer(s)".

BRITISH SOLDIERS—
See "Soldier(s)".

BRITISH TROOP(S)—
See "Troop(s)".

BRITISH-OWNED SHIP(S)—
See "Ship(s)".

BROADCASTING—
Demand for Excess Grant: 335.
Demand for grant in respect of —: 1201.
Capital outlay on — met from Revenue: 1202.

BROADCASTING, DEPARTMENT OF INFORMATION AND—
See "Department of Information and Broadcasting".

BROADCASTING STATION(S)—
Question re construction of Patna —: 89.

BUDGET, GENERAL—
Dispensing with the question hour on the — presentation day: 368.
Presentation of the — for 1944-45: 697-718.
General discussion of the — (time-limit on speeches fixed, pages 848-49): 848-89, 905-45.

BUDGET HEATS—
Declaration directing certain — of expenditure open to discussion by the Legislative Assembly: 234.

BUDGET, RAILWAY—
Appointment of the Honourable Sir Edward Benthall to perform functions of the Finance Member at — general discussion: 234.
Presentation of the — for 1944-45: 298-307.
General discussion of the — (time-limit on speeches fixed, page 369): 369-413.

BUDHA, LORD—
Question re desirability of —'s birthday being observed as public holidays: 1265-66.

BUILDING(S)—
Question re location in different — of the Railway Clearing Accounts Office, Delhi: 365-66.

BULLION—
Question re sale of — by Reserve Bank: 80.

BULLOCK(S)—
Question re steps for meeting deficiency of agricultural —: 23-24.

BUNKER(S)—
Question re commitments in respect of supplies of coal for — and shipments: 140-41.

BUNTWAL—
Motion for adjournment re starvation due to inadequate arrangements for distribution of foodgrains in —, South Kanara District: 1462-63.

BURDWAN—
Question re—
Forced entry of soldiers into Ladies' Intermediate Compartment at —: 1317-18.
Restriction imposed on movement of rice from —, etc., to Calcutta: 1144.
Small coin difficulties at — Railway Station: 1144-45.

BUREAU, CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE—
See "Central Intelligence Bureau".

BUREAU OF PUBLIC INFORMATION—
Question re—
Complaints against the behaviour of the Superintendent of Indian Languages Section of the —: A22-23, 426.
Transfer of Languages Section of the — to Lahore: 1227, 1262-63.
Transfer of the Hindi Section of the — to Lahore: 425-26.

BURMA—
Question re—
Debt of — to India: 606-07.
Indians in —, Malaya States, etc.: 5.
Money invested by Indians in —: 545-46.

BURMA FRONT—
Statement re War situation on the —: 1807-09.

BURMA GOVERNMENT—
Question re—
Burma reconstruction conference to be convened by the —: 89-91.
Conference called by — at Simla: 545.

BURMA RECONSTRUCTION CONFERENCE—
See "Conference(s)".

BUS(ES)—
Question re—
— plying in Delhi area: 977.
Refusal of permission to Gwalior and Northern India Transport Company to run petrol — between Delhi and Shahdara-Delhi: 1861.

BUSINESS—
Question re Overseas — secured by North-Western Railway through certain agencies: 151-52.

BUSINESS, STATEMENT OF—
See "Statement of Business".

BYE-ELECTION—
Question re — for the seat of the late Mr. Satyamurti: 892-93.

C

C.M.A. and P.—
Question re communal composition of temporary clerks, etc., recruited by —, Lahore Cantonment: 900.

CADET(S)—
Question re Commissioned Officer — discharged from Belgaum Officer — Training Centre: 1979-80.

CADET SCHOOL(S)—
See "School(s)".

CADET TRAINING UNIT—
Question re Cadet School for Officer — of Women's Auxiliary Corps (India). 417-18.

CADRE(S)—
Question re—
Now — of carrier attendants. 1327-28.
Sikhs in certain — at Ammunition Factories at Lahore, etc. 1151-52.

CALCUTTA—
Motion for adjournment re demand and exaction of enhanced Excise Duty at — Gondia and Delhi on duty-paid tobacco. 981.

Question re—
Communication from Indian Chamber of Commerce, —, regarding expansion, etc., of non-Indian industries. 600-601.
Complaints regarding rice sold by ration shops in —. 1030-31.

Desirability of speedy transport of, ghee, etc., from Darbhanga, etc., to —. 1145.
Directive issued to Bengal Government in the matter of distribution centres in —. 19-21.

Food condition in —. 22-23.
Methods of distribution of foodstuffs in — and districts of Bengal. 346-47.

Muslim doctors, etc., employed in the A.R.P. Department of — Port Trust. 721.

Muslim Executive Engineers, etc., in the Civil Engineering Department of — Port Trust. 721.

Muslim officers recruited to certain grades by the — office of Supply Department. 1150.

Muslims in the Department of Secretary, — Port Trust. 720.

Muslims in the Estate Department of — Port Trust. 721.

Non-availability of rice at controlled rates outside —. 556-57.

Paucity of Muslim officers, etc., in — Port Trust. 721.

Permits for import of paddy or rice for owner's use in —. 1032.

Repatriation of destitute persons from —. 29.

Requisitioning of houses by Government in —. 75-77.

Restrictions imposed on movement of rice from Burdwan, etc., to —. 1144.

CALCUTTA POLICE—
Question re shooting of Sergeant, R. R. Stuart of —. 1805.

CALCUTTA PORT TRUST—
Question re—

Muslim doctors, etc., employed in the A.R.P. Department of —. 969.

Muslim Executive Engineers in the Civil Engineering Department of —. 968-69.

Muslims in the Estates Department of —. 968.

Paucity of Muslim Officers, etc., in —. 970.

CALCUTTA PORT TRUST, SECRETARY OF—

See "Secretary of Calcutta Port Trust".

CAMP(S)—
Question re repatriation of Italian prisoners in India and wastage of food at prisoners' —. 79.

CAMP CLERKS—
See "Clerk(s)".

CANADIAN GOVERNMENT—
Question re rejection of —'s offer of wheat to India. 209.

CANDIDATE(S)—
Question re—
Appointment of Muslims instead of available Sikh — on North-Western Railway. 138.

Bias against Muslim — for posts of Office Superintendents, Howrah Division, East Indian Railway. 961-62.

Minimum qualification for recruitment of — as Upper Division Clerks in the Central Excises and Salt Revenue, Western Division. 48.

Selection of — for appointment as Inspectors, etc., of Post Offices, in the Punjab and N.W.F.P. circle. 1683.

CANTONMENT(S)—
Question re — in India. 1973-74.

CANTONMENT(S) ACT—
See "Act(s)".

CANTONMENT(S) (AMENDMENT) BILL—
See "Bill(s)".

CANTONMENT BOARD—
Question re—

Certain military servants disqualified for elections to Allahabad —. 1573.

General elections to —. 431, 1573.

Inadequate Sikh representation on —, Kasauli. 845.

Introduction of low scales of pay for employees of certain —. 1971-72.

CANTONMENT(S) DEPARTMENT—
Question re—

Appointment of more King's Commissioned Officers in —. 1973.

Income of certain Cantonment funds and King's Commissioned Officers in —. 1976.

CANTONMENT(S) EXECUTIVE OFFICERS—
See "Executive Officers".

CANTONMENT FUNDS—
Question re income of certain — and King's Commissioned Officers in Cantonments Department. 1975.

CANTONMENT SERVICE—
Question re re organisation of —. 1972.

CANVASSING—
Question re British — for Indian Orders for capital goods. 1216-17.

CAPITAL(S)—
Question re insurance companies applying for raising of share —. 1226.

CAPITAL GOODS—
Question re booking of orders for — with the United Kingdom. 351.

See also "Goods".

CAPITAL OUTLAY ON BROADCASTING MET FROM REVENUE—
Demand for grant. 1202.

CAPITAL OUTLAY ON CIVIL AVIATION MET FROM REVENUE—
Demand for grant. 1201.

CAR(S)—
Question re—
Auction of — standing in the name of Mrs. Asaf Ali. 1975-76.
Supply of petrol to owners of private —, etc., in Provinces. 139, 147.

CAROE, SIR OLAF—
Oath of office. 1, 1451.
Resolution re Reforms Committee for Baluchistan. 762, 1760, 1735-59, 1791, 1792, 1793.

CARRIAGE(S)—
Demand for grant in respect of "Working Expenses—Maintenance of — and Wagon Stock". 647.
Demand for supplementary grant in respect of "Working Expenses—Maintenance of — and Wagon Stock". 663.

CARRIER ATTENDANT(S)—
Question re new cadre of —. 1327-28.

CARTRIDGE(S)—
Question re certain — available with the Bombay and Karachi firms. 86.

CASE(S)—
Question re—
— investigated by Special Police Establishment. 1460-61.

— of infringement to Hours of Work for Railway employees not covered by Factories Act. 1757.

— under Child Marriage Restraint Act. 1562.

Ejectment — in Delhi Courts. 1623-24, 1919-20.

Establishment Branch Muslim clerks in Howrah Division not allowed to deal with certain Staff —. 1854.

Income-tax — taken in appeal in Sind. 415-17.

Review of — of detained Sind M.L.As., etc. 768-69.

Review of the — of detenus. 86-87, 1457.

CASH AND PAY WORK—
Question re contract for — on North-Western Railway. 652.

CASUAL LEAVE—
See "Leave".

CATERING—
Question re—

— for Muslims on Oudh and Tirhut Railway. 1154, 1575.

Unsatisfactory — at Civilian Grocery Shops. 1978.

CATERING ARRANGEMENTS—
Question re—

— for local traffic between stations a few miles apart. 1691-92.

Unsatisfactory — for Muslims on Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway. 1140.

CATTLE—
Question re prevention of slaughter of prime —. 8-9.

CAVEESHAR, SARDAR SARDUL SINGH—
Question re—

Extra facilities to detenu —. 232.

Non-supply of Bombay Chronicle, etc., to —. 597.

Representation by — against ill-treatment meted out to him. 232-33.

CELEBRATION(S)—
Question re restrictions on — of the Independence Day. 88.

CENSORING—
Question re — of the statement of Mrs. Sarojini Naidu. 230-31.

CENSUS—
Demand for grant. 1202.
Demand for supplementary grant. 1712.

CENTRAL ADVISORY COUNCIL FOR RAILWAY(S)—
Election of a Member to the —. 1869-70, 1998.
Election of Members to the —. 1234-35, 1699.

CENTRAL BOARD OF REVENUE—
Demand for grant. 1198.
Demand for supplementary grant. 1671.

CENTRAL COMMITTEE—
See "Committee(s)".

CENTRAL ELECTRICITY BOARD—
Question re functions and duties of —, etc. 1757.

CENTRAL EXCISE BILL—
See "Bill(s)".

CENTRAL EXCISE DUTY(IES)—
Demand for grant. 1196.

Demand for supplementary grant. 1631.

CENTRAL EXCISE RULES—
See "Rule(s)".

CENTRAL EXCISES AND SALT REVENUES—
Question re—

Minimum qualification for recruitment of candidates as Upper Division Clerks in the —, Western Division. 48.

Minimum qualification for recruitment of Hindus as lower-grade clerks in the —, Western Division. 48.

Muslim recruitment in the —, Western Division. 48.

Percentage of and qualifications for Muslim recruitment in the —, Western Division. 48.

CENTRAL FOODGRAINS RESERVE—
See "Foodgrains Reserve".

CENTRAL GOVERNMENT—
Demand for grant in respect of "Miscellaneous Adjustment between the — and Provincial Governments". 1203.

Motion for adjournment re Orissa Government's ban on public meetings, etc., for discussing —'s foodgrains policy. 1270-71.

Question re—
Dearness allowance sanctioned for employees of the —. 435.

Experts imported by the —. 428-29.

CENTRAL GOVERNMENT SERVANTS—
Question re discrimination between Railway and other — stationed in Bengal as regards supply of foodgrains at concession rates. 15.

See also "Servant(s)".

CENTRAL GRAIN RESERVE—
Question re desirability of evolving a —. 1911.

INDEX TO THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY DEBATES.

CENTRAL INDIA—

Question re action for stimulating coal
raising in — and Southern India.
782-83.

CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE BUREAU—

Question re — 607-08.

CENTRAL JAIL(S)—

Question re—
Lower class assigned to certain security
prisoners in —, Ajmer. 1624.
Quashing of sentences passed on certain
security prisoners in —, Ajmer. 1624-
25.

CENTRAL LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY—

See "Legislative Assembly(ies)".

CENTRAL LEGISLATURE MEMBERS—

See "Member(s)".

CENTRAL NURSING COUNCIL—

See "Nursing Council".

CENTRAL PROVINCE(S)—

Question re desirability of posting Urdu
knowing Postal clerks in Central Provin-
ces. 1324-25.

CENTRAL ROAD FUND—

Demand for grant. 1203.

Question re distribution to Provinces from
— 150.

CENTRAL STATIONERY OFFICE—

See "Stationery Office(s)".

CENTRE(S)—

Question re — for training war techni-
cians. 290-96.

CERTIFICATE(S), RAILWAY PRIORITY—

See "Railway Priority Certificate(s)".

CESSE—

Question re levy of — on coal for bonus
fund purposes. 1395.

CEYLON—

Question re rice purchased for export to
— from Bengal. 557-58.

CHAIRMAN(MEN)—

Nomination of the Panel of — 54.

Question re — of National Service
Labour Tribunals. 297.

CHAKULIA—

Motion for adjournment re atrocities per-
petrated on Indian men and women by
troop stationed at — near Jamshedpore.
1926-27, 1997, 2014.

CHAMBER(S) OF COMMERCE—

Question re—

Communication from Indian —, Calcutta,
regarding expansion, etc., of non-Indian
industries. 600-01.

Discontinuance of free supply of Govern-
ment publications to — and Trade
Associations. 541.

Police Guard at Shri Gopal —, Delhi.
1626-27.

Prosecution of Officers of Shri Gopal —,
Delhi. 1627.

CHANDAVARKAR, SIR VITHAL N.—

Indian Finance Bill—

Motion to consider. 1308-15, 1346-54, 1611.

Motion for adjournment re order preventing
railway travel for attending the all-India
Kisan Conference at Bezwada. 687-89.

Motion to reduce demand for—

"Department of Industries and Civil
Supplies" re supply of Consumer goods
as a means of anti-inflation. 1164-67.

"Finance Department" re appointment of
Committee for scrutinising Government
expenditure and suggesting economies.
1057-58.

Question (Supplementary) re review of work
of Economic Adviser to Government of
India. 1403.

CHAPMAN-MORTIMER, MR. T.—

Election of — to the Standing Finance
Committee. 1464.

Indian Companies (Amendment) Bill—

Consideration of clauses. 463, 465-66.

Indian Finance Bill—

Motion to consider. 1311, 1444, 1482, 1483,
1491-1501.

CHARACTER—

Question re verification of — of Railway
Coolies at Hardwar and Dehra Dun.
1697.

CHARGE—

Question re taking of — from the Manag-
ing Committees of the Juma Masjid, etc.
430-31.

CHATTERJI, MR. S. C.—

Election of — to the Standing Committee
for the Food Department. 1998.

Election of — to the Standing Finance
Committee. 1464.

Indian Finance Bill—

Motion to consider. 1555-58.

Motion to reduce demand for "Finance
Department" re appointment of Com-
mittee for scrutinising Government
expenditure and suggesting economies.
1063-64.

CHATTOPADHYAYA, MR. AMARENDRA NATH—

Demand for supplementary grant in respect
of "Food Department". 1668, 1669.

Election of — to the Defence Con-
sultative Committee. 1759-60.

Election of — to the Standing Committee
for the Civil Defence Branch of the
Defence Department. 775.

Election of — to the Standing Com-
mittee for the Food Department. 1998.

Election of — to the Standing Committee
for the Labour Department. 1464.

Election of — to the Standing Committee
on Emigration. 436.

Indian Finance Bill—

Motion to consider. 1551.

Motion to reduce demand for "Department
of Labour" re Government policy in deal-
ing with questions affecting the interests
of Indian Labour. 1191.

Question re—

Additional staff for R.M.S. "C" and "E"
Divisions. 1508-09.

Black market paper transaction. 1029.

Coal supply to Mohini Mills by Messrs.
Andrew Yule & Co. 1143.

Coal supply to petty consumers. 1142.

Complaints regarding rice sold by ration
shops in Calcutta. 1030-31.

Controller of coal acting as purchasing agent
for industries. 1143.

Desirability of speedy transport of ghee,
etc., from Darbhanga, etc., to Calcutta.
1145.

INDEX TO THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY DEBATES.

Different dates for enforcing new pay rates
and leave rules in Railway Accounts
Office. 366.

Essential publications listed for allotment of
paper. 1030.

Family ration coupons for staff of Bengal
and Assam Railway. 486-87.

Forced entry of soldiers into Ladies' Inter-
mediate Compartment at Burdwan. 1317-
18.

Imports, etc., of newsprint and other paper.
1028-29.

Jurisdiction for purchase of *Amān* crop of
the four chief agents in Bengal. 557.

Legislation for free medical treatment of
masses. 1392-93.

Levy of cess on coal for bonus fund pur-
poses. 1395.

Location in different buildings of the Rail-
way Clearing Accounts Office, Delhi.
365-66.

Measures for rationing, etc., in Bengal.
558, 1574.

Methods of distribution of foodstuffs in
Calcutta and districts of Bengal. 346-47.

Methods of procurement of foodgrains for
Government requirements. 346.

Non-availability of rice at controlled rates
outside Calcutta. 556-57.

Permits for import of paddy or rice for
owner's use in Calcutta. 1032.

Production and sale of standard cloth in
Provinces. 1027-28.

Recruitment of Gazetted Officers in Supply
Department. 843-44.

Relief for employees of Posts and Air
Department under Militarisation Scheme.
1508.

Responsibility for feeding people in deficit
areas. 345.

Responsibility for feeding people in war
zones in India. 345-46.

Restrictions imposed on movement of rice
from Burdwan, etc., to Calcutta. 1144.

Rice purchased for export to Ceylon from
Bengal. 557-58.

Rice sold at high prices in certain parts of
Bengal. 347.

Scheme for control of price and distribu-
tion of coal, etc. 1393-95.

Scheme of education by the Educational
Adviser to the Government of India.
1390.

Selection of men from Branch Offices for
Railway Clearing Accounts Office, Delhi.
487.

Small coin difficulties at Burdwan Railway
Station. 1144-45.

Staff in Railway Clearing Accounts Office,
Delhi. 1855.

Suitability of rationalised coal supplied to
consumers. 1317.

Transfer of men from Railway Clearing
Accounts Office to the Ration Office,
Delhi. 487.

Unani and other systems as part of scheme
for improving medical help to masses.
1390-92, 1996-97.

Unsatisfactory arrangements for accom-
modation of Members of Assembly at
Simla. 842.

Vacillating policy of Government regarding
supply of hard coke. 1317.

CHEMICAL(S)—

Question re—
Imports of dyes and — through British
concerns. 1400.

Policy for issue of licences for import of
— and dyes. 1222-24.

Protest against the procedure for importing
heavy —. 1034-35.

CHETTIAR, MR. T. S. AVINASHILIN- GAM—

Demand for Supplementary Grant in respect
of—

Audit. 1672.

Department of Indians Overseas. 1644.

Department of Industries and Civil Sup-
plies. 1656, 1657.

Department of Information and Broad-
casting. 1640, 1641.

Department of Posts and Air. 1659.

Emigration External. 1711.

Finance Department. 1645, 1646, 1653.

Food Department. 1669.

Grants-in-Aid to Provincial Governments.
1717.

Home Department. 1637.

Indian Posts and Telegraphs Department.
1635, 1636.

Jails and Convict Settlements. 1673.

Miscellaneous. 1715, 1716.

Miscellaneous Departments. 1713-14, 1720.

Police. 1704.

War Transport Department. 1661.

General discussion of the General Budget,
849-52, 865, 924, 925, 940.

Indian Finance Bill—

Motion to consider. - 1236-52, 1542.

Motion for adjournment re—

Inclusion of grant to the Indian Institute
of International Affairs Department
expenditure. 904, 905.

Sale at profit in India of gold purchased in
South Africa by the United Kingdom.
1517.

Special allowance to British Junior Married
Officers in India. 980-81.

Motion re election of Members to the Stand-
ing Committee for the Food Department.
1700, 1701.

Motion to reduce demand for—

"Executive Council" re no-confidence in
the Government. 989, 997-1000.

"Finance Department" re appointment of
Committee for scrutinising Government
expenditure and suggesting economies.
1053-55.

"Home Department" re abuse of Powers
under the Defence of India Act and
Rules. 1134.

Question re—

Detenus in India. 1457.

Gold sold in India by British and American
Governments. 1458.

Price Controlled Articles. 1404.

Review of cases of detenus. 1457.

Special allowance to British junior married
officers in India. 1227-28.

Sterling at India's credit. 1457.

Question (Supplementary) re—
Applicability of Indian Criminal Law to American troops stationed in India. 1690.
By-election for the seat of the late Mr. Satyamurti. 892-93.
Curtailment of fuel rations to Government staff. 891.
Desirability of improving service conditions of Indian Nurses. 1206.
Feeding of their own troops in India by the United Nations. 1034.
Hand-made paper industry. 1207.
Post-War shipping policy. 1210.

CHETTY, MR. SAMI VENKATACHELAM—
Indian Finance Bill—
Motion to consider. 1487, 1488, 1489, 1545.
Motion to reduce demand for—
"Department of Industries and Civil Supplies" re supply of consumer goods as a means of anti-inflation. 1162-64.
"Finance Department" re appointment of Committee for scrutinising Government expenditure and suggesting economies. 1063.
Question (Supplementary) re cotton textiles produced by mills and hand-looms. 1222.

CHIEF ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICER—
Question re M.G.O. Branch Clerks serving under —, War Department. 1455-56.

CHIEF AGENT(S)—
See "Agent(s)".

CHIEF CASHIER AND TREASURER—
Question re employees of the —, North-Western Railway. 652-53.

CHIEF CLERK(S)—
Question re absence of Muslim — on Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway. 1139-40.

CHIEF COMMISSIONER(S)—
Motion for adjournment re orders passed on *National Call* and *Hindustan Times* by — of Delhi. 210.

CHIEF CONTROLLER OF SUPPLY ACCOUNTS—
Question re paucity of Muslim Officers in the Office of —. 1619-20.

CHIEF MECHANICAL ENGINEER—
Question re certain clerical vacancies filled in the —'s Office, Bengal and Assam Railway. 959.

CHILD(REN)—
Question re—
Assistance to Railway employees from Railway funds towards education of their —. 152.
Assistance towards education of — of Railway employees. 974.
Child Marriage Restraint Act—
See "Act(s)".

CHOUDHURY, MR. ABDUR RASHEED—
General discussion of the General Budget. 866-68, 941.
Indian Finance Bill—
Motion to consider. 1300-08.
Question (Supplementary) re—
British canvassing for Indian Orders for capital goods. 1217.
Rumours of big bribes in Bengal. 606.

CHOUDHURY, MR. MUHAMMAD HUSSAIN—
Election of — to the Standing Finance Committee. 1464.

Question re—
Bengalee Inspectors in the office of the Conciliation Officer (Railways) and Supervisor of Railway Labour. 26.
Bias against Muslim candidates for posts of Office Superintendents, Howrah Division, East Indian Railway. 961-62.
Communal composition in the office of the Conciliation Officer (Railways) and Supervisor of Railway Labour. 24-25.
Conciliation Officers (Railways) and Supervisors of Railway Labour. 26-27.
Depressed Class appointments of Inspectors of Railway Labour. 25-26.
Efficiency test for higher grades in the Establishment Branch of the Office of Divisional Superintendent, Howrah. 1854.
Establishment Branch Muslim clerks in Howrah Division not allowed to deal with certain Staff cases. 1854.
Film producing licences issued in Provinces. 1751-52.
Muslim applicants for selection as Law Inspectors on East Indian Railway. 1854.
Muslim Inspectors of Railway Labour. 25.
Non-employment of Muslims in certain posts in the Establishment Office of Howrah Division, East Indian Railway. 962.
Promotion of qualified Copyholders and Revisers as Readers in Government of India Presses. 1224-25.
Qualifications of Mr. D. G. Jhadev, Conciliation Officer (Railways) and Supervisor of Railway Labour. 26.
Shortage of salt in Bengal. 424, 559, 1030.
Vacancies filled by non-Muslim clerks in the Establishment Branch of the office of the Divisional Superintendent, Howrah. 1854.

CINCHONA—
Question re — cultivation and production of synthetic anti-malarial drugs. 204-05.

CIRCLE POST OFFICE(S)—
See "Post Office(s)".

CIRCLE SERVICE TELEGRAPHISTS—
See "Telegraphist(s)".

CIRCLE TELEGRAPH SERVICES—
See "Telegraph Service(s)".

CITIZENSHIP—
Question re admission of Indians to American —. 1849.

CIVIC GUARD(S)—
Question re — employed by Madras Government. 1262.

CIVIL AVIATION—
Question re post-war development of — in India. 139-40.

CIVIL AVIATION MET FROM REVENUE CAPITAL OUTLAY ON—
See "Capital outlay on Civil Aviation met from Revenue".

CIVIL DEFENCE—
Demand for grant. 1203.
Demand for supplementary grant. 1718.

CIVIL DEFENCE BRANCH—
Election of Members to the Standing Committee for the — of the Defence Department. 650-61, 775.

CIVIL DEFENCE DEPARTMENT—
Demand for Excess Grant. 334.

CIVIL DISOBEDIENCE PRISONER(S)—
See "Prisoner(s)".

CIVIL ENGINEERING DEPARTMENT—
Question re Muslim Executive Engineers in the — of Calcutta Port Trust. 721, 968-69.

CIVIL GROCERY SHOP(S)—
See "Grocery Shop(s)".

CIVIL PIONEER FORCE—
Question re—
Administrative Officers promoted as Commissioned Officer in — in Provinces. 281-83.
Communal composition of — clerks. 1037.
Non-payment of allowance to tailors in —. 1752.
Pay of Pioneers in —. 1752.
Proposed conversion of — into Auxiliary Pioneer Force. 1752.
Scheduled Caste Commissioned Officers in the United Provinces. 1036.

CIVIL SUPPLY(IES)—
See "Supply(ies)".

CIVIL SUPPLIES COMMISSIONER(S)—
Motion for adjournment re —'s Order refusing supply of rice to South Kanara District. 1154-55.

CIVIL SUPPLIES DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIES AND—
See "Department of Industries and Civil Supplies".

CIVIL VETERINARY SERVICES—
Demand for grant. 1201.
Demand for supplementary grant. 1710.

CIVIL WORKS—
Demand for grant. 1203.
Demand for supplementary grant. 1714.

CIVILIAN(S)—
Question re—
Steel released for use of —. 551.
Stocks released from army reserves for — in Bengal. 202-03.

CIVILIAN CONSUMPTION—
Question re commodities released for —. 551.

CIVILIAN GAZETTED OFFICER(S)—
See "Officer(s)".

CIVILIAN GROCERY SHOP(S)—
Question re unsatisfactory catering at —. 1978.
See also "Grocery Shop(s)".

CIVILIAN USE—
Question re iron and steel released for —. 1753-54.

CLAIM(S)—
Question re — paid by Oudh and Tirhut Railway. 954.

CLASS II OFFICER(S)—
See "Officer(s)".

CLASSIFICATION(S)—
Question re—
— of aborigines in Agency tracts. 1617.
— of Accredited Press Correspondents. 1985.

— of Accredited Press Correspondents with Government of India. 1618-19.
— of King's Commissioned Officers. 1989-1990.
— of Mr. Krishna Nair, a civil disobedience prisoner. 1982.
Discontent regarding — of Accredited Press Correspondents with the Government of India. 1969.
Procedure for admission, —, etc., of Accredited Press Correspondents with the Government of India. 1969.

CLERICAL GRADE(S)—
Question re promotions from routine to — in the office of J.C.M.A. and P., Lahore. 931.
See also "Grade(s)".

CLERICAL STAFF—
See "Staff".

CLERICAL VACANCIES—
See "Vacancy(ies)".

CLERK(S)—
Question re—
Block on promotion of Station Correspondence — on North-Western Railway. 1141.
— selected for certain higher posts sanctioned by the General Manager, East Indian Railway. 960-61.
Communal composition of Civil Pioneer Force —. 1037.
Communal composition of temporary —, etc., recruited by C.M.A. and P., Lahore Cantonment. 900.
Desirability of giving old scales of pay to — appointed prior to 1st August 1928 on East Indian Railway. 1694-95.
Establishment Branch — in Howrah Division not allowed to deal with certain Staff cases. 1854.
Grades of pay for — on East Indian Railway. 1635.
Grievances of temporary — in the General Post Office, Delhi. 1333.
Low-salaried — leaving Income-tax Department in Sind. 83, 847.
M.G.O. Branch — serving under Chief Administrative Officer, War Department. 1455-56.
Maximum pay for — in grade V on East Indian Railway. 1696.
Men promoted out of turn as sub-heads and — in Railway Clearing Accounts Office. 1694.
Minimum qualification for recruitment of candidates as Upper Division — in the Central Excises and Salt Revenues, Western Division. 48.
Minimum qualification for recruitment of Hindus as lower-grade — in the Central Excises and Salt Revenues, Western Division. 48.
Muslims as camp — in the Office of Postmaster-General, United Provinces. 1510.
Retention of second division — in Political and Railway Department. 1068-89.
Senior — in Medical Department of the Delhi Province. 1395-96.
Staff — of Karachi General Post Office. 1851.

Vacancies filled by non-Muslim — in the Establishment Branch of the Office of the Divisional Superintendent, Howrah. 1854.

CLERKS' LAVATORY (IES)—

See "Lavatory(ies)".

CLERK(S), POSTAL—

See "Postal Clerk(s)".

CLERKS' QUARTERS—

See "Quarters".

CLOTH—

Motion for adjournment re extension for final disposal of — and yarn tax-marked August, or September. 727.

Question re—

Lowering down of prices of — to be manufactured. 1398.

New trade channels for distributing —. 1398.

Percentage increase in prices of — and woollen cloth. 1560.

Shortage of — in Bengal. 1918.

CLOTH CONTROL BOARD—

Question re representation of distribution on —. 1397.

CLOTH DEALER(S)—

Question re anomalous allocation of profits of —. 1397.

COACHING EXPRESS—

Question re departure times of North Western Railway —. 1692.

COAL—

Question re—

Action for stimulating — raisings in Central and Southern India. 792-93.

— reserved for agricultural operations. 367.

Commitments in respect of supplies of — for bunkers and shipments. 140-41.

Conservation of — in India. 203-04.

Control prices of —, etc., in Delhi and Shahdara-Delhi. 1920.

Delays in payment for — requisitioned for Railways under Defence of India Act. 150-51.

Inadequate — supply to industries unconnected with war. 794-95.

Levy of cess on — for bonus fund purposes. 1395.

Output, etc., of — in British India and the States. 37-38.

Overloaded — from Bengal and Bihar — fields taken over by East Indian and Bengal Nagpur Railways. 150.

Scheme for control of price and distribution of —, etc. 1393-95.

Steps taken to increase output of —, etc. 956.

Suitability of rationalised — supplied to consumers. 1317.

COAL COMMISSIONER—

Question re—

Difficulties in coal position in Bengal due to actions of —. 955-56.

Qualifications and duties of —. 345, 499-500.

COAL, CONTROLLER OF—

See "Controller of Coal".

COAL DEPARTMENT—

Question re selection for post of Assistant Coal Superintendent in State Railway —. 1509.

COAL INDUSTRY—

Question re Government policy relating to —. 1323-24.

COAL MINE(S)—

Motion for adjournment re lifting of ban on employment of women on underground work in coal mines. 93, 119-35.

Question re introduction of women labour in —. 285-86.

COAL MINES SAFETY (STOWING) AMENDMENT BILL—

See "Bill(s)".

COAL OUTPUT—

Question re measures for increasing —. 719-20.

COAL POSITION—

Question re —. 38, 205-07.

Difficulties in — in Bengal due to actions of Coal Commissioner. 955-56.

COAL PRODUCTION—

Question re — and export. 950-51.

COAL SUPERINTENDENT, ASSISTANT—

See "Assistant Coal Superintendent".

COAL SUPPLY—

Question re—

— to Mohini Mills by Messrs. Andrew Yule & Co. 1143.

— to petty consumers. 1142.

— to the Glass Bangle Industry, Firozabad. 1153.

COAL TRADE—

Question re war-time malpractices in —. 722, 970.

COALFIELD(S)—

Question re overloaded coal from Bengal and Bihar — taken over by East Indian and Bengal Nagpur Railways. 150.

COASTAL TRADE—

Question re unification of control of ships plying in — of India. 4212.

COCONUT-CESS BILL—

See "Indian —" under "Bill(s)".

CODR OF CRIMINAL PROCEDURE (AMENDMENT) BILL—

See "Bill(s)".

COFFEE CESS COMMITTEE—

See "Committee(s)".

COFFEE MARKET EXPANSION (AMENDMENT) BILL—

See "Bill(s)".

COIN(S)—

See "Small —".

COKE, HARD—

See "Hard Coke".

COLLEGE(S)—

Question re—

Admission of outside first-year Intermediate students to a — in Delhi. 1566.

Desirability of opening Arts and Technical — in New Delhi. 1915.

Engineering — for Delhi. 1747.

Raising of Government Intermediate —, Quetta, to Degree —. 195.

Students in Delhi Schools and — residing at Shahdara, Delhi. 1758.

COLLIERY (IES)—

Question re—

Employment of women for underground work in —. 1745-46.

Restrictions imposed on —. 956-57.

COLOUR AND DYES FIRMS—

See "Firm(s)".

COLOUR BAR—

Question re—

— in Kenya. 1023, 1996.

Retaliatory measures to — conditions in Kenya. 1024.

COLOUR PREJUDICE—

Question re — in the Union of South Africa as regards Municipal Franchise of Indians. 1208-09.

COLOUR STUFFS—

Question re Delhi Magistrate's prohibiting disposal of certain — and dye stuffs. 1571.

COLUMBIA, BRITISH—

See "British Columbia".

COMBINED SENIORITY LIST—

See "List(s)".

COMMANDEERING—

Question re — of ships on the Indian Register. 724-25.

COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF, HIS EXCELLENCY THE—

Statement re war situation on the Burma Front. 1807-09.

COMMERCE DEPARTMENT—

Demand for grant. 1198.

Demand for supplementary grant. 1654-55.

Election of Members to the Standing Committee for the —. 1702, 1927.

COMMERCIAL BRANCH—

Question re—

Raising the grade of Head Clerk, —, Divisional Superintendent's Office, Delhi, and Head Clerk, Assistant Operating Officer, Simla. 1148-49.

Senior Subordinates promoted to Lower Gazetted Service in Traffic and —es, North-Western Railway. 1328-29.

COMMERCIAL GROUP STUDENTS—

See "Student(s)".

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE AND STATISTICS—

Demand for grant. 1202.

Demand for supplementary grant. 1712.

COMMERCIAL STAFF—

See "Staff".

COMMERCIAL SUPERINTENDENT—

Question re inspection of certain railway stations in Moradabad Division by the — and the Assistant Superintendent. 368.

COMMISSION(S)—

Question re—

— to enquire into alleged inefficiency of Archaeological officers. 348-49.

Methods of recruitment through Subordinate Services — on North-Western Railway. 225.

COMMISSIONED OFFICER(S)—

Question re—

Appointment of more King's — in Cantonments Department. 1973.

Classification of King's —. 1989-90.

— dismissed from service. 1991-92.

Income of certain Cantonment funds and King's — in Cantonments Department. 1875.

Scheduled castes — in Indian Land Forces, etc. 902.

Scheduled caste — in the United Provinces Civil Pioneer Force. 1036.

See also "Officer(s)".

COMMISSIONED OFFICER-CADETS—

See "Cadets".

COMMISSIONED MARRIED OFFICERS—

See "Officer(s)".

COMMISSIONER(S) OF INCOME-TAX—

Question re—

—, Punjab, North-West Frontier and Delhi. 1802.

Desirability of appointing a Muslim — in the Punjab. 1269.

COMMISSIONER(S), MUNICIPAL—

See "Municipal Commissioner(s)".

COMMITTEE(S)—

— on Petitions. 54.

Consideration of the report of the Public Accounts —. 328-33.

Election of a Member to the Central — of the Tuberculosis Association of India. 1414, 1575-76.

Election of Members to the Defence Consultative —. 1408-14.

Election of Members to the Standing Finance —. 1464.

Election of Members to the Standing Finance — for Railways. 1464.

Motion for adjournment re failure to preserve the library and documents of the All-India Congress — undamaged. 1575.

Motion to reduce demand for "Finance Department" re appointment of — for scrutinising Government expenditure and suggesting economies. 1040-76.

Presentation of the Report of the Public Accounts —. 53.

Question re—

Desirability of abolishing staff — on Bombay, Baroda and Central Indian Railway. 1140.

Income and expenditure of Indian Coffee Cess —. 1026-27.

Income and expenditure of Indian Tea Cess —. 1025-26.

Postponement of elections to Shahdara Notified Area —. 358.

Railway Advisory — for Jodhpur Railway. 948.

Recommendations of the Foodgrains Police —. 29-37.

Rules for working of Press Correspondents Advisory —. 1985-86.

Taking of charge from the Managing — of the Juma Masjid, etc. 430-31.

Resolution re Reforms — for Baluchistan. 1760-93.

See also "Standing —".

COMMITTEE, MUNICIPAL—

See "Municipal Committee(s)".

COMMITTEE OF SELECTION—

See "Selection".

COMMODITY (IES)—

Question re—

— exported by United Kingdom Commercial Corporation. 840-41.

— released for civilian consumption. 551.

Complaints about supply of — under Supply Scheme. 1095-96.

Complaints regarding insufficient stocks of certain essential —. 1749-50.

Export quotas for —. 207-08.

Facilitating increased import of certain — as an anti-inflationary measure. 555-56.

Price levels of agricultural — and manufactured goods. 1270.

United States Foreign Economic Administrator and purchase of — in India. 1402; 1691.

COMMODITY CONTROLLER—

Question re missing permit books in the Office of —, Delhi. 1571.

COMMUNAL COMPOSITION—

Question re—

— in the Office of the Conciliation Officer (Railways) and Supervisor of Railway Labour. 24-25.

— of Civil Pioneer Force clerks. 1037.

— of Indian Audit and Accounts Service Officers, Government of India Headquarters, Delhi. 1094-95.

— of the staff of Inspecting Assistant Commissioner of Income-tax, Amritsar. 1268-69, 1996.

— of temporary clerks, etc., recruited by C.M.A. and P., Lahore Cantonment. 900.

— of W.A.C. (I.). 894.

COMMUNAL HOLIDAYS—

See "Holiday(s)".

COMMUNAL PERCENTAGE—

Question re — prescribed for promotions from inferior to subordinate service on Railways. 1149.

COMMUNAL PROPORTION—

Question re — for recruitment of clerical and menial staff in Military Accounts Department. 899-900.

COMMUNAL REPRESENTATION—

Question re—

— in certain Postal Offices at Lucknow. 46-47.

— in promotions for minority communities on Railways. 137-38.

COMMUNAL RESERVATION(S)—

Question re — in promotions to stenographers' posts in North-Western Railway. 486.

COMMUNITY (IES)—

See "Minority —".

COMMUTED VALUE OF PENSIONS—

Demand for grant. 1204.

COMPANY (IES)—

Demand for grant in respect of "payment to Indian States and —". 646.

Question re requisitioning of accommodation in Shahdara, Delhi, for staff of Upper Jumna Valley Electricity —. 1573.

COMPANIES (AMENDMENT) BILL—

See "Indian —" under "Bill(s)".

COMPARTMENT(S)—

Question re lights provided in lavatories of reserved — of General Managers of Railways. 1686-87.

COMPENSATION—

Question re non-payment of — for booked luggage under certain Military Warrant from Lahmanir Hat to Delhi-Shahdara. 979, 1692.

COMPENSATORY CASUAL LEAVE—

See "Leave".

COMPILATION SECTION—

Question re fixing of pay of retrenched staff re-appointed in the —, North-Western Railway. 46, 491.

COMPLAINT(S)—

Question re—

— about supply of commodities under Supply Scheme. 1095-96.

— against the behaviour of the Superintendent of Indian Languages Section of the Bureau of Public Information. 422-23, 426.

— forwarded to the Delhi Administration under the Hoarding and Profiteering Ordinance. 350-51.

— regarding insufficient stocks of certain essential commodities. 1749-50.

— regarding rice sold by ration shops in Calcutta. 1030-31.

— regarding the quality of foodgrains supplied to Bengal. 725.

COMPLAINT BOOK—

Question re non-display of — by Manager, European refreshment room at Hapur. 1698-99.

COMPTROLLER OF ASSAM—

Question re Selection Board for appointments in the office of the —. 48-49.

COMPULSION—

Motion for adjournment re — used by Magistrates in the sale of National Savings Certificates. 91-92.

COMPULSORY PROVIDENT FUND—

See "Provident Fund(s)".

CONCERT PARTY (IES)—

Question re — for Indian troops. 767.

CONCESSION RATES—

See "Rate(s)".

CONCESSIONAL PRICES—

See "Price(s)".

CONCILIATION OFFICER(S) (RAILWAYS)—

Question re—

Bengalee Inspectors in the office of the — and Supervisor of Railway Labour. 26.

Communal composition in the office of the — and Supervisor of Railway Labour. 24-25.

— and Supervisors of Railway Labour. 26-27.

Qualifications of Mr. D. G. Jhadev, — and Supervisor of Railway Labour. 26.

See also "Railways, Conciliation Officer".

See "Service(s)".

CONDOLENCE MOTION(S)—

Statement by Mr. President (the Honourable Sir Abdur Rahim), re convention concerning —. 502.

CONFERENCE(S)—

Motion for adjournment re order preventing railway travel for attending the All-India Kisan — at Bezwada. 659-60, 678-96.

Question re—

Burma reconstruction — to be convened by the Burma Government. 89-91.

— called by Burma Government at Simla. 545.

— held for fixation of acreage for jute cultivation. 552-53.

— of Dominion Premiers in London. 496.

Pressa —. 1984.

Previous consultation with Government of India regarding the Tehran —. 497.

Proposed — of Dominion Premiers in London. 1037-38.

Recommendations of the Economists —. 24.

CONGRESS COMMITTEE—

See "Committee(s)".

CONGRESS DETENU(S)—

See "Detenu(s)".

CONGRESS LEADER(S)—

See "Leader(s)".

CONGRESS PLEDGE—

Question re seditiousness of —. 597-98, 769.

CONGRESS WORKING COMMITTEE(S)—

Question re—

Amenities to Mahatma Gandhi and Members of the —. 769-70.

Amenities to Members of the —. 426-27.

Supply of the Aj of Benares to — Members. 1264.

CONSOLIDATED ALLOWANCE—

See "Allowance(s)".

CONSTRUCTION(S)—

Question re — of Patna Broadcasting Station. 89.

CONSTRUCTION DEPARTMENT—

Question re staff engaged in —, Bengal and Assam Railway. 1853.

CONSULTATION(S)—

Question re previous — with Government of India regarding the Tehran Conference. 497.

CONSUMER(S)—

Question re—

Coal supply to petty —. 1142.

Electricity charges paid by — in Shahdara-Delhi. 1757-58.

Suitability of rationalised coal supplied to —. 1317.

CONSUMER GOODS—

Motion to reduce demand for "Department of Industries and Civil Supplies", re supply of — as a means of anti-inflation. 1155-77.

See also "Goods".

CONTINUOUS WORKER(S)—

See "Worker(s)".

CONTRACT(S)—

Question re—

Cancellation of — on account of delayed supplies from stockists and manufacturers. 491.

— for cash and pay work on North-Western Railway. 652.

North-Western Railway — for storage of liquid fuel at Kiamar. 1859.

CONTRACT(S), EXCISE—

See "Excise Contract(s)".

CONTRACTOR(S)—

Question re—

Harassment of Supply Department —. 492.

Scheduled Castes leather goods firms applying for registration as approved Government —. 1676.

CONTRIBUTION—

Question re Government — to Indian Labour Federation. 1915-16.

CONTROL—

Question re—

— of vehicular traffic on the road between Railway bridge, Shahdara-Delhi and Grand Trunk Road. 1924.

Transfer of — of paper production and purchase to Supply Department. 1856-57.

Unification of — of ships plying in coastal trade of India. 1212.

CONTROL OF PRICE—

See "Price(s)".

CONTROL-ORDER(S)—

Question re prosecutions under Wheat —. 1759.

CONTROLLED GOOD(S)—

See "Good(s)".

CONTROLLED RATE(S)—

See "Rate(s)".

CONTROLLER OF COAL—

Question re — acting as purchasing agent for industries. 1143.

CONTROLLER OF PRINTING AND STATIONERY—

Question re desirability of posting a Technical Officer to the Office of —. 1915.

CONTROLLER OF RAW MATERIALS—

Question re appointment of Non-Indian as —. 1400.

CONVENTION(S)—

Statement by Mr. President (the Honourable Sir Abdur Rahim) re — concerning condolence motions. 502.

CONVEYANCE—

Question re arrangements for — of students from Shahdara-Delhi to Delhi during summer months. 1867.

CONVICT SETTLEMENTS, JAILS AND—

See "Jails and Convict Settlements". 1199.

CONVICTION(S)—

Question re—

— of Mr. Pather in Durban. 1746.

Re-employment of Mr. Amar Nath, Overseer, Punjab Irrigation Department, after —. 1032.

Discharge of Mr. Haider, officiating chief chemist at Kanchrapara Railway Workshop. 46.
Discrimination between Indian and Anglo-Indian apprentices at Jamalpur Workshop. 780, 1575.
Distribution of controlled goods among dealers in Assam. 1753.
Duties and scales of pay of Switchmen in Delhi Division, North Western Railway, taken over from East Indian Railway. 1865-66.
East Indian and North Western Railways employees dismissed and discharged from service. 1867.
Electricity supply rates within the Delhi Province. 359, 848.
Existence of high power Sulphuric Acid Factory near Railway Clearing Accounts Office at Delhi-Kishanganj. 1863.
Experts imported by the Central Government. 428-29.
Fixing of rates of fares for vehicles between Delhi and Shahdara-Delhi. 1924.
Grievances of Medical Licentiates granted Emergency Commissions. 1990-91.
Grievances of Railway Clearing Accounts Office Staff. 796.
Grievances of Warrant Officers, Indian Medical Department, given Emergency Commissions. 1990.
High price of textiles at Barpeta. 1401.
Imperial Entomologist and editing of the *Indian Journal of Entomology*. 841.
Import of essential articles from Britain. 1405.
Inadequate number of Ticket Collectors at Jullundur Cantonment Railway Station. 1515.
Irregularities reported under Payment of Wages Act against East Indian Railway. 358.
Juma prayers in office compound of J.C.M.A. and P., Lahore. 901.
Land acquired by military in Assam for aerodromes, etc. 428.
Land acquired by military in Bengal for aerodromes, etc. 428.
Late attendance of officers in Railway Clearing Accounts Office. 795.
Licences to shop-keepers of Shahdara-Delhi for sale of controlled articles. 1924.
Lower initial pay of employees in the Superior Services (non-Gazetted) on State Railways. 1515.
Malaria epidemic in Assam. 1753.
Malaria epidemic in Baniyachung in Sylhet. 547-49, 1627.
Memorial for dearness allowance by Delhi-Shahdara Railway Station employees. 1516.
Method of selection of officers for promotion to higher grades in P. and T. Department and R.M.S. 1682-83.
Muslims taken as Traffic Superintendents, etc., in Delhi Division. 1515.
No duty roster for Ticket Collectors at Jullundur Cantonment Railway Station. 1515.
Non-Muslim Superintendents punished by J.C.M.A. and P., Lahore. 901.

Non-payment of wages to workers by Loading Contractor at Delhi-Shahdara Railway Station. 359.
Observance of communal holidays in Supply Department. 1335.
Office hours in Imperial Secretariat and Attached Offices. 421-22.
Old grades to certain Travelling Ticket Examiners on East Indian Railway. 1514-15.
Parking of motor cars, etc., on the road between Railway bridge, Shahdara-Delhi and Grand Trunk Road. 1924.
Policy regarding transfers of non-Gazetted Railway servants, etc. 1866.
Postponement of elections to Shahdara Notified Area Committee. 358.
Press Conference. 1984.
Press Correspondents given Railway Passes. 1514.
Pressure of work in Railway Clearing Accounts Office, Delhi. 1861-62.
Promotion to Loco Foreman grade on North Western Railway. 796.
Promotions from routine to clerical grade in the office of J.C.M.A. and P., Lahore. 901.
Quota of Assamese in Bengal and Assam Railway Services. 494.
Rationing Officers and Inspectors. 1570.
Recognition to the United Union of North-Western Railway workers. 1516.
Recruitment examination for Subordinate services in Posts and Telegraphs Department. 1682.
Recruitment of experts from England. 1988.
Recruitment to Lower Gazetted Service at Jamalpur and Moghulpura Workshops. 788-90.
Report on education by Educational Adviser to the Government of India. 1401.
Representation by the Society of Registered Accountants in Northern India. 362-63.
Reprint of the pamphlet "Scientific Education and Research in Relation to National Welfare". 1401-02.
Requisitioning of accommodation in Shahdara, Delhi, for staff of Upper Jumna Valley Electricity Company. 357-58, 1573.
Rules for working of Press Correspondents Advisory Committee. 1985-86.
Scarcity of Salt at Barpeta. 1404.
Selection Board for appointments in the office of the Comptroller of Assam. 48-49.
Selection of candidates for appointment as Inspectors, etc., of Post Offices, in the Punjab and N.W.F.P. circle. 1683.
Shortage of salt in Assam. 1925-26.
Special class apprentices at Jamalpur Workshop. 790.
Supply of foodstuffs to residents of Shahdara, Delhi. 358.
Tonga charges for late work to Railway Clearing Accounts Office Staff. 795-96.
Visit of Director of Public Health, Delhi to Shahdara-Delhi. 1924.
Want of lights on Bengal and Assam Railway trains. 793-94.

Question (Supplementary) re—
Deaths in Bengal in 1943. 1040.
Scheme of education by the Educational Adviser to the Government of India. 1390.
Resolution re flotation of loan for subsidising the agriculturists. 736-37.
DARBHANGA—
Question re desirability of speedy transport of *ghat*, etc., from —, etc., to Calcutta. 1145.
DAS, MR. B.—
Motion to reduce Demand for—
"Appropriation to Reserve" re enhancement of Passenger Fares. 503-05, 518.
"Railway Board" re—
Extensions to superannuated personnel. 623.
Meagre dearness allowance to railway workers. 613.
DAS, PANDIT NILAKANTHA—
Election of — to the Standing Committee for the Commerce Department. 1927.
Election of — to the Standing Committee for the Food Department. 1993.
Motion for adjournment re dispersal of the Hindu Mahasabha Presidential Procession at Amritsar. 50.
Motion re United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration Agreement. 2002.
DATE(S)—
Question re different — for enforcing new pay rates and leave rules in Railway Accounts Offices. 366.
DATT, MR. AKHIL CHANDRA—
Demand for Supplementary Grant in respect of "Salt". 1634.
General discussion of the Railway Budget. 380-82.
Indian Finance Bill—
Motion to consider. 1474-79, 1561, 1583, 1585.
Modification to the Central Excise Rules (not moved). 1887.
Motion for adjournment re—
Demand and exaction of enhanced Excise duty at Calcutta, Gondia and Delhi on Duty-paid tobacco. 981.
Order served on Mrs. Sarojini Naidu directing her not to participate in public meetings, etc. 56-57, 71-72.
Repression carried on under the cover of the Defence of India Rules. 182-83, 187.
Question re—
Appointment of an Australian as Governor of Bengal. 210.
Bridging the Brahmaputra at Pandu and doubling of certain Metre Gauge Line on Bengal and Assam Railway. 137.
Excise duty on tobacco. 1451-53.
Quinine Position. 1-2.
Requisitioning of houses by Government in Calcutta. 75-77.
Seditiousness of the Congress pledge. 597-98.
Steps for building up of Central Foodgrains reserve, etc. 16-17.
Steps for improvement of agricultural statistics. 16-16.
Question (Supplementary) re statements by Secretary of State on Indian food situation. 197.

DEALER(S)—
Question re distribution of controlled goods among — in Assam. 1783.
DEARNESS ALLOWANCE—
Motion to reduce demand for "Department of Post and Air" re need for substantial increase of —. 1191-96.
Question re — for low-paid pensioners. 894.
See also "Allowance(s)".
DEATH(S)—
Question re—
— in Bengal in 1943. 1039-40.
Illness and — of Mrs. Gandhi. 1082-83.
Starvation — in Bengal. 3, 4, 13-14.
Statement in America by India's Agent General concerning Mrs. Gandhi's detention and —. 966, 1084, 1089, 1091.
DEBT(S)—
Demand for grant in respect of "interest" on — and other obligations and reduction or avoidance of —. 1197.
Question re — of Burma to India. 606-07.
DECLARATION(S)—
— directing certain budget heads of expenditure open to discussion by the Legislative Assembly. 234.
DECLARATION(S) OF EXEMPTION—
— under the Registration of Foreigners Act (laid on the table). 93-94, 436-39, 1999-2000.
DEDUCTION(S)—
Question re—
Applications under Payment of Wages Act against illegal —, etc., by Railway Administrations. 1757.
Applications under Payment of Wages Act against illegal —, etc., on East Indian and North-Western Railways. 1867, 1925.
DEFENCE CONSULTATIVE COMMITTEE—
Election of Members to the —. 1408-14, 1759-60.
See also "Committee(s)".
DEFENCE DEPARTMENT—
Election of Members to the Standing Committee for the Civil Defence Branch of the —. 660-61, 775.
DEFENCE FORCES—
Question re—
Civilian Gazetted Officers in —. 1456.
Police Verification Reports in case of Bengali Recruits to —. 593-94.
DEFENCE FORCES OF INDIA—
Question re provision for appeals on entitlement issues for dependents of —. 80-81.
DEFENCE OF INDIA ACT—
See "Act(s)".
DEFENCE OF INDIA RULES—
See "Rule(s)".
DEFENCE SERVICE(S)—
Question re—
Delay in transit of postal articles to personnel of —. 1805.
Luggage, etc., of personnel of — carried by Railways at Government risk. 1095.
Placing Saddar Bazar, Jullundur Cantonment, out of bounds for Indian Personnel of —. 1461.

Petitions for discharge of certain personnel in — from Bihar. 1805-06.

DEFICIT AREA—
See "Area(s)".

DEGREE COLLEGE—
See "College(s)".

DEHRA DUN—
Question re verification of character of Railway Coolies at Hardwar and —. 1697.

DEHYDRATION FACTORY—
Question re use by Government of a — at Amritsar. 1037.

DELAY(S)—
Question re—
— at Sales Office of Manager of Publications, Delhi. 1227.
— in the issue of permits for transport of goods intended for the Supply Department. 491-92.

DELHI—
Demand for grant. 1203.
Demand for Supplementary Grant. 1718-19.
Motion for adjournment re—
Demand and exaction of enhanced Excise Duty at Calcutta, Gondia and — on duty-paid tobacco. 981.
Orders passed on *National Call* and *Hindustan Times* by Chief Commissioner of —. 210.
Question re—
Accidents to travelling public between — and Ghaziabad. 977, 978.
Admission of outside first-year Intermediate students to a college in Delhi. 1566.
All-India Railway Routine Institute, Delhi. 947-48.
Appointment of Railway Watch and Ward Sub-Inspector. —. 965.
Arrangements for conveyance of students from Shahdara-Delhi to — during summer months. 1867.
Arrangements for transport of milk to — from stations between Meerut and —. 1867.
Assistant Commissioners of Income-tax, etc., Punjab, North-West Frontier and — Provinces. 1802.
Auction of Excise contracts in —. 1978-79.
Buying and selling of land by — Improvement Trust. 1563.
Charge of double school fees in — on fathers paying Income-tax. 1035.
Civil Supplies for Shahdara. —. 559-60.
Civilian Grocery Shops in —. 608.
Commissioners of Income-tax Punjab, North-West Frontier and —. 1802.
Communal composition of Indian Audit and Accounts Service Officers, Government of India Headquarters. —. 1094-95.
Connection of the — Superintendent of Industries with colour and dyes firms. 1571.
Control prices of coal, etc., in — and Shahdara-Delhi. 1920.
Control prices of foodgrains, etc., in — and Shahdara-Delhi. 1920-23.

Curtailment of courses of meal at Railway Refreshment Rooms at —. 974.
Cutting of water-supply in Shahdara —. 562.
Delays at Sales Office of Manager of Publications. —. 1227.
— Magistrate's order prohibiting disposal of certain colour and dye stuffs. 1571.
Desirability of classifying — as Area "A" for dearness allowance purposes. 1089-91.
Desirability of running Rail Motor Cars between — and Ghaziabad. 1697-98.
Difficulty in securing accommodation by Members of the Legislative Assembly at — Railway Station. 149-50.
Disqualification on ground of nepotism for Municipal Commissioners, Shahdara —. 560-61.
Divisional Personnel Officer. —. 965.
Doubling of railway line between — and Agra. 1324.
Ejectment cases in — Courts. 1919-20.
Eleven-year course for — High Schools. 1746-47.
Engineering College for —. 1747.
Exclusion of Shahdara. —, from Rationing Scheme. 561.
Facilities for education in Shahdara. —. 561.
Filth deposit nuisance and obstruction of road to Post Office in Jama Masjid area. —. 1756.
Fixing of rates of fares for vehicles between — and Shahdara —. 1924.
Full capacity reservation in trains at — Railway station. 976.
Grievances of temporary clerks in the General Post Office. —. 1333.
Hardships of Circle Service Telegraphists in —. 1685-86.
Hawking of Indian cotton goods, etc., in — without exhibition of price lists. 1219.
High-handedness of landlords in —. 1568.
Holiday for *Jumat-ul-wida* not granted to Muslims in the Divisional Superintendent's office. —. 1148.
Independence Day arrests in —. 231.
Location in different buildings of the Railway Clearing Accounts Office. —. 365-66.
Members of the Sunni Majlis-e-Awakaf —. 602-05.
Missing permit books in the office of Commodity Controller. —. 1571.
Municipal Committee, Shahdara. —. 560.
Muslim employees' grievances in Railway Parcels Office. —. 1148.
Non-booking by Mail trains between — and Muttra. 791-92.
Non-supply of hot water for bathing at — Railway Station Waiting Rooms. 975-76.
Officers appointed in — Rationing Scheme. 1913-14.
Operation of Punjab Urban Rent Restriction Act in —. 1092, 1569-70.
Police Guard at Shri Gopal Chamber of Commerce. —. 1626-27.

Post of Assistant Superintendent, Deputy Commissioner's Office. —. 897-98.
Preponderance of Muslim Artists in All-India Radio Station. —. 1622-23.
Pressure of work in Railway Clearing Accounts Office. —. 1861-62.
Prosecution of officers of Sri Gopal Chamber of Commerce. —.
Raising the grades of Head Clerk, Commercial Branch, Divisional Superintendent's Office, —, and Head Clerk, Assistant Operating Officer, Simla. 1148-49.
Refusal of permission to Gwalior and Northern India Transport Company to run petrol buses between — and Shahdara-Delhi. 1861.
Requisitioning accommodation in Shahdara, —, for staff of Upper Jumna Valley Electricity Company. 357-58, 1573.
Retired Police officials re-employed under — Rationing Scheme. 1038.
Selection of men from Branch Offices for Railway Clearing Accounts Office. —. 487.
Staff in Railway Clearing Accounts Office. —. 1855.
Stenographer for Deputy Accountant-General, Posts and Telegraphs. —. 1626.
Students in — Schools and Colleges residing at Shahdara, Delhi. 1758.
Superintendent of Industries. —. 49.
Supply of foodstuffs to residents of Shahdara. —. 358.
Tickets issued from — for — Ambala Section Railway Stations. 844.
Trains between — and Ghaziabad. 976-77.
Transfer of men from Railway Clearing Accounts Office to the Ration Office. —. 487.
Treatment meted out to — detenus in Punjab Jails. 49.
Visit of Director of Public Health, —, to Shahdara-Delhi. 1924.

DELHI ADMINISTRATION—
Question re complaints forwarded to the — under the Hoarding and Profiteering Ordinance. 350-51.

DELHI AREA—
Question re buses plying in —. 977.

DELHI CAPITAL OUTLAY—
Demand for grant. 1204.

DELHI CITY—
Question re delivery in Shahdara Town of telegrams received by — Telegraph Office. 974-75.

DELHI COLLEGE(S)—
Question re admission of sons of transferred Government Officials in —. 1565-66.

DELHI COURT(S)—
Question re ejectment cases in —. 1623-24.

DELHI DETENU(S)—
See "Detenu(s)".

DELHI DIVISION—
Question re—
Composition of Selection Boards for —. 1320.
Duties and scales of pay of Switchmen in —, North Western Railway, taken over from East Indian Railway. 1865-66.

Insufficiency of labour for loading and unloading in —. 1319.
Muslims taken as Traffic Superintendents, etc., in —. 1515.
Non-payment for overtime work to staff of —, North Western Railway. 1514.
Percentage of Muslim recruitment for — Railway grain shops. 1318-19.
Paucity of Muslims in —, North-Western Railway. 1318.
Rest for Guards on North Western Railway (—). 148.
Selections for higher grade promotions in Karachi and —. 957, 1995-96.
Transfer of Ticket Collectors of — of North Western Railway to Transportation Group. 152.

DELHI-KISHENGANJ—
Question re existence of high power Sulphuric Acid Factory near Railway Clearing Accounts Office at —. 1863.

DELHI MUSLIM WAKFS (AMENDMENT) BILL—
See "Bill(s)".

DELHI, OLD—
See "Old Delhi".

DELHI POLICE—
Question re collection of toll by — from tonga drivers. 898.

DELHI PROVINCE—
Question re—
Electricity supply rates within the —. 359, 848.
Senior clerks in Medical Department of the —. 1395-96.

DELHI RESTRICTION OF USES OF LAND ACT—
See "Act(s)".

DELHI-SHAHDARA—
Question re—
Delay in delivery of certain Money Orders by — Post Office. 975.
Non-payment of Compensation for booked luggage under certain Military Warrant from Lalmanir Hat to —. 979, 1692.
Non-payment of wages to workers by Loading Contractor at — Railway Station. 359.
Public Telephone at — Post Office. 975.
See also "Shahdara-Delhi".

DELHI-SHAHDARA RAILWAY STATION—
Question re memorial for dearness allowance by — employees. 1516.

DELHI UNIVERSITY COURT—
Election of members to the —. 54, 211.

DELIVERY—
Question re—
Delay in — of certain Money Orders by Delhi-Shahdara Post Offices. 975.
— in Shahdara Town of telegrams received by Delhi City Telegraph Office. 974-75.

DEMAND FOR EXCESS GRANT IN RESPECT OF—
Broadcasting. 335.
Civil Defence Department. 334.
Education. 334-35.
Executive Council. 333-34.
Finance Department. 334.
Home Department. 334.

Indian Posts and Telegraphs Department.
Working Expenses. 335.
Indians Overseas Department. 334.
Industries. 335.
Payments to Indian States and Companies.
335.
Police. 334.
Repayments to Depreciation Reserve Fund.
336.
Stationery and Printing. 335.
Working Expenses. Expenses of Traffic
Department. 336.
Working Expenses. Maintenance and
Supply of Locomotive Power. 335-36.
Working Expenses. Miscellaneous Ex-
penses. 336.

DEMANDS FOR GRANTS—GENERAL BUDGET—

Administration of Justice. 1199.
Agricultural marketing. 1201.
Agriculture. 1201.
Ajmer-Merwara. 1203.
Archæology. 1200.
Audit. 199.
Aviation. 1201.
Botanical Survey. 1200.
Broadcasting. 1201.
Capital outlay on Broadcasting met from
Revenue. 1202.
Capital outlay on Civil Aviation met from
Revenue. 1201.
Census. 1202.
Central Board of Revenue. 1198.
Central Excise Duties. 1196.
Central Road Fund. 1203.
Civil Defence. 1203.
Civil Veterinary Services. 1201.
Civil Works. 1203.
Commerce Department. 1198.
Commercial Intelligence and Statistics.
1202.
Commuted value of Pensions. 1204.
Council of State. 1197.
Currency. 1202.
Customs. 1196.
Delhi. 1203.
Delhi Capital Outlay. 1204.
Department of Education, Health and
Lands. 1198.
Department of Indians Overseas. 891,
1198.
Department of Industries and Civil
Supplies. 1155, 1197.
Department of Information and Broad-
casting. 1197.
Department of Labour. 1178.
Department of Posts and Air. 1191, 1198.
Education. 1200.
Emigration—External. 1202.
Emigration—Internal. 1202.
Executive Council. 982, 1197.
Finance Department. 1198.
Food Department. 1198.
Forest. 1196.
Geological Survey. 1200.
Grants-in-Aid to Provincial Governments.
1203.
Home Department. 1115, 1197.
Imperial Council of Agricultural Research.
1201.

Imperial Dairy Department. 1202.
Imperial Institute of Sugar Technology.
1201.
India Office, and High Commissioner's
Establishment Charges. 1199.
Indian Posts and Telegraphs Department
(including working expenses). 1197.
Indian Posts and Telegraphs (not met from
Revenue). 1203.
Indian Posts and Telegraphs—Stores
Suspense (not met from Revenue). 1204.
Industries. 1201.
Interest-free Advances. 1204.
Interest on Debt and other Obligations
and Reduction or Avoidance of Debt.
1197.
Irrigation (including working expenses),
Navigation, Embankment and Drainage
works. 1197.
Jails and Convict Settlements. 1199.
Joint Stock Company. 1202.
Legislative Assembly and Legislative
Assembly Department. 1197.
Legislative Department. 1198.
Lighthouses and Lightships. 1199.
Loans and Advances bearing Interest.
1204.
Medical Services. 1200.
Meteorology. 1200.
Mines. 1200.
Mints. 1202.
Miscellaneous. 1099, 1203.
Miscellaneous Adjustment between the
Central Government and Provincial Gov-
ernments. 1203.
Miscellaneous Departments. 1202.
Opium. 1196.
Other Scientific Departments. 1200.
Panth Piploda. 1204.
Payment to other Governments, Depart-
ments, etc., on account of the Administra-
tion of Agency Subjects and management
of Treasuries. 1199.
Police. 1199.
Ports and Pilotage. 1199.
Provincial Excise. 1196.
Public Health. 1200.
Salt. 1196.
Scientific and Industrial Research. 1201.
Stamps. 1196.
Stationery and Printing. 1203.
Superannuation Allowances and Pensions.
1203.
Survey of India. 1199.
Taxes on Income including Corporation
Tax. 1196.
War Transport Department. 1198.
Zoological Survey. 1200.

DEMANDS FOR GRANTS—MOTION(S) FOR REDUCTION—GENERAL BUDGET—

"Department of Indians Overseas" re faci-
lities for Pilgrimage to Hedjaz. 1076-78.
Department of Industries and Civil Sup-
plies re supply of consumer goods as a
means of anti-inflation. 1155-72, 1172-77.
"Department of Labour" re Government
Policy in dealing with questions affecting
the interests of Indian Labour. 1178-91.
"Department of Posts and Air" re need for
substantial increase of Dearness Allow-
ance. 1191-96.

"Executive Council" re no-confidence in the
Government. 983-1020.
"Finance Department" re appointment of
Committee for scrutinising Government
expenditure and suggesting economies.
1040-76.
"Home Department" re abuse of powers
under the Defence of India Act and
Rules. 1115-38.
"Miscellaneous" re Post-War Reconstruction
with special reference to the Scheduled
Castes. 1098-1114.

DEMANDS FOR SUPPLEMENTARY GRANTS—GENERAL BUDGET—

Administration of Justice. 1673.
Agriculture. 1710.
Archæology. 1709.
Audit. 1672.
Census. 1712.
Central Board of Revenue. 1671.
Central Excise Duties. 1631.
Civil Defence. 1718.
Civil Veterinary Services. 1710.
Civil Works. 1714.
Commerce Department. 1654-55.
Commercial Intelligence and Statistics.
1712.
Council of State. 1637.
Currency. 1714.
Delhi. 1718-19.
Department of Education, Health and
Lands. 1643.
Department of Indians Overseas. 1643-45.
Department of Industries and Civil Sup-
plies. 1656-59.
Department of Information and Broad-
casting. 1638-43.
Department of Labour. 1659.
Department of Posts and Air. 1659.
Emigration External. 1711-12.
Emigration Internal. 1711.
Finance Department. 1645-54.
Food Department. 1662-71.
Grants-in-Aid to Provincial Governments.
1717.
Home Department. 1637-38.
Joint Stock Companies. 1712.
Imperial Council of Agricultural Research.
1710.
Imperial Dairy Department. 1712.
India Office and High Commissioner's
Establishment Charges. 1672.
Indian Posts and Telegraphs Department.
1634-36.
Indian Posts and Telegraphs—Stores Sus-
pense (not met from Revenue). 1719.
Industries. 1710.
Interest-free Advances. 1719.
Interest on Debt and other Obligations and
Reduction or Avoidance of Debt. 1636-
37.
Irrigation, Navigation, Embankment and
Drainage Works. 1634.
Jails and Convict Settlements. 1702-04,
1673.
Legislative Assembly and Legislative
Assembly Department. 1637.
Loans and Advances bearing Interest.
1719-20.
Medical Services. 1710.
Mines. 1708-09.
Mint. 1714.

Miscellaneous. 1714-17.
Miscellaneous Adjustments between the
Central and the Provincial Governments.
1718.
Miscellaneous Departments. 1720-22, 1712-
14.
Panth Piploda. 1719.
Police. 1704-08.
Ports and Pilotage. 1708.
Public Health. 1710.
Salt. 1632-34.
Stamps. 1634.
Taxes on Income including Corporation
Tax. 1631-32.
War Transport Department. 1660-62.
Zoological Survey. 1708.

DEMANDS FOR GRANTS—RAILWAY BUDGET—

Appropriation to Reserve. 503-22, 648.
Audit. 646.
Interest charges. 648.
Miscellaneous Expenditure. 646.
New Construction. 648.
Open Line Works. 648.
Payment to Indian States and Companies.
646.
Railway Board. 562-91, 522-37, 645-46.
Working Expenses. Appropriation to
Depreciation Fund. 647.
Working Expenses. Expenses of Electrical
Department. 647.
Working Expenses. Expenses of General
Department. 647.
Working Expenses. Expenses of Traffic
Department. 647.
Working Expenses. Maintenance and Sup-
ply of Locomotive Power. 647, 663.
Working Expenses. Maintenance and work-
ing of Ferry Steamers and Harbours.
647.
Working Expenses. Maintenance of Car-
riage and Wagon Stock. 647, 663.
Working Expenses. Maintenance of Struc-
tural Works. 646, 662-63.
Working Expenses. Miscellaneous Expen-
ses. 647.

DEMANDS FOR GRANTS—MOTIONS FOR REDUCTION—RAILWAY BUDGET—

"Appropriation to Reserve" re enhancement
of passenger fares. 503-22.
"Railway Board" re—
Disapproval of Policy and Working of the
Railway Board. 523-37.
Enhancement of Railway Fares. 522-23.
Extension of Compulsory Provident Fund
to all Railway employees. 585-90.
Extensions to superannuated personnel.
619-37.
Financial position of Railways with special
reference to Post-War Developments.
563-75.
Meagre dearness allowance to railway work-
ers. 591, 608-19.
Non-representation of Scheduled Castes in
Railway Services. 576-85.
Stoppage of large number of passenger
trains. 637-45.

DEMANDS FOR SUPPLEMENTARY GRANTS—RAILWAY BUDGET—

Appropriation to Depreciation Fund. 670-
77.

- Appropriation to Reserve. 677.
Interest Charges. 677.
Miscellaneous Expenditure. 661-62.
Open Line Works. 677.
Payments to Indian States and Companies. 662.
Working Expenses. Expenses of Electrical Department. 669-70.
Working Expenses. Expenses of General Department. 667-69.
Working Expenses. Expenses of Traffic Department. 665-67.
Working Expenses. Maintenance and supply of Locomotive Power. 663.
Working Expenses. Maintenance and Working of Ferry Steamers and Harbours. 664-65.
Working Expenses. Maintenance of Carriage and Wagon Stock. 663.
Working Expenses. Maintenance of Structural Works. 662-63.
Working Expenses. Miscellaneous Expenses. 669.
- DENOMINATIONAL SCHOOL(S)**—
See "School(s)".
- DEPARTMENT(S)**—
Demand for grant in respect of "Payment to other Governments, —, etc., on account of the Administration of Agency Subjects and management of Treasuries." 1199.
- DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION, HEALTH AND LANDS**—
Demand for grant. 1198.
Demand for supplementary grant. 1643.
- DEPARTMENT OF INDIANS OVERSEAS**—
Demand for Excess Grant in respect of —. 334.
Demand for grant. 1076, 1198.
Demand for supplementary grant. 1643-45.
Motion to reduce demand for "—" re facilities for Pilgrimage to Hedjaz. 1076-78.
- DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIES AND CIVIL SUPPLIES**—
Demand for grant. 197, 1155.
Demand for supplementary grant. 1656-59.
Motion to reduce demand for "—" re supply of consumer goods as a means of anti-inflation. 1155-77.
- DEPARTMENT OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING**—
Demand for grant. 1197.
Demand for supplementary grant. 1638-43.
- DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR**—
Demand for grant. 1178, 1198.
Demand for supplementary grant. 1659.
Motion to reduce demand for "—" re Government Policy in dealing with Questions affecting the Interests of Indian Labour. 1178-91.
- DEPARTMENT OF POSTS AND AIR**—
Demand for grant. 1191, 1198.
Demand for supplementary grant. 1659.
Motion to reduce demand for "—" re need for substantial increase of Dearness Allowance. 1191-96.
- DEPARTMENTAL EXAMINATION**—
See "Examination(s)".

- DEPARTURE TIME**—
Question re — of North Western Railway Coaching Express. 1692.
- DEPENDENT(S)**—
Question re provision for appeals on entitlement issues for — of defence forces of India. 80-81.
- DEPRECIATION FUND**—
Demand for grant in respect of "Working Expenses. Appropriation to —". 647.
- DEPRESSED CLASS(ES)**—
Question re — appointments of Inspectors of Railway Labour. 25-26.
- DEPRESSED CLASSES STAFF**—
See "Staff".
- DEPUTATION(S)**—
Question re — to Russia to study her culture. 363.
- DEPUTY ACCOUNTANT-GENERAL POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS**—
Question re stenographer for —, Delhi. 1626.
- DEPUTY COMMISSIONER**—
Question re cost of Assistant Superintendent. —'s Office, Delhi. 897-98.
- DEPUTY DIRECTOR(S)**—
Question re —, Senior Regional Inspectors, Regional Inspectors and Technical Inspectors. 297.
- DEPUTY DIRECTOR-GENERAL**—
Question re extensions of service granted to Muslim — and Assistant —, Posts and Telegraphs. 1513.
- DEPUTY POST MASTER-GENERAL**—
See "Post Master-General".
- DEPUTY SUPERINTENDENT(S)**—
Question re quota of Muslims for appointment as —, etc. 1264.
- DESAI, MR. BHULABHAI J.**—
Indian Finance Bill—
Motion for leave to introduce, in the form recommended by H.E. the Governor-General. 1628-29.
Motion to consider. 1595-1604.
- DESHMUKH, MR. GOVIND V.**—
Abolition of Whipping Bill—
Motion to refer to Select Committee. 1818-19, 1820.
- Aligarh Muslim University (Amendment) Bill**—
Motions to refer to Select Committee and to circulate. 1823.
Appointment of — to the Committee on Petitions. 54.
- Central Excise Bill**—
Consideration of clauses — 241, 250, 270-71, 272, 307.
Demand for Supplementary Grant in respect of — Food Department. 1663.
Working Expenses — Expenses of Traffic Department. 666.
Election of — to the Standing Committee for the Food Department. 1998.
- Hindu Code, Part II (Marriage) Bill**
Motion to continue. 55.
- Motions to refer to Joint Committee and to circulate. 1888, 1890.
- Indian Coconut Cess Bill**—
Motion to refer to Select Committee. 220.
Motion to consider. 810-11.

- Consideration of clauses. 813-14, 815, 816.
Motion to pass. 817.
- Indian Companies (Amendment) Bill**—
Motion for leave to introduce. 1831.
- Indian Finance Bill**—
Motion to consider. 1502.
- Indian Income-tax (Amendment) Bill**—
Consideration of clauses. 1881.
Motion for adjournment re—
Appointments of an Australian as the Governor of Bengal. 92-93.
- Dilatory tactics of Government in enforcing the Reciprocity Act. 211, 224.
Order preventing railway travel for attending the All-India Kisan Conference at Bezwada. 659-60, 678-79, 680, 696.
Order served on Mrs. Sarojini Naidu directing her not to participate in public meetings, etc. 59-60.
Starvation due to inadequate arrangements for distribution of foodgrains in Buntwal, South Kanara District. 1462.
- Motion re—**
Election of Members to the Defence Consultative Committee. 1411-13, 1759-60.
Election of Members to the Standing Finance Committee. 1233, 1464.
United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration Agreement. 1965-67.
- Motion to reduce demand for—**
"Executive Council" re no confidence in the Government. 984, 990, 1014, 1015, 1018, 1019, 1020.
"Home Department" re abuse of Powers under the Defence of India Act and Rules. 1125.
"Railway Board" re disapproval and working of the Railway Board. 534.
- Question re—**
Arrangement for import of Egyptian Cotton. 1755.
Cadet School for Officer Cadet Training Unit of Women's Auxiliary Corps (India). 417-18.
Communal composition of W.A.C. (I.). 894.
Delay in enforcing the Drug Control Act. 194-95.
Demand for better type of ratings in Indian Navy. 419.
Demand for fire arms by the Maharashtra Militarisation Board, Poona. 417.
Deputation to Russia to study her culture. 363.
Detention of Jaiprakash Narayan under Bengal Regulation of 1818. 78.
Disabilities and restrictions affecting Indians in the United States of America. 142.
Discussions with representatives of the Sudan and East African Governments on cotton crops. 544-45.
Exclusion of Benares Hindu University from pre-cadet air training scheme. 80.
Export permits policy. 1754.
Exporters and export quotas of tea. 1755-56.
Franchise of Indians in British Columbia. 1025.
- Government agents for purchase of food-grains, etc. 835-37.
Health of Mrs. Kasturba Gandhi. 79.
Indians shot in police firing in Mauritius. 279.
Interviews of Sir Shafaat Ahmad Khan with Field-Marshal Smuts regarding status of Indians in South Africa. 193-94.
Limit on sterling securities to be held by Reserve Bank of India. 227-28, 231-32.
Lower wages, etc., of Indian seamen employed on British-owned ships. 193.
Meetings of the Indian Soldiers' Board. 226-27.
Prevention of slaughter of prime cattle. 8-9.
Preponderance of Muslim Artists in All-India Radio Station, Delhi. 1622-23.
Profits, etc., of Reserve Bank of India. 1262.
Proposed visit of leading Indian industrialists to the United Kingdom. 279-80.
Purchasing gold for sale in India. 227-28.
Release of S.S. San Francisco Xavier. 1025.
Repatriation of Italian prisoners in India and wastage of food at prisoners' camps. 79.
Rules to enforce Reciprocity Act. 7-8.
Suggestions for encouragement to staff of certain naval ships. 1079.
Suggestions for stimulating recruitment of Indian Women to W.A.C. (I.). 1079-80.
The American Exclusion Act and its effects on Indians. 142.
Uniforms of W.A.C. (I.). 894-95.
Women's Organisation of the National War Front. 227.
- Question (Supplementary) re—**
Appointment of Brigadier Wheeler as Director-General of Archaeology. 554.
Captain A. W. T. Webb of Indians Overseas Department. 1209, 1210.
Cinchona cultivation and production of synthetic anti-malarial drugs. 204-05.
Colour Bar in Kenya. 1023.
Conference held for fixation of acreage for jute cultivation. 553.
Deaths in Bengal in 1943. 1040.
Detention of Petition of Lala Feroze Chand. 1080.
Development Officers for evolving post-war reconstruction plans. 540, 541.
Directive issued to Bengal Government in the matter of distribution centres in Calcutta. 20.
Discontinuance of recruitment to Indian Medical Department (British Cadre). 1963.
Discontinuance of travelling van porters in Karachi Division, North Western Railway. 486.
Employment of Honorary Adviser for News-reel production. 1987.
Enquiry into causes of Bengal famine. 3.
Feeding of their own troops in India by the United Nations. 1033, 1034.
Forced entry of soldiers into Ladies' Intermediate Compartment at Burdwan. 1318.
Future status of India in Regional Council. 1038.

Illness and death of Mrs. Gandhi. 1083.
 Illness of Pandit Ravi Shankar Shukla. 1081.
 Letter of Taj Company of Lahore to Maulana Abul Kalam Azad. 1093.
 Malaria epidemic in Baniyachung in Sylhet. 548.
 Meals of vegetarian W.A.C. (I)s. 594.
 National Planning Committee Report and Post-War industrial reconstruction. 837.
 Non-enforcement of section 4 of Legal Practitioners Act in Baluchistan Area. 963.
 Nutrition Research Institute, Coonoor. 836, 839.
 Officers-in-charge of the Indian News Parade. 1986.
 Passenger bogies of Dacca Mail train catching fire. 1323.
 Paucity of Muslims in the Engineering Department, Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway. 490.
 Police Verification Reports in case of Bengali recruits to Defence Forces. 594.
 Post-war sovereignty of air ports built in India by Foreign Governments. 488.
 Production and sale of Standard Cloth in Provinces. 1028.
 Salary, etc., of the Economic Adviser to Government of India. 840.
 Scheduled Castes subjected to forced labour and Begar. 903.
 Shortage of officers in Indian Army. 895.
 Slow process of building of Indian Army. 596.
 Statements by Secretary of State on Indian food situation. 197.
 Steps taken by military authorities to economise in foodstuffs. 78.
 Resolution, re—
 Floation of loan for subsidising the agriculturists. 730-34, 743, 746, 750-53.
 Reforms Committee for Baluchistan. 1761, 1777-79, 1785.
DESTITUTE PERSONS—
 Question re repatriation of — from Calcutta. 29.
DETENTION(S)—
 Question re—
 — of certain Sikh workers. 1086-88.
 — of Jaiprakash Narayan under Bengal Regulation of 1818. 78.
 — of Mr. Satyanarayan Saraf of Hissar. 1091-92.
 — of Walizada Abdulnabi of Karachi. 1979.
 Statement in America by India's Agent-General concerning Mrs. Gandhi's — and death. 966, 1084, 1089, 1091.
DETENU(S)—
 Motion for adjournment re fresh restrictions on — in the matter of length of letters written by them. 1868-69.
 Question re—
 Action in respect of — under Ordinance III of 1944. 1980-81.
 Bihar. —. 88.
 Delhi — detained in Punjab jails. 896.
 — and political convicts in jails. 1081-82.
 — in India. 1457.
 Extra facilities to — Sardar Sardul Singh Caveeshar. 232.
 Facilities to — in Punjab. 82.

Facility to — for appearing at University examinations. 88-89.
 Family allowance for Mr. Yudhvir Singh, a —. 896.
 Family allowance to Congress — in Punjab. 81-82.
 Ill-treatment meted out to Government of India — detained in Provinces. 233.
 Ill-treatment meted out to Government of India — detained in the Punjab. 233-34.
 Review of the cases of —. 86-87, 1457.
 Treatment meted out to Delhi — in Punjab Jails. 49.
DETERIORATED ENGINES—
 See "Engine(s)".
DETERIORATION—
 Motion for adjournment re — of efficiency of the Telegraph Department. 502.
 Question re desirability of checking — of the health and stamina of the masses. 1389.
DEVELOPMENT(S)—
 Question re fifteen-year plan for — of India. 351.
DEVELOPMENT OFFICER(S)—
 See "Officer(s)".
DEVELOPMENT, POST-WAR—
 See "Post-War Development".
DILATORY TACTICS—
 Motion for adjournment re — of Government in enforcing the Reciprocity Act. 210-11, 224.
DINING CAR SERVICE(S)—
 Question re resumption of Indian — on Express Trains. 978.
DIRECT RECRUITMENT—
 See "Recruitment".
DIRECTOR-GENERAL, INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE—
 Question re stenographers in the office of the —. 1919.
DIRECTOR-GENERAL OF ARCHAEOLOGY—
 Question re appointment of Brigadier Wheeler as —. 553-56.
 See also "Archaeology, Director-General of—".
DIRECTOR OF FINANCE—
 Question re enquiry against the —, Railway Board. 1678-79.
DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC HEALTH—
 Question re visit of —, Delhi, to Shahdara-Delhi. 1924.
DIRECTIVE(S)—
 Question re—
 — issued to Bengal Government for coping with famine in Bengal. 12-13.
 — issued to Bengal Government in the matter of distribution centres in Calcutta. 19-21.
DISABILITY (IES)—
 Question re—
 Certain — in Railway Mail Service. 1343-44.
 — and restrictions affecting Indians in the United States of America. 142.
DISASTER(S)—
 Question re various — confronting Vizagapatam District. 1912-13.
DISBURSEMENT—
 Question re — of fines fund on Oudh and Tirhut Railway. 1345.

DISCRIMINATION—
 Question re—
 — against Sikh stenographers on North Western Railway. 142.
 — between Indian and Anglo-Indian apprentices at Jamalpur Workshop. 790, 1575.
 — between Railway and other Central Government servants stationed in Bengal as regards supply of foodgrains at concession rates. 15.
 — in issuing Railway Priority Certificates for transport of bones, etc. 650-51.
 • Racial — in compilation of combined seniority list of Subordinate Supervising Staff and draftsmen on East Indian Railway (Mechanical Department). 46.
DISMANTLED RAILWAY MILEAGE—
 See "Railway mileage".
DISMANTLING—
 Motion for adjournment — of Gouripur Mohanganj Jharria Jhanjate Railway line. 1806.
DISPENSARY (IES)—
 Question re allowances of doctors at the Jama Masjid —. 1396.
DISQUALIFICATION(S)—
 Question re — on the ground of nepotism for Municipal Commissioners, Shahdara-Delhi. 560-61.
DISSATISFACTION—
 Question re — among Indian Officers of I.M.S. 1802-04.
DISTRIBUTION—
 Question re — of controlled goods among dealers in Assam. 1753.
DISTRIBUTION CENTRE(S)—
 Question re directive issued to Bengal Government in the matter of — in Calcutta. 19-21.
DISTRIBUTOR(S)—
 Question re representation of — on Cloth Control Board. 1397.
DISTURBANCE(S)—
 Question re pending prosecutions concerning August 1942 —. 1801.
DIVISION(S)—
 Central Excise Bill—
 — on the motion to amend sub-clause (2) (b) of clause 21. 269.
 — on the motion to amend clause 36. 313.
 Demands for Grants—Motions for Reduction—General Budget—
 — on the motion to reduce demands for "Executive Council" re no confidence in the Government. 1021.
 — on the motion to reduce demand for "Finance Department" re appointment of Committee for scrutinising Government expenditure and suggesting economies. 1076.
 — on the motion to reduce demands for "Home Department" re abuse of Powers under Defence of India Act and Rules. 1137-38.
 Demand(s) for supplementary grant(s)—General Budget—
 — on the motion for — in respect of "Department of Information and Broadcasting". 1642-43.

Demands for Grants—Railway Budget—
 — on the (reduced) demand-in respect of "Railway Board". 645-46.
 Demands for Grants—Motions for Reduction—Railway Budget—
 — on the motion to reduce demand for "Appropriation to Reserve" re enhancement of Passenger Fares. 521-22.
 — the motion to reduce demand for "Railway Board" re—
 Extension of compulsory Provident Fund to all Railway employees. 590.
 Financial position of railways with special reference to Post-War Developments. 575.
 Meagre dearness allowance to railway workers. 644-45.
 Indian Finance Bill—
 — on the motion for leave to introduce in the form recommended by His Excellency the Governor-General. 1630.
 — on the motion to consider. 1616.
 Motion(s) for adjournment—
 — on the — re lifting of ban on employment of women on underground work in coal mines. 135.
 — on the — re order served on Mrs. Sarojini Naidu directing her not to participate in public meetings, etc. 72-73.
 — on the — re repression carried on under the cover of the Defence of India Rules. 192.
 Resolution(s) on the — re debarring of Government servant's election to Port Haj Committees. 759-60.
DIVISIONAL INSPECTOR(S)—
 See "Inspector(s)".
DIVISIONAL PERSONNEL OFFICER—
 Question re —, Delhi. 965.
DIVISIONAL SUPERINTENDENT(S)—
 Question re—
 Efficiency test for higher grades in the Establishment Branch of the Office of —, Howrah. 1854.
 Harassment caused to a passenger at Bareilly by the —, Moradabad Division. 154-55.
 Vacancies filled by non-Muslim clerks in the Establishment Branch of the office of the —, Howrah. 1854.
DIVISIONAL SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE—
 Question re—
 Holiday for *Jumat-ul-wida* not granted to Muslims in —, Delhi. 1148.
 Raising the grade of Head Clerk, Commercial Branch, —, Delhi, and Head Clerk, Assistant Operating Officer, Simla. 1148-49.
 Reports of reorganisation of the Establishment Branch of the —, Howrah. 961.
DIVISIONAL TRANSPORTATION OFFICERS—
 Question re guards qualified by — and those from the Walton Training School, Lahore. 979-80.

DOCTOR(S)—**Question re—**

Allowances of — at the *Jama Masjid Dispensary*. 1396.

Muslim —, etc., employed in the A.R.P. Department of Calcutta Port Trust. 721, 969.

DOCUMENT(S)—

Motion for adjournment *re* failure to preserve the library and — of the All-India Congress Committee undamaged. 1575.

Question *re* fees prescribed for supplying copies of certain railway —. 368.

DOLLAR(S)—

Question *re* — exchange facilities for remitting subscriptions to American magazines. 1030.

DOLLAR CREDIT(S)—

Question *re* absorption by His Majesty's Government of — accruing to India. 771-72.

DOLLAR RESOURCE(S)—

Question *re* export surplus since freezing of — in Indian hands. 1092-93.

DOMINION PREMIER(S)—

Question *re* proposed Conference of — in London. 1037-38.

See also "Premier(s)".

DORAN, MR. A. J.—

Question *re* old scale of pay given to — and others re-employed after retirement. 979.

DOUBLE SCHOOL FEES—

See "Fee(s)".

DRAFTSMAN(EN)—

Question *re* racial discrimination in compilation of combined seniority list of Subordinate Supervising Staff and — on East Indian Railway (Mechanical Department). 46.

DRAINAGE WORKS—

Demand for grant in respect of "Irrigation (including working expenses), Navigation Embankment and —". 1197.

Demand for supplementary grant in respect of Irrigation, Navigation, Embankment and —. 1634.

DRESS(ES)—

Question *re* regulation for — of non-Gazetted Railway servants on East Indian Railway Administration. 1697.

DRUG(S)—

Question *re* cinchona cultivation and production of synthetic anti-malarial —. 204-05.

DRUG CONTROL ACT—

See "Act(s)".

DURBAN—**Question re—**

Conviction of Mr. Pather in —. 1746.

Racial trouble over New Indian High School at Bluff, —. 1559.

DUTY(IES)—**Question re—**

— and scales of pay of Switchmen in Delhi Division, North Western Railway, taken over from East Indian Railway. 1865-66.

—, etc., of waiting room bearers at Junction Stations on East Indian Railway. 1697.

— of Special Ticket Examiners and Group Inspectors on North Western Railway. 153.

Excise — on tobacco. 1451-53.

Functions and — of central Electricity Board, etc. 1757.

Qualifications and — of Coal Commissioner. 345, 499-500.

DUTY ALLOWANCE—

See "Allowance(s)".

DUTIES CONTINUATION BILL—

See "Protective —" under "Bill(s)".

DUTY PERIOD—

Question *re* rest for Guards after — on North Western Railway. 1513-14.

DUTY ROSTER—

Question *re* no — for Ticket Collectors at Jullunder Cantonment Railway Station. 1515.

DYE(S)—**Question re—**

Imports of — and chemicals through British concerns. 1400.

Policy for issue of licences for import of chemicals and —. 1222-24.

DYE(S) FIRM(S)—

See "Firm(s)".

DYE STUFFS—

Question *re* Delhi Magistrate's order prohibiting disposal of certain colour and —. 1571.

E**EAST AFRICAN GOVERNMENT—**

Question *re* discussions with representatives of the Sudan and — on cotton crops. 544-45.

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY—

See "Railway(s)".

ECONOMIC ADVISER TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA—**Question re—**

Review of work of —. 1403-04.

Salary, etc., of the —. 839-40.

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT—

Question *re* fifteen-year plan for —. 1389-90.

ECONOMISTS CONFERENCE—

See "Conference(s)".

ECONOMY(IES)—**Motion to reduce demand for—**

"Executive Council" *re* appointment of Committee for scrutinising expenditure and suggesting —. 1040.

"Finance Department" *re* appointment of Committee for scrutinising Government expenditure and suggesting —. 1040-76.

EDUCATION—

Demand for Excess Grant in respect of —. 334-35.

Demand for grant. 1200.

Question re—

Assistance to Railway employees from Railway funds towards — of their children. 152.

Assistance towards — of children of Railway employees. 974.

Facilities for — in Shahdara, Delhi. 561.

Report on — by Educational Adviser to the Government of India. 1401.

Scheme of — by the Educational Adviser to the Government of India. 1390.

EDUCATION, HEALTH AND LANDS, DEPARTMENT OF—

See "Department of Education, Health and Lands".

EDUCATIONAL ADVISER TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA—**Question re—**

Report on education by —. 1401.

Scheme of education by the —. 1390.

EFFICIENCY—

Motion for adjournment *re* deterioration of — of the Telegraph Department. 502.

EFFICIENCY TEST(S)—

Question *re* — for higher grades in the Establishment Branch of the Office of Divisional Superintendent, Howrah. 1854.

EGG(S)—

Question *re* shortage of Potatoes and — in Nilgiris. 1097.

EGYPTIAN COTTON—

See "Cotton".

EJECTMENT(S)—

Question *re* — cases in Delhi Courts. 1623-24, 1919-20.

ELECTED ELEMENT—

Question *re* desirability of increasing — in Shahdara-Delhi Municipality. 1406.

ELECTION(S)—

— of a Member to the Central Committee of the Tuberculosis Association of India. 1414, 1575-76.

— of a Member to the Standing Committee for Roads. 54, 211.

— of Members to the Central Advisory Council for Railways. 1234-35, 1699, 1869-70, 1998.

— of Members to the Defence Consultative Committee. 1408-14, 1759-60.

— of Members to the Delhi University Court. 54, 211.

— of Members to the Standing Committee for Roads. 797, 905.

— of Members to the Standing Committee for the Civil Defence Branch of the Defence Department. 660-61, 775.

— of Members to the Standing Committee for the Commerce Department. 1702, 1927.

— of Members to the Standing Committee for the Food Department. 1700-02, 1998.

— of Members to the Standing Committee for the Information and Broadcasting Department. 235, 369.

— of Members to the Standing Committee for the Labour Department. 1235-36, 1464.

— of Members to the Standing Committee for the Posts and Air Department. 797-98, 905.

— of Members to the Standing Committee for the Supply Department. 1407-08, 1699-1700.

— of Members to the Standing Committee on Emigration. 235, 369, 436.

— of Members to the Standing Committee on Pilgrimage to the Hejaz. 442-43, 775.

— of Members to the Standing Finance Committee. 1228-34, 1464.

— of Members to the Standing Finance Committee for Railways. 1234, 1464.

Question re—

Certain military servants disqualified for — to Allahabad Cantonment. 431, 1573.

General — to Cantonment Boards. 431, 1573.

General — to the Central Legislative Assembly and the Council of State. 841-42.

Postponement of — to Shahdara Notified Area Committee. 358.

Resolutions *re* debarring of Government servants' — to Port Haj Committees. 753-60.

ELECTRIC MISTRY(IES)—

Question *re* — wiremen of Quetta Division released from service. 979.

ELECTRICAL BULBS—

Question *re* persons arrested for theft of — from rolling stock. 1693.

ELECTRICAL DEPARTMENT—

Demand for grant in respect of "working expenses—Expenses of —". 647.

ELECTRICAL TORCHES—

Question *re* expenditure on — for Ticket Checking Staff on East Indian and North Western Railways. 1693.

ELECTRICITY—

Question *re* — supply rates within the Delhi Province. 359, 848.

ELECTRICITY BOARD—

Question *re* functions and duties of Central —, etc. 1757.

ELECTRICITY CHARGES—

Question *re* — paid by consumers in Shahdara-Delhi. 1757-58.

ELECTRICITY COMPANY (IES)—

Question re requisitioning accommodation in Shahdara, Delhi, for staff of Upper Jumna Valley — 357-58.
See also "Company(ies)".

ELEVEN-YEAR COURSE—

Question re — for Delhi High Schools. 1746-47.

EMBANKMENT(S)—

Demand for grant in respect of "Irrigation (including working expenses), Navigation, — and Drainage Works".
Demand for supplementary grant in respect of "Irrigation, Navigation, — and Drainage Works". 1634.

EMBEZZLEMENT(S)—

Question re instructions for prevention, etc., of — by Railway servants. 977.

EMERGENCY COMMISSIONS—

Question re—
Grievances of Medical Licentiates, granted — 1990-91.

Grievances of Warrant Officers, Indian Medical Department, given — 1990.

EMIGRATION—

Election of members to the Standing Committee on — 235, 369, 436.

EMIGRATION—EXTERNAL—

Demand for grant. 1202.
Demand for supplementary grant. 1711-12.

EMIGRATION—INTERNAL—

Demand for grant. 1202.
Demand for supplementary grant. 1711.

EMPLOYEE(S)—

Motion to reduce demand for "Railway Board" re extension of Compulsory Provident Fund to all Railway — 585-90.

Question re—

Applications for active service from certain — of Railway Clearing Accounts Office. 1679.

Assistance to Railway — from Railway funds towards education of their children. 152.

Assistance towards education of children of Railway — 974.

Cases of infringement to hours of Work for Railway — not covered by Factories Act. 1757.

Conditions of service of Oudh and Tirhut Railway — 1344.

Dearness allowance sanctioned for — of the Central Government. 435.

Deduction from Overtime of Muslim — of the Government of India Press, New Delhi, for Friday prayers. 1398-99.

East Indian and North Western Railways — dismissed and discharged from service. 1867.

— discharged on North Western Railway. 226.

— of the Chief Cashier and Treasurer, North-Western Railway. 652-53.

— promoted to Station Masters' grade on North-Western Railway. 1677.

Introduction of low scales of pay for — of certain Cantonment Boards. 1971-72.

Lower initial pay of — in the Superior Services (Non-Gazetted) on State Railways. 1515.

Medical fees for attending to North-Western Railway — 1321.

Memorial for dearness allowance by Delhi-Shahdara Railway Station — 1516.

Muslim — grievances in Railway Parcels Office, Delhi. 1148.

Non-provision of free quarters to certain North-Western Railway — 1864.

Periodical medical examinations of North-Western Railway — 657.

Picking up of family by Railway — or vice versa at intermediate stations under North-Western Railway Pass Rules. 971-72.

Relief for — of Posts and Air Department under Militarisation Scheme. 1508.

Restrictions on suspended Railway — 151.

Supply of foodgrains at controlled or concessional prices to non-military — of Bengal Government. 27.

Supply of foodgrains, etc., to — in the Posts and Telegraphs Department. 501-02.

EMPLOYER(S)—

Question re stocks of foodgrains hoarded by — in Bengal. 28.

EMPLOYMENT—

Motion for adjournment re lifting of ban on — of women on underground work in coal mines. 93, 119-35.

Question re—

— of Honorary Adviser for News-reel Production. 1986-87.

— of Scheduled Castes in All-India Radio. 897.

Non — of Muslims in certain posts in the Establishment Office of Howrah Division, East Indian Railway. 962.

ENEMY PRISONERS—

See "Prisoner(s)".

ENGINE(S)—**Question re—**

Deteriorated — on North-Western Railway. 947, 1865.

— troubles on North Western Railway. 972.

Less number of — repaired in Railway Workshops. 972-73.

ENGINEER(S)—**Question re—**

Muslims promoted as Station — and Assistant — in All-India Radio. 420-21.

Transfer of two Signal — from East Indian Railway to North-Western Railway. 225-26.

ENGINEERING COLLEGE(S)—

See "College(s)".

ENGINEERING DEPARTMENT—**Question re—**

Paucity of Muslims in the —, Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway. 489-90.

Recruitment of inferior staff in — and Mechanical Departments of East Indian Railway. 1853.

See also "Civil —".

ENGINEERING DIVISIONS—

Question re opening of new Telephone and Telegraph — 1511-12.

ENGLAND—**Question re—**

Bevin Boys sent to — for training. 297.

Recruitment of experts from — 1988.

ENQUIRY (IES)—**Question re—**

— against the Director of Finance, Railway Board. 1678-79.

— into causes of Bengal famine. 2-3.

ENTERTAINMENT(S)—**Question re—**

Allotment on — of British and Indian troops. 767-68, 1270.

Mr. Zahur Ali's scheme re — of Indian troops. 765-67.

ENTITLEMENT ISSUES—**Question re—**

Provision for appeals on — for dependents of defence forces of India. 80-81.

ENTOMOLOGIST(S)—**Question re—**

Imperial — and editing of the *Indian Journal of Entomology*. 841.

ENTOMOLOGY—**Question re—**

Imperial Entomologist and editing of the *Indian Journal of* — 841.

ENTRY (IES)—**Question re—**

Action for removal of restrictions on — of Indians into the United States of America. 497.

Forced — of soldiers into Ladies' Intermediate Compartment at Burdwan. 1317-18.

Restrictions on — into Quetta. 1330-32.

EPIDEMIC(S)—**Question re—**

outbreak of — in Madras Presidency. 1387-89.

See also "Malaria —".

ESSAK SALT, Mr. H. A. SATHAR, H.—**Central Excise Bill—**

Motion to consider. 236, 237, 239.

Election of — to the Standing Finance Committee. 1464.

General discussion of the General Budget. 931.

Hindu Code, Part II (Marriage)—

Motion to refer to Joint Committee and to circulate. 827.

Indian Aircraft (Amendment) Bill—

Motion to consider. 479.

Consideration of clauses. 482.

Indian Coconut Cess Bill—

Motion to refer to Select Committee. 217-18.

Motion to consider. 812.

Consideration of clauses. 815-16, 817.

Indian Finance Bill—

Motion to consider. 1283.

Motion for adjournment re—

Cancellation of a large number of passenger trains on the North-Western Railway. 155.

Civil Supplies Commissioner's order refusing supply of rice to South Kanara District. 1155.

Extension for final disposal of cloth and yarn tex-marked August or September. 727.

Injustice to Muslim in Bihar in the matter of grant of sugar licences. 1835-36.

Taking over of portions of the Bengal and Assam Railway by the United States Army Railway Units. 728.

Motion re election of Members to the Standing Committee for the Food Department. 1700, 1701.

Motion to reduce demand for "Railway Board" re stoppage of large number of passenger trains. 637-38.

Point of order raised by — re the practice of Government to point out to a Member ten or twelve days after he put the question that it should have been addressed to some other Department. 722.

Question re—

Applicability of Indian Criminal Law to American troops stationed in India. 1688-91.

Coal production and export. 950-51.

Copyholders and Revisers passing Readers' Examination of Government of India Press, New Delhi. 1566.

Directive issued to Bengal Government in the matter of distribution centres in Calcutta. 19-21.

Granting permanent recognition to denominational schools in Baluchistan. 195-96.

Income and expenditure of Indian Coffee Cess Committee. 1026-27.

Income and expenditure of Indian Tea Cess Committee. 1025-26.

Raising of Government Intermediate College, Quetta, to Degree College. 195.

Restrictions on entry into Quetta. 1331.

Selection for post of Assistant Coal Superintendent in State Railway Coal Department. 1509.

Question (Supplementary) re—

Indian evacuees employed by Government or given maintenance allowance. 7.

Licensed salt dealers, etc., in Bihar. 1749.

Malaria epidemic in Baniyachung in Sylhet. 548.

Muslim officers recruited to certain grades by the Calcutta office of Supply Department. 1151.

Observance of communal holidays in Supply Department. 1335.

Paucity of Muslim Officers, etc., in Calcutta Port Trust. 970.

Provincial Haj Committees. 1215, 1216.

Small coin difficulties at Burdwan Railway Station. 1145.

Unsatisfactory catering arrangements for Muslims in Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway. 1140.

Statement of Business by the Honourable Sir Sultan Ahmed. 1517.

Question re—

Essential Article(s) —

See "Article(s)".

Essential Foodstuffs —

See "Foodstuff(s)".

Essential Publications —

See "Publication(s)".

Essential Supplies Scheme —

Question re — 434.

ESTABLISHMENT(S)—

Question re wireless licence — of Posts and Telegraphs Department. 1684.

ESTABLISHMENT BRANCH—

Question re—

Efficiency test for higher grades in the — of the Office of Divisional Superintendent, Howrah. 1854.

— Muslim clerks in Howrah Division not allowed to deal with certain Staff cases. 1854.

Reports of re-organisation of the — of the Office of Divisional Superintendent, Howrah. 961.

Representation of minority communities in — of Railways. 972.

Vacancies filled by non-Muslim clerks in the — of the office of the Divisional Superintendent, Howrah. 1854.

ESTABLISHMENT OFFICE(S)—

Question re—

Muslims and non-Muslims promoted and confirmed in the — and Executive Offices of Bengal and Assam Railway. 957-58.

Non-employment of Muslims in certain posts in the — of Howrah Division, East Indian Railway. 962.

ESTATE DEPARTMENT—

Question re Muslims in the — of Calcutta Port Trust. 721, 968.

EUROPEAN(S)—

Question re—

Appointment of a — as Director-General of Archaeology. 357.

Sunday and other holiday allowances paid to Anglo-Indian and — Guards on old East Indian Railway Section. 1687.

EUROPEAN REFRESHMENT ROOM(S)—

See "Refreshment Room(s)".

EVACUEE(S)—

Question re Indian — employed by Government or given maintenance allowance. 6-7.

EVENT(S)—

Statement (Laid on the Table) re review of important — re Indians in different parts of the British Empire. 53.

EXAMINATION(S)—

Question re—

Aligarh Muslim University and compartmental system of —. 1226-27.

Copyholders and Revisers passing Readers' — of Government of India Press, New Delhi. 1566, 1567.

Departmental — for posts of Inspectors, etc., of Post Offices. 1681-82.

Eligibility of Examiners, etc., in Bombay and Sind for appearing for Income-Tax Officers' —. 598, 1574.

Facility to detenus for appearing at University —. 88-89.

Recruitment — for Subordinate services in Posts and Telegraphs Department. 1682.

Recruitment on North-Western Railway as a result of — and selection. 1865.

EXAMINER(S)—

Question re—

Assistant Inspectors and Assistant — of Income-tax, appointed in the Sind and Bombay Division. 422, 848.

Eligibility of —, etc., in Bombay and Sind for appearing for Income-Tax Officers' examination. 598, 1574.

EXCHANGE FACILITY(IES)—

Question re dollar — for remitting subscriptions to American magazines. 1030.

EXCISE AND SALT REVENUES, CENTRAL—

See "Central Excise and Salt Revenues".

EXCISE BILL—

See "Central —" under "Bill(s)".

EXCISE CONTRACTS—

Question re auction of — in Delhi. 1978-79.

EXCISE DUTIES, CENTRAL—

Demand for supplementary grant. 1631.

EXCISE DUTY—

Motion for adjournment re demand and exaction of enhanced — at Calcutta, Gondia and Delhi on duty-paid tobacco. 981.

Question re — on tobacco. 1451-53.

Excise Rules—

See "Rule(s)".

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL—

Demand for Excess Grant. 333-34.

Demand of grant. 982, 1040, 1197.

Motion to reduce demand for "—" re no confidence in the Government. 983-1020.

EXECUTIVE ENGINEER(S)—

Question re—

Muslim —, etc., in the Civil Engineering Department of Calcutta Port Trust. 721.

Muslim — in the Civil Engineering Department of Calcutta Port Trust. 968-69.

EXECUTIVE OFFICER(S)—

Question re—

— as Agents of Military Estates Officers. 1974-75.

Muslims and non-Muslims promoted and confirmed in the Establishment and — of Bengal and Assam Railway. 957-58.

Transfers of Cantonment —. 1971.

EXEMPTION(S), DECLARATION(S) OF—

See "Declaration(s) of Exemption(s)".

EXPENDITURE—

Declaration directing certain budget heads of — open to discussion by the Legislative Assembly. 234.

Motion to reduce demand for "Finance Department" re appointment of Committee for scrutinising Government — and suggesting economies. 1040-76.

Question re—

—, etc., on the News Parade. 1887.

— of troops placed, under South-East Asia Command. 427.

— on Electric Torches for Ticket Checking Staff on East Indian and North Western Railways. 1693.

— on Military Estates Circles. 1970.

— on sanitation in Shahdara-Delhi. 1925.

Income and — of Indian Coffee Cess Committee. 1026-27.

Income and — of Indian Tea Cess Committee. 1025-26.

Income and — of Shahdara-Delhi Municipality. 1406.

EXPERT(S)—

Question re—

British and Foreign — employed by Government. 1093-94.

— appointed from outside India. 607.

— imported by the Central Government. 428-29.

Recruitment of — from England. 1988.

EXPERT(S), TECHNICAL—

See "Technical —".

EXPLORATION(S)—

Question re licences for — and Scientific Prospecting of Potential Oil Sources. 42-44.

EXPORT(S)—

Question re—

Coal production and —. 950-51.

Exporters and — quotas of tea. 1755-56.

— of Benzol manufactured in India. 1400-01, 1691.

— of tea to Iran by land. 1914-15.

— permits policy. 1754.

— surplus since freezing of dollar resources in Indian hands. 1092-93.

Facilities for — of British cotton manufactures to India. 354-55.

Rice purchased for — to Ceylon from Bengal. 557-58.

EXPORT QUOTA(S)—

Question re for commodities. 207-08.

EXPORTER(S)—

Question re—

— and export quotas of tea. 1755-56.

— on the established list of Shippers. 208.

EXPRESS TRAIN(S)—

Question re resumption of Indian Dining Car Service on —. 978.

EXTENSION(S)—

Motion to reduce demand for "Railway Board" re — to superannuated personnel. 619-37.

EXTENSIONS OF SERVICE—

Question re—

— granted to Muslim Deputy Director-General and Assistant Deputy Director-General, Posts and Telegraphs. 1513.

— to subordinate Railway staff. 363.

See also "Service(s)".

EXTERNAL AFFAIRS DEPARTMENT—

Motion for adjournment re inclusion of grant to the Indian Institute of International Affairs under — expenditure. 904-05.

Question re closed and sectional holidays in —, etc. 1265.

EXTERNMENT—

Question re — of Students of Benares Hindu University. 1085.

EXTRA DEPARTMENTAL SUB-POST**OFFICES**—

See "Sub-Post Office(s)".

EYE TEST—

Question re — for Travelling Ticket Examiners on East Indian Railway. 1861.

F**FACILITY(IES)**—

Question re—

Banking — to pilgrims to Hedjaz. 1215.

Extra — to detenu Sardar Sardul Singh Caveeshar. 232.

— for education in Shahdara, Delhi. 561.

— to Congress detenus in Punjab. 82.

— to detenus for appearing at University examinations. 88-89.

Want of storage — for agricultural products. 1756.

FACTORY(IES)—

Question re—

Power Alcohol —. 24.

Production of opium alkaloids at Ghazipur —. 367, 847.

Sikhs in certain cadres at Ammunition — at Ishapore, etc. 1151-52.

FACTORIES ACT—

See "Act(s)".

FACTORIES (AMENDMENT) BILL—

See "Bill(s)".

FACTORIES (SECOND AMENDMENT) BILL—

See "Bill(s)".

FAILURE—

Motion for adjournment re — to enforce the Reciprocity Act. 91.

FAMILY(IES)—

Question re—

— ration coupons for staff of Bengal and Assam Railway. 486-87.

Picking up of — by Railway employees or vice versa at intermediate stations under North Western Railway Pass Rules. 971-72.

FAMILY ALLOWANCE—

See "Allowance(s)".

FAMINE—

Motion for adjournment re Sir G. S. Bajpai's statement in America concerning — in Bengal. 1868.

Question re—

Directives issued to Bengal Government for coping with — in Bengal. 12-13.

Enquiry into causes of Bengal —. 2-3.

— conditions in the coastal belt of Ganjam and Vizagapatam Districts. 1911-12.

— in Orissa, Travancore, etc. 1911.

Statement by Mr. Hutchings re Bengal —. 14-15.

FAMINE CODE—

Question re applying — to certain districts in Bengal. 198-202.

FAMINE CONDITION(S)—

Question re—
— in Orissa. 720, 1574-75.
Statement on — in Bengal. 10-12.

FAMINE RELIEF OPERATIONS—
See "Relief Operation(s)".**FARE(S)—**

Government decision not to enhance passenger —. 1927.
Motion for adjournment re—
Loss of Railway revenue due to not charging — and freight of certain Military special trains. 1998.
Proposed enforcement of enhanced passenger — on East Indian Railway. 1271.
Motion to reduce Demand for "Appropriation to Reserve" re enhancement of passenger —. 503-22.
Motion to reduce Demand for "Railway Board" re enhancement of railway —. 522-23.
Question re fixing of rates of — for vehicles between Delhi and Shahdara-Delhi. 1924.

FARM MACHINERY—

See "Machinery(ies)".

FATHER(S)—

Question re charge of double school fees in Delhi on — paying Income-tax. 1035.

FAZL-I-HAQ PIRACHA, KHAN BAHADUR SHAIKH—

Election of — to the Standing Committee on Emigration. 436.
Election of — to the Standing Committee on Pilgrimage to the Hedjaz. 775.

Indian Finance Bill—

Motion to consider. 1433-36.

Indian Merchant Shipping (Amendment) Bill—

Presentation of the Report of the Select Committee. 53.
Motion to consider. 775-76.
Motion to pass. 776.

Motion to reduce Demand for "Department of Indians Overseas" re facilities for Pilgrimage to Hedjaz. 1076-78.

Question re—

Admission of outside first-year Intermediate students to a college in Delhi. 1566.
Admission of sons of transferred Government Officials in Delhi Colleges. 1565-66.
Alleged bad working of the M. and M. Section, Railway Clearing Accounts Office. 1344.
Alleged loss of Railway Warrants in M.M. Section of Railway Clearing Accounts Office. 1679-80.
Applications for active service from certain employees of Railway Clearing Accounts Office. 1679.
Banking facilities to pilgrims to Hedjaz. 1215.
Bundle of unchecked warrants found in Railway Clearing Accounts Office. 1693-94.
Certain cartridges available with the Bombay and Karachi firms. 86.
Checking of Military Warrants in Railway Clearing Accounts Office. 1694.

Communal composition of the staff of
Inspecting Assistant Commissioner of
Income-tax, Amritsar. 1268-69, 1996.

Complaints regarding insufficient stocks of certain essential commodities. 1749-50.

Desirability of appointing a Muslim Commissioner of Income-tax in the Punjab. 1269.

Discrimination in issuing Railway Priority Certificates for transport of bones, etc. 650-51.

Ejectment cases in Delhi Courts. 1623-24, 1919-20.

Enquiry against the Director of Finance, Railway Board. 1678-79.

Holiday for *Shah-i-Burat* not granted to Muslims of Bengal and Assam Railway. 1330, 1679.

Instructing Officers at Meteorological training centres. 1334.

Men promoted out of turn as subheads and clerks in Railway Clearing Accounts Office. 1694.

Muslim Officer ignored for appointment as Appellate Assistant Commissioner of Income-tax in the Punjab. 1623.

Officers and subordinates on pilgrim ships. 45.

Paucity of Muslim Officers in the Office of Chief Controller of Supply Accounts. 1619-20.

Posts of Assistant Accounts Officers and Senior Accountants localised in the Railway Accounts Department. 1678.

Promotion of Senior subordinates as sub-Store Keepers on North-Western Railway. 1329.

Proposed class A or class I Service of Income-tax Officers. 1623.

Provincial Haj Committees. 1215-16.

Re-employment of Mr. Amar Nath, Overseer, Punjab Irrigation Department after conviction. 1032.

Senior subordinates promoted to Lower Gazetted Service in Traffic and Commercial Branches, North-Western Railway. 1328-29.

Staff promoted to Lower Gazetted Service in Railway Clearing Accounts Office. 1329.

FEDERATION—**Question re—**

Government contribution to Indian Labour —. 1915-16.
Rules regarding conditions of service of Non-Gazetted Railway servants under —. 1699.
Rules regarding conditions of service under —. 433.

FEE(S)—**Question re—**

Charge of double school — in Delhi on fathers paying Income-tax. 1035.
— prescribed for supplying copies of certain railway documents. 368.
Medical — for attending to North-Western Railway employees. 1321.

FEEDING—

Question re — of their own troops in India by the United Nations. 1032-34.

FEROZ CHAND, LALA—

Question re detention of petitions of —. 1080.

FERRY STEAMER(S)—

See "Steamer(s)".

FIFTEEN-YEAR PLAN—

See "Plan, Fifteen-year".

FILM(S)—**Question re—**

— of Muslim League presidential procession at Karachi. 362.
— of presidential processions of certain organisations. 361.
— producing licenses issued in Provinces. 1751-52.

FILTH DEPOSIT—**Question re—**

— nuisance and obstruction of road to Post Office in Jama Masjid area, Delhi. 1756.

FINANCE BILL—

See "Indian —" under "Bill(s)".

FINANCE DEPARTMENT—

Demand for excess grant in respect of —. 334.

Demand for grant. 1198.

Demand for supplementary grant. 1645-54.

Motion to reduce demand for "—" re appointment of Committee for scrutinising Government expenditure and suggesting economies. 1040-76.

FINANCE, DIRECTOR OF—

Question re enquiry against the —, Railway Board. 1678-79.

FINANCE MEMBER—

Appointment of the Honourable Sir Edward Benthall to perform functions of the — at Railway Budget general discussion. 234.

FINANCIAL HELP—

Question re Post-war — to Indian shipping. 724.

FINANCIAL POSITION—

Motion to reduce demand for "Railway Board" re — of Railways with special reference to Post-War Developments. 563-75.

FINES FUND—

See "Fund".

FIRE—

Question re passenger bogies of Dacca Mail train catching —. 1322-23.

FIRE ARM(S)—

See "Arm(s)".

FIRING—

Question re Indians shot in police — in Mauritius. 279.

FIRM(S)—**Question re—**

Certain cartridges available with the Bombay and Karachi —. 86.
Connection of the Delhi Superintendent of Industries with Colour and Dyes —. 1571.
Scheduled Castes leather goods — applying for registration as approved Government Contractors. 1676.

FIROZABAD—**Question re—**

Coal supply to the Glass Bangle Industry, —. 1153.
Reduction in supply of kerosene oil to Glass Bangle Industry —. 1218-19.
Want of wagons for transport of Glass Bangles from —. 1153-54.

FIVE-YEAR TERM(S)—

Question re orders re — for officials in Audit Offices. 1626.

FLAG(S)—

Question re Indian National —. 1982.

FOOD—**Question re—**

Repatriation of Italian prisoners in India and wastage of — at prisoners' camps. 79.
Responsibility for feeding people in deficit areas. 345.
Responsibility for feeding people in war zones in India. 345-46.
Supply and rationing of — in Provinces. 209.

FOOD CONDITION—

Question re — in Calcutta. 22-23.

FOOD COUNCIL(S)—

Question re Central Legislature Members in Provincial —. 1225.

FOOD DEPARTMENT—

Demand for grant. 1198.
Demand for supplementary grant. 1662-71.
Election of Members to the Standing Committee for the — 1700-02, 1998.
Question re representation of Scheduled Castes in —. 1568.

FOOD INSPECTORS—

Question re —, etc., appointed in Karachi and Multan Divisions. 957.
See also "Inspector(s)".

FOOD SITUATION—

Question re—
Responsibility for supplying accurate information to Secretary of State on Indian —. 542-44.
Statements by Secretary of State on Indian —. 196-98.
Working of the Informative Campaign regarding — in Bengal. 81.

FOODGRAIN(S)—**Motion for adjournment re—**

Orissa Government's ban on public meetings, etc., for discussing Central Government's — policy. 1270-71.
Starvation due to inadequate arrangements for distribution of — in Buntwal, South Kanara District. 1462-63.
Question re—
Complaints regarding the quality of — supplied to Bengal. 725.

Control Prices of —, etc., in Delhi and Shahdara-Delhi. 1920-23.
Discrimination between Railway and other Central Government servants stationed in Bengal as regards supply of — at concession rates. 15.
— brought for sale to Shahdara-Delhi market from neighbouring localities. 1924.
— stored by Bihar Government for their servants. 1567.
— supplied to Bengal. 40-41.
Government agents for purchase of —, etc. 835-37.
Methods of procurement of — for Government requirements. 346.
Methods for procuring — followed by Provinces, etc. 289.
Recent method for procuring — in the Punjab. 287-88.
Priority loading of — to Howrah. 963-64.
Profit made by Central Government out of purchases of — from Punjab. 289-90.
Scarcity of rice and rotten quality of — in Patna market. 1567.
Scheme for supply of — to Railway servants at concession rates. 142-44.
Stocks of — hoarded by employers in Bengal. 28.
Supply of — at controlled or concessional prices to non-military employees of Bengal Government. 27.
Supply of —, etc., to employees in the Posts and Telegraphs Department. 561-62.

FOODGRAIN(S) MARKET—
Question re — for Shahdara-Delhi. 1406.

FOODGRAINS POLICY COMMITTEE—
See "Committee(s)".

FOODGRAINS POSITION—
Question re —. 37.

FOODGRAINS RESERVE—
Question re steps for building up of Central —, etc. 16-17.

FOODSTUFF(S)—
Question re—
Essential — for manual workers in Bihar. 1227.
Methods of distribution of — in Calcutta and districts of Bengal. 346-47.
Steps taken by military authorities to economise in —. 77-78.
Supply of — to residents of Shahdara, Delhi. 358.

FORCED LABOUR—
Question re Scheduled Castes subjected to — and Begar. 903-04.

FOREIGN EXPERTS—
See "Expert(s)".

FOREIGN GOVERNMENT(S)—
See "Government(s)".

FOREST(S)—
Demand for grant —. 1196.

FOREST DEPARTMENT—
Question re Muslim officers in —. 1225.

FRANCHISE—
Question re—
Colour prejudice in the Union of South Africa as regards Municipal — of Indians. 1208-09.
— of Indians in British Columbia. 1025.

FRAUD(S)—
Question re cases of —, etc., against East Indian Railway servants. 1697.

FREELAND HOSTEL—
Question re resignation of apprentices from the —, Ajmer. 495-96.

FREIGHT(S)—
Motions for adjournment re loss of railway revenue due to not charging fare and — of certain Military special trains. 1998.

FRIDAY PRAYERS—
Question re deduction from overtime of Muslim employees of the Government of India Press, New Delhi, for —. 1398-99.

FUEL—
Question re—
North-Western Railway contract for storage of liquid — at Kiamari. 1859.
Shortage of — in Madras Presidency. 838.

FUEL ECONOMY—
Question re investigations for securing — by Railways. 793.

FUEL RATIONS—
Question re curtailment of — to Government staff. 891.

FUNCTION(S)—
Question re — and duties of Central Electricity Board, etc. 1757.

FUND(S)—
Question re—
Assistance to Railway employees from Railway — towards education of their children. 152.
Disbursement of fines — on Oudh and Tirhut Railway. 1345.
Distribution to Provinces from Central Road —. 150.
See also "War —".

GANDHI, MAHATMA—
Question re—
Action in respect of —, etc., under Ordinance No. III of 1944.
Amenities to — and Members of the Congress Working Committee. 769-70.
Condolence messages to —. 1083-84.
—'s letter to Miss Slade regarding Japanese invasion. 87-88.

GANDHI, MR.—
Question re—
Desirability of release of — and other Congress leaders. 896-97.
Reference to — in the booklet "Indian today and tomorrow". 771.

GANDHI, MRS.—
Question re—
Illness and death of —. 1082-83.
Statement in America by India's Agent-General concerning —'s detention and death. 965-66, 1084, 1089, 1091.

GANDHI, MRS. KASTURBAI—
Question re health of —. 79.

GANG STAFF—
See "Staff".

GANGMEN—
Question re — deprived of uniforms on Railways. 1864.

GANJAM—
Question re—
Famine conditions in the coastal belt of — and Vizagapatam Districts. 1911-12.
Inferior quality of rice in — and Vizagapatam Districts. 1912.

GAYA—
Question re alleged bribe to Income-tax Officer, —. 1266-68.

GAZETTED MUSLIM OFFICERS—
See "Muslim Officer(s)".

GAZETTED OFFICER(S)—
See "Officer(s)".

GAZETTED POST(S)—
See "Post(s)".

GAZETTED SERVICE(S)—
Question re—
Recruitment to Lower — at Jamalpur and Moghulpura Workshops. 788-90.
Senior subordinates promoted to Lower — in Traffic and Commercial Branches, North-Western Railway. 1328-29.
Staff promoted to Lower — in Railway Clearing Accounts Office. 1329.
See also "Service(s)".

GENERAL BUDGET—
See "Budget-General".

GENERAL DEPARTMENTS—
Demand for grant in respect of working expenses. Expenses of —. 647.

GENERAL ELECTION(S)—
See "Election(s)".

GENERAL MANAGER(S)—
Question re—
Clerks selected for certain higher posts sanctioned by the —, East Indian Railway. 960-61.

Lights provided in lavatories of reserved compartments of — of Railways. 1686-87.

Stenographers in the Office of the —, North-Western Railway. 138.

GENERAL POST OFFICE(S)—
Question re grievances of temporary clerks in the —, Delhi. 1333.
See also "Post Office(s)".

GEOLOGICAL SURVEY—
Demand for grant. 1200.

GEOLOGIST(S)—
Question re Biharis as Assistant —. 1225.

GHANDY, MR. J. J.—
Question re —'s address at the Science Congress. 838.

GHAZIABAD—
Question re—
Accidents to travelling public between Delhi and —. 977, 978.
Desirability of running Rail Motor Cars between Delhi and —. 1697-98.
Trains between Delhi and —. 976-77.

GHAZIPUR FACTORY—
Question re production of Opium alkaloids at —. 367, 847, 1572.

GHEE—
Question re desirability of speedy transport of —, etc., from Darbhanga, etc., to Calcutta. 1145.

GHIASUDDIN, Mr. M.—
Election of — to the Standing Committee on Emigration. 436.
Election of — to the Standing Committee for the Information and Broadcasting Department. 369.
Question re London speeches of Messrs. Bhole and —. 84-86.

GHUZZNAVI, SIR ABDUL HALIM—
Election of — to the Standing Committee for the Food Department. 1998.
Election of — to the Standing Committee for the Supply Department. 1699-1700.
Election of — to the Standing Committee on Pilgrimage to the Hedjaz. 775.
Election of — to the Standing Finance Committee for Railways. 1464.
General discussion of the Railway Budget. 384, 385-87.

Indian Finance Bill—
Motion to consider. 1436-47.
Motion to reduce demand for "Railway Board" re stoppage of large number of passenger trains. 638-39, 643.

Question re—
Appointment of Non-Indian as Controller of raw materials. 1400.
Booking of orders for capital goods with the United Kingdom. 351.
British canvassing for Indian Orders for capital goods. 1216-17.
Dismantled Railway mileage. 950.
Export of Benzo manufactured in India. 1400-01, 1691.
Fifteen-year plan for development of India. 351.

Import of quinine, atabrine, etc. 1214-15.
Imports of dyes and chemicals through British concerns. 1400.

Locomotives and wagons sent abroad. 949.
 Manufacture of quinine in injectable form. 1213.
 Paucity of Muslims in the Engineering Department, Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway. 489-90.
 Post-war sovereignty of air ports built in India by Foreign Governments. 487-89.
 Questionnaire issued by Income-tax Department to Indian firms of Auditors. 49.
 Reclassification of Mymensingh as area B. 1849-50.
 Regulation of trade between India and the Middle Eastern Countries. 351-52.
 Rumours of big bribes in Bengal. 606.
 Question (Supplementary) re—
 Action on recommendations of Special Haj Enquiry Report. 354.
 Delay in the issue of permits for transport of goods intended for the Supply Department. 492.
 Qualifications and duties of Coal Commissioner. 499.
 Resignation of apprentices from the Free-land Hostel, Ajmer. 495.
 Resolution re debarring of 'Government servants' election to Port Haj Committees. 753-54, 756, 757, 758-59.
GIRL(S)—
 Question re arrival of American — 1849.
GLASS BANGLE(S)—
 Question re want of wagons for transport of — from Firozabad 1153-54.
GLASS BANGLE INDUSTRY—
 See "Industry(ies)".
GODOWN(S)—
 Question re — for stocking tobacco. 773-74.
GOLD—
 Motion for adjournment re sale at profit in India of — purchased in South Africa by the United Kingdom. 1517.
 Question re—
 sold in India by British and American Governments. 1458.
 Purchasing — for sale in India. 227.
 Sale of — by Reserve Bank of India. 367-68, 1269.
GONDIA—
 Motions for adjournment re demand and exaction of enhanced Excise Duty at Calcutta, — and Delhi on duty-paid tobacco. 981.
GOODS—
 Question re—
 British canvassing for Indian Orders for capital — 1216-17.
 Consumers' — imported from the United Kingdom. 549-51.
 Delay in the issue of permits for transport of — intended for the Supply Department. 491-92.
 Distribution of controlled — among dealers in Assam. 1753.
 Expected imports of consumer — 1269.
 Imported consumer — 1568-69.
 Price levels of agricultural commodities and manufactured — 1270.
GOODS, CAPITAL—
 See "Capital Goods".

GORAKHPUR—
 Question re unpaid overtime work of — railway workshop staff. 674.
GOURIPUR—
 Motion for adjournment re dismantling of — Mohanganj Jharria Jhanjate Railway line. 1806.
GOVERNMENT(S)—
 Demands for grant in respect of "payment to other — Departments, etc., on account of the Administration of Agency Subjects and management of Treasuries". 1199.
 — decision not to enhance passenger fares. 1927.
 Motion for adjournment re dilatory tactics of — in enforcing the Reciprocity Act. 210-11, 224.
 Motion to reduce demand for "Executive Council" re no-confidence in the —. 983-1020.
 Question re—
 British and Foreign experts employed by — 1093-94.
 Civic Guards employed by Madras —. 1262.
 Gold sold in India by British and American — 1458.
 — contribution to Indian Labour Federation. 1915-16.
 Indian evacuees employed by — or given maintenance allowance. 6-7.
 Land requisitioned by — near Shahdara Railway Station. 561.
 Post-War Sovereignty of air ports built in India by Foreign — 487-89.
 Requisitioning of houses by — in Calcutta. 75-77.
 Requisitioning of houses by — in Dacca. 599-600.
 Use by — of a dehydration factory at Amritsar. 1037.
 Vacillating policy of — regarding supply of hard coke. 1317.
 See also "Central —" and "Provincial Government(s)".
GOVERNMENT ADVERTISEMENT(S)—
 See "Advertisement(s)".
GOVERNMENT AGENT(S)—
 See "Agent(s)".
GOVERNMENT, CENTRAL—
 Question re profit made by — out of purchases of foodgrains from Punjab. 289-90.
 See also "Central Government".
GOVERNMENT CONTRACTOR(S)—
 See "Contractor(s)".
GOVERNMENT COUNSEL—
 See "Counsel(s)".
GOVERNMENT EXPENDITURE—
 See "Expenditure".
GOVERNMENT, HIS MAJESTY'S—
 See "His Majesty's Government".
GOVERNMENT INTERMEDIATE COLLEGE—
 See "College(s)".
GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL—
 Question re fixation of wholesale and retail prices by — for paddy and rice. 27.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA—

Question re—
 Accredited Correspondents with the — 431-32.
 Classification of Accredited Press Correspondents with the — 1458, 1459, 1618-19.
 Communal composition of Indian Audit and Accounts Service officers, — Headquarters, Delhi. 1094-95.
 Discontent regarding classification of Accredited Press Correspondents with the — 1869.
 — Trade Advisers. 1564-65.
 Ill-treatment meted out to — detenus detained in provinces. 233.
 Ill-treatment meted out to — detenus detained in the Punjab. 233-34.
 Mrs. Sarojini Naidu's recent letter to — Home Department. 87.
 Previous consultation with — regarding the Tehran Conference. 497.
 Procedure for admission, classification, etc., of Accredited Press Correspondents with the — 1969.
 Rules for admission to the — Press Room, and for Supply of Government Publications to Trade Unions, etc. 844.
 Salary, etc., of the Economic Adviser to — 839-40.
 Scheme of education by the Educational Adviser to the — 1390.
GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ACT, 1935—
 See "Act(s)".
GOVERNMENT OF INDIA, ECONOMIC ADVISER TO THE—
 See "Economic Adviser to the Government of India".
GOVERNMENT OF INDIA, EDUCATIONAL ADVISER TO THE—
 Question re report on education by — 1401.
GOVERNMENT OF INDIA OFFICES—
 Question re bringing of Sikh Indian Audit and Accounts Service officers to — 1261-62.
GOVERNMENT OF INDIA PRESS(ES)—
 Question re—
 Promotion of qualified copyholders and revisers as readers in the — 546-47.
 Strike in the — 546.
 See also "Press(es)".
GOVERNMENT OFFICIAL(S)—
 Question re admission of sons of transferred — in Delhi Colleges. 1565-66.
GOVERNMENT POLICY—
 Motion to reduce demand for "Department of Labour" re — in dealing with Questions affecting the Interests of Indian Labour. 1178-91.
 Question re — relating to coal industry. 1323-24.
GOVERNMENT(S), PROVINCIAL—
 See "Provincial Government(s)".
GOVERNMENT PUBLICATION(S)—
 See "Publication(s)".
GOVERNMENT RAILWAY POLICE—
 Question re postage stamps considered as legal tender by — at Lhaksar. 1804-05.

GOVERNMENT REQUIREMENT(S)—

Question re methods of procurement of foodgrains for — 346.

GOVERNMENT RISK—

Question re luggage, etc., of personnel of Defence Services carried by Railways at — 1995.

GOVERNMENT SERVANT(S)—

Question re—
 Accommodation for women — 283.
 Debarring of —'s election to Port Haj Committees. 753-60.
 See also "Servant(s)".

GOVERNMENT SERVICE(S)—

Question re desirability of uniformity in qualifications for appointment to — 1917-18.

GOVERNMENT STAFF—

Question re curtailment of fuel rations to — 891.

GOVERNOR-GENERAL, H.E. THE—

Appointment of the Honourable Sir Edward Benthall by — to perform the functions of the Finance Member at Railway budget general discussion. 234.
 Declaration by — directing certain budget heads of expenditure open to discussion by the Legislative Assembly. 234.
 —'s address to the Council of State and the Legislative Assembly. 337-44.

—'s assent to Bills. 52.
 Message from — asking for the passage of the India Finance Bill, by the Legislative Assembly in the form recommended. 1628.

GOVERNOR OF BENGAL—

Motion for adjournment re appointment of an Australian as the — 50, 92-93.
 Question re appointment of an Australian as — 210.

GRADE(S)—

Question re—
 Efficiency test for higher — in the Establishment Branch of the Office of Divisional Superintendent, Howrah. 1854.
 — of pay for clerks on East Indian Railway. 1695.
 Fixation of lower pay for — I guards in Karachi Division, North-Western Railway, on abolition of that grade. 49-50.
 Muslim officers recruited to certain — by the Calcutta office of Supply Department. 1150.
 Old — to certain Travelling Ticket Examiners on East Indian Railway 1514-15.
 Promotion to Local Foreman — on North Western Railway. 796.
 Promotions to clerical — "D" in the Office of Chief Mechanical Engineer Bengal and Assam Railway. 969.
 Raising the — of Head Clerk, Commercial Branch, Divisional Superintendent's Office, Delhi, and Head Clerk Assistant Operating Officer, Simla. 1144-49.

Register maintained for promotion of Telegraphic Linemen to Sub-Inspectors — 1858.

Vacancies in intermediate — in the Stores Department, Bengal and Assam Railway. 960.

GRADUATE(S) —

Question re salaries of — recruited as Wireless Licence Inspectors. 1683-84.

GRAIN(S) —

Question re desirability of evolving a central — reserves. 1911.

GRAIN SHOP(S) —

Question re percentage of Muslim recruitment for Delhi Division Railway — 1318-19.

GRAND TRUNK ROAD —

Question re authority responsible for sanitation of land between Railway Bridge, Shahdara, and — 358.
See also "Road(s)".

GRANTS-IN-AID TO PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENTS —

Demand for grants 1203.
Demand for Supplementary Grant. 1717.

GREENFIELD, Mr. H. —

Central Excise Bill —
Consideration of clauses. 242, 243, 244, 245, 247, 248, 265, 272-73, 275, 276.
Oath of Office. 1205.

GRIEVANCE(S) —

Question re —
— of Indians in South Africa. 22.
— of leather merchants, etc. 1035-36.
— of Medical Licentiates granted Emergency Commissions. 1990-91.
— of Railway Clearing Accounts Office Staff. 796.
— of temporary clerks in the General Post Office, Delhi. 1333.
— of Warrant Officers, Indian Medical Department, given Emergency Commissions. 1990.
Muslim Employees' — in Railway Parcels Office, Delhi. 1148.
Procedure for redress of — of Indian Units. 1461.

GRIFFITHS, Mr. P. J. —

Motion to reduce demand for "Home Department" re abuse of Powers under the Defence of India Act and Rules. 1122.

Indian Finance Bill —
Motion to consider. 1463.

GROCERY SHOP(S) —

Question re —
Civilian — in Delhi. 668.
Imperial Secretariat Civil — 891-92.

GROCERY SHOPS, CIVILIAN —

See "Civilian Grocery Shop(s)".

GROUP INSPECTOR(S) —

See "Inspector(s)".

"GROW MORE FOOD" CAMPAIGN —

Question re — in the Punjab. 4-5.

GUARD(S) —

Question re —

Fixation of lower pay for grade I — in Karachi Division, North-Western Railway, on abolition of that grade. 49 50, 1663-64.

— qualified by Divisional Transportation Officers and those from the Walton Training School, Lahore. 979-80.

Karachi Division — representation for seniority. 151.

Memorial of B Class — of Howrah Division for fixation of pay, etc. 1852.

Posting of unpaid probationers as —, etc., on Oudh and Tirhut Railway. 1345.

Preparation of fresh seniority list of — in Howrah Division. 1852.

Promotion of — on North-Western Railway. 1513.

Rest for — after duty period on North-Western Railway. 1513-14.

Rest for — on North-Western Railway (Delhi Division). 148.

Senior B Class — in Howrah Division. 1852.

Seniority of certain — in Howrah Division, East Indian Railway. 1852.

Sunday and other holiday allowances paid to Anglo-Indian and Europeans — on old East Indian Railway Station. 1687.

GUJRAT —

Question re memorial submitted by the — Tobacco Merchants' Association, Nadiad. 772-73.

GUPTA, Mr. K. S. —

General discussion of the General Budget. 931-33.

General discussion of the Railway Budget. 386, 387.

Indian Finance Bill —

Motion to consider. 1557.

Motion for leave to introduce — in the form recommended by His Excellency the Governor-General. 1630.

Motion for adjournment re —

Attack by war technician students on the procession of villagers at Rajampet. 1759.

Failure to preserve the Library and documents of the All-India Congress Committee undamaged. 1575.

Order preventing railway travel for attending the All-India Kisan Conference at Bezwada. 687.

Order served on Mrs. Sarojini Naidu directing her not to participate in public meetings, etc. 65.

Orissa Government's Ban on public meetings, etc., for discussing Central Government's foodgrains policy. 1270, 1271.

Repression carried on under the cover of the Defence of India Rules. 185.

Motion to reduce demand for —

"Executive Council" re no-confidence in the Government. 1014, 1017.

"Finance Department" re appointment of Committee for scrutinising Government expenditure and suggesting economies. 1072.

"Home Department" re abuse of Powers under the Defence of India Act and Rules. 1121.

"Railway Board" re —

Disapproval of Policy and Working of the Railway Board. 531-32.

Financial position of Railways with special reference to Post-War Developments. 571.

Question re —

Accreditation to a Press Correspondent. 1969.

Admission of Indians to American citizenship. 1849.

Allotment on entertainment of British and Indian troops. 1270.

Anti-Submarine School. 424-25, 1573.

Arrival of American girls. 1849.

Auction of car standing in the name of Mrs. Asaf Ali. 1975-76.

Captain A. W. T. Webb of Indians Overseas Department. 1200-10.

Classification of aborigines in Agency tracts. 1517.

Colour bar in Kenya. 1023, 1596.

Commissioned Officers dismissed from service. 1981-82.

Conference called by Burma Government at Snila. 545.

Conference of Dominion Premiers in London. 496.

Conviction of Mr. Pather in Durban. 1746.

Debt of Burma to India. 606-07.

Desirability of checking deterioration of the health and stamina of the masses. 1389.

Desirability of encouraging inland water transport. 1687-88.

Desirability of evolving a central grain reserve. 1911.

Desirability of improving service conditions of Indian Nurses. 1206.

Desirability of making motor traffic a central subject after the war. 1569.

Desirability of opening Arts and Technical Colleges in New Delhi. 1915.

Desirability of release of Mr. Gandhi and other Congress leaders. 896-97.

Desirability of setting up a Road Board. 1509.

Detention of petitions of Lala Feroz Chand. 1080.

Discontent regarding classification of Accredited Press Correspondents with the Government of India. 1969.

Dissatisfaction among Indian Officers of I.M.S. 1802-04.

Employment of women for underground work in collieries. 1745-46.

Expected imports of consumer goods. 1269.

Famine conditions in Orissa. 720, 1574-75.

Famine conditions in the coastal belt of Ganjam and Vizagapatam Districts. 1911-12.

Famine in Orissa, Travancore, etc. 1911.

Fifteen-year plan for economic development. 1389-90.

Formation of Royal Society in India. 1205-06.

Future status of India in Regional Councils. 497, 1038.

Giving of Government advertisements only to certain Newspapers. 1969-70.

Hand-made paper industry. 1206-08.

Imported consumer goods. 1568-69.

Inadequate coal supply to industries unconnected with war. 794-95.

Indian Institute of International Affairs. 894.

Indian Science Research Institute. 837.

Inferior quality of rice in Ganjam and Vizagapatam Districts. 1912.

Japan's psychological warfare. 721-22, 898-99.

Labour Adviser to the Labour Department. 1559-60.

Letter of Taj Company of Lahore to Maulana Abul Kalam Azad. 1268.

Measures for increasing coal output. 719-20.

Money invested by Indians in Burma. 545-46.

Mr. J. J. Ghandy's address at the Science Congress. 838.

National Planning Committee Report and Post-War industrial reconstruction. 837.

Nutrition Research Institute, Coonoor. 838-39.

Outbreak of epidemics in Madras Presidency. 1387-89.

Pending prosecutions concerning August 1942 disturbances. 1801.

Price levels of agricultural commodities and manufactured goods. 1270.

Private boats commandeered in certain Provinces. 1687, 1804.

Procedure for admission, classification, etc., of Accredited Press Correspondents with the Government of India. 1969.

Proposed Conference of Dominion Premiers in London. 1037-38.
 Proposed increase in pensions of retired Indian Civil servants residing in Britain. 892.
 Proposed visit to India of Mr. Walter White, an American Journalist. 425.
 Regional Councils. 496-97.
 Reference to Mr. Gandhi in the booklet "India today and tomorrow". 771.
 Retaliatory measures to colour bar conditions in Kenya. 1024.
 Rush of work at the Imperial Secretariat North-Block Post Office, New Delhi. 1855.
 Sale of gold by Reserve Bank of India. 1269.
 Shortage of cloth in Bengal. 1918.
 Shortage of fuel in Madras Presidency. 838.
 Shortage of officers in Indian Army. 595.
 Slow process of building of Indian Army. 595-96.
 Special allowance to British junior married officers in India. 1453-54.
 Statement in America by India's Agent-General concerning Mrs. Gandhi's detention and death. 965-66.
 Tour of Professor A. V. Hill of Royal Society. 1205.
 Unsatisfactory catering at Civilian Grocery Shops. 1978.
 Various disasters confronting Vizagapatam District. 1912-13.
 Want of a Radio Station in Andhra country. 596.
 Want of storage facilities for agricultural products. 1756.
GUPTA, MR. R. R.—
 Demand for supplementary grant in respect of "Finance Department". 1651.
 Election of — to the Standing Committee for the Commerce Department. 1927.
 Election of — to the Standing Committee for the Supply Department. 1699-1700.
 General discussion of the General Budget. 874-76, 879, 941.
 Hindu Code, Part II (Marriage)—
 Motions to refer to Joint Committee and to circulate. 1899-1901, 1908.
 Indian Finance Bill—
 Motion to consider. 1252-56.
 Indian Income-tax (Amendment) Bill—
 Motion to consider. 1730-34, 1738, 1739.
 Consideration of clauses. 1739-40, 1741, 1743, 1871, 1874-76, 1875-76.
 Motion to pass. 1885-86.
 Motion re United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration Agreement. 1932, 1958-63.
 Motion to reduce demand for "Home Department" re abuse of powers under Defence of India Act and Rules. 1126-28.
 Protective Duties Continuation Bill—
 Motion to consider. 1923.

Question re—
 Action in respect of Mahatma Gandhi, etc., under Ordinance No. III of 1944. 1976.
 Consumers' goods imported from the United Kingdom. 549-51.
 Mahatma Gandhi's letter to Miss Slade regarding Japanese invasion. 87-88.
 Manufacture of Ammonium Sulphate. 147.
 Mrs. Sarojini Naidu's recent letter to Government of India, Home Department. 87.
 Mrs. Sarojini Naidu's recent statement in *National Call*. 88.
 Order served on Mrs. Sarojini Naidu at Lahore Railway Station. 88.
 Power Alcohol Factories. 24.
 Recommendations of the Economists Conference. 24.
 Research in the manufacture of paper pulp, plastics and artificial silk. 45-46.
 Restrictions on celebration of the Independence Day. 88.
 War-time irrigation programme for India. 38-39.
 Resolution re release of political prisoners. 115.
GWALIOR AND NORTHERN INDIA TRANSPORT COMPANY—
 Question re refusal of permission to — to run petrol buses between Delhi and Shahdara-Delhi. 1861.
GWILT, MR. E. L. C.—
 Central Excise Bill—
 Consideration of clauses. 324.
 Demand for Supplementary Grant in respect of "Working Expenses. Expenses of Traffic Department". 666.
 Election of — to the Standing Committee for the Commerce Department. 1927.
 Election of — to the Standing Committee for the Food Department. 1908.
 Election of — to the Standing Finance Committee. 1464.
 General discussion of the General Budget. 914-17.
 Indian Coconut Cess Bill—
 Motion to refer to Select Committee. 219.
 Indian Income-tax (Amendment) Bill—
 Motion to refer to Select Committee. 807.
 Indian Merchant Shipping (Amendment) Bill—
 Motion to consider. 776.
 Motion to reduce demand for "Department of Industries and Civil Supplies" re supply of Consumer goods as a means of anti-inflation. 1169-70.
 Question (Supplementary) re—
 Methods for procuring foodgrains followed by Provinces, etc. 289.
 Stocks of newsprint. 357.
 Want of lights on Bengal and Assam Railway trains. 794.
 Resolution re flotation of loan for subsidizing the agriculturists. 747.

H
HABIB, SYED—
 Question re illness of — of Labors. 1342.
HABIBAR RAHMAN, DR.—
 Question re—
 Film producing licenses issued in Provinces. 1751-52.
 Salt shortage in Bengal. 1030.
 Shortage of salt in Bengal. 424, 559.
HABIBUR-RAHMAN, KHAN BAHADUR SHAIKH—
 Election of — to the Standing Committee for the Civil-Defence Branch of the Defence Department. 775.
 Election of — to the Standing Committee for the Information and Broadcasting Department. 369.
HAI COMMITTEE(S)—
 Question re provincial —. 1215-16.
 See also "Port Haj Committee(s)".
HAI ENQUIRY REPORT—
 See "Report(s)".
HALDER, MR.—
 Question re discharge of —, officiating chief chemist at Kanchrapara Railway Workshop. 46.
HAND-LOOMS—
 Question re cotton textiles produced by mills and —. 1220-22.
HAND-MADE PAPER—
 See "Paper".
HAPUR—
 Question re—
 Absence of Indian refreshment room at —. 1699.
 Agreement of European refreshment room at —. 1699.
 Non-display of Complaint Book by Manager, European refreshment room at —. 1698-99.
HARASSMENT—
 Question re—
 — caused to a passenger at Bareilly by the Divisional Superintendent, Moradabad Division. 154-55.
 — of Railway Staff by police. 649.
 — of Supply Department contractors. 492.
HARBOUR(S)—
 Demand for grant in respect of "Working Expenses—Maintenance and working of Ferry Steamers and —". 647.
 Demand for supplementary grant in respect of "Working Expenses—maintenance and working of Ferry Steamers and —". 664-65.
HARD COKE—
 Question re vacillating policy of Government regarding supply of —. 1317.
HARDSHIP(S)—
 Question re—
 — of Circle Service Telegraphists in Delhi. 1685-86.
 — suffered by tenants in Old Delhi and Shahdara. 1571-72.
HARDWAR—
 Question re verification of character of Railway Coolies at — and Dehra Dun. 1607.
HARIPUR—
 Motion for adjournment re failure to give protection against mob violence at —. 50.
HEAD CLERK(S)—
 Question re raising the grade of —, Commercial Branch, Divisional Superintendent's Office, Delhi, and —, Assistant Operating Officer, Simla. 1148-49.
HEADQUARTER(S)—
 Question re communal composition of Indian Audit and Accounts Service officers Government of India —, Delhi. 1094-95.
HEALTH—
 Question re—
 Desirability of checking deterioration of the health and stamina of the masses. 1389.
 — of Mrs. Kasturbai Gandhi. 79.
 — of Pandit Jawahar Lal Nehru. 427.
HEDJAZ—
 Election of Members to the Standing Committee on Pilgrimage to the —. 442-43, 775.
 Motion to reduce demand for "Department of Indian Overseas" re facilities for Pilgrimage to —. 1076-78.
 Question re banking facilities to pilgrims to —. 1215.
HEGDE, SRI, K. B. JINARAJA—
 Demand for Supplementary Grant in respect of "Food Department". 1667.
 General discussion of the General Budget. 886-89, 924, 939.
 General discussion of the Railway Budget. 387-90.
 Hindu Code, Part II (Marriage)—
 Motions to refer to Joint Committee and to circulate.—1904-05.
 Indian Finance Bill—
 Motion to consider. 1503.
 Motion for Adjournment re—
 Civil Supplies Commissioner's order refusing supply of rice to South Kanara District. 1154-55.
 Starvation due to inadequate arrangements for distribution of foodgrains in Buntwal, South Kanara District. 1462.
HENDERSON, MR. WRIGHT—
 Question re visit of — to New Delhi. 490-91.
HESSIAN—
 Question re American order for — of June 1943. 364-65.
 High Commissioner's Establishment Charges, India Office and —
 See "India Office and High Commissioner's Establishment Charges".
HIGH COURT(S)—
 Question re desirability of appointing — Judges from the Bar. 1032.
HIGH SALARIED POSTS—
 See "Post(s)".
HIGH SCHOOL(S)—
 Question re eleven year course for Delhi —. 1746-47.
 See also "School(s)".
HIGHER GRADE PROMOTION(S)—
 See "Promotion(s)".
HILL, PROFESSOR A. V.—
 Question re tour of — of Royal Society. 1205.

IMPROVEMENT TRUST(S) —

Question re buying and selling of Land by
Delhi —, 1563.

INCOME(S) —

Question re—
— and expenditure of Indian Tea Cess
Committee 1025-26 1026-27

—, and expenditure of Shahdara-Delhi Municipality. 1406.

— of certain Cantonment funds and King's Commissioned Officers in

King's Commissioned Officers
Cantonments Department. 1975.

INCOME TAX—

Question re—
Assistant Inspectors and Assistant

Examiners of —, appointed in the
Sind and Bombay Division. 422, 848.

Charge of double school fees in Delhi on fathers paying —. 1035.

Communal composition of the Staff of
Inspecting Assistant Commissioner of
Agriculture 1962-63-1986

Control over Appellate Assistant Commis-

Desirability of appointing a Muslim Commissioner of — in the Punjab.

— cases taken in appeal in Sind. 415.

17.
Rate of — for South African Officers,

INCOME-TAX (AMENDMENT) BILL—

INCOME TAX, APPELLATE ASSISTANT
COMMISSIONER OF—

See "Appellate Assistant Commissioner of
Income Tax".

INCOME-TAX ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER OF—

See "Assistant Commissioners of Income-tax".

INCOME-TAX, COMMISSIONERS OF—
See "Commissioners of Income-tax".
INCOME-TAX DEPARTMENT—

Question re—
Biharis in the —, 1265.

Low-salaried clerks leaving — in Sind.
83, 847.

Questionnaire issued by — to Indian
firms of Auditors. 49.
Quota of Muslims for appointment of

INCOME-TAX OFFICER(S) —

Question re—
Alleged bribe to —; Gaya. 1266-68.

Demand for raising dearness allowance of subordinates in —. 598-99.

Eligibility of Examiners, etc., in Bombay
and Sind for appearing for —
Examination 1574

Proposed class A or class I Service of
1623.

Unconfirmed — and Inspectors, etc., in
Sind. 360.

INCOME-TAX OFFICERS' EXAMINATION—

See "Examination(s)".
INDEPENDENCE DAY—
Question 41

— arrests, etc., in India. 231.

Restrictions on celebration of the —.

INDIA—

- Election of a member to the Central Committee of the Tuberculosis Association of — 1575-76.
- Motion for adjournment re—
- Sale at profit in — of gold purchased in South Africa by the United Kingdom. 1517.
- Special allowance to British Junior married officers in — 980-81.
- Question re—
- Absorption by His Majesty's Government of dollar credits accruing to — 771-72.
- Bicycles imported into — 726.
- Cantonments in — 1873-74.
- Conservation of coal in — 203-04.
- Debt of Burma to — 606-07.
- Detenus in — 1457.
- Enemy prisoners of war in — 1617.
- Experts appointed from outside — 607.
- Export of Benzol manufactured in — 1400-01, 1691.
- Facilities for exports of British cotton manufactures to — 354-55.
- Feeding of their own troops in — by the United Nations. 1032-34.
- Fifteen-year plan for development of — 351.
- Formation of Royal Society in — 1205-06.
- Future status of — in Regional Councils. 497, 1038.
- Gold sold in — by British and American Governments. 1458.
- Independence Day arrests, etc., in — 231.
- 's Membership of League of Nations. 1562-63.
- 's representatives and the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Agreement. 542.
- Manufacture of Opium alkaloids for medicinal preparations in — 1572.
- Negotiations between — and United States of America regarding Lease-Lend agreement. 1748.
- Newsprint, etc., imported from abroad and manufactured in — 726.
- Paper exported from — 1563.
- Post-war development of civil aviation in — 139-40.
- Post-war sovereignty of air ports built in — by Foreign Governments. 487-89.
- Proposed visit to — of Mr. Walter White, an American Journalist. 425.
- Provision for appeals on entitlement issues for dependents of defence forces of — 80-81.
- Purchasing gold for sale in — 227.
- Rate of Income-tax for South African Officers, serving in — 1617.
- Regulation of trade between — and the Middle Eastern Countries. 351-52.
- Rejection of Canadian Government's offer of wheat to — 209.
- Repatriation of Italian prisoners in — and wastage of food at prisoners' camps. 79.

- Representation by the Society of Registered Accountants in Northern — 362-63.
- Responsibility for feeding people in war zones in — 345-46.
- Special allowance to — British Junior Married Officers in — 1227-28.
- Statement in America by —'s Agent General concerning Mrs. Gandhi's detention and death. 1084, 1089, 1091.
- Sterling at —'s credit. 1457.
- Unification of control of ships plying in coastal trade of — 1212.
- United States Foreign Economic Administrator and purchase of commodities in — 1402, 1691.
- War time irrigation programme for — 38-39.
- INDIA'S AGENT GENERAL—
See "Agent General".
- INDIA OFFICE AND HIGH COMMISSIONER'S ESTABLISHMENT CHARGES—
Demand for grant. 1199.
- Demand for Supplementary grant. 1672.
- "INDIA TODAY AND TOMORROW"—
Question re reference to Mr. Gandhi in the booklet — 771.
- INDIAN(S)—
Motion for adjournment re—
Atrocities perpetrated on — men and women by troop stationed at Chakulia near Jamshedpur. 1926-27.
- Question re—
Action for removal of restrictions on entry of — into the United States of America. 497.
- Admission of — to American citizenship. 1849.
- Appointment of Non — Controller of raw materials. 1400.
- Colour prejudice in the Union of South Africa as regards Municipal Franchise of — 1208-09.
- Disabilities and restrictions affecting — in the United States of America. 142.
- Discrimination between — and Anglo-Indian apprentices at Jamalpur Workshop. 790, 1575.
- Export surplus since freezing of dollar resources in — hands. 1092-93.
- Franchise of — in British Columbia. 1025.
- Grievances of — in South Africa. 22.
- in Burma, Malaya States, etc. 5.
- shot in police firing in Mauritius. 279.
- Interviews of Sir Shafaat Ahmad Khan with Field Marshal Smuts regarding status of — in South Africa. 193-94.
- Money invested by — in Burma. 545-46.
- Prosecution of — in the United Kingdom under the National Service Act. 426, 559.
- Steps taken to help — and Non — orphan refugees. 1749.
- The American Exclusion Act. and its effects on — 142.
- Statement (Laid on the Table) re review of important events re — in different parts of the British Empire. 53.
- Indian Aircraft (Amendment) Bill—
See "Bill(s)".

INDIAN ARMY—

See "Army(ies)".

INDIAN AUDIT AND ACCOUNTS SERVICE—

Question re bringing of Sikh — officers to Government of India Offices. 1261-62.

INDIAN AUDIT AND ACCOUNTS SERVICE OFFICERS—

See "Officer(s)".

Indian Bar Councils and Legal Practitioners (Amendment) Bill—

See "Bill(s)".

INDIAN CHAMBER OF COMMERCE—

See "Chamber(s) of Commerce".

INDIAN CIVIL SERVANT(S)—

Question re proposed increase in pensions of retired — residing in Britain. 892.

INDIAN COCONUT CESS BILL—

See "Bill(s)".

INDIAN COFFEE CESS COMMITTEE—

See "Committee(s)".

INDIAN COMMISSIONED MARRIED OFFICERS—

See "Officer(s)".

INDIAN COMPANIES (AMENDMENT) BILL—

See "Bill(s)".

INDIAN COTTON GOODS—

See "Cotton Goods".

INDIAN CRIMINAL LAW—

See "Criminal Law".

INDIAN DINING CAR SERVICE—

See "Dining Car Service".

INDIAN EVACUEE(S)—

See "Evacuee(s)".

INDIAN FINANCE BILL—

See "Bill(s)".

INDIAN FIRMS OF AUDITORS—

See "Auditor(s), Indian Firms of—".

INDIAN FOOD SITUATION—

See "Food Situation".

INDIAN HIGH SCHOOL—

See "School(s)".

INDIAN INCOME-TAX (AMENDMENT) BILL—

See "Bill(s)".

INDIAN INDUSTRIES—

See "Industry(ies)".

INDIAN INDUSTRIALISTS—

See "Industrialist(s)".

INDIAN INSTITUTE OF INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS—

Motion for adjournment re inclusion of grant to the — under External Affairs Department expenditure. 904-05.

Question re — 894.

INDIAN JOURNAL OF ENTOMOLOGY—

Question re Imperial Entomologist and editing of the — 841.

INDIAN LABOUR—

See "Labour".

INDIAN LABOUR FEDERATION—

See "Federation(s)".

INDIAN LAND FORCES—

See "Land Force(s)".

INDIAN LANGUAGES SECTION—

Question re complaints against the behaviour of the Superintendent of — of the Bureau of Public Information. 422-23

426.

INDIAN MEDICAL DEPARTMENT—

Question re—

Discontinuance of recruitment to —

(British Cadre). 1988-89.

Grievances of Warrant Officers, — given Emergency Commissions. 1990.

INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE, DIRECTOR GENERAL—

See "Director General, Indian Medical Service".

INDIAN MERCHANT SHIPPING (AMENDMENT) BILL—

See "Bill(s)".

INDIAN MILITARY NURSING SERVICE—

Question re Anglo-Indians, etc., in the — 430.

INDIAN NATIONAL FLAG—

See "Flag(s)".

INDIAN NAVY—

See "Navy".

INDIAN NEWS PARADE

Question re officers in charge of the — 1986.

INDIAN NURSE(S)—

See "Nurse(s)".

INDIAN OFFICERS OF I. M. S.—

See "I. M. S., Indian Officers of—".

INDIAN ORDER(S)—

See "Order(s)".

INDIAN PENAL CODE—

Question re trials of State Railways staff under section 161, — 153.

INDIAN PENAL CODE (AMENDMENT) BILL—

See "Bill(s)".

INDIAN PERSONNEL—

See "Personnel".

INDIAN POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS DEPARTMENT—

Demand for supplementary grant. 1634-36.

INDIAN POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS DEPARTMENT (INCLUDING WORKING EXPENSES).

Demand for grant. 1197.

INDIAN POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS DEPARTMENT—WORKING EXPENSES—

Demand for Excess Grant in respect of — 335.

INDIAN POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS (NOT MET FROM REVENUE)—

Demand for grant. 1204.

INDIAN POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS—STORES SUSPENSE (NOT MET FROM REVENUE)—

Demand for grant. 1204.

Demand for Supplementary grant. 1719.

INDIAN PROPAGANDA—

See "Propaganda".

INDIAN RAILWAY(S)—

See "Railway(s)".

INDIAN RAILWAY CONFERENCE ASSOCIATION—

See "Association(s)".

INDIAN REFRESHMENT ROOM(S)—

See "Refreshment Room(s)".

INDIAN REGISTER—

Question re commandeering of ships on the — 724-25.

INDIAN SCIENCE RESEARCH INSTITUTE—

Question re — 837.

INDIAN SEAMEN—
See "Seamen".

INDIAN SHIPPING—
See "Shipping".

INDIAN SOLDIER(S)—
See "Soldier(s)".

INDIAN SOLDIERS' BOARD—
Question re meetings of the —. 226-27.

INDIAN STATES—
See "State(s)".

INDIAN STATES (PROTECTION AGAINST DISAFFECTION) (AMENDMENT) BILL—
See "Bill(s)".

INDIAN TEA CESS COMMITTEE—
See "Committee(s)".

INDIAN TOWN(S)—
See "Town(s)".

INDIAN TROOPS—
See "Troop(s)".

INDIAN UNIT(S)—
Question re procedure for redress of grievances of —. 1461.

INDIAN WOMEN—
See "Woman(en)".

INDIANS OVERSEAS DEPARTMENT—
Question re Captain A. W. T. Webb of —. 1208-10.
See also "Department of Indians Overseas".

INDO-BURMA IMMIGRATION AGREEMENT—
See "Agreement(s)".

INDUSTRIAL RECONSTRUCTION—
Question re National Planning Committee Report and Post War —. 837.

INDUSTRIAL RESEARCH, SCIENTIFIC AND—
See "Scientific and Industrial Research".

INDUSTRIALIST(S)—
Question re proposed visit of leading Indian — to the United Kingdom. 279-80.

INDUSTRY(IES)—
Demand for Excess Grant in respect of —. 335.
Demand for grant. 1201.
Demand for Supplementary Grant. 1710.
Question re—
Communication from Indian Chamber of Commerce, Calcutta, regarding expansion etc., of non-Indian —. 600-01.
Controller of coal acting as purchasing agent for —. 1143.
Hand-made paper —. 1206-08.
Inadequate coal supply to — unconnected with war. 794-95.
Reduction in supply of kerosene oil to Glass Bangle —, Firozabad. 1218-19.

INDUSTRIES AND CIVIL SUPPLIES, DEPARTMENT OF—
See "Department of Industries and Civil Supplies".

INDUSTRY(IES), SUPERINTENDENT OF—
See "Superintendent of Industry(ies)".

INEFFICIENCY—
Question re commission to enquire into alleged — of Archaeological officers. 348-49.

INFERIOR SERVANT(S)—

Question re maximum age for — for promotion to subordinate posts on North Western Railway. 1149-50.
See also "Servant(s)".

INFERIOR SERVICE—

Question re communal percentage prescribed for promotions from — to subordinate service on Railways. 1149.

INFLATION—

Motion to reduce Demand for "Department of Industries and Civil Supplies"—re supply of Consumer goods as a means of anti —. 1155-72, 1172-77.
Question re facilitating increased import of certain commodities as an anti-inflationary measure. 555-56.

INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING DEPARTMENT—

Election of members to the Standing Committee for the —. 235, 369.
Question re relationship between the — and the "Information Films of India".—1987-88.

See also "Department of Information and Broadcasting".

INFORMATION FILMS OF INDIA—

Question re relationship between the Information and Broadcasting Department and the —. 1987-88.

INFORMATION OFFICER, ADDITIONAL DEPUTY PRINCIPAL—

Question re pay, etc., of the —. 431.

INFORMATIVE CAMPAIGN—

Question re working of the — regarding food situation in Bengal. 81.

INLAND WATER TRANSPORT—

See "Water Transport".

INSECURITY—

Question re — in certain trains on North Western Railway. 1333-34.

INSKIP, MR. A. C.—

Election of — to the Standing Committee for roads. 905.

INDIAN FINANCE BILL—

Motion to consider. 1244.

Motion to reduce demand for "Department of Industries and Civil Supplies"—re Supply of consumer goods as a means of anti-inflation. 1155-58, 1160, 1177.

Oath of Office. 1.

Question re essential foodstuffs for manual workers in Bihar. 1227.

INSPECTING ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER OF INCOME-TAX—

Question re communal composition of the staff of —, Amritsar. 1268-69, 1996.

INSPECTION(S)—

Question re—
Discretion to Registrars of Joint Stock Companies to refuse —, etc., of accounts of certain undertakings. 1402-03.

— of certain railway stations in Moradabad Division by the Commercial Superintendent and the Assistant Superintendent. 368.

INSPECTOR(S)—

Question re—
Assistant — and Assistant Examiners of Income-tax, appointed in the Sind and Bombay Division. 422, 848.

Bengalees — in the office of the Conciliation Officers (Railways) and Supervisor of Railway Labour. 26.

Departmental examination for Posts of —, etc., of Post Offices. 1681-82.

Deputy Directors, Senior Regional —, Regional — and Technical —. 297.

Duties of Special Ticket Examiners and Group — on North Western Railway. 153.

Food, — etc., on North Western Railway. 652, 654.

Percentage of Muslim — in Sind and Baluchistan Postal Circle. 1850-51.

Rationing Officers and —. 1570.

Salaries of graduates recruited as Wireless License —. 1683-84.

Scales of pay, etc. of Group — and Divisional — of Special Ticket Examiners on North Western Railway. 154.

Scales of pay of Special Ticket Examiners and Group — on North Western Railway. 154.

Selection of candidates for appointment as —, etc., of Post Offices, in the Punjab and N. W. F. P. circle. 1683.

Unconfirmed Income-Tax Officers and —, etc., in Sind. 360.

INSPECTOR(S) OF RAILWAY LABOUR—

Question re—
Depressed class appointments of —. 25-26.

Muslim —. 25.

INSPECTOR(S) OF WORKS—

Question re direct recruitment of — on North Western Railway. 655-56.

INSTITUTE(S)—

Question re All-India Railway Routine —, Delhi. 947-48.

INSTITUTE OF ACTUARIES—

Question re status and position of Associates of —. 1220.

INSTRUCTING OFFICERS—

See "Officer(s)".

INSTRUCTION(S)—

Question re — for prevention, etc., of embezzlements by Railway servants. 977.

INSURANCE (AMENDMENT) BILL—

See "Bill(s)".

INSURANCE COMPANY(IES)—

Question re — applying for raising of share capital. 1226, 1455.

INSURANCE RULES—

See "Rule(s)".

INTELLIGENCE BUREAU, CENTRAL—

See "Central Intelligence Bureau".

INTEREST(S)—

Motion to reduce Demand for "Department of Labour"—re Government policy in dealing with questions affecting the — of Indian Labour. 1178-91.

INTEREST CHARGES—

Demand for grant. 648.

Demand for supplementary grant. 677.

INTEREST-FREE ADVANCES

Demand for grant —. 1204.

Demand for supplementary grant. 1719.

Interest on debt and other obligations and reduction or avoidance of debt.

Demand for grant. 1197.

Demand for supplementary grant. 1636-37.

INTERMEDIATE CLASS—

Question re — Passes for staff appointed after 1928 on East Indian Railway. 1696.

INTERMEDIATE COLLEGE—

See "College(s)".

INTERMEDIATE GRADE—

See "Grade(s)".

INTERMEDIATE STATION(S)—

Question re picking up of family by Railway employees or vice-versa at — under North Western Railway pass rules. 971-72.

INTERMEDIATE STUDENT(S)—

See "Student(s)".

INTERMITTENT WORKER(S)—

See "Worker(s)".

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS, INDIAN INSTITUTE OF—

See "Indian Institute of International Affairs".

INTERVIEW(S)—

Question re — of Sir Shafaat Ahmad Khan with Field Marshal Smuts regarding status of Indians in South Africa. 193-94.

INVESTIGATION(S)—

Question re — for securing fuel economy by Railways. 793.

IRAN—

Question re export of tea to — by land. 1914-15.

IRON—

Question re — and steel released for civilian use. 1753-54.

IRREGULARITY(IES)—

Question re — reported under payment of Wages Act against East Indian Railway. 358.

IRRIGATION DEPARTMENT(S)—

Question re re-employment of Mr. Amar Nath Overseer, Punjab — after conviction. 1032.

IRRIGATION (INCLUDING WORKING EXPENSES), NAVIGATION, EMBANKMENT AND DRAINAGE WORKS—

Demand for grant. 1197.

IRRIGATION, NAVIGATION, EMBANKMENT AND DRAINAGE WORKS—

Demands for Supplementary Grants. 1634.

IRRIGATION PROGRAMME—

Question re war time — for India. 38-39.

IRWIN HOSPITAL—

See "Hospital(s)".

IRWIN ROAD—

Question re closing of arches between quarters on —, New Delhi. 1914.

ISHAPORE—

Question re Sikhs in certain cadres at Ammunition Factories at —, etc. 1151-52.

ISMAIEL ALIKHAN, KUNWER HAJEE—

Motion re election of Members to the Standing Finance Committee. 1229.

ISMAIL KHAN, HAJEE CHOWDHURY MUHAMMAD—

Election of — to the Central Advisory Council for Railways. 1699.

Election of — to the Standing Committee for roads. 905.

Election of — to the Standing Committee for the Food Department. 1998.

Question re—

Accidents to travelling public between Delhi and Ghaziabad. 978.

Catering arrangements for local traffic between stations a few miles apart. 1691-92.

Clerical staff in Personnel and Administrative Offices of Bengal and Assam Railway. 1853.
Consolidated or permanent travelling allowance to Ticket Examiners on certain Railways. 978.
Departure times of North Western Railway Coaching Express. 1692.
Difference in pay of Personal Assistants on North Western Railway. 978-79.
Electric mistry wren.en of Quetta Division released from service. 979.
Employees promoted to Station Masters' grade on North Western Railway. 1677.
Expenditure on Electric Torches for Ticket Checking Staff on East Indian and North Western Railways. 1693.
Harassment to public due to non-supply of wagons for permitted articles. 979.
Increase in pay and dearness allowance for Non-Gazetted railway servants. 1693.
Indian Railway Conference Association. 1677.
Instructions for prevention, etc., of embezzlements by Railway servants. 977.
Non-payment of compensation for hooked luggage under certain Military Warrant from Lalmanir Hat to Delhi-Shahdara. 978, 1692.
Non-payment of officiating allowance to certain Special Ticket Examiners on North Western Railway. 977-78.
Non-posting of Muslims in E. I. (B) Section of the Personnel Branch, Bengal and Assam Railway. 1853.
Persons arrested for theft of electric bulbs from rolling stock. 1693.
Posts created to meet increased passenger traffic on State Railways. 1692.
Recruitment of inferior staff in Engineering and Mechanical Departments of East Indian Railway. 1853.
Resumption of Indian Dining Car Service on Express Trains. 978.
Sections on North Western Railway served by Rail Motor Cars. 1692.
Staff engaged in Construction Department, Bengal and Assam Railway. 1853.
Steps for relieving overcrowding in trains. 1693.
Watchmen on Bengal and Assam Railway. 1853.

ITALIAN PRISONER(S)—
See "Prisoner(s)".

J

J. C. M. A. AND P.—

Question re—
Juma prayers in office compound of — Lahore. 901.
Non-Muslim Superintendents punished by — Lahore. 901.
Promotions from routine to clerical grade in the office of — Lahore. 901.

JAIL(S)—

Question re—
Delhi detenus detained in Punjab — 896.
Detenus and political convicts in — 1081-82.
Sind Assembly members in — 83-84.
Treatment meted out to Delhi Detenus in Punjab — 49.

AILS AND CONVICT SETTLEMENTS—

Demand for grant — 1199.
Demand for Supplementary Grant — 1673, 1702-04.

JAIL(S), CENTRAL—

See "Central Jail."

JAIPRAKASH NARAYAN—

Question re detention of — under Bengal Regulation of 1818. 78.

JAMALPUR—

Question re—

Discrimination between Indian and Anglo-Indian apprentices at — Workshop 790, 1575.

Recruitment to Lower Gazetted Service at — and Moghulpura Workshops. 788-90.

Scales of pay for certain ex-apprentices of — Technical School. 1675.

Special class apprentices at — Workshop. 790.

JAMES, SIR F. E.—

Central Excise Bill—

Consideration of clauses — 319, 320.

Demands for supplementary grants in respect of — Appropriation to Depreciation Fund. 671-72.

Working Expenses — Expenses of Electrical Department. 669-70.

Working Expenses — Maintenance and Working of Ferry Steamers and Harbours. 664.

Election of — to the Delhi University Court. 211.

Election of — to the Defence Consultative Committee. 1411.

Election of — to the Standing Committee on Emigration. 436.

Election of — to the Standing Finance Committee for Railways. 1464.

Indian Aircraft (Amendment) Bill—

Motion to consider — 468, 471-74, 479.

Indian Coconut Cess Bill—

Motion to refer to Select Committee. 220-21.

Motion to consider. 811, 812.

Indian Companies (Amendment) Bill—

Motion to consider 456, 457.

Consideration of clauses. 458.

Indian Finance Bill—

Motion to consider. 1275, 1280, 1291-1300, 1348.

Indian Income-Tax (Amendment) Bill—

Motion to refer to Select Committee. 804, 806.

Motion re United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration Agreement. 1943-45.

Motion to reduce Demand for—

"Department of Industries and Civil Supplies re supply of Consumer goods as a means of anti-inflation. 1162, 1168, 1175.

"Executive Council" re—no confidence in the Government. 990, 993, 1000-03.

"Finance Department" re appointment of Committee for scrutinising Government expenditure and suggesting economies. 1043-45, 1070.

"Miscellaneous" re post War Reconstruction with special reference to the scheduled castes. 1113.

Extension of Compulsory Provident Fund to all Railway Employees. 589.

Financial position of Railways with special reference to Post-War Developments. 563-65, 572, 574.

Non-representation of Scheduled Castes in Railway Services. 579.

Question re—

Accommodation for women Government servants. 283.

Coal position. 205-07.

Complaints forwarded to the Delhi Administration under the Hoarding and Profiteering Ordinance. 350-51.

Deaths in Bengal in 1943. 1039-40.

Extension of medical relief services in Bengal. 722-23.

Provision for appeals on entitlement issues for dependents of defence forces of India. 80-81.

Responsibility for supplying accurate information to Secretary of State on Indian food situation. 542-44.

Scheme for establishment of Central Nursing Council. 9.

Shortage of potatoes and eggs in nilgiris. 1097.

Steps taken by military authorities to economise in foodstuffs. 77-78.

Trade marks legislation in Indian States. 195.

Question (supplementary) re—

Burma reconstruction conference to be convened by the Burma Government. 90.

Money invested by Indians in Burma. 546.

Qualifications and duties of Coal Commissioner. 499.

Regulation of trade between India and the Middle Eastern Countries. 352.

Report on education by Educational Adviser to the Government of India. 1401.

Statements by Secretary of State on Indian food situation. 197.

Resolution re release of political prisoners. 116.

JAMSHEDPOOR—

Motion for adjournment re atrocities perpetrated on Indian men and women by troop stationed at Chakulia near — 1926-27, 1997, 2014.

JAPAN—

Question re —'s psychological warfare. 721-22, 898-99.

JAPANESE AIR ATTACKS—

Question re — on Indian towns. 230.

JAPANESE INVASION—

Question re Mahatma Gandhi's letter to Miss Slade regarding — 87-88.

JEHANGIR, SIR COWASJEE—

Central Excise Bill—

Consideration of clauses — 242, 249, 253, 254, 261, 273, 274, 275, 318-20.

Consideration of the Report of the Public Accounts Committee. 331, 332-33.

Demand for Excess Grant in respect of — "Executive Council". 333.

Demand for supplementary grant in respect of —

Appropriation to Depreciation Fund. 672-74.

Finance Department. 1645-46.

Food Department. 1663-64.

Election of — to the Standing Finance Committee. 1464.

General discussion of the Railway Budget. 383, 408, 409.

Indian Companies (Amendment) Bill—

Motion to consider — 449-51, 452.

Consideration of clauses. 459, 464-65, 468.

Indian Finance Bill—

Motion to consider. 1247, 1251, 1273, 1304, 1305, 1418, 1421, 1439, 1494, 1496, 1497, 1498, 1501-03, 1518-26, 1612.

Motion for leave to introduce — in the form recommended by H. E. the Governor General. 1629.

Indian Income-tax (Amendment) Bill—

Motion to Consider. 1722, 1725, 1726-28, 1736, 1737, 1738.

Motion for adjournment injustice to Muslims in Bihar in the matter of grant of sugar licences. 1837, 1838.

Motion re election of Members to the Standing Finance Committee. 1228.

Motion to reduce demand for—

"Appropriation to Reserve" re enhancement of Passenger Fares. 504, 513-15, 519.

"Executive Council" re no confidence in the Government. 1004, 1013-15.

"Finance Department" re appointment of Committee for scrutinising Government expenditure and suggesting economies. 1047-49, 1060.

"Home Department" re abuse of Powers under the Defence of India Act and Rules. 1121-1130.

"Railway Board" re—

Extension of Compulsory Provident Fund to all Railway Employees. 589-590.

Extensions to superannuated personnel. 631-33, 636.

Financial position of Railways with special reference to Post-War Developments. 572.

Meagre dearness allowance to railway Workers. 617.

Non-representation of Scheduled Castes in Railway Services. 583.

Resolution re reforms Committee for Baluchistan. 1770, 1779, 1784-85.

JHADEV, MR. D. G.—

Question re qualifications of —, Conciliation Officer (Railways) and Supervisor of Railway Labour. 26.

JHARIA JHANGATE—

Motion for adjournment dismantling of Gouripur Mohanganj — Railway line. 1806.

JODHPUR RAILWAY—

See "Railway(s)".

JOGENDRA SINGH, THE HONOURABLE SIR—

Indian Coconut Cess Bill—

Motion to consider. 811.

JOINT STOCK COMPANIES—

Demand for grant. 1202.

Demand for Supplementary Grant. 1712.

JOINT STOCK COMPANY(IES), REGISTRARS OF—

See "Registrar(s) of Joint Stock Companies."

JOSHI, MR. N. M.—

Appointment of — to the Committee on Petitions. 54.

Central Excise Bill—
 Motion to Consider. 240.
 Consideration of clauses — 321.
 Demands for supplementary grants in respect of — Appropriation to Depreciation Fund. 675, 676.
 Food Department — 1665.
 Miscellaneous Departments — 1720-21.
 Election of — to the Defence Consultative Committee. 1409-11.
 Election of — to the Standing Committee for the Labour Department. 1464.
 Election of — to the Standing Committee on Emigration. 436.
 General discussion of the General Budget. 850, 887, 918, 920, 940.
 General discussion of the Railway Budget. 386, 387, 393-96, 397, 399, 410, 412.
 Hindu Code, Part II (Marriage)—
 Motion to refer to Joint Committee and to circulate. 818, 822, 1890.
 Indian Coconut Cess Bill—
 Motion to refer to Select Committee — 218-19, 221, 222.
 Indian Companies (Amendment) Bill—
 Consideration of clauses. 459, 460.
 Indian Finance Bill—
 Motion to consider. 1242, 1250, 1252, 1274, 1299, 1428, 1502, 1541.
 Indian Penal Code (Amendment) Bill (Amendment of Sections 497 and 498)—
 Motion to refer to Select Committee. 157, 158, 159, 168, 169.
 Motion for adjournment re—
 Lifting of ban on employment of women on underground work in coal mines. 93, 121-23, 127, 129.
 Order preventing railway travel for attending the All-India Kisan Conference at Bezwada. 660, 680-82, 687, 693.
 Order served on Mrs. Sarojini Naidu directing her not to participate in public meetings, etc. 60-61.
 Motion re—
 Election of Members to the Standing Committee for the Information and Broadcasting Department. 235.
 Election of Members to the Standing Finance Committee. 1229-30.
 United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration Agreement. 1945-47.
 Motion to reduce demand for—
 "Appropriation to Reserve" re Enhancement of Passenger fares. 514.
 "Department of Industries and Civil Supplies" re supply of consumer goods as a means of anti-inflation 1158-59, 1163-1176.
 "Department of Labour" re Government policy in dealing with questions affecting the interests of Indian Labour. 1178-81, 1191.
 "Department of Posts and Air" re need for substantial increase of Dearness Allowance. 1193.
 "Executive Council" re no confidence in the Government. 995, 996.
 "Finance Department" re appointment of Committee for scrutinising Government expenditure and suggesting economies. 1040, 1066.
 "Home Department" re abuse of Powers under the Defence of India Act and Rules. 1118-20.

"Miscellaneous" re Post War Reconstruction with special reference to the scheduled castes. 1100-008, 1110, 1113.
 "Railway Board" re—
 Extension of Compulsory Provident Fund to all Railway Employees. 585-86, 587, 588, 589, 590.
 Extensions to superannuated personnel. 624.
 Financial position of Railways with special reference to Post-War Developments. 571.
 Meagre dearness allowance to railway workers.—611-12.
 Non-representation of Scheduled Castes in Railway Services. 583.
 Stoppage of large number of passenger trains. 640.
 Question re—
 Application of State Railway rules to Oudh and Tirhut Railway. 1345.
 Coal supply to the Glass Bangle Industry, Firozabad. 1153.
 Conditions of service of Oudh and Tirhut Railway employees. 1344.
 Dearness allowance sanctioned for employees of the Central Government. 435.
 Dearness allowances for inferior servants. 434-35.
 Disbursement of fines fund on Oudh and Tirhut Railway. 1345.
 Non-payment of extra duty allowance to Bombay Circle Railway Mail Service staff. 501.
 Posting of un-paid probationers as Guards, etc., on Oudh and Tirhut Railway. 1345.
 Reduction in supply of kerosene oil to Glass Bangle Industry, Firozabad. 1218-19.
 Representations for revision of dearness allowance rates. 434.
 Supply of foodgrains, etc., to employees in the Posts and Telegraphs Department. 501-02.
 Treatment meted out to Delhi detenus in Punjab Jails. 49.
 Want of wagons for transport of Glass Bangles from Firozabad. 1153-54.
 Question (Supplementary) re—
 Accommodation for women Government servants. 283.
 Amendments to the New Delhi Rent Control Order. 658.
 American Officers employed on Railways. 494.
 Applicability of Indian Criminal Law to American troops stationed in India. 1690.
 Appointment of Brigadier Wheeler as Director-General of Archaeology. 348.
 Coal position. 207.
 Commission to enquire into alleged inefficiency of Archaeological officers. 349.
 Contract for cash and pay work on North Western Railway. 652.
 Detention of certain Sikh workers. 1087, 1088.
 Development Officers for evolving post-war reconstruction plans. 541.
 Directives issued to Bengal Government for coping with famine in Bengal. 13.
 Employment of women for underground work in collieries. 1745.

Enquiry into causes of Bengal famine. 3.
 Feeding of their own troops in India by the United Nations. 1033.
 Introduction of women labour in coal mines. 286.
 Labour unrest in Karachi Port Trust. 1680, 1861.
 London speeches of Messrs. Bhole and Ghiasuddin. 85.
 Lower wages, etc., of Indian seamen employed on British-owned ships. 193.
 Measures for increasing coal output. 719.
 Monopoly for purchasing wool to Shiamji Mal of Amritsar. 145.
 Post War sovereignty of air ports built in India by Foreign Governments. 488.
 Proposed visit of leading Indian industrialists to the United Kingdom. 280.
 Report on education by Educational Adviser to the Government of India 1401.
 Question (Supply) re—
 Re-print of the pamphlet "Scientific Education and Research in Relation to National Welfare". 1902.
 Responsibility for supplying accurate information to Secretary of State on Indian food situation. 543, 544.
 Review of cases of detained Sind M.L.A's. etc. 768.
 Review of the cases of detenus. 87.
 Rules to enforce Reciprocity Act. 8.
 Scheme of educational by the Educational Adviser to the Government of India. 1390.
 Statement by Mr. Hutchings re Bengal famine. 15.
 Statement on famine conditions in Bengal. 12.
 Statements by Secretary of State on Indian food situation. 197, 198.
 Steps for building up of Central Food-grains reserve, etc. 17.
 Resolution re—
 Floatation of loan for subsidizing the agriculturists. 747.
 Reforms Committee for Baluchistan. 761, 1760, 1768-69.
 Release of political prisoners. 98-101.
 Statement of business by the Honourable Sir Sultan Ahmed. 1518.
 JOURNALIST(S)—
 Question re proposed visit to India of Mr. Walter White, an American — 425.
 JUDGE(S)—
 Question re desirability of appointing High Court — from the Bar. 1032.
 JULLUNDUR—
 Question re placing certain barracks out of bounds for Personnel of Transportation Training Centre, — 1461, 1997.
 JULLUNDUR CANTONMENT—
 Question re—
 Inadequate number of Ticket Collectors at — Railway Station. 1515.
 No duty roster for Ticket Collectors at — Railway Station. 1515.
 Non-payment of rank-pay to certain personnel at Transportation Training Centre, — 1459.
 Placing Saddar Bazar, —, out of bounds for Indian Personnel of Defence Services. 1461.

JUMA MASJID—
 Question re taking of charge from the Managing Committees of the — etc. 430-31.
 JUMA MASJID AREA—
 Question re filth deposit nuisance and obstruction of road to Post Office in —, Delhi. 1756.
 JUMA MASJID DISPENSARY—
 See "Dispensary(ies)". 1396.
 JUMA PRAYERS—
 Question re — in office compound of J. C. M. A. and P., Lahore. 901.
 Jum'at-ul Wida—
 Question re holiday for — not granted to Muslims in Divisional Superintendent's Office, Delhi. 1148.
 JUMNA VALLEY ELECTRICITY COMPANY—
 See "Company(ies)".
 JUNAID, DR. M. M.—
 Oath of Office. 1911.
 JUNCTION(S)—
 Question re duties, etc., of waiting room bearers at — Stations on East Indian Railway. 1697.
 JURISDICTION—
 Question re — for purchase of Aman crop of the four chief agents in Bengal. 587.
 JUSTICE, ADMINISTRATION OF—
 See "Administration of Justice".
 JUTE—
 Question re Conference held for fixation of acreage for — cultivation. 552-53.

K

KAILASH BIHARI LALL, MR.—
 Demands for Supplementary Grants in respect of—
 Department of Industries and Civil Supplies. 1657.
 Finance Department. 1646-48, 1654.
 Election of — to the Standing Committee for the Posts and Air Department. 905.
 Election of — to the Standing Finance Committee for Railways. 1464.
 Hindu Code, Part II (marriage)—
 Motion to refer to Joint Committee and to circulate. 833.
 Indian Penal Code (Amendment) Bill (Amendment of Sections 497 and 498)—
 Motion to refer to Select Committee. 167-68.
 Motion for adjournment re disappearance of rice from Patna and Bhagalpur markets consequent on partial rationing. 51.
 Motion to reduce demand for "Railway Board" re—
 Extensions to superannuated personnel. 620, 629-30.
 Non-representation of Scheduled Castes in Railway Services. 578.
 Question re—
 Admissibility of consolidated or permanent allowance while on leave. 903.
 Anomalous allocation of profits of cloth dealers. 1397.
 Bihar detenus. 88.
 Biharis as Assistant Geologists. 1225.
 Biharis in the Income-tax Department. 1265.
 Cases of fraud, etc., against East Indian Railway servants. 1697.

Censoring of the statement of Mrs. Sarojini Naidu. 230-31.
Central Intelligence Bureau. 607-08.
Central Legislature Members in Provincial Food Councils. 1225.
Civic Guards employed by Madras Government. 4262.
Civil supplies for Shahdara, Delhi. 559-60.
Civilian Grocery Shops in Delhi. 608.
Closed and sectional holidays in External Affairs Department, etc. 1265.
Complaints against the behaviour of the Superintendent of Indian Languages Section of the Bureau of Public Information. 426.
Construction of Patna Broadcasting Station. 89.
"Cripps offer" and activities of the Reforms Office. 37.
Cutting of water supply in Shahdara, Delhi. 562.
Delay in transit of postal articles to personnel of Defence Services. 1805.
Delays at Sales Office of Manager of Publications, Delhi. 1227.
Desirability of Lord Budha's birthday being observed as public holiday. 1265-66.
Desirability of running Rail Motor Cars between Delhi and Ghaziabad. 1697-98.
Differentiation in treatment of accredited correspondents. 902-03.
Disqualification on the ground of nepotism for Municipal Commissioners Shahdara, Delhi. 560-61.
Distribution to Provinces from Central Road Fund. 150.
Duties, etc., of waiting room bearers at Junction Stations on East Indian Railway. 1697.
Exclusion of Shahdara, Delhi, from Rationing Scheme. 561.
Eye test for Travelling Ticket Examiners on East Indian Railway. 1861.
Facilities for education in Shahdara, Delhi. 561.
Facility to detenus for appearing at University examinations. 88-89.
Fees prescribed for supplying copies of certain railway documents. 368.
Foodgrains stored by Bihar Government for their servants. 1567.
Gazetted Officers on Railways charged with corruption, etc. 1861.
High-handedness of landlords in Delhi. 1568.
Independence Day arrests in Delhi. 231.
Ineligibility of policemen for military services. 1097-98.
Inspection of certain railway stations in Moradabad Division by the Commercial Superintendent and the Assistant Superintendent. 368.
Insurance companies applying for raising of share capital. 1226, 1455.
Jurisdiction for purchase of Aman crop of the four chief agents in Bengal. 557.
Land requisitioned by Government near Shahdara Railway Station. 561.
Lowering down of prices of cloth to be manufactured. 1398.

Question re—
Luggage, etc., of personnel of Defence Services carried by Railways at Government risk. 1996.
Mal-administration of the salt supply scheme in Bihar. 18-19.
Measures for rationing, etc., in Bengal. 558, 1574.
Medical examination of Railway station vendors, etc., on East Indian Railway. 1696.
Municipal Committee, Shahdara, Delhi. 560.
New trade channels for distributing cloth. 1398.
Non-availability of rice at controlled rates outside Calcutta. 556-57.
Operation of the Punjab Urban Rent Restriction Act in Delhi. 1092, 1569-1570.
Postage stamps considered as legal tender by Government Railway Police at Lhaksar. 1804-06.
Production and sale of standard cloth in Provinces. 1027-28.
Promotion of qualified Copyholders and Revisers as Readers in Government of India Presses. 1226.
Railway trains running without light. 1677.
Refusal of permission to Gwalior and Northern India Transport Company to run petrol buses between Delhi and Shahdara-Delhi. 1861.
Regulation for dress of Non-Gazetted Railway servants on East Indian Railway Administration. 1697.
Representation of distributors on Cloth Control Board. 1397.
Retired police officials re-employed under Delhi Rationing Scheme. 1038.
Rice purchased for export to Ceylon from Bengal. 567-68.
Scarcity of rice and rotten quality of foodgrains in Patna market. 1567.
Scarcity of small coins. 230.
Section 83 administration in Bihar. 1266.
Sections of North Western Railway served by Rail Motor Cars. 1698.
Sunday and other holiday allowances paid to Anglo-Indian and European Guards on old East Indian Railway Section. 1687.
Transfer of the Hindi Section of the Bureau of Public Information to Lahore. 425-26.
Verification of character of Railway Coolies at Hardwar and Dehra Dun. 1697.
War time mal-practices in coal trade. 722, 971.
Wheat purchased by East Indian Railway to supplement Dearness Allowance. 366.
Question (supplementary) re—
Compulsion on landlords to contribute to National Savings Certificates in Shahdara, Bihar. 1984.
Indian National Flag. 1982.
Progress in the adoption of rehabilitation schemes in Bengal. 556.
Re-publication of the *Itiyasat*. 559.

Resolution re—
Debarring of Government servants' election to Port Haj Committees. 756-57.
Floatation of loan for subsidising the agriculturists. 740-41.
Release of political prisoners. 101-02.
KANARA DISTRICT, SOUTH—
Motion for adjournment re starvation due to inadequate arrangements for distribution of foodgrains in Buntwal. 1462-63.
See "also South Kanara District".
KANCHRAPARA—
Question re discharge of Mr. Halder, officiating chief chemist at — Railway Workshop. 46.
KARACHI—
Question re—
Certain cartridges available with the Bombay and — firms. 86.
Detention of Walizada Abdulnabi of —. 1979.
Film of Muslim League presidential procession at —. 362.
Labour unrest in — Port Trust. 1680-81, 1751, 1860-61.
Proposed recruitment of Preventive Officers, etc., in — Customs office. 82-83, 846.
Staff clerk of — general Post Office. 1851.
Transfer of control of Sorting Department, etc., to R. M. S. Superintendent in —. 787-88.
KARACHI DIVISION—
Question re—
Discontinuance of travelling van porters in — North Western Railway. 485-86.
Fixation of lower pay for grade I guards in — North Western Railway, on abolition of that grade. 49-50, 1863-64.
Food Inspectors, etc., appointed in — and Multan Divisions. 957.
— Guards' representation for seniority. 151.
Selections for higher grade promotions in — and Delhi Divisions. 957, 1995-96.
Unfilled quota for Gazetted Muslim Officers in — North Western Railway. 948-49.
KASALI—
Question re inadequate Sikh representation on Cantonment Board. —. 845.
KAZIS BILL—
See "Bill(s)".
KAZMI, QAZI MUHAMMAD AHMAD—
Abolition of Whipping Bill—
Motion to continue. 775.
Motion to refer to Select Committee. 1809-13, 1814, 1815, 1820, 1821, 1822.
Code of Criminal Procedure (Amendment) Bill (Amendment of sections 162, 488 and 496)—
Motion to Continue. 775.
Presentation of the Report of the Select Committee. 1927.
Code of Criminal Procedure (Amendment) Bill (Amendment of sections 378 and 429)—
Motion to Continue. 775.
Indian Penal Code (Amendment) Bill (Amendment of Sections 497 and 498)—
Motion to refer to Select Committee. 157-64, 170, 174-76.

Indian States (Protection Against Disaffection) Amendment Bill—
Motion to Circulate. 777-79, 781, 783, 784.
Kazis Bill—
Motion for leave to introduce. 1830.
Motion for adjournment re—
Fresh restrictions on detenus in the matter of length of letters written by them. 1869.
Repression carried on under the cover of the Defence of India Rules. 156-57, 176-78, 191.
Motion to reduce demand for "Executive Council" re no confidence in the Government. 993-95.
Question re—
Absence of Muslim Chief Clerks on Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway. 1139-40.
Allotment on entertainment of British and Indian troops. 767-68.
Appointment of Brigadier Wheeler as Director-General of Archaeology. 347-48.
Ban on Import of leather, etc. to Pishin District. 1332, 1570.
Binders in Government of India Press, New Delhi. 1208.
Certain military servants disqualified for election to Allahabad Cantonment. 431, 1573.
Commission to enquire into alleged inefficiency of Archaeological officers. 348-49.
Concert parties for Indian troops. 767.
Conversion of an Extra Departmental Sub-Post Office into a Branch Post Office. 1507.
Deduction from Overtime of Muslim employees of the Government of India Press, New Delhi, for Friday prayers. 1398-99.
Desirability of a Selection Board of Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway. 1139.
Desirability of abolishing Staff Committee on Bombay, Baroda Central India Railway. 1140.
Desirability of giving old scales of pay to clerks appointed prior to 1st August 1928 on East Indian Railway. 1694-95.
Discrimination between Indian and Anglo-Indian apprentices at Jamalpur Workshop. 790, 1575.
General Elections to Cantonment Boards. 431, 1573.
Grades of pay for clerks on East Indian Railway. 1695.
Grievances of temporary clerks in the General Post Office, Delhi. 1333.
Intermediate Class Passes for staff appointed after 1928 on East Indian Railway. 1696.
Letter of Taj Company of Lahore to Maulana Abul Kalam Azad. 1268.
Maximum pay for clerks in grade V on East Indian Railway. 1696.
Memorial of Sub-Postmasters in U.P. for increase of allowance. 1506-07.
Minimum Qualification for recruitment of candidates as Upper Division Clerks in the Central Excises and Salt Revenues, Western Division. 48.

Minimum qualification for recruitment of Hindus as lower-grade clerks in the Central Excises and Salt Revenues, Western Division. 48.

Mr. Zahur Ali's scheme *re* entertainment of Indian troops. 765-67.

Muslim doctors, etc., employed in the A. R. P. Department of Calcutta Port Trust. 721, 969.

Muslim Executive Engineers, etc., in the Civil Engineering Department of Calcutta Port Trust. 721, 968-69.

Muslim recruitment in the Central Excises and Salt Revenues, Western Division. 48.

Muslims in the Department of Secretary, Calcutta Port Trust. 720, 968.

Muslims in the Estates Department of Calcutta Port Trust. 721, 968.

Non-recruitment of Muslims as apprentice Signal Inspectors, etc., in Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway. 1696.

Non-supply of *Bombay Chronicle*, etc., to Sardar Sardul Singh Caveeshar. 597.

Non-supply of stools to Lino-Machine coolies. 1399.

Paucity of Muslim officers, etc., in Calcutta Port Trust. 721, 970.

Pay, etc., of Sub-Postmasters. 1505-06.

Percentage of and qualifications for muslim recruitment in the Central Excises and Salt Revenues, Western Division. 48.

Percentage of Muslim Upper Subordinate and Lower Gazetted officers on Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway. 1139.

Placing of Wireless Inspectors under Postmasters in the Punjab and N. W. F. P. Circle. 1686.

Position of persons working temporarily in posts created before war *vis-a-vis* war service men. 1454-55.

Promotion of qualified copyholders and revisers as readers in the Government of India Presses. 546-47.

Promotion to selection grade of non-technical hands on East Indian Railway (Mechanical Department). 46.

Racial discrimination in compilation of combined seniority list of Subordinate Supervising Staff and Draftsmen on East Indian Railway (Mechanical Department). 46.

Recruitment to Lower Gazetted Service at Jamalpur and Moghulpura Workshops. 788-90.

Restrictions on entry into Quetta. 1330-32.

Salaries of graduates recruited as Wireless License Inspectors. 1683-84.

Scales of Pay certain ex-Apprentices of Jamalpur Technical School. 1675.

Special class apprentices at Jamalpur Workshop. 790.

Strike in the Government of India Press. 546.

Supercession of certain Binders of the Government of India Press, New Delhi. 1399-1400.

Unsatisfactory catering arrangements for Muslims on Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway. 1140.

Wages in the Government of India Press New Delhi, for work on Sundays and other holidays. 1399.

Wireless License Establishment of Post and Telegraphs Department. 1684.

Working of Extra Departmental Sub-Post Offices. 1505.

Question (supplementary) *re*—
Burma reconstruction conference to be convened by the Burma Government 90.

Interviews of Sir Shafaat Ahmad Khan with Field Marshal Smuts regarding status of Indians in South Africa. 194.

London speeches of Messrs. Bhole and Ghiasuddin. 86.

Mrs. Sarojini Naidu's recent letter to Government of India, Home Department. 87.

Muslims in Meteorological Department. 953.

Non-enforcement of Section 4 of Legal Practitioners Act in Baluchistan Area. 963.

Quinine Position. 2.

Release of political prisoners. 102-04.

Requisitioning of houses by Government in Calcutta. 77.

KENYA—

Question *re*—
Colour bar in —. 1023, 1996.

Retaliatory measures to colour bar conditions in —. 1024.

KEROSENE OIL—

Question *re* reduction in supply of — to Glass Bangle Industry, Ferozabad. 1218-19.

KHARE, THE HONOURABLE DR. N. B.—

Demand for Supplementary Grant in respect of—
Department of Indians Overseas. 1644.

"Emigration External". 1711, 1712.

Miscellaneous. 1715, 1717.

Indian Finance Bill—
Motion to consider. 1487-91, 1594, 1598.

Indian Merchant Shipping (Amendment) Bill—
Motion to Consider. 776.

Motion for adjournment *re*—
Dilatory tactics of Government in enforcing the Reciprocity Act. 210, 211, 224.

Failure to enforce the Reciprocity Act. 91.

Motion *re*—
Election of Members to the Standing Committee on Emigration. 255.

Election of Members to the Standing Committee on Pilgrimage to the Hedje. 442-43.

Resolution *re* debarring of Government servants' election to Port Haj Committee. 753, 754, 757-58, 759.

Statement (Laid on the Table) *re* review of important events *re* Indians in different parts of the British Empire. 53.

KIAMARI—

Question *re* North Western Railway contract for storage of liquid fuel at —. 1854.

KING'S COMMISSIONED OFFICER(S)—

See "Commissioned Officer(s)".

KISAN CONFERENCE, ALL INDIA—

See "Conference(s)".

KRISHNAMACHARI, MR. T. T.—

Central Excise Bill—
Motion to consider—236-37.

Consideration of clauses —. 237-39, 241-43, 244, 245, 246, 247, 248-50, 251-52, 253, 254, 255-56, 257, 261, 262-265, 266-267, 268, 270, 271-72, 274-75, 276-77, 310, 311, 312, 313-15, 317, 318, 320-21, 323, 326.

Motion to pass. 327-28.

Demand for Supplementary Grant in respect of—
Commerce Department. 1655-56.

Department of Indians Overseas. 1644.

Department of Information and Broadcasting. 1639.

Department of Posts and Air. 1659.

Finance Department. 1645, 1653.

Miscellaneous Departments. 1713, 1721.

Police. 1707.

Salt. 1634.

War Transport Department. 1660-61.

Election of — to the Standing Finance Committee. 1464.

General discussion of the General Budget. 862-66, 925, 936, 938, 942, 943.

General discussion of the Railway Budget. 407, 409.

Indian Bar Councils and Legal Practitioners (Amendment) Bill—
Motion for leave to introduce. 1831.

Indian Coconut Cess Bill—
Motion to refer to Select Committee —. 214-16.

Consideration of clauses. 816.

Indian Finance Bill—
Motion to consider. 1249, 1259, 1271-91, 1300, 1521, 1522, 1526, 1547, 1548, 1549, 1550, 1551, 1609, 1610.

Indian Income-Tax (Amendment) Bill—
Motion to refer to Select Committee. 801-05, 806, 807, 808.

Motion to consider. 1728-30, 1735, 1736, 1738, 1739.

Consideration of clauses. 1741-42, 1743-44, 1871-72, 1874, 1877-79, 1880, 1881, 1881-83.

Motion to pass. 1894.

Motion for adjournment *re*—
Order preventing railway travel for attending the All-India Kisan Conference at Bezvada. 684-86, 687.

Order served on Mrs. Sarojini Naidu directing her not to participate in public meetings, etc. 61-63.

Motion *re* United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration Agreement. 1936-41, 2006, 2009, 2010.

Motion to reduce demand for—
"Appropriation to Reserve" *re* enhancement of passenger fares. 541, 521.

"Department of Industries and Civil Supplies" *re* supply of Consumer goods as a means of anti-inflation. 1167-69, 1175.

Executive Council *re* no confidence in the Government. 988-91, 1009, 1010, 1011.

"Finance Department" *re* appointment of committee for scrutinising — expenditure and suggesting economies. 1061, 1069.

Railway Board *re* financial position of Railways with special reference to Post-War Developments. 574.

Question *re*—

Absorption by His Majesty's Government of dollar credits accruing to India. 771-72.

Action in respect of detenus under Ordinance III of 1944. 1980-81.

Activities of the United Kingdom Commercial Corporation. 839.

Appointment of Brigadier Wheeler as Director-General of Archaeology. 355-56.

Commodities exported by United Kingdom Commercial Corporation. 840-41.

Commodities released for civilian consumption. 551.

Communication from Indian Chamber of Commerce, Calcutta, regarding expansion, etc., of non-Indian industries. 600-01.

Curtailement of fuel rations to Government staff. 891.

Development Officers for evolving post-war reconstruction plans. 540-41.

Discontinuance of free supply of Government publications to Chambers of Commerce and Trade Associations. 541.

Discretion to Registrars of Joint Stock Companies to refuse inspection, etc., of accounts of certain undertakings. 1402-1403.

Dollar exchange facilities for remitting subscriptions to American magazines. 1030.

Doubling of railway line between Delhi and Agra. 1324.

Employment of Honorary Adviser for News-reel production. 1986-87.

Expenditure, etc., on the *News Parade*. 1987.

Export surplus since freezing of dollar resources in Indian hands. 1092-93.

Facilities for exports of British cotton manufactures to India. 354-55.

Government contribution to Indian Labour Federation. 1916.

Illness of Dr. Syed Mahmud and Mr. Vallabhai Patel. 423-24.

Illness of Shrimati Parvati Devi. 423.

Imperial Secretariat Civil Grocery shops. 891-92.

Import and manufacture of ammonium sulphate. 1335-42.

Import of farm machinery from America. 794.

India's representatives and the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Agreement. 542.

Officers in charge of the *Indian News Parade*. 1986.

Programme for expansion of All-India Radio. 1091.

Protest against the procedure for importing heavy chemicals. 1034-35.

Relationship between the Information and Broadcasting Department and the "Information Films of India." 1987-88.

Requisitioning of houses by Government in Dacca. 599-600.

Review of work of Economic Adviser to Government of India. 1403-04.

Salary, etc., of the Economic Adviser to Government of India. 839-40.

Status and position of Associates of Institute of Actuaries. 1220.
 Steel released for use of civilians. 551.
 Stocks of newsprint. 366-57.
 Transfer of control of paper production and purchase to Supply Department. 1856-57.
 United States Foreign Economic Administrator and purchase of commodities in India. 1402, 1691.
 Use by Government of a dehydration factory at Amritsar. 1037.
 Visit of Mr. Wright Henderson to New Delhi. 490-91.
 Question (supplementary) re—
 Appointment of Brigadier Wheeler as Director General of Archaeology. 554.
 Bye-election for the seat of the late Mr. Satyamurti. 893.
 Commandeering of ships on the Indian Register. 725.
 Conference called by Burma Government at Simla. 545.
 Consumers' goods imported from the United Kingdom. 550, 551.
 Deaths in Bengal in 1943. 1040.
 Exporters and export quotas of tea. 1755-56.
 Family allowance for Mr. Yudhvir Singh, a detainee. 896.
 Money invested by Indians in Burma. 545.
 Passenger bogies of Dacca Mail train catching fire. 1323.
 Policy for issue of licences for import of Chemicals and dyes. 1223, 1224.
 Post-war development of civil aviation in India. 140.
 Requisitioning of houses by Government in Calcutta. 76.
 Seditiousness of the Congress pledge. 597.
 Unani and other systems as part of scheme for improving medical help to masses. 1392.
 Want of lights on Bengal and Assam Railway trains. 794.
 Resolution re release of political prisoners. 115-18.

KRISHNAMOORTHY, MR. E. S. A.—
 Oath of Office. 1.

KUSHAL PAL SINGH, RAJA BAHADUR—
 Election of — to the Standing Committee for Roads. 905.

L

LABOUR—

Motion to reduce demand for "Department of —" re Government Policy in dealing with questions affecting the interests of Indian —. 1178-91.

Question re—

Feeding of — engaged on military works in Bengal by military authorities. 29.

Insufficiency of — for loading and unloading in Delhi Division. 1319.

Publication of certain annual reports concerning — on Railways. 210.

LABOUR ADVISER—

Question re — to the Labour Department. 1559-60.

LABOUR DEPARTMENT—

Election of Members to the Standing Committee for the —. 1235-36, 1464.
 Question re Labour Adviser to the —. 1559-60.

LABOUR, DEPARTMENT OF—

See "Department of Labour".

LABOUR FEDERATION—

See "Federation".

LABOUR SUPERVISOR(S)—

Question re publication of Railway —'s annual report. 1924-25.

LABOUR SUPERVISOR OF RAILWAY—

See "Supervisor of Railway Labour".

LABOUR TRIBUNAL(S)—

See "Tribunal(s)".

LABOUR UNREST—

Question re—

— in Karachi Port Trust. 1680-81, 1751.

See also "Unrest".

LABOUR, WOMAN—

See "Woman Labour".

LADIES' INTERMEDIATE COMPARTMENT—

Question re forced entry of soldiers into — at Burdwan. 1347-18.

LAHORI CHAUDHURY, MR. D. K.—

General discussion of the General Budget. 880, 881.

Hindu Code, Part II (Marriage)—

Motion to refer to Joint Committee and to circulate. 820, 822.

Motion for Adjournment re—

Dismantling of Gouripur Mohanganj Jharla Jhanjate Railway line. 1806.

Order served on Mrs. Sarojini Naidu directing her not to participate in public meetings, etc. 58-59.

Motion re election of members to the Standing Finance Committee. 1229, 1230.

Motion to reduce Demand for — "Home Department" re abuse of Powers under the Defence of India Act and Rules. 1121, 1130.

Motion to reduce demand for "Miscellaneous" re Post-War Reconstruction with special reference to the scheduled castes. 1105.

LAHORE—

Question re—

Guards qualified by Divisional Transportation Officers and those from the Walton Training School. —. 979-80.

Illness of Syed Habib of —. 1342.

Juma prayers in office compound of J.C.M.A. and P. —. 901.

Letter of Taj Company of — to Maulana Abul Kalam Azad. 1093, 1268.

Non-Muslim Superintendents punished by J.C.M.A. and P. —. 901.

Order served on Mrs. Sarojini Naidu at — Railway Station. 88.

Promotions from routine to clerical grade in the office of J.C.M.A. and P. —. 901.

Transfer of Languages Section of Bureau of Public Information to —. 1227, 1262-63.

Transfer of the Hindi Section of the Bureau of Public Information to —. 425-26.

LAHORE CANTONMENT—

Question re communal composition of temporary clerks, etc. recruited by G.M.A. and P. —. 900.

LALCHAND NAVALRAI, MR.—

Abolition of Whipping Bill—

Motion to refer to Select Committee. 1814, 1815-17, 1819, 1820.

Aligarh Muslim University (Amendment)

Bill Motions to refer to Select Committee and to circulate. 1823, 1828.

Central Excise Bill—

Considerations of clauses. 250-51, 276, 309, 311, 316, 317.

Demand for supplementary grant in respect of—

"Department of Information and Broadcasting". 1640, 1641.

Food Department. 1662-63, 1669.

Indian Posts and Telegraphs Department. 1634-35.

Miscellaneous Expenditure. 661-62.

Police. 1705, 1707.

Working Expenses—Expenses of General Department. 668.

Working Expenses—Expenses of Traffic Department. 667.

Working Expenses—Maintenance and supply of Locomotive Power. 663.

Election of — to the Central Advisory Council for Railways. 1699.

Election of — to the Standing Committee for the Civil Defence Branch of the Defence Department. 775.

Election of — to the Standing Committee for the Information and Broadcasting Department. 369.

General discussion of the General Budget. 880-82, 937.

General discussion of the Railway Budget. 385, 390, 398, 404, 407, 411.

Hindu Code, Part II (Marriage)—

Motion to refer to Joint Committee and to circulate. 819, 822, 830, 1889, 1893, 1902.

Indian Coconut Cess Bill—

Motion to consider. 811-12, 813.

Indian Finance Bill—

Motion to consider. 1363, 1447, 1611.

Indian Panel Code (Amendment) Bill (Amendment of Sections 497 and 498)—

Motion to refer to Select Committee. 159, 160, 164-67, 173, 174.

Indian States (Protection Against Disaffection) Amendment Bill—

Motion to circulate. 779-80, 782, 783.

Motion for adjournment re—

Failure of Military Authorities to prevent dacoity by Huns in Metho Dero. Sind. 1868.

Order preventing railway travel for attending the All-India Kisan Conference at Bezwada. 689-90.

Order served on Mrs. Sarojini Naidu directing her not to participate in public meetings, etc. 64.

Repression carried on under the cover of the Defence of India Rules. 186.

Motion re—

Election of members to the Central Advisory Council for Railways. 1234-35.

Election of members to the Standing Committee for the Information and Broadcasting Department. 235.

United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration Agreement. 1963.

Motion to reduce Demand for—

"Executive Council" re no confidence in the Government. 1005.

"Finance Department" re appointment of Committee scrutinising Government expenditure and suggesting economies. 1055-57.

"Railway Board" re—

Disapproval of policy and working of the Railway Board. 527-29, 534.

Extension of Compulsory Provident Fund to all Railway Employees. 587, 588.

Extensions to superannuated personnel. 623-24.

Meagre dearness allowance to railway workers. 610-11.

Protective Duties Continuation Bill—

Motion to consider. 1927-28.

Question re—

Abolition of the Lower Gazetted Service on Indian Railways. 225.

All-India Railway Routine Institute, Delhi. 947-48.

Assistant Inspectors and Assistant Examiners of Income Tax appointed in the Sind and Bombay Division. 422, 848.

Australian wheat consigned for Sind. 1024.

Block on the promotion of Station Correspondence Clerks on North Western Railway. 1141.

Bringing certain old scales of pay into line with the revised scales on North Western Railway. 500-01.

Colour prejudice in the Union of South Africa as regards Municipal Franchise of Indians. 1208-09.

Communal reservation in promotions to stenographers' posts in North Western Railway. 486.

Contradictory Orders for fixing seniority of subordinate staff on North Western Railway. 656.

Control over Appellate Assistant Commissioners of Income-Tax. 359-60.

Demand for raising dearness allowance of subordinates in Income-tax offices. 593-99.

Desirability of classifying Delhi as Area 'A' for dearness allowance purposes. 1089-91.

Desirability of uniformity in qualifications for appointment to Government service. 1917-18.

Deteriorated engines on North Western Railway. 947, 1865.

Direct recruitment of Inspectors of Works on North Western Railway. 655-56.

Discontinuance of travelling van porters in Karachi Division, North Western Railway. 485-86.

Dissatisfaction over requisitioning of private houses. 1085-86.

Eligibility of examiners etc., in Bombay and Sind for appearing for Income-Tax Officers' examination. 598, 1574.

Employees discharged on North Western Railway. 226.

Engine troubles on North Western Railway. 972.

Extension of activities of the Conciliation Officer (Railways) and Supervisor of Railway Labour. 1024-25.
 Extensions of service to subordinate Railway staff. 363.
 Extermination of students of Benares Hindu University. 1085.
 Facility of mail travel to Privilege Ticket holders. 363-64.
 Film of Muslim League presidential procession at Karachi. 362.
 Fixation of lower pay for grade I Guards in Karachi Division, North Western Railway, on abolition of that grade. 49-50, 1863-64.
 Food condition in Calcutta. 22-23.
 Gangmen deprived of Uniforms on Railways. 1864.
 Government contribution to Indian Labour Federation. 1915-16.
 Grievances of Indians in South Africa. 22.
 Harassment of Railway Staff by police. 649.
 Income-tax cases taken in appeal in Sind. 415-17.
 Introduction of women labour in coal mines. 285-86.
 Japanese air attacks on Indian Towns. 230.
 Karachi Division Guards' representation for seniority. 151.
 Less number of engines repaired in Railway Workshops. 972-73.
 Loco Inspectors etc., on North Western Railway. 1342-43.
 Low-salaried clerks leaving Income-tax Department in Sind. 83, 847.
 Methods of recruitment through Subordinate Services Commission on North Western Railway. 225.
 Minority communities' representation regarding lawlessness on the North-Western Frontier. 498.
 Misapplication of the Revised State Railway Leave Rules on North Western Railway. 147.
 Misbehaviour of military troops towards railway staff and vendors. 844.
 Non-provision of free quarters to certain North Western Railway employees. 1864.
 North Western Railway contract for storage of liquid fuel at Kiamari. 1859.
 Overseas business secured by North Western Railway through certain agencies. 151-52.
 Periodical medical examinations of North Western Railway employees. 657.
 Picking up of family by Railway employees or vice-versa at intermediate stations under North Western Railway Pass Rules. 971-72.
 Proposed increase in higher grade Commercial Staff on North Western Railway. 1864-65.
 Proposed recruitment of Preventive Officers, etc., in Karachi Customs office. 82-83, 846.
 Publication of certain annual reports concerning labour on Railways. 210.
 Publication of Railway Labour Supervisor's annual report. 1924-25.
 Railway Advisory Committee for Jodhpur Railway. 948.

Recruitment on North Western Railway as a result of examination and selection. 1865.
 Representation of minority communities in Establishment Branches of Railways. 972.
 Restrictions on suspended Railway employees. 151.
 Review of cases of detained Sind M.L.A's, etc. 768-69.
 Review of the cases of detenus. 86-87.
 Selection of Assistant Controllers on North Western Railway. 1865.
 Selection of Personnel Officers on North Western Railway. 656.
 Sind Assembly Members in jail. 83-84.
 Statement on war situation. 229-30.
 Superintendent of North Western Railway Walton School. 1142.
 Supply and rationing of food in Provinces. 209.
 Tickets issued from Delhi for Delhi Ambala Section Railway Stations. 844.
 Training of Commercial Group students at North Western Railway Walton School. 1141.
 Transfer of control of Sorting Department, etc., to R.M.S. Superintendent in Karachi. 787-88.
 Transfer of officers from other Railway to North Western Railway. 1859-60.
 Transfer of two Signal Engineers from East Indian Railway to North Western Railway. 225-26.
 Unconfirmed Income-tax Officers and Inspectors, etc., in Sind. 360.
 Unfilled vacancies reserved for minority communities. 593.
 Weekly rest day for gang staff on North Western Railway. 146.
 Question (Supplementary) re—
 Action in respect of detenus under Ordinance III of 1944. 1981.
 Action on recommendations of Special Haj Enquiry Report. 353, 354.
 Allegations of corruption against transport officials. 284.
 Allotment on entertainment of British and Indian troops. 767, 768.
 Amendments to the New Delhi Rent Control Order. 659.
 American Officers employed on Railways. 494.
 Applicability of Indian Criminal Law to American troops stationed in India. 1690.
 Applying Famine Code to certain districts in Bengal. 202.
 Arrival of American girls. 1849.
 Auction of car standing in the name of Mrs. Asaf Ali. 1976.
 Biharis in the Income-tax Department. 1265.
 Channel of recruitment to class II officers in Telegraph Engineering Department. 968.
 Colour bar in Kenya. 1023.
 Commission to enquire into alleged inefficiency of Archaeological officers. 344.
 Commitments in respect of supplies of coal for bunkers and shipments. 141.
 Communal composition of W.A.C. (I). 894.

Communal percentage prescribed for promotions from inferior to subordinate service on Railways. 1149.
 Compulsion on landlords to contribute to National Savings Certificates in Shahabad, Bihar. 1983.
 Conversion of an Extra-Departmental Sub-Post Office into a Branch Post Office. 1507.
 Desirability of a Selection Board on Bombay Baroda and Central India Railway. 1139.
 Desirability of appointing a Sikh officer in the Railway Board office. 1153.
 Detention of certain Sikh workers. 1088.
 Detention of Jaiprakash Narain under Bengal Regulation of 1818. 78.
 Detention of petitions of Lala Feroz Chand. 1080.
 Difficulty in securing accommodation by Members of the Legislative Assembly at Delhi Railway Station. 149.
 Directive issued to Bengal Government in the matter of distribution centres in Calcutta. 20.
 Discrimination between Indian and Anglo-Indian apprentices at Jamalpur Workshop. 790.
 Dissatisfaction among Indian Officers of I.M.S. 1803.
 Employees of the Chief Cashier and Treasurer, North Western Railway. 653.
 Employment of scheduled castes in All-India Radio. 897.
 Export permits policy. 1754.
 Family allowance to Congress detenus in Punjab. 82.
 Filth deposit nuisance and obstruction of road to Post Office in Jama Masjid area, Delhi. 1756.
 Fixing of pay of retrenched staff re-appointed in the Compilation Section, North Western Railway. 491.
 Food Inspectors appointed in Karachi and Multan Divisions. 957.
 General elections to the Central Legislative Assembly and the Council of State. 841.
 Government agents for purchase of food-grains, etc. 836.
 "Grow more food" campaign in the Punjab. 5.
 Hardships of Circle Service Telegraphists in Delhi. 1685, 1686.
 Health of Mrs. Kasturba Gandhi. 79.
 Indian evacuees employed by Government or given maintenance allowance. 7.
 Interviews of Sir Shafaat Ahmad Khan with Field Marshal Smuts regarding status of Indians in South Africa. 194.
 Labour unrest in Karachi Port Trust. 1680, 1861.
 Lights provided in Lavatories of reserved compartments of General Managers of Railways. 1086-87.
 Lower percentage of muslims appointed in Railway. 964.
 Lower wages, etc., of Indian seamen employed on British-owned ships. 183.
 Mal-administration of the salt supply scheme in Bihar. 18.
 Measures for increasing coal output. 720.
 Muslims in Meteorological Department. 953.

Non-booking by Mail Trains between Delhi and Muttra. 792.
 Non-enforcement of section 4 of Legal Practitioners Act in Baluchistan Area. 963.
 Non-posting of Muslims in E. I. (B) Section of the Personnel Branch, Bengal and Assam Railway. 1853.
 Opening of new Telephone and Telegraph Engineering Divisions. 1512.
 Passenger bogies of Dacca Mail train-catching fire. 1323.
 Paucity of Muslim officers in the office of Chief Controller of Supply Accounts. 1620.
 Paucity of Muslims in the Engineering Department, Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway. 490.
 Pay, etc., of Sub-Postmasters. 1506.
 Percentage of Muslim Inspectors in Sind and Baluchistan Postal Circle. 1851.
 Preponderance of Muslim Artists in All-India Radio Station, Delhi. 1627.
 Preponderance of Muslim Officers in the Punjab Postal Circle. 1511.
 Present method for procuring foodgrains in the Punjab. 288.
 Prevention of slaughter of prime cattle. 9.
 Production and sale of Standard Cloth in Provinces. 1028.
 Promotions, etc., in Personnel Branch of Bengal and Assam Railway. 959.
 Proposed visit of leading Indian industrialists to the United Kingdom. 280.
 Quinine Position. 2.
 Raising of Government Intermediate College, Quetta, to Degree College. 195.
 Recruitment to Lower Gazetted Service at Jamalpur and Moghulpura Workshops. 789, 790.
 Relief for employees of Posts and Air Department under Militarisation Scheme. 1508.
 Re-organization of Cantonment service. 1972.
 Repatriation of Italian prisoners in India and wastage of food at prisoners camps. 79.
 Requisitioning of houses by Government in Calcutta. 76, 77.
 Resignation of apprentices from the Freeland Hostel, Ajmer. 496.
 Restrictions on entry into Quetta. 1331.
 Retaliatory measures to colour bar conditions in Kenya. 1024.
 Rules for working of Press Correspondents Advisory Committee. 1986.
 Rumours of big bribes in Bengal. 606.
 Sale of National Saving Certificates. 1801.
 Scheduled Castes, and their nomination to I.C.S. 1621.
 Special allowance to British junior married officers in India. 1453, 1454.
 Starvation deaths in Bengal. 14.
 Stocks of newsprint. 357.
 Sub-Assistant Surgeons recruited on North Western Railway. 1321.
 Suggestions for stimulating recruitment of Indian Women to W.A.C. (I). 1080.
 Technical experts recruited for training of War Technicians. 539.
 Uniforms of W.A.C. (I). 895.

Unsatisfactory catering arrangements for Muslims on Bombay Baroda and Central India Railway. 1140.
Want of a Radio Station in Andhra country. 596.
Resolution re—
Debarring of Government servants' election to Port Haj Committees. 754-55.
Reforms Committee for Baluchistan. 1762-63, 1765, 1766, 1767, 1770, 1772, 1773, 1774, 1775, 1777.
Release of political prisoners. 94-98, 105, 106, 108, 118-19.
Statement of Business by the Honourable Sir Sultan Ahmed. 1517.
LALLJEE, MR. HOSEINBHAY A.—
Central Excise Bill—
Consideration of clauses. 248, 254-55, 257-59, 260, 265, 268-69.
Coal Mines Safety (Stowing) Amendment Bill—
Motion to consider. 445.
Election of — to the Central Advisory Council for Railways. 1699.
Election of — to the Defence Consultative Committee. 1759-60.
Election of — to the Standing Committee for the Supply Department. 1699-1700.
Election of — to the Standing Committee on Pilgrimage to the Hejaz. 775.
General discussion of the Railway Budget. 377-80, 411, 413.
Indian Coconut Cess Bill—
Motion to refer to Select Committee. 216-17.
Indian Companies (Amendment) Bill—
Motion to consider. 450, 451-52.
Consideration of clauses. 458-59, 460, 465-67.
Indian Finance Bill—
Motion to consider. 1305, 1444, 1445, 1531-45, 1546, 1609.
Indian Income-tax (Amendment) Bill—
Consideration of clauses. 1872.
Motion for adjournment re lifting of ban on employment of women on underground work in coal mines. 126-28.
Motion re United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration Agreement. 1951-54.
Motion to reduce Demand for—
Department of Industries and Civil Supplies re supply of consumer goods as a means of anti-inflation. 1159-61.
"Department of Labour" re Government policy in dealing with questions affecting the interests of Indian Labour. 1190.
"Miscellaneous" re post-war Reconstruction with special reference to the Scheduled Castes. 1002-004.
"Railway Board" re non-representation of Scheduled Castes in Railway Services. 579-81, 585.
Nomination of — on the Panel of Chairman. 54.
Question (Supplementary) re—
American Officers employed on Railways. 493.
Applicability of Indian Criminal Law to American troops stationed in India. 1690.
Applying Famine Code to certain districts in Bengal. 202.

Complaints regarding the quality of food grains supplied to Bengal. 725.
Conservation of coal in India. 204.
Cotton textiles produced by mills and hand-looms. 1222.
Export quotas for commodities. 208.
Extension of medical relief services in Bengal. 723.
Grievances of Leather Merchants, etc. 1035.
Indian evacuees employed by Government or given maintenance allowance. 7.
Quota of Assamese in Bengal and Assam Railway Services. 494.
Rules to enforce Reciprocity Act. 8.
Starvation deaths in Bengal. 14.
Stocks released from army reserves for civilians in Bengal. 203.
Resolution re reforms Committee for Baluchistan. 1765-68.
Statement of Business by the Honourable Sir Sultan Ahmed. 722.
LALMANI, HAT—
Question re non-payment of compensation for booked luggage under certain military warrant from — to Delhi-Shahdara. 979, 1692.
LAND(S)—
Question re—
Authority responsible for sanitation of — between Railway Bridge, Shahdara and Grand Trunk Road. 358.
Buying and selling of — by Delhi Improvement Trust. 1563.
Contemplated return of certain — near Shahdara Railway Station Bridge to former owners. 45.
— acquired by military in Assam for aerodromes, etc. 423.
— acquired by military in Bengal for aerodromes, etc. 423.
— requisitioned by Government near Shahdara Railway Station. 561.
Procurement of — for war purposes. 1970-71.
LAND FORCES—
Question re scheduled castes Commissioned Officers in Indian —, etc. 932.
LANDLORD(S)—
Motion for adjournment re compulsion on — to contribute to National Savings Certificates in Shahabad, Bihar. 1461-62.
Question re—
Compulsion on — to contribute to National Savings Certificates in Shahabad, Bihar. 1983-84.
High-handedness of — in Delhi. 1568.
LANGUAGES SECTION—
Question re transfer of — of Bureau of Public Information to Lahore. 1227, 1262-63.
See also "Indian —".
LATE WORK—
Question re tonga charges for — to Railway Clearing Accounts Office Staff. 795-96.
LAVATORY(IES)—
Question re—
Lights provided in — of reserved compartments of General Managers of Railways. 1686-87.
Want of light in certain North Block clocks. 1560-61.

LAW INSPECTOR(S)—
Question re Muslim applicants for selection as — on East Indian Railway. 1854.
LAWLESSNESS—
Question re minority communities' representation regarding — on the North-Western Frontier. 498.
LAWN(S)—
Question re — in front of orthodox clerks' quarter in D.I.Z. Area, New Delhi. 1561.
LAWSON, MR. C. P.—
Indian Finance Bill—
Motion to consider. 1372-76.
Election of — to the Standing Committee for the Food Department. 1998.
Election of — to the Standing Committee for the Information and Broadcasting Department. 369.
Question (Supplementary) re requisitioning of houses by Government in Calcutta. 77.
Resolution re floatation of loan for subsidising the agriculturists. 734-35.
LEADER(S)—
Question re desirability of release of Mr. Gandhi and other Congress —. 896-97.
LEAGUE OF NATIONS—
Question re India's Membership of —. 1562-63.
LEASE-LEND—
Question re negotiations between India and United States of America regarding — agreement. 1748.
LEATHER—
Question re ban on Import of —, etc. to Pishin District. 1332, 1570.
LEATHER GOODS FIRMS—
See "Firm(s)".
LEATHER MERCHANTS—
See "Merchant(s)".
LEAVE—
Question re—
Admissibility of consolidated or permanent allowance while on —. 903.
Compensatory casual — in Railway Clearing Accounts Office. 795.
Rules whereunder absence on — constitutes a break in service for certain purposes on State Railways. 153.
LEAVE RULE(S)—
See "Rule(s)".
LEGAL PRACTITIONERS ACT—
See "Act(s)".
LEGAL TENDER—
Question re postage stamps considered as — by Government Railway Police at Lhaksar. 1804-05.
LEGISLATION—
Question re — for free medical treatment of masses. 1392-93.
LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY(IES)—
Declaration directing certain budget heads of expenditure open to discussion by the —. 234.
His Excellency the Governor General's address to the Council of State and the —. 337-44.
Question re—
Difficulty in securing accommodation by Members of the — at Delhi Railway Station. 149-50.

General elections to the Central — and the Council of State. 841-42.
Non-official Members of the Central — receiving salaries or permanent allowances. 1035.
LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY AND LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY DEPARTMENT—
Demand for grant. 1197.
Demand for supplementary grant. 1637.
LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT—
Demand for grant. 1198.
LEPER(S)—
Question re increasing number of —. 1747-48.
LETTER(S)—
Motion for adjournment re fresh restrictions on detenus in the matter of length of — written by them. 1868-69.
Question re—
of Taj Company of Lahore to Maulana Abul Kalam Azad. 1093, 1264, 1268.
Mahatma Gandhi's — to Miss Slade regarding Japanese invasion. 87-88.
Mrs. Sarojini Naidu's recent — to Government of India Home Department. 87.
LHAKSAR—
Question re postage stamps considered as legal tender by Government Railway Police at —. 1804-05.
LIAQUAT ALI KHAN, NAWABZADA MUHAMMAD—
Alicah Muslim University (Amendment) Bill—
Motions to refer to Select Committee and to circulate. 1823, 1828.
Central Excise Bill—
Consideration of clauses. 321.
Demand for supplementary grant in respect of — Delhi. 1718.
Grants-in-Aid to Provincial Governments. 1717.
Miscellaneous. 1717.
General discussion of the General Budget. 830, 937, 943, 944.
General discussion of the Railway Budget. 309, 411, 412, 413.
Indian Aircraft (Amendment) Bill—
Motion to consider. 473.
Indian Finance Bill—
Motion to consider. 1488, 1491, 1499, 1502, 1585, 1583-95, 1604.
Motion for adjournment re—
Failure to enforce the Reciprocity Act. 91.
Injustice to Muslim in Bihar in the matter of grant of sugar. 1836, 1840, 1842, 1846.
Order preventing railway travel for attending the All-India Kisan Conference at Berwada. 694-96.
Repression carried on under the cover of the Defence of India Rules. 181, 187-89.
Motion re—
Election of members to the Central Advisory Council for Railways. 1235.
United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration Agreement. 2004-05, 2011, 2012.
Motion to reduce demand for—
"Appropriation to Reserve" re enhancement of Passenger Fares. 521.

"Department of Labour" re Government policy in dealing with questions affecting the interests of Indian Labour. 1187.

"Executive Council" re no confidence in the Government. 498, 1011-13.

"Finance Department" re appointment of Committee for scrutinising Government expenditure and suggesting economies. 1054, 1065, 1066, 1073-75.

"Home Department" re abuse of Powers under the Defence of India Act and Rules. 1121.

"Railway Board" re—

Extensions to superannuated personnel. 619, 620, 633-34.

Financial position of Railways with special reference to Post-War Developments. 564, 571.

Stoppage of large number of passenger trains. 642.

Question re statements by Secretary of State on Indian food situation. 197.

Question (Supplementary) re—

Allegations of corruption against transport officials. 285.

Coal position. 207.

Directive issued to Bengal Government in the matter of distribution centres in Calcutta. 20.

Requisitioning of houses by Government in Calcutta. 77.

Sind Assembly members in jail. 84.

Resolution re—

Debarring of Government servants' election to Port Haj Committees. 256.

Reforms Committee for Baluchistan. 760-64, 1762, 1769, 1770, 1775, 1786, 1789-93.

Release of political prisoners. 108-10.

Statement of Business by the Honourable Sir Sultan Ahmed. 336, 728-30.

IBRARY(IES)—

Motion for adjournment re failure to preserve the — and documents of the All-India Congress Committee undamaged. 1575.

ICENCE(S)—

Motion for adjournment re injustice to Muslims in Bihar in the matter of grant of sugar —. 1806-07, 1831-48.

Question re—

Film producing — issued in Provinces. 1751-52.

— for exploration and Scientific Prospecting of Potential Oil Sources. 42-44.

— to shopkeepers of Shahdara-Delhi for sale of controlled articles. 1924.

Policy for issue of — for import of chemicals and dyes. 1222-24.

CENSED SALT DEALER(S)—

See "Salt dealer(s)".

CENTIATES, MEDICAL—

See "Medical Licentiate(s)".

GHT(S)—

Question re—

— provided in lavatories of reserved compartments of General Managers of Railways. 1686-87.

Railway trains running without —. 1677.

Want of — in certain North Block clerks' lavatories. 1560-61.

Want of — on Bengal and Assam Railway trains. 793-94.

LIGHTHOUSES AND LIGHTSHIPS—

Demand for grant. 1199.

LIGHTING—

Question re poor — of roads of ministerial quarters, New Delhi. 1396-97.

LINEMAN(EN)—

Question re register maintained for promotion of Telegraphs — to Sub-Inspectors' grade. 1858.

LINO MACHINE COOLIES—

See "Cooly(ies)".

LIQUID FUEL—

See "Fuel".

LIST(S)—

Question re racial discrimination in compilation of combined seniority — of Subordinate Supervising Staff and draftsmen on East Indian Railway (Mechanical Department). 46.

LOADING—

Question re—

Insufficiency of labour for — and un— in Delhi Division. 1319.

Priority — foodgrains to Howrah. 963-64.

LOADING CONTRACTOR(S)—

Question re non-payment of wages to workers by — at Delhi-Shahdara Railway Station. 359.

LOAN(S)—

Resolution re floatation of — for subsidising the agriculturists. 730-53.

LOANS AND ADVANCES BEARING INTEREST—

Demand for grant. 1204.

Demand for supplementary grant. 1719-20.

LOCO. FOREMAN—

Question re promotion to — grade on North Western Railway. 796.

LOCO. INSPECTOR(S)—

Question re — etc., on North Western Railway. 1342-43.

LOCOMOTIVE(S)—

Question re — and wagons sent abroad. 949.

LOCOMOTIVE POWER—

Demand for grant in respect of "Working Expenses, Maintenance and Supply of —". 647.

Demand for supplementary grant in respect of "Working Expenses, Maintenance and supply of —". 663.

LONDON—

Question re—

Conference of Dominion Premiers in —. 496.

— speeches of Messrs. Bhole and Ghiasuddin. 84-86.

Proposed Conference of Dominion Premiers in —. 1037-38.

LOWER CLASS—

Question re — assigned to certain security prisoners in Central Jail, Ajmer. 1624.

LOWER GRADE CLERKS—

See "Clerk(s)".

LOWER GAZETTED OFFICERS—

See "Officer(s)".

LOWER GAZETTED SERVICE—

See "Gazetted Service(s)" and "Service(s)".

LOWER STAFF—

See "Staff".

LUCKNOW—

Motion for adjournment re ban on Pakistan Day Meeting at —. 1463.

Question re communal representation in certain Postal Offices at —. 46-47.

LUGGAGE(S)—

Question re—

—, etc., of personnel of Defence Services carried by Railways at Government risk. 1995.

Non-payment of compensation for booked — under certain Military Warrant from Lalmanir Hat to Delhi-Shahdara. 979; 1692.

LUGGAGE RULE(S)—

See "Rule(s)".

M

M. AND M. SECTION—

Question re—

Alleged bad working of the —, Railway Clearing Accounts Office. 1344.

Alleged loss of Railway Warrants in — of Railway Clearing Accounts Office. 1679-80.

Overhauling of — work in Railway Clearing Accounts Office. 1675-76.

M. G. O. BRANCH—

Question re — Clerks serving under Chief Administrative Officer, War Department. 1455-56.

M. L. A(s)—

Question re review of cases of detained Sind — etc. 768-69.

MACHINERY(IES)—

Question re import of farm — from America. 794.

MADRAS—

Question re Civic Guards employed by — Government. 1262.

MADRAS PRESIDENCY—

Question re—

Outbreak of epidemics in —. 1387-89.

Shortage of fuel in —. 838.

MAGAZINE(S)—

Question re dollar exchange facilities for remitting subscriptions to American —. 1030.

MAGISTRATE(S)—

Motion for adjournment re compulsion used by — in the sale of National Savings Certificates. 91-92.

MAGISTRATE'S ORDER—

See "Order(s)".

MAHARASHTRA MILITARISATION BOARD—

Question re demand for fire arms by the —, Poona. 417.

MAHATMA GANDHI—

See "Gandhi, Mahatma".

MAIL TRAIN(S)—

See "Train(s)".

MAIL TRAIN, Dacca—

See "Dacca Mail Train".

MAIL TRAVEL—

Question re facility of — to Privilege Ticket holders. 363-64.

MAINTENANCE ALLOWANCE—

See "Allowance(s)".

MAITRA, PANDIT LAKSHMI KANTA—

Central Excise Bill—

Consideration of clauses. 316, 323.

Demand for supplementary grant in respect of "Appropriation to Depreciation Fund". 674.

Election of — to the Standing Finance Committee for Railways. 1464.

Hindu Code, Part II (Marriage)—

Motion to refer to Joint Committee and to circulate. 819, 1902.

Indian Coconut Cess Bill—

Motion to refer to Select Committee. 212, 213.

Consideration of clauses. 816.

Indian Finance Bill—

Motion to consider. 1285, 1310, 1312, 1444, 1602.

Indian Income-Tax (Amendment) Bill—

Motion to refer to Select Committee. 799.

Motion for adjournment re—

Order preventing railway travel for attending the All-India Kisan Conference at Bezwada. 680, 687.

Order served on Mrs. Sarojini Naidu directing her not to participate in public meetings. etc. 65, 66.

Repression carried on under the cover of the Defence of India Rules. 180-82, 186.

Motion re United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration Agreement. 2011.

Motion to reduce demand for—

"Executive Council" re no Confidence in the Government. 1019.

"Finance Department" re appointment of Committee for scrutinising Government expenditure and suggesting economies. 1070.

"Home Department" re abuse of Powers under the Defence of India Act and Rules. 1116-18, 1122, 1132.

"Miscellaneous" re post-war Reconstruction with special reference to the scheduled castes. 1104, 1108-09, 1110.

"Railway Board" re—

Disapproval of Policy and Working of the — Railway Board. 523-25.

Extensions to superannuated personnel. 623, 626, 632.

Financial position of Railways with special reference to Post-War Developments. 563, 565, 574.

Non-representation of Scheduled Castes in Railway Services. 581, 582.

Question re—

Condolence messages to Mahatma Gandhi. 1083-84.

Illness and death of Mrs. Gandhi. 1082-83.

Paddy gone worse at Stations on Pen and Assam Railway. 654-55.

Production and sale of standard cloth Provinces. 1027-28.

Removal of Mr. J. Nigam and Mr. Riauddin Ahmad Khan from their services. 1086.

Restrictions imposed on collieries. 956-57.

Shortage of salt in Bengal. 424, 559.

Statement in America by India's Agent General concerning Mrs. Gandhi's detention and death. 1084.

Steps taken to increase output of coal, etc. 856.

Question (Supplementary) re—
Accommodation for women Government Servants. 483.

American Officers employed on Railways. 493.

Appointment of Brigadier Wheeler as Director-General of Archaeology. 348, 554.

Black market paper transaction. 1029.

Burma reconstruction conference to be convened by the Burma Government. 91.

Cancellation of contracts on account of delayed supplies from stockists and manufacturers. 491.

Captain A. W. T. Webb of Indians Overseas Department. 1210.

Commission to enquire into alleged inefficiency of Archaeological officers. 349.

Communication from Indian Chamber of Commerce, Calcutta, regarding expansion, etc., of non-Indian industries. 601.

Detention of Petition of Feroze Chand. 1080.

Delay in the issue of permits for transport of goods intended for the Supply Department. 492.

Development Officers for evolving post-war reconstruction plans. 540.

Exclusion of Benares Hindu University from pre-cadet air training scheme. 80.

Forced entry of soldiers into Ladies' Intermediate Compartment at Burdwan. 1318.

Hand-made paper industry. 1207, 1208.

Health of Mrs. Kasturba Gandhi. 79.

Import, etc., of Newsprint and other paper. 1029.

Import of quinine, atehrine, etc. 1214, 1215.

Indian evacuees employed by Government or given maintenance allowance. 7.

London speeches of Messrs. Bhole and Ghiasuddin. 85.

Mal-administration of the salt supply scheme in Bihar. 18.

Malaria epidemic in Baniyachung in Sylhet. 547, 548.

Meals of vegetarian W. A. C. (I)s. 594, 595.

Non-booking by Mail Trains between Delhi and Muttra. 792.

Passenger bogies of Dacca Mail train catching fire. 1323.

Police Verification Reports in case of Bengali recruits to Defence Forces. 593, 594.

Post of Assistant Superintendent, Deputy Commissioner's Office, Delhi. 898.

Post-war sovereignty of air ports built in India by Foreign Governments. 488.

Programmes for expansion of All-India Radio. 1091.

Quinine Position. 2.

Regional Councils. 497.

Requisitioning of houses by Government in Calcutta. 77.

Requisitioning of houses by Government in Dacca. 599, 600.

Resignation of apprentices from the Free-land Hostel, Ajmer. 496.

Responsibility for supplying accurate information to Secretary of State on Indian Food situation. 543.

Rumours of big bribes in Bengal. 606.

Salt Shortage in Bengal. 1030.

Seditiousness of the Congress pledges. 598.

Starvation deaths in Bengal. 4.

Statement by Mr. Hutchings re Bengal famine. 15.

Statement in America by India's Agent-General concerning Mrs. Gandhi's detention and death. 966.

Statement on famine conditions in Bengal. 11, 12.

Steps taken by military authorities to economise in foodstuffs. 78.

Visit of Mr. Wright Henderson to New Delhi. 491.

Want of a Radio Station in Andhra country. 596.

Working of the Informative Campaign regarding food situation in Bengal. 81.

Resolution re flotation of loan for subsidising the agriculturists. 746.

MAJLIS-I-AUKAF—
Question re members of the Sunni —, Delhi. 602-05.

MAL ADMINISTRATION—
Question re — of the Salt Supply Scheme in Bihar. 18-19.

MALARIA EPIDEMIC—
Question re—
— in Assam. 1753.
— in Baniyachung in Sylhet. 547-49, 1627.

MALAYA STATE(S)—
Question re—
Indians in Burma, —, etc. 5.

MALPRACTICE(S)—
Question re — time — in coal trade. 722.

MANGAL SINGH, SARDAR—
General discussion of the General Budget. 864, 871-74, 925.

General discussion of the Railway Budget. 396-98, 405.

Indian Finance Bill—
Motion to consider. 1358, 1370, 1522, 1543.

Motion for adjournment re—
Fresh restrictions on detenus in the matter of length of letters written by them. 1868, 1869.

Repression carried on under the cover of the Defence of India Rules. 185.

Motion re election of Members to the Defence Consultative Committee. 1412, 1413.

Motion to reduce Demand for—
"Department of Industries and Civil Supplies" re supply of Consumer goods as a means of anti-inflation. 1172.

"Executive Council" re no confidence in the Government. 992, 1004.

"Finance Department" re appointment of Committee for scrutinising Government expenditure and suggesting economies. 1045-47, 1064, 1067, 1069.

"Railway Board" re—
Extension of Compulsory Provident Fund to all Railway Employees. 588.

Stoppage of large number of passenger trains. 637-645, 639-40, 643.

Question re—
Action for removal of restrictions on entry of Indians into the United States of America. 497.

Amenities to members of the Congress Working Committee. 426-27.

Arrangements for Indian propaganda in the U.S.S.R. 498, 607.

Arrest of Raj Singh Raza. 1265.

Arrest of S. Jit Singh Sahni. 1855.

Arrest of Sardar Raghbir Singh Panj Hazari. 895-96.

Assembly's vote against increase of Railway fares. 966-67.

Attachment of Mr. Asaf Ali's property. 1976.

Certain Station Service Telegraph Masters. 1677-78.

Classification of Mr. Krishna Nair, a civil disobedience prisoner. 1982.

Coal reserved for agricultural operations. 367.

Consolidated pay of British and Indian soldiers and that of American soldiers, etc. 1977-78.

Delhi detenus detained in Punjab jails. 896.

Detenus and political convicts in jails. 1081-82.

Enquiry into causes of Bengal famine. 2-3.

Expenditure of troops placed under South East Asia Command. 427.

Export quotas for commodities. 207-08.

Exporters on the established list of Shippers. 208.

Facilities to Congress detenus in Punjab. 82.

Family allowance for Mr. Yudhvir Singh, a detenu. 896.

Family allowance for Sardar Niranj Singh Talib. 362.

Family allowance to Congress detenus in Punjab. 81-82.

Feeding of their own troops in India by the United Nations. 1032-34.

Films of presidential processions of certain organisations. 361.

General elections to the Central Legislative Assembly and the Council of State. 841-42.

"Grow more food" campaign in the Punjab. 4-5.

Hardships of Circle Service Telegraphists in Delhi. 1685-86.

Health of Pandit Jawahar Lal Nehru. 427.

Illness of Pandit Ravi Shankar Shukla. 1081.

Illness of Sardar Niranj Singh Talib, a security prisoner. 361.

Illness of Syed Habib of Lahore. 1342.

Independence Day arrests, etc., in India. 231.

Indian evacuees employed by Government or given maintenance allowance. 6-7.

Indian National Flag. 1982.

Indians in Burma, Malaya States, etc. 5.

Letter of Taj Company of Lahore to Maulana Abul Kalam Azad. 1264, 1268.

Limit on sterling securities to be held by Reserve Bank of India. 231-32.

Lower class assigned to certain security prisoners in Central Jail, Ajmer. 1624.

Method for procuring pulses in the Punjab. 288-89.

Methods for procuring foodgrains followed by provinces, etc. 289.

Opportunity to Assembly for discussion of the Agreement for U.N.R.R.A. 841.

Pay, etc., of certain telegraphists. 1684-85.

Pay of certain British Married Officers and Indian Commissioned Married Officers. 1976-77.

Present method for procuring foodgrains in the Punjab. 287-88.

Previous consultation with Government of India regarding the Tehran Conference. 497.

Prices at which wheat is purchased in the Punjab and sold in Bengal. 286-87.

Profit made by Central Government out of purchases of foodgrains from Punjab. 289-90.

Prosecution of Indians in the United Kingdom under the National Service Act. 426, 559.

Quashing of sentences passed on certain security prisoners in Central Jail, Ajmer. 1624-25.

Recent statement of Mrs. Sarojini Naidu. 231.

Report on Indian propaganda in the United States of America. 498, 607.

Secret session of the Assembly for statement on War situation. 427-28.

Starvation deaths in Bengal. 3-4.

Statement in America by India's Agent-General concerning Mrs. Gandhi's detention and death. 1089.

Supply of the A. J. of Benares to Congress Working Committee members. 1264.

Question (Supplementary) re—
Action in respect of detenus under Ordinance III of 1944. 1981.

Applicability of Indian Criminal Law to American troops stationed in India. 1690.

Classification of Accredited Press Correspondents. 1985.

Letter of Taj Company of Lahore to Maulana Abul Kalam Azad. 1093.

London speeches of Messrs. Bhole and Ghiasuddin. 86.

Rice purchased for export to Ceylon from Bengal. 558.

Rumours of big bribes in Bengal. 606.

Sind Assembly members in jail. 84.

Special allowance to British junior married officers in India. 1454.

Use by Government of a dehydration Factory at Amaritsar. 1037.

Resolution re Reforms Committee for Baluchistan. 1760-62, 1775.

MANAGER(S)—
Question re non-display of Complaint Book by —, European refreshment room at Hapur. 1698-99.

MANAGER OF PUBLICATIONS—
Question re delays at Sales Office of —, Delhi. 1227.

MANAGING COMMITTEE—
See "Committee(s)".

MANUAL WORKERS—

Question re essential foodstuffs for — in Bihar. 1227.

MANUFACTURE(S)—

Question re—

Import and — of ammonium sulphate. 1335-42.

— of Ammonium Sulphate. 147.

— of opium alkaloids for medicinal preparations in India. 1572.

— of quinine in injectable form. 1213.

Research in the — of paper pulp, plastics and artificial silk. 45-46.

MANUFACTURE(S), COTTON—

See "Cotton Manufacture(s)".

MANUFACTURED GOODS—

See "Goods".

MANUFACTURER(S)—

Question re cancellation of contracts on account of delayed supplies from stockists and —. 491.

MARKET(S)—

Motion for adjournment re disappearance of rice from Patna and Bhagalpur — consequent on partial rationing. 50-51.

Question re—
Foodgrains brought for sale to Shahdara-Delhi — from neighbouring localities. 1924.

Scarcity of rice and rotten quality of foodgrains in Patna —. 1567.

MARKET(S), FOODGRAINS—

Question re — for Shahdara-Delhi. 1406.

MARRIED OFFICER(S)—

See "Officer(s)".

MASSES—

Question re—

Desirability of checking deterioration of the health and stamina of the —. 1389.

Legislation for free medical treatment of —. 1392-93.

Unani and other systems as part of scheme for improving medical help to —. 1390-92, 1996-97.

MAURITIUS—

Question re Indians shot in police firing in —. 279.

MAXWELL, THE HONOURABLE SIR REGINALD—

Declarations of Exemption under the Registration of Foreigners Act (laid on the table). 93-94, 436-39.

Demand for Supplementary Grant in respect of—

Home Department. 1637, 1638.

Jails and Convict Settlements. 1673, 1702-04.

Police. 1704, 1706-07.

Motion for adjournment re—

Ban on Pakistan Day Meeting at Lucknow. 1463.

Notice served on *Hindustan Times* and *National Call* not to publish certain statements unless passed by Special Press Adviser. 51.

Order preventing railway travel for attending the All-India Kisan Conference at Bezwada. 659, 660, 682, 691-94, 695.

Order served on Mrs. Sarojini Naidu directing her not to participate in public meetings, etc. 51-52, 64-67, 70-71.

Repression carried on under the cover of the Defence of India Rules. 156, 157, 181, 184-87.

Motion to reduce Demand for—

"Executive Council" re no confidence in the Government. 1009-11.

"Home Department" re abuse of powers under Defence of India Act and Rules. 1126, 1130-35.

Resolution re release of political prisoners. 110-15.

MEAL(S)—

Question re—

Curtailement of courses of — at Railway Refreshment Rooms at Delhi. 974.

— of vegetarian W. A. C. (I)s. 594-95.

MEASURE(S)—

Question re — for rationing, etc., in Bengal. 558.

MECHANIC(S)—

Question re apprentices — recruited Community wise in Bengal and Assam Railway. 496.

MECHANICAL DEPARTMENT—

Question re—

Promotion to Selection grade of non-technical hands on the East Indian Railway (—). 46.

Racial discrimination in compilation of combined seniority list of Subordinate Supervising Staff and draftsmen on East Indian Railway —. 46.

Recruitment of inferior staff in Engineering and — of East Indian Railway. 1853.

Senior clerks in — of the Delhi Province. 1396-96.

MEDICAL DIRECTORATE—

Question re desirability of establishing a Medical Directorate in Railway Board. 1321-22.

MEDICAL EXAMINATION(S)—

Question re—

— of Railway station vendors, etc., on East Indian Railway. 1696.

Periodical — of North Western Railway employees. 657.

MEDICAL FEES—

See "Fee(s)".

MEDICAL HELP—

Question re Unani and other — as part of scheme for improving — to masses. 1390-92, 1996-97.

MEDICAL LICENTIATES—

Question re grievances of — granted Emergency Commissions. 1990-91.

MEDICAL RELIEF—

Question re extension of — services in Bengal. 722-23.

MEDICAL SERVICES—

Demand for grant. 1200.

Demand for Supplementary Grant. 1710.

MEDICAL TREATMENT—

Question re legislation for free — of masses. 1392-93.

MEDICINAL PREPARATIONS—

Question re manufacture of Opium alkaloids for — in India. 1572.

MEERUT—

Question re arrangements for transport of milk to Delhi from stations between — and Delhi. 1867.

MEETING(S)—

Motion for adjournment re—

Order served on Mrs. Sarojini Naidu directing her not to participate in public —, etc. 51-52, 56-73.

Orissa Government's ban on public —, etc., for discussing Central Government's foodgrains policy. 1270-71.

Question re — of the Indian Soldiers' Board. 226-27.

MEHTA, MR. JAMNADAS, M.—

Central Excise Bill—

Consideration of clauses. 324-25.

Demand for supplementary grant in respect of—

Appropriation to Depreciation Fund. 670-71, 673, 674.

Working Expenses—Expenses of Traffic Department. 665-66.

General discussion of the General Budget. 859-62.

General discussion of the Railway Budget. 382-85.

Hindu Code, Part II (Marriage)—

Motion to refer to Joint Committee and to circulate. 822.

Indian Companies (Amendment) Bill—

Motion to consider. 453-54.

Consideration of clauses. 459-62, 463, 464, 467, 468.

Indian Finance Bill—

Motion to consider. 1294, 1348, 1370, 1376-85, 1415-30, 1439, 1469, 1491, 1606.

Motion for adjournment re—

Compulsion used by Magistrates in the sale of National Savings Certificates. 92.

Lifting of ban on employment of women on underground work in coal mines. 123-26.

Order preventing railway travel for attending the All-India Kisan Conference at Bezwada. 660.

Motion re election of Members to the Defence Consultative Committee. 1408-09, 1759-60.

Motion to reduce demand for—

"Appropriation to Reserve" re enhancement of Passenger Fares. 515-17, 519.

"Department of Industries and Civil Supplies" re supply of consumer goods as a means of anti-inflation. 1170-72, 1176.

"Department of Labour" re Government policy in dealing with questions affecting the interests of Indian Labour. 1183-86.

"Department of Posts and Air" re need for substantial increase of Dearness Allowance. 1191-93, 1195, 1196.

"Executive Council" re no confidence in the Government. 1005-08.

"Finance Department" re appointment of Committee for scrutinising Government expenditure and suggesting economies. 1051, 1050-61, 1069, 1070.

"Miscellaneous" re post-war Reconstruction with special reference to the scheduled castes. 1110.

"Railway Board" re—

Disapproval of Policy and Working of the Railway Board. 524.

Extension of Compulsory Provident Fund to all Railway Employees. 586-87, 588, 590.

Financial position of Railways with special reference to Post-war Developments. 569-72.

Méagre Allowance to Railway Workers. 591, 608-10.

Non-representation of Scheduled Castes in Railway Services. 579, 582, 583.

Question re—

Centres for training war technicians. 296.

Godowns for stocking tobacco. 773-74.

Memorial submitted by the Gujarat Tobacco Merchants' Association, Nadiad. 772-73.

Non-enforcement of section 4 of Legal Practitioners Act in Baluchistan Area. 962-63.

Policy for issue of licences for import of chemicals and dyes. 1222-24.

Question (Supplementary) re—

Appointment of Brigadier Wheeler as Director-General of Archaeology. 348.

Burma reconstruction conference to be convened by the Burma Government. 90.

Coal Supply to the Glass Bangle Industry, Ferozabad. 1153.

Deaths in Bengal 1943. 1039.

Employees of the Chief Cashier and Treasurer, North Western Railway. 653.

Prices at which wheat is purchased in the Punjab and sold in Bengal. 287.

Proposed Conference of Dominion Premiers in London. 1037, 1638.

Resolution re release of political prisoners. 104-07.

MEMBER(S)—

Election of a — to the Central Advisory Council for Railways. 1869-70, 1998.

Election of a — to the Central Committee of the Tuberculosis Association of India. 1414, 1575-76.

Election of a — to the Standing Committee for Roads. 54, 211, 797.

Election of — to the Central Advisory Council for Railways. 1234-35, 1699.

Election of — to the Defence Consultative Committee. 1408-14, 1759-60.

Election of — to the Delhi University Court. 54, 211.

Election of — to the Standing Committee for roads. 905.

Election of — to the Standing Committee for the Civil Defence Branch of the Defence Department. 660-61, 775.

Election of — to the Standing Committee for the Commerce Department. 1702, 1927.

Election of — to the Standing Committee for the Food Department. 1700-02, 1996.

Election of — to the Standing Committee for the Information and Broadcasting Department. 235, 369.

Election of — to the Standing Committee for the Labour Department. 1235-36, 1464.

Election of — to the Standing Committee for the Posts and Air Department. 797, 98, 905.

Election of — to the Standing Committee for the Supply Department. 1407-08, 1699, 1700.

Election of — to the Standing Committee on Emigration. 235, 369, 436.

Election of — to the Standing Committee on Pilgrimage to the Hejaz. 442-43, 775.
 Election of — to the Standing Finance Committee. 1228-34, 1464.
 Election of — to the Standing Finance Committee for Railways. 1234, 1464.
 Question re—
 Amenities to Mahatma Gandhi and — of the Congress Working Committee. 769-70.
 Amenities to — of the Congress Working Committee. 426-27.
 Central Legislature — in Provincial Food Councils. 1225.
 Difficulty in securing accommodation by — of the Legislative Assembly at Delhi Railway Station. 149-50.
 — of the Sunni Majlis-e-Awakaf, Delhi. 602-05.
 Non-official — of the Central Legislative Assembly receiving salaries or permanent allowances. 1035.
 Sind Assembly — in jail. 83-84.
 Supply of the *Aj* of Benares to Congress Working Committee —. 1264.
 Unsatisfactory arrangements for accommodation of — of Assembly at Simla. 842.
MEMBERSHIP—
 Question re India's — of League of Nations. 1562-63.
MEMORIAL(S)—
 Question re—
 — for dearness allowance by Delhi-Shahdara Railway Station employees. 1516.
 — of B Class Guards of Howrah Division for fixation of pay, etc. 1852.
 — of Sub-Postmasters in U. P. for increase of allowance. 1506-07.
 — submitted by the Gujarat Tobacco Merchants' Association, Nadiad. 772-73.
MENIAL STAFF—
 See "Staff".
MERCHANT(S)—
 Question re grievances of leather —, etc. 1035-36.
MERCHANT SHIPPING (AMENDMENT) BILL—
 See "Indian —" under "Bill(s)".
MESSAGE(S)—
 Question re condolence — to Mahatma Gandhi. 1083-84.
METEOROLOGICAL DEPARTMENT—
 Question re—
 Expansion of the —. 1145-46.
 Muslims in —. 951-53.
 Officers of Class I, etc., granted extensions of service in Posts and Telegraphs and —. 1858-59.
METEOROLOGICAL TRAINING CENTRE(S)—
 Question re instructing Officers at —. 1334.
METEOROLOGY—
 Demand for grant. 1200.
METHO DERO—
 Motions for adjournment re failure of Military authorities to prevent dacoity by Hurs in —. Sind. 1867-68.
METRE GAUGE LINE—
 Question re bridging the Brahmaputra at Pandu and doubling of certain — on Bengal and Assam Railway. 137.

METRE GAUGE SECTION(S)—
 Question re passenger trains cancelled on — of Bengal and Assam Railway. 657.
MIDDLE EASTERN COUNTRIES—
 Question re regulation of trade between India and the —. 351-52.
MILCH CATTLE—
 Question re keeping of — in orthodox quarters. 1561-62.
MILITARIZATION BOARD(S)—
 Question re demand for fire arms by the Maharashtra —, Poona. 417.
MILITARIZATION SCHEME—
 Question re relief for employees of Posts and Air Department under —. 1508.
MILITARY—
 Question re—
 Help of the — in famine relief operations in Bengal. 39.
 Land acquired by — in Assam for aerodromes, etc. 428.
 Land acquired by — in Bengal for aerodromes, etc. 428.
MILITARY ACCOUNTS DEPARTMENT—
 Question re Communal proportion for recruitment of clerical and menial staff in —. 899-900.
MILITARY AUTHORITIES—
 Motions for adjournment re failure of — to prevent dacoity by Hurs in Metho Dero, Sind. 1867-68.
 Question re—
 Feeding of labour engaged on military works in Bengal by —. 29.
 Steps taken by — to economise in food-stuffs. 77-78.
MILITARY ESTATES CIRCLE—
 Question re expenditure on —. 1970.
MILITARY ESTATES OFFICERS—
 Question re Executive Officers as Agents of —. 1974-75.
MILITARY FINANCE DEPARTMENT—
 Question re Sikh Assistants, etc., in —. 1261.
MILITARY NURSING SERVICE—
 See "Indian —".
MILITARY SERVANT(S)—
 Question re certain — disqualified for election to Allahabad Cantonment Board. 1573.
 See also "Servant(s)".
MILITARY SERVICE(S)—
 Question re ineligibility of police men for —. 1097-98.
MILITARY SPECIAL TRAINS—
 Motions for adjournment re loss of Railway revenue due to not charging fare and freight of certain —. 1998.
MILITARY TROOPS—
 See "Troop(s)".
MILITARY WARRANTS—
 Question re—
 Checking of — in Railway Clearing Accounts Office. 1694.
 — exchanged by Travelling Ticket Examiners on Oudh and Tirhut Railway. 954-55.
 Non-payment of compensation for booked luggage under certain — from Lalmanir Hat to Delhi-Shahdara. 979, 1692.
MILITARY WORK(S)—
 Question re feeding of labour engaged on — in Bengal by military authorities. 29.

MYEK—
 Question re—
 Arrangements for transport of — to Delhi from stations between Meerut and Delhi. 1857.
 Desirability of supply of Pulses —, etc., at Concession rates to Lower Staff. 1036-87.
MILL(S)—
 Question re cotton textiles produced by — and hand looms. 1220-22.
MILLER, MR. C. C.—
 Coal Mines Safety (Stowing) Amendment Bill—
 Motion to Consider. 444.
 Election of — to the Standing Committee for the Labour Department. 1464.
 Election of — to the Standing Committee for the Posts and Air Department. 905.
 Factories (Amendment) Bill—
 Consideration of clauses. 1930.
MINE(S)—
 Demand for grant. 1200.
 Demand for Supplementary Grant. 1762-69.
 Question re introduction of women labour in coal —. 285-86.
MINE(S) SAFETY (STOWING) AMENDMENT BILL—
 See "Coal —" under "Bill(s)".
MINERAL OIL—
 Question re manufacturing — by synthetic processes. 9-10.
MINISTERIAL QUARTER(S)—
 See "Quarter(s)".
MINORITY COMMUNITY(IES)—
 Question re—
 Communal representation in promotions for — on Railways. 137-38.
 — representation regarding lawlessness on the North-Western Frontier. 498.
 Representation of — in Establishment Branches of Railways. 972.
 Unfilled vacancies reserved for —. 353.
MINT—
 Demand for grant. 1202.
 Demand for Supplementary Grant. 1714.
MISBEHAVIOUR—
 Question re — of military troops towards railway staff and vendors. 844.
MISCELLANEOUS—
 Demand for grant. 1203, 1099.
 Demand for Supplementary Grant. 1714-17.
 Motion to reduce demand for "—" re post-war Reconstruction with special reference to the scheduled castes. 1098, 1114.
MISCELLANEOUS ADJUSTMENTS BETWEEN THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT AND PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENTS—
 Demand for grant. 1203.
 Demand for Supplementary Grant. 1718.
MISCELLANEOUS DEPARTMENTS—
 Demand for grant. 1202.
 Demand for Supplementary Grant. 1712-14, 1720-22.
MISCELLANEOUS EXPENDITURE—
 Demand for grant. 646.
 Demand for Supplementary grant. 661-62.
MISCELLANEOUS EXPENSES—
 Demand for grant in respect of "Working Expenses —". 647.
MISRA, PANDIT SHAMBHUDAYAL—
 Indian Finance Bill—
 Motion to consider. 1499.

MISTRY(IES)—
 Question re pay, etc., of telephone —. 973-74.
MOB VIOLENCE—
 Motion for adjournment re failure to give protection against — at Haripur. 50.
MOGHULPURA—
 Question re recruitment to Lower Gazetted Service at Jamalpur and — Workshops. 783-90.
MOGHUL LINE—
 Question re—
 — ships. 1563.
 Requisitioning of Sciendia Steam Navigation Company and — ships. 1038-39.
MOHANGANJ—
 Motion for adjournment re dismantling of Gouripur — Jharra Jhanjate Railway line. 1806.
MOHINI MILLS—
 Question re Coal supply to — by Messrs. Andrew Yule & Co. 1143.
MONEY—
 Question re — invested by Indians in Burma. 545-46.
MONEY ORDER(S)—
 Question re delay in delivery of certain — by Delhi-Shahdara Post Office. 975.
MONOPOLY(IES)—
 Question re—
 — for purchasing wool to Shiamji Mal of Amritsar. 144-46.
 — for sale of Standard Cloth in Saran District, Bihar. 1749.
MORADABAD DIVISION—
 Question re—
 Harassment caused to a passenger at Bareilly by the Divisional Superintendent. —. 154-55.
 Inspection of certain railway stations in — by the Commercial Superintendent and for Assistant Superintendent. 368.
MOSQUE(S)—
 Resolution re protection of — in New Delhi. 1793-95.
MOTION(S)—
 — re United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration Agreement. 1935-55, 1956-57, 2001-14.
 See also "Condolence —".
MOTION(S) FOR ADJOURNMENT—
 See "Adjournment(s)".
MOTOR-CAR(S)—
 Question re—
 Parking of —, etc., on the road between Railway Bridge, Shahdara-Delhi and Grand Trunk Road. 1924.
 Sections on North Western Railway served by Rail —. 1692.
MOTOR TRAFFIC—
 Question re desirability of making — a central subject after the war. 1509.
MOTOR VEHICLES RULES—
 See "Rule(s)".
MU'AZZAM SAHIB BAHADUR, MR. MUHAMMAD—
 Election of — to the Standing Finance Committee. 1464.
 Election of — to the Standing Finance Committee for Railways. 1464.

- MUDALIAR, THE HONOURABLE DEWAN BAHADUR SIR A. RAMASWAMI**—
General discussion of the General Budget. 813.
Hindu Code, Part II (Marriage)—
Motion to refer to Joint Committee and to circulate. 826.*
Indian Aircraft (Amendment) Bill—
Motion to Consider. 474, 477.
Indian Coconut Cess Bill—
Motion to consider. 812.
Indian Finance Bill—
Motion to Consider. 1280, 1281, 1282, 1304, 1305.
Motion re election of Members to the Standing Committee for the Supply Department. 1407-08.
Motion to reduce Demand for—
"Executive Council" re no confidence in the Government. 985-88, 1003-06, 1007.
"Finance Department" re appointment of Committee for scrutinising Government expenditure and suggesting economies. 1056.
"Miscellaneous" re post-war Reconstruction with special reference to the scheduled castes. 1098, 1109-14.
MULTAN DIVISION(S)—
Question re Food Inspectors, etc., appointed in Karachi and —. 957.
MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER(S)—
Question re disqualification on the ground of nepotism for — Shahdara, Delhi. 560-61.
MUNICIPAL COMMITTEE(S)—
Question re—
Inadequate representation of Hindus in Ajmer —. 842.
—, Shahdara, Delhi. 560.
MUNICIPAL FRANCHISE—
See "Franchise".
MUNICIPALITY(IES)—
Question re—
Desirability of increasing elected element in Shahdara-Delhi —. 1406.
Income and expenditure of Shahdara-Delhi —. 1406.
MURID HOSSAIN QURESHI, KHAN BAHADUR NAWAB MAKHDUM, SIR—
Question re—
Import of agricultural tractors. 23, 24.
Steps for meeting deficiency of agricultural bullocks. 23-24.
MURTUZA SAHIB BAHADUR, MAULVI SYED—
Demand for supplementary grant in respect of "Department of Indians Overseas". 1644.
Election of — to the Standing Committee on Pilgrimage to the Hejaz. 775.
Question re—
Assistant Commissioners of Income-tax, etc., Punjab, North-West Frontier and Delhi Provinces. 1802.
Commissioners of Income-tax, Punjab, North-West Frontier and Delhi. 1802.
Tenders for loading, etc., of waste paper in Government of India Presses, New Delhi and Aligarh. 1750.
Question (Supplementary) re paucity of Muslim Officers, etc., in Calcutta Port Trust. 970.
Resolution re Reforms Committee for Baluchistan. 1774-76.
MUSLIM(S)—
Motion for adjournment re injustice to — in Bihar in the matter of grant of sugar licences. 1806-07, 1831-48.
Question re—
Absence of — Chief Clerks on Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway. 1139-40.
Absence of — officers in Central Stationery Office. 1915.
Appointment of — instead of available Sikh candidates on North Western Railway. 139.
Catering for — on Oudh and Tirhut Railway. 1154, 1575.
Desirability of posting a — Deputy Postmaster General in the United Provinces. 791.
Extensions of service granted to — Deputy Director General and Assistant Deputy Director General, Posts and Telegraphs. 1513.
Holiday for *Jumat-ul-wida* not granted to — in Divisional Superintendent's Office, Delhi. 1148.
Holiday for *Shab-i-Barat* not granted to — on Bengal and Assam Railway. 1330, 1679.
Lower percentage of — appointed in Railways. 964.
— and non- — promoted and confirmed in the Establishment and Executive Offices of Bengal and Assam Railway. 957-58.
— as camp clerks in the office of Post Master General, U. P. 1510.
— as Technical Assistants and Programme Assistants in All-India Radio. 421.
— as Telegraphs Masters. 1328.
— Executive Engineers, etc., in the Civil Engineering Department of Calcutta Port Trust. 721.
— in All-India Radio. 419-20.
— in Bengal and Assam Railway. 1332-33.
— in Meteorological Department. 951-53.
— in the Department of Secretary, Calcutta Port Trust. 720, 968.
— in the Estates Department of Calcutta Port Trust. 721, 968.
— promoted as Station Engineers and Assistant Engineers in All-India Radio. 420-21.
— recruited as telegraphists, etc. 1146-47.
— taken as Traffic Superintendents, etc., in Delhi Division. 1515.
Non-employment of — in certain posts in the Establishment Office of Howrah Division, East Indian Railway. 962.
Non-posting of — in E. I. (B) Section of the Personnel Branch, Bengal and Assam Railway. 1853.
Non-recruitment of — as apprentice Signal Inspectors, etc., in Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway. 1696.
Paucity of — in Delhi Division, North Western Railway. 1348.

- Paucity of — in the Engineering Department, Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway. 489-90.
Percentage of — Inspectors in Sind and Baluchistan Postal Circle. 1850-51.
Percentage of — Upper Subordinate and Lower Gazetted Officers on Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway. 1139.
Quota of — for appointment as Assistant Collectors of Customs. 1268.
Quota of — for appointment as Deputy Superintendent, etc. 1264.
Quota of — for appointment as Officers, etc., on Income-Tax Department. 1263-64.
Steps for raising number of — in the Technical and Engineering Section of All-India Radio. 420.
Unsatisfactory catering arrangements for — on Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway. 1140.
MUSLIM APPLICANT(S)—
See "Applicant(s)".
MUSLIM ARTISTS—
See "Artist(s)".
MUSLIM ASSISTANTS—
See "Assistant(s)".
MUSLIM CANDIDATES—
See "Candidate(s)".
MUSLIM CLERK(S)—
See "Clerk(s)".
MUSLIM COMMISSIONER(S) OF INCOME-TAX—
See "Commissioner(s) of Income-tax".
MUSLIM DOCTOR(S)—
See "Doctor(s)".
MUSLIM EMPLOYEES—
See "Employee(s)".
MUSLIM EXECUTIVE ENGINEERS—
See "Executive Engineer(s)".
MUSLIM INSPECTORS OF RAILWAY LABOUR—
See "Inspector(s) of Railway Labour".
MUSLIM LEAGUE—
Question re film of — presidential procession at Karachi. 362.
MUSLIM OFFICER(S)—
Question re—
Paucity of —, etc., in Calcutta Port Trust. 721.
Preponderance of — in the Punjab Postal Circle. 1510-11.
Unfilled quota for Gazetted — in Karachi Division, North Western Railway. 948-49.
See also "Officer(s)".
MUSLIM RECRUITMENT—
See "Recruitment".
MUSLIM STAFF—
See "Staff".
MUSLIM UNIVERSITY (AMENDMENT) BILL—
See "Aligarh —" under "Bill(s)".
MUSLIM WAKFS (AMENDMENT) BILL—
See "Delhi —" under "Bill(s)".
MUTTRA—
Question re non-booking by Mail trains between Delhi and —. 791-92.
MYMENSINGH—
Question re reclassification of — as area B. 1849-50.
NADIAD—
Question re memorial submitted by the Gujarat Tobacco Merchants' Association, —. 772-73.
NAIDU, MR. G. RANGIAH—
Motion for adjournment re order preventing railway travel for attending the All-India Kisan Conference at Barwada. 690-91.
Motion to reduce demand for—
"Appropriation to Reserve" re enhancement of Passenger Fares. 505-06.
"Home Department" re abuse of Powers under the Defence of India Act and Rules. 1128-30.
Question re—
Administrative Officers promoted as Commissioned Officer in Civil Pioneer Force in Province. 281-83.
Allegations of corruption against transport officials. 283-85.
By-election for the seat of the late Mr. Satyamurti. 892-93.
Collection of money on War Bonds. 228-29.
Dearness allowance for low-paid pensioners. 894.
Expenditure on sanitation in Shahdara-Delhi. 1925.
Foodgrains brought for sale to Shahdara-Delhi market from neighbouring localities. 1924.
Maintenance of roads within Shahdara-Delhi. 1925.
Sanitation of land between Railway bridge, Shahdara-Delhi and Grand Trunk Road. 1925.
War Fund collections. 228.
Question (supplementary) re prices at which wheat is purchased in the Punjab and sold in Bengal. 287.
NAIDU, MRS. SAROJINI—
Question re—
Censoring of the statement of —. 230-31.
Recent statement of —. 231.
NAIR, MR. KRISHNA—
Question re classification of — a civil disobedience prisoner. 1982.
NAIRANGE, SYED GHULAM BHIK—
Aligarh Muslim University (Amendment) Bill—
Motion for leave to introduce. 1831.
Appointment of — to the Committee on Petitions. 54.
Central Excise Bill—
Consideration of clauses — 259-60, 267-68.
Delhi Muslim Wakfs (Amendment) Bill—
Consideration of Clauses. 1830.
Election of — to the Delhi University Court. 211.
Election of —, to the Standing Committee for the Food Department. 1998.
Election of — to the Standing Committee on Emigration. 436.
Election of — to the Standing Committee on Pilgrimage to the Hejaz. 775.
General discussion of the Railway Budget. 410.
Hindu Code, Part II (Marriage)—
Motions to refer to Joint Committee and to circulate. 1901-04.

Indian Finance Bill—
 Motion to Consider: 1526-31.
 Motion for adjournment—
 Injustice to Muslims in Bihar in the matter of grant of sugar licences. 1843-45.
 Motion re United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration Agreement. 1941-43, 2012.
 Motion to reduce demand for "Finance Department" re appointment of Committee for scrutinising Government expenditure and suggesting economies. 1064.
 Nomination of — on the Panel of Chairmen. 54.
Question re—
 Appointment of more King's Commissioned Officers in Cantonments Departments. 1973.
 Bevin Boys sent to England for training. 297.
 Cantonments in India. 1973-74.
 Centres for training war technicians. 290-96.
 Chairmen of National Service Labour Tribunals. 297.
 Circle Telegraph Services. 1325-27.
 Deputy Directors, Senior Regional Inspectors, Regional Inspectors and Technical Inspectors. 297.
 Desirability of establishing a Medical Directorate in Railway Board. 1321-22.
 Difficulties in the working of Cantonments Act. 1972-73.
 Executive Officers as Agents of Military Estates Officers. 1974-75.
 Expenditure on Military Estates Circles. 1970.
 Income of certain Cantonment funds and King's Commissioned Officers in Cantonments Department. 1975.
 Introduction of low scales of pay for employees of certain Cantonment Boards. 1971-72.
 Medical fees for attending to North Western Railway employees. 1321.
 Muslims as Telegraph Masters. 1328.
 New cadre of carrier attendants. 1327-28.
 Procurement of lands for war purposes. 1970-71.
 Promotions of Telephone Operators. 1328.
 Re-organization of Cantonment service. 1972.
 Sub-Assistant Surgeons recruited on North Western Railway. 1320-21.
 Transfers of Cantonment Executive Officers. 1971.
Question (supplementary) re—
 Action on recommendations of Special Haj Enquiry Report. 353.
 Leaving promotions to a South Indian Assistant in Imperial Agricultural Research Institute. 1914.
 Licensed salt dealers, etc., in Bihar. 1748.
Resolution re debarring of Government servants' election to Port Haj Committees. 755, 756, 757.
NATIONAL CALL—
 Motion for adjournment re—
 Notice served on *Hindustan Times* and — not to publish certain statements unless passed by Special Press Adviser. 51.

Orders passed on — and *Hindustan Times* by Chief Commissioner of Delhi. 210.
Question re Mrs. Sarojini Naidu's recent statement in — 88.
National Flag—
 See "Flag(s)".
National Planning Committee Report—
 See "Report(s)".
NATIONAL SAVINGS CERTIFICATES—
 Motion for adjournment re—
 Compulsion on landlords to contribute to — in Shahabad, Bihar. 1461-62.
 Compulsion used by Magistrates in the sale of — 91-92.
Question re—
 Compulsion on landlords to contribute to — in Shahabad, Bihar. 1983-84.
 Sale of — 1801.
National Service Act—
 See "Act(s)".
National Service Labour Tribunals—
 See "Tribunal(s)".
NATIONAL WAR FRONT—
Question re—
 Activities of — in Assam. 1625-26.
 Women's Organization of the — 227.
 "National Welfare, Scientific Education and Research in Relation to—" —
 See "Scientific Education and Research in Relation to National Welfare."
NAUMAN, MR. MUHAMMAD—
 Central Excise Bill—
 Consideration of clauses — 266, 315-16.
 Consideration of the Report of the Public Accounts Committee. 330-31.
 Demand for Supplementary Grant in respect of—
 Food Department. 1667, 1668, 1669.
 Miscellaneous. 1715-16.
 Election of — to the Standing Committee for the Commerce Department. 1927.
 Election of — to the Standing Committee for the Labour Department. 1464.
 Election of — to the Standing Finance Committee for Railways. 1464.
 Factories (Amendment) Bill—
 Motion to consider. 1930.
 General discussion of the General Budget. 884-86.
 Indian Companies (Amendment) Bill—
 Motion to consider — 452-53.
 Motion for adjournment re injustice to Muslims in Bihar in the matter of grant of sugar licences. 1834-35, 1838.
 Motion re United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration Agreement. 1954-55.
 Motion to reduce demand for—
 "Finance Department" re appointment of Committee scrutinising Government expenditure and suggesting economies. 1049-51, 1065.
 "Railway Board" re—
 Disapproval of Policy and Working of the Railway Board. 525-27, 535.
 Extensions to superannuated personnel. 624-25, 635.
 Protective Duties Continuation Bill—
 Motion to consider. 1927, 1928.

Question re—
 Absence of Muslim officers in Central Stationery Office. 1915.
 Appointments made in the Store Department, Bengal and Assam Railway. 1333.
 Committee of Selection for recruitment on Bengal and Assam Railway. 1332.
 Desirability of posting a Technical Officer to the Office of Controller of Printing and Stationery. 1915.
 Muslim applicants for Posts in the Stores Department, Bengal and Assam Railway. Muslims and non-Muslims promoted and confirmed in the Establishment and Executive Offices of Bengal and Assam Railway. 957-58.
 Muslims in Bengal and Assam Railway. 1332-33.
 Probationary Assistant Station Masters and Signallers appointed of Bengal and Assam Railway. 958.
 Recruitment on Oudh and Tirhut Railway in Officers' grade. 1851-52.
 Restrictions on entry into Quetta. 1331.
 Staff appointed in the Stores Department of Bengal and Assam Railway in the scale of Rs. 30-3-45-5-60. 958.
 Subordinate vacancies filled on Oudh and Tirhut Railway. 1851.
Question (Supplementary) re—
 All-India Railway Routine Institute, Delhi. 748.
 Channel of recruitment to Class II Officers in Telegraph Engineering Department. 968.
 Circle Telegraph Services. 1327.
 Communal percentage prescribed for promotions from inferior to subordinate Service on Railways. 1149.
 Divisional Personnel Officer, Delhi. 965.
 Food Inspectors, etc., appointed in Karachi and Multan — 957.
 Holiday for *jumat-ul uida* not granted to Muslims in the Divisional Superintendent's Office, Delhi. 1148.
 Inferior quality of rice in Ganjam and Vizagapatam Districts. 1912.
 Lower percentage of Muslims appointed in Railways. 964.
 Muslim Executive Engineers in the Civil Engineering Department of Calcutta Port Trust. 969.
 Muslims in Meteorological Department. 952.
 Muslims in the Department of Secretary, Calcutta Port Trust. 968.
 Opening of new Telephone and Telegraph Engineering Divisions. 1512.
 Paucity of Muslim Officers, etc., in Calcutta Port Trust. 970.
 Preponderance of Muslim officers in the Punjab Postal Circle. 1511.
 Promotions, etc., in Personnel Branch of Bengal and Assam Railway. 959.
 Recruitment to Lower Gazetted Service at Jamalpur and Moghulpura Workshops. 789.
 Reports on re-organisation of the Establishment Branch of the Office of the Divisional Superintendent, Howrah. 961.
 Special class apprentices at Jamalpur Workshop. 790.

NAVAL SHIP(S)—
 Question re suggestions for encouragement to staff of certain — 1078.
NAVIGATION(S)—
 Demand for Grant in respect of "Irrigation (including working expenses), — Embankment and Drainage Works." 1197.
 Demand for supplementary grant in respect of Irrigation, —, Embankment and Drainage Works. 1634.
NAVY—
 Question re demand for better type of ratings in Indian — 419.
NEHRU, PANDIT JAWAHAR LAL—
 Question re health of — 427.
NEOGY, MR. K. C.—
 Central Excise Bill—
 Considerations of clauses. 309, 323, 325-26.
 Demand for Supplementary Grant in respect of—
 Department of Indians Overseas. 1643.
 Department of Information and Broadcasting. 1641.
 Food Department. 1666, 1671.
 Police. 1704-05.
 Salt. 1632-33.
 General discussion of the General Budget. 926-29, 936.
 General discussion of the Railway Budget. 399-403.
 Motion for adjournment re—
 Order served on Mrs. Sarojini Naidu directing her not to participate in public meetings, etc. 70-71.
 Repression carried on under the cover of the Defence of India Rules. 189-91.
 Motion re United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration Agreement. 1947-51, 2010.
 Motion to reduce demand for—
 "Appropriation to Reserve" re enhancement of passenger fares. 521.
 "Executive Council" re no confidence in the Government. 996-97, 1002.
 "Finance Department" re appointment of Committee for scrutinising Government expenditure and suggesting economies. 1051-53.
 "Railway Board" re enhancement of Railway Fares. 522.
 Nomination of — on the Panel of Chairmen. 54.
Question re—
 Action for stimulating coal raisings in Central and Southern India. 792-93.
 Amenities to Mahatma Gandhi and Members of the Congress Working Committee. 769-70.
 American order for hessian of June 1943. 364-65.
 Applying Famine Code to certain districts in Bengal. 198-202.
 Appointment of Brigadier Wheeler as Director General of Archaeology. 553-55.
 Average retail prices of rice in Bengal. 39-40.
 Bicycles imported into India. 726.
 Burma reconstruction conference to be convened by the Burma Government. 89-91.

Question re—

Cinchona cultivation and production of synthetic anti-malarial drugs. 204-05.
 Coal Position. 38.
 Commandeering of ships on the Indian Register. 724-25.
 Commitments in respect of supplies of coal for bunkers and shipments. 140-41.
 Communication from Indian Chamber of Commerce, Calcutta, regarding expansion etc. of non-Indian industries. 600-01.
 Complaints regarding the quality of food-grains supplied to Bengal. 725.
 Conference held for fixation of acreage for jute cultivation. 552-53.
 Conservation of coal in India. 203-04.
 Consumers' goods imported from the United Kingdom. 549-51.
 Cotton textiles produced by mills and hand-looms. 1220-22.
 Delay in payment for coal requisitioned for Railways under Defence of India Act. 150-51.
 Difficulties in coal position in Bengal due to actions of Coal Commissioner. 955-56.
 Directives issued to Bengal Government for coping with famine in Bengal. 12-13.
 Discrimination between Railway and other Central Government servants stationed in Bengal as regards supply of food-grains at concession rates. 15.
 Experts appointed from outside India. 607.
 Facilitating increased import of certain commodities as an anti-inflationary measure. 555-56.
 Feeding of labour engaged on military works in Bengal by military authorities. 29.
 Fixation of wholesale and retail prices by Government of Bengal for paddy and rice. 27.
 Foodgrains Position. 37.
 Foodgrains supplied to Bengal. 40-41.
 Government policy relating to coal industry. 1323-24.
 Help of the Military in famine relief operations in Bengal. 39.
 Investigations for securing fuel economy by Railways. 793.
 Licences for exploration and Scientific Prospecting of Potential Oil Sources. 42-44.
 Manufacture of Opium alkaloids for medicinal preparations in India. 1572.
 Manufacturing mineral oil by synthetic processes. 9-10.
 Newsprint, etc., imported from abroad and manufactured in India. 726.
 Output, etc., of coal in British India and the States. 37-38.
 Overloaded coal from Bengal and Bihar Coalfields taken over by East Indian and Bengal Nagpur Railways. 150.
 Paddy gone worse at stations on Bengal and Assam Railway. 551-52.
 Passenger bogies of Dacca Mail train catching fire. 1322-23.
 Passenger trains cancelled on Metre Gauge section of Bengal and Assam Railway. 657.

Pay, etc., of telephone mistries. 973-74.
 Position as regards Indo-Burma Immigration Agreement. 1211-12.
 Post-war development of civil aviation in India. 139-40.
 Post-war financial help to Indian shipping. 724.
 Post-war shipping policy. 1210-11.
 Production of opium alkaloids at Ghazipur Factory. 367, 847, 1572.
 Progress in the adoption of rehabilitation schemes in Bengal. 556, 1573-74.
 Qualifications and duties of Coal Commissioner. 345, 499-500.
 Recommendations of the Foodgrains Policy Committee. 29-37.
 Repatriation of destitute persons from Calcutta. 29.
 Requisitioning of houses by Government in Dacca. 599-600.
 Requisitioning of Scindia Steam Navigation Company and Megul Line ships. 1038-39.
 Sale of gold by Reserve Bank of India. 367-68.
 Scheme for supply of foodgrains to Railway servants at concession rates. 142-44.
 Seditiousness of Congress pledge. 769.
 Starvation deaths in Bengal. 13-14.
 Statement by Mr. Hutchings re Bengal Famine. 14-15.
 Statement in America by India's Agent General concerning Mrs. Gandhi's detention and death. 1691.
 Statement on famine conditions in Bengal. 10-12.
 Statements by Secretary of State on Indian food situation. 196-98.
 Stocks of foodgrains hoarded by employers in Bengal. 28.
 Stocks released from army reserves for civilians in Bengal. 202-03.
 Supply of foodgrains at controlled or concessional prices to non-military employees of Bengal Government. 27.
 Unification of control of ships plying in coastal trade of India. 1212.
 Working of the Informative Campaign regarding food situation in Bengal. 81.
 Question (Supplementary) re—
 American Officers employed on Railways. 493, 494.
 Appointment of Brigadier Wheeler as Director-General of Archaeology. 348.
 Coal position. 207.
 Complaints regarding rice sold by ration shops in Calcutta. 1031.
 Compulsion on landlords to contribute to National Savings Certificates in Shahabad, Bihar. 1984.
 Condolence messages to Mahatma Gandhi. 1084.
 Conference called by Burma Government at Simla. 545.
 Deaths in Bengal in 1943. 1039.
 Government agents for purchase of food-grains, etc. 836.
 Imports, etc., of newsprint and other paper. 1029.
 Malaria epidemic in Baniyachung in Sylhet. 547, 548, 549.

Post-war sovereignty of air ports built in India by Foreign Governments. 488, 489.
 Production and sale of Standard Cloth in Provinces. 1028.
 Rejection of Canadian Government's offer of wheat to India. 209.
 Requisitioning of houses by Government in Calcutta. 76.
 Salt shortage in Bengal. 1030.
 Scheduled castes subjected to forced labour and begar. 904.
 Shortage of salt in Bengal. 559.
 Steps taken to increase output of coal, etc. 956.
 Use by Government of a Dehydration Factory at Amritsar. 1037.
 NEPOTISM—
 Question re disqualification on the ground of — for Municipal Commissioners, Shahdara, Delhi. 560-61.
 NEW CONSTRUCTION—
 Demand for grant. 648.
 NEW DELHI—
 Question re—
 Allowances for Sub-Assistant Surgeons, etc., at Irwin Hospital. 1218.
 Amendments to the — Rent Control Order. 657-59.
 Binders in Government of India Press. 1208.
 Closing of arches between quarters. — Irwin Road. 1914.
 Closing of openings D. I. Z. Area Squares. 1746.
 Copyholders and Revisers passing Reader's examination of Government of India Press. 1566, 1567.
 Deduction from overtime of Muslim employees of the Government of India Press, —, for Friday prayers. 1393-99.
 Desirability of opening Arts and Technical Colleges in —. 1915.
 Disparity between un-orthodox and orthodox quarters in —. 1217-18.
 Lawns in front of orthodox clerk's quarters in D. I. Z. Area. 1561.
 Poor lighting of roads of ministerial quarters. 1396-97.
 Rush of work at the Imperial Secretariat North Block Post Office. 1955.
 Surrender of certain Binders of the Government of India Press. 1399-1400.
 Tenders for loading, etc., of waste paper in Government of India Presses, — and Aligarh. 1750.
 Visit of Mr. Wright Henderson to —. 490-91.
 Wages in the Government of India Press. —, for work on Sundays and other holidays. 1399.
 Resolution re protection of Mosques in —. 1793-99.
 NEWS PARADE—
 Question re expenditure, etc., on the —. 1987.
 NEWSPAPER(S)—
 Question re giving of Government advertisements only to certain —. 1969-70.
 NEWSPRINT—
 Question re—
 Imports, etc., of — and other paper. 1028-29.

—, etc., imported from abroad and manufactured in India. 726.
 Stocks of —. 356-57.
 NEWS-REEL PRODUCTION—
 Question re employment of Honorary Adviser for —. 1986-87.
 NIGAM, MR. J.—
 Question re removal of — and Mr. Riazuddin Ahmad Khan from their services. 1086.
 NILGIRIS—
 Question re shortage of Potatoes and eggs in —. 1097.
 NIRANJAN SINGH TALIB, SARDAR—
 Question re—
 Family Allowance for —. 362.
 Illness of —, a security prisoner. 361.
 NOMINATION(S)—
 — of the Panel of Chairmen. 54.
 Question re Scheduled Castes and their — to I.C.S. 1621.
 NON-GAZETTED RAILWAY SERV-
 VANT(S)—
 See "Railway Servants" and also "Servant(s)".
 NON-GAZETTED STAFF—
 See "Staff".
 NON-INDIANS—
 See "Indian(s)".
 NON-MILITARY EMPLOYEES—
 See "Employee(s)".
 NON-MUSLIM SUPERINTENDENTS—
 See "Superintendent(s)".
 NON-PAYMENT(S)—
 See "Payment(s)".
 NON-TECHNICAL HANDS—
 Question re promotion to selection grade of — on East Indian Railway (Mechanical Department). 46.
 NORTH BLOCK—
 Question re want of light in certain — clerks' lavatories. 1560-61.
 NORTH WESTERN RAILWAY—
 See "Railway(s)".
 NORTHERN INDIA—
 See "India".
 NORTH-WEST FRONTIER—
 Question re—
 Assistant Commissioners of Income-tax, —, Punjab, — and Delhi Provinces. 1832.
 Commissioners of Income tax, Punjab, — and Delhi. 1802.
 NORTH-WESTERN FRONTIER—
 Question re minority communities' representation regarding lawlessness on the —. 498.
 NOTED AREA COMMITTEE(S)—
 See "Committee(s)".
 NUISANCE—
 Question re filth deposit — and obstruction of road to Post Office in Jama Masjid area, Delhi. 1756.
 NURSE(S)—
 Question re desirability of improving service conditions of Indian —. 1206.
 NURSING COUNCIL—
 Question re scheme for establishment of Central —. 9.
 NURSING SERVICE—
 See "Auxiliary —" also "Indian Military —".
 NUTRITION RESEARCH INSTITUTE,—
 Question re —, Coonoor. 838-39.

OATH OF OFFICE—

Ayres, Mr. C. W. 787.
Bhagwan Sahay, Mr. 719.
Caroe, Sir Olaf. 1, 1451.
Greenfield, Mr. H. 1206.
Hutchings, Mr. R. H. 75.
Juskip, Mr. A. C. 1.
Jumaid, Dr. M. M. 1911.
Kriahnamoortty, Mr. E. S. A. 1.
Ogilvie, Sir Charles. 1, 947.
Punjabi, Mr. K. L. 835.
Sheehy, Sir John. 787.
Sukthankar, Mr. Y. N. 137.
Sundaresan, Mr. N. 835, 1617.
Thorne, Sir John. 1911.
Vishnu Sahay, Mr. 1387, 1745.
Wagstaff, Colonel H. W. 345.
Zahid Husain, Mr. 1205, 1969.
Zaman, Mr. S. R. 415.

OFFICE(S)—

Question re—
Clerical staff in Personnel and Administrative — of Bengal and Assam Railway. 1853.
Selection of men from Branch — for Railway Clearing Accounts —, Delhi. 437.

OFFICE HOURS—

Question re — in Imperial Secretariat and Attached Offices. 421-22.

OFFICE OF CHIEF MECHANICAL ENGINEER—

Question re promotions to clerical grade "D" in the —, Bengal and Assam Railway. 959.

OFFICE OF DIVISIONAL SUPERINTENDENT—

See "Divisional Superintendent, Office of".

OFFICE SUPERINTENDENT(S)—

Question re bias against Muslim candidates for posts of —, Howrah Division, East Indian Railway. 961-62.

OFFICER(S)—

Motion for adjournment re special allowance to British Junior married — in India. 980-81.

Question re—

Absence of Muslim — in Central Stationery Office. 1915.
Administrative — promoted as Commissioned — in Civil Pioneer Force, in Provinces. 281-83.

American — employed on Railways. 492-94.

Bringing of Sikh Indian Audit and Accounts Service — to Government of India Offices. 1261-62.

Channel of recruitment to Class II — in Telegraph Engineering Department. 967-68.

Civilian Gazetted — in Defence Forces. 1456.

Communal composition of Indian Audit and Accounts Service —, Government of India Headquarters, Delhi. 1094-95.

Desirability of appointing a Sikh — in the Railway Board Office. 1152-53.

Desirability of posting a Technical — to the Office of Controller of Printing and Stationery. 1915.

Development — for evolving Post-War Reconstruction plans. 540-41.

Gazetted — on Railways charged with corruption, etc. 1861.

Gazetted — under the Surveyor-General. 1918.

Instructing — at Meteorological training centres. 1334.

Late attendance of — in Railway Clearing Accounts Office. 795.

Method of selection of — for promotion to higher grades in P. and T. Department and R.M.S. 1682-83.

Muslim — ignored for appointment as Appellate Assistant Commissioner of Income-tax in the Punjab. 1623.

Muslim — in Forest Department. 1225.

Muslim — recruited to certain grades by the Calcutta office of Supply Department. 1150.

— and subordinates on pilgrim ships. 45.

— appointed in Delhi Rationing Scheme. 1913-14.

— in charge of the *Indian News Parade*. 1986.

— of Class I, etc., granted extensions of service in Posts and Telegraphs and Meteorological Departments. 1858-59.

Paucity of Muslim — in Calcutta Port Trust. 970.

Paucity of Muslim — in the Office of the Chief Controller of Supply Accounts. 1619-20.

Pay of certain British Married — and Indian Commissioned Married —. 1976-77.

Percentage of Muslim Upper Subordinate and Lower Gazetted — on Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway. 1139.

Prosecution of — of Shri Gopal Chamber of Commerce, Delhi. 1627.

Quota of Muslims for appointment as —, etc., on Income-tax Department. 1263-64.

Rate of Income-tax for South African —, serving in India. 1617.

Rationing — and Inspectors. 1570.

Recruitment of Gazetted — in Supply Department. 843-44.

Shortage of — in Indian Army. 595.

Special allowance to British Junior married — in India. 1227-28, 1453-54.

Transfer of — from other Railways to North Western Railway. 1859-60.

OFFICER CADET TRAINING UNIT—

See "Cadet Training Unit".

OFFICERS' GRADE—

Question re recruitment on Oudh and Tirhut Railway in —. 1851-52.

OFFICIAL(S)—

Question re orders re five-year term for — in Audit Offices. 1626.

OFFICIATING ALLOWANCE—

See "Allowance(s)".

OGILVIE, SIR CHARLES—

Cantonments (Amendment) Bill—

Motion for leave to introduce. 56.

Motion to refer to Select Committee. 223.

Presentation of the Report of the Select Committee. 336.

Motion to consider. 484.

Motion to pass. 484.

Motion re election of members to the Standing Committee for the Civil Defence Branch of the Defence Department. 660.

Oath of Office. 1, 947.

OIL SOURCES—

Question re licences for exploration and Scientific Prospecting of Potential —. 42-44.

OLD DELHI—

Question re hardships suffered by tenants in — and Shabdara. 1571-72.

Open Line Works—

Demand for grant. 648.

Demand for supplementary grant. 677.

OPIUM—

Demand for grant. 1196.

OPIUM ALKALOIDS—

Question re—
Manufacture of — for medicinal preparations in India. 1572.
Production of — at Ghazipur Factory. 367, 847, 1572.

ORDER(S)—

Motion for adjournment re—
Civil Supplies Commissioner's — refusing supply of rice to South Kanara District. 1154-55.

— preventing railway travel for attending the All-India Kisan Conference at Bezwada. 659-60, 678-96.

Question re—

Amendments to the New Delhi Rent Control —. 657-59.

Booking of — for capital goods with the United Kingdom. 351.

British canvassing for Indian — for capital goods. 1216-17.

Contradictory — for fixing seniority of subordinate staff on North Western Railway. 656.

Delhi Magistrate's — prohibiting disposal of certain colour and dye stuffs. 1571.

— re five-year term for officials in Audit Offices. 1626.

— served on Mrs. Sarojini Naidu at Lahore Railway Station. 88.

ORDINANCE(S)—

Question re—
Action in respect of detenus under — III of 1944. 1980-81.

Action in respect of Mahatma Gandhi, etc., under — No. III of 1944. 1976.

Complaints forwarded to the Delhi Administration under the Hoarding and Profiteering —. 350-51.

ORGANIZATION(S)—

Question re—
Films of presidential processions of certain —. 361.

Women's — of the National War Front. 227.

ORISSA—

Question re—
Famine conditions in —. 720, 1574-75.
Famine in —, Travancore, etc. 1911.

ORISSA GOVERNMENT—

Motion for adjournment re —'s ban on public meetings, etc., for discussing Central Government's foodgrains policy. 1270-71.

ORPHAN REFUGEE(S)—

See "Refugee(s)".

ORTHODOX CLERKS' QUARTER(S)—

See "Quarter(s)".

ORTHODOX QUARTER(S)—

See "Quarter(s)".

OTHER SCIENTIFIC DEPARTMENTS—

Demands for grant. 1200.

OULDH AND TIRHUT RAILWAY—

See "Railway(s)".

OUTPUT—

Question re—
—, etc., of coal in British India and the States. 37-38.
Steps taken to increase — of coal, etc. 956.

OVERCROWDING—

Question re—
— of trains on North Western Railway. 148-49.
Steps for relieving — in trains. 1693.

OVERSEAS BUSINESS—

See "Business".

OVERSEER(S)—

Question re re-employment of Mr. Amar Nath, —, Punjab Irrigation Department, after conviction. 1032.

OVERTIME—

Question re deduction from — of Muslim employees of the Government of India Press, New Delhi, for Friday Prayers. 1398-99.

OVERTIME WORK—

Question re—
Non-payment for — to staff of Delhi Division, North Western Railway. 1514.
Unpaid — of Gorakhpur railway workshop staff. 974.

OWNER(S)—

Question re—
Permits for import of paddy or rice for — use in Calcutta. 1032.
Supply of petrol to — of private cars, etc., in Provinces. 139, 147.

P

PADDY—

Question re—
Fixation of wholesale and retail prices by Government of Bengal for — and rice. 27.
— gone worse at stations on Bengal and Assam Railway. 551-52, 654-55.
Permits for import of — or rice for owner's use in Calcutta. 1032.

PAKISTAN DAY MEETING—

Motion for adjournment re ban on — at Lucknow. 1463.

PAMPHLET(S)—

Question re reprint of the — "Scientific Education and Research in Relation to National Welfare". 1401-02.

PANDE, Mr. BADRI DUTT—
 Motion to reduce demand for—
 "Executive Council" re no confidence in the Government. 1004.
 "Home Department" re abuse of Powers under the Defence of India Act and Rules. 1124, 1130.
 Question re Government contribution to Indian Labour Federation. 1816.
 Question (Supplementary) re illness and death of Mrs. Gandhi. 1083.

PANDU—
 Question re bridging the Brahmaputra at —, and doubling certain Metre Gauge Line on Bengal and Assam Railway. 137.

PANEL OF CHAIRMAN(MEN)—
 Nomination of the —. 54.

PANTH PIPLODA—
 Demand for grant. 1204.
 Demand for Supplementary Grant. 1719.

PAPER(S)—
 Question re—
 Essential publications listed for allotment of —. 1030.
 Hand-made — industry. 1206-08.
 Imports, etc., of newsprint and other —. 1028-29.
 — exported from India.
 Tenders for loading, etc., of waste — in Government of India Presses, New Delhi and Aligarh. 1750.
 Transfer of control of — production and purchase to Supply Department. 1856-57.

PAPER PULP—
 Question re research in the manufacture of —, plastics and artificial silk. 45-46.

PAPER TRANSACTION—
 Question re black market —. 1020.

PARVATI DEVI, SHRIMATI—
 Question re illness of —. 423.

PASS(ES)—
 Question re—
 Checking of tickets and — of Railway staff. 955.
 Intermediate Class — for staff appointed after 1928 on East Indian Railway. 1696.
 — for men re-employed after retirement on North Western Railway. 651-52.
 Press Correspondents given Railway —. 1514.

PASS RULE(S)—
 See "Rule(s)".

PASSENGER(S)—
 Question re harassment caused to a — at Bareilly by the Divisional Superintendent, Moradabad Division. 154-55.

PASSENGER BOGIES—
 See "Bogies".

PASSENGER FARE(S)—
 See "Fare(s)".

PASSENGER TRAIN(S)—
 See "Train(s)".

PATEL, Mr. VALLABHAI—
 Question re illness of Dr. Syed Mahmud and —. 423-24.

PATHER, Mr.—
 Question re conviction of — in Durban. 1746.

PATNA—
 Question re—
 Construction of — Broadcasting Station. 89.
 Scarcity of rice and rotten quality of food-grains in — market. 1567.

PATNA MARKET—
 See "Market(s)".

PAUCITY—
 Question re—
 — of Muslim Officers, etc., in Calcutta Port Trust. 970.
 Paucity of Muslim Officers in the Office of Chief Controller of Supply Accounts. 1619-20.
 — of Muslims in Delhi Division, North Western Railway. 1318.
 — of Muslims in the Engineering Department, Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway. 489-90.

PAY—
 Question re—
 Consolidated — of British and Indian soldiers and that of American soldiers, etc. 1977-78.
 Desirability of giving old scales of — to clerks appointed prior to 1st August 1928 on East Indian Railway. 1694-95.
 Difference in — of Personal Assistants on North Western Railway. 978-79.
 Duties and scales of — of Switchmen in Delhi Division, North Western Railway, taken over from East Indian Railway. 1255-56.
 Fixation of lower — for grade I Guards in Karachi Division, North Western Railway, on abolition of that grade. 43-50, 1843-64.
 Fixing of — of retired staff re-appointed in the Compilation Section, North Western Railway. 46, 491.
 Grades of — for clerks on East Indian Railway. 1695.
 Increase in — and dearness allowance for Non-Gazetted Railway servants. 1693.
 Introduction of low scales of — for employees of certain Cantonment Boards. 1971-72.
 Lower initial — of employees in the Superior Services (Non-Gazetted) on State Railways. 1515.
 Maximum — for clerks in grade V on East Indian Railway. 1696.
 Memorial of B Class Guards of Howrah Division for fixation of —, etc. 1852.
 Non-payment of rank — to certain personnel at Transportation Training Centre, Jullundur Cantonment. 1459.
 Old scale of — given to Mr. A. J. Doran and others re-employed after retirement. 979.
 —, etc., of certain telegraphists. 1634-85.
 —, etc., of Sub-Postmasters. 1505-06.
 —, etc., of telephone mistresses. 973-74.
 —, etc., of the Additional Deputy Principal Information Officer. 431.
 — of certain British Married Officers and Indian Commissioned Married Officers. 1976-77.
 — of Pioneers in Civil Pioneer Force. 1752.

Scales of —, etc., of Group Inspectors and Divisional Inspectors of Special Ticket Examiners on North Western Railway. 154.
 Scales of —, etc., of Oudh and Tirhut Railway Non-Gazetted Staff. 975.
 Scales of — for certain ex-apprentices of Jamalpur Technical School. 1675.
 Scales of — of Special Ticket Examiners and Group Inspectors on North Western Railway. 154.
 See also "Scale(s) of —".

PAY RATE(S)—
 See "Rate(s)".

PAYMENT(S)—
 Question re—
 Non — of compensation for booked luggage under certain Military Warrant from Lahmanir Hat to Delhi-Shahdara. 979.
 Non — of officiating allowance to certain Special Ticket Examiners on North Western Railway. 977-78.

PAYMENT OF WAGES ACT—
 See "Act(s)".

PAYMENTS TO INDIAN STATES AND COMPANIES—
 Demand for Excess Grant. 335.
 Demand for grant. 646.
 Demand for supplementary grant. 662.
 Payment to other Governments, Departments, etc., on account of the Administration of Agency Subjects and management of Treasuries.
 Demand for grant. 1139.

PENAL CODE (AMENDMENT) BILL—
 See "Indian —" under "Bill(s)".

PENSION(S)—
 Demand for grant in respect of "superannuation allowances and —". 1263.
 Question re proposed increase in — of retired Indian Civil servants residing in Britain. 892.

PENSION(S), COMMUTED VALUE OF—
 See "Commutated value of Pensions".

PENSIONER(S)—
 Question re dearness allowance for low paid —. 894.

PERCENTAGE—
 Question re—
 Lower — of Muslims appointed in Railways. 964.
 — increase in prices of cotton and woollen cloth. 1560.
 — of and qualifications for Muslim recruitment in the Central Excises and Salt Revenues, Western Division. 48.
 — of Muslim and Hindu staff in Supply Department, etc. 1094.
 — of Muslim recruitment for Delhi Division Railway grain shops. 1318-19.
 — of Muslim Upper Subordinate and Lower Gazetted officers on Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway. 1139.

PERMANENT ALLOWANCE—
 See "Allowance(s)".

PERMIT(S)—
 Question re—
 Delay in the issue of — for transport of goods intended for the Supply Department. 491-92.

Export — policy. 1754.
 — for import of paddy or rice for owner's use in Calcutta. 1032.

PERMIT BOOK(S)—
 Question re missing — in the office of Commodity Controller, Delhi. 1571.

PERSONAL ASSISTANT(S)—
 Question re difference in pay of — on North Western Railway. 978-79.

PERSONNEL—
 Motion to reduce demand for "Railway Board" re extensions to superannuated —. 619-37.
 Question re—
 Delay in transit of postal articles to — of Defence Services. 1805.
 Luggage, etc., of — of Defence Services carried by Railways at Government risk. 1935.
 Non-payment of rank-pay to certain — at Transportation, Training Centre, Jullundur Cantonment. 1459.
 — of the Special Police establishment. 1459-60.
 Petitions for discharge of certain — in Defence Services from Bihar. 1805-06.
 Placing certain barracks out of bounds for — of Transportation Training Centre, Jullundur. 1461, 1997.
 Placing Saddar Bazar, Jullundur Cantonment, out of bounds for Indian — of Defence Services. 1461.

PERSONNEL BRANCH—
 Question re—
 Non-posting of Muslims in S.I. (B.) Section of the —, Bengal and Assam Railway. 1853.
 Promotions, etc., in — of Bengal and Assam Railway. 959.

PERSONNEL OFFICER(S)—
 Question re selection of — on North Western Railway. 656.
 See also "Officer(s)".

PETITION(S)—
 Committee on —. 54.
 Question re—
 Detention of — of Lala Feroz Chand. 1033.
 — for discharge of certain personnel in Defence Services from Bihar. 1805-06.

PETROL—
 Question re supply of — to owners of private cars, etc., in provinces. 139, 147.

PETROL BUS(ES)—
 See "Bus(es)".

PETTY CONSUMERS—
 See "Consumer(s)".

PIARE LAL KUREEL, Mr.—
 Election of — to the Standing Committee for the Civil Defence Branch of the Defence Department. 775.
 Election of — to the Standing Committee for the Labour Department. 1464.
 Motion to reduce demand for—
 "Miscellaneous" re Post-War Reconstruction with special reference to the Scheduled Castes. 1104-06.
 "Railway Board" re non-representation of Scheduled Castes in Railway Services. 581-82.

Question re—
Communal composition of Civil Pioneer Force Clerks. 1037.
Communal representation in certain Postal Offices at Lucknow. 46-47.
Employment of Scheduled Castes in All-India Radio. 897.
Grievances of leather merchants, etc. 1035-36.
Non-payment of allowance to tailors in Civil Pioneer Force. 1752.
Pay of Pioneers in Civil Pioneer Force. 1752.
Proposed conversion of Civil Pioneer Force into Auxiliary Pioneer Force. 1752.
Representation of Scheduled Castes in Food Department. 1568.
Reservation of Provincial vacancies for Scheduled Castes. 1625.
Scheduled Castes and their nomination to I.C.S. 1621.
Scheduled Castes Commissioned Officers in Indian Land Forces, etc. 902.
Scheduled Castes Commissioned Officers in the United Provinces Civil Pioneer Force. 1036.
Scheduled Castes leather goods firms applying for registration as approved Government Contractors. 1676.
Scheduled Castes Regiments. 1620-21.
Scheduled Castes regiments raised in British India. 901-02.
Scheduled Castes Staff of Supply Department. 1330.
Steps for appointment of Scheduled Castes Recruiting Officers. 902.
Transfer of Languages Section of Bureau of Public Information to Lahore. 1262-63.

PILGRIM(S)—
Question re banking facilities to — to Hedjaz. 1215.

PILGRIM SHIP(S)—
Question re officers and subordinates on —. 46.

PILGRIMAGE(S)—
Election of Members to the Standing Committee on — to the Hedjaz. 42-43, 775.
Motion to reduce demand for "Department of Indian Overseas" re facilities for — to Hedjaz. 1076-78.

PIONEER(S)—
Question re pay of — in Civil — Force. 1752.

PIONEER FORCE—
Question re—
Non-payment of allowance to tailors in Civil —. 1752.
Pay of Pioneers in Civil —. 1752.
Proposed conversion of Civil — into Auxiliary —. 1752.

PISHIN DISTRICT—
Question re ban on import of leather, etc., to —. 1332, 1570.

PLAN(S)—
Question re fifteen-year — for economic development. 1389-90.
See also "Post-War Reconstruction —".

PLAN, FIFTEEN-YEAR—
Question re — for development of India. 351.

PLASTIC(S)—
Question re research in the manufacture of paper pulp, — and artificial silk. 45-46.

POINT(S) OF ORDER—
— raised by Mr. H. A. Sathar H. Essak
Sait re the practice of Government to point out to a Member ten or twelve days after he put the question that it should have been addressed to some other Department. 722.
— raised by Mr. N. M. Joshi whether the debate can go on when Government has been attacked in several speeches and no official member has replied. 995.

POLICE—
Demand for Excess Grant. 334.
Demand for grant. 1199.
Demand for Supplementary Grant. 1704-08.
Question re—
Harassment of Railway Staff by —. 649.
Indians shot in — firing in Mauritius. 279.

POLICE, CALCUTTA—
See "Calcutta Police".

POLICE ESTABLISHMENT—
Question re—
Cases investigated by Special —. 1460-61.
Personnel of the Special —. 1459-60.

POLICE, GOVERNMENT RAILWAY—
See "Government Railway Police".

POLICE GUARD—
Question re—
— at Shri Gopal Chamber of Commerce, Delhi. 1626-27.

POLICE OFFICIAL(S)—
Question re retired — re-employed under Delhi Rationing Scheme. 1038.

POLICE STATION(S)—
Question re thefts registered by the —, Shahdara, Delhi. 433.

POLICE VERIFICATION REPORTS—
See "Report(s)".

POLICEMAN(MEN)—
Question re ineligibility of — for Military services. 1097-98.

POLICY(IES)—
Motion for adjournment re Orissa Government's ban on public meetings, etc., for discussing Central Government's food-grains —. 1270-71.
Question re—
Export permits —. 1754.
— regarding seniority on East Indian Railway. 152-53.
Post-War shipping —. 1210-11.
Vacillating — of Government re supply of hard coke. 1317.

POLITICAL CONVICT(S)—
Question re detenus and — in jails. 1061-82.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT—
Question re retention of second division clerks in — and Railway —. 1068-69.

POLITICAL PRISONERS—
See "Prisoner(s)".

POONA—
Question re demand for fire arms by the Maharashtra Militarisation Board. —. 417.

PORT(S)—
See "Air —".

PORT HAJ COMMITTEE(S)—
Resolution re debarring of Government servants' election to —. 753-60.

PORT TRUST(S)—
Question re—
Labour unrest in Karachi —. 1680-81, 1751, 1860-61.
Muslim doctors, etc., employed in the A.R.P. Department of Calcutta —. 721.
Muslim Executive Engineers, etc., in the Civil Engineering Department of Calcutta —. 721.
Muslims in the Department of Secretary, Calcutta. —. 720.
Muslims in the Estate Department of Calcutta —. 721.
Paucity of Muslim officers, etc., in Calcutta —. 721.

PORTER(S)—
Question re discontinuance of travelling van — in Karachi Division, North Western Railway. 485-86.

PORTS AND PILOTAGE—
Demand for grant. 1199.
Demand for Supplementary Grant. 1708.

POST(S)—
Question re—
Appointments to — carrying allowances in Circle Post Offices in U.P. 1510.
Bias against Muslim candidates for — of Office Superintendents, Howrah Division, East Indian Railway. 961-62.
Clerks selected for certain higher — sanctioned by the General Manager, East Indian Railway. 960-61.
Communal reservation in promotions to Stenographers' — in North Western Railway. 486.
Gazetted and supervisory — in the Punjab Postal Circle. 1512.
Method of filling — of stenographers in Posts and Air Department. 1510.
Muslim applicants for — in the Stores Department, Bengal and Assam Railway. 958.
Non-employment of Muslims in certain — in the Establishment Office of Howrah Division, East Indian Railway. 962.
Position of persons working temporarily in — created before war vis-à-vis was service men. 1454-55.
— created to meet increased passenger traffic on State Railways. 1692.
— of Assistant Superintendent, Deputy Commissioner's Office, Delhi. 897-98.
Selection for — of Assistant Coal Superintendent in State Railway Coal Department. 1509.
Sikhs in high salaries — in Supply Department. 45.

POSTMASTER(S)—
Question re placing of Wireless Inspectors under — in the Punjab and N.W.F.P. Circle. 1686.

POSTMASTER-GENERAL—
Question re—
Desirability of posting a Muslim Deputy — in the United Provinces. 791.
Muslims as camp clerks in the office of —, U.P. 1510.

POST OFFICE(S)—
Question re—
Appointments to posts carrying allowances in Circle — in U.P. 1510.
Delay in delivery of certain Money Orders by Delhi-Shahdara —. 975.
Departmental examination for posts of Inspectors, etc., of —. 1681-82.
Filth deposit nuisance and obstruction of road to — in Jama Masjid area, Delhi. 1755.
Public Telephone at Delhi-Shahdara —. 975.
Rush of work at the Imperial Secretariat, North Block —, New Delhi. 1855.
Selection of candidates for appointment as Inspectors, etc., of —, in the Punjab and N.W.F.P. circle. 1683.
Staff clerk of Karachi General —. 1851.

POST-WAR DEVELOPMENT(S)—
Motion to reduce demand for "Railway Board" re financial position of Railways with special reference to —. 563-75.
Question re — of civil aviation in India. 139-40.

POST-WAR FINANCIAL HELP—
See "Financial Help".

POST-WAR INDUSTRIAL RECONSTRUCTION—
See "Industrial Reconstruction".

POST-WAR RECONSTRUCTION—
Motion to reduce demand for "Miscellaneous" re — with special reference to the Scheduled Castes. 1098-1114.

POST-WAR RECONSTRUCTION PLAN(S)—
Question re development officers for evolving —. 540-41.

POST-WAR SHIPPING POLICY—
Question re —. 1210, 1211.

POSTAGE STAMP(S)—
Question re — considered as legal tender by Government Railway Police at Lhaksar. 1804-05.

POSTAL ARTICLE(S)—
See "Article(s)".

POSTAL CIRCLE(S)—
Question re—
Gazetted and supervisory posts in the Punjab —. 1512.
Percentage of Muslim Inspectors in Sind and Baluchistan —. 1850-51.
Placing of Wireless Inspectors under Postmasters in the Punjab and N.W.F.P. —. 1686.
Preponderance of Muslim officers in the Punjab —. 1510-11.
Selection of candidates for appointment as Inspectors, etc., of Post Offices in the Punjab and N.W.F.P. —. 1683.

POSTAL CLERK(S)—
Question re desirability of posting Urdu knowing — in Central Provinces. 1324-25.

POSTAL OFFICES—

Question re communal representation in certain — at Lucknow. 46-47.

POSTING—

Question re — of unpaid probationers as Guards, etc., on Oudh and Tirhut Railway. 1345.

POSTS AND AIR DEPARTMENT—

Election of members to the Standing Committee for the —. 797-98, 905.

Question re—

Method of filling posts of stenographers in —. 1510.

Relief for employees of — under Militarisation Scheme. 1508.

See also "Department of Posts and Air".

POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS—**Question re—**

Extensions of service granted to Muslim Deputy Director-General and Assistant Deputy Director-General. —. 1513.

Stenographer for Deputy Accountant-General, —, Delhi. 1626.

POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS DEPARTMENT—**Question re—**

Method of selection of officers for promotion to higher grades in — and R.M.S. 1682-83.

Officers of Class I, etc., granted extensions of service in — and Meteorological Departments. 1858-59.

Recruitment examination for Subordinate services in —. 1682.

Supply of foodgrains, etc., to employees in the —. 501-02.

Wireless License Establishment of —. 1684.

POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS DEPARTMENT (INCLUDING WORKING EXPENSES), INDIAN—

See "Indian Posts and Telegraphs Department (including Working Expenses)".

POTATO(ES)—

Question re shortage of — and eggs in Nilgiris. 1097.

POTENTIAL OIL SOURCES—

See "Oil Source(s)".

POWER(S)—

Motion to reduce demand for "Home Department" re abuse of — under the Defence of India Act and Rules. 1115-38.

POWER ALCOHOL FACTORY—

See "Factory(ies)".

PRECADET AIR TRAINING SCHEME—

See "Air Training Scheme".

PREMIER(S)—

Question re Conference of Dominion — in London. 496.

PRESIDENT, Mr. (THE HONOURABLE SIR ABDUR RAHIM)—

Announcement of the time-table and time-limit on Speeches in discussing the Demands for Grants. 981-82.

Criticism on Nominated Members' conduct in the House deprecated by —. 588.

Observation by — that Honourable Members should not argue a case while giving notice of an adjournment motion. 155.

Observations by — that it has never been the practice and it is not practicable that during the discussion of the Finance Bill Members-in-charge of all the departments should be present in the House. 1236.

Remarks by — on the cut motion of Mr. Abdur Rasheed Choudhury (who wanted to discuss under the head "Central Excise Duties" the imposition of contemplated duty on tea and coffee) that the cut motions are intended to give an opportunity to the House to discuss matters of administration under the existing law and not to discuss any question in respect of any future law sought to be enacted. 1098.

Remarks by — that it is an established practice that only those who have given notice of amendments can move them. 449.

Statement by — re convention concerning condolence motions. 502.

PRESIDENTIAL PROCESSIONS—

See "Procession(s)".

PRESS(ES)—**Question re—**

Binders in Government of India —, New Delhi. 1208.

Copyholders and Revisers passing Readers' Examination of Government of India —, New Delhi. 1566, 1567.

Deduction from overtime of Muslim employees of the Government of India —, New Delhi, for Friday prayers. 1398-99.

Promotion of qualified Copyholders and Revisers as Readers in Government of India —. 1224-25, 1226.

Recruitment of lowest-grade Readers in Government of India —. 349-50.

Supersession of certain Binders of the Government of India —, New Delhi. 1399-1400.

Tenders for loading, etc., of waste paper in Government of India —, New Delhi and Aligarh. 1750.

Wages in the Government of India —, New Delhi, for work on Sundays and other holidays. 1399.

See also "Government of India —".

PRESS ADVISER, SPECIAL—

See "Special Press Adviser".

PRESS CONFERENCE—

See "Conference(s)".

PRESS CORRESPONDENT(S)—**Question re—**

Accreditation to a —. 1969.

Classification of Accredited —. 1985.

Classification of Accredited — with Government of India. 1618-19.

Discontent regarding classification of Accredited — with the Government of India. 1969.

— given Railway Passes. 1514.

Procedure for admission, classification, etc., of Accredited — with the Government of India. 1969.

See also "Correspondent(s)".

PRESS CORRESPONDENT ADVISORY COMMITTEE—

Question re —. 1458-59.

See also "Committee(s)".

PRESS ROOM(S)—

Question re rules for admission to the Government of India —, and for Supply of Government Publications to Trade Unions, etc. 844.

PREVENTIVE OFFICER(S)—

Question re proposed recruitment of —, etc., in Karachi Customs Office. 82-83, 846.

PRICE(S)—**Question re—**

Average retail — of rice in Bengal. 39-40.

Control — of coal, etc., in Delhi and Shahdara-Delhi. 1920.

Control — of foodgrains, etc., in Delhi and Shahdara-Delhi. 1920-23.

Fixation of wholesale and retail — by Government of Bengal for paddy and rice. 27.

High — of textiles at Barpeta. 1401.

Lowering down of — of cloth to be manufactured. 1398.

Percentage increase in — of cotton and woollen cloth. 1560.

— at which wheat is purchased in the Punjab and sold in Bengal. 286-87.

Rice sold at high — in certain parts of Bengal. 347.

Scheme for control of — and distribution of coal, etc. 1393-95.

Supply of foodgrains at controlled or concessional — to non-military employees of Bengal Government. 27.

PRICE CONTROLLED ARTICLE(S)—

Question re —. 1404.

PRICE LEVELS—

Question re — of agricultural commodities and manufactured goods. 1270.

PRICE LIST(S)—

Question re hawking of Indian cotton goods, etc., in Delhi without exhibition of —. 1219.

PRINTING AND STATIONERY—

Demand for Excess Grant in respect of —. 335.

Demand for grant. 1203.

PRINTING AND STATIONERY, CONTROLLER OF—

See "Controller of Printing and Stationery".

PRIORITY CERTIFICATES, RAILWAY—

See "Railway Priority Certificate(s)".

PRIORITY LOADING—

See "Loading".

PRISONER(S)—**Question re—**

Classification of Mr. Krishna Nair, a civil disobedience —. 1982.

Enemy — of war in India. 1617.

Illness of Sardar Niranjana Singh Talib, a security —. 361.

Lower class assigned to certain security — in Central Jail, Ajmer. 1624.

Quashing of sentences passed on certain security — in Central Jail, Ajmer. 1624-25.

Repatriation of Italian — in India and wastage of food at —'s camps. 79.

Resolution re release of political —. 94-119.

PRIVILEGE TICKET—

Question re facility of mail travel to — holders. 363-64.

PROBATIONARY ASSISTANT STATION MASTER(S)—

See "Assistant Station Master(s)".

PROBATIONARY SIGNALLER(S)—

See "Signaller(s)".

PROBATIONER(S)—

Question re posting of unpaid — as Guards, etc., on Oudh and Tirhut Railway. 1345.

PROCEDURE—**Question re—**

— for admission as accredited Correspondents. 433-34.

Protest against the — for importing heavy chemicals. 1034-35.

PROCESSION(S)—**Motion for adjournment re—**

Attack by War technician students on the — of villagers at Rajampet. 1759.

Dispersal of the Hindu Mahasabha Presidential — at Amritsar. 50.

Question re—

Film of Muslim League presidential — at Karachi. 362.

Films of presidential — of certain organisations. 361.

PRODUCTION(S)—**Question re—**

— and sale of standard cloth in Provinces. 1027-28.

— of opium alkaloids at Ghaziapur Factory. 367, 847, 1572.

PROFIT—

Motion for adjournment re sale at — in India of gold purchased in South Africa by the United Kingdom. 1517.

Question re—

Anomalous allocation of — of cloth dealers. 1397.

—, etc., of Reserve Bank of India. 1262.

— made by Central Government out of purchases of foodgrains from Punjab. 289-90.

PROGRAMME(S)—

Question re — for expansion of All-India Radio. 1091.

PROGRAMME ASSISTANT(S)—

Question re Muslims as Technical Assistants and — in All-India Radio. 421.

PROMOTION(S)—**Question re—**

Block on the — of station Correspondent Clerks on North-Western Railway. 1141.

Communal percentage prescribed for — from inferior to subordinate service on Railways. 1149.

Communal representation in — for minority communities on Railways. 137-38.

Communal reservation in — to stenographers' posts in North-Western Railway. 486.

Leaping — to a South Indian Assistant in Imperial Agricultural Research Institute. 1914.

Maximum age for inferior servants for — to subordinate posts on North-Western Railway. 1149-50.
 Method of selection of officers for — to higher grades in P. and T. Department and R.M.S. 1682-83.
 —, etc., in Personnel Branch of Bengal and Assam Railway. 959.
 —, etc., of Ticket Checking Staff, Oudh and Tirhut Railway. 953-54.
 — from routine to clerical grade in the office of J.C.M.A. and P., Lahore. 901.
 — of Guards on North-Western Railway. 1513.
 — of qualified Copyholders and Revisers as Readers in Government of India Presses. 546-47, 1224-25, 1226.
 — of Senior subordinates as Sub-Store Keepers on North-Western Railway. 1329.
 — of Telephone Operators. 1328.
 — of Train Examiners as Transportation Inspectors on East Indian Railway. 148.
 — to clerical grade "D" in the office of Chief Mechanical Engineer, Bengal and Assam Railway. 959.
 — to Loco. Foreman grade on North-Western Railway. 796.
 — to selection grade of non-technical hands on East Indian Railway (Mechanical Department). 46.
 Register maintained for — of Telegraphs Linemen to Sub-Inspectors' grade. 1858.
 Selections for higher grade — in Karachi and Delhi Divisions. 957, 1995-96.

PROPAGANDA—
 Question re—
 Arrangements for Indian — in the U.S.S.R. 493, 607.
 Report on Indian — in the United States of America. 498, 607.

PROPERTY(IES)—
 Question re attachment of Mr. Asaf Ali's —. 1976.

PROPERTY (AMENDMENT) BILL—
 See "Transfer of —" under "R-II (S.)".

PROSECUTION(S)—
 Question re—
 Pending — concerning August 1942 disturbances. 1801.
 — of Indians in the United Kingdom under the National Service Act. 426, 559.
 — of Officers of Shri Gopal Chamber of Commerce, Delhi. 1627.
 — under Wheat Control Order. 1759.

PROTECTION—
 Motion for adjournment re failure to give — against mob violence at Haripur. 50.

PROTECTIVE DUTIES CONTINUATION BILL—
 See "Bill(s)".

PROTEST(S)—
 Question re — against the procedure for importing heavy chemicals. 1034-35.

PROVIDENT FUND(S)—
 Motion to reduce demand for "Railway Board" re extension of Compulsory — to all Railway Employees. 585-90.

PROVINCE(S)—

Question re—
 Administrative Officers promoted as Commissioned Officer in Civil Pioneer Force in —. 281-83.
 Distribution to — from Central Road Fund. 150.
 Film producing licences issued in —. 1751-52.
 Ill-treatment meted out to Government of India detenus detained in —. 233.
 Methods for procuring foodgrains followed by —, etc. 289.
 Private boats commandeered in certain —. 1687, 1804.
 Production and sale of standard cloth in —. 1027-28.
 Supply and rationing of food in —. 269.
 Supply of petrol to owners of private cars, etc. in —. 139, 147.

PROVINCIAL EXCISE—
 Demand for grant. 1196.

PROVINCIAL FOOD COUNCILS—
 See "Food Council(s)".

PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENTS—
 Demand for grant in respect of—
 Grants-in-Aid to —. 1203.
 Miscellaneous adjustments between the Central Government and —. 1203.

PROVINCIAL HAJ COMMITTEE(S)—
 See "Haj Committee(s)".

PROVINCIAL VACANCIES—
 See "Vacancy(ies)".

PSYCHOLOGICAL WARFARE—
 See "Warfare".

PUBLIC—
 Question re harassment to — due to non-supply of wagons for permitted articles. 979.

PUBLIC ACCOUNTS COMMITTEE—
 See "Committee(s)".

PUBLIC HEALTH—
 Demand for grant. 1200.
 Demand for Supplementary Grant. 1710.

PUBLIC HOLIDAYS—
 See "Holiday(s)".

PUBLIC INFORMATION BUREAU—
 See "Bureau of Public Information".

PUBLIC MEETINGS—
 See "Meeting(s)".

PUBLIC RELATIONS DIRECTORATE—
 Question re tours conducted by—. 1461.

PUBLIC TELEPHONE—
 See "Telephone(s)".

PUBLICATION(S)—
 Question re—
 Discontinuance of free supply of Government — to Chambers of Commerce and Trade Associations. 541.
 Essential — listed for allotment of paper. 1030.
 — of certain annual reports concerning labour on Railways. 210.
 Re — of the *Rigveda*. 558-59.
 Rules for admission to the Government of India Press Room, and for supply of Government — to Trade Unions, etc. 844.

PULSES—
 Question re—
 Desirability of supply of —, milk, etc., at concession rates to lower staff. 1096-97.

Method for procuring — in the Punjab. 288-89.

PUNJAB—
 Question re—
 Assistant Commissioners of Income-tax, etc., —, North-West Frontier and Delhi Provinces. 1802.
 Commissioners of Income-tax, —, North-West Frontier and Delhi. 1802.
 Delhi detenus detained in — jails. 896.
 Desirability of appointing a Muslim Commissioner of Income-tax in the —. 1269.
 Facilities to Congress detenus in —. 82.
 Family allowance to Congress detenus in —. 81-82.
 "Grow more food" campaign in the —. 4-5.
 Ill-treatment meted out to Government of India detenus detained in the —. 233-34.
 Method for procuring pulses in the —. 282-89.
 Muslim Officer ignored for appointment as Appellate Assistant Commissioner of Income-tax in the —. 1023.
 Present method for procuring foodgrains in the —. 287-88.
 Prices at which wheat is purchased in the — and sold in Bengal. 226-87.
 Profit made by Central Government out of purchases of foodgrains from —. 289-90.
 Re-employment of Mr. Anwar Nath, Over-seer, —, Irrigation Department, after conviction. 1052.
 Treatment meted out to Delhi detenus in — Jails. 49.

PUNJAB AND N.W.F. POSTAL CIRCLE—
 Question re—
 Placing of Wireless Inspectors under Postmasters in the —. 1680.
 Selection of candidates for appointment as Inspectors, etc., of Post Offices, in the —. 1683.

PUNJAB POSTAL CIRCLE—
 See "Postal Circle(s)".

PUNJAB URBAN RENT RESTRICTION ACT—
 See "Act(s)".

PUNJABI, MR. K. L.—
 Oath of office. 835.

PURCHASE(S)—
 Question re United States Foreign Economic Administrator and — of commodities in India. 1402, 1681.

PURCHASING AGENT(S)—
 Question re Controller of Coal acting as — for industries. 1143.

Q

QUALIFICATION(S)—
 Question re—
 Desirability of uniformity in — for appointment to Government service. 1917-18.
 Minimum — for recruitment of candidates as Upper Division Clerks in the Central Excises and Salt Revenues, Western Division. 48.

Minimum — for recruitment of Hindus as lower-grade clerks in the Central Excises and Salt Revenues, Western Division. 48.
 Percentage of and — for Muslim recruitment in the Central Excises and Salt Revenues, Western Division. 48.
 — and duties of Coal Commissioner. 345, 490-500.
 — for recruitment of Superior Telegraph Engineering Officers. 1512.
 — of Mr. D. G. Jhadev, Conciliation Officer (Railways) and Supervisor of Railway Labour. 26.

QUARTER(S)—
 Question re—
 Closing of arches between — on Irwin Road, New Delhi. 1914.
 Disparity between un-orthodox and orthodox — in New Delhi. 1217-18.
 Keeping of milch cattle in orthodox —. 1561-62.
 Lawns in front of orthodox clerks' — in D.I.Z. Area, New Delhi. 1561.
 Non-provision of free — to certain North-Western Railway employees. 1864.
 Poor lighting of roads of ministerial —, New Delhi. 1396-97.

QUESTION HOUR—
 Dispensing with the — on the General Budget presentation day. 368.

QUESTIONNAIRE—
 Question re — issued by Income-tax Department to Indian firms of Auditors. 49.

QUETTA—
 Question re—
 Raising of Government Intermediate College, —, to Degree College. 195.
 Restrictions on entry into —. 1330-32.

QUETTA DIVISION—
 Question re electric mistry wiremen of — released from service. 978.

QUININE—
 Question re—
 Report of —, atebine, etc. 1214-15.
 Manufacture of — in injectable form. 215.

QUININE POSITION—
 Question re —. 1-2, 21-22.

QUININE PRODUCTION—
 Question re —. 1396.

QUOTA(S)—
 Question re—
 Exports and export — of tea. 1755-56.
 — of Assamese in Bengal and Assam Railway Services. 494.
 — of Muslims for appointment as Assistant Collectors of Customs. 1262.
 — of Muslims for appointment as Deputy Superintendent, etc. 1264.
 — of Muslims for appointment as Officers, etc., on Income-tax Department. 1253-54.
 Unfilled — for Gazetted Muslim Officers in Karachi Division, North-Western Railway. 948-49.

R

RACIAL DISCRIMINATION—

See "Discrimination".

RACIAL TROUBLE—

Question re — over New Indian High School at Bluff, Durban. 1559.

RADIO, ALL-INDIA—

See "All-India Radio".

RADIO SET(S)—

Question re — imported from America and other countries. 1564.

RADIO STATION(S)—

Question re want of a — in Andhra country. 596.

RAGHBIR SINGH, SARDAR, PANJ HAZARI—

Question re arrest of —. 895-96.

RAIL MOTOR CARS—

Question re—

Desirability of running — between Delhi and Ghaziabad. 1697-98.

Sections on North Western Railway served by —. 1692, 1698.

RAILWAY(S)—

Bengal and Assam—

Motion for adjournment re taking over of portions of the — by the United States Army Railway Units. 727-28.

Question re—

Appointments made in the Store Department. —. 1333.

Apprentice Mechanics recruited Community wise in —. 495.

Bridging the Brahmaputra at Pandu and doubling certain Metre Gauge Line on —. 137.

Certain clerical vacancies filled in the Chief Mechanical Engineer's Office. —. 959.

Clerical staff in Personnel and Administrative Offices of —. 1853.

Committee of Selection for recruitment on —. 1332.

Family ration coupons for staff of —. 486-87.

Holiday for *Shab-i-Barat* not granted to Muslims on —. 1330, 1679.

Muslim applicants for posts in the Stores Department. 958.

Muslims and non-Muslims, promoted and confirmed in the Establishment and Executive offices of —. 957-58.

Muslims in —. 1332-33.

Non-posting of Muslims in E.I. (B) Section of the Personnel Branch. —. 1853.

Paddy gone worse at stations on —. 551-52, 654-55.

Passenger trains cancelled on Metre Gauge section of —. 657.

Probationary Assistant Station Master and Signallers appointed of —. 958.

Promotions, etc., in Personnel Branch of —. 959.

Promotions to clerical grade "D" in the Office of the Chief Mechanical Engineer. —. 959.

Quota of Assamese in — Services. 494.

Staff appointed in the Stores Department of — in the scale of Rs. 30-3-45-5-60. 958.

Staff engaged in Construction Department. —. 1853.

Vacancies filled in the Lower Gazetted Service on —. 960.

Vacancies in intermediate grades in the Stores Department. —. 960.

Want of lights on — trains. 793-94.

Watchmen on —. 1853.

Bengal-Nagpur—

Question re overloaded coal from Bengal and Bihar Coalfields taken over by East Indian and —. 150.

Bombay, Baroda and Central India—

Question re—

Absence of Muslim Chief Clerks on —. 1139-40.

Desirability of a Selection Board of —. 1139.

Desirability of abolishing Staff Committee on —. 1140.

Non-recruitment of Muslims as Apprentice Signal Inspectors, etc., in —. 1696.

Paucity of Muslims in the Engineering Department. —. 489-90.

Percentage of Muslim Upper Subordinate and Lower Gazetted Officers on —. 1139.

Unsatisfactory catering arrangements for Muslims on —. 1140.

East Indian—

Motion for adjournment re proposed enforcement of enhanced passenger fares on —. 1271.

Question re—

Applications under Payment of Wages Act against illegal deductions, etc., on — and North Western Railway. 1867, 1925.

Bias against Muslim candidates for posts of Office Superintendents, Howrah Division. —. 961-62.

Cases of fraud, etc., against — servants. 1697.

Clerks selected for certain higher posts sanctioned by the General Manager. —. 960-61.

Continuous and intermittent workers on — North Western —. 1406.

Desirability of giving old scales of pay to clerks appointed prior to 1st August 1928 on —. 1694-95.

Duties and scales of pay of Switchmen in Delhi Division, North Western Railway, taken over from —. 1865-66.

Duties, etc., of waiting room bearers at junction stations on —. 1649.

— and North Western Railways employees dismissed and discharged from service. 1867.

Expenditure on Electric Torches for Ticket Checking Staff on — and North Western Railways. 1693.

Eye test for Travelling Ticket Examiners on —. 1861.

Grades of pay for clerks on East Indian Railway. 1695.

Intermediate Class Passes for Staff appointed after 1928 on —. 1696.

Irregularities reported under payment of Wages Act against —. 358.

Maximum pay for clerks in grade V on —. 1696.

Medical examination of Railway station vendors, etc., on —. 1696.

Muslim applicants for selection as Law Inspectors on —. 1854.

Non-employment of Muslim in certain posts in the establishment office of Howrah Division. —. 962.

Old grades to certain Travelling Ticket Examiners on —. 1514-15.

Overloaded coal from Bengal and Bihar Coalfields taken over by — and Bengal Nagpur Railways. 150.

Policy regarding seniority on —. 152-53.

Promotion to selection grade of non-technical hands on — (Mechanical Department). 46.

Promotions of Train Examiners as Transportation Inspectors on —. 148.

Racial discrimination in compilation of combined seniority list of Subordinate Supervising Staff and draftsmen on — (Mechanical Department). 46.

Recruitment of inferior staff in Engineering and Mechanical Departments of —. 1853.

Regulation for dress of non-Gazetted Railway servants on — Administration. 1697.

Seniority of certain guards in Howrah Division. —. 1852.

Sunday and other Holiday allowances paid to Anglo-Indian and European Guards on old — Station. 1687.

Transfer of two Signal-Engineers from — to North Western Railway. 225-26.

Wheat purchased by — to supplement Dearness Allowance. 366.

Working hours of certain staff on — and North Western Railways. 1513.

Indian—

Question re abolition of the Lower Gazetted Service on —. 225.

Jodhpur—

Question re Railway Advisory Committee for Jodhpur —. 948.

Motion to reduce demand for "Railway Board" re Financial position of — with special reference to Post-War Developments. 563-75.

North Western—

Motion for adjournment re cancellation of a large number of passenger trains on the —. 155.

Question re—

Applications under Payment of Wages Act against illegal deductions, etc., on East Indian and —. 1867, 1925.

Appointment of Muslims instead of available Sikh candidates on —. 139.

Block on the promotion of Station Correspondent Clerks on —. 1141.

Bringing certain old scales of pay into line with the revised scales on —. 500-01.

Communal reservation in promotions to stenographers' posts in —. 485.

Continuous and intermittent workers on East Indian —. 1406.

Contract for cash and pay work on —. 652.

Contradictory Orders for fixing seniority of subordinate staff on —. 656.

Departure times of — Coaching Express. 1692.

Deteriorated engines on —. 947, 1865.

Difference in pay of Personal Assistants on —. 978-79.

Direct recruitment of Inspectors of Works on —. 655-56.

Discontinuance of travelling van porters in Karachi Division. —. 485-86.

Discrimination against Sikh stenographers on —. 142.

Duties and scales of pay of Switchmen in Delhi Division, —, taken over from East Indian Railway. 1865-66.

Duties of Special Ticket Examiners and Group Inspectors on —. 153.

East Indian and — employees dismissed and discharged from service. 1867.

Employees discharged on —. 226.

Employees of the Chief Cashier and Treasurer. —. 652-53.

Employees promoted to Station Masters' grade on —. 1677.

Engine troubles on —. 972.

Expenditure on electric torches for ticket checking staff on East Indian and —. 1695.

Fixation of lower pay for grade I guards in Karachi Division, —, on abolition of that grade. 49-50, 1863-64.

Fixing of pay of retrenched staff re-appointed on the Compilation Section. —. 46, 491.

Food Inspectors, etc., on —. 652, 654.

Insecurity in certain trains on —. 1333-34, 1455.

Loco. Inspectors, etc., on —. 1342-43.

Maximum age for inferior servants for promotion to subordinate posts on —. 1149-50.

Medical fees for attending to — employees. 1321.

Methods of recruitment through Subordinate Services Commission on —. 225.

Misapplication of the Revised State Railway Leave Rules on —. 147.

Non-payment for overtime work to staff of Delhi Division. —. 1514.

Non-payment of officiating allowance to certain Special Ticket Examiners on —. 977-78.

Non-provision of free quarters to certain — employees. 1864.

— contract for storage of liquid fuel at Kiamari. 1859.

Overcrowding of trains on —. 148-49.

Overseas business secured by — through certain agencies. 151-52.

Passes for men re-employed after retirement on —. 651-52.

Paucity of Muslims in Delhi Division. —. 1318.

Periodical medical examinations of — employees. 657.

Picking up of family by Railway employees on *vice-versa* at intermediate stations under — Pass Rules. 971-72.

Promotion of Guards on —. 1513.

Promotion of Senior subordinates as Sub-Store Keepers on —. 1329.

Promotion to Loco. Foreman grade on —. 796.

Proposed increase in higher grade Commercial Staff on —. 1864-65.

Recognition to the United Union of — workers. 1516.
 Recruitment on — as a result of examination and selection. 1865.
 Rest for Guards after duty period on — 1513-14.
 Rest for Guards on — (Delhi Division). 148.
 Scales of pay, etc., of Group Inspectors and Divisional Inspectors of Special Ticket Examiners on — 154.
 Scales of pay of Special Ticket Examiners and Group Inspectors on — 154.
 Sections on — served by Rail Motor Cars. 1692, 1698.
 Selection of Assistant Controllers on — 1865.
 Selection on Personnel Officers on — 656.
 Senior subordinates promoted to Lower Gazetted Service in Traffic and Commercial Branches. 1328-29.
 Stenographers in the Office of the General Manager. 138.
 Sub-Assistant Surgeons recruited on — 1320-21.
 Superintendent of — Walton School. 1142.
 Training of Commercial Group students at — Walton School. 1141.
 Transfer of officers from other Railways to — 1859-60.
 Transfer of Ticket Collectors of Delhi Division of — to Transportation Group. 152.
 Transfer of two Signal Engineers from East Indian Railway to — 225-26.
 Unfilled quota for Gazetted Muslim Officers in Karachi Division. — 943-49.
 Weekly rest day for gang staff on — 146.
 Working hours of certain staff on East Indian and — 1513.
 Oudh and Tirhut—
 Question re—
 Additional Staff employed on — 954.
 Application of State Railway rules to — 1345.
 Catering for Muslims on — 1154, 1575.
 Claims paid by — 954.
 Conditions of service of — employees. 1344.
 Disbursement of fines fund on — 1345.
 Military warrants exchanged by Travelling Ticket Examiners on — 954-55.
 Posting of unpaid probationers as guards, etc., on — 1345.
 Promotion, etc., of Ticket Checking Staff. — 953-54.
 Recruitment on — in Officers' grade. 1851-52.
 Scales of pay, etc., of — Non-Gazetted Staff. 975.
 Subordinate vacancies filled on — 1851.
 Question re—
 American Officers employed on — 492-94.
 Communal percentage prescribed for promotion from inferior to subordinate service on — 1149.
 Communal representation in promotions for minority communities on — 137-38.

Consolidated or permanent travelling allowance to Ticket Examiners on certain — 978.
 Curtailment of courses of meals at — Refreshment Rooms at Delhi. 974.
 Delay in payment for coal requisitioned for — under Defence of India Act. 150-51.
 Gangmen deprived of uniforms on — 1864.
 Gazetted officers on — charged with corruption, etc. 1861.
 Investigations for securing fuel economy by — 783.
 Lights provided in lavatories of reserved compartments of General Managers of — 1686-87.
 Lower percentage of Muslims appointed in — 964.
 Luggage, etc., of personnel of Defence Services carried by — at Government risk. 1995.
 Publication of certain annual reports concerning labour on — 210.
 Representation of minority communities in Establishment Branches of — 672.
 Unpaid overtime work of Gorakhpur — workshop staff. 974.
 State—
 Question re—
 Lower initial pay of employees in the Superior Services (Non-Gazetted) on — 1515.
 Posts created to meet increased passenger traffic on — 1692.
 Rules whereunder absence on leave constitutes a break in service for certain purposes on — 153.
 Running rooms arrangements for depressed classes staff on — 59.
 Selection for post of Assistant Coal Superintendent in — Coal Department. 1509.
 State-managed—
 Question re current luggage rules on — 1991-95.
 RAILWAY ACCOUNTS DEPARTMENT—
 Question re posts of Assistant Accounts Officers and Senior Accountants localised in the — 1678.
 RAILWAY ACCOUNTS OFFICE(S)—
 Question re different dates for enforcing new pay rates and leave rules in — 366.
 RAILWAY ADMINISTRATION(S)—
 Question re applications under Payment of Wages Act against illegal deductions, etc., by — 1757.
 RAILWAY ADVISORY COMMITTEE—
 See "Committee(s)".
 RAILWAY BOARD—
 Demand for grant. 522-37, 562-91, 645-46.
 Motion to reduce demand for — re—
 Disapproval of policy and working of the — 523-37.
 Motion to reduce demand for — re—
 Enhancement of Railway fares. 522-23.
 Extension of Compulsory Provident Fund to all Railway Employees. 586-90.
 Extensions to superannuated personnel. 619-37.
 Financial position of Railways with special reference to Post-War Developments. 563-75.

Meagre allowance to railway workers. 591.
 Meagre dearness allowance to railway workers. 808-19.
 Non-representation of Scheduled Castes in Railway Services. 576-85.
 Stoppage of large number of passenger trains. 637-45.
 Question re—
 Desirability of establishing a Medical Directorate in — 1321-22.
 Enquiry against the Director of Finance. — 1678-79.
 RAILWAY BOARD OFFICE—
 Question re—
 Desirability of appointing a Sikh Officer in the — 1152-53.
 Muslims Assistants in — 964-65.
 RAILWAY BRIDGE(S)—
 Question re authority responsible for sanitation of land between —, Shahdara, and Grand Trunk Road. 358.
 RAILWAY BUDGET—
 See "Budget—Railways".
 RAILWAY(S) CENTRAL ADVISORY COUNCIL FOR—
 See "Central Advisory Council for Railways".
 RAILWAY CLEARING ACCOUNTS OFFICE—
 Question re—
 Additional staff employed in — 1862-63.
 Alleged bad working of the M. and M. Section. — 1344.
 Alleged loss of Railway Warrants in M. M. Section of — 1679-80.
 Applications for active service from certain employees of — 1679.
 Bundle of unchecked warrants found in — 1693-94.
 Checking of Military Warrants in — 1694.
 Compensatory casual leave in — 795.
 Deficiency of typewriters in — 795.
 Existence of high power sulphuric Acid Factory near — at Delhi Kishanganj. 1863.
 Grievances of — staff. 796.
 Late attendance of officers in — 795.
 Location in different buildings of the — Delhi. 365-66.
 Men promoted out of turn as subheads and clerks in — 1694.
 Overhauling of M. M. Section work in — 1675-76.
 Pressure of work in — Delhi. 1861-62.
 Selection of men from Branch Offices for — Office, Delhi. 487.
 Staff in — Delhi. 1855.
 Staff promoted to Lower Gazetted Service in — 1329.
 Tonga charges for late work to — Staff. 795-96.
 Transfer of men from — to the Ration Office, Delhi. 487.
 RAILWAY(S) CONCILIATION OFFICER—
 Question re extension of activities of the — and Supervision of Railway Labour. 1024-25.
 See also "Conciliation Officer (Railways)".
 RAILWAY COOLY(IES)—
 See "Cooly(ies)".
 RAILWAY DEPARTMENT—
 Question re retention of Second Division Clerks in Political and — 1068-89.

RAILWAY DOCUMENT(S)—
 See "Document(s)".
 RAILWAY EMPLOYEES—
 See "Employee(s)".
 RAILWAY FARE(S)—
 Question re Assembly's vote against increase of — 966-67.
 See also "Fare(s)".
 RAILWAY FUNDS—
 See "Fund(s)".
 RAILWAY GRAIN SHOP(S)—
 See "Grain Shop(s)".
 RAILWAY LABOUR, INSPECTORS OF—
 See "Inspectors of Railway Labour".
 RAILWAY LABOUR, SUPERVISOR—
 Question re publication of —'s annual report. 1924-25.
 See also "Supervisor of Railway Labour".
 RAILWAY LINE(S)—
 Motion for adjournment re dismantling of Gouripur—Mohanganj—Jharia—Jhanjate — 1806.
 Question re doubling of — between Delhi and Agra. 1324.
 RAILWAY MAIL SERVICE—
 Question re—
 Additional staff for — "C" and "E" Divisions. 1508-09.
 Certain disabilities in — 1343-44.
 Method of selection of officers for promotion to higher grades in P. and T. Department and — 1682-83.
 Non-payment of extra duty allowance to Bombay Circle — staff. 501.
 Transfer of control of Sorting Department, etc., to — Superintendent in Karachi. 787-88.
 RAILWAY MILEAGE—
 Question re dismantled — 950.
 RAILWAY PARCEL OFFICE—
 Question re Muslim employees' grievances in — Delhi. 1148.
 RAILWAY PASS(ES)—
 See "Pass(es)".
 RAILWAY POLICE, GOVERNMENT—
 See "Government Railway Police".
 RAILWAY PRIORITY CERTIFICATES—
 Question re discrimination in issuing — for transport of bones, etc. 650-51.
 RAILWAY REVENUE—
 Motions for adjournment re loss of — due to not charging fare and freight of certain Military special trains. 1998.
 RAILWAY ROUTINE INSTITUTE—
 See "Institute(s)".
 RAILWAY SERVANT(S)—
 Question re—
 Cases of fraud, etc., against East Indian — 1697.
 Dearness allowance to — on area basis. 1516.
 Discrimination between — and other Central Government servants stationed in Bengal as regards supply of foodgrains at concession rates. 15.
 Increase in pay and dearness allowance for Non-Gazetted — 1693.
 Instructions for prevention, etc., of embezzlements by — 977.
 Regulation for dress of Non-Gazetted — on East Indian Railway Administration. 1697.

Rules re conditions of service of non-Gazetted — 1459.
 Rules regarding conditions of service of Non-Gazetted — under Federation. 1689.
 Scheme for supply of foodgrains to — at concession rates. 142-44.
 See also "Servant(s)".
RAILWAY SERVICE(S)—
 See "Service(s)".
RAILWAY STAFF—
 See "Staff".
RAILWAY(S). STANDING FINANCE COMMITTEE FOR—
 See "Standing Finance Committee for Railways".
RAILWAY STATION(S)—
 Question re—
 Difficulty in securing accommodation by Members of the Legislative Assembly at Delhi — 149-50.
 Duties, etc., of waiting room bearers at Junction —, on East Indian Railway. 1697.
 Full capacity reservation in trains at Delhi — 976.
 Inadequate number of Ticket Collectors at Jullundur Cantonment — 1515.
 Inspection of cretain — in Moradabad Division by the Commercial Superintendent and the Assistant Superintendent. 368.
 Medical Examination of — Vendors, etc., on East Indian Railway. 1696.
 No duty roster for Ticket Collectors at Jullundur Cantonment — 1515.
 Non-payment of wages to workers by Loading Contractor at Delhi-Shahdara — 359.
 Non-supply of hot water for bathing at Delhi — Waiting Rooms. 975-76.
 Order served on Mrs. Sarojini Naidu at Lahore — 88.
 Small coin difficulties at Burdwan — 1144-45.
 Tickets issued from Delhi for Delhi-Ambala Section — 844.
RAILWAY STATION BRIDGE—
 Question re contemplated return of certain land near Shahdara — to former owners. 45.
RAILWAY TRAVEL—
 See "Travel".
RAILWAY WARRANTS—
 Question re alleged loss of — in M. M. Section of Railway Clearing Accounts Office. 1679-80.
RAILWAY WATCH AND WARD SUB-INSPECTOR—
 See "Watch and Ward Sub-Inspector(s)".
RAILWAY WORKER(S)—
 Motion to reduce Demand for "Railway Board" re—
 Meagre allowance to — 591.
 Meagre dearness allowance to — 608-19.
RAILWAY WORKSHOP(S)—
 Question re—
 Discharge of Mr. Halier, officiating chief chemist at Kanchrapara — 46.
 Less number of engines repaired in — 972-73.
 See also "Workshop(s)".

RAISMAN, THE HONOURABLE SIR JEREMY—

Central Excise Bill—
 Presentation of the Report of the Select Committee. 53.
 Motion to consider. 236, 240-41.
 Consideration of clauses. 242, 245-46, 247, 248, 249, 251-52, 253-54, 255-57, 260-62, 263, 264, 265, 266, 268, 270, 271, 273-74, 308, 309, 310-11, 316-18, 319, 322-24, 325.
 Motion to pass. 327, 328.
 Central Excise Rules (laid on the Table). 797.
 Consideration of the report of the Public Accounts Committee. 328, 331-33.
 Demand for Excess Grant in respect of—
 Broadcasting. 335.
 Civil Defence Department. 334.
 Education. 334-35.
 Executive Council. 333.
 Finance Department. 334.
 Home Department. 334.
 Indians Overseas Department. 334.
 Indian Posts and Telegraphs Department. Working Expenses. 335.
 Industries. 335.
 Payments to Indian States and Companies. 335.
 Police. 334.
 Repayments to Depreciation Reserve Fund. 336.
 Stationery and Printing. 335.
 Working Expenses. Expenses of Traffic Department. 336.
 Working Expenses. Maintenance and Supply of Locomotive Power. 335.
 Working Expenses. Miscellaneous Expenses. 336.
 Demand for grant in respect of—
 Customs. 1196.
 Department of Indians Overseas. 1076.
 Department of Industries and Civil Supplies. 1155.
 Department of Labour. 1178.
 Department of Posts and Air. 1191.
 Executive Council. 982.
 Home Department. 1115.
 Miscellaneous. 1099.
 Administration of Justice. 1673.
 Agriculture. 1710.
 "Archaeology". 1709.
 Audit. 1672.
 Census. 1712.
 Central Board of Revenue. 1671.
 Central Excise Duties. 1631.
 Civil Defence. 1718.
 Civil Veterinary Services. 1710.
 Civil Works. 1714.
 Commerce Department. 1654.
 Commercial Intelligence and Statistics. 1712.
 Council of State. 1637.
 Currency. 1714.
 Delhi. 1718.
 Department of Education, Health and Lands. 1643.
 Home Department. 1637-39.
 Department of Indians Overseas. 1943, 1644.
 Department of Industries and Civil Supplies. 1656.

Department of Information and Broadcasting. 1638, 1641.
 Department of Labour. 1659.
 Department of Posts and Air. 1659.
 Emigration External. 1711.
 Emigration Internal. 1711.
 Finance Department. 1645, 1651-54.
 Food Department. 1662.
 Grants-in-Aid to Provincial Governments. 1717.
 Imperial Council of Agricultural Research. 1710.
 Imperial Dairy Department. 1712.
 India Office and High Commissioner's Establishment Charges. 1672.
 Indian Posts and Telegraphs Department. 1634.
 Indian Posts and Telegraphs. Stores Suspense (not met from Revenue). 1719.
 Industries. 1710.
 Interest-Free Advances. 1719.
 Interest on debt and other obligations and reduction or avoidance of debt. 1636.
 Irrigation, Navigation, Embankment and Drainage Works. 1634.
 Jails and Convict Settlements. 1673.
 Joint Stock Companies. 1712.
 Legislative Assembly and Legislative Assembly Department. 1637.
 Loans and Advances bearing Interest. 1719.
 Medical Services. 1710.
 Mines. 1708, 1709.
 Mint. 1714.
 Miscellaneous. 1714, 1716, 1717.
 Miscellaneous Adjustments between the Central and the Provincial Governments. 1718.
 Miscellaneous Departments. 1712, 1713, 1714, 1721-22.
 Panth Piploda. 1719.
 Police. 1704, 1707-08.
 Ports and Pilotage. 1708.
 Public Health. 1710.
 Salt. 1632.
 Stamps. 1634.
 Taxes on income including Corporation Tax. 1631, 1632.
 War Transport Department. 1660, 1662.
 Zoological Survey. 1708.
 General discussion of the General Budget. 849, 850, 857, 860, 865, 870, 880, 881, 882, 885, 887, 888, 913, 914, 926, 927, 929, 930, 936-45.
 General discussion of the Railway Budget. 394, 395.
Indian Companies (Amendment) Bill—
 Motion to consider. 450.
 Consideration of clauses. 467-68.
Indian Finance Bill—
 Motion for leave to introduce. 718.
 Motion to consider. 1236, 1241, 1244, 1245, 1246, 1247, 1248, 1253, 1272, 1273, 1279, 1287, 1288, 1303, 1305, 1307, 1310, 1311, 1312, 1313, 1350, 1352, 1353, 1356, 1358, 1378, 1379, 1380, 1381, 1415, 1416, 1417, 1418, 1419, 1420, 1421, 1422, 1437, 1438, 1439, 1444, 1446, 1467, 1468, 1469, 1495, 1501, 1502, 1519, 1520, 1522, 1541, 1604-15.
 Motion for leave to introduce in the form recommended by H.E. the Governor-General. 1628.

Indian Income-tax (Amendment) Bill—
 Motion for leave to introduce. 718.
 Motion to refer to Select Committee. 798-800, 805-09.
 Presentation of the Report of the Select Committee. 1172.
 Motion to consider. 1722-23, 1727, 1733, 1734, 1735-39.
 Consideration of clauses. 1742-43, 1744, 1872-73, 1875, 1876, 1877, 1878, 1880-81.
 Motion to pass. 1883-84, 1886-87.
 Motion for adjournment re—
 Compulsion on landlords to contribute to National Savings Certificates in Shahbad, Bihar. 1462.
 Compulsion used by Magistrates in the sale of National Savings Certificates. 92.
 Demand and Exaction of Enhanced Excise Duty at Calcutta, Gonda and Delhi on Duty-paid Tobacco. 981.
 Inclusion of grant to the Indian Institute of International Affairs under External Affairs Department expenditure. 904, 905.
 Sale at profit in India of gold purchased in South Africa by the United Kingdom. 1517.
 Motion re—
 Election of members to the Standing Finance Committee. 1228, 1229, 1231-35.
 United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration Agreement. 1940.
 Motion to reduce demand for—
 "Appropriation to Reserve" re enhancement of Passenger Fares. 511-13, 515.
 "Department of Industries and Civil Supplies" re supply of consumer goods as a means of anti-inflation. 1159, 1166.
 "Department of Labour" re Government policy in dealing with questions affecting the interests of Indian Labour. 1184.
 "Department of Posts and Air" re need for substantial increase of Dearness Allowance. 1194.
 "Executive Council" re—
 Appointment of Committee for scrutinising expenditure and suggesting economies. 1040.
 No confidence in the Government. 990.
 "Finance Department" re appointment of Committee for scrutinising Government expenditure and suggesting economies. 1041, 1047, 1048, 1051, 1052, 1053, 1054, 1055, 1057, 1060, 1066-73, 1074, 1075.
 Presentation of the General Budget for 1944-45. 697-718.
 Presentation of the Report of the Public Accounts Committee. 53.
 Resolution re floatation of loan for subsidizing the agriculturists. 747-50, 752.
 Statement of Business by the Honourable Sir Sultan Ahmed. 729.
RAJ SINGH, RANA—
 Question re arrest of — 1265.
RAJAMPET—
 Motion for adjournment re attack by War technician students on the procession of villagers at — 1759.
RAMAYAN PRASAD, MR.—
 Question re compulsion on landlords to contribute to National Savings Certificates in Shahbad, Bihar. 1983-84.

RATE(S)—

- Question *re*—
Desirability of supply of pulses, milk, etc., at concession — to lower staff. 1086-97.
Different dates for enforcing new pay — and leave rules in Railway Accounts Offices. 366.
Discrimination between Railway and other Central Government servants stationed in Bengal as regards supply of foodgrains at concession — 15.
Electricity supply — within the Delhi Province. 359, 848.
Fixing of — of fares for vehicles between Delhi and Shahdara-Delhi. 1924.
Non-availability of rice at controlled — outside Calcutta. 556-57.
— of Income-tax for South African Officers, serving in India. 1617.
Representations for revision of dearness allowance — 434.
Scheme for supply of foodgrains to Railway servants at concession — 142-44.

RATING(S)—

- Question *re* demand for better type of — in Indian Navy. 419.

RATION COUPON(S)—

- Question *re* family — for staff of Bengal and Assam Railway. 486-87.

RATION OFFICE—

- Question *re* transfer of men from Railway Clearing Accounts Office to the — Delhi. 487.

RATION SHOP(S)—

- Question *re* complaints regarding rice sold by — in Calcutta. 1030-31.

RATIONING—

- Motion for adjournment *re* disappearance of rice from Patna and Bhagalpur markets consequent on partial — 50-51.
Question *re*—
Measures for —, etc., in Bengal. 558, 1574.
Supply and — of food in Provinces. 209.

RATIONING INSPECTORS—

- See "Inspector(s)".

RATIONING OFFICER—

- See "Officer(s)".

RATIONING SCHEME—

- Question *re*—
Exclusion of Shahdara, Delhi, from — 561.
Officers appointed in Delhi — 1913-14.
Retired police officials re-employed under Delhi — 1038.

RAW MATERIALS, CONTROLLER OF—

- See "Controller of Raw Materials".

RAY, MRS. RENUKA—

- Hindu Code, Part II (Marriage)—
Motion to refer to Joint Committee and to circulate. 827-30.

Indian Penal Code (Amendment) Bill (Amendment of Sections 497 and 498)—

- Motion to refer to Select Committee. 167.
Motion for adjournment *re* lifting of ban on employment of women on underground work in coal mines. 93, 119-21, 130, 134-35.

RAZA ALI, SIR SYED—

- Consideration of the report of the Public Accounts Committee. 333.
Election of — to the Standing Committee on Emigration. 436.
Indian Penal Code (Amendment) Bill (Amendment of Sections 497 and 498)—
Motion to refer to Select Committee. 163, 164, 166, 167, 170-72.
Motion for adjournment *re* injustice to Muslims in Bihar in the matter of grant of sugar licences. 1839, 1840-43.
Motion *re* United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration Agreement. 1956, 2010, 2011, 2012.
Motion to reduce demand for—
"Executive Council" *re* no confidence in the Government. 1013.
"Finance Department" *re* appointment of Committee for scrutinising Government expenditure and suggesting economies. 1048, 1061-63, 1070.
"Railway Board" *re*—
Extensions to superannuated personnel. 629.
Non-representation of Scheduled Castes in Railway Services. 584.
Question (Supplementary) *re* rules to enforce Reciprocity Act. 8.

READER(S)—

- Question *re*—
Copyholders and Revisers passing — Examination of Government of India Press, New Delhi. 1566, 1567.
Promotion of qualified Copyholders and Revisers as — in Government Presses. 546-47, 1224-25, 1226.
Recruitment of lowest grade — in Government of India Presses. 349-50.

RECIPROCITY ACT—

- See "Act(s)".

RECOGNITION—

- Question *re* granting permanent — to denominational schools in Baluchistan. 195-96.

RECOMMENDATION(S)—

- Question *re*—
Action on — of Special Haj Enquiry Report. 352-54.
— of the Economists Conference. 24.
— of the Foodgrains Policy Committee. 29-37.

RECONSTRUCTION PLAN(S)—

- See "Post-War —".

RECRUIT(S)—

- Question *re* Police Verification Reports in case of Bengali — to Defence Forces. 593-94.

RECRUITMENT(S)—

- Question *re*—
Channel of — to Class II Officers in Telegraph Engineering Department. 967-68.
Committee of Selection for — on Bengal and Assam Railway. 1332.
Communal proportion for — of clerical and menial staff in Military Accounts Department. 899-900.
Direct — of Inspectors of Works on North Western Railway. 655-56.

- Discontinuance of — to Indian Medical Department (British Cadre). 1988-89.
Methods of — through Subordinate Services Commission on North Western Railway. 225.
Minimum qualification for — of candidates as Upper Division Clerks in the Central Excises and Salt Revenues, Western Division. 48.
Minimum qualification for — of Hindus as lower grade clerks in the Central Excises and Salt Revenues, Western Division. 48.
Muslim — in the Central Excises and Salt Revenues, Western Division. 48.
Percentage of and qualifications for Muslim — in the Central Excises and Salt Revenues, Western Division. 48.
Percentage of Muslim — for Delhi Division Railway grain shops. 1318-19.
Proposed — of Preventive Officers, etc., in Karachi Customs Office. 82-83, 846.
Qualifications for — of Superior Telegraph Engineering Officers. 1512.
— examination for Subordinate services in Posts and Telegraphs Department. 1682.
— of experts from England. 1988.
— of Gazetted Officers in Supply Department. 843-44.
— of lowest grade readers in Government of India Presses. 349-50.
— on North Western Railway as a result of examination and selection. 1865.
— on Oudh and Tirhut Railway in Officers' grade. 1851-52.
— to Lower Gazetted Service at Jamalpur and Moghulpura Workshops. 788-90.
Suggestions for stimulating — of Indian Women to W.A.C. (I.). 1079-80.

RECRUITING OFFICER(S)—

- Question *re* steps for appointment of Scheduled Castes — 902.

RE-EMPLOYMENT—

- Question *re* — of Mr. Amar Nath, Overseer, Punjab Irrigation Department after conviction. 1032.

REFORMS COMMITTEE—

- Resolution *re* — for Baluchistan. 760-64, 1760-93.

REFORMS OFFICE—

- Question *re* "Crippa" Offer" and activities of the — 37.

REFRESHMENT ROOM(S)—

- Question *re*—
Absence of Indian — at Hapur. 1699.
Agreement of European — at Hapur. 1699.
Curtailement of courses of meals at Railway — at Delhi. 974.

- Non-display of Complaint Book by Manager, — at Hapur. 1698-99.

REFUGEE(S)—

- Question *re* steps taken to help Indian and non-Indian orphan — 1749.

REGIMENT(S)—

- Question *re*—
Scheduled Castes — 1620-21.
Scheduled Castes — raised in British India. 901-02.

REGIONAL COUNCIL(S)—

- Question *re*—
Future status of India in — 497, 1038, 496-97.

REGIONAL INSPECTOR(S)—

- See "Inspector(s)".

REGISTER(S)—

- Question *re* — maintained for promotion of Telegraphs Linemen to Sub-Inspectors' grade. 1858.

REGISTERED ACCOUNTANTS—

- See "Accountant(s), Registered".

REGISTRAR(S) OF JOINT STOCK COMPANIES—

- Question *re* discretion to — to refuse inspection, etc., of accounts of certain undertakings. 1402-03.

REGISTRATION OF FOREIGNERS ACT—

- See "Act(s)".

REHABILITATION—

- Motion *re* United Nations Relief and Administration Agreement. 2001-14.

REHABILITATION SCHEME(S)—

- Question *re* progress in the adoption of — in Bengal. 556.
See also "Scheme(s)".

RELEASE—

- Question *re* desirability of — of Mr. Gandhi and other Congress leaders. 896-97.
Resolution *re* — of political prisoners. 94-119.

RELIEF AND REHABILITATION ADMINISTRATION—

- Motion *re* United Nations — Agreement. 1931-55, 1956-67, 2001-14.
See also "Agreement(s)".

RELIEF OPERATION(S)—

- Question *re* help of the Military in famine — in Bengal. 39.

RENT CONTROL ORDER—

- See "Order".

RENT RESTRICTION ACT—

- See "Punjab Urban —" under "Act(s)".

REORGANISATION—

- Question *re*—
— of Cantonment service. 1972.
— of Wharf and Yard Staff. 1857-58.
Report of — of the Establishment Branch of the office of Divisional Superintendent, Howrah. 961.

REPATRIATION—

- Question *re*—
— of destitute persons from Calcutta. 29.
— of Italian prisoners in India and wastage of food at prisoners' camp. 79.

REPAYMENTS TO DEPRECIATION RESERVE FUND—

- Demand for Excess Grant in respect of — 336.

REPORT(S)—

- Consideration of the — of the Public Accounts Committee. 328-33.
 Presentation of the — of the Public Accounts Committee. 53.
 Question re—
 Action on recommendations of Special Haj Enquiry —. 352-54.
 National Planning Committee — and Post-War industrial reconstruction. 837.
 Police Verification — in case of Bengali Recruits to Defence Forces. 583-84.
 Publication of certain annual — concerning labour on Railways. 210.
 Publication of Railway Labour Supervisor's Annual —. 1924-25.
 — of re-organisation of the Establishment Branch of the office of Divisional Superintendent, Howrah. 961.
 — on education by Educational Adviser to the Government of India. 1401.
 — on Indian propaganda in the United States of America. 498, 607.

REPRESENTATION(S)—

- Motion to reduce Demand for "Railway Board" re non- — of Scheduled Castes in Railway Services. 576-85.
 Question re—
 Inadequate — of Hindus in Ajmer Municipal Committee. 842.
 Inadequate Sikh — on Cantonment Board, Kasauli. 845.
 Karachi Division Guards — for seniority. 151.
 Minority communities' — regarding lawlessness on the North Western Frontier. 498.
 — by Sardar Sardul Singh Caveeshar against ill-treatment meted out to him. 232-33.
 — by the Society of Registered Accountants in Northern India. 362-63.
 — for revision of dearness allowance rates. 434.
 — of distributors on Cloth Control Board. 1397.
 — of minority communities in Establishment Branches of Railways. 972.
 — of Scheduled Castes in Food Department. 1568.

REPRESENTATIVE(S)—

- Question re—
 Discussions with — of the Sudan and East African Governments on cotton crops. 544-45.
 India's — and the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Agreement. 542.

REPRESSION—

- Motion for adjournment re — carried on under the cover of the Defence of India Rules. 155-57, 176-92.

REPUBLICATION—

- Question re — of the Riyasat. 297-98.

RESEARCH(S)—

- Question re — in the manufacture of paper pulp, plastics and artificial silk. 45-46.

RESEARCH INSTITUTE—

- See "Indian Science —".

RESERVATION—

- Question re—
 Full capacity — in trains at Delhi Railway Station. 976.
 — of Provincial vacancies for Scheduled Castes. 1625.

RESERVE(S)—

- Demand for grant in respect of Appropriation to —. 503-22.
 Motion to reduce demand for "Appropriation to —" re enhancement of Passenger Fares. 503-22.
 Question re desirability of evolving a central grain —. 1911.

RESERVE BANK OF INDIA—

- Question re—
 Limit on sterling securities to be held by —. 227-28, 231-32.
 Profits, etc., of —. 1262.
 Sale of gold by —. 367-68, 1269.
 See also "Bank(s)".

RESIGNATION(S)—

- Question re — of apprentices from the Freeland Hostel, Ajmer. 495-96.

RESOLUTION(S)—

- re—
 Debarring of Government servants' election to Port Haj Committees. 753-60.
 Negatived. 760.
 Floatation of loan for subsidising the agriculturists. 730-53.
 Adopted. 753.
 Protection of Mosques in New Delhi. 1793-99.
 Reforms Committee for Baluchistan. 760-64, 1760-93.
 Release of Political prisoners. 94-119.
 Negatived. 119.

REST—

- Question re—
 — for Guards after duty period on North Western Railway. 1513-14.
 — for Guards on North Western Railway (Delhi Division). 148.

REST DAY—

- Question re weekly — for gang staff on North Western Railway. 146.

RESTRICTION(S)—

- Motion for adjournment re fresh — on detenus in the matter of length of letters written by them. 1868-69.

Question re—

- Action for removal of — on entry of Indians into the United States of America. 497.
 Disabilities and — affecting Indians in the United States of America. 142.
 — imposed on collieries. 956-57.
 — imposed on movement of rice from Burdwan, etc., to Calcutta. 1144.
 — on celebration of the Independence Day. 88.
 — on entry into Quetta. 1330-32.
 — on suspended Railway employees. 161.

RETAIL PRICES—

- See "Price(s)".

RETALIATORY MEASURES—

- Question re — to colour bar conditions in Kenya. 1024.

RETIRED INDIAN CIVIL SERVANTS—

- See "Indian Civil Servants".

RETIRED POLICE OFFICIALS—

- See "Police Official(s)".

RETIREMENT(S)—

- Question re—
 Old scale of pay given to Mr. A. J. Horan and others re-employed after —. 979.
 Passes for men re-employed after — on North Western Railway. 651-52.

RETRENCHED STAFF—

- See "Staff".

REVIEW(S)—

- Question re—
 — of the cases of detenus. 86-87, 1457.
 — of work of Economic Adviser to Government of India. 1403-04.
 Statement (laid on the table) re — of important events re Indians in different parts of the British Empire. 53.

REVIEW OF CASES—

- See "Case(s)".

REVISED STATE RAILWAY LEAVE RULES—

- See "Rule(s)".

REVISER(S)—

- Question re—
 Copyholders and — passing Readers' Examination of Government of India Press, New Delhi. 1566, 1567.
 Promotion of qualified copyholders and — as readers in the Government of India Presses. 546-47, 1224-25, 1226.

RIAZUDDIN AHMAD KHAN, MR.—

- Question re removal of Mr. J. Nigam and — from their services. 1086.

RICE—

- Motion for adjournment re—
 Civil Supplies Commissioner's Order refusing supply of — to South Kanara District. 1154-55.
 Disappearance of — from Patna and Bhagalpur markets consequent on partial rationing. 50-51.
 Question re—
 Average retail prices of — in Bengal. 39-40.
 Complaints regarding — sold by ration shops in Calcutta. 1030-31.
 Fixation of wholesale and retail prices by Government of Bengal for paddy and —. 27.
 Inferior quality of — in Ganjam and Vizagapatam Districts. 1912.
 Non-availability of — at controlled rates outside Calcutta. 556-57.
 Permits for import of paddy or — for owner's use in Calcutta. 1032.
 Restrictions imposed on movement of — from Burdwan, etc., to Calcutta. 1144.
 — purchased for export to Ceylon from Bengal. 557-58.
 — sold at high prices in certain parts of Bengal. 347.
 Scarcity of — and rotten quality of food-grains in Patna market. 1567.

RICHARDSON, SIR HENRY—

- Coal Mines Safety (Stowing) Amendment Bill—
 Motion to pass. 446.
 Election of — to the Standing Committee for the Supply Department. 1699-1700.
 General discussion of the General Budget. 848, 852-56.

General discussion of the Railway Budget. 374-77.

- Indian Companies (Amendment) Bill—
 Motion to consider. 449.
 Indian Finance Bill—
 Motion to consider. 1363, 1467, 1576-78, 1601.
 Indian Income-tax (Amendment) Bill—
 Motion to refer to Select Committee. 801, 807.
 Motion to consider. 1723-26, 1734, 1735, 1737.
 Motion to pass. 1884-85.
 Motion for adjournment re lifting of ban on employment of women on underground work in coal mines. 128-30.
 Motion to reduce demand for—
 "Department of Industries and Civil Supplies" re supply of consumer goods as a means of anti-inflation. 1155, 1159.
 "Finance Department" re appointment of Committee for scrutinising Government expenditure and suggesting economies. 1065-66, 1073.
 Nomination of — on the Panel of Chairman. 54.
 Question (supplementary) re—
 Coal supply to Mohini Mills by Messrs. Andrew Yule and Co. 1143.
 Hand-made paper industry. 1207.
 Resolution re floatation of loan for subsidising the agriculturists. 738-40.
 Statement of Business by the Honorable Sir Sultan Ahmed. 729.

RAYANAT—

- Question re publication of the —. 297-98, 558-59.

ROAD(S)—

- Election of a member to the Standing Committee for —. 54, 211.
 Election of members to the Standing Committee for —. 797, 905.

Question re—

- Control of vehicular traffic on the — between Railway bridge, Shahdara-Delhi and Grand Trunk —. 1924.
 Filth deposit nuisance and obstruction of — to Post Office in Jama Masjid area, Delhi. 1756.
 Maintenance of — within Shahdara-Delhi. 1925.
 Parking of motor cars, etc., on the — between Railway bridge, Shahdara-Delhi and Grand Trunk —. 1924.
 Poor lighting of — of ministerial quarters, New Delhi. 1396-97.
 Sanitation of land between Railway bridge, Shahdara-Delhi and Grand Trunk —. 1925.

ROAD BOARD—

- Question re desirability of setting up a —. 1509.

ROAD FUND—

- See "Fund(s)".

ROAD FUND, CENTRAL—

- See "Central Road Fund".

ROLLING STOCK—

- Question re persons arrested for theft of electric bulbs from —. 1693.

BOY, THE HONOURABLE SIR ASOKA—

Abolition of Whipping Bill—
Motion to refer to Select Committee. 1819-21.

Central Excise Bill—
Consideration of clauses. 311-12.

Hindu Code, Part II (Marriage) Bill—
Motion to continue. 54, 55.

Motions to refer to Joint Committee and to circulate. 817-18, 820, 822, 825, 1905-08.

Indian Penal Code (Amendment) Bill (Amendment of Sections 497 and 498)—
Motion to refer to Select Committee. 172-74.

Indian States (Protection Against Disaffection) Amendment Bill—
Motion to circulate. 780-82.

Transfer of Property (Amendment) Bill—
Motion for leave to introduce. 236.
Motion to consider. 483.
Motion to pass. 483.

ROYAL ARMY MEDICAL CORPS—
Question re Anglo-Indian, etc., in the — 430.

ROYAL SOCIETY—
Question re—
Formation of — in India. 1205-06.
Tour of Professor A. V. Hill of — 1205.

RULE(S)—
Amendments to Ajmer-Merwara Motor Vehicles — (laid on the table). 439-42.
Amendments to certain Motor Vehicles — (laid on the table). 52-53.
Amendments to the Insurance — (laid on the table). 1407.

Central Excise — (laid on the table). 797.

Modifications to the Central Excise — 1887.

Motion for adjournment re repression carried on under the cover of the Defence of India — 155-57, 176-92.

Motion to reduce demand for Home Department re abuse of Powers under the Defence of India Act and — 1115-38.

Question re Application of State Railway — to Oudh and Tirhut Railway. 1345.

Current luggage — on State Managed Railways. 1991-95.

Different dates for enforcing new pay rates and leave — in Railway Accounts Offices. 366.

Misapplication of the Revised State Railway Leave — on North Western Railway. 147.

Persons authorised to make — under subsection (2) of Section 241 of the Government of India Act, 1935. 433.

Picking up of family by Railway employees or vice versa at intermediate stations under North Western Railway Pass — 971-72.

— for admission to the Government of India Press Room, and for supply of Government Publications to Trade Unions, etc. 844.

— for working of Press Correspondents Advisory Committee. 1935-86.

— regarding conditions of service of non-Gazetted Railway Servants. 1459.

— regarding conditions of service of non-Gazetted Railway servants under Federation. 1699.

— regarding conditions of service under Federation. 433.

— to enforce Reciprocity Act. 7-8.

— where under absence on leave constitutes a break in service for certain purposes on State Railways. 153.

RULING(S) BY MR. DEPUTY PRESIDENT (MR. AKHIL CHANDRA DATTA)—

Miscellaneous—
It is improper to suggest that the President would have acted in a different manner had he been in the Chair. 1247.

RULING(S) BY MR. PRESIDENT (THE HONOURABLE SIR ABDUR RAHIM)—

Bill(s)—
A motion for recommitting a Bill to the Select Committee is a dilatory motion and out of order unless it is made out that the recommitment is rendered necessary by the manner in which the Select Committee had handled the Bill, or that unforeseen circumstances have emerged after the Select Committee Report, requiring recommitment. 237.
No Honourable Member can speak after the mover of the motion has replied. 241.

Cut Motion(s)—
A cut motion although moved under a different demand is out of order if it entails mere repetition of the discussion previously held. 522-23.

DEMANDS FOR SUPPLEMENTARY GRANTS—

An Honourable Member can mention his points, but cannot have full length debate on a subject in dealing with supplementary demands. 671.

MISCELLANEOUS—

A point of order should be raised at the proper stage. 500.

An Honourable Member has no right to take part in a debate after the mover has replied. 333.

Honourable Members are not permitted to read newspapers in the Chamber. 1314.

It is entirely in the discretion of the Chair to call any Member to speak. 587.

RUMOUR(S)—

Question re — of big bribes in Bengal. 606.

RUNNING ROOM(S)—

Question re — arrangements for Depressed Classes Staff on State Railways. 50.

RUSSIA—

Question re deputation to — to study her culture. 363.

SAHNI, S. JIT SINGH—
Question re arrest of — 1855.

SALARY(IES)—
Question re—
Non-official Members of the Central Legislative Assembly receiving — of permanent allowances. 1035.
—, etc., of the Economic Adviser to Government of India. 839-40.
— of graduates recruited as Wireless License Inspectors. 1683-84.

SALE(S)—
Motion for adjournment re—
Compulsion used by Magistrates in the — of National Savings Certificates. 91-92.

— at profit in India of gold purchased in South Africa by the United Kingdom. 1517.

Question re—
Production and — of standard cloth in Provinces. 1027-28.
Purchasing gold for — in India. 227.
— of bullion by Reserve Bank. 80.
— of gold by Reserve Bank of India. 367-68.

— of National Savings Certificates. 1801.
SALES OFFICE—
Question re delays at — of Manager of Publications, Delhi. 1227.

SALT—
Demand for grant. 1196.
Demand for Supplementary Grant. 1632-34.

Question re—
Scarcity of — at Barpeta. 1404.
Shortage of — in Assam. 1925-26.
Shortage of — in Bengal. 424, 559.

SALT DEALER(S)—
Question re licensed —, etc., in Bihar. 1748-49, 1752.

SALT SHORTAGE—
Question re — in Bengal. 1030.

SALT REVENUES, CENTRAL EXCISE AND—
See "Central Excise and Salt Revenues".

SALT SUPPLY SCHEME—
See "Scheme(s)".

SAN FRANCISCO XAVIER, S.S.—
Question re release of — 1025.

SANITATION—
Question re—

Authority responsible for — of land between Railway Bridge, Shahdara, and Grand Trunk Road. 358.

Expenditure on — in Shahdara-Delhi. 1925.

— of land between Railway Bridge, Shahdara-Delhi and Grand Trunk Road. 1925.

SANT SINGH, SARDAR—
Abolition of Whipping Bill—

Motion to refer to Select Committee. 1817-18.

Appointment of — to the Committee on Petitions. 54.

Central Excise Bill—
Consideration of clauses — 262.
Motion to pass — 327.

Demand for supplementary grant in respect of "Working Expenses. Expenses of General Department". 668.

Election of — to the Standing Committee for the Food Department. 1998.

General discussion of the General Budget 851, 868-71.

Hindu Code, Part II (Marriage)—
Motion to refer to Joint Committee and to circulate. 819, 826, 830-31.

Indian States (Protection Against Disaffection) Amendment Bill—
Motion to circulate. 283.

Motion for adjournment re order preventing railway travel for attending the All India Kisan Conference at Bezwada. 660, 682-84.

Motion to reduce demand for—
"Home Department" re abuse of Powers under the Defence of India Act and Rules. 1123-26, 1133, 1134.

Motion to reduce demand for "Railway Board" re—
Extensions to superannuated personnel. 622-23, 632.

Meagre dearness allowance to railway workers. 617.

Stoppage of large number of passenger trains. 637, 638, 641-42.

Question re—
Allowances for Sub-Assistant Surgeons, etc., at Irwin Hospital, New Delhi. 1218.

Allowances of Doctors at the Jama Masjid Dispensary. 1396.

Appointment of Muslims instead of available Sikh candidates on North Western Railway. 139.

Bringing of Sikh Indian Audit and Accounts Service Officers to Government of India offices. 1261-62.

British and Foreign experts employed by Government. 1093-94.

Closing of openings D.I.Z. Area Squares, New Delhi. 1746.

Communal composition of Indian Audit and Accounts Service Officers, Government of India Headquarters, Delhi. 1094-95.

Communal representation in promotions for minority communities on Railways. 137-38.

Complaints about supply of commodities under Supply Scheme. 1095-96.

Desirability of appointing a Sikh Officer in the Railway Board Office. 1152-53.

Desirability of appointing High Court Judges from the Bar. 1032.

Desirability of supply of Pulses, Milk, etc., at concession rates to lower staff. 1086-87.

Detention of certain Sikh workers. 1086-88.

Discrimination against Sikh stenographers on North Western Railway. 142.

Disparity between unorthodox and orthodox quarters in New Delhi. 1217-18.

Eleven years course for Delhi High Schools. 1746-47.

Engineering College for Delhi. 1747.

Extra facilities to detenu. Sardar Singh Caveeshar. 232.

Gazetted Officers—under the Surveyor-General. 1918.
 Government counsel at courts martial. 1088.
 Guards qualified by Divisional Transportation Officers and those from the Walton Training School, Lahore. 979-80.
 Ill-treatment meted out to Government of India detenus detained in provinces. 233.
 Ill-treatment meted out to Government of India detenus detained in the Punjab. 233-34.
 Ill-treatment meted out to Sardar Sardul Singh Caveeshar. 360-61.
 Inadequate Sikh representation on Cantonment Board, Kasauli. 845.
 Insecurity in certain trains on North Western Railway. 1333-34, 1455.
 Lawns in front of orthodox clerks' quarter in D.I.Z. Area, New Delhi. 1561.
 M.G.O. Branch Clerks serving under Chief Administrative Officer, War Department. 1455-56.
 Percentage increase in prices of cotton and woollen cloth. 1560.
 Percentage of Muslim and Hindu staff in Supply Department, etc. 1094.
 Poor lighting of roads of ministerial quarters, New Delhi. 1396-97.
 Quinine production. 1396.
 Replication of the *Riyasat*. 297-98.
 Representation by Sardar Sardul Singh Caveeshar against ill-treatment meted out to him. 232-33.
 Sale of bullion by Reserve Bank. 80.
 Senior clerks in Medical Department of the Delhi Province. 1395-96.
 Sikh Assistants, etc., in Military Finance Department. 1261.
 Sikhs in certain cadets at Ammunition Factories at Ishapore, etc. 1151-52.
 Sikhs in high salaried posts in Supply Department. 45.
 Sikh stenographers, etc., in the office of Imperial Council of Agricultural Research. 1919.
 Stenographers in the office of the Director-General, Indian Medical Service. 1919.
 Stenographers in the office of the General Manager, North Western Railway. 138.
 Supply of petrol to owners of private cars, etc., in provinces. 139, 147.
 Verification of the *bona fides* of Sikhs recruited in Supply Department. 842-43.
 Want of light in certain North Block clerks' lavatories. 1560-61.
 Question (Supplementary) re—
 Allegations of corruption against transport officials. 285.
 Applicability of Indian Criminal Law to American troops stationed in India. 1690.
 Appointment of an Australian as Governor of Bengal. 210.
 Captain A. W. T. Webb of Indians Overseas Department. 1210.
 Desirability of encouraging inland water transport. 1688.
 Dissatisfaction among Indian Officers of I.M.S. 1603.

Dissatisfaction over requisitioning of private houses. 1085, 1086.
 Film producing licences issued in Provinces. 1751, 1752.
 Mr. Zahur Ali's scheme re entertainment of Indian troops. 766.
 Non-booking by Mail Trains between Delhi and Muttra. 792.
 Present method for procuring foodgrains in the Punjab. 288.
 Prices at which wheat is purchased in the Punjab and sold in Bengal. 287.
 Seditiousness of Congress pledge. 759.
 Resolution re—
 Floatation of loan for subsidising the agriculturists. 747.
 Reforms Committee for Baluchistan. 762, 1766, 1771-74, 1782.

SARAN DISTRICT—

Question re monopoly for sale of Standard Cloth in —, Bihar. 1749.

SARDUL SINGH CAVEESHAR, SARDAR—

Question re ill-treatment meted out to —. 360-61.
 See also "Caveeshar, Sardar Sardul Singh".

SAROJINI NAIDU, MRS.—

Motion for adjournment re—
 Ban on —. 92.
 Order served on — directing her not to participate in public meetings, etc. 51-52, 56-73.
 Question re—
 —'s recent statement in *National Call*. 88.
 Order served on — at Lahore Railway Station. 88.
 —'s recent letter to Government of India, Home Department. 87.
 See also "Naidu, Mrs. Sarojini".

SATYAMURTI MR.—

Question re bye-election for the seat of the —. 892-93.

SATYANARAIN SARAF, MR.—

Question re detention of — of Hissar. 1091-1092.

SCALE(S) OF PAY—

Question re—
 Bringing certain old — into line with the revised — on North Western Railway. 500-01.
 — for certain ex-apprentices of Jamalpur Technical School. 1675.
 See also under "Pay" and "Pay, Scale(s) of".

SCARCITY—

Question re — of small coins. 233.

SCHEDULED CASTE(S)—

Motion to reduced demand for "Miscellaneous" re Post-War Reconstruction with special reference to the —. 1098-1114.
 Motion to reduce demand for "Railway Board" re non-representation of — in Railway Services. 567-85.
 Question re—

Employment of — in All-India Radio. 897.

Representation of — in Food Department. 1668.

Reservation of Provincial vacancies for —. 1625.

— and their nomination to I.C.S. 1621.

— Commissioned Officers in Indian Land Forces, etc. 902.

— leather goods firms applying for registration as approved Government Contractors. 1676.

— Regiments. 1620-21.

— regiments raised in British India. 901-02.

— subjected to forced labour and *Begar*. 903-04.

Steps for appointment of — Recruiting Officers. 902.

SCHEDULED CASTE COMMISSIONED OFFICERS—

See "Commissioned Officer(s)".

SCHEDULED CASTES STAFF—

See "Staff".

SCHEME(S)—

Question re—
 Essential Supplies. —. 434.

Maladministration of the salt supply — in Bihar. 18-19.

Mr. Zahur Ali's — re entertainment of Indian troops. 765-67.

Progress in the adoption of rehabilitation — in Bengal. 1573-74.

— for control of price and distribution of coal, etc. 1393-95.

— for establishment of Central Nursing Council. 9.

— for supply of foodgrains to Railway servants at concession rates. 142-44.

— of education by the Educational Adviser to the Government of India. 1300.

Unani and other systems as part of — for improving medical help to masses. 1390-92, 1996-97.

SCHOOL(S)—

Question re—
 Anti-Submarine —. 424-25, 1573.

Cadet — for Officer Cadet Training Unit of Women's Auxiliary Corps (India). 417-18.

Desirability of a High — for Shahdara-Delhi. 1406-07.

Eleven-year course for Delhi High —. 1746-47.

Granting permanent recognition to denominational — in Baluchistan. 195-96.

Racial trouble over New Indian High — at Bluff, Durban. 1559.

Scales of pay for certain ex-apprentices of Jamalpur Technical —. 1675.

Students in Delhi — and Colleges residing at Shahdara-Delhi. 1758.

SCHOOL FEES—

See "Fee(s)".

SCIENCE CONGRESS—

Question re Mr. J. J. Ghandy's address at the —. 838.

SCIENCE RESEARCH INSTITUTE—

See "Indian —".

SCIENTIFIC AND INDUSTRIAL RESEARCH—

Demand for grant. 1201.

SCIENTIFIC DEPARTMENTS, OTHER—

See "Other Scientific Departments".

"SCIENTIFIC" EDUCATION AND RESEARCH IN RELATION TO NATIONAL WELFARE—

Question re reprint of the pamphlet —. 1401-02.

SCIENTIFIC PROSPECTING—

Question re licences for exploration and — of Potential Oil Sources. 42-44.

SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY—

Question re requisitioning of — and Mogul Line ships. 1038-39.

SEAMEN—

Question re lower wages, etc., of Indian — employed on British-owned ships. 193.

SEAT(S)—

Question re bye-election for the — of the late Mr. Satyamurti. 892-93.

SECOND DIVISION—

Question re retention of — clerks in Political and Railway Departments. 1088-89.

SECRET SESSION—

See "Session".

SECRETARIAT(S)—

Question re Office hours in Imperial — and Attached Offices. 421-22.

SECRETARY, CALCUTTA PORT TRUST—

Question re Muslims in the Department of —. 720, 968.

SECRETARY OF STATE—

Question re—
 Responsibility for supplying accurate information to — on Indian food situation. 542-44.

Statements by — on Indian food situation. 196-98.

SECTION 93 ADMINISTRATION—

Question re — in Bihar. 1266.

SECURITY(IES)—

Question re limit on sterling — to be held by Reserve Bank of India. 227-28, 231-32.

SECURITY PRISONERS—

See "Prisoner(s)".

SEDITIONOUSNESS—

Question re — of the Congress pledge. 597-98, 769.

SELECTION(S)—

Question re—
 Committee of — for recruitment on Bengal and Assam Railway. 1332.

Method of — of officers for promotion to higher grades in P. and T. Department and R.M.S. 1682-83.

Muslim applicants for — as Law Inspectors on East Indian Railway. 1854.

Recruitment on North Western Railway as a result of examination and — 1865.
— for higher grade promotions in Karachi and Delhi Divisions. 957, 1595-96.
— for post of Assistant Coal Superintendent in State Railway Coal Department. 1509.
— of Assistant Controllers on North Western Railway. 1865.
— of candidates for appointment as Inspectors, etc., of Post Offices, in the Punjab and N.W.F.P. circle. 1683.
— of men from Branch Offices for Railway Clearing Accounts Office, Delhi. 487.

SELECTION BOARD(S)—
Question re—
Composition of — for Delhi Division. 1320.
Desirability of a — of Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway. 1139.
— for appointments in the office of the Comptroller of Assam. 48-49.

SELECTION GRADE(S)—
Question re promotion to — of non-technical hands on East Indian Railway (Mechanical Department). 46.

SENIOR REGIONAL INSPECTOR(S)—
See "Inspector(s)".

SENIORITY—
Question re—
Contradictory Orders for fixing — of subordinate staff on North Western Railway. 656.
Karachi Division Guards representation for — 151.
Policy regarding — on East Indian Railway. 152-53.
— of certain guards in Howrah Division, East Indian Railway. 1852.

SENIORITY LIST—
Question re preparation of fresh — of Guards in Howrah Division. 1852.

SENTENCE(S)—
Question re quashing of — passed on certain security prisoners in Central Jail, Ajmer. 1624-25.

SERVANT(S)—
Question re—
Cases of fraud, etc., against East Indian Railway — 1697.
Certain military — disqualified for election to Allahabad Cantonment. 431.
Dearness allowance to Railway and other Central Government — 1866.
Dearness allowances for inferior — 434-35.
Discrimination between Railway and other Central Government — stationed in Bengal as regards supply of foodgrains at concession rates. 15.
Foodgrains stored by Bihar Government for their — 1567.
Increase in pay and dearness allowance for Non-Gazetted Railway — 1693.
Policy regarding transfers of Non-Gazetted Railway —, etc. 1866.

SERVICE(S)—

Motion to reduce demand for "Railway Board" re non-representation of Scheduled Castes in Railway — 576-85.

Question re—
Abolition of the Lower-Gazetted — on Indian Railways. 225.
Bringing of Sikh Indian Audit and Accounts — officers to Government of India offices. 1261-62.
Commissioned Officers dismissed from — 1981-82.
Desirability of improving — conditions of Indian Nurses. 1266.
East Indian and North Western Railway employees dismissed and discharged from — 1867.
Electric Mistry Wiremen of Quetta Division released from — 979.
Extensions of — to subordinate Railway staff. 363.
Officers of Class I, etc., granted extensions of — in Posts and Telegraphs and Meteorological Departments. 1858-59.
Proposed class A or class-I — of Income-tax Officers. 1623.
Quota of Assamese in Bengal and Assam Railway — 394.
Removal of Mr. J. Nigam and Mr. Riazuddin Ahmad Khan from their — 1086.
Rules re conditions of — of Non-Gazetted Railway servants. 1459.
Rules regarding conditions of — of Non-Gazetted Railway servants under Federation. 1699.
Rules regarding conditions of — under Federation. 433.
Rules whereunder absence on leave constitutes a break in — for certain purposes on State Railways. 153.
Vacancies filled in the Lower Gazetted — on Bengal and Assam Railway. 960.

SERVICE(S) COMMISSION—

See "Commission(s)".

SERVICE(S), CONDITIONS OF—

Question re — of Oudh and Tirhut Railway employees. 1344.

SERVICE VEHICLE(S)—

See "Vehicle(s)".

SESSION(S)—

Question re secret — of the Assembly for statement on War situation. 427-28.

SHAH-I-BARAT—

Question re holiday for — not granted to Muslims on Bengal and Assam Railway. 1330, 1697.

SHAFAT AHMAD KHAN, SIR—

Question re interviews of — with Field Marshal Smuts regarding status of Indians in South Africa. 193-94.

SHAHABAD—

Motion for adjournment re compulsion on landlords to contribute to National Savings Certificates in —, Bihar. 1461-62.

Question re compulsion on landlords to contribute to National Savings Certificates in —, Bihar. 1883-84.

SHAHBAN, KHAN BAHADUR MEAN GHULAM KADIR MUHAMMAD—

Election of — to the Defence Consultative Committee. 1759-60.
Election of — to the Standing Finance Committee for Railways. 1464.
General discussion of the General Budget. 882-84.
Question re steps taken to help Indian and non-Indian orphan refugees. 1749.

SHAHDARA—

Question re—

Authority responsible for sanitation of land between Railway Bridge, —, and Grand Trunk Road. 358.
Civil Supplies for —, Delhi. 559-60.
Contemplated return of certain land near — Railway Station Bridge to former owners. 45.
Disqualification on ground of nepotism for Municipal Commissioners, —, Delhi. 560-61.
Exclusion of —, Delhi, from Rationing Scheme. 561.
Facilities for education in —, Delhi. 561.
Hardships suffered by tenants in Old Delhi and — 1571-72.
Municipal Committee, —, Delhi. 560.
Postponement of elections to — Notified Area Committee. 358.
Requisitioning accommodation in —, Delhi, for staff of Upper Jumna Valley Electricity Company. 357-58, 1573.
Supply of foodstuffs to residents of —, Delhi. 358.

SHAHDARA-DELHI—

Question re—

Arrangements for conveyance of students from — to Delhi during summer months. 1867.
Control prices of coal, etc., in Delhi and — 1920.
Control prices of foodgrains, etc., in Delhi and — 1920-23.
Control of vehicular traffic on the road between Railway bridge, — and Grand Trunk Road. 1924.
Cutting of water supply in — 562.
Desirability of a High School for — 1406-07.
Desirability of increasing elected element in — Municipality. 1406.
Electricity charges paid by consumers in — 1757-58.
Expenditure on sanitation in — 1925.
Fixing of rates of fares for vehicles between Delhi and — 1924.
Foodgrains brought for sale to — market from neighbouring localities. 1924.
Foodgrains markets for — 1406.
Income and expenditure of — Municipality. 1406.
Licences to shop-keepers of — for sale of controlled articles. 1924.
Maintenance of roads within — 1925.
Parking of motor cars, etc., on the road between Railway bridge, — and Grand Trunk Road. 1924.
Refusal of permission to Gwalior and Northern India Transport Company to run petrol buses between Delhi and — 1861.

Sanitation of land between Railway bridge — and Grand Trunk Road. 1925.

Students in Delhi Schools and College residing at — 1758.

Thefts registered by the Police Station — 433.

Visit of Director of Public Health, Delhi to — 1924.

SHAHDARA RAILWAY STATION—

Question re land requisitioned by Government near — 561.

SHAHDARA TOWN—

Question re delivery in — of telegrams received by Delhi City Telegraph Office. 974-75.

SHAM LAL, LALA—

Indian Finance Bill—

Motion to consider. 1363-72.

SHARE CAPITAL—

Question re Insurance Companies applying for raising of — 1455.

See also "Capital(s)".

SHEEHY, SIR JOHN—

Indian Finance Bill—

Motion to consider. 1437.

Indian Income-tax (Amendment) Bill—

Motion to consider. 1727.

Consideration of clauses. 1740, 1873, 1876, 1879, 1883.

Oath of Office. 787.

SHIAMJI MAL—

Question re monopoly for purchasing wool to — of Amritsar. 144-46.

SHIP(S)—

Question re—

Commandeering of — on the Indian Register. 724-725.

Lower wages, etc., of Indian seamen employed on British-owned — 193.

Moghul Line — 1563.

Requisitioning of Scindia Steam Navigation Company and Mogul Line — 1638-39.

Unification of control of — plying in coastal trade of India. 1212.

SHIPMENT(S)—

Question re commitments in respect of supplies of coal for bunkers and — 140-41.

SHIPPER(S)—

Question re exporters on the established list of — 208.

SHIPPING—

Question re post-war financial help to Indian — 724.

SHIPPING POLICY—

See "Policy(ies)".

SHOOTING(S)—

Question re — of Sergeant R. R. Stuart of Calcutta Police. 1805.

SHOP(S)—

Question re Civilian Grocery — in Delhi. 508.

SHOP-KEEPER(S)—

Question re licences to — of Shahdara-Delhi for sale of controlled articles. 1924.

SHORTAGE—

Question re — of salt in Bengal. 559.

SHRI GOPAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE—
See "Chamber(s) of Commerce".**SHUKLA, PANDIT RAVI SHANKER**—
Question re illness of —. 1081.**SIDDIQUE ALI KHAN, NAWAB**—

Election of — to the Standing Committee for the Posts and Air Department. 905.

Question re—

Appointment of Brigadier Wheeler as Director-General of Archaeology. 347-48.

Certain military servants disqualified for election to Allahabad Cantonment Board. 431, 1573.

Commission to enquire into alleged inefficiency of Archaeological officers. 348-49.

Commissioned Officer Cadets discharged from Belgaum Officer Cadets Training Centre. 1979-80.

Desirability of posting Urdu knowing Postal clerks in Central Provinces. 1324-25.

Detention of Walizada Abdulnabi of Karachi. 1979.

General elections to Cantonment Boards. 431, 1573.

Minimum qualification for recruitment of candidates as Upper Division Clerks in the Central Excises and Salt Revenues, Western Division. 48.

Minimum qualifications for recruitment of Hindus as lower-grade clerks in the Central Excises and Salt Revenues, Western Division. 48.

Muslim officers recruited to certain grades by the Calcutta office of Supply Department. 1150.

Muslim recruitment in the Central Excises and Salt Revenues, Western Division. 48.

Muslims as Technical Assistants and Programme Assistants in All-India Radio. 421.

Muslims in All-India Radio. 419-20.

Muslims promoted as Station Engineers and Assistant Engineers in All-India Radio. 420-21.

Percentage of and qualifications for Muslim recruitment in the Central Excises and Salt Revenues, Western Division. 48.

Steps for raising number of Muslims in the Technical and Engineering Section of All-India Radio. 420.

DDIQUE. SHAIKH RAFI UDDIN HMAD—

Question re—

Clerks selected for certain higher posts sanctioned by the General Manager, East Indian Railway. 960-61.

Reports of reorganisation of the Establishment Branch of the office of Divisional Superintendent, Howrah. 961.

SIGNAL ENGINEER(S)—
See "Engineer(s)".**SIGNAL INSPECTOR(S)**—

Question re non-recruitment of Muslims as apprentice —, etc., in Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway. 1696.

SIGNALLER(S)—

Question re probationary Assistant Station Masters and — appointed of Bengal and Assam Railway. 958.

SIKH(S)—**Question re—**

Appointment of Muslims instead of available — candidates on North Western Railway. 139.

Bringing of — Indian Audit and Accounts Service officers to Government of India offices. 1261-62.

Discrimination against — stenographers on North Western Railway. 142.

— Assistants, etc., in Military Finance Department. 1261.

— in certain cadets at Ammunition Factories at Ishapore, etc. 1151-52.

— in high salaried posts in Supply Department. 45.

— stenographers, etc., in the office of Imperial Council of Agricultural Research. 1919.

Verification of the *bona fides* of — recruited in Supply Department. 842-43.

SIKH OFFICER(S)—
See "Officer(s)".**SIKH REPRESENTATION**—
See "Representation(s)".**SIKH WORKER(S)**—
See "Worker(s)".**SILK**—

Question re research in the manufacture of paper pulp, plastics and artificial —. 45-46.

SIMLA—**Question re—**

Conference called by Burma Government at —. 545.

Raising the Grade of Head Clerk, Commercial Branch, Divisional Superintendent's Office, Delhi, and Head Clerk, Assistant Operating Officer, —. 1148-49.

Unsatisfactory arrangements for accommodation of Member of Assembly at —. 842.

SIND—

Motion for adjournment re failure of Military authorities to prevent dacoity by Hurs in Metho Dero, —. 1867-68.

Question re—

Assistant Inspectors and Assistant Examiners of Income-tax, appointed in the — and Bombay Division. 422, 848.

Australian wheat consigned for —. 1024.

Eligibility of Examiners, etc., in Bombay and — for appearing for Income-tax Officers' Examination. 598, 1574.

Income-tax cases taken in appeal in —. 415-17.

Low-salaried Clerks leaving Income-tax Department in —. 83, 847.

Review of cases of detained — M.L.As., etc. 768-69.

— Assembly Members in jail. 83-84.

Unconfirmed Income-tax Officers and Inspectors, etc., in —. 360.

SIND AND BALUCHISTAN POSTAL CIRCLE—

Question re percentage of Muslim Inspectors in —. 1850-51.

SIVA RAJ, RAO BAHADUR N.—

Election of — to the Standing Committee for Railways. 1464.

General discussion of the General Budget. 860, 913, 920-23.

Indian Aircraft (Amendment) Bill—

Motion to consider. 477-79.

Motion to reduce demand for—

"Executive Council" re no confidence in the Government. 991-93, 1011.

"Miscellaneous" re Post-War Reconstruction with special reference to the Scheduled Castes. 1098, 1099-1102, 1112.

"Railway Board" re non-representation of Scheduled Castes in Railway Services. 576-77, 584, 585.

Question re Scheduled Castes subjected to forced labour and *begar*. 903-04.

Question (Supplementary) re steps for raising number of Muslims in the Technical and Engineering Section of All-India Radio. 420.

SLADE, MISS—

Question re Mahatma Gandhi's letter to — regarding Japanese invasion. 87-88.

SLAUGHTER—

Question re prevention of — of prime cattle. 8-9.

SMALL COIN(S)—

Question re—

Scarcity of —. 230.

— difficulties at Burdwan Railway Station. 1144-45.

SMUTS, FIELD MARSHAL—

Question re interviews of Sir Shafaat Ahmad Khan with — regarding status of Indians in South Africa. 193-94.

SOCIETY OF REGISTERED ACCOUNTANTS—

See "Accountant(s), Registered".

SOLDIER(S)—

Question re—

Consolidated pay of British Indian — and that of American —, etc. 1977-78.

Forced entry of — into Ladies' Intermediate Compartment at Burdwan. 1317-18.

SOLDIERS' BOARD—

See "Indian —".

SON(S)—

Question re admission of — of transferred Government Officials in Delhi Colleges. 1565-66.

SORTING DEPARTMENT—

Question re transfer of control of —, etc. to R.M.S. Superintendent in Karachi. 787-88.

SOUTH AFRICA—

Motion for adjournment re sale at profit of India of gold purchased in — by the United Kingdom. 1517.

Question re—

Grievances of Indians in —. 22.

Interviews of Sir Shafaat Ahmad Khan with Field Marshal Smuts regarding status of Indians in —. 193-94.

SOUTH AFRICA, UNION OF—

See "Union of South Africa".

SOUTH AFRICAN OFFICER(S)—

See "Officer(s)".

SOUTH EAST ASIA COMMAND—

Question re expenditure of troops placed under —. 427.

SOUTH INDIAN ASSISTANT—

See "Assistant(s)".

SOUTHERN INDIA—

Question re action for stimulating coal raisings in Central and —. 792-93.

SOUTH KANARA—

Motion for adjournment re Civil Supplies Commissioner's order refusing supply of rice to — District. 1154-55.

SOVEREIGNTY—

Question re Post-War — of air ports built in India by Foreign Governments. 487-89.

SPECIAL ALLOWANCE—

See "Allowance(s)".

SPECIAL CLASS APPRENTICE(S)—

See "Apprentice(s)".

SPECIAL HAJ ENQUIRY REPORT—

See "Report(s)".

SPECIAL PRESS ADVISER—

Motion for adjournment re notice served on *Hindustan Times* and *National Call* not to publish certain statements unless passed by —. 51.

SPECIAL TICKET EXAMINER(S)—

See "Ticket Examiner(s)".

SPEECH(ES)—

Question re London — of Messrs. Bhole and Ghiasuddin. 84-86.

SPEED—

Question re accidents due to excessive — of service vehicles. 770-71.

SPENCE, SIR GEORGE—

Central Excise Bill—

Consideration of clauses. 320, 321.

Delhi Muslim Wakfs (Amendment) Bill—

Motion to consider. 1830.

Insurance (Amendment) Bill—

Consideration of clauses. 484.

SQUARE(S)—

Question re closing of openings D.I.Z. Area — New Delhi. 1746.

SRIVASTAVA, MR. HARI SHARAN PRASAD—

Question re collection of toll by Delhi Police from tonga drivers. 898.

**SRIVASTAVA, THE HONOURABLE SIR
JWALA PRASAD—**

- Demand for supplementary grant in respect of—
 Delhi. 1719.
 Food Department. 1663, 1664, 1665, 1666, 1667, 1668-70.
 Salt. 1633, 1634.
 Indian Finance Bill—
 Motion to consider. 1361.
 Motion for adjournment re—
 Disappearance of rice from Patna and Bhagalpur markets consequent on partial rationing. 51.
 Injustice to Muslims in Bihar in the matter of grant of sugar licences. 1807, 1832, 1834, 1835, 1836, 1837, 1838-40, 1841, 1842, 1843, 1844, 1846, 1847.
 Starvation due to inadequate arrangements for distribution of foodgrains in Buntwal, South Kanara District. 1462, 1463.
 Motion re election of Members to the Standing Committee for the Food Department. 1700, 1701-02.

STAFF—

- Question re—
 Additional — employed in Railway Clearing Accounts Office. 1862-63.
 Additional — employed on Oudh and Tirhut Railway. 954.
 Additional — for R.M.S. "C" and "E" Divisions. 1508-09.
 Checking of tickets and passes of Railway —. 955.
 Clerical — in Personnel and Administrative Offices of Bengal and Assam Railway. 1853.
 Communal composition of the — of Inspecting Assistant Commissioner of Income-tax, Amritsar. 1268-69, 1996.
 Communal proportion for recruitment of clerical and menial — in Military Accounts Department. 899-900.
 Contradictory Orders for fixing seniority of subordinate — on North Western Railway. 656.
 Desirability of supply of pulses, milk, etc., at concession rates to lower —. 1096-97.
 Expenditure on Electric Torches for Ticket Checking — on East Indian and North Western Railways. 1693.
 Extensions of service to subordinate Railway —. 363.
 Family ration coupons for — of Bengal and Assam Railway. 486-87.
 Fixing of Pay of retrenched — re-appointed in the Compilation Section, North Western Railway. 46, 941.
 Grievances of Railway Clearing Accounts Office —. 796.
 Harassment of Railway — by police. 649.
 Intermediate Class Passes for — appointed after 1928 on East Indian Railway. 1696.
 Misbehaviour of military troops towards railway — and vendors. 844.
 Non-payment for overtime work to — of Delhi Division, North Western Railway. 1514.

Non-payment of extra duty allowance to Bombay Circle Railway Mail Service —. 501.

- Percentage of Muslim and Hindu — in Supply Department, etc. 1094.
 Promotion, etc., of Ticket Checking —, Oudh and Tirhut Railway. 953-54.
 Proposed increase in higher grade Commercial — on North Western Railway. 1864-65.
 Racial discrimination in compilation of combined seniority list of Subordinate Supervising — and draftsmen on East Indian Railway (Mechanical Department). 46.
 Recruitment of inferior — in Engineering and Mechanical Departments of East Indian Railway. 1853.
 Reorganisation of Wharf and Yard —. 1857-58.
 Requisitioning of accommodation in Shahdara, Delhi for — of Upper Jumna Valley electricity company. 357-58, 1573.
 Running Room arrangements for Depressed Classes — on State Railways. 30.
 Scales of pay, etc., of Oudh and Tirhut Railway Non-Gazetted —. 975.
 Scheduled Castes — of Supply Department. 1330.
 — appointed in the Stores Department of Bengal and Assam Railway in the scale of Rs. 30-3-45-6-60. 958.
 — engaged in Construction Department, Bengal and Assam Railway. 1853.
 — in Railway Clearing Accounts Office, Delhi. 1855.
 — promoted to Lower Gazetted Service in Railway Clearing Accounts Office. 1329.
 Suggestions for encouragement to — of certain naval ships. 1079.
 Tonga charges for late work to Railway Clearing Accounts Office —. 795-96.
 Transfer of certain clerical — to Telegraph Engineering Division, Ambala. 1512.
 Trials of State Railways — under Section 161, Indian Penal Code. 153.
 Unpaid overtime work of Gorakhpur railway workshop —. 974.
 Weekly rest-day for gang — on North Western Railway. 146.
 Working hours of certain — on East Indian and North Western Railways. 1513.

STAFF CASE(S)—

See "Case(s)".

STAFF CLERK—

Question re — of Karachi General Post Office. 1851.

STAFF COMMITTEE—

See "Committee(s)".

STAMPS—

Demand for grant. 1196.
 Demand for supplementary grant. 1634.

STANDARD CLOTH—

Question re—
 Monopoly for sale of — in Saran District, Bihar. 1749.
 Production and sale of — in Provinces. 1027-28.

STANDING COMMITTEE(S)—

- Election of members to the — for Roads. 54, 211, 797, 905.
 Election of members to the — for the Civil Defence Branch of the Defence Department. 660-61, 775.
 Election of Members to the — for the Commerce Department. 1702, 1927.
 Election of Members to the — for the Food Department. 1700-02, 1998.
 Election of Members to the — for the Information and Broadcasting Department. 235, 369.
 Election of Members to the — for the Labour Department. 1235-36, 1464.
 Election of Members to the — for the Posts and Air Department. 797-98, 905.
 Election of Members to the — for the Supply Department. 1407-08, 1699-1700.
 Election of Members to the — on Emigration. 235, 369, 436.
 Election of Members to the — on Pilgrimage to the Hedjaz. 442-43, 775.

STANDING FINANCE COMMITTEE—

Election of Members to the —. 1464, 1228-34.

STANDING FINANCE COMMITTEE FOR RAILWAYS—

Election of Members to the —. 1234, 1464.

STARVATION—

Motion for adjournment re — due to inadequate arrangements for distribution of foodgrains in Buntwal, South Kanara District. 1462-63.
 Question re — deaths in Bengal. 3-4, 13-14.

STATE(S)—

Demand for grant in respect of payment to Indian — and Companies. 646.
 Question re—
 Output, etc., of coal in British India and the —. 37-38.
 Trade marks legislation in Indian —. 195.

STATE RAILWAY(S)—

See "Railway(s)".

STATE RAILWAY LEAVE RULES—

See "Rule(s)".

STATE-MANAGED RAILWAY(S)—

See "Railway(s)".

STATE RAILWAY RULES—

See "Rule(s)".

STATE RAILWAY STAFF—

See "Staff(s)".

STATEMENT(S)—

Motion for adjournment re notice served on *Hindustan Times* and *National Call* not to publish certain — unless passed by Special Press Adviser. 51.

Question re—

Censoring of the — of Mrs. Sarojini Naidu. 20-31.

Mrs. Sarojini Naidu's recent — in *National Call*. 88.

Recent — of Mrs. Sarojini Naidu. 231.

Secret session of the Assembly for — on War situation. 427-28.

— by Mr. Hutchings re Bengal famine. 14-15.

— by Secretary of State on Indian food situation. 196-98.

— in America by India's Agent-General concerning Mrs. Gandhi's detention and death. 955-66, 1084, 1089, 1091.

— on famine conditions in Bengal. 10-12.

— on war situation. 229-30.

— re Convention concerning condolence motions. 502.

— re war situation on the Burma Front. 1807-08.

STATEMENT(S) LAID ON THE TABLE—

— by the Honourable Sir Sultan Ahmed. Indians in different parts of the British Empire. 53.

STATEMENT OF BUSINESS—

— by The Honourable Sir Sultan Ahmed. 224, 336, 436, 728-30, 797, 1345-46, 1517-18.

STATES (PROTECTION AGAINST DISAFFECTION) (AMENDMENT) BILL—

See "Indian —" under "Bill(s)".

STATION(S)—

Question re—

Catering arrangements for local traffic between — a few miles apart. 1691-92.

Paddy gone worse at — on Bengal and Assam Railway. 551-52, 654-55.

See also "Railway Station(s)".

STATION CORRESPONDENCE CLERK—

See "Clerk(s)".

STATION ENGINEER(S)—

See "Engineer(s)".

STATION MASTER(S)—

Question re employees promoted to —'s grade on North Western Railway. 1677.

STATION SERVICE TELEGRAPH MASTERS—

See "Telegraph Master(s)".

STATIONERY AND PRINTING—

Demand for Excess Grant in respect of —. 335.

Demand for grant. 1203.

STATIONERY OFFICE(S)—

Question re absence of Muslim officers in Central —. 1915.

STATISTICS—

Demand for grant in respect of "Commercial Intelligence and —". 1202.

Question re steps for improvement of agricultural —. 15-16.

STATUS—

Question re—

Future — of India in Regional Councils. 497.

Interviews of Sir Shafaat Ahmad Khan with Field Marshal Smuts regarding — of Indians in South Africa. 193-94.

— and position of associates of Institute of Actuaries. 1220.

STEAMER(S)—

Demand for grant in respect of "Working Expenses. Maintenance and working of Ferry — and Harbours". 647.

Demand for supplementary grant in respect of "Working Expenses. Maintenance and working of Ferry — and Harbours". 664-65.

STEEL—
Question re—
Iron and — released for civilian use. 1753-54.
— released for use of civilians. 551.

STENOGRAPHER(S)—
Question re—
Discrimination against Sikh — on North Western Railway. 142.
Method of filling posts of — in Posts and Air Department. 1510.
Sikh —, etc., in the office of Imperial Council of Agricultural Research. 1919.
— for Deputy Accountant-General, Posts and Telegraphs, Delhi. 1626.
— in the office of the Director-General, Indian Medical Service. 1919.
— in the Office of the General Manager, North-Western Railway. 138.

STENOGRAPHERS' POST(S)—
See "Post(s)".

STERLING—
Question re — at India's credit. 1457.

STERLING SECURITY(IES)—
See "Security(ies)".

STOCK(S)—
Question re—
Complaints regarding insufficient — of certain essential commodities. 1749-50.
— of foodgrains hoarded by employers in Bengal. 22.
— of newsprint. 356-57.
— released from army reserves for civilians in Bengal. 202-03.
Time for disposal of old — of cotton textiles. 1563-64.

STOCKIST(S)—
Question re cancellation of contracts on account of delayed supplies from — and manufacturers. 491.

STOKES, MR. H. G.—
Election of — to the Central Advisory Council for Railways. 1699.
Motion to reduce demand for "Appropriation to Reserve" re enhancement of Passenger Fares. 509-11.

STOOL(S)—
Question re non-supply of — to Lino Machine coolies. 1399.

STORAGE FACILITY(IES)—
See "Facility(ies)".

STORE(S) DEPARTMENT—
Question re—
Appointments made in the —, Bengal and Assam Railway. 1333.
Muslim applicants for Posts in the —, Bengal and Assam Railway. 958.
Staff appointed in the — of Bengal and Assam Railway in the scale of Rs. 30-3-45-5-60. 958.
Vacancies in intermediate grades in the —, Bengal and Assam Railway. 960.

STORES SUSPENSE—
Demand for grant in respect of "Indian Posts and Telegraphs — (not met from Revenue)". 1204.

STRIKE(S)—
Question re — in the Government of India Press. 546.

STRUCTURAL WORKS—
Demand for grant in respect of "Working Expenses. Maintenance of —". 646.
Demand for supplementary grant in respect of "Working Expenses. Maintenance of —". 663.

STUART, SERGEANT R. R.—
Question re shooting of — of Calcutta Police. 1805.

STUDENT(S)—
Motion for adjournment re attack by War technician — on the procession of villagers at Rajampet. 1759.
Question re—
Admission of outside first-year Intermediate — to a College in Delhi. 1566.
Arrangements for conveyance of — from Shahdara-Delhi to Delhi during summer months. 1867.
Extermination of — of Benares Hindu University. 1085.
— in Delhi Schools and Colleges residing at Shahdara-Delhi. 1758.
Training of Commercial Group — at North Western Railway Walton School. 1141.

SUB-ASSISTANT SURGEON(S)—
Question re allowances for —, etc., at Irwin Hospital, New Delhi. 1218.
See also "Surgeon(s)".

SUBBARAYAN, SHRINATI K. RADHA BAI—
Hindu Code, Part II (Marriage)—
Motions to refer to Joint Committee and to circulate. 1891-95.
Indian Finance Bill—
Motion to consider. 1480-87, 1497.
Motion to reduce demand for "Department of Labour" re Government policy in dealing with questions affecting the interests of Indian Labour. 1181-83, 1190.
Motion to reduce demand for "Railway Board" re financial position of Railways with special reference to Post-War Developments. 565-67.
Question (supplementary) re colour bar in Kenya. 1023.
Resolution re Reforms Committee for Baluchistan. 1770, 1782-83.

SUB-HEAD(S)—
Question re men promoted out of turn as — and clerks in Railway Clearing Accounts Office. 1694.

SUB-INSPECTOR'S GRADE—
See "Grade(s)".

SUBMARINE(S)—
Question re anti — School. 424-25; 1573.

SUBORDINATE(S)—
Question re—
Demand for raising dearness allowance of — in Income-tax offices. 598-99.
Officers and — on pilgrim ships. 45.
Promotion of Senior — as Sub-Store Keepers on North-Western Railway. 1329.

Senior — promoted to Lower Gasetted Service in Traffic and Commercial Branches, North-Western Railway. 1328-29.

SUBORDINATE OFFICER(S), UPPER—
See "Officer(s)".

SUBORDINATE POST(S)—
Question re maximum age for inferior servants for promotion to — on North Western Railway. 1149-50.

SUBORDINATE SERVICE(S)—
Question re—
Communal percentage prescribed for promotions from inferior to — on Railways. 1149.
Recruitment examination for — in Posts and Telegraphs Department. 1682.

SUBORDINATE SERVICES COMMISSION—
See "Commission(s)".

SUBORDINATE STAFF—
See "Staff(s)".

SUBORDINATE SUPERVISING STAFF—
See "Staff".

SUBORDINATE VACANCY(IES)—
See "Vacancy(ies)".

SUB-POSTMASTER(S)—
Question re—
Memorial of — in U.P. for increase of allowance. 1506-07.
Pay, etc., of —. 1505-06.
See also "Postmaster(s)".

SUB-POST OFFICE(S)—
Question re—
Conversion of an Extra Departmental — into a Branch Post Office. 1507.
Working of Extra Departmental —. 1506.

SUBSCRIPTION(S)—
Question re dollar exchange facilities for remitting — to American magazines. 1030.

SUBSTANTIVE APPOINTMENT(S)—
See "Appointment(s)".

SUB-STORE KEEPER(S)—
Question re promotion of Senior subordinates as — on North Western Railway. 1329.

SUDAN GOVERNMENT—
Question re discussions with representatives of the — and East African Governments on cotton crops. 544-45.

SUGAR LICENCE(S)—
See "Licence(s)".

SUGAR TECHNOLOGY. IMPERIAL INSTITUTE OF—
See "Imperial Institute of Sugar Technology".

SUKTHANKAR, MR. Y. N.—
Oath of office. 137.

SULPHURIC ACID FACTORY—
Question re existence of high power — near Railway Clearing Accounts Office at Delhi-Kishanganj. 1863.

SULTAN AHMED, THE HONOURABLE SIR—
Abolition of Whipping Bill—
Motion to refer to Select Committee. 1817, 1818.
Central Excise Bill—

Consideration of clauses. 375.

Coal Mines Safety (Stowing) Amendment Bill—
Motion to pass. 446.
Demands for Supplementary Grants in respect of "Department of Information and Broadcasting". 1641, 1642.
General discussion of the Railway Budget. 412.

Hindu Code, Part II (Marriage)—
Motion to refer to Joint Committee and to circulate. 818, 820, 881, 891.

Indian Finance Bill—
Motion to consider. 1248, 1249, 1348-49, 1369, 1428, 1430-31, 1436, 1469, 1479, 1588, 1589.

Indian Income-tax (Amendment) Bill—
Motion to consider. 1734.

Indian Penal Code (Amendment) Bill (Amendment of Sections 497 and 498)—
Motion to refer to Select Committee. 165.

Indian States (Protection Against Disaffection) Amendment Bill—
Motion to circulate. 783.

Motion re—
Election of Members to the Standing Committee for the Food Department. 1700.
Election of Members to the Standing Committee for the Information and Broadcasting Department. 235.
United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration Agreement. 1963.

Motion to reduce demand for "Department of Labour" re Government policy in dealing with questions affecting the interests of Indian Labour. 1187.

Motion to reduce demand for "Executive Council" re appointment of Committee for scrutinising expenditure and suggesting economies. 1040.

Motion to reduce demand for "Executive Council" re no confidence in the Government. 984, 996, 999, 1015-20.

Motion to reduce demand for "Home Department" re abuse of powers under Defence of India Act and Rules. 1126.

Motion to reduce demand for "Railway Board" re stoppage of large number of passenger trains. 642.

Resolution re—
Debarring of Government servants' election to Port Haj Committees. 758.
Release of political prisoners. 96.
Statement of Business by —. 224, 336, 436, 728, 730, 797, 1345, 1517-18.

SUNDAY(S)—
Question re wages in the Government of India Press, New Delhi, for work on — and other holidays. 1399.

SUNDAY ALLOWANCE(S)—
See "Allowance(s)".

SUNDERASAN, MR. N.—
Demand for Supplementary Grant in respect of "Miscellaneous Departments". 1713.
Oath of Office. 835, 1617.

SUNNI MAJLIS-AWKAZ—
See "Majlis-i-AwkaZ".

SUPERANNUATED PERSONNEL—
See "Personnel".

SUPERANNUATION ALLOWANCES AND PENSIONS—
Demand for grant. 1203.

SUPERINTENDENT(S)—

Question re—
Non-Muslim — punished by J.C.M.A. and P., Lahore. 901.

— of North Western Railway Walton School. 1142.
Transfer of control of Sorting Department, etc., to R.M.S. — in Karachi. 787-88.

SUPERINTENDENT OF INDUSTRIES—

Question re—
Connection of the Delhi — with colour and dyes firms. 1571.
—, Delhi. 49.

SUPERIOR SERVICES (NON-GAZETTED)—

Question re lower initial pay of employees in the — on State Railways. 1515.

SUPERIOR TELEGRAPH ENGINEERING OFFICER(S)—

See "Telegraph Engineering Officer(s)".

SUPERVISOR OF RAILWAY LABOUR—

Question re—
Bengalee Inspectors in the office of the Conciliation Officer (Railways) and —. 26.
Communal composition in the Office of the Conciliation Officer (Railways) and —. 24-25.
Conciliation Officers (Railways) and —. 26-27.

Extension of activities of the Conciliation Officer (Railways) and —. 1024-25.
Qualifications of Mr. D. G. Jhadev, Conciliation Officer (Railways) and —. 26.

SUPERVISORY POST(S)—

See "Post(s)".

SUPPLY (IES)—

Question re—
Cancellation of contracts on account of delayed — from stockists and manufacturers. 491.
— for Shahdara, Delhi. 559-60.
— to the Glass Bangle Industry, Ferozabad. 1153.

Commitments in respect of — of coal for bunkers and shipments. 140-41.
Complaints about — of commodities under Supply Scheme. 1095-96.
Desirability of — of pulses, milk, etc., at Concession Rates to Lower Staff. 1096-97.

Discontinuance of free — of Government publications to Chambers of Commerce and Trade Associations. 541.
— Scheme. 434.

— for admission to the Government of India Press Room, and for — of Government Publications to Trade Unions, etc. 844.
Scheme for — of foodgrains to Railway servants at concession rates. 142-44.

— and rationing of food in Provinces. 209.

— of foodgrains, etc., to employees in the Posts and Telegraphs Department. 501-02.
Vacillating policy of Government regarding — of hard coals. 1517.

SUPPLY ACCOUNTS CHIEF-CONTROLLER OF—

See "Chief Controller of Supply Accounts".

SUPPLY DEPARTMENT—

Election of Members to the Standing Committee for the —. 1407-08, 1699-1700.

Question re—

Delay in the issue of permits for transport of goods intended for the —. 491-92.

Harassment of — contractors. 492.
Muslim officers recruited to certain grades by the Calcutta Office of Supply Department. 1150.

Observance of communal holidays in —. 1335.

Percentage of Muslim and Hindu staff in —, etc. 1094.

Recruitment of Gazetted Officers in —. 843-44.

Scheduled Castes Staff of —. 1330.

Sikhs in high salaried posts in —. 45.

Transfer of control of paper production and purchase to —. 1856-57.

Verification of the bona fides of Sikhs recruited in —. 842-43.

SUPPLY SCHEME(S)—

Question re complaints about supply of commodities under —. 1095-96.

SURGEON(S)—

Question re Sub-Assistant — recruited on North Western Railway. 1320-21.

SURVEY OF INDIA—

Demand for grant. 1199.

SURVEYOR-GENERAL—

Question re Gazetted Officers under the —. 1918.

SWITCHMAN(EN)—

Question re duties and scales of pay of — in Delhi Division, North Western Railway, taken over from East Indian Railway. 1865-66.

SYED MAHMUD, DR.—

Question re illness of — and Mr. Vallabhai Patel. 423-24.

SYLHET—

Question re malaria epidemic in Baniyachung in —. 547-49, 1627.

SYNTHETIC ANTI-MALARIAL DRUGS—

See "Drug(s)".

SYNTHETIC PROCESSES—

Question re manufacturing mineral oil by —. 9-10.

T

TAILOR(S)—

Question re non-payment of allowance to — in Civil Pioneer Force. 1752.

TAJ COMPANY—

Question re letter of — of Lahore to Maulana Abul Kalam Azad. 1093, 1264, 1268.

TAXES ON INCOME INCLUDING CORPORATION TAX—

Demand for grant. 1196.
Demand for supplementary grant. 1631-32.

TEA—

Question re—
Export of — to Iran by land. 1914-15.
Exporters and export quotas of —. 1755-56.

TEA CESS COMMITTEE—

See "Committee(s)".

TECHNICAL AND ENGINEERING SECTION—

Question re steps for raising number of Muslims in the — of All-India Radio. 420.

TECHNICAL ASSISTANT(S)—

Question re Muslims as — and Programme Assistants in All-India Radio. 421.

TECHNICAL COLLEGE(S)—

See "College(s)".

TECHNICAL EXPERT(S)—

Question re — recruited for training of War Technicians. 539.

TECHNICAL INSPECTOR(S)—

See "Inspector(s)".

TECHNICAL OFFICER(S)—

See "Officer(s)".

TECHNICAL SCHOOL(S)—

See "School(s)".

TECHNICIAN(S)—

Question re Centres for training war —. 290-96.

TEHRAN CONFERENCE—

Question re previous consultation with Government of India regarding the —. 497.

TELEGRAM(S)—

Question re delivery in Shahdara Town of — received by Delhi City Telegraph Office. 974-75.

TELEGRAPH—

Question re opening of new Telephone and Engineering Divisions. 1511-12.

TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT—

Motion for adjournment re deterioration of efficiency of the —. 502.

TELEGRAPH ENGINEERING DEPARTMENT—

Question re channel of recruitment to Class II Officers in —. 967-68.

TELEGRAPH ENGINEERING DIVISION—

Question re transfer of certain clerical staff to —, Ambala. 1512.

TELEGRAPH ENGINEERING OFFICER(S)—

Question re qualifications for recruitment of Superior —. 1512.

TELEGRAPH MASTER(S)—

Question re—
Certain Station Service —. 1677-78.
Muslims as —. 1328.

TELEGRAPH OFFICE(S)—

Question re delivery in Shahdara Town of Telegrams received by Delhi City —. 974-75.

TELEGRAPH SERVICE(S)—

Question re Circle —. 1325-27.

TELEGRAPHIST(S)—

Question re—
Hardships of Circles Service — in Delhi. 1685-86.
Muslims recruited as —, etc., 1146-47.
Pay, etc., of certain —. 1694-95.

TELEGRAPHS LINEMEN—

See "Lineman(en)".

TELEPHONE—

Question re—
Opening of new — and Telegraph Engineering Divisions. 1511-12.
Public — at Delhi-Shahdara Post Office. 975.

TELEPHONE MISTRIES—

See "Mistry(ies)".

TELEPHONE OPERATOR(S)—

Question re promotions of —. 1328.

TEMPORARY CLERK(S)—

See "Clerk(s)".

TEMPORARY WAR POSTS—

See "War Posts".

TENANT(S)—

Question re hardships suffered by — in Old Delhi and Shahdara. 1571-72.

TENDER(S)—

Question re — for loading, etc., of waste paper in Government of India Presses, New Delhi and Aligarh. 1750.

TEXTILE(S)—

Question re—
High price of — at Barpata. 1401.
Time for disposal of old stock of cotton textiles. 1563-64.

THAKUR SINGH, CAPTAIN—

Election of — to the Standing Committee for roads. 905.

THEFT(S)—

Question re—
Persons arrested for — of electric bulbs from rolling stock. 1693.
— registered by the Police Station, Shahdara, Delhi. 433.

THORNE, THE HONOURABLE SIR JOHN—

Declaration(s) of Exemption under the Registration of Foreigners Act (Laid on the Table). 1999-2000.
Oath of Office. 1911.

TICKET(S)—

Question re—
Checking of — and passes of Railway staff. 965.
— issued from Delhi for Delhi-Ambala Section Railway Stations. 844.

TICKET CHECKING STAFF—

See "Staff".

TICKET COLLECTOR(S)—

Question re—

Inadequate number of — at Jullundur Cantonment Railway Station. 1515.

No duty roster for — at Jullundur Cantonment Railway Station. 1515.

Transfer of — of Delhi Division of North Western Railway to Transportation Group. 152.

TICKET EXAMINER(S)—

Question re—

Consolidated or permanent travelling allowance to — on certain Railways. 978.

Eye test for Travelling — on East Indian Railway. 1861.

Non-payment of officiating allowance to certain Special — on North Western Railway. 977-78.

TICKET EXAMINERS, SPECIAL—

Question re—

Duties of — and Group Inspectors on North Western Railway. 153.

Scales of pay, etc., of Group Inspectors and Divisional Inspectors of — on North Western Railway. 154.

Scales of pay of — and Group Inspectors on North Western Railway. 154.

TOBACCO—

Motion(s) for adjournment re demand and exaction of enhanced excise duty at Calcutta, Gondia and Delhi on duty-paid —. 981.

Question re—

Excise duty on —. 1451-53.

Godowns for stocking —. 773-74.

TOBACCO ADVISER—

Question re proposed appointment of —. 1748.

TOBACCO MERCHANTS' ASSOCIATION—

See "Association(s)".

TOLL—

Question re collection of — by Delhi Police from tonga drivers. 898.

TONGA CHARGES—

Question re — for late work to Railway Clearing Accounts Office Staff. 795-96.

TONGA DRIVER(S)—

Question re collection of toll by Delhi Police from —. 898.

TOUR(S)—

Question re—

— conducted by Public Relations Directorate. 1461.

— of Professor A. V. Hill of Royal Society. 1205.

TOWN(S)—

Question re Japanese air attacks on —. 230.

TRACTOR(S)—

Question re import of agricultural —. 23, 24.

TRADE—

Question re regulation of — between India and the Middle Eastern Countries. 351-52.

TRADE ADVISER(S)—

Question re Government of India —. 1564-65.

TRADE ASSOCIATION(S)—

See "Association(s)".

TRADE CHANNEL(S)—

Question re new — for distributing cloth. 1398.

TRADE MARKS LEGISLATION—

Question re — in Indian States. 195.

TRADE UNION(S)—

Question re rules for admission to the Government of India Press Room, and for supply of Government publication to —, etc. 844.

TRAFFIC—

Question re—

Catering arrangements for local — between stations a few miles apart. 1691-92.

Control of Vehicular — on the road between Railway bridge, Shahdara-Delhi, and Grand Trunk Road. 1924.

Posts created to meet increased passenger — on State Railways. 1692.

TRAFFIC BRANCH—

Question re senior subordinates promoted to Lower Gazetted Service in — and Commercial Branches, North Western Railway. 1328-29.

TRAFFIC DEPARTMENT—

Demand for grant in respect of Working Expenses. Expenses of —. 647.

TRAFFIC SUPERINTENDENT(S)—

Question re Muslims taken as —, etc., in Delhi Division. 1515.

TRAIN(S)—

Motion for adjournment re cancellation of a large number of passenger — on the North-Western Railway. 155.

Motion to reduce demand for "Railway Board" re stoppage of large number of passenger —. 637-45.

Question re—

Full capacity reservation in — at Delhi Railway Station. 976.

Insecurity in certain — on North Western Railway. 1333-34.

Insecurity in certain — on North Western Railway. 1455.

Non-booking by Mail — between Delhi and Muttra. 791-92.

Overcrowding of — on North Western Railway. 148-49.

Passenger — cancelled on Metre Gauge section of Bengal and Assam Railway. 657.

Railway — running without light. 1677.

Steps for relieving overcrowding in —. 1693.

— between Delhi and Ghaziabad. 976-77.

Want of lights on Bengal and Assam Railway —. 793-94.

TRAIN EXAMINER(S)—

Question re promotions of — as Transportation Inspectors on East Indian Railway. 148.

TRAINING—

Question re—

Bevin Boys sent to England for —. 297.

Technical experts recruited for — of War Technicians. 529.

— of Commercial Group students at North Western Railway Walton School. 1141.

TRAINING CENTRE(S)—

Question re Commissioned Officer Cadets discharged from Belgaum Officer Cadets —. 1979-80.

TRAINING UNIT(S)—

Question re Cadet School for Officer Cadet — of Women's Auxiliary Corps (India). 417-18.

TRANSFER(S)—

Question re—

Policy regarding — of Non-Gazetted Railway servants, etc. 1866.

— of Cantonment Executive Officers. 1971.

— of certain clerical staff to Telegraph Engineering Division, Ambala. 1512.

— of Languages Section of Bureau of Public Information to Lahore. 1227, 1262-63.

— of men from Railway Clearing Accounts Office to the Ration Office, Delhi. 487.

— of officers from other Railways to North Western Railway. 1859-60.

— of the Hindi Section of the Bureau of Public Information to Lahore. 425-26.

— of Ticket Collectors of Delhi Division of North Western Railway to Transportation Group. 152.

— of two Signal Engineers from East Indian Railway to North Western Railway. 225-26.

TRANSFER OF PROPERTY (AMENDMENT) BILL—

See "Bill(s)".

TRANSPORT—

Question re—

Arrangements for — of milk to Delhi from stations between Meerut and Delhi. 1867.

Delay in the issue of permits for — of goods intended for the Supply Department. 491-92.

Desirability of encouraging inland water —. 1687-88.

Discrimination in issuing Railway Priority Certificates for — of bones, etc. 650-51.

Want of wagons for — of Glass Bangles from Firozabad. 1153-54.

TRANSPORT OFFICIAL(S)—

Question re allegations of corruption against —. 283-85.

TRANSPORTATION GROUP—

Question re transfer of Ticket Collectors of Delhi Division of North Western Railway to —. 152.

TRANSPORTATION INSPECTOR(S)—

Question re promotions of Train Examiners as — on East Indian Railway. 148.

TRANSPORTATION TRAINING CENTRE—

Question re—

Non-payment of rank-pay to certain personnel at —, Jullundur Cantonment. 1459.

Placing certain barracks out of bounds for personnel of —, Jullundur. 1461, 1997.

TRAVANCORE—

Question re famine in Orissa, —, etc. 1911.

TRAVEL(S)—

Motion for adjournment re order preventing railway — for attending the All-India Kisan Conference at Bezwada. 659-60, 678-86.

TRAVELLING ALLOWANCE—

Question re consolidated or permanent — to Ticket Examiners on certain Railways. 978.

See also "Allowance(s)".

TRAVELLING PUBLIC—

Question re accidents to — between Delhi and Ghaziabad. 977, 978.

TRAVELLING TICKET EXAMINERS—

Question re—

Military warrants exchanged by — on Oudh and Tirhut Railway. 954-55.

Old grades to certain — on East Indian Railway. 1514-15.

See also "Ticket Examiner(s)".

TRAVELLING VAN PORTER(S)—

See "Van Porter(s)".

TREASURER, CHIEF CASHIER AND—

See "Chief Cashier and Treasurer".

TREASURY (IES)—

Demand for grant in respect of "payment to other Governments, Departments, etc., on account of the Administration of Agency Subjects and management of —". 1199.

TREATMENT—

Question re differentiation in — of accredited correspondents. 902-03.

TRIAL(S)—

Question re — of State Railways staff under Section 164, Indian Penal Code. 153.

TRIBUNAL(S)—

Question re Chairmen of National Service Labour —. 297.

TRIVEDI, MR. C. M.—

Indian Finance Bill—

Motion to consider. 1470-74.

Motion for adjournment re—

Atrocities perpetrated on Indian men and women by troop stationed at Chakulia near Jamshedpore. 1926-27, 2014.

Special allowance to British Junior Married Officers in India. 980.

Motion re election of Members to the Defence Consultative Committee. 1408, 1413.

TROOP(S)—

Motion for adjournment re atrocities perpetrated on Indian men and women by — stationed at Chakulia near Jamshedpore. 1926-27, 1997, 2014.

Question re—

Allotment on entertainment of British and Indian —. 767-68, 1270.

Applicability of Indian Criminal Law to American — stationed in India. 1688-91.

Concert parties for Indian —. 767.

Expenditure of — placed under South East Asia Command. 427.

Feeding of their own — in India by the United Nations. 1032-34.

Misbehaviour of military — towards railway staff and vendors. 844.

Mr. Zahur Ali's scheme *re* entertainment of Indian —. 765-67.

TUBERCULOSIS ASSOCIATION—

Election of a Member to the Central Committee of the — of India. 1414, 1575-76.

TYPEWRITER(S)—

Question *re* deficiency of — in Railway Clearing Accounts Office. 795.

TYSON, MR. J. D.—

Aligarh Muslim University (Amendment) Bill—

Motions to refer to Select Committee and to circulate. 1823, 1826, 1828.

Demand for Supplementary Grant in respect of "Miscellaneous". 1715.

Indian Coconut Cess Bill—

Motion for leave to introduce. 55.

Motion to refer to Select Committee. 212-14, 215, 221-22.

Presentation of the Report of the Select Committee. 436.

Motion to consider. 809-10, 812-13.

Consideration of clauses. 814-15, 816, 817.

Motion to pass. 817.

Motion *re*—

Election of a Member to the Central Committee of the Tuberculosis Association of India. 1414.

Election of Members to the Delhi University Court. 54.

Resolution *re*—

Floatation of loan for subsidising the agriculturists. 731, 742-45, 750.

Reforms Committee for Baluchistan. 1764, 1769-71.

U

U.S.S.R.—

Question *re* arrangements for Indian propaganda in the —. 498, 607.

UMAR ALY SHAH, MR.—

Election of — to the Standing Finance Committee. 1464.

Indian Finance Bill—

Motion to consider. 1256-59.

Question *re* desirability of appointing an Andhra Zonal Officer. 1566.

UNANI SYSTEM—

Question *re* — and other systems as part of scheme for improving medical help to masses. 1390-92, 1996-97.

UNDERGROUND WORK—

Motion for adjournment *re* lifting of ban on employment of women on — in coal mines. 93, 119-35.

Question *re* employment of women for — in collieries. 1745-46.

UNIFORM(S)—

Question *re*—

Gangmen deprived of — on Railways. 1864.

— of W.A.C. (I.). 894-95.

UNIFORMITY—

Question *re* desirability of — in qualifications for appointment to Government services. 1917-18.

UNION(S)—

Question *re* recognition to the united — of North Western Railway workers. 1516.

UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA—

Question *re* colour prejudice in the — as regards Municipal Franchise of Indians. 1208-09.

UNITED KINGDOM—

Motion for adjournment *re* sale at profit in India of gold purchased in South Africa — by the —. 1517.

Question *re*—

Booking of orders for capital goods with the —. 351.

Consumers' goods imported from the —. 549-51.

Proposed visit of leading Indian industrialists to the —. 279-80.

Prosecution of Indians in the — under the National Service Act. 426, 559.

UNITED KINGDOM COMMERCIAL CORPORATION—

Question *re*—

Activities of the —. 839.

Commodities exported by —. 840-41.

UNITED NATIONS—

Question *re* feeding of their own troops in India by the —. 1032-34.

UNITED NATIONS RELIEF AND REHABILITATION ADMINISTRATION—

Motion *re* — Agreement. 1931-55, 1956-67, 2001-14.

Question *re* opportunity to Assembly for discussion of the Agreement for —. 841.

UNITED PROVINCES—

Question *re*—

Appointments to posts carrying allowances in Circle Post Offices in the —. 1510.

Desirability of posting a Muslim Deputy Postmaster General in the —. 791.

Memorial of Sub-Postmasters in the — for increase of allowance. 1506-07.

Muslims as camp clerks in the office of Postmaster-General in the —. 791.

Scheduled Caste Commissioned Officers in the — Civil Pioneer Force. 1036.

UNITED STATES ARMY RAILWAY UNITS—

Motion for adjournment *re* taking over of portions of the Bengal and Assam Railway by the —. 727-28.

UNITED STATES FOREIGN ECONOMIC ADMINISTRATOR—

Question *re* — and purchase of commodities in India. 1402, 1691.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA—

Question *re*—

Action for removal of restrictions on entry of Indians into the —. 497.

Disabilities and restrictions affecting Indians in the —. 142.

Negotiations between India and — regarding Lease-Lend agreement. 1748.

Report on Indian propaganda in the —. 498, 607.

UNIVERSITY(IES)—

Question *re*—

Aligarh Muslim — and compartmental system of examinations. 1226-27.

Externment of Students of Benares Hindu —. 1085.

UNIVERSITY (AMENDMENT) BILL—

See "Aligarh Muslim —" under "Bill(s)".

UNIVERSITY COURT—

Election of members to the Delhi —. 54.

UNIVERSITY EXAMINATION(S)—

See "Examination(s)".

UNORTHODOX QUARTER(S)—

See "Quarter(s)".

UNPAID PROBATIONER(S)—

See "Probationer(s)".

UNREST—

Question *re* labour — in Karachi Port Trust. 1860-61.

UPPER DIVISION CLERK(S)—

See "Clerk(s)".

UPPER JUMNA VALLEY ELECTRICITY COMPANY—

Question *re* requisitioning accommodation in Shahdara, Delhi, for staff of —. 557-58.

See also "Company(ies)".

UPPER SUBORDINATE OFFICER(S)—

See "Officer(s)".

URDU—

Question *re* desirability of posting — knowing Postal clerks in Central Provinces. 1324-25.

V

VACANCY(IES)—

Question *re*—

Certain clerical — filled in the Chief Mechanical Engineer's Office, Bengal and Assam Railway. 959.

Reservation of Provincial — for Scheduled Castes. 1625.

Subordinate — filled on Oudh and Tirhut Railway. 1851.

Unfilled — reserved for minority communities. 593.

— filled by Non-Muslim clerks in the Establishment Branch of the office of the Divisional Superintendent, Howrah. 1854.

— filled in the Lower Gazetted Service on Bengal and Assam Railway. 960.

— in intermediate grades in the Stores Department, Bengal and Assam Railway. 960.

VAN PORTER(S)—

See "Porter(s)".

VEGETARIAN W.A.C. (I)S.—

See W.A.C. (I)s.

VEHICLE(S)—

Question *re*—

Accidents due to excessive speed of service —. 770-71.

Fixing of rates of fares for — between Delhi and Shahdara-Delhi. 1924.

VEGETARIAN W.A.C. (I)S.—

See "W.A.C. (I)s".

VENDOR(S)—

Question *re*—

Medical examination of Railway Station —, etc., on East Indian Railway. 1696.

Misbehaviour of military troops towards railway staff and —. 844.

VERIFICATION—

Question *re* — of the *bona fides* of Sikhs recruited in Supply Department. 842-4.

VETERINARY SERVICES, CIVIL—

See "Civil Veterinary Services".

VILLAGER(S)—

Motion for adjournment *re* attack by W. technician students on the procession — at Rajampet. 1759.

VISHNU SAHAY, MR.—

Motion for adjournment *re* fresh restrictions on detenus in the matter of length of letters written by them. 1868, 1869.

Oath of Office. 1387, 1745.

VISIT(S)—

Question *re*—

Proposed — to India of Mr. Walter White, an American Journalist. 425.

— of Mr. Wright Henderson to New Delhi. 490-91.

VIZAGAPATAM—

Question *re*—

Famine conditions in the coastal belt of Ganjam and — Districts. 1911-12.

Inferior quality of rice in Ganjam and — Districts. 1912.

Various disasters confronting — District. 1912-13.

VOTE(S)—

Question *re* Assembly's — against increase of Railway fares. 966-67.

W

W.A.C. (L)—

- Question re—
Anglo-Indians, etc., in —. 429.
Communal composition of —. 894.
Meals of vegetarian —. 594-95.
Suggestions for stimulating recruitment of Indian Women to —. 1079-80.
Uniforms of —. 894-95.

WAGE(S)—

- Question re—
Lower —, etc., of Indian seamen employed on British-owned ships. 193.
Non-payment of — to workers by Loading Contractor at Delhi-Shahdara Railway Station. 359.
— in the Government of India Press, New Delhi, for work on Sundays and other holidays. 1399.

WAGON(S)—

- Demand for grant in respect of Working Expenses. Maintenance of Carriage and — Stock. 647.
Demand for supplementary grant in respect of "Working Expenses. Maintenance of Carriage and — Stock". 663.
Question re—
Harassment to public due to non-supply of — for permitted articles. 979.
Locomotives and — sent abroad. 949.
Want of — for transport of Glass Bangles from Ferozabad. 1153-54.

WAGSTAFF, COLONEL H. W.—

- Motion to reduce Demand for "Railway Board" re Extension of Compulsory Provident Fund to all Railway Employees. 586, 587, 588-90.
Non-representation of Scheduled Castes in Railway Services. 583-85.
Oath of Office. 345.

WAITING ROOM(S)—

- Question re—
Duties, etc., of — bearers at Junction Stations on East Indian Railway. 1697.
Non-supply of hot water for bathing at Delhi Railway Station —. 975-76.

WAKFS (AMENDMENT) BILL—

- See "Delhi Muslim —" under "Bill(s)".

WALIZADA ABDULNABI—

- Question re detention of — of Karachi. 1979.

WALTON SCHOOL—

- Question re—
Superintendent of North Western Railway —. 1142.
Training of Commercial Group students at North Western Railway —. 1141.

WALTON TRAINING SCHOOL—

- Question re guards qualified by Divisional Transportation Officers and those from the —, Lahore. 979-80.

WAR—

- Question re—
Centres for training — technicians. 290-96.
Desirability of making motor traffic a central subject after the —. 1809.
Enemy prisoners of — in India. 1617.
Inadequate coal supply to industries unconnected with —. 794-95.
Position of persons working temporarily in posts created before — *vis-d-vis* war service men. 1454-55.
Procurement of lands for — purposes. 1970-71.

WAR BOND(S)—

- Question re collection of money on —. 228-29.

WAR DEPARTMENT—

- Question re M.G.O. Branch Clerks serving under Chief Administrative Officer, —. 1455-56.

WAR FRONT—

- See "National —".

WAR FUND—

- Question re — collections. 228.

WAR POST(S)—

- Question re order regarding substantive appointments in temporary —. 1805.

WAR SERVICE MEN—

- Question re position of persons working temporarily in posts created before war *vis-d-vis* —. 1454-55.

WAR SITUATION—

- Question re—
Secret session of the Assembly for statement on —. 427-28.
Statement on —. 229-30.
Statement re — on the Burma Front. 1807-09.

WAR TECHNICIAN(S)—

- Question re technical experts recruited for training of —. 539.

WAR TECHNICIAN STUDENT(S)—

- See "Student(s)".

WAR-TIME IRRIGATION PROGRAMME—

- See "Irrigation Programme".

WAR TIME MALPRACTICE—

- Question re — in coal trade. 970.
See also "Malpractice(s)".

WAR TRANSPORT DEPARTMENT—

- Demand for grant. 498.
Demand for supplementary grant. 1660-62.

WAR ZONE(S)—

- Question re responsibility for feeding people in — in India. 345-46.

WARFARE—

- Question re Japan's psychological —. 721-22, 898-99.

WARRANT(S)—

- Question re bundle of unchecked — found in Railway Clearing Accounts Office. 1693-94.

WARRANT OFFICER(S)—

- Question re grievances of —, Indian Medical Department, given Emergency Commissions. 1890.

WASTE PAPER—

- See "Paper".

WATCH AND WARD SUB-INSPECTOR—

- Question re appointment of Railway — Delhi. 965.

WATCHMAN(EN)—

- Question re — of Bengal and Assam Railway. 1853.

WATER—

- Question re non-supply of hot — for bathing at Delhi Railway Station Waiting Rooms. 975-76.

WATER SUPPLY—

- Question re cutting of — in Shahdara Delhi. 562.

WATER TRANSPORT—

- Question re desirability of encouraging inland —. 1687-88.

WEBB, CAPTAIN A. W. T.—

- Question re — of Indians Overseas Department. 1209-10.

WESTERN DIVISION—

- Question re—
Minimum qualification for recruitment of candidates as upper division clerks in the Central Excises and Salt Revenues at —. 48.

- Minimum qualification for recruitment of Hindus as lower grade clerks in the Central Excises and Salt Revenues, —. 48.

- Muslim recruitment in the Central Excises and Salt Revenues, —. 48.

- Percentage of — and qualifications for Muslim recruitment in the Central Excises and Salt Revenues, —. 48.

WHARF STAFF—

- See "Staff".

WHEAT—

- Question re—
Australian — consigned for Sind. 1024.
Prices at which — is purchased in the Punjab and sold in Bengal. 286-87.
Rejection of Canadian Government's offer of — to India. 209.
— purchased by East Indian Railway to supplement Dearness Allowance. 366.

WHEAT CONTROL ORDER—

- Question re prosecutions under —. 1759.

WHEELER, BRIGADIER—

- Question re appointment of — as Director-General of Archaeology. 347-48, 355-56, 553-55.

WHIPPING BILL—

- See "Abolition of —" under "Bill(s)".

WHITE, MR. WALTER—

- Question re proposed visit to India of —, an American Journalist. 425.

WHOLESALE PRICES—

- See "Price(s)".

WIRELESS INSPECTOR(S)—

- Question re placing of — under Postmasters in the Punjab and N.W.F.P. Circle. 1686.

WIRELESS LICENCE ESTABLISHMENT—

- See "Establishment(s)".

WIRELESS LICENCE INSPECTORS—

- See "Inspector(s)".

WIREMAN(EN)—

- Question re electric mistry — of Quetta Division released from service. 979.

WOMAN(EN)—

- Motion for adjournment re lifting of ban on employment of — on underground work in coal mines. 93, 119-35.

- Question re—
Accommodation for — Government servants. 283.

- Employment of — for underground work in collieries. 1745-46.

- Suggestions for stimulating recruitment of Indian — to W.A.C. (I.). 1079-80.

- 's Organisation of the National War Front. 227.

WOMEN'S AUXILIARY CORPS (INDIA)—

- Question re Cadet School for Officer Cadet Training Unit of —. 417-18.

- See also "W.A.C. (I.)".

WOMEN LABOUR—

- Question re introduction of — in coal mines. 285-86.

WOOL—

- Question re monopoly for purchasing — to Shiamji Mal of Amritsar. 144-46.

WOOLLEN CLOTH—

- See "Cloth".

WORK—

- Question re pressure of — in Railway Clearing Accounts Office, Delhi. 1861-62.

WORKER(S)—

- Question re—
Continuous and intermittent — on East Indian and North Western Railways. 1406.

- Detention of certain Sikh —. 1086-88.

- Essential foodstuffs for manual — in Bihar. 1227.

- Non-payment of wages to — by Loading Contractor at Delhi-Shahdara Railway Station. 359.

- Recognition to the United Union of North Western Railway —. 1516.

WORKING—

- Question re alleged bad — of the M. and M. Section, Railway Clearing Accounts Office. 1344.

WORKING COMMITTEE—

- See "Congress —".

WORKING EXPENSES, APPROPRIATION TO DEPRECIATION FUND—

- Demand for grant. 647.

WORKING EXPENSES, EXPENSES OF ELECTRICAL DEPARTMENT—

- Demand for grant. 647.

- Demand for supplementary grant. 669-70.

WORKING EXPENSES, EXPENSES OF GENERAL DEPARTMENT—

- Demand for grant. 647.

- Demand for supplementary grant. 667-68.

WORKING EXPENSES, EXPENSES OF TRAFFIC DEPARTMENT—

Demand for Excess Grant in respect of — 336.

Demand for grant. 647.

Demand for supplementary grant. 665-67.

WORKING EXPENSES, MAINTENANCE AND SUPPLY OF LOCOMOTIVE POWER—

Demand for Excess Grant in respect of — 335-36.

Demand for grant. 647.

Demand for supplementary grant. 663.

WORKING EXPENSES, MAINTENANCE AND WORKING OF FERRY STEAMERS AND HARBOURS—

Demand for grant. 647.

Demand for supplementary grant. 664-65.

WORKING EXPENSES, MAINTENANCE OF CARRIAGE AND WAGON STOCK—

Demand for grant. 647.

Demand for supplementary grant. 663.

WORKING EXPENSES, MAINTENANCE OF STRUCTURAL WORKS—

Demand for grant. 646.

Demand for supplementary grant. 662-63.

WORKING EXPENSES, MISCELLANEOUS EXPENSES—

Demand for Excess Grant in respect of — 336.

Demand for grant. 647.

Demand for supplementary grant. 669.

WORKING HOURS—

Question re — of certain staff on East Indian and North Western Railways. 1513.

WORKS, INSPECTORS OF—
See "Inspectors of Works".**WORKSHOP(S)—**

Question re—

Discrimination between Indian and Anglo-Indian apprentices at Jamalpur — 790, 1575.

Recruitment to Lower Gazetted Service at Jamalpur and Moghulpura — 788-90.

Special class apprentices at Jamalpur — 790.

Unpaid overtime work of Gorakhpur — Staff. 974.

X**XAVIER, S. S. SAN FRANCISCO—**
See "San Francisco Xavier, S. S.".**Y****YAMIN KHAN, SIR MUHAMMAD—**

Abolition of Whipping Bill—

Motion to refer to Select Committee. 1813-15, 1816, 1821.

Central Excise Bill—

Consideration of clauses. 252-53.

Demand for supplementary grant in respect of—

Appropriation to Depreciation Fund. 673, 674-75, 677.

Archæology. 1709.

Central Excise Duties. 1631.

Department of Information and Broadcasting. 1639.

Emigration External. 1711.

Emigration Internal. 1711.

Finance Department. 1648-49.

Food Department. 1665-66, 1670.

Jails and Convict Settlements. 1703.

Mines. 1708-09.

Miscellaneous Departments. 1712-13.

Police. 1705-06.

Working Expenses. Expenses of Electrical Department. 670.

Election of — to the Delhi University Court. 211.

Election of — to the Standing Finance Committee for Railways. 1464.

General discussion of the General Budget. 856-59, 887, 937, 944.

General discussion of the Railway Budget. 371-74, 411.

Indian Finance Bill—

Motion to consider. 1447-49, 1464-70, 1521, 1607.

Indian Income-tax (Amendment) Bill—

Motion to refer to Select Committee. 801, 806.

Indian Penal Code (Amendment) Bill (Amendment of Sections 497 and 498)—

Motion to refer to Select Committee. 164.

Motion for adjournment re—

Compulsion used by Magistrates in the case of National Savings Certificates. 92.

Injustice to Muslims in Bihar in the matter of grant of sugar licences. 1807, 1836-38, 1840.

Lifting of ban on employment of women on underground work in coal mines. 130, 131.

Order served on Mrs. Sarojini Naidu directing her not to participate in public meetings, etc. 58.

Motion re—

Election of Members to the Central Advisory Council for Railways. 1235.

Election of Members to the Defence Consultative Committee. 1408, 1412.

Election of Members to the Standing Committee for the Information and Broadcasting Department. 235.

Election of Members to the Standing Committee for the Supply Department. 1407-08.

Election of Members to the Standing Finance Committee. 1228-29, 1230, 1231, 1232, 1233.

Motion to reduce Demand for—

"Department of Posts and Air" re need for substantial increase of Dearness Allowance. 1192.

"Executive Council" re no confidence in the Government. 986-88, 991, 1001, 1002, 1007, 1014, 1015.

"Finance Department" re appointment of Committee for scrutinising Government expenditure and suggesting economies. 1040-43, 1044, 1045, 1048, 1064, 1065, 1066, 1069.

"Home Department" re abuse of Powers under the Defence of India Act and Rules. 1120-23, 1126, 1133, 1134.

"Miscellaneous" re Post-War Reconstruction with special reference to the Scheduled Castes. 1002, 1098, 1114.

"Railway Board" re—

Extensions to superannuated personnel. 619, 620-22, 628, 632, 634.

Financial position of Railways with special reference to Post-War Developments. 572.

Question re—

London speeches of Messrs. Bhole and Ghiasuddin. 84-86.

Monopoly for purchasing wool to Shiamji Mal of Amritsar. 144-46.

Restrictions on entry into Quetta. 1331.

Question (Supplementary) re—

Amendments to the New Delhi Rent Control Order. 668.

Appointment of Brigadier Wheeler as Director-General of Archaeology. 348.

Captain A. W. T. Webb of Indians Overseas Department. 1209.

Coal position. 206, 207.

Communication from Indian Chamber of Commerce, Calcutta, regarding expansion, etc., of non-Indian industries. 601.

Compulsion on landlords to contribute to National Savings Certificates in Shahabad, Bihar. 1983, 1934.

Directive issued to Bengal Government in the matter of distribution centres in Calcutta. 20, 21.

Hawking of Indian cotton goods, etc., in Delhi without exhibition of price lists. 1219.

Money invested by Indians in Burma. 545.

Production and sale of Standard Cloth in Provinces. 1028.

Starvation deaths in Bengal. 4.

Sub-Assistant Surgeons recruited on North Western Railway. 1321.

Resolution re—

Debarring of Government servants' election to Port Haj Committees. 757.

Protection of mosques in New Delhi. 1793-97, 1798.

Reforms Committee for Baluchistan. 1786.

Release of political prisoners. 96.

Statement of Business by the Honourable Sir Sultan Ahmed. 1345.

YARD STAFF—

See "Staff".

YARN—

Motion for adjournment re extension for final disposal of cloth and — tex-

marked August or September. 727.

YUDHVIR SINGH, MR.—

Question re family allowance for —, a detainee. 896.

YUSUF ABDULLA HAROON, SETH—

Demand for Supplementary Grant in respect of—

Grants-in-Aid to Provincial Governments. 1717.

Miscellaneous. 1715.

Election of — to the Standing Committee for the Commerce Department. 1927.

Election of — to the Standing Committee for the Information and Broadcasting Department. 269.

Indian Finance Bill—

Motion to consider. 1537, 1545, 1546.

Motion for adjournment re—

Ban on Pakistan day meeting at Lucknow. 1463.

Injustice to Muslims in Bihar in the matter of grant of sugar licences. 1833-34, 1838, 1839.

Motion to reduce demand for—

"Department of Industries and Civil Supplies" re supply of Consumer goods as a means of anti-inflation. 1173, 1175.

"Department of Labour" re Government policy in dealing with questions affecting the interests of Indian Labour. 1186-87, 1190.

"Railway Board" re non-representation of Scheduled Castes in Railway Services. 578.

Question re—

Absence of Muslim Chief Clerks on Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway. 1139-40.

Action on recommendations of Special Haj Enquiry Report. 352-54.

Ban on import of leather, etc., to Pishin District. 1332.

Commissioned Officer Cadets discharged from Belgaum Officer Cadets Training Centre. 1979-80.

Deduction from overtime of Muslim employees of the Government of India Press, New Delhi, for Friday prayers. 1398-99.

Desirability of a Selection Board of Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway. 1139.

Desirability of abolishing Staff Committees on Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway. 1140.

Detention of Walizada Abdulnabi of Karachi. 1979.

Food Inspectors, etc., appointed in Karachi and Multan Divisions. 957.

Grievances of temporary clerks in the General Post Office, Delhi. 1333.

Labour unrest in Karachi Post Trust. 1751, 1860-61, 1860-81.

Non-supply of stools to Lino-Machine coolies. 1399.

Percentage of Muslim Inspectors in Sind and Baluchistan Postal Circle. 1860-61.

Percentage of Muslim Upper Subordinate and Lower Gazetted officers on Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway. 1139.

Placing of Wireless Inspectors under Postmasters in the Punjab and N.-W.F.P. Circle. 1686.

Register maintained for promotion of Telegraphs Linemen to Sub-Inspectors' grade. 1858.

Reorganisation of Wharf and Yard Staff. 1857-58.

Restrictions on entry into Quetta. 1330-32.

Salaries of graduates recruited as Wireless Licence Inspectors. 1683-84.

Scales of pay for certain ex-apprentices of Jamalpur Technical School. 1675.

Selections for higher grade promotions in Karachi and Delhi Divisions. 957, 1995-96.

Staff clerk of Karachi General Post Office. 1851.

Supersession of certain Binders of the Government of India Press, New Delhi. 1399-1400.
 Unfilled quota for Gazetted Muslim Officers in Karachi Division, North Western Railway. 948-49.
 Unsatisfactory catering arrangements for Muslims on Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway. 1140.
 Wages in the Government of India Press, New Delhi, for work on Sundays and other holidays. 1399.
 Wireless Licence Establishment of Posts and Telegraphs Department. 1684.
 Question (Supplementary) re—
 Export quotas for commodities. 208.
 Holiday for *Jumat-ul-Wida* not granted to Muslims in the Divisional Superintendent's Office, Delhi. 1148.
 Lowering down of prices of cloth to be manufactured. 1398.
 Observance of communal holidays in Supply Department. 1335.
 Proposed visit of leading Indian industrialists to the United Kingdom. 280.
 Requisitioning of houses by Government in Calcutta. 76.
 Sind Assembly members in jail. 83.
 Resolution re protection of Mosques in New Delhi. 1797.

Z

ZAFAR ALI KHAN, MAULANA—

Central Excise Bill—
 Consideration of clauses. 251, 274.
 Demand for Supplementary Grant in respect of—
 Food Department. 1670.
 Finance Department. 1653.
 Election of — to the Standing Finance Committee for Railways. 1464.
 General discussion of the General Budget. 929-31.
 Indian Finance Bill—
 Motion to consider. 1294, 1418, 1543, 1614.
 Motion for adjournment re—
 Injustice to Muslims in Bihar in the matter of grant of sugar licences. 1835, 1846.
 Order served on Mrs. Sarojini Naidu directing her not to participate in public meetings, etc. 64.
 Repression carried on under the cover of the Defence of India Rules. 183-84.
 Motion to reduce demand for—
 "Appropriation to Reserve" re enhancement of Passenger Fares. 508.
 "Finance Department" re appointment of Committee for scrutinising Government expenditure and suggesting economies. 1057.
 "Railway Board" re—
 Extensions to superannuated personnel. 634.
 Stoppage of large number of passenger trains. 640-41.

Question re—

Copyholders and Revisers passing Readers' Examination of Government of India Press, New Delhi. 1567.
 Letter of Taj Company of Lahore to Maulana Abul Kalam Azad. 1093.
 Memorial of B Class Guards of Howrah Division for fixation of pay, etc. 1852.
 Preparation of fresh seniority list of Guards in Howrah Division. 1852.
 Senior B Class Guards in Howrah Division. 1852.
 Seniority of certain guards in Howrah Division, East Indian Railway. 1852.

Question (Supplementary) re—

American Officers employed on Railways. 494.
 Coal production and export. 951.
 Filth deposit nuisance and obstruction of road to Post Office in Jama Masjid area, Delhi. 1756.
 Hawking of Indian cotton goods, etc., in Delhi without exhibition of price lists. 1219.
 Licensed Salt dealers, etc., in Bihar. 1749.
 London speeches of Messrs. Bhole and Ghiasuddin. 85.
 Provincial Haj Committees. 1216.
 Quinine Position. 2.
 Starvation deaths in Bengal. 4.

Resolution re—

Reforms Committee for Baluchistan. 1787.
 Release of political prisoners. 96.

ZAHID HUSSAIN, MR.—

Demands for supplementary grants in respect of—
 Appropriation to Declaration Fund. 670.
 Appropriation to Reserve. 677.
 Interest Charges. 677.
 Miscellaneous Expenditure. 661.
 Open Line Works. 677.
 Payments to Indian States and Companies. 662.
 Working Expenses. Expenses of Electrical Department. 669.
 Working Expenses. Expenses of General Department. 667.
 Working Expenses. Expenses of Traffic Department. 665.
 Working Expenses. Maintenance and supply of Locomotive Power. 663.
 Working Expenses. Maintenance and Working of Ferry Steamers and Harbours. 664.
 Working Expenses. Maintenance of Carriage and Wagon Stock. 663.
 Working Expenses. Maintenance of Structural Works. 662.
 Working Expenses. Miscellaneous Expenses. 669.
 Oath of Office. 1205, 1969.

ZAHUR ALI, MR.—

Question re —'s scheme re entertainment of Indian troops. 765-67.

ZAMAN, MR. S. R.—

Oath of Office. 415.

ZIA UDDIN AHMAD, DR. SIR—

Aligarh Muslim University (Amendment) Bill—
 Motions to refer to Select Committee and to circulate. 1822-26, 1828-29.
 Coal Mines Safety (Stowing) Amendment Bill—
 Motion to consider. 444-45.
 Demand for Supplementary Grant in respect of—
 Department of Industries and Civil Supplies. 1659.
 Department of Information and Broadcasting. 1638-39, 1641.
 Finance Department. 1650-51.
 Food Department. 1663-64, 1665, 1666, 1669, 1670.
 Miscellaneous Departments. 1721.
 Salt. 1633.
 Taxes on income including Corporation Tax. 1631-32.
 Election of — to the Delhi University Court. 211.
 Election of — to the Standing Finance Committee. 1464.
 General discussion of the General Budget. 864, 865, 876-80, 926, 942.
 Indian Aircraft (Amendment) Bill—
 Motion to consider. 474-77.
 Indian Companies (Amendment) Bill—
 Motion to consider. 455-57.
 Consideration of clauses. 460.
 Indian Finance Bill—
 Motion to consider. 1247, 1283, 1304, 1354-63.
 Indian Income-tax (Amendment) Bill—
 Motion to consider. 1734.
 Motion for adjournment re loss of railway revenue due to not charging fare and freight on certain military special trains. 1998.
 Motion re—
 Election of Members to the Central Advisory Council for Railways. 1235.
 Election of Members to the Standing Committee for the Food Department. 1701, 1702.
 Election of Members to the Standing Finance Committee. 1230-31.
 United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration Agreement. 1956-58.
 Motion to reduce demand for "Appropriation to Reserve" re enhancement of Passenger Fares. 506-09, 511, 513, 518.
 Motion to reduce demand for "Department of Industries and Civil Supplies" re supply of consumer goods as a means of anti-inflation. 1161-62.
 Motion to reduce demand for "Department of Posts and Air" re need for substantial increase of Dearness Allowance. 1193-94, 1195.
 Motion to reduce demand for "Railway Board" re—
 Extensions to superannuated personnel. 631.
 Financial position of Railways with special reference to Post-War Developments. 567-69.
 Meagre dearness allowance to railway workers. 612, 613-14, 616, 677.

Question re—

Additional Staff employed on Oudh and Tirhut Railway. 954.
 Checking of tickets and passes of Railway staff. 955.
 Claims paid by Oudh and Tirhut Railway. 954.
 Export of tea to Iran by land. 1914-15.
 Government contribution to Indian Labour Federation. 1916.
 Military warrants exchanged by Travelling Ticket Examiners on Oudh and Tirhut Railway. 954-55.
 Promotion, etc., of Ticket Checking Staff, Oudh and Tirhut Railway. 953-54.
 Technical experts recruited for training of War Technicians. 539.

Question (Supplementary) re—

Aligarh Muslim University and compartmental system of examinations. 1226, 1227.
 Allegations of corruption against transport officials. 284, 285.
 American Officers employed on Railways. 493, 494.
 Banking facilities to pilgrims to Hedjaz. 1215.
 Bihar in the Income-tax Department. 1265.
 Centres for training war technicians. 296.
 Colour prejudice in the Union of South Africa as regards Municipal Franchise of Indians. 1209.
 Committee of selection for recruitment on Bengal and Assam Railway. 1332.
 Consolidated pay of British and Indian soldiers and that of American soldiers, etc. 1978.
 Deputy Directors, Senior Regional Inspectors, Regional Inspectors and Technical Inspectors. 297.
 Desirability of improving service conditions of Indian Nurses. 1206.
 Development Officers for evolving post-war reconstruction plans. 541.
 Fifteen year plan for economic development. 1390.
 Formation of Royal Society in India. 1206.
 Government agents for purchase of food-grains, etc. 836, 837.
 Hand-made paper industry. 1207.
 Imports of dyes, and chemicals through British concerns. 1400.
 Indians in Burma, Malaya States, etc. 5.
 Legislation for free medical treatment of masses. 1393.
 Meals of vegetarian W.A.C. (I.)s. 595.
 Muslims as Technical Assistants and Programme Assistants in All-India Radio. 421.
 Muslims promoted as Station Engineers and Assistant Engineers in All-India Radio. 421.
 Outbreak of epidemics in Madras Presidency. 1387-89.
 Percentage of Muslim Inspectors in Sind and Baluchistan Postal Circle. 1851.
 Policy for issue of licences for import of chemicals and dyes. 1224.
 Present method for procuring foodgrains in the Punjab. 288.

Profit made by Central Government out of purchases of foodgrains from Punjab. 290.

Provincial Haj Committees. 1216.

Scheduled castes subjected to forced labour and *Begar*. 904.

Small coin difficulties at Burdwan Railway Station. 1144, 1145.

Starvation deaths in Bengal. 4.

Transfer of control of paper production and purchase to Supply Department. 1856, 1857.

Unani and other systems as part of scheme for improving medical help to masses. 1392.

Vacillating policy of Government regarding supply of hard coke. 1317.

Resolution *re* debarring of Government servants' election to Port Haj Committees. 753.

ZONAL OFFICER(S)—

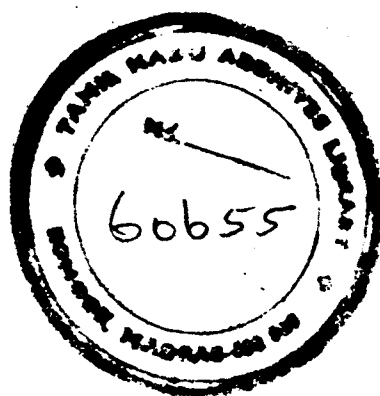
Question *re* desirability of appointing an Andhra —. 1566.

ZOOLOGICAL SURVEY—

Demand for grant. 1200.

Demand for Supplementary Grant. 1708.

2LAD-680-14-11-44-PSVPD



832

D

12.31.44

1144.3