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**THE
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(Official Report)**

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LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY, 1921



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LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

Thursday, 22nd September, 1921.

The Assembly met in the Assembly Chamber at Half Past Ten of the Clock. The Honourable the President was in the Chair.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

ABOLITION OF BOARDS OF REVENUE.

538. Lala Girdhari Lal Agarwala : Has the question of the abolition of Boards of Revenue throughout India been fully considered? If so, with what result?

The Honourable Sir William Vincent : The question of abolishing Boards of Revenue was carefully considered towards the end of 1920. It has been decided, with the approval of the Secretary of State, to retain them, at least for the present, in all provinces where they exist, except the United Provinces, in respect of which the Honourable Member is referred to the answer given him on the 5th September last.

ALLOWANCES OF SECRETARIAT AND ATTACHED OFFICES.

539. Rai Bahadur Bakshi Sohan Lal : (a) Is it consistent with the principle laid down in paragraph 3 of the Secretary of State's Despatch No. 107, dated the 22nd September, 1911, that the ministerial establishments of the Secretariat offices, when required to stay at Simla during winter, are given both house rent and winter allowance, while the members of the attached offices are granted only winter allowance?

(b) What is the increase in percentage in the cost of living as compared with the pre-war days?

(c) Is it a fact that there exists general discontentment among the staff of the attached offices on account of their pay and prospects? If so, will the Government be pleased to state if it is intended to improve their present condition?

The Honourable Sir William Vincent : (a) The principle stated in the Despatch referred to is that either directly or indirectly by means of allowances similar labour should receive similar remuneration. From the reply given to his Question No. 506 the Honourable Member will understand that the principle has not been departed from.

(b) Accurate information is not available.

(c) It is understood that some offices are dissatisfied and as I have stated in my reply to Mr. M. K. Reddi Garu's Question No. 102, Government are prepared to re-examine the method adopted of bringing the staff of attached offices on to the new scales of pay in order to see if in fact any cases of hardship have occurred.

LAW REGARDING PETTY THEFTS.

540. **Mr. S. C. Shahapi** : Will Government be pleased to consider the advisability of amending the law so as to make bailable petty thefts, or thefts of a technical nature, such as plucking a flower or removing a little bark of a tree for medicinal purposes ?

The Honourable Sir William Vincent : At the present time a High Court or a Court of Session may direct that any accused person shall be admitted to bail in any case. The provision which prevents a Magistrate from admitting a person accused of a non-bailable offence to bail is Section 497 of the Code. This is one of the provisions which will be examined by the Select Committee in connection with the Bill for the amendment of the Code of Criminal Procedure now before the Council of State, and the point raised by the Honourable Member will be considered by the Select Committee.

EXPORT OF PLUMAGE AND FEATHERS.

541. **Mr. K. Ahmed** : (a) Are the Government aware that the export of plumage and feathers of birds from India was one of the chief and profitable exports of India to England and other countries ?

(b) Will the Government be pleased to state in full from what time and under what circumstances the export of plumage and feathers of birds to England and other countries were prohibited before the passing of the Importation of Plumage (Prohibition) Act, 1921 (11 & 12 Geo. 5, Ch. 16) ?

(c) Are the Government aware that there is wide-felt dissatisfaction, discontent and disappointment amongst the Indian traders and merchants by the passing of the said Act ?

(d) Do Government know that Indian dealers having collected a large quantity of feathers and plumage out of birds reared in farms, dead birds, and birds that are articles of diet are not allowed either to sell or to export them, and in consequence are losing the profitable business which they had before ?

(e) Do the Government propose to take proper steps to ameliorate the condition of the above business in India by opening up markets in the Continent and other countries and to make an effort, if possible, for the repeal of the said Act, through the Secretary of State and the Prime Minister in England, on behalf of the people of India ?

The Honourable Mr. C. A. Innes : (a) and (b) The export from India of feathers of all birds other than domestic birds, with the exception of (a) ostrich feathers and (b) skins and feathers exported *bona fide* as specimens illustrative of natural history, was prohibited by a Notification issued under section 19 of the Sea Customs Act on the 19th September 1902. The object of this Notification, which came into force on the 1st January 1903, was the protection of wild birds in India. The export trade to which the Honourable Member refers, while it was no doubt very profitable, was at the same time wholly illicit.

(c), (d) and (e) The Government of India recognise that the effect of the British Importation of Plumage (Prohibition) Act, 1921, will be to make the smuggling of wild birds' feathers from India less profitable than it was before, and they have no doubt that dissatisfaction and discontent

are thereby being caused among those engaged in this smuggling. But they are unable to share what is apparently the Honourable Member's view that this discontent is any reason why they should press for the repeal of an Act which after all is only the counter-part of their own export prohibition. They are considering whether arrangements cannot be made to pass out for export the feathers of domesticated egrets reared on properly managed farms.

Mr. C. W. Rhodes: May I ask a supplementary question, Sir. Can the Government of India give us the names of the persons engaged in this highly remunerative but illicit trade?

The Honourable Mr. C. A. Innes: I have no information, Sir. I am afraid I must refer the Honourable Member to Mr. Ahmed.

Mr. K. Ahmed: I want to ask a further supplementary question with regard to Question No. 541.

Will not the principle be just the same with regard to tame animals as with regard to wild animals, as, for instance, in the case of cow sacrifice and domestic birds?

Mr. President: Do I understand the Honourable Member to be asking a supplementary question relating to cow sacrifice? The relation between cow sacrifice and plumage is not very obvious.

Mr. K. Ahmed: I am asking about domesticated animals, whether the principle will apply to the slaughter of cows and birds or of other household animals.

The Honourable Mr. C. A. Innes: I am afraid, Sir, I do not quite understand the meaning of the supplementary question. All I can point out at the moment is that animals do not have feathers.

INDIAN REPRESENTATIVES ON THE IMPERIAL CONFERENCE.

542. Mr. K. Ahmed: (a) Is it a fact that the Right Honourable Srinivasa Sastri and the Maharao of Cutch were selected by the Government without consulting the Indian people or their representatives to represent India in the Imperial Conference held in England? If so, why?

(b) Are the Government aware that there has been strong public feeling against such selection by the Government without the consent of the people whom they are supposed to be representing?

(c) Is it a fact that the result of such Government selection was to exclude Muhammadan representatives?

The Honourable Sir William Vincent: His Highness the Maharao of Cutch and the Right Honourable Srinivasa Sastri were selected by the Government of India as their representatives at the Imperial Cabinet meeting. The remaining portions of this question are therefore due to a misunderstanding of the position and do not call for reply.

PERSONNEL OF THE INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE.

543. Sir P. S. Sivaswamy Aiyer: (a) Will the Government be pleased to state the total number of administrative appointments, Civil and Military

(including the following) open to the members of the Indian Medical Service and the numbers of these appointments held by Indian members of the Service :—

CIVIL.
 Surgeon-Generals to Government.
 Inspector-Generals of Civil Hospitals.
 Inspector-Generals of Prisons.
 Sanitary Commissioners to Government.

MILITARY.

D. D., M. S.
 A. D., M. S.
 D. A. D., M. S.?

(b) Is the Government aware of the great discontent among the Indian Officers of the Indian Medical Service owing to no Indian having so far been appointed to the staff at the Headquarters, either Civil or Military, of the Indian Medical Service?

(c) Is there any reason for keeping all the Headquarters appointments as a close preserve for the European Members of the Indian Medical Service?

(d) Do the Government propose to take steps to see that a reasonable proportion of the Headquarters appointments, both Civil and Military, is filled by the Indian Members of the Indian Medical Service?

(e) Do the Government propose to take steps to ensure that, so long as the Director, Medical Services, the Director-General, Indian Medical Service, and the Surgeon-Generals in Madras, Bombay and Bengal, are Europeans, the Deputy Director of Medical Services, the Deputy Director-General, Indian Medical Service, and the Personal Assistants to the Surgeon-Generals shall be Indian Officers?

(f) Will the Government be pleased to state how many medical storekeepers to Government there are and how many of them are Indians?

(g) Will the Government be pleased to state how many appointments there are in the political department for officers of the Indian Medical Service and how many of them are held by Indians?

(h) Do the Government propose to see that the declared policy of Parliament to provide for the increasing association of Indians in every branch of the administration is carried out in a liberal spirit in the Indian Medical Service?

Mr. H. Sharp : (a) The number of civil administrative appointments, including the Director General, Indian Medical Service, and the Public Health Commissioner with the Government of India, is 28. The number on the military side is 25. On the civil side, 2 Directorships of Public Health are filled by Indians officiating in leave vacancies. On the military side, one appointment of Assistant Director, Medical Services, is held by an Indian.

All administrative appointments are held by senior officers. There are only 7 Indian officers in the Indian Medical Service of over 20 years' service, one of whom holds an administrative appointment on the military side.

(b) The answer is in the negative.

(c) There is no reason why all headquarters appointments should be definitely kept for European members of the service.

(d) Government are not prepared to lay down a ratio of headquarters appointments to be filled by Indian members of the Indian Medical Service

Officers are selected for such appointments from among those best qualified and most likely to prove efficient.

(e) It would not be in the interests of efficiency to reserve specific appointments for Indian members of the Indian Medical Service.

(f)

Medical Store-keepers

Held by European I. M. S. Officers	4
Held by Indian I. M. S. officer	1

(Deputy Medical Store-Keeper).

Total	...	<u>5</u>
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(g) The number of appointments is 31. There are no Indian I. M. S. officers employed in any of these appointments.

(h) The answer is in the affirmative.

ACCEPTANCE BY GOVERNMENT OF RESOLUTIONS.

544. **Lala Girdharilal Agarwala :** (a) Will the Government be pleased to state what Resolutions passed by the Council of State and the Legislative Assembly have been accepted by the Government, and what Resolutions or portions of Resolutions so passed have not been accepted either wholly or in part and, if so, upon what grounds?

(b) Do the Government propose to reconsider those Resolutions or portions of Resolutions which have not been accepted by the Government and see their way to meet the wishes of the Indian Legislature in that respect in each particular case?

The Honourable Sir William Vincent : (a) The information is already available to the Honourable Member as he can, if he so desires, get it in the official reports of the proceedings of the Indian Legislature.

(b) The answer is in the negative.

PRODUCTION AND EXPORT OF WHEAT.

545. **Dr. Nand Lal :** Will the Government be pleased to lay on the table figures showing—

(a) total quantity of the wheat, produced in India, during the period from 1913 to 1920, both years inclusive ;

(b) total quantity of wheat produced in India in the current year, namely, 1921 ;

(c) total quantity of wheat, including flour, exported from British India to foreign countries, both by sea and land ;

(d) during the period from 1913 to 1920, both years inclusive,

(e) in the current year, namely, 1921 ?

Mr. J. Hullah : A statement is placed on the table.

Statement showing the quantity of wheat produced in India and the quantity of wheat and flour exported to foreign countries during the years 1913 to 1921.

1	2	3	4	
Year.	Quantity of wheat produced.	Year.	Quantity of wheat and flour exported.	
			(a) by sea. Tons.	(b)* by land. Tons.
1914	8,367,000	1913-14	1,284,617	4,813
1915	10,093,000	1914-15	780,368	3,755
1916	8,652,000	1915-16	711,437	5,653
1917	10,234,000	1916-17	819,070	4,616
1918	9,992,000	1917-18	1,525,943	5,704
1919	7,508,000	1918-19	607,045	6,959
1920	10,092,000	1919-20	56,851	3,807
1921	6,709,000	1920-21	253,063	54,347
		1921†	108,810	not available.
Total	71,652,000	Total	6,024,274	89,655

* Figures shown in column 4 (b) represent the quantity of wheat exported to foreign countries by land. The information regarding the quantity of flour exported by land is not available.

† 1st April to 31st August 1921.

BURMA LOCAL ALLOWANCE.

546. Mr. P. P. Ginwala : (a) Will the Government be pleased to state whether all Military Officers on service in Burma get a Burma Local Allowance similar to that received by Civilian Officers?

(b) If the answer to (a) is in the negative, will the Government be pleased to state the reasons for this differential treatment?

Sir Godfrey Fall : (a) Only certain classes of Military officers in Burma receive a local allowance similar to that received by Civil officers serving in Burma.

(b) The question of granting a local allowance to all Military officers serving in Burma is at present under consideration.

CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY EXAMINATION FEES.

547. Mr. J. Chaudhuri : (a) Is it a fact that the Registrar, Calcutta University, addressed a letter to Mr. Sharp on the 30th March last, on the subject of the refusal of the Government of India to sanction the enhancement of Matriculation and Intermediate Examination fees?

(b) Is it not a fact that the tone and language of that letter have been very adversely commented on in the Press, e.g., in the *Pioneer*, the *Statesman*, the *Bengalee* and the *Amrita Bazar Patrika*.

(c) Is it not a fact that the letter formed the subject of interpellations in the House of Commons?

(d) Has the Secretary of State addressed any inquiries to the Government of India about this letter, and, if so, what reply have the Government given?

(e) Have the Government given any reply to the University?

(f) Have the Government taken any action, and, if so, what action, and if not, what action do they propose to take in consequence of the serious charges made by the University?

(g) Will the Government lay on the table a copy of the letter to which the said letter of the University was a reply, and also indicate generally the nature of the correspondence that had passed between the Government and the University on the subject of the enhancement of examination fees?

Mr. H. Sharp : (a) Yes.

(b) and (c) The Government of India have taken no action along these lines and do not propose to take any.

(d) Some adverse comments were observed in some of the organs of the Press, e.g., the *Pioneer* and the *Statesman*.

(e) A question on the subject has been asked in the House of Commons.

(f) The Secretary of State, in replying to this question, promised to make inquiry. Such inquiry has been made and the facts of the case have been placed before him.

(g) No.

(h) The Government of India placed a statement of the facts at the disposal of the Government of Bengal, which at the time when the Registrar's letter was written was the Government charged with the control of the University.

(i) The nature of the correspondence which had passed on this subject is indicated in this statement of the case, of which a copy is laid upon the table. A copy is also laid upon the table of the Government of India's letter No. 1477, dated the 4th December 1920, to which the Registrar's is a reply.

Note on the letter from the Registrar of the University of Calcutta, No. G-424, dated the 30th March 1921.

It is stated in paragraph 2 of the letter that the letter from the University was dated the 6th September 1920 and the reply of the Government of India was dated the 4th December 1920. Again, in paragraph 7 it is stated that the attitude taken up by the Department of Education has not been altogether of a sympathetic character; that the first letter of the University was dated the 16th June 1919; that, notwithstanding repeated reminders, no reply was vouchsafed till the 22nd October 1919; that the reason for refusal given in that letter was by no means convincing and was based on a recommendation of the Calcutta University Commission, whose report had been signed on the 18th March 1919; that the letter of the 4th December 1920, issued only after reminders had been sent, stated new grounds of objection not mentioned in the previous letter from the Government of India but manufactured in the interval to justify the refusal; that such arguments must be treated as after-thoughts and, when analysed, turn out to be neither based on reason nor founded on facts; and that the treatment of the University in this fashion is calculated neither to command respect nor to inspire confidence. It is further stated at the end of paragraph 6 that the declared reluctance of the Vice-Chancellor and the Syndicate to press their request upon the Government of India a second time was due to the fact that their recommendations had previously been treated with a lack of courtesy, if not positive hostility.

2. The history of the case is as follows :—The University had twice applied to the Government of India for a change of regulations which would permit them to increase the examination fees for Matriculation, the Intermediate (Arts and Science), the Bachelor of Arts, the Bachelor of Science, the Master of Arts, the Master of Science and the Bachelor of Law. The first letter was dated the 17th June 1919 (not, as stated in the letter, the 16th June). The opinion of His Excellency the Rector was communicated to the Government of India in a letter dated the 19th July 1919. On the 8th August 1919, the Government of India telegraphed to the Registrar of the University of Calcutta requesting copies of the proceedings of the meetings of the Syndicate and Senate at which these new regulations had been discussed. These papers were forwarded to the Government of India with a letter from the Registrar, dated the 21st August 1919. The Session of the Imperial Legislative Council and certain other matters prevented the despatch of an immediate reply. The orders of the Government of India were finally intimated to the Registrar, in their letter No. 1162, dated the 22nd October 1919. This letter sanctioned the proposals of the University as regards examination fees at the stage of Bachelor of Arts, Bachelor of Science, Master of Arts, Master of Science and Bachelor of Law, but pointed out that, in view of the proposals regarding the control of secondary and intermediate education, the time appeared to be inopportune for a modification of the regulations regarding examination fees at the Matriculation and Intermediate standards. The new regulations, so far as approved by the Government of India, were thereupon submitted and sanctioned by telegram.

3. In a letter dated the 6th September 1920, the University reiterated their request for the raising of the fees at the Matriculation and Intermediate standards for a term of two years, pointing out that the immediate transference of the conduct of those examinations to a new authority was unlikely, rejecting the suggestion which had been made by the Government of India that the tuition fees in the post-graduate classes might be raised, inasmuch as they had only recently been raised, and laying stress on certain increases in expenditure and the consequent financial embarrassment of the University. The opinion of His Excellency the Rector was intimated in a letter dated the 6th October 1920, and thereafter certain unofficial references took place between the Government of India and the Rector. The orders of the Government of India were communicated in their letter No. 1477, dated the 4th December 1920. The objection regarding the transfer of the control over the Matriculation and Intermediate examinations remained equally valid, since, whether legislation were to be undertaken in the Imperial or in the local Legislature, it was anticipated by the Government of India that so strong and fundamental a recommendation of the Commission would not be ignored. The letter of the Government of India accordingly repeated this objection to the proposals and, as the letter in question laid particular stress upon the financial position of the University, the Government of India examined that position in the light of such information as was available. They also invited the attention of the University to the large transfers which were being made from the fee fund to the post-graduate department—a point which had also been observed when the case was previously submitted in 1919.

4. It was unnecessary for the Government of India in 1919 to assign any further reason for the rejection of a portion of the University's request than the impending change of control. But the proceedings of the Senate of the 14th June 1919, which were called for by the Government of India, had clearly shown that the proposals were not adopted without opposition, grounded on the poverty of students and the large expenditure upon post-graduate studies and that one of the opponents was Sir P. C. Roy, who was closely associated with the University College of Science. The Government of India likewise received telegrams of protest against the proposal, and it is understood that meetings of protest were held. It is not clear how any charge of lack of courtesy can be made regarding the letters which emanated from the Government of India.

5. In paragraph 2 and following paragraphs of the letter it is stated that the Government of India's letter of the 4th December 1920 abounds in misleading statements; that it confines its attention to the financial position of the University on a date arbitrarily fixed, namely, the 30th June 1919; that the assertion that there was at that time a large surplus balance with the University is wholly misleading and that a statement more thoroughly erroneous has hardly been made before; that the statement overlooks the patent fact that the payments to examiners are made subsequent to that date; that the allegation that the examination expenses have in recent years diminished rather than increased is wholly devoid of truth; and that other items of enhanced expenditure have been conveniently ignored in the reply. It is further stated that one would have expected that the obvious course for the Department of Education was to seek for further

and up-to-date information from the University authorities, and it is suggested that the abstention from this inquiry is due to the fact that the framer of the letter apprehended that such inquiry might lead to the discovery of facts destructive of the position intended to be taken up.

6. The letter from the Government of India dated the 4th December 1920 emphatically states that the Government of India were not in full possession of the facts regarding the financial position of the University. The date 30th June 1919 was not arbitrarily selected, but was the date of the conclusion of the last financial year for which the Government of India had information. The accounts, as made up to that date, indicated a large surplus. The Government of India have no information as to the dates on which examiners are paid; and the accounts, as presented, indicated the financial position of the University over a period of 12 months. The allegation that the examination expenses had diminished was based upon the latest information available to the Government of India. The Registrar's letter under reply had indicated that expenses had increased in other directions, but there was no indication as to the extent to which these increases were met by the large enhancement of examination fees already sanctioned by the Government of India. As regards the alleged failure to request further information, the letter of the Government of India specifically asked for such information in the following passage:—

'But, though it may be possible that the accounts as regards the examination expenses may show a substantial change in 1919-20, it is clear that, as regards the two preceding years, these expenses had shown a tendency to decrease, while the University were undertaking heavy new commitments in the sphere of post-graduate teaching. The Government of India accordingly think that, before the necessity of raising new revenue is accepted as a reason for increasing the examination fees, some more definite presentation is desirable of the causes which have led to this state of things and the propriety of making so large a transfer to the post-graduate department should be substantiated.'

In a matter of such importance as that submitted to the Government of India, it was to be expected that a full statement of the position would be made by the Registrar. The figures given in the letter were, however, insufficient to permit of an accurate view being formed of the financial position. The passage just quoted from the letter of the Government of India afforded to the University the opportunity of giving the full explanation which the case deserved and the responsibility for giving which clearly rested on the University itself. The first reply to the Government of India's letter of the 4th December 1920 was the Registrar's letter of the 30th March 1921, although the Government of India had invited and were willing to consider any fuller explanation of the financial position of the University and although on the 30th March 1921 the control over the University had already been transferred from the Government of India to the Government of Bengal.

7. In paragraph 5 of the Registrar's letter it is stated that the tone of the Government of India's letter creates the impression that Mr. Sharp made a grievance that large sums of money were spent out of the current income of the University for the development of post-graduate studies; that this attitude of hostility had been consistently maintained; that certain steps had been taken for the restriction and suppression of post-graduate studies in 1914; that Mr. Sharp had criticised the arrangements for post-graduate studies in a note submitted to the Calcutta University Commission; that references not very friendly had been made in the letter regarding the suspension of the grant for the Minto Professorship and in the letter already alluded to of the 22nd October 1919; and that the development of post-graduate teaching is now one of the statutory duties of the University.

8. The initiation of post-graduate studies in the Calcutta University was facilitated by grants given for that purpose by the Government of India. The references to occurrences in 1914 are not understood, but may be to those regarding which a reply was given by the Honourable the Member for Education in the Government of India in the Imperial Legislative Council on the 17th March 1920. The minutes of the Senate of the 4th January 1920 do not appear to have been received by the Government of India, but it is thought that the reference is to a speech delivered about that date, in reference to which the answer to which allusion has just been made was given in the Imperial Legislative Council. The attitude adopted by Mr. Sharp and expressed by him as his personal opinion in answer to one of the questions placed before him by the Calcutta University Commission was that the organisation of post-graduate studies suffered from certain defects—a point of view which

was likewise adopted by the Calcutta University Commission. As regards the two recent references, the facts are as follows :—

(a) When the proposal was put forward by the University early in 1919 that the grant for the Minto Professorship for one year should be applied to the preparation of monographs, Mr. Sharp, as Secretary to the Government of India, expressed himself as unfavourable to the idea of monographs but favourable to the idea of permitting the University to receive the grant for other purposes. The Government of India, however, did not accept this view and refused to give the grant during the vacancy of the Chair. This decision was communicated to the University in a letter signed by Mr. Sharp.

(b) The allusion to unfriendly references in the letter of the 22nd October 1919 is not understood, since the only reference to post-graduate studies was the suggestion that the University might consider the possibility of raising the tuition fee for such studies by way of an alternative to the proposals which they had made.

9. The Government of India have never questioned the position of the post-graduate department (although the allusion to section 44, Chapter XI, of the Regulations is not altogether clear). The bearing of the last two sentences of paragraph 5 of the letter is accordingly not understood.

10. The object of paragraph 5 of the letter appears to be to indicate that Mr. Sharp had unduly influenced the Government of India with reference to the questions of post-graduate studies and the raising of examination fees. The decisions of the Government of India in important matters of this nature are not the decisions of the Secretary of the Department concerned. When the proposal for the enhancement of fees came before the Government of India in 1919, Mr. Sharp, as Secretary, recorded his opinion that the whole of the University's proposal should be accepted, at least for a period of two or three years, and that during such period there should be some enhancement of the tuition fees in the post-graduate classes. The Government of India did not accept this opinion entirely. They sanctioned a portion of the University's proposal and rejected a portion for reasons mentioned above. This decision was communicated in the letter of the 22nd October 1919, which was signed by Mr. Sharp.

11. Paragraph 6 of the Registrar's letter is not relevant to the subject. As, however, it contains an assumption regarding certain matters which have not been made public, it is necessary to state that the assumptions made are incorrect. It is a fact, and has already been published as such, that the Government of India made certain proposals regarding the reconstruction of the University of Calcutta and that the Secretary of State found difficulty in the acceptance of these proposals. The Government of India, however, in making their proposals, had been particularly careful to safeguard the continuance of adequate facilities for all students and to check radical changes affecting educational institutions save under such safeguards. This paragraph is moreover tantamount to a charge that the Government of India are hostile to the expansion and development of Secondary and University education in Bengal. Such a charge overlooks the frequent pronouncements of the Government of India upon this subject and the fact that in the years succeeding the creation of the Department of Education in the Government of India large grants were made from Imperial revenues for these purposes. The non-recurring grants from Imperial revenues for the improvement of University and Secondary education (including training institutions) made since the creation of that Department have amounted to Rs. 1,38,95,000. The recurring Imperial grants made for the same purposes, from the same source and during the same period amount to Rs. 29,70,000 a year. (These figures exclude grants made for European schools and to minor administrations and also all Imperial grants made prior to 1911). Of these sums, 66 lakhs non-recurring and Rs. 9,89,000 recurring were allocated to Bengal.

12. The disclosures made in paragraph 8 (a) and paragraph 10 of this statement are of an unusual nature, giving, as they do, information regarding the views expressed by a Secretary to the Government of India prior to the issue of orders by that body. Owing however to the exceptional nature of the case and the personal character of the letter written by the University, the Government of India have permitted the adoption of this unusual course.

Copy of a letter No. 1477-Education, dated the 4th December 1920, from the Secretary to the Government of India in the Department of Education, to the Registrar, Calcutta University (through His Excellency the Rector).

I am directed to reply to your letter No. G-99, dated the 6th September 1920, regarding the raising of the examination fees. In reply to a previous request the Government of India in this Department letters No. 1103, dated the 22nd October 1919, and No.

1226, dated the 14th November 1919, conveyed sanction to regulations raising the fees for B.A., B.Sc., M.A., M.Sc., and Bachelor in Law Examinations. Your present letter points out that the Honourable the Vice-Chancellor and the Syndicate consider that, in the interests of the University, it is absolutely necessary to repeat their request for the proposed increase of Rs. 5 in each case for admission to the Matriculation and Intermediate Examinations. The pressing grounds put forward are that it is unlikely that the proposed Secondary and Intermediate Board will be in a position to undertake the conduct of these examinations even in the early part of 1922, that the tuition fees of post-graduate classes have recently been raised to Rs. 10 in Science and Rs. 8 in non-Science subjects, that the sum which can be realised by raising such tuition fees will be an insignificant fraction of what is needed, and that it is unlikely that further grants will be available from the Government of India or the Government of Bengal. It is therefore suggested that there would be no practical objection to the sanction of this proposal for a term of two years.

2. The Government of India regret that they are not in full possession of the facts regarding the financial position of the University. The last statement of accounts which was laid before them is that ending 30th of June 1919. It indicates that there was on that date a large surplus balance with the University and that very substantial transfers had been made from the Fee Fund to the post-graduate department, amounting to Rs. 2,11,773 (being one-third of the fees for Matriculation, Intermediate and Bachelor Examinations) together with an additional contribution of Rs. 55,837 and a further contribution to the Science College of Rs. 83,105-14-0. These contributions accordingly amounted to Rs. 3,50,715-14-0 and exceeded by nearly half a lakh the expenditure upon the actual conduct of examinations. Had it been made clear that the request now put forward was necessary for the proper conduct of examinations, the case for the raising of these fees would have been distinctly stronger. The Government of India, however, observe that the examination expenses in 1917-18 amounted to Rs. 3,68,835 and that in 1918-19 the budget grant allotted for this purpose was Rs. 5,20,800, whereas the actual expenditure was only Rs. 3,08,415. It thus appears that in the year 1918-19 the examination expenses were less by Rs. 60,000 than in the preceding year. This may be due to special circumstances, but the saving of Rs. 2,12,000 in the estimated expenditure is noticeable. On the other hand, the total cost of post-graduate teaching in Arts and Science including the Science College was in 1917-18 Rs. 6,15,106. In 1918-19, it rose to Rs. 6,97,379. These figures refer to past years. But, though it may be possible that the accounts as regards examination expenses may show a substantial change in 1919-20, it is clear that as regards the two preceding years these expenses had shown a tendency to decrease while the University were undertaking heavy new commitments in the sphere of post-graduate teaching. The Government of India accordingly think that, before the necessity of raising new revenue is accepted as a reason for increasing the examination fees, some more definite presentation is desirable of the causes which have led to this state of things, and the propriety of making so large a transfer to the post-graduate department should be substantiated.

3. The Government of India have every hope that the new authority for the control of Secondary and Intermediate Education will be in working order before the year 1922. They can at least assure the Vice-Chancellor and the Syndicate that no efforts will be lacking on their part to accomplish this much desired reform. In view of the probability of the early creation of this authority and of other changes which are contemplated, and in view also of the grave objections which were publicly expressed at the time when this proposal for the increase of fees was previously made, the Government of India, while fully sympathising with the University in any financial difficulties which they may be experiencing, hesitate to accept the responsibility of undertaking so important a change in the regulations at the present stage. They observe that the Honourable the Vice-Chancellor and the Syndicate also press this request with some degree of reluctance.

4. With reference to the suggestion that the change might be made for two years, the Government of India apprehend that the increased income is likely to be allocated to various purposes and that, should it be found desirable at the conclusion of that term to reduce the fees to their present rate, serious difficulties may beset the University in meeting the charges which would then fall upon them. Looking at the case from every point of view, the Government of India believe that the Honourable the Vice-Chancellor and the Syndicate will agree with them in their view that the present occasion is inopportune for so far-reaching a change. Important legislation is soon to be introduced regarding the University. A new authority for the control of Secondary and Intermediate Education will be created. It is therefore clearly undesirable to tie the hands either of the

University authorities as reconstituted or of the new authority for Secondary, and Intermediate Education by changing the fee rates for these two examinations at the present time. The Government of India would again invite the attention of the University to the very large transfer which is made from the Fee Fund to the post-graduate department, and they would once more suggest a substantial increase in the tuition fees levied on post-graduate students.

ARMS ACT LICENSE FEES.

548. **Lieutenant-Colonel H. A. J. Gidney:** (a) Are the Government aware that, in spite of the exemptions from payment of Arms Act license fees allowed to members of the old Volunteer Force, the Indian Defence Force and the present Auxiliary Force, the payment of fees is being insisted upon during the current year?

(b) Will Government be pleased to allow retrospective effect to be given to the exemption orders contained in their Notification No. 1446, dated 27th June 1921, from the beginning of the current calendar year so that the concession granted by these orders will have effect during the current year?

The Honourable Sir William Vincent: (a) Government have no information but I will make inquiries. *Prima facie* the Government of India cannot believe that the case is as suggested by the Honourable Member in view of the orders issued by Government.

(b) The suggestion will be considered, and I will let the Honourable Member know the decision of Government in due course.

SIR WILLIAM MEYER'S EVIDENCE BEFORE RAILWAY COMMITTEE.

549. **Mr. Manmohandas Ramji:** (a) Has the attention of the Government been drawn to the Report published in the *Hindu* of Madras of the 6th August 1921, of Sir William Meyer's evidence before the Railway Committee?

(b) Is it the case that an order for axles was given to English makers at £55 in spite of the foreign quotation of £45?

(c) Is it a fact that the British price at first quoted was £84 and that this was reduced to £55?

(d) Was the reduction of the English price to £55 due to any change in the requirements, or was it on the same specification as the corresponding foreign quotation of £45?

Mr. A. C. Chatterjee: (a) The answer is in the affirmative.

(b) It will be seen from the statements which have already been laid on the table in answer to Question No. 229 by Sir P. S. Sivaswamy Aiyer that an order for wheels and axles was given to English manufacturers at £55 in spite of a foreign quotation of £15. The reasons have been explained in Sir William Meyer's evidence before the Railway Committee, relevant extracts from which have also been laid on the table.

(c) The British price was at first £83-15-0.

(d) I can give no further information on the subject beyond what is contained in Sir William Meyer's evidence.

RAILWAY COMMITTEE'S REPORT.

550. **Mr. Manmohandas Ramji :** (a) Has the Railway Committee appointed by the Government submitted its report?

(b) If so, when will this report be published?

(c) Do the Government propose to get the sanction of the Legislative Assembly before action is taken upon this report?

Colonel W. D. Waghorn : (a) The Railway Committee has submitted its report to the Secretary of State.

(b) As soon as copies are received the report will be published in India. Meantime, a summary has been published on the 16th instant both in England and in India.

(c) The Honourable Member is referred to the Resolution moved by Mr. B. S. Kamat at the Delhi Session of this Assembly when Government gave an undertaking that, as far as practicable, steps will be taken to ensure that no action, administrative or legislative, be taken on Reports of Commissions or Committees appointed by the Secretary of State for India or Government of India until an opportunity shall have been given by Government to the Indian Legislature to express its opinion thereon.

RAILWAY CONNECTION BETWEEN DACCA AND ARICHA.

551. **Rai G. C. Nag Bahadur :** (a) Is the Government of India aware that there is a strong public demand for a Railway connection between the Headquarters of Dacca district and Aricha in the Manikganj Sub-division of the same district, and that a Committee sat recently at Dacca to report on the practicability or otherwise of the project?

(b) Has the Committee submitted any report; and, if so, do the Government propose to publish it for information of the public?

Colonel W. D. Waghorn : (a) The reply is in the negative.

(b) The Committee has not yet submitted any report, and the question of its publication for information of the public will be considered on its receipt.

PROVINCIAL POLICE SERVICE.

552. **Rai G. C. Nag Bahadur :** Has the attention of the Government of India been drawn to the memorials submitted by the members of the Provincial Police Service of the different provinces of India regarding their pay and status? If so, when do the Government propose to announce their decision?

The Honourable Sir William Vincent : The Government of India have received and dealt with the memorials referred to, and they have communicated their views to Local Governments in a letter, dated 13th August 1921. The administration of the Provincial Police is now, however, a Provincial subject, and orders on the memorials will be issued by the Local Governments. The Government of India are not in a position to say when Local Governments will announce their decisions.

DEPUTY AND ASSISTANT SUPERINTENDENTS OF POLICE.

553. **Rai G. C. Nag Bahadur :** Will the Government be pleased to state the functions and status, respectively, of the Deputy Superintendents and

the Assistant Superintendents of Police? Has Government considered the necessity of maintaining both these classes of officers?

The Honourable Sir William Vincent : The functions and departmental status of Deputy Superintendents and Assistant Superintendents of Police are the same. It is not possible to state the functions in detail, but, speaking generally, both the Deputy Superintendent and the Assistant Superintendent are assistants to the District Superintendent under whom they are posted and they discharge such duties as he may allot to them. It is necessary to retain both classes of officers so long as the distinction between the Provincial Service and the Imperial Service is maintained. The Honourable Member may like to refer to the answer given by Mr. O'Donnell in March last to a somewhat similar question asked by M. Sachchidananda Sinha.

INDIANS IN THE IMPERIAL POLICE SERVICE.

554. Rai G. C. Nag Bahadur : Will the Government of India please state in how many years the minimum of 33 per cent. of Indians in the Imperial Police Service is likely to be reached, and whether any steps have been taken to stop further recruitment of non-Indians from abroad?

The Honourable Sir William Vincent : It is impossible to give a definite reply to the first part of the question, as the period within which the limit of 33 per cent will be reached depends on the cadre conditions in the various Provinces. The Government of India have, however, recently impressed on Local Governments the desirability of working up, as quickly as possible, to the limit fixed for promotions from the Provincial to the Imperial Service. European recruitment is arranged for by the Secretary of State in Council. The Government of India communicate requirement to him and, in doing so, take into account the 33 per cent recruitment in India.

MILITARY AND CIVIL ASSISTANT SURGEONS.

555. Rai G. C. Nag Bahadur : Will the Government please state the educational qualifications, pay and status of Military Assistant Surgeons and Civil Assistant Surgeons, and why a difference of pay is maintained, and how many Indians are there in the former class?

Sir Godfrey Fell : Military Assistant Surgeons are educated at the Medical Colleges in India. The medical course is five years, and pupils are expected to obtain the Membership of the College of the Physicians and Surgeons, Bombay, or the State Medical Faculty, Bengal, or the degree of Bachelor of Medicine or Licentiate in Medicine and Surgery of the Madras University.

A statement giving the rates of pay drawn by Military Assistant Surgeons is laid on the table.

Military Assistant Surgeons are primarily engaged for military service with British troops, and the recruitment of this class of Assistant Surgeons is restricted to Europeans and men of European descent.

Civil Assistant Surgeons belong to the Provincial Medical Services which are administered by Local Governments. The question of the position, etc., of Military Assistant Surgeons in civil employ is under consideration.

Statement showing the status and the rates of pay received by Military Assistant Surgeons excepting those in civil employ.

	Rs. per mensem consolidated.
Senior Assistant Surgeon with the rank of Major ...	700
Senior Assistant Surgeon with the rank of Captain ...	650
Senior Assistant Surgeon with the rank of Lieutenant ...	600
Assistant Surgeon, 1st class, of over 20 years' service ...	450*
Assistant Surgeon, 1st class ...	400
Assistant Surgeon, 2nd class ...	350
Assistant Surgeon, 3rd class ...	275
Assistant Surgeon, 4th class ...	200

HOUSES IN CANTONMENT AREA, KARACHI.

556. **Mr. W. M. Hussanally :** Is it a fact that sanction is being withheld to applications for effecting additions and alterations to, or remodelling or rebuilding houses on, plots held on original tenures within the Cantonment area of Karachi or for transfer of such property from one owner to another unless and until the applicants execute a lease in Form B, Chapter XXI, Cantonment Code, 1912? If so, will the Government be pleased to state the authority under which the leases under Form B. are being enforced in regard to property held on old tenures?

Sir Godfrey Fell : So far as the Government of India are aware, it is not a fact that sanction is being withheld to applications for effecting additions and alterations to, or remodelling or rebuilding houses on, plots held on original tenures or for transfer of such property. The Government understand, however, that, before such sanction is granted, occupants whose title is considered doubtful are asked if they are willing to execute leases in perpetuity for their original holdings as well as for the extensions.

The second part of the question does not now arise.

Mr. W. M. Hussanally : May I ask a supplementary question, whether it is a fact that in the Karachi Cantonment a large number of bungalows are being acquired for the use of officers in the new command the headquarters of which has recently been transferred to Karachi?

Sir Godfrey Fell : I am afraid I did not quite catch the Honourable Member's question.

Mr. W. M. Hussanally : Is it a fact that a very large number of bungalows in the Karachi Cantonment are being acquired for the benefit of officers of the Military Department in consequence of the new command that has recently been established in Karachi?

Sir Godfrey Fell : I am afraid I cannot answer that question without making inquiries; but to the best of my knowledge the scheme for the development of Karachi, which involves giving up part of the Cantonment includes a proposal to erect houses for the General Officer Commanding and the staff. However, I will inquire into the matter if the Honourable Member wishes, and let him know.

Mr. W. M. Hussanally : Thank you. I shall be glad to have the information.

INDIANS AND EUROPEANS IN FOREST SERVICES.

557. **Rai S. C. Sen Bahadur :** (a) Are the Government aware of dissatisfaction among the public recently ventilated in the Press of Bengal, Bihar

* This rate will only apply to those Assistant Surgeons who entered the service before March 1908.

and Orissa and the United Provinces, on the subject of the admission of Indians to the Forest Services, Indian and Provincial?

(b) Will the Government be pleased to state if it is a fact that in those provinces several Europeans have been appointed to the Imperial cadre of the Forest Service, in spite of their possessing no qualifications?

(c) Will the Government be pleased to state if it is a fact that in Bengal three of these new recruits were found totally unfit and had to be dismissed from service last December?

Mr. J. Hullah: (a) The Government of India have seen in one newspaper a highly incorrect and misleading article on the subject.

(b) It is not a fact that unqualified Europeans have been appointed to the Imperial Forest Service in any province.

(c) It is not a fact that any officers of the Imperial Forest Service in Bengal were dismissed. Prior to the current year the three most recent recruits for the Imperial Forest Service in Bengal were appointed in 1911, 1912 and 1916, respectively.

EUROPEAN AND INDIAN RECRUITS, FOREST SERVICE.

558. **Rai S. C. Sen Bahadur:** (a) Will the Government be pleased to state if there is any difference in the rules of admission and training for European and Indian recruits to the Imperial cadre of the Forest Service? If so, will the Government please state the rules?

(b) Will the Government be pleased to state if it is a fact that an admission test is generally held for Indian candidates to the Imperial cadre, in English and Mathematics, while no such test is held for European candidates?

(c) Will the Government be pleased to state if it is a fact that most Indian candidates fail in this test?

(d) Are the Government aware of complaints that this test is very severe and the standard of examination too high?

Mr. J. Hullah: (a) Copies of the regulations for recruitment in India and England in 1921 are placed on the table. The rules are practically identical except that in England higher and more strict qualifications are demanded; thus, an Honours Degree in Science is required, whereas in India an Honours or first class degree in any subject is accepted.

(b) Reference is invited to paragraph 7 of the Indian regulations and paragraph 6 and Appendix I of the English regulations. It will be seen that the former prescribes a test; while the latter make provision for one if the Secretary of State thinks fit.

(c) Indian candidates certainly have not done well in this test.

(d) No. The standard in the subjects referred to in (b) is that which used to be adopted for English candidates of school-leaving age at the time when recruitment in England was effected by competitive examination. It would be useless to select as probationers candidates who were unable to follow the prescribed course of studies and who would in consequence fail to obtain appointments.

EXPULSION OF CANDIDATES FROM DEHRA DUN FOREST RESEARCH INSTITUTE.

559. Rai S. C. Sen Bahadur: (a) Will the Government be pleased to state if it is a fact that 11 nominees of various Provincial Governments for the Provincial Forest Services were expelled from the Dehra Dun Forest Research Institute in April 1920?

(b) Are the Government aware that these students were expelled under rule 35 of the Rules of Training at the Forest Institute of Dehra Dun for candidates for the Provincial Service?

(c) Is it a fact that of these 11 students, 9 had not violated the rule 35 in question?

(d) Will the Government be pleased to state if it is a fact that of these 11 candidates, several were Anglo-Indians and nominees of Burma and Madras?

(e) Will the Government be pleased to state if it is a fact that these Anglo-Indians have since been provided for in the Provincial Services of their Provinces on a slightly longer term of probation?

(f) Are the Government aware that none of the Indian candidates expelled have been given similar appointments?

(g) Will the Government be pleased to state if it is a fact that, since the above expulsion, rule 35 has been amended so as to give wider powers to the Principal of Dehra Dun Research Institute?

(h) Will the Government please lay on the table copies of rule 35, as it was in 1920 and as it is at present?

(i) Will the Government please make a full statement on the subject of the expulsion of these candidates?

Mr. J. Hullah: (a) The number removed was 10.

(b) They were removed, after careful inquiry by the President, Forest Research Institute and College, and his officers, as incapable of completing the course successfully and so obtaining diplomas qualifying them for appointments.

(c) The wording of the rule was ambiguous; its intention was certainly violated by the students.

(d) Four were Anglo-Indians deputed by the Government of Burma and one was an Anglo-Indian deputed by Madras.

(e) and (f) The Government of India have no information; appointment to the Provincial Service is not a matter with which they are concerned, but the most recent provincial lists do not include in the Provincial service, either as probationers or otherwise, the names of any of the students who were removed.

(g) The rule has been re-drafted but no larger powers are given.

(h) A copy of the old and revised rule 35 is placed on the table.

(i) The reply is that given to part (b) of the question.

Old rule 35 :—

Removal for incapacity—Any first year student may, under the orders of the President, be removed for incapacity or want of due diligence or application. Ordinarily students who at the end of the first year have failed to obtain 50 per cent. of the marks in each of the four major subjects and a similar percentage of the total marks for all subjects will be so removed.

New rule 35 :—

Removal :—It is left to the discretion of the President to remove any student for incapacity or lack of due diligence or application or who, for any other cause appears unlikely to secure qualifying marks at the end of the course.

INDIAN FOREST SERVICE.

ORDINARY REGULATIONS AS TO THE APPOINTMENT OF PROBATIONERS.

These Regulations apply to all candidates, other than those eligible under Regulation 2 of the Special Regulations for officers or Men who have served in His Majesty's Forces during the War.

1. *Appointments.*—In making appointments, the Secretary of State for India in Council acts with the advice of a Selection Committee.

2. *Applications for Appointment.*—Applications for appointment must be made on a printed form to be obtained from the Secretary, Revenue Department, India Office, Whitehall, London, S. W., and cannot be considered unless received not later than 1st July 1921.

3. *Age Limit.*—Candidates must be not less than 19 but under 22 years of age on the 1st January 1921. Applicants whose course of study has been interrupted owing to the war, but whose total war service is not sufficiently long to enable them to qualify under the special regulations, will be admitted as candidates, at the discretion of the Secretary of State, subject to the condition that their age does not exceed by more than one year the limit fixed above.

4. *Nationality, etc.*—No person will be deemed qualified who shall not satisfy the Secretary of State:—

(i) That, save as hereinafter provided, he is a British subject.

(ii) That if he (being a British subject) or his father or his mother was not born within His Majesty's Dominions and allegiance, then at the time of his birth his father was a British subject or the subject of a State in India, and that such father still is or continued to be until his death a British subject or the subject of such State in India.

Provided that a ruler or subject of any State in India in respect of whom the Governor-General in Council has made a declaration under section 96-A of the Government of India Act, 1915, as amended by section 3 of the Government of India (Amendment) Act, 1916, may be considered eligible.

An European candidate must be prepared to give an undertaking, if selected, that he will not marry before he reaches India. If he marries, after giving such an undertaking, he forfeits his appointment. Every candidate must be of good physique, and must produce evidence of character to satisfy the Secretary of State for India in Council that he is suited for the Indian Forest Service.

5. *Qualifications.*—Candidates must have obtained a degree *with Honours* in some branch of Natural Science* in a University of England, Wales, or Ireland, or have passed the Final Bachelor of Science Examination in Pure Science in one of the Universities of Scotland.† A degree in Applied Science will not be considered as fulfilling these conditions. Candidates are required to produce evidence that they have a fair knowledge of either German or French. Weight will be attached to the possession of a diploma or degree in Forestry.

6. Should there in any year be more candidates considered to be qualified in every respect than vacancies to be filled, the Secretary of State reserves the right to require them to pass a competitive examination conducted by the Civil Service Commissioners, on the results of which their final selection would depend. Particulars of this examination will be found in Appendix I.

7. *Medical Examination.*—Selected candidates are required to undergo a strict examination by a Medical Board at the India Office, at which particular stress is laid on good vision and hearing, and to satisfy the Secretary of State for India that they are physically fit for service in the Indian Forest Department.

Candidates who do not satisfy the Secretary of State for India that they are physically fit for appointment to the Indian Forest Service are not admitted to the competitive examination mentioned in Regulation 6.

* A Moderators'hip in Natural Science or in Experimental Science at the University of Dublin will be considered as fulfilling these conditions.

† Graduates in Forestry at the University of Edinburgh are regarded as satisfying the requirements of this paragraph if they pass the Final Examination of that University in some one branch of Natural Science embraced in the degree in Pure Science.

8. *Period of Probation.*—Before appointment to the Indian Forest Department a probationer is required—

- (i) to have obtained, either before selection as probationer or within the period of two years' probation, the degree or diploma in Forestry at Cambridge, Edinburgh or Oxford University. Probationers may elect to spend the probationary period at any one of these Universities;
- (ii) to have undergone a special course of instruction in Forestry, under the direction and supervision of the Director of Indian Forestry Studies, appointed by the Secretary of State for India in Council;
- (iii) to have passed an examination in Forest Engineering, and in certain special subjects, namely, Systematic Botany of Indian trees, Indian Geology, Forest Law, Indian Working Plans, and, if required, an Indian vernacular language;
- (iv) to have undergone a final competitive examination in Forestry (*see* Appendix II);
- (v) to have satisfied the Secretary of State, in such manner as may be determined, of his ability to ride.

The period of probation is in ordinary cases two years. The Director of Indian Forest Studies instructs probationers in each case as to the order and manner in which they should fulfil these various requirements.

9. *Charges.*—The probationers are required to defray all expenses of lodging, board, tuition, and excursions to forest centres in the United Kingdom while at the University.

10. *Allowances.*—The Secretary of State for India in Council makes payments to each probationer at the rate of 200*l.* a year, not exceeding a total of 400*l.* These payments are ordinarily made on the following dates in each year:—

On the 1st December	...	...	...	...	...	£
On the 1st March	...	...	...	...	...	60
On the 1st June	...	...	...	...	...	60
						80

The cases of probationers whose probation does not extend over the full period of two years will be specially considered.

For tours made on the Continent under the instructions of the Director of Forest Studies, subsistence and travelling allowance will be paid by the Secretary of State for India in Council, at such rates as he may from time to time fix. The fees of the local forest officers at the centres visited will also be paid by the Secretary of State.

The grant of the allowances is subject to the following conditions:—

- (a) that the progress of the probationer in his studies is satisfactory;
- (b) that the probationer gives security to refund the payments in the event of his failing to qualify for an appointment in the Indian Forest Service, or not signing the articles of agreement as specified in paragraph 13, or failing to join the Indian Forest Service at the end of the period of probation.

11. *Conduct.*—Every probationer is required to conduct himself during the period of probation in a manner satisfactory to the Secretary of State, and to give evidence of satisfactory progress in his studies in such a manner as may be required, failing which, or in the event of serious misconduct, he is liable to have his name removed from the list of probationers.

12. *Appointment and Seniority.*—Probationers who comply with the requirements of Regulation 8 within the sanctioned period of time, and also satisfy such other tests as may be prescribed, are appointed, Assistant Conservators in the Indian Forest Department, provided they are of sound constitution and free from physical defects which would render them unsuitable for employment in the Indian Forest Service. No probationer will be confirmed as a member of the Indian Forest Service who fails to profit by the course of training; or who appears, in the light of the experience acquired as to his capacity and qualifications during the probationary period, to be unsuited for the work of a forest officer. The position of the Assistant Conservators in the provincial Forest Lists is determined by the Secretary of State for India in Council on the report of the Director of Indian Forest Studies.

Probationers are allowed at the end of the period of probation to state their preference in respect of the provinces to which they desire to be allotted; but the distribution is made to the several provinces according to the needs in the public service, at the discretion of the

Secretary of State for India in Council. Officers are, however, at all times liable to be transferred from one province to another at the pleasure of the Government of India.

Probationers are informed that officers of the Provincial Forest Service, if promoted to the Imperial Forest Service, may be given rank in the latter Service according to the pay they receive; and it is therefore possible that probationers recruited under these regulations may find that Provincial officers are, on such promotion, placed above them on the general seniority list. Pay is, however, on a time-scale to the 22nd year in the Imperial Forest Service, and promotion beyond the time-scale period will be strictly by selection, without reference to seniority.

13. *Articles of Agreement.*—A probationer is required, on qualifying for appointment as Assistant Conservator, to sign articles of agreement setting forth the terms and conditions of his appointment; he must embark for India when required to do so by the Secretary of State. Failure to embark at the stated time will, in the absence of satisfactory explanation, lead to forfeiture of appointment.

14. *Passage to India.*—Each probationer on appointment to the Indian Forest Service is provided with a free first-class passage to India.

15. *Salary.*—The scale of pay and allowances in force is given in Appendix III to these Regulations. No guarantee can be given as to the sterling value of the rupee.

16. *Promotion, Leave and Pension.*—Promotion, leave and pension are governed by the Regulations laid down by the Government of India, and applicable to Forest officers, such regulations being subject to any modifications or alterations which may be made in them from time to time by the Government of India, and their interpretation in case of any doubt arising being left to that Government. A copy of the existing regulations can be seen on application at the India Office.

A summary of information regarding leave and pensions is contained in Appendices IV and V.

INDIA OFFICE,
January 1921.

APPENDICES.

APPENDIX I.—COMPETITIVE EXAMINATION.

In the event of the Civil Service Commissioners being requested by the Secretary of State for India in Council to hold an examination in any year of candidates nominated by him to compete for appointment as probationers for the above Service, the following will be the subjects in which such candidates will be examined:—

	Maximum marks.		Maximum marks.
1. English Composition	100	5. Physics	100
2. German or French	100	6. Geology	100
3. Elementary Chemistry	50	7. Botany	100
4. Higher Chemistry	100	8. Zoology	100

Not more than three of the subjects numbered 4 to 8 may be offered.

Candidates must pass to the satisfaction of the Civil Service Commissioners in the first three subjects.

In the subjects numbered 4 to 8, only marks showing real attainment will be counted towards the order of merit, so that a candidate who has a thorough knowledge of one or two of the optional subjects may obtain on that knowledge alone as many marks as a candidate who offers the maximum number of the optional subjects on a lower standard.

SYLLABUS.

Languages.—The examination in German and French will include translation, composition, and conversation.

Sciences.—The standard of the examination in Higher Chemistry, Physics, Geology, Botany, and Zoology, will be that of the Honours Schools of the Universities.

The examination in Elementary Chemistry will consist of a written paper on the more elementary parts of Inorganic Chemistry, together with the outlines of Organic Chemistry.

APPENDIX II.—FINAL EXAMINATION.

1. With a view to the allocation of the annual Currie Scholarship for Indian Forest Students (value about 35/), and to facilitate the allotment of probationers to the several

provinces in accordance with paragraph 12 of the Regulations as to appointments in the Indian Forest Service, probationers who have completed their prescribed course of training are required to undergo a competitive final examination in Forestry.

2. A list of the probationers in order of merit is prepared by adding together (a) the marks obtained at the final examination and (b) the marks obtained during the course of practical training in forestry under the control of the Director of Indian Forest Studies. The maximum of marks obtainable under (a) is the same as under (b).

3. The final examination consists of an oral examination and three or more papers, as follows :

- (i) One or more papers in Sylviculture, Forest Protection (including Forest Botany and Forest Entomology), and Forest Utilisation (including Forest Engineering),
- (ii) One or more papers in Forest Management, Forest Mensuration, Forest Valuation and Forest Administration.
- (iii) A paper in General Forestry (Practical) dealing with the work done and with the forests visited during the course of practical training.

4. Probationers are not required to pay any fee for the examination.

APPENDIX III.—PAY.

Year.	Pay.	Overseas	Total.
	Ra.	Ra.	Ra.
1	325	150	475
2	375	150	525
3	425	150	575
4	475	150	625
5	525	150	675
6	575	150	725
7	625	150	775
8	675	150	825
9	725	150	875
	(Efficiency Bar.)		
10	840	200	1,000
11	850	200	1,050
12	900	200	1,100
13	900	250	1,150
14	950	250	1,200
15	1,000	250	1,250
16	1,050	250	1,300
17	1,100	250	1,350
18	1,150	250	1,400
19	1,200	250	1,450
20	1,250	250	1,500
21	1,300	250	1,550
22	1,350	250	1,600
Conservators	...	Ra. 1,750—50—2,000 a month.	
Chief Conservators	...	Ra. 2,500—125—2,750 a month.	
Inspector-General	...	Ra. 3,250 a month.	

1. Overseas pay is granted only in the case of officers of non-Indian domicile.

2. No overseas pay will be granted to Conservators, Chief Conservators or the Inspector-General.

3. Probationers trained in the United Kingdom will, on appointment to the Indian Forest Service as Assistant Conservators, enter the time-scale at the second year, irrespective of the duration of the probationary period spent under training in the United Kingdom. Pay will be drawn from the date on which they report their arrival in India. This concession as regards pay will affect pay only, and not service for pension or leave; it will not be granted in addition to any concession as regards pay given in respect of war service.

4. The increments stated in this scale cannot be claimed as of right; they may be stopped, deferred, or suspended if the officer's work is unsatisfactory.

APPENDIX IV.

NOTE. Appendices IV and V are merely intended to show the principal leave and pension rules in the Civil Service Regulations at present applicable to the Indian Forest Service without going into minute details, and do not profess to deal with every case that may arise. The rules are subject to alteration, and any disputed question must be decided with reference to the authorised text of the Civil Service Regulations for the time being. The leave rules below apply only to officers of non-Indian domicile; the leave rules for Indians recruited in England will be settled at a later date.

LEAVE.

1. The following is a summary of the principal regulations relating to the leave admissible to officers appointed to the Indian Forest Service by the Secretary of State from the United Kingdom.

Long Leave.

2. Furlough with allowances (see paragraph 5) is admissible to an aggregate maximum amount of six years during an officer's service.

3. The amount of furlough "earned" is one-fourth of an officer's active service and the amount "due" is that amount less any enjoyed.

4. Except as provided in Rule 7, furlough without medical certificate is limited to the amount "due" and may not exceed two years at a time. On medical certificate furlough may be extended to three years.

5. The allowances admissible during furlough are :

(1) during any period of furlough not exceeding two years half average salary, subject to certain maximum and (in the case of furlough with medical certificate) minimum limits.

(2) after the expiration of the first two years of any period of furlough, one quarter of average salary, subject to certain maximum and minimum limits.

6. Furlough on half average salary (see paragraph 5) may be commuted into leave on higher pay subject to the following conditions :

(1) The leave on higher pay, or "commuted furlough," is fixed at one-half of the furlough commuted.

(2) The amount of furlough which may be commuted during an officer's total service is limited to two years.

(3) The commuted furlough will carry an allowance at the rate of average salary, subject to a maximum of £2,400 a year.

(4) Subject to special consideration in exceptional circumstances, an officer must have, six months' furlough at his credit at the end of the "commuted furlough," or any leave granted to him in continuation of it.

(5) In any one period of leave not more than eight months may be spent on "commuted furlough" or on "commuted furlough" combined with privilege leave.

(6) For the purpose of the rules governing the extent to which leave taken out of India may be allowed to count as service for pension, time spent out of India on 'commuted furlough' will be reckoned according to its actual duration, and not according to the duration of the furlough in exchange for which it is granted.

7. In respect of urgent private affairs, an officer may be granted furlough in excess of the amount 'due' for a period not exceeding six months at one time or 12 months in the whole of his service.

Short Leave.

8. Privilege leave is a holiday which may be granted to the extent of one-eleventh part of the time that an officer has been on duty without interruption; and it may be accumulated up to four months.

Subject to certain conditions, privilege leave may be combined with furlough or extraordinary leave without pay.

9. Joining time for a short period, usually with half average salary, is granted to an officer returning from leave out of India to enable him to rejoin his appointment.

10. Short leave is also granted to enable officers to appear at examinations, etc.

11. Extraordinary leave without allowances may be granted in case of necessity, and except in certain specified cases, only when no other kind of leave is by rule admissible. It may be granted in continuation of other leave.

General.

12. Leave of absence, whether on furlough or on privilege leave, can never be claimed as of right, and is given or refused at the discretion of Government.

APPENDIX V.—PENSIONS.

Ordinary Pension.

(1) Subject to the absolute right of Government to decline to permit any officer to retire before reaching the age of superannuation should it be necessary in the public interest to retain his services, Imperial officers of the Forest Department will be allowed to retire optionally after 20 or more years' service, and in that event they will ordinarily be entitled to draw a pension not exceeding 30 sixtieths of average emoluments, subject to the following maxima :—

R4,000 a year after .	...	...	20 years' completed service.
R5,000	"	"	25 " " "
R5,200	"	"	26 " " "
R5,400	"	"	27 " " "
R5,600	"	"	28 " " "
R5,800	"	"	29 " " "
R6,000	"	"	30 " " "

(2) Government will have an absolute right to retire any officer after he has completed 25 years' service without necessity to give reasons, and without any claim for compensation in addition to pension, and in that event the pension admissible to the officer will ordinarily be regulated on a scale not exceeding that prescribed in clause (1) above, in the case of optional retirements of officers of the service to which he belongs.

(3) Government reserve an absolute right to reduce the pension ordinarily admissible in the case of any officer whose service has been unsatisfactory.

(4) The payment, out of India, of pensions granted in rupees will continue to be regulated by the provisions of Articles 934 and 971 of the Civil Service Regulations.

Special Additional Pensions.

(1) The existing lists of special appointments have been classified in two grades, as shown in the schedule annexed, the lower grade comprising those posts which involve high, but intermediate responsibility, the higher consisting of those which require a marked degree of independent administrative and professional capacity.

(2) Officers who have held appointments listed in the lower grade in the schedule will be entitled to an additional pension at the rate of Rs. 300 a year for each completed year of effective service in any appointment included in that grade, provided that no officer may draw an additional pension in excess of Rs. 1,500 in respect of service classed in the lower grade.

(3) Officers who have held appointments listed in the upper grade in the schedule will be entitled to an additional pension of Rs. 500 a year for each completed year of effective service in any appointment included in that grade, provided that no officer may draw an additional pension in excess of Rs. 2,500 in respect of service rendered in the lower and upper grades combined or in the upper grade alone.

(4) These additional pensions will be awarded, as in the past, only to officers who have given proof of special energy and efficiency. The existing restriction in Article 475, Civil Service Regulations, against the award of additional pensions to officers retiring of their own option before the age of 55 with less than 28 years' service will also be maintained.

APPOINTMENTS CARRYING ADDITIONAL PENSIONS.

Upper Grade.

Inspector-General of Forests.
Chief Conservators of Forests.

Lower Grade.

President, Forest Research Institute.
Conservators of Forests.

INDIAN FOREST SERVICE.

FORM TO BE FILLED UP BY CANDIDATES FOR APPOINTMENT AS PROBATIONER UNDER THE ORDINARY REGULATIONS.

This form must be completed by the Candidate in his own handwriting and returned to the Secretary, Revenue Department, India Office, London S. W.-1, not later than 1st July 1921.

If Candidates who return the Application Form do not receive an acknowledgment of it within a reasonable time they should communicate with the Secretary, Revenue Department, India Office.

INDIA OFFICE, January 1921.

1. Name in full, SURNAME FIRST IN CAPITALS.

2. Present Address in full. (Any subsequent alteration to be notified to the Secretary, Revenue Department, India Office.)

3. Exact date of Birth, and age last birthday. (*A Birth Certificate will be required in the event of the candidate's selection ; or if this is not obtainable, other satisfactory evidence.*)
4. Place of Birth.
5. Nationality at Birth.
6. Whether married or single. (*See paragraph 4 of the Regulations.*)
7. Father's place of Birth, nationality at Birth, and present nationality.
8. Profession or occupation of father ; and whether, at the time of the Candidate's birth, his father was a British subject.
9. Mother's place of Birth and nationality at Birth.
10. Schools in order, giving dates of entering and leaving.
Any position of authority held, any distinction attained in school work, games, school societies, etc., any University scholarship won.
11. University, with dates of entering and leaving. Degree and any other diplomas or distinctions.
Name of College and College Tutor.
12. Particulars of any experience or training in Forestry.
13. Whether Candidate has on any former occasion applied for a Government appointment. If so, when and for what appointment, and with what result.
14. Names, full postal addresses, and professions of three persons (of whom one at least should be connected with the Institution at which the Candidate has last studied), who will testify, if applied to, as to conduct and character. (*References will not be accepted from persons who are related to or have no personal knowledge of the Candidate.*)
15. Whether trained at the public expense in any Training College in England and Wales.
16. Enclose a photograph of yourself.

Signature of Candidate -----

Date ----- 1921.

INDIAN FOREST SERVICE.

SPECIAL REGULATIONS AS TO THE APPOINTMENT OF PROBATIONERS.

These special Regulations apply only to candidates eligible under Regulation 2 below. The ordinary regulations are applicable to all other candidates.

1. The Secretary of State for India is prepared to consider applications for appointments in the Indian Forest Service, which will be made in August 1921. Applications for appointment must be received not later than the 1st July 1921 on a printed form obtainable from the Revenue Secretary, India Office, Whitehall, London, S. W.-1.

2. Candidates for appointment under the special regulations must be officers or men who have served in His Majesty's Naval, Military, or Air Forces during the war for not less than one year. One year's service, however, is not required in the case of those discharged owing to wounds or other injuries or sickness arising out of the war. Candidates who have been prevented from serving in His Majesty's Forces by causes which the Secretary of State for India accepts as adequate will also be eligible.

3. Candidates must have been born on or after the 2nd July 1894 and on or before the 1st July 1902.

4. No person will be deemed qualified who shall not satisfy the Secretary of State :—

(i) that, save as hereinafter provided, he is a British subject ;

(ii) that if he (being a British subject) or his father or his mother was not born within His Majesty's Dominions and allegiance, then at the time of his birth his father was a British subject or the subject of a State in India, and that such father still is or continued to be until his death a British subject or the subject of such State in India.

Provided that a ruler or subject of any State in India in respect of whom the Governor General in Council has made a declaration under section 96-A. of the Government of India Act, 1915, as amended by section 3 of the Government of India (Amendment) Act, 1916, may be considered eligible.

5. Candidates may be married or unmarried.

6. Candidates must produce evidence of good character in both civil and military life.

7. It is essential that candidates should have received a good general education such as would ordinarily enable them to pursue a course of study at a University and obtain a degree. Preference will be given to those who have had some University training in natural science or forestry, and whose course of studies has been interrupted by military service. An elementary school education is insufficient. Army certificates of education do not represent an adequate standard of attainment.

8. Candidates must satisfy the India Office, Medical Board as to their physical fitness for the strenuous work of the Indian Forest Service. Particular stress is laid on good vision and hearing. Men discharged owing to ill-health are unlikely to be suitable. Special consideration will be given to candidates who have been wounded, but (1) injury to the head, (2) deafness, (3) loss of an eye, (4) loss of a leg above or through the knee, must be regarded as disqualifications.

9. Candidates who appear from their forms of applications to be *prima facie* eligible for appointment will be interviewed by a Selection Committee, on whose advice the Secretary of State for India in Council acts.

10. Selected candidates who have no special qualifications will be placed on probation for a period of two years, during which they must undergo special courses of instruction in forestry at Cambridge, Edinburgh, or Oxford University, supplemented by theoretical and practical instruction during the vacation under the Director of Indian Forest Studies. Selected candidates with special qualifications, such as a degree or diploma in forestry, may spend a shorter period on probation (*see* paragraph 11).

11. *Period of Probation.*—Before appointment to the Indian Forest Department a probationer is required—

- (i) to have obtained, either before selection as probationer or within the period of two years' probation, the degree or diploma in Forestry at Cambridge, Edinburgh or Oxford University. Probationers may elect to spend the probationary period at any one of these Universities;
- (ii) to have undergone a special course of instruction in Forestry, under the direction and Supervision of the Director of Indian Forest Studies appointed by the Secretary of State for India in Council;
- (iii) to have passed an examination in Forest Engineering, and in certain special subjects, namely, Systematic Botany of Indian trees, Indian Geology, Forest Law, Indian Working Plans, and, if required, an Indian vernacular language;
- (iv) to have undergone a final competitive examination in Forestry (*see* Appendix I);
- (v) to have satisfied the Secretary of State, in such manner as may be determined, of his ability to ride.

The Director of Indian Forest Studies instructs probationers in each case as to the order and manner in which they should fulfil these various requirements.

12. *Charges.*—The probationers are required to defray all expenses of lodging, board, tuition, and excursions to forest centres in the United Kingdom while at the University.

13. *Allowances.*—The Secretary of State for India in Council makes payments to each probationer at the rate of 200*l.* a year, not exceeding a total of 400*l.* These payments are ordinarily made on the following dates in each year :—

On the 1st December	...	...	...	...	...	£
On the 1st March ...	...	...	...	...	...	60
On the 1st June ...	...	...	...	...	...	80
						80

The cases of probationers whose probation does not extend over the full period of two years will be specially considered.

For tours made on the Continent under the instructions of the Director of Forest Studies, subsistence and travelling allowance will be paid by the Secretary of State for India in Council, at such rates as he may from time to time fix. The fees of the local forest officers at the centres visited will also be paid by the Secretary of State.

The grant of the allowances is subject to the following conditions :—

- (a) that the progress of the probationers in his studies is satisfactory;
- (b) that the probationer gives security to refund the payments in the event of his failing to qualify for an appointment in the Indian Forest Service, or not signing the articles of agreement as specified in paragraph 16, or failing to join the Indian Forest Service at the end of the period of probation.

14. *Conduct.*—Every probationer is required to conduct himself during the period of probation in a manner satisfactory to the Secretary of State, and to give evidence of satisfactory progress in his studies in such a manner as may be required, failing which, or in the event of serious misconduct, he is liable to have his name removed from the list of probationers.

15. *Appointment and Seniority.*—Probationers who comply with the requirements of Regulation 11 within the sanctioned period of time, and also satisfy such other tests as may be prescribed, are appointed Assistant Conservators in the Indian Forest Department, provided they are of sound constitution and free from physical defects which would render them unsuitable for employment in the Indian Forest Service. No probationer will be confirmed as a member of the Indian Forest Service who fails to profit by the course of training; or who appears, in the light of the experience acquired as to his capacity and qualifications during the probationary period, to be unsuited for the work of a forest officer. The position of the Assistant Conservators in the provincial Forest List is determined by the Secretary of State for India in Council on the report of the Director of Indian Forest Studies.

Probationers are allowed at the end of the period of probation to state their preference in respect of the provinces to which they desire to be allotted; but the distribution is made to the several provinces according to the needs of the public service, at the discretion of the Secretary of State for India in Council. Officers are, however, at all times liable to be transferred from one province to another at the pleasure of the Government of India.

Probationers are informed that officers of the Provincial Forest Service, if promoted to the Imperial Forest Service, may be given rank in the latter service according to the pay they receive; and it is therefore possible that probationers recruited under these regulations may find that Provincial officers are, on such promotion, placed above them on the general seniority list. Pay is, however, on a time-scale to the 22nd year in the Imperial Forest Service, and promotion beyond the time-scale period will be strictly by selection, without reference to seniority.

16. *Articles of Agreement.*—A probationer is required, on qualifying for appointment as Assistant Conservator, to sign articles of agreement setting forth the terms and conditions of his appointment; he must embark for India when required to do so by the Secretary of State. Failure to embark at the stated time will, in the absence of satisfactory explanation, lead to forfeiture of appointment.

17. *Passage to India.*—Each probationer on appointment to the Indian Forest Service is provided with a free first class passage to India.

18. *Salary.*—The scale of pay and allowances in force is given in Appendix II. No guarantee can be given as to the sterling value of the rupee.

19. *Promotion, Leave and Pension.*—Promotion, leave, and pension are governed by the Regulations laid down by the Government of India, and applicable to Forest officers, such regulations being subject to any modifications or alterations which may be made in them from time to time by the Government of India, and their interpretation in case of any doubt arising being left to that Government. A copy of the existing regulations can be seen on application at the India Office.

A summary of information regarding Leave and Pensions is contained in Appendices III and IV.

20. *War Service Concessions.*—Completed years of service with His Majesty's Forces during the war, rendered after attaining the age of 20 years, will count for pay and promotion, but not for leave, up to a maximum of four years. Subject to the same conditions, completed years of service with His Majesty's Forces will count for pension also, in accordance with the following scale:—

For officers retiring after 20 and less than 25 years' service, a maximum of two years to count for pension.

For officers retiring after 25 years' service, a maximum of three years to count for pension.

These special additions to pensionary service will not be included in total service for the purposes of Article 408 of the Civil Service Regulations.

INDIA OFFICE,
January 1921.

APPENDICES.

APPENDIX I—FINAL EXAMINATION.

1. With a view to the allocation of the annual Currie Scholarship for Indian Forest Students (value about 25%), and to facilitate the allotment of probationers to the several provinces in accordance with paragraph 15 of the Regulations as to appointments in the Indian

Forest Service, probationers who have completed their prescribed course of training are required to undergo a competitive final examination in Forestry.

2. A list of the probationers in order of merit is prepared by adding together (a) the marks obtained at the final examination, and (b) the marks obtained during the course of practical training in forestry under the control of the Director of Indian Forest Studies. The maximum of marks obtainable under (a) is the same as under (b).

3. The final examination consists of an oral examination and three or more papers, as follows :—

- (i) One or more papers in Sylviculture, Forest Protection (including Forest Botany and Forest Entomology), and Forest Utilization (including Forest Engineering).
- (ii) One or more papers in Forest Management, Forest Mensuration, Forest Valuation, and Forest Administration.
- (iii) A paper in General Forestry (Practical) dealing with the work done and with the forests visited during the course of practical training.

4. Probationers are not required to pay any fee for the examination.

APPENDIX II.—PAY.

Year.	Pay. Rs.	Overseas		Total. Rs.
		Pay.	Rs.	
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(Efficiency Bar.)				
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17	1,100	250		1,350
18	1,150	250		1,400
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20	1,250	250		1,500
21	1,300	250		1,550
22	1,350	250		1,600
Conservators	Rs. 1,750 - 50—2,000 a month.	
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1. Overseas pay is granted only in the case of officers of non-Indian domicile.

2. No overseas pay will be granted to Conservators, Chief Conservators, or the Inspector-General.

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4. The increments stated in this scale cannot be claimed as of right; they may be stopped, deferred, or suspended if the officer's work is unsatisfactory.

APPENDIX III.

NOTE.—Appendices III and IV are merely intended to show the principal leave and pension rules in the Civil Service Regulations at present applicable to the Indian Forest Service without going into minute details, and do not profess to deal with every case that may arise. The rules are subject to alteration, and any disputed question must be decided with reference to the authorised text of the Civil Service Regulations for the time being. The leave rules below apply only to officers of non-Indian domicile; the leave rules for Indians recruited in England will be settled at a later date.

LEAVE.

1. The following is a summary of the principal regulations relating to the leave admissible to officers appointed to the Indian Forest Service by the Secretary of State from the United Kingdom.

Long Leave.

2. Furlough with allowances *see* (paragraph 5) is admissible to an aggregate maximum amount of six years during an officer's service.

3. The amount of furlough "earned" is one-fourth of an officer's active service, and the amount "due" is that amount less any enjoyed.

4. Except as provided in Rule 7, furlough without medical certificate is limited to the amount "due" and may not exceed two years at a time. On medical certificate furlough may be extended to three years.

5. The allowances admissible during furlough are—

- (1) during any period of furlough not exceeding two years half average salary, subject to certain maximum and (in the case of furlough with medical certificate) minimum limits;
- (2) after the expiration of the first two years of any period of furlough, one quarter of average salary, subject to certain maximum and minimum limits.

6. Furlough on half average salary (*see* paragraph 5) may be commuted into leave on higher pay subject to the following conditions:—

- (1) The leave on higher pay, or "commuted furlough," is fixed at one-half of the furlough commuted.
- (2) The amount of furlough which may be commuted during an officer's total service is limited to two years.
- (3) The commuted furlough will carry an allowance at the rate of average salary, subject to a maximum of 2,400l. a year.
- (4) Subject to special consideration in exceptional circumstances, an officer must have six months' furlough at his credit at the end of the "commuted furlough," or any leave granted to him in continuation of it.
- (5) In any one period of leave not more than eight months may be spent on "commuted furlough" or on "commuted furlough" combined with privilege leave.
- (6) For the purpose of the rules governing the extent to which leave taken out of India may be allowed to count as service for pension, time spent out of India on "commuted furlough" will be reckoned according to its actual duration, and not according to the duration of the furlough in exchange for which it is granted.

7. In respect of urgent private affairs, an officer may be granted furlough in excess of the amount "due" for a period not exceeding six months at one time or 12 months in the whole of his service.

Short Leave.

8. Privilege leave is a holiday which may be granted to the extent of one-eleventh part of the time that an officer has been on duty without interruption; and it may be accumulated up to four months.

Subject to certain conditions privilege leave may be combined with furlough or extraordinary leave without pay.

9. Joining time for a short period, usually with half average salary, is granted to an officer returning from leave out of India to enable him to rejoin his appointment.

10. Short leave is also granted to enable officers to appear at examinations, etc.

11. Extraordinary leave without allowances may be granted in case of necessity, and, except in certain specified cases, only when no other kind of leave is by rule admissible. It may be granted in continuation of other leave.

General.

12. Leave of absence, whether on furlough or on privilege leave can never be claimed as of right, and is given or refused at the discretion of Government.

APPENDIX IV.—PENSION.

Ordinary Pensions.

(1) Subject to the absolute right of Government to decline to permit any officer to retire before reaching the age of superannuation should it be necessary in the public interest to

[illegible]

(4) The payment, out of India, of pensions granted in rupees will continue to be regulated by the provisions of Articles 934 and 971 of the Civil Service Regulations.

(4) These additional pensions will be awarded, as in the past, only to officers who have given proof of special energy and efficiency. The existing restriction in Article 475, Civil Service Regulations, against the award of additional pensions to officers retiring of their own option before the age of 55 with less than 28 years' service, will also be maintained.

Lower Grade.
President, Forest Research Institute,
Conservators of Forests.

3. Exact date of Birth, and age last birthday. (A Birth Certificate will be required in the event of the candidate's selection; or if this is not obtainable, other satisfactory evidence.)

4. Place of Birth.
5. Nationality at Birth.
6. Whether married or single
(If married, number and ages of children, if any.)
7. Father's place of Birth, nationality at Birth, and present nationality.
8. Profession or occupation of father; and whether, at the time of the Candidate's birth, his father was a British subject.
9. Mother's place of Birth and nationality at Birth.
10. Schools in order, giving dates of entering and leaving.
(Any position of authority held, any distinction attained in school work, games, school societies, &c., any University scholarship won.)
11. University (if any), with dates of entering and leaving. Degree (if any) and any other diplomas or distinctions.
(Name of College and College Tutor.)
12. Particulars of any experience or training in Forestry.
13. Record of service during the war from start to finish.
Rank, Number (if any), and Regiment.
Date of joining His Majesty's Forces.
Date of demobilisation or discharge.
Details of service.
Decorations or distinctions (with dates).
14. Any time since entering school not otherwise accounted for should be accounted for here.
15. Whether Candidate has on any former occasion applied for a Government appointments, if so, when and for what appointment, and with what result.
16. Names, full postal addresses, and professions of three persons (of whom one at least should be connected with the Institution at which the Candidate has last studied, who will testify, if applied to, as to conduct and character. References will not be accepted from persons who are related to or have no personal knowledge of the Candidate.) The name and address of a former Commanding Officer should be given to whom reference may be made regarding conduct and capacity.
(N.B.—This should on no account be omitted.)
17. Particulars of any physical impairment suffered through the war.
18. Particulars of any examinations by Medical Boards as a result of wounds, injuries, illness or the like, giving dates and places.
19. Whether trained at the public expense in any Training College in England and Wales.
20. Enclose a photograph of yourself.

Signature of Candidate _____

Date _____ 1921.

REGULATIONS FOR THE APPOINTMENT, IN INDIA, OF PROBATIONERS FOR THE IMPERIAL FOREST SERVICE IN 1921.

Applications are invited from natives* of India and Burma for probationerships for the Imperial Forest Service. Candidates of European or Anglo-Indian descent must be unmarried and, if appointed as probationers, must remain unmarried until completion of the prescribed course of training and their return to India.

2. Applicants, who should not be more than 23, nor less than 19, years of age on 30th June 1921, must possess an *Honours*, or a first class, degree, in any subject, of a University incorporated by Law in British India.

3. Any attempt on the part of a candidate to enlist support for his application through persons of influence will disqualify him for appointment. Testimonials or other recommendations should not be attached to the applications.

4. Applications, which should be addressed to the Secretary to the Government of India, Department of Revenue and Agriculture, Simla, *through the Revenue Secretary of the Local Government concerned*, in the case of residents in British India, and *through the Political Officer, or Agent* in the case of residents in Indian States, must be in the form attached to these regulations, and must reach Simla not later than the 15th May 1921. Copies of the regulations and of the forms of application may be obtained from the Secretary to the Government of India, Revenue and Agriculture Department, the Revenue Secretaries to the Governments of Madras, Bombay, Bengal, the United Provinces, the Punjab, Burma, Bihar and Orissa, Assam, Central Provinces, the Chief Commissioners of Coorg, Ajmer, Delhi; the Chief Commissioner and Agent to the Governor General in the North-West Frontier Province; the Agent to the Governor General, Paluchistan and Political Officers of Indian States.

* "Native of India" means any person born and domiciled within the dominions of His Majesty in India or within the territory of Indian Princes tributary to, or in alliance with, His Majesty, or parents habitually resident in India and not established there for temporary purposes only.

5. Applications must be accompanied by a preliminary medical certificate of fitness for service in the Forest Department, signed by a Presidency Surgeon or the Civil Surgeon of the district or agency in which the applicant resides. This certificate is intended to prevent applications from candidates who are obviously physically unsuited for the Forest Service and will not exempt candidates from appearance before the final Medical Board.

6. Applications from officers already in the public service, whether as probationers or on a permanent establishment, will not be entertained.

7. Candidates, who, from their papers and from the remarks made by Local Governments, or Political Officers or Agents, in forwarding their applications, appear *prima facie* to be suitable will be summoned by the Government of India to undergo a written qualifying examination in English (the test will be by *précis* writing as well as by an essay : deductions of marks will be made for faults of writing and spelling), Mathematics (Arithmetic; Algebra up to and including the Binomial theorem; Plane Trigonometry up to and including the solution of triangles and the theory and use of Logarithms) and Science (candidates must appear for examination in any two of the following subjects :—Chemistry, Physics, Botany, Zoology, Geology and Physiology and must, with their applications, state which two they have selected). The standard of the papers set in the Science subjects will be that of the B. A. (Honours) in Science degree of the Madras University. These examinations will be held on 15th, 16th and 17th June 1921 at local centres, namely, Rangoon, Calcutta, Allahabad, Lahore, Bombay and Madras. Candidates must state in their applications the centre at which they wish to appear if called up for examination. This choice once made may not be varied.

Copies of the papers, in English and Mathematics, set in the qualifying examination of 1920 may be obtained from the Secretary to the Government of India, Department of Revenue and Agriculture.

8. Candidates who have satisfactorily undergone the tests referred to in paragraph 7 will be summoned by the Government of India to appear at Dehra Dun in the first week of August 1921 where they will first be required to undergo a physical test, which will consist of an excursion extending over about 15 to 16 miles and of such a nature as to test candidates' activity and power of endurance. Those completing this test satisfactorily will next be subjected to a strict medical examination, in which particular stress will be laid on good vision and hearing; when, if passed as fit for the work of the Forest Department, they will be interviewed by a selection board appointed by the Government of India.

9. Candidates will not be entitled to any travelling allowance for journeys performed in connection with these regulations, with the exception that those summoned to appear at Dehra Dun for the physical test, medical examination and interview, referred to in paragraph 8, who come from a greater distance than 200 miles for this purpose, will be paid half the cost of a 2nd class fare [by rail or (and) by sea] for the journeys to, and from, Dehra Dun. This allowance will be paid by the President, Forest Research Institute and College, Dehra Dun, before the candidates leave Dehra Dun.

Candidates must make their own arrangements for board and lodging at Dehra Dun, but the President, Forest Research Institute and College, will endeavour to assist those who communicate with him on this subject.

10. Those finally selected as a result of the examinations, tests and interview prescribed in paragraphs 7 and 8, will be appointed as probationers for the Indian Forest Service; they will be required to leave for England early in September and, subject to their undergoing satisfactorily, as described below, a course in Forestry and allied subjects in England, will be appointed finally as Assistant Conservators of Forests. Candidates selected for training will be provided with second class passages to England, but the cost of travelling to the port of embarkation will not be paid.

11. *Period of probation.*—Before appointment to the Imperial Forest Service a probationer will be required :—

- (1) to have undergone and qualified in, to an extent to be prescribed by His Majesty's Secretary of State for India the course of Forestry at such University as the Secretary of State may prescribe;
- (2) to have undergone a special course of instruction in Forestry under the direction and supervision of the Director of Indian Forest Studies;
- (3) to have passed an examination in forest engineering and, if required in certain other special subjects, namely, Systematic Botany of Indian trees, Indian Geology, Forest Law and Indian Working Plans;

- (4) to have undergone a final competitive examination in Forestry ;
- (5) to have satisfied the Secretary of State, in such manner as may be determined, of his ability to ride.

The period of probation is, in ordinary cases, two years. The Director of Indian Forest Studies instructs probationers in each case as to the order and manner in which they should fulfil these various requirements.

12. *Charges*.—Probationers will be required to defray all expenses of lodging, board, tuition and excursions to forest centres in the United Kingdom while at the University and on practical instruction.

13. *Allowances*.—The Secretary of State for India in Council makes payment to each probationer at the rate of £200* per annum, not exceeding a total of £400. These payments are ordinarily made on the following dates in each year :

On 1st December	...	...	...	...	...	...	£
On 1st March	...	...	...	...	...	...	60
On 1st June	...	...	...	...	...	...	80

The cases of probationers whose probation does not extend over the full period of two years will be specially considered.

For tours made on the Continent, under the instructions of the Director of Forest Studies, subsistence and travelling allowances will be paid by the Secretary of State for India in Council at such rates as he may from time to time fix. The fees of the local forest officials, at the centres visited, will also be paid by the Secretary of State.

The grant of allowances is subject to the following conditions :—

- (a) that the progress of the probationer in his studies is satisfactory ;
- (b) that the probationer gives security† to refund the payments in the event of his failing to qualify for an appointment in the Indian Forest Service, or not signing the articles of agreement as specified in paragraph 16 or failing to join the Indian Forest Service at the end of the period of probation.

14. *Conduct*.—Every probationer is required to conduct himself during the period of probation in a manner satisfactory to the Secretary of State and to give evidence of satisfactory progress in his studies in such a manner as may be required, failing which, or in the event of serious misconduct, he is liable to have his name removed from the list of probationers.

15. *Appointment and seniority*.—Probationers who comply with the requirements of paragraph 11 within the sanctioned period of time, and also satisfy such other tests as may be prescribed, are appointed Assistant Conservators in the Indian Forest Department, provided they are of sound constitution and free from physical defects which would render them unsuitable for employment in the Indian Forest Service. No probationer will be confirmed as a member of the Imperial Forest Service who fails to profit by the course of training, or who appears, in the light of the experience acquired as to his capacity and qualifications during the probationary period, to be unsuited for the work of a forest officer.

The position of the Assistant Conservators in the Provincial Forest Lists is determined by the Secretary of State for India in Council on the report of the Director of Indian Forest Studies. Officers promoted from the Provincial to the Imperial Service will take rank according to their pay in the latter service. Probationers recruited under these regulations must consequently be prepared to find their names placed below those of officers promoted from the Provincial Service.

Probationers are allowed at the end of the period of probation to state their preference in respect to the province to which they desire to be allotted ; but the distribution is made to the several provinces according to the needs of the public service, at the discretion of the Secretary of State for India in Council and no guarantee can be given that probationers will, on appointment, be posted to their own provinces. Indians will not, however, be required to serve in Burma and Burmans will not be required to serve in India.

Officers are at all times liable to be transferred from one province to another at the pleasure of the Government of India.

16. *Articles of agreement*.—A probationer is required, on qualifying for appointment as Assistant Conservator, to sign articles of agreement setting forth the terms and conditions of his appointment ; he must embark for India when required to do so by the Secretary of State. Failure to embark at the stated time will, in the absence of satisfactory explanation, lead to forfeiture of appointment.

* This allowance is unlikely to be sufficient to meet all the needs of a probationer, who should be in a position to provide himself with at least another £150 per annum from other sources.

† Probationers will be required to give security to the Local Government or Political Officer through whom they submitted their applications. If this condition is not satisfied, they will not be permitted to leave for England.

17. *Passage to India.*—Each probationer on appointment to the Indian Forest Service is provided with a free 1st class passage to India.

18. *Salary.*—The scale of pay and allowances in force for officers of Indian domicile is given in Appendix II to these regulations.

19. *Promotion and pension.*—Promotion and pension are governed by the regulations laid down by the Government of India, and applicable to forest officers, such regulations being subject to any modifications or alterations which may be made in them from time to time by the Government of India, and their interpretation in case of any doubt arising being left to that Government.

Certain information regarding appointments in the upper controlling staff of the Indian Forest Service will be found in Appendix II, and a summary of information regarding pensions is contained in Appendix III.

APPENDICES.

APPENDIX I.

Final Examination.

1. With a view to the allocation of the annual Currie Scholarship for Indian Forest Students (value about £35), and to facilitate the allotment of probationers to the several provinces in accordance with paragraph 15 of the regulations as to appointments in the Indian Forest Service, probationers who have completed their prescribed course of training are required to undergo a competitive final examination in Forestry.

2. A list of the probationers in order of merit is prepared by adding together (a) the marks obtained at the final examination, and (b) the marks obtained during the course of practical training in forestry under the control of the Director of Indian Forest Studies. The maximum of marks obtainable under (a) is the same as under (b).

3. The final examination consists of an oral examination and three or more papers, as follows:—

- (i) One or more papers in Silviculture, Forest Protection (including Forest Botany and Forest Entomology), and Forest Utilization (including Forest Engineering).
 - (ii) One or more papers in Forest Management, Forest Mensuration, Forest Valuation, and Forest Administration.
 - (iii) A paper in General Forestry (Practical) dealing with the work done and with the forests visited during the course of practical training.
4. Probationers are not required to pay any fee for the examination.

APPENDIX II.

List of appointments open to members of the Imperial Branch of the Indian Forest Service recruited in India in 1931.

Note.—This list is liable to alteration at any time.

Appointment.	Salary.
(a) 1 Inspector General of Forests.	R 3,350 a month.
(b) 1 Assistant Inspector General of Forests.	
(c) 6 Chief Conservators (Bombay, Madras, United Provinces, Burma, Central Provinces and President, Forest Research Institute and College).	Commencing at R 2,500 and rising by annual increments of R 125 to R 2,750 a month.
(d) 26 Conservators	Commencing at R 1,750 and rising by annual increments of R 50 to R 2,000 a month.
(e) 286 Deputy and Assistant Conservators.	R 325 a month, rising by annual increments of R 50 a month to R 725 a month in the 9th year; thereafter R 800 in the tenth year rising by annual increments of R 50 to R 900 in the 12th and 13th years and R 1,350 in the 23rd year; no officer to draw more than R 725 a month until he is declared by the Local Government to be fit to hold one of the heaviest major charges in the province in which he is serving.
Total 332	

Pension.

After 20 years' completed service the average emoluments subject to a maximum of Rs. 4,000 per annum.

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The rates and conditions of invalid pensions are now under consideration.

APPENDIX IV.

General Physical Requirements.

NOTE.—These Regulations are published for the convenience of candidates and in order to enable them to ascertain the probability of their coming up to the required physical standard. But it must be clearly understood that the rejection of a candidate as physically unfit will be at the absolute discretion of the Medical Board and that this discretion is in no respect limited by these regulations.

1. A candidate must be in good mental and bodily health and free from any physical defect likely to interfere with efficient performance of duty.
2. No fixed limits of height or chest measurement are imposed, but particular attention will be given to the general development of candidates.
3. The hearing must be good.
4. The speech without impediment.
5. The teeth in good order, i.e., decayed or broken teeth must be properly stopped or crowned, and deficient teeth replaced by artificial teeth where necessary for effective mastication.
6. The chest must be well formed, the lungs and heart sound.
7. Rupture, hydrocele, varicocele, varicose veins in a severe degree, or other condition likely to cause inefficiency will disqualify a candidate, unless such condition is cured by operation.
8. The limbs, feet, and toes must be well formed and developed, with free and perfect motion of all the joints.
9. A candidate must have no congenital malformation or defect likely to interfere with efficiency.
10. A candidate must not be the subject of chronic skin disease.
11. Evidence of previous acute or chronic disease pointing to an impaired constitution will disqualify.

Regulation as to the Standard of Vision for the Indian Forest Service.

1. If myopia in one or both eyes exists, a candidate may be passed, provided the ametropia does not exceed 2½ D, and if with correcting glasses, not exceeding 2½ D, the acuteness of vision in one eye equals $\frac{1}{2}$ and in the other $\frac{1}{3}$, there being normal range of accommodation with the glasses.

2. Myopic astigmatism does not disqualify a candidate for service, provided the lens or the combined spherical and cylindrical lenses required to correct the error of refraction do not exceed—2½ D; the acuteness of vision in one eye, when corrected, being equal to $\frac{1}{2}$, and in the other eye $\frac{1}{3}$ together with normal range of accommodation with the correcting glasses, there being no evidence of progressive disease in the choroid or retina.

3. A candidate having total hypermetropia not exceeding 4 D is not disqualified, provided the sight in one eye (when under the influence of atropine) equals $\frac{1}{2}$, and in the other eye equals $\frac{1}{3}$ with + 4 D or any lower power.

4. Hypermetropic astigmatism does not disqualify a candidate for the service provided the lens or combined lenses required to cover the error of refraction do not exceed 4 D, and that the site of one eye equals $\frac{1}{2}$ and of the other $\frac{1}{3}$ with or without such lens or lenses.

5. A candidate having a defect of vision arising from nebula of the cornea is disqualified if the sight of one eye be less than $\frac{1}{3}$. In such a case the better eye must be emmetropic. Defects of vision arising from pathological or other changes in the deeper structures of either eye, which are not referred to in the above rules, may exclude a candidate for admission into the service.

6. Squint, or any morbid condition, subject to the risk of aggravation or recurrence, in either eye, may cause the rejection of a candidate. The existence of imperfection of colour sense will be noted on the candidate's paper.

Application form for Probationership for the Imperial Forest Service.

PART I.

The entries on this sheet to be filled in by candidates in their own handwriting.

Write your usual signature here—

Before filling up this form you should consult the accompanying Regulations, in which are laid down the conditions of eligibility for appointment to the above Service.

To be filled up in duplicate and submitted to the Secretary to the Government of India, Department of Revenue and Agriculture, through the ^{Revenue Secretary to the Government} _{Political Officer or Agent} of the ^{Province} _{State} in which the applicant is domiciled. If the space provided here for any answer is insufficient, a separate sheet should be used.

If a candidate who fills up and returns this application form does not receive an acknowledgment of it within a reasonable time, he should inform the authority through whom he submitted it.

Should any of the particulars furnished be found to be false within the knowledge of the candidate, he will, if appointed, be liable to be dismissed. The wilful suppression of any material fact will be similarly punished.

Answer.

1. Name in full.
2. Postal and telegraphic address in full. (Any change of address should at once be communicated to the Revenue Secretary to the Government of India and to the authority through whom the application was submitted.)
3. Exact date of birth and age last birthday.
4. Place of birth.
5. Your nationality at birth.
6. Your father's place of birth and nationality at birth.
7. His postal address and profession (if dead give last address).
8. Your mother's place of birth and nationality at birth.

Answer.

9. Schools—

Name your schools in order, giving dates of entering and leaving. State any position of authority you held, any distinction you attained in school work, games, school societies, etc., any university scholarship you won.

10. University—

Name your University with dates of entering and leaving. State degree (specifying division) and any other distinctions.

Name your College and College Tutor.

11. Any time since entering school not otherwise accounted for should be accounted for here.
12. Have you on any former occasion endeavoured to enter Government Service? If so, when and for what appointment? Give reasons for rejection.
13. Are you free from pecuniary embarrassments? Are you able to provide yourself with £180 a year for two years if selected as a Probationer?
14. Give the names, postal addresses and professions of three references, one of whom should be the Principal of the College from which you graduated, and the other two responsible persons, well acquainted with you in private life, but not relatives, and unconnected with your School or University.
15. Name any subject or subjects in which you can supply proof of special proficiency.
16. At which of the following centres—Rangoon, Calcutta, Allahabad, Lahore, Bombay, Madras, do you wish to appear for the qualifying examinations referred to in paragraph 7 of the regulations?
17. In which two Science subjects (referred to in paragraph 7 of the regulations) do you elect to be examined?
18. Signature and date.

PART II.

The entries on this sheet to be attested by the Revenue Secretary to the Local Government or by the Political Officer or Agent concerned.

Answer.

Local Government
Is the Political Officer or Agent satisfied

- (1) of the accuracy of the candidate's replies to numbers 1, 3 to 10, and 18 of the form of application?
 - (2) that the candidate possesses the educational qualifications prescribed in paragraph 2 of the regulations?
 - (3) that during his career at school and the University, the candidate bore a uniformly satisfactory character?
 - (4) that the replies from the persons given by the candidate as references (who should be referred to) are in all respects satisfactory?
 - (5) that the candidate is suitable for appointment to the Imperial Forest Service?
 - (6) Are there any other circumstances to which you think attention should be drawn?
- Signature, date and designation.

On completion one copy to be forwarded to the Secretary to the Government of India, Department of Revenue and Agriculture, so as to reach Simla on or before the 15th of May 1921.

LISTED POSTS IN THE INDIAN CIVIL SERVICE.

560. **Rai Bahadur Pandit S. P. Bajpai :** Will the Government be pleased to state as to what action has so far been taken on the Resolution of Mr. Wali Mahomed Hussanally, M.L.A., regarding listed posts in the Indian Civil Service which was carried in the Legislative Assembly on the 17th February 1921?

The Honourable Sir William Vincent : The Honourable Member is referred to the answer given on the 15th September 1921, to Rai Bahadur Girischandra Nag's question on the subject.

ACCOMMODATION FOR LADIES ON THE ROHILKUND AND KUMAON RAILWAY.

561. **Rai Bahadur Pandit S. P. Bajpai :** Do the Government propose to advise the Rohilkund and Kumaon Railway authorities to have a reserved Second and an intermediate Class compartment for the exclusive use of ladies attached to the principal trains at least on the main line?

Colonel W. D. Waghorn : On all Rohilkund and Kumaon Railway trains on which there are more than one second class compartment, one is reserved for the exclusive use of ladies. The intermediate class carriages on that Railway do not at present admit of a compartment of that class being reserved for ladies only ; but orders have been issued for the carrying-out of such alterations as will admit of a compartment being so reserved.

FANS IN ROHILKUND AND KUMAON RAILWAY AND BENGAL AND NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY CARRIAGES.

562. **Rai Bahadur Pandit S. P. Bajpai :** (a) Are the Government aware that there are no fans in the second class carriages on the Rohilkund and Kumaon and Bengal and North-Western Railway?

(b) Do the Government propose to advise the Bengal and North-Western and Rohilkund and Kumaon Railway authorities to arrange for fans in second class carriages before the next summer?

Colonel W. D. Waghorn : (a) The reply is in the affirmative.

(b) The question of the provision of fans in second class carriages on the Rohilkund and Kumaon Railway is under consideration. The question of their provision will be brought to the notice of the Bengal and North-Western Railway Administration who at present do not propose to provide them.

RESERVED ACCOMMODATION FOR INDIANS ON RAILWAYS.

563. **Rai Bahadur Pandit S. P. Bajpai :** (a) Are the Government aware that on certain Railway lines first, second and intermediate class compartments are reserved for the exclusive use of Europeans and Anglo-Indians?

(b) Do the Government propose to take steps to reserve compartments for the exclusive use of Indians as well?

Colonel W. D. Waghorn : (a) So far as Government are aware there is no reservation of first and second class accommodation for Europeans and Anglo-Indians on railways. If the Honourable Member will quote instances, I shall be happy to take the matter up with the Railway Administrations concerned. In regard to the intermediate class, I would refer the Honourable Member to my reply to Mr. Manur Krishnaswamy Reddi Garu's question on the subject in this Assembly.

(b) So far as Government are aware there exists no general desire for the reservation of separate accommodation in railway trains for Indians.

Government do not, therefore, propose to take any steps in the direction suggested.

**INCONVENIENT TIMINGS OF OUDH AND ROHILKHAND RAILWAY AND
ROHILKUND AND KUMAON RAILWAY.**

565. Rai Bahadur Pandit S. P. Bajpai : (a) Are the Government aware that the timings of Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway and Rohilkund and Kumaon Railway at several junctions (for instance, Sitapur and Bareilly) are so arranged that passengers do not catch corresponding trains and are consequently put to great inconvenience?

(b) Do the Government propose to advise the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway and Rohilkund and Kumaon Railway authorities to so change the timings as to give sufficient time to the passengers to catch the corresponding trains?

Colonel W. D. Waghorn : (a) Government are aware that all trains of the Oudh and Rohilkhand and Rohilkund and Kumaon Railways do not connect with each other at Bareilly and Sitapur and other junctions, but there are connecting trains by which through passengers can travel. It must be remembered that train timings have to be regulated not only to suit passengers at a particular junction, but also the convenience of the travelling public considered as a whole. Practical and technical difficulties have also to be met in framing time-tables and considering the matter in all its bearings. Government are satisfied that the existing timings are the best that can be arranged at present.

(b) In the circumstances explained in (a) above, Government do not propose to advise the railways as suggested by the Honourable Member.

EUROPEANS AND INDIANS IN THE IMPERIAL SECRETARIATS.

566. Mr. N. M. Joshi : Will the Government kindly state :

- (a) How many non-graduate Indians were appointed to the first division of the Imperial Secretariats on the institution of First and Second Divisions;
- (b) How many were subsequently promoted from the Second to the First Division;
- (c) How many have by actual experience been found fit to continue in the First Division?
- (d) Out of the total number of clerks in the First Division and subordinate offices in the Imperial Secretariat, how many are Europeans and how many Indians; and out of each class how many are graduates and how many non-graduates?

The Honourable Sir William Vincent : (a) 55.

(b) 50.

(c) All.

(d) Europeans { Graduates—10.
Non-Graduates—148.

Indians { Graduates—101.
Non-Graduates—415.

NOTE.—In furnishing this information the words "subordinate offices" in part (d) of the question have been interpreted to mean "Second Division" and Anglo-Indians have not been included among Europeans, and Indian Christians among Indians.

AMOUNT OF DEBIT ON ACCOUNT OF RAILWAY SURVEYS.

567. Mr. N. M. Joshi : Will Government kindly state the amount lying at debit of '12—Miscellaneous Railway Expenditure' on account of railway surveys according to the latest information available?

Colonel W. D. Waghorn : The total amount standing at charge of the head '12—Miscellaneous Railway Expenditure' on account of Railway Surveys according to the latest information available is Rs. 2,15,18,189. This figure represents the total expenditure on surveys on such of the railways the construction of which has been postponed for various reasons.

STRATEGIC RAILWAY LINES.

568. Mr. N. M. Joshi : Will Government kindly lay on the table a statement showing the total capital outlay on each of the strategic lines of railways, gross earnings, net earnings and the saving *per annum* accruing to the Army Budget by the construction of the lines?

Colonel W. D. Waghorn : A statement showing the capital outlay, gross earnings and net earnings of the Military sections of the North-Western Railway for the last five years is placed upon the table for the Member's information.

The cost of conveyance of troops and military stores by these strategic lines is, of course, met from the military estimates. Any estimate as to the saving accruing to the Army estimates by the use of these lines can only be conjectural.

Statement showing the capital outlay, gross earnings and net earnings of the Military Sections of the North-Western Railway during the last five years.

Military sections of the North-Western Railway.	Year.	Capital outlay to end of the year.	Gross earnings.	Net earnings.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Sind-Pishin Section (5' 6").	1916-17	11,97,01,516	41,17,576	7,38,381
	1917-18	12,13,36,164	51,02,356	9,78,334
	1918-19	12,46,43,448	70,13,615	2,19,559
	1919-20	12,65,85,667	76,96,436	—12,55,686
	1920-21	12,83,94,779	89,60,610	—23,26,668
Sind-Sagar and Khussalgarh Branches (5' 6").	1916-17	5,94,40,554	39,89,078	6,33,036
	1917-18	5,99,06,773	48,40,311	13,78,709
	1918-19	5,99,06,193	5,32,187	12,12,686
	1919-20	6,04,04,317	66,72,624	11,81,129
	1920-21	6,06,06,690	74,44,37	13,12,686
Kohat-Trial (3' 6").	1916-17	42,59,494	1,76,097	7,010
	1917-18	42,79,992	1,82,671	—16,146
	1918-19	42,79,642	1,71,051	—62,649
	1919-20	42,53,061	2,70,361	—66,895
	1920-21	42,35,989	1,96,129	—3,81,557
Nowshera-Dargai (3' 6").	1916-17	26,66,370	2,93,801	97,974
	1917-18	26,76,256	2,89,492	1,11,189
	1918-19	26,93,712	3,31,538	1,16,511
	1919-20	26,91,940	2,70,583	—21,604
	1920-21	29,68,732	3,34,319	—1,17,193
Nushki Extension (5' 6").	1916-20	2,65,88,853	...	Credited to Capital.
	1919-20	8,02,15,493	3,26,000	
	1920-21	2,12,04,967	4,66,000	

*The first section was opened to public traffic on 5th April 1919.

RAILWAY CONCESSIONS TO ARMY OFFICERS.

569. **Mr. N. M. Joshi :** Will the Government kindly place on the table a statement showing the railway concessions granted to the Army Officers, and say whether the cost of these concessions is borne by the Army Budget ? And if not, why not ?

Sir Godfrey Fell : A statement is laid on the table showing the railway concessions granted to (a) the Army in India, generally, and (b) individual officers and men of the Army in India.

The loss, if any, arising out of the grant of reduced railway fares and similar concessions, whether to soldiers or to other classes, is borne by the railway administrations concerned. The Government of India understand that concessions are similarly granted to members of His Majesty's Forces when travelling by railway in the United Kingdom.

Statement showing the concessions granted by Railways in India to (a) the Army in India, and (b) individual officers and men of the Army in India.

(a) (i) All British officers, Indian aides-de-camp, lady nurses, warrant officers, non-commissioned officers (Classes I and II), British military medical pupils, Indian officers and sub-assistant surgeons, when travelling on duty, are granted a form 'B' certificate on the authority of which the railways issue tickets by a higher class than that paid for.

Individuals proceeding on or returning from leave on medical certificate or any authorised examination or class of instruction are held to be travelling on duty for purposes of this rule.

(ii) Small parties, insufficient to fill a complete vehicle according to the military carrying capacity, will be paid for at the contract or tariff rate, as the case may be, subject to a maximum charge at the vehicle rate for each vehicle used.

(b) *The following concessions are granted to individual officers and men.*

To whom applicable.	Nature of concession.	Railways.
(i) Captains and Subalterns of the British and Indian Service (including Indian Medical Service) who are doing duty with regiments of Cavalry or Infantry, batteries or companies of Sappers and Miners, officers of corresponding ranks of the Royal Air Force and Indian officers with honorary rank.	Use of Form 'B' (i.e., payment of half the ordinary fare). Free allowance of baggage on tickets issued on Form 'B' as follows :— 1st class 1½ mds., 2nd class 30 lbs.	N.-W., O. & E., E. B., B. B. & C. I., B. N., G. I. P., E. I., N. G. S., M. & S. M., Burma and the A. B. Railways.
(ii) Captains and Subalterns of the British and Indian Services (excluding professors or Staff Officers) who are students at the Staff College, Quetta.	ditto.	N.-W., O. & E., E. B., B. B. & C. I., G. I. P., and the E. I. Railways.
(iii) British Non-commissioned Officers and men and Army School-mistresses.	Return tickets at single fare available for 3 months only.	All principal railways.
(iv) Indian officers, Non-commissioned Officers and men.	Return tickets at single fare available for 12 months, when proceeding to their homes by the direct route.	ditto.
(v) Men attending assemblies-at-arms.	Return tickets at single fare.	ditto.

Mr. N. M. Joshi : May I ask the Honourable Member, Sir, whether the amount is shown in the Army Budget ?

Sir Godfrey Pell : The concessions are given in the statement which I have just laid on the table.

LAND ACCOUNTING FOR RAILWAYS.

570. Mr. N. M. Joshi : Will the Government kindly state whether the cost of land provided free of charge to Railway Companies is included in the capital account of the railways for statistical purposes ; and, if not, why not ?

Colonel W. D. Waghorn : The cost of land provided free of charge to Branch Railway Companies is not included in their capital account for statistical purposes, as it does not represent the capital outlay by the Companies. The sums involved are comparatively so small that the statistical results are not vitiated by their omission.

CARRYING CAPACITY OF BROAD GAUGE BOGIE CARRIAGES.

571. Mr. N. M. Joshi : Will the Government kindly state the average carrying capacity per broad gauge bogie carriage separately for 1st, 2nd, Inter and 3rd classes ?

Colonel W. D. Waghorn : The average carrying capacity of a broad (5' 6") gauge bogie carriage (latest types) on Indian Railways separately for purely 1st, 2nd, Inter and third classes is as follows :—

1st class	...	...	...	...	25	seats.
2nd class	...	...	...	...	51	"
Inter class	...	...	...	...	81	"
Third class	...	...	...	...	106	"

TREATMENT OF POLITICAL PRISONERS.

572. Mr. K. E. L. Agnihotri : (a) Will Government be pleased to state if it has issued any instructions regarding the treatment of political prisoners ?

(b) Will the Government be pleased to lay them on the table ?

(c) Will the Government be pleased to state whether the prisoners convicted for political offences under Sections 124-A, 153-A, or 188, Indian Penal Code and Section 108, Criminal Procedure Code, are not included in the term Political Prisoners ?

(d) Is it a fact, that such persons mostly belong to a class whose mode of living is entirely different from the usual prisoners ?

(e) Do the Government propose to provide political prisoners and Indians of high social status, separate quarters, separate food, clothing and labour suitable to their ordinary mode of life ?

The Honourable Sir William Vincent : (a), (b) and (c) The attention of the Honourable Member is invited to the replies given to the questions asked on the same subject by Pandit Jawahir Lal Bhargava and Mr. Kamat on the 19th and 15th September, respectively.

(d) The expression, ' political prisoners ' is a somewhat vague one. Persons convicted under section 188 of the Indian Penal Code are not generally included in the term.

(e) Government have no information.

NAMES OF POLITICAL PRISONERS IN ANDAMANS.

573. **Mr. K. B. L. Agnihotri:** Will the Government be pleased to give:

- (i) the number of political prisoners, in Andamans, on 31st August 1921; and their names;
- (ii) the number of political prisoners released since 1st March 1921;
- (iii) the number of political prisoners transferred to Indian jails after 1st March 1921?

The Honourable Sir William Vincent: (i) A statement is laid on the table containing the information as far as it is available.

(ii) Nil.

(iii) 35, according to my present information.

Statement showing the names of political prisoners who were in the Andamans on the 31st August 1921.

1. Udhm Singh.
2. Harnam Singh.
3. Chanan Singh.
4. Bishan Singh.
5. Bishan Singh.
6. Kapoor Singh.
7. Hardit Singh.
8. Kirpa Ram.
9. Amar Singh.

- | | |
|--------------------------|--|
| 10. Ali Ahmad Siddique. | |
| 11. Muhammad Mujtaba. | |
| 12. Nga Po Taik. | } One of these prisoners has been returned to Burma but who it is not known. |
| 13. Nga Ya Nyun. | |
| 14. Nga Nwe. | |
| 15. Me Shebe. | |
| 16. Nga Yan Bye. | |
| 17. Muhammad Akram Khan. | |
| 18. Ghulam Sarwar. | |

JAIL COMMITTEE'S RECOMMENDATIONS.

574. **Mr. K. B. L. Agnihotri:** What steps have the Government taken to give effect to the Jail Committee's recommendations about the prison reforms in general, and the classification of prisoners, the establishment of prison libraries and reading rooms, and treatment of prisoners regarding quarters, food, clothing and labour, compatible to their social status in particular?

The Honourable Sir William Vincent: The Honourable Member's attention is drawn to the papers laid on the table in connection with Question No. 169 asked by Mr. B. S. Karast.

PRIVILEGES ACCORDED TO ANDAMAN PRISONERS.

575. **Mr. K. B. L. Agnihotri:** (a) Is it a fact that, while in the Andamans, prisoners, by reason of their long stay there, enjoyed certain privileges?

(b) Is it not a fact that these privileges have been withdrawn, and that the withdrawal has caused them very great hardship?

The Honourable Sir William Vincent: (a) It is a fact that the treatment of political prisoners in the Andamans is lenient.

(b) Government have no information.

PROMOTIONS TO SUPERIOR POSTS ON RAILWAYS.

576. **Rai G. C. Nag Bahadur:** Will Government kindly place on the table a list of the men who have held or are holding superior posts on the State and Company-worked railways by promotion or transfer from the subordinate ranks, showing the posts held by them immediately before and after such appointments?

Colonel W. D. Waghorn: A statement is placed on the table, showing the number of men promoted from the subordinate to the Superior Branch of the Traffic Department—the department in which such promotions are chiefly made—from 1905 to date.

To answer the question put by the Honourable Member would entail undue labour and expense, if, as is assumed, he requires this information from the commencement of railways in this country.

Statement showing the number of (i) European and Anglo-Indian and (ii) Indian Subordinates promoted to the Superior Traffic Service on the following Railways from 1905.

Railway.	European and Anglo-Indian.	Indian.
North-Western Railway	12	2
Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway	6	3
Eastern Bengal Railway	9	...
East Indian Railway	30	1
Bengal-Nagpur Railway	4	5
Great Indian Peninsula Railway	16	2
Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway	8	7
Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway	7	4
South Indian Railway.	6	1

INDIAN OFFICERS ON STATE RAILWAYS AND RAILWAY BOARD.

577. **Rai G. C. Nag Bahadur:** Will Government kindly state the percentage of Indians at present in the superior establishment of State Railways and the percentage of Indian who have held posts in the superior staff at the headquarters of the Railway Board?

Colonel W. D. Waghorn: In the Traffic Department, the percentage of Indians is 25 per cent. in the Engineering Department 20 per cent., in the Stores Department, there are at present two Indian probationers, and there is also one officer in the Locomotive Department.

One Indian Officer (the late Mr. N. C. Halder) has held the appointment of Assistant Secretary, Traffic, at the headquarters of the Railway Board.

The acting Joint Secretary of the Board at the present moment is also an Indian, namely, Mr. N. K. Venkatarama Iyer. It may further be mentioned that the Accountant General, Railways, and his Assistant, are both Indians.

MEMORIAL FROM THE SECRETARIAT STAFF.

578. **Rai G. C. Nag Bahadur:** Will the Government kindly state whether they have received a memorial from any of their Secretariat staff with

reference to the latter portion of Reservation No. 3 in Section II of the Government of India, Home Department Resolution No. 2366 of 15th September, 1920; and, if so, whether they contemplate appointing a small Committee to go into the facts and figures, apart from the arguments therein advanced?

Colonel W. D. Waghorn : Government have received memorials from the staff of the Railway Department with reference to the reservation referred to.

The action which will have to be taken on the question of the organisation of the staff of the Railway Department must depend upon the decisions arrived at as a result of the recommendations of the Railway Committee. It is therefore not proposed to appoint any Committee to go into the memorials referred to.

RAIDS AND OFFENCES IN NORTH-WEST FRONTIER DISTRICTS.

579. Dr. Nand Lal : Will the Government be so pleased as to inform this Assembly :

- (a) as to what was the total number of (i) raids, (ii) all other offences cognizable by Police in the Peshawar, Kohat, Bannu and Dera Ismail Khan districts of the Punjab, during the period from 1895 to 1900 both years inclusive;
- (b) as to what was the total number of (i) raids, (ii) all other offences cognizable by Police in the North-West Frontier Province, in the following periods :
 - (i) 1901-1906 both years inclusive.
 - (ii) 1907-1912 both years inclusive.
 - (iii) 1913-1918 both years inclusive.
 - (iv) 1919-1920 both years inclusive.

The Honourable Dr. T. B. Sapru (on behalf of the Honourable Mr. Denys Bray) : (a) The Honourable Member is referred to the answer given to Sir P. S. Sivaswamy Aiyer in reply to a similar Question No. 233 (b) on September 19th.

(b) (i). Statistics regarding raids are being obtained and will be furnished in due course ;

(ii) The information is available in the Criminal Administration Reports published annually by the North-West Frontier Province.

SHORTAGE OF WAGONS ON THE ROHILKUND AND KUMAON RAILWAY.

580. Rai Bahadur Pandit S. P. Bajpai : (a) Are the Government aware of the shortage of wagons on the Rohilkund and Kumaon Railway?

(b) Do the Government propose to advise the Rohilkund and Kumaon Railway authorities to increase the number of wagons?

Colonel W. D. Waghorn : (a) Government are not aware that any shortage of wagons is being felt on the Rohilkund and Kumaon Railway at present.

(b) The existing goods stock on the railway consists of 76 timber trucks, 203 low sided wagons and 1,846 covered goods wagons, and these are considered sufficient for its immediate needs. To provide for future requirements of traffic, 24 timber trucks are being built and it is proposed to make an addition of 100 covered goods wagons annually.

EXPENDITURE ON EUROPEAN SOLDIERS IN SANATORIUMS.

581. **Rai Bahadur Pandit S. P. Bajpai:** Will the Government be pleased to state the amount which has been spent during the years 1919-20, and 1920-21 on account of the sending of European soldiers to sanatoriums?

Sir Godfrey Fall: The Government do not understand exactly what information the Honourable Member requires. Before any information on the subject could be obtained it would be necessary to obtain particulars from every military station in India. The Government consider that the labour involved in this process would be out of all proportion to the result to be achieved.

AGE LIMIT FOR INDIAN CIVIL SERVICE EXAMINATION.

582. **Rai Bahadur Pandit S. P. Bajpai:** (a) Will the Government be pleased to state if the maximum age limit prescribed for candidates for Indian Civil Service examination in England has been fixed at 24 till 1924?

(b) If the reply is in the affirmative, do the Government propose to extend the same privilege till 1924 to candidates who sit for Indian Civil Service examination in India?

The Honourable Sir William Vincent: (a) The maximum age limit has been fixed at 24 up to and including 1923.

(b) Though the age limits for entry to the open examinations for the Indian Civil Service will in future be 21 to 23 years, the old limit of 24 years is being retained for the London examination up till 1923 in view of the hard cases that would otherwise arise especially among Indians already at Universities in England. From 1924 onward the age limit will be 23 years. As the same reasons for making a concession do not exist in the case of students in India, it has not been thought necessary to adopt the limit of 24 years up to and including 1923.

TEMPORARY ENGINEERS.

583. **Rai Bahadur Pandit S. P. Bajpai:** (a) Will the Government be pleased to state if temporary Engineers were appointed at first for temporary purposes only?

(b) Will the Government be pleased to state if it is a fact that most of the temporary Engineers so appointed are now discharging the duties of the permanent establishment without receiving the benefits thereof?

(c) Will the Government be pleased to state if it is a fact that most of the temporary Engineers in India were offered permanent service in the newly created Provincial services?

(d) If the reply is in the affirmative, will the Government be pleased to state how many offers were made and how many accepted?

(e) Will the Government be pleased to state if it is a fact that almost all senior temporary Engineers who were offered service in the Provincial Services refused to join them ?

(f) Will the Government be pleased to state if it is a fact that junior temporary Engineers who accepted service were directly or indirectly led to believe that their services would be dispensed with if they refused to accept the offer ?

(g) Will the Government be pleased to state if it is a fact that up till 1920 all temporary Engineers used to be promoted to the Imperial or Provincial (now Imperialized) service ?

(h) If so, do the Government, in accordance with the practice in vogue till 1920, propose to promote the temporary Engineers to the Imperial service of Engineers ?

(i) Are the Government aware that serious dissatisfaction prevails among temporary Engineers ?

(j) Did the Government receive memorials from temporary Engineers in the Punjab and the United Provinces ?

(k) If the reply is in the affirmative, will the Government be pleased to state as to what action has been taken on them ?

Colonel Sir S. D'A. Crookshank : (a) The Government of India are not aware of the circumstances in which Provincial Governments engaged their temporary Engineers, but it may be presumed that they were appointed for temporary purposes only under the Standing Orders of the Department as laid down in the Public Works Department Code.

(b) The Government of India have no information on the point.

(c), (d), (e) and (f) The Government of India have no information on these points. Provincial Governments having full control over the recruitment of their own Provincial Engineering Services.

(g) A small number of temporary Engineers specially recommended by Provincial Governments were with the express sanction of the Secretary of State till 1920, appointed to the Imperial Service.

(h) It is open to Provincial Governments to make recommendations on behalf of their temporary Engineers which will be considered on the merits of each case, and then only if the state of the cadre makes such a course possible.

(i), (j) and (k) The Government are well aware of the discontent prevailing among temporary Engineers as evinced from memorials received, and they have under consideration the question of improving the general conditions of service of this class of employees.

PROVINCIAL ENGINEERING SERVICES.

584. **Rai Bahadur Pandit S. P. Bajpai :** Will the Government be pleased to state if it is a fact that in the newly created Provincial Engineering services there are some permanent Engineers who have not passed even a Sub-Overseer's examination ?

Colonel Sir S. D'A. Crookshank : The Government of India are not kept informed as to the educational qualifications of Provincial Engineers since local Governments have full control over the recruitment of their own Provincial Engineering services.

MILITARY ASSISTANT SURGEONS HOLDING POSTS OF CIVIL SURGEONS.

585. Rai Bahadur Pandit S. P. Bajpai : (a) Will the Government be pleased to state if it is a fact that Military Assistant Surgeons who are now holding the posts of Civil Surgeons have received no increments in their emoluments?

(b) If the reply is in the affirmative, will the Government be pleased to state if there are proposals to raise their salaries?

(c) When are the proposals likely to be materialized and from what date will effect be given to them?

Mr. H. Sharp : (a) The answer is in the negative. With the approval of the Secretary of State revised rates of pay have been sanctioned for civil assistant surgeons holding civil surgeoncies. It has been recently decided that military assistant surgeons holding civil surgeoncies should receive the same rates of pay as civil assistant surgeons with effect from the 1st April 1920.

(b) and (c). These questions do not arise in view of the reply to (a).

RISE IN PRICE OF FOODSTUFFS.

586. Rai Bahadur Pandit S. P. Bajpai : (a) Has the attention of the Government been drawn to the Editorial note of the *Leader*, dated the 26th August, on abnormal rise in price of foodstuffs?

(b) Will the Government be pleased to state as to what action they propose to take to bring down the prohibitive prices of foodstuffs?

Mr. J. Hullah : (a) Yes.

(b) The Honourable Member is referred to the reply given by me on the 19th September to Question No. 312.

EMOLUMENTS OF IMPERIAL SERVICES.

587. Rai Bahadur Pandit S. P. Bajpai : Will the Government be pleased to state what extra amount of money will be required during the current financial year to give effect to the Secretary of State for India's orders regarding increments in the emoluments of Imperial Services?

The Honourable Mr. W. M. Hailey : The bulk of the expenditure in question will fall upon provincial Governments. The amount provided by the Central Government estimated to fall short of a lakh of rupees.

THE INDIAN LOAN IN ENGLAND AND PURCHASE OF STORES.

588. Mr. K. B. L. Agnihotri : (a) Will the Government please state :

If it is a fact that the amount of Indian loan recently raised in England is to be spent in that country in the purchase of Railway materials and in preference to other continental countries where those materials are comparatively cheaper?

(b) Do the Government propose to take steps to get such materials purchased in such countries where they are comparatively cheaper and irrespective of any preference to any country?

Colonel W. D. Waghorn : I would refer the Honourable Member to (he replies given in this Assembly to the question put by Sir Sivaswamy Aiyer Question No. 229) and to the question put by Beohar Raghubir Sinha (Question No. 510).

APPOINTMENT OF MR. R. J. WATSON TO A POST UNDER THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

589. **Mr. N. M. Joshi:** (a) Will the Government state whether the question of appointing Mr. R. J. Watson to any post under the Government of India was ever considered some years prior to his appointment as Inspector of Office Procedure and member of the Staff Selection Board?

(b) If so, when was the question raised; what was the post in question, was it actually offered to him and who was ultimately appointed to that post?

The Honourable Sir William Vincent: I have no information on the point. If the Honourable Member will give me some material on which to base enquiries, I will make them.

PAY OF THE INDIAN POLICE.

590. **Rai D. C. Barua Bahadur:** (a) Has the attention of the Government been drawn to the questions asked in the House of Commons early in August 1920, and in the latter part of November last regarding the pay of the Indian Police?

(b) Will the Government be pleased to state when a final decision is expected and from what date the proposed scale is likely to be given effect to?

(c) Has the attention of the Government been drawn to certain memorials addressed by the Deputy Superintendents of Police of the different Provinces to the Secretary of State early in August 1920?

(d) Will the Government be pleased to state when a decision is expected to be announced and from what date is any new scheme if sanctioned likely to be given effect to?

The Honourable Sir William Vincent: (a) Government have seen certain questions on the subject.

(b) The final decision was announced in the Home Department Resolution No. D-499, dated the 26th July 1921. The revised orders have effect from the 30th April 1921.

(c) Government have received and dealt with the memorials to which the Honourable Member refers.

(d) The Government of India communicated their views on the memorials to the Local Governments in a letter dated the 13th August 1921. As the administration of the Provincial Police is now a provincial subject, the decisions on the various prayers made in the memorials will be taken by the various Local Governments. The Government of India are not therefore in a position to say whether and when revised orders will issue, or from what date the orders, if any, will have effect.

GRANT TO POLICE OFFICERS FOR UNIFORMS, ETC.

591. **Rai D. C. Barua Bahadur:** (a) Is it a fact that the Assistant Superintendents of Police on appointment are given a lump sum of Rs. 1,000 to cover the charge of uniforms, horse and saddlery?

(b) Is the Government aware that the powers vested in the Local Governments to grant a similar sum to the Deputy Superintendents have not been made full use of in the different Provinces?

(c) Will the Government be pleased to sanction a fixed amount for the Deputy Superintendents of Police also instead of leaving the matter to the discretion of the Local Governments?

(d) In consideration of the fact that the same scale of pay has been fixed for the Deputy Superintendents of Police throughout India, will the Government be pleased to fix the scale of Travelling Allowances in the different Provinces? Is it a fact that the Deputy Superintendents of Police in Assam draw second class Travelling Allowance while those in the neighbouring Provinces draw first class?

The Honourable Sir William Vincent: (a) Assistant Superintendents on appointment to the Indian Police are ordinarily entitled to the following grants:

Towards purchase of horse and saddlery an amount not exceeding Rs. 600 at the discretion of Local Governments.

Towards purchase of uniform £30.

(b) Government have no information.

(c) and (d). The administration of the Provincial Police Services is a provincial subject, and Local Governments have full powers, subject to certain financial restrictions, in the matter of fixing the pay, allowances, etc., of Provincial Service officers. The Government of India feel they cannot interfere with the discretion of Local Governments in the manner suggested.

INDIAN ELEMENT IN THE IMPERIAL POLICE SERVICE.

592. **Rai D. C. Barua Bahadur:** (a) Will the Government be pleased to state in how many years the Government propose to raise the Indian element in the Imperial Police to 33 per cent. as definitely settled by the Secretary of State, and whether any instruction has been given to the Local Governments to stop further recruitment of Assistant Superintendents of Police from abroad?

(b) Will the Government be pleased to state the percentage of Indians in the Imperial Police Service in the different Provinces?

The Honourable Sir William Vincent: (a) It is impossible to give a definite reply to the first question, as the period within which the limit of 33 per cent. will be reached depends on the cadre conditions in the various Provinces. The Government of India have recently impressed on Local Governments the desirability of working up as quickly as possible to the limit fixed.

As regards the second question the recruitment of Assistant Superintendents outside India is not in the hands of the Local Governments but in the hands of the Secretary of State. The European requirements are communicated by the Government of India to him and in stating their requirements care is taken to take into account the separate recruitment in India, so that there shall be no over recruitment.

(b) The Honourable Member will find the material for making these calculations in the Civil lists issued by the Local Governments.

TECHNICAL ALLOWANCE TO ENGINEERS RECRUITED IN EUROPE.

593. **Rai D. C. Barua Bahadur:** (a) Is it a fact that the Government have made a distinction by the grant of a technical allowance of Rs. 75 per mensem to officers of the Indian Service of Engineers, recruited in Europe, which is not admissible to those recruited in India, on the ground of superior professional qualifications at present obtainable in the United Kingdom?

(b) If the reply to this be in the affirmative, is the Government aware that such a distinction is against the findings and recommendations of both the Royal Commission on Public Services, and the Public Works Department Reorganization Committee?

(c) Will the Government be pleased to state whether they are contemplating to remove the distinction by granting the technical allowance to the India-recruited Engineers as well?

(d) Is it a fact that the India-recruited officers of the Indian Service of Engineers had memorialised the Secretary of State for India praying for the grant of the technical allowance to them, sometime in August 1920 but the memorials were not disposed of by the Government of India or forwarded to the Secretary of State up to end of May 1921?

(e) If the reply be in the affirmative, will the Government be pleased to state the cause of so much delay in disposing of the memorials?

Colonel Sir S. D'A. Crookshank: (a) The answer is in the affirmative.

(b) The Public Services Commission recommended different rates of pay for Europe-recruited engineers and India-recruited engineers. For the former class the Commission proposed better rates partly because the cost of production of a European engineer in Europe was higher than that of a statutory native of India, and partly because a European could not be expected to serve away from his own country without an exceptional inducement. The technical pay has been sanctioned for Europe-recruited engineers, whether European or Indian, on the ground of superior professional qualifications obtainable in Europe. The Government do not see that this distinction is against the recommendations of the Public Services Commission. The Public Works Department Reorganization Committee have offered no opinion as to the principles to be followed in determining the pay of the Europe-recruited and India-recruited engineers.

(c) The incidence of the technical pay is under the consideration of the Government of India and no pronouncement in connexion therewith can yet be made.

(d) The answer is in the affirmative.

(e) The question raised is of far reaching consequence affecting not only the Public Works Department but other technical Departments, the Europe-recruited members of which draw technical pay. Several Departments of the Government of India and various interests are concerned in settling this somewhat difficult question and some time must necessarily elapse before the memorials can be disposed of.

OFFICERS UNDER THE LATE INDIAN MUNITIONS BOARD.

594. **Lala Girdharilal Agarwala:** (a) Will the Government be pleased to lay on the table a statement (1) showing the number of officers (with names) who held appointments under the late *Indian Munitions Board*, (2) stating in detail the duties performed by each, (3) the subjects treated by each, (4) the qualifications of each, and (5) the salary paid to each officer?

(b) What was the proportion of Indians to Europeans?

(c) What steps were taken to recruit Indians in that Department?

Mr. A. C. Chatterjee: The preparation of the information asked for by the Honourable Member would involve a great deal of time and labour which, in the opinion of Government, is not justifiable, so long after the activities of the Indian Munitions Board have ceased.

OFFICERS IN THE SURPLUS STORES ORGANIZATION.

595. **Lala Girdharilal Agarwala :** (a) Will the Government be pleased to lay on the table a statement showing the names of officers appointed to the Surplus Stores Organization from the date of its creation to date, with their salaries, qualifications, and method of recruitment?

(b) What is the proportion of Indians to Europeans in the officers' grade and what steps were taken to appoint Indians to the Department?

Mr. A. C. Chatterjee : The appointment of officers to Surplus Stores Organization commenced from the 19th October 1920. The bulk of the cost of the establishment is debitable to His Majesty's Government (Disposal and Liquidation Commission) and the Government is not therefore at liberty to furnish the Honourable Member with details in regard to it. A proportion, however, of the salaries of a few of the officers employed in the Surplus Stores Organization, who are, or have been, concerned with the winding up of the commitments of the late Munitions Board or with the purchase of textiles on behalf of certain Departments of the Government of India, as well as with Sales of Surplus Stores, is debitable to Indian Revenues. A statement showing the names of such officers and the amount of the salary of each which is borne by Indian Revenues is placed on the table. As regards the method of recruitment and qualifications of these officers, all of them excepting the present Chief Controller were transferred with their duties from the Board of Industries and Munitions.

Statement of Officers in the Surplus Stores Organization employed on work in connection with the closing down of war commitments of the late Indian Munitions Board or with the purchase of textile for certain Departments of the Government of India and whose salary or portion thereof is met from Indian Revenues.

Name and Designation.	Amount of salary per month debitable to Indian Revenues.	PERIOD OF EMPLOYMENT.		REMARKS.
		From	To	
1. Sir Ernest Low, K.C.I.E., I.C.S., Chief Controller (Surplus Stores).	Rs. A. P. 1,335 5 4	19th October 1920.	28th January 1921.	
2. Mr. A. H. Ley, C.I.E., I.C.S., Chief Controller (Surplus Stores).	1,750 0 0	29th January 1921.	Date.	
3. Mr. B. E. Beaks, M.B.E., Assistant Chief Controller (Surplus Stores) and ex-officio Assistant Secretary to the Government of India.	500 0 0	19th October 1920.	10th April 1921.	
	550 0 0	11th April 1921.	11th July 1921.	
	575 0 0	12th July 1921.	Date.	
4. Mr. E. S. D'Arcy, Officiating Assistant Chief Controller (Surplus Stores) and ex-officio Assistant Secretary to the Government of India, vice Mr. Beaks on long leave.	500 0 0	19th October 1920.	10th April 1921.	
5. Lieutenant-Colonel H. M. Alexander, D.S.O., O.B.E., I.A.,— (a) Controller (Textiles). (b) Deputy Chief Controller (Surplus Stores) and Deputy Secretary to the Government of India, Department of Industries.	855 0 0	19th October 1920. 1st May 1921	30th April 1921. Date.	
6. Mr. E. W. Targett, Deputy Controller (Textiles Purchases).	502 8 0	19th October 1920.	Date.	
7. Mr. P. Grantham, Assistant Controller (Textiles).	450 0 0	19th October 1920.	30th April 1921.	

REPORT OF THE STORES PURCHASE COMMITTEE.

596. **Lala Girdharilal Agarwala :** (a) Have the Government carried out any decision regarding the report of the Stores Purchase Committee of 1920 and the recommendations made therein, if so, will the Government be pleased to lay the same on the table ?

(b) What new posts have been created or are going to be created and how are selections for posts in the new Stores Department going to be made ?

(c) Has any post been filled up ? If so, by whom and what are the qualifications of the gentleman appointed and under whose authority was the appointment made ?

Mr. A. C. Chatterjee : (a) The Honourable Member is referred to the answer given to part (a) of Question No. 358 by Mr. B. S. Kamat.

(b) Three posts have been sanctioned as a temporary measure. These are the Chief Controller of Stores, the Director of Purchases and Intelligence and the Chief Inspector. The Government are not yet in a position to say what other posts will be created. The whole question, including the qualifications and method of recruitment, are at present under the consideration of Government.

(c) One post, that of the Director of Purchases and Intelligence, has been filled up as a purely temporary measure for a few months by the appointment of Mr. R. L. Mason, a member of a Calcutta firm. This appointment was made by the Government of India.

RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE STORES PURCHASE COMMITTEE RE RECRUITMENT.

597. **Lala Girdharilal Agarwala :** (a) Have the Government accepted the following recommendation of the Stores Purchase Committee of 1920, paragraph 196 'we recommend that, whenever suitable qualified men can be recruited in India, preference shall be given to statutory 'natives of India' ?'

(b) If so, how many Indians have already been appointed and what steps are being taken to recruit Indians for the new Stores Department ?

Mr. A. C. Chatterjee : (a) The Government of India have not yet arrived at a final decision on the recommendations of the Stores Purchase Committee. The Honourable Member may take it for granted that the claims of statutory natives of India for appointment to the Stores Department will be fully and carefully considered.

(b) No Indians have yet been appointed to the Stores Department. The Honourable Member is referred to the reply to his Question No. 596 (b).

SCALE OF PAY OF THE INDIAN CIVIL SERVICE AND PROVINCIAL CIVIL SERVICE.

598. **Mr. S. M. Zahid Ali Subzposh :** (a) Is it a fact that the scale of pay of the Provincial Civil Service varies in different Provinces ? If the answer is in the affirmative, what are the scales of pay in the different Provinces ?

(b) Is it a fact that the scale of pay of the Indian Civil Service in all the Provinces is the same ?

(c) Do the Government propose to consider the advisability of making the scale of pay of the Provincial Civil Service uniform in all the Provinces?

The Honourable Sir William Vincent : (a) The rates of pay for the Provincial Civil Services are fixed by the Provinces themselves, subject to certain conditions as to the starting pay, fixation of efficiency bars and maximum pay, which have been laid down by the Secretary of State.

(b) Yes, except that in the Madras Presidency there are special rates of pay for senior officers of the executive branch of the service, and that the number and pay of posts outside the time-scale are not uniform in all Provinces.

(c) In view of the answer to (a) this does not arise.

TALUQDARS OF OUDH AND THE ARMS ACT.

599. **Mr. S. M. Zahid Ali Subzposh :** (a) Is the Government aware that Taluqdars of Oudh are exempted from restrictions under the Arms Act and Arms Rules without reference to the amount of Government revenue they pay, while among the Zamindars of Agra even those who are darbaries are not so exempted unless they pay a revenue of Rs. 20,000?

(b) If the answer be in the affirmative, do the Government propose to consider the matter and remove this distinction?

The Honourable Sir William Vincent : (a) The facts are as stated except that exemption may be extended to zamindars whose estates would be assessed to land revenue of not less than Rs. 20,000 if they were (not?) in whole or in part revenue free.

(b) Government are opposed on principle to any large extension of the privilege of exemption; but the Honourable Member might in the first instance bring this matter to the notice of the Local Government. The Government of India will always be prepared to consider any recommendations made by them.

MUKHTARS PRACTISING IN CRIMINAL COURTS.

600. **Mr. S. M. Zahid Ali Subzposh :** (a) Has the attention of the Government been drawn to the disadvantage under which Mukhtars have to practise in the Criminal Courts specially their disability to appear without the permission of the presiding officer, which they set forth in the recent Conference held at Cawnpore?

(b) Will the Government be pleased to state what steps, if any, does it propose to take for removing their grievances?

The Honourable Sir William Vincent : (a) Yes.

(b) Notice of a Bill to remove the disability has been received and it will be possible for the Indian Legislature to consider the question in connection with that Bill.

JOINT SELECT COMMITTEE ON THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA BILL RE THE METHODS OF VALUATION, ETC.

601. **Sardar Gulab Singh :** Will the Government be pleased to state what action they propose to take on the suggestion contained in the

report from the Joint Select Committee on the Government of India Bill at page 11, Part V, paragraph 11, regarding the methods of valuation, the pitch of assessments, periods of revision and graduations of enhancements ?

Mr. J. Hullah : Local Governments were addressed in March 1920 regarding the recommendations of the Joint Parliamentary Committee, referred to by the Honourable Member. Their attention was drawn to the need for early action on the recommendations, but they were advised to defer the introduction of legislation until the new Councils had met. It is understood that the Government of Madras has already taken action.

SURPLUS STORES ORGANIZATION.

602. Lala Girdharilal Agarwala : Will the Government be pleased to lay on the table a detailed statement of the cost of the surplus stores organization under the Department of Industries from 1st October 1920, up to the end of July 1921 ?

Mr. A. C. Chatterjee : The Surplus Stores Organization is primarily concerned with the disposal of surplus stores on behalf of His Majesty's Government, to whom the majority of the expenditure on the organization is debitable. Inasmuch, however, as a portion of the work of the Surplus Stores Organization relates to the closing of the war commitments of the late Indian Munitions Board and a portion of the purchase of textiles on behalf of the Government of India, a small part of the expenditure on that organization is debitable to Indian revenues. The following is a statement showing the cost of that portion of the Surplus Stores Organisation which is debitable to Indian revenues from 1st October 1920 to 31st July 1921 :

				Rs.
Salaries and establishment	...	...	...	32,816
Travelling allowance	...	...	...	431
Other allowances	...	...	...	1,491
Contingencies	...	...	...	3,816
			Total	38,554

LOSS BY SALE OF SURPLUS STORES.

603. Lala Girdharilal Agarwala : (a) What loss, if any, has been sustained by the Government by the sale of surplus stores, comparing the prices of original purchases and sales ?

(b) What is the total of the items written off on account of the transaction of the late Indian Munitions Board, and Board of Industries and Munitions ?

Mr. A. C. Chatterjee : (a) The attention of the Honourable Member is invited to the reply given on the 15th September to the Question No. 156 asked by Mr. T. V. Seshagiri Ayyar.

(b) The total value of stores written-off in connection with the transactions of the late Indian Munitions Board and Board of Industries and Munitions and chargeable to Indian Revenues is Rs. 8,00,000 approximately up to March 1921.

INCREASED COST OF ADMINISTRATION.

604. Babu Adit Prasad Sinha: Are the Government aware that the increasingly heavy cost of administration is giving rise to discontent in all the provinces?

The Honourable Sir William Vincent: The Honourable Member is referred to the answer given on the 21st September to Rai Bahadur P. V. Srinivasa Rao Pantulu Garu's question on the subject. The increase in expenditure is regrettable but unavoidable.

HIGH PRICES OF NECESSARIES OF LIFE.

605. Babu Adit Prasad Sinha: Are the Government aware of the economic distress caused among people of the middle classes by the high prices of the necessities of life like foodstuffs and cloth and what steps, if any, do the Government propose to take to relieve the Economic Strain?

Mr. J. Hullah: As regards foodstuffs the Honourable Member is referred to the answer which I gave to Question No. 312 put by Rai Bahadur Pandit Jawahar Lal Bhargava on the 19th September.

As regards cloth, I would refer the Honourable Member to the reply given in the Legislative Assembly on the 15th February 1921 to a similar question asked by Rai Bahadur Sarat Chandra Sen. The rise in the price of cloth since that answer was given is believed to be due mainly to the movement for the boycott of foreign cloth and the Government of India do not feel called upon to interfere.

PAY OF LEADING HANDS AND MECHANICS, INDIAN ORDNANCE FACTORIES.

606. Lieut.-Colonel H. A. J. Gidney: Will Government please state :

- (1) If sanction has been accorded to the new scale of pay proposed for the Leading Hands and Indian Service Mechanics of the Indian Ordnance Factories which has been under consideration for some time?
- (2) If it is not the fact that the Home recruited men, clerks and employees of various other Government departments are allowed to draw their new rate of pay as if the said new rate had been effective from the date of their last appointment in the old scale?
- (3) (a) If it is the fact that Government do not propose to grant the Leading Hands and Indian Service Mechanics the same privileges as has been sanctioned for the Home recruited men and others mentioned in Question (2), and
 (b) if so, is it due to the change in nomenclature, i.e., substitution of the name 'Chargeman' for 'Leading Hand' and 'Indian Mechanic' (all synonymous terms, implying the same duties and responsibilities)?
- (4) Whether Government propose to see that these men will now be accorded the same privileges as are granted to the Home-recruited men, clerks and others of the Ordnance Factories and that

they will be in no way made to suffer through a change in nomenclature?

- (5) What additional expenditure would be involved if the existing permanent staff of Leading Hands and Indian Service Mechanics were granted the proposed revised grades and scales of pay put forward by the Director-General of Ordnance in India in his reorganization proposals and to which sanction as a whole has been deferred by Government?
- (6) Whether assuming that the amount would be small, Government propose to sanction the revised grades and scales for these men only, in view of the fact they are the only members of the Staff who have not received permanent increments over pre-war rates of pay?

Sir Godfrey Fell : The answer to clauses (1) and (2) is in the negative. As regards clauses (3) to (5), the case to which the Honourable Member refers is at present being examined departmentally and has not yet been formally considered by Government. This being so, the Honourable Member will understand that Government cannot make any statement regarding it which might prejudice their final decision. I can, however, assure the Honourable Member that the points suggested by the question will, when the matter comes to be decided, receive careful attention.

COOLIE EXODUS FROM ASSAM GARDENS.

607. **Rai G. C. Nag Bahadur :** Will the Government kindly state whether there has been any correspondence between the Government of India and the Government of Assam in regard to the Coolie Exodus from the Gardens of Assam? If so, will they place the correspondence on the table?

The Honourable Sir William Vincent : Government are not prepared to place the correspondence on the table.

INDIANS ON SALARIES ABOVE RS. 500.

608. **Babu Ambica Prasad Sinha :** (a) Will the Government in the Finance Department be pleased to lay upon the table information if any supplied to **Lala Girdharilal Agarwala** regarding the posts of Rs. 500 to 1,000 and above Rs. 1,000 and also showing the number of Indians in each department?

(b) What steps are proposed to be taken to increase the number of Indians in those departments in which they are in a minority?

The Honourable Mr. W. M. Hailey : (a) I have laid on the table a statement giving the information required.

(b) As the Honourable Member is aware steps have been taken to increase the proportion of Indians in the Imperial Services, a new scale of Indian recruitment having been fixed. This increased Indianization of recruitment will automatically increase the number of Indians holding such posts, and widen the sphere of Indian selection for the higher posts. Within departments the test is one of efficiency only, and it is not advisable to lay down any fixed proportion for a particular race or community.

CHARGES OF DEPUTY SUPERINTENDENTS OF POLICE.

609. **Mr. Ali Buksh Mahomed Hussain:** (a) Is it a fact that the Government of Bombay have submitted a scheme for the approval of the Government of India to the effect that Deputy Superintendents of Police should be placed in charge of sub-divisions of Districts?

(b) If so, what decision have the Government of India arrived at in the matter?

The Honourable Sir William Vincent: No such scheme has been received by the Government of India.

PAY AND PROSPECTS OF DEPUTY SUPERINTENDENTS OF POLICE.

610. **Mr. Ali Buksh Mahomed Hussain:** (a) Is it a fact that Deputy Superintendents of Police have submitted memorials in regard to their pay and prospects?

(b) If so, what decision has been arrived at in regard to those representations?

The Honourable Sir William Vincent: The attention of the Honourable Member is invited to the answer given by me to a similar question put by Rai G. C. Nag Bahadur to-day.

RECRUITMENT IN THE DACCA RANGE OF THE POSTAL DEPARTMENT.

611. **Munshi Abdul Rahman:** (a) Would the Government be pleased to inquire and lay on the table whether it is a fact that the graduates and under-graduates recruited from time to time in the Dacca Range of the Postal Department since the date of formation of that Range are almost all Dacca people and some way or other connected with the Deputy Postmaster General of that Range and are most of them Baidyas by caste, if not all?

(b) Would the Government be pleased to inquire and lay on the table the total number of appointments made in the Dacca Range of the Postal Department since January 1920 up to the 31st July 1921, and the number of appointments filled up by the Hindus and the Muhammadans separately in each division?

(c) In filling these appointments was the order of the Postmaster General, Calcutta, regarding reservation of first five vacancies in each division for Muhammadans given effect to? If not, why not?

Colonel Sir S. D'A. Crookshank: The information asked for by the Honourable Member is being collected and will be furnished when received.

COMMITTEE ON PUBLICITY.

612. **Mr. Syed Nabi Hadi:** (a) Is it a fact that no Muhammadan non-official gentleman was invited to serve upon the Committee appointed to advise the Government of India in the matter of Publicity? If so, why?

(b) Will the Government be pleased to lay on the table the substance of advice they received from this Committee?

The Honourable Sir William Vincent : (a) No, for the Publicity Advisory Committee includes two Muhammadan non-officials, the Honourable Mr. G. M. Bhurgri and the Honourable Mr. Asraf Ali, as well as one Muhammadan official, the Honourable Mr. Fazle Husain.

(b) The proceedings of the Committee are of course confidential, but Government are prepared to furnish the Honourable Member with copies of the Minutes, if he so desires.

(Question No. 613 was withdrawn.)

REFUSAL OF RECOGNITION TO INDIAN MEDICAL DEGREES BY THE GENERAL MEDICAL COUNCIL OF THE UNITED KINGDOM.

614. Rai G. C. Nag Bahadur : (a) In view of the threat of the General Medical Council of the United Kingdom to refuse recognition to the Indian Medical Degrees and Diplomas hitherto accepted by them, do the Government propose to ask the Universities to make provision for greater and better training in maternity, and to satisfy the demands of the British Medical Council in this respect?

(b) Do Government propose establishing a General Council of Medical Education and Registration in India based on the lines of the General Medical Council of the United Kingdom, and make provision for an examination in India for admission to the Indian Medical Service?

Mr. H. Sharp : (a) The Government of India have already addressed the Local Governments concerned with reference to the announcement of the General Medical Council of the United Kingdom and have among other things asked the Local Governments to supply them with information in regard to the extent to which the midwifery course, both theoretical and practical, fails to come up to the requirements of the General Medical Council and to submit proposals regarding the best method of meeting any deficiencies.

(b) Local Governments have been recently addressed by the Government of India regarding the establishment of an All-India Medical Council on the general lines of the Medical Council of the United Kingdom. The question of the institution of an examination in India for admission to the Indian Medical Service is undergoing examination.

MEASURES BY MAGISTRATE OF ETAH TO COPE WITH THE RISE IN PRICE OF WHEAT.

615. Lala Girdharilal Agarwala : (a) Has the attention of the Government been drawn to the measures adopted by the Magistrate of Etah to cope with the rise in price of wheat?

(b) What steps, if any, do the Government propose to take to mitigate the distress of the poor consequent upon the abnormal rise in prices of food-grains in India?

Mr. J. Hulshah : (a) Yes.

(b) The Honourable Member is referred to the answer which I gave on the 19th September in reply to Question No. 312.

INCONVENIENCES IN 'SHANT KUTI', SIMLA.

616. **Lala Girdharilal Agarwala :** (a) Will the Government be pleased to lay on the table letters addressed by the Honourable Members of the late Council and the present Council of State and Legislative Assembly representing that the Members of the Council and the Assembly who put up at the 'Shant Kuti' were exposed to serious inconvenience for want of water and light connection and urging that the Government should move the Municipality to make these connections?

(b) Will the Government be pleased to state what action has been taken thereon?

(c) Are the Government aware that even when the Council of State or the Legislative Assembly is not in Session, some Honourable Members and other eminent gentlemen who come up to Simla at the invitation of the Government or otherwise in connection with public business put up at the 'Shant Kuti' and that they are exposed to much inconvenience for want of water and light connections?

(d) At what distance from Municipal limits is 'Shant Kuti' situate?

(e) Will the Government be pleased to recommend to the Simla Municipality that they should make permanent the water connection which has been made for the period of the Council Session and also supply electric light to the 'Shant Kuti'?

Colonel Sir S. D'A. Crookshank : (a) The letters are laid on the table.

(b) The matter is one which concerns the Simla Municipal Committee, and it was represented to them with a request to arrange if possible for a permanent water-supply and for provision of electric light. Apart from the special concession for water-supply during the session only the Municipal Committee were unable to comply with the request. It is understood that the 'Shant Kuti' pays no taxes to the Municipality being situated on the territory of the Junga State.

(c) The Government of India have no knowledge of the extent to which these or other private premises are used by Honourable Members and other gentlemen except as represented to them in the letters laid on the table.

(d) The distance is about 500 yards.

(e) The Government of India have already represented the matter as indicated in the reply to (b) and regret they cannot take further action on what is not their concern.

Copy of letter dated 8th June 1920, from Swam Vishveshwaranand and Swaminityanand, to the Secretary to the Government of India, Public Works Department, Simla.

With reference to the petition submitted to you in March last for the connection of a water-pipe at 'Shant Kuti' I beg to say that no connection has yet been given to the premises.

More than two months of the season are already over and the absence of water connection causes great inconvenience, I shall be greatly obliged if you will kindly issue orders for the work to be expedited.

Delhi, the 16th February 1921.

To

THE SECRETARY,

Legislative Department, Government of India.

DEAR SIR,

We the undersigned Members of the Council of State and the Indian Legislative Assembly, beg to approach you with the following representation on a matter which affects many of us directly and materially.

When the Indian Legislative Council consisted of a much less number of Members than that of the present Houses of the Indian Legislature, it was even then very difficult for many of us to find suitable and proper accommodation in Simla during the Autumn Session of the Council. Now that the Indian Legislature will consist of three times as many Members as were in the old Council, the house difficulty for the Members of the above Legislature is likely to be very serious in the future.

Again, as you may be aware, there are many Members of both the Houses of the Indian Legislature who, on religious and social grounds, do not like to live in hotels or in any house provided by the Government where members of all different castes and communities have to live together.

As a more desirable alternative to a general residence provided by the Government and also to living in hotels, many of us have found in the last few years the 'Shant Kuti' (off Prospect Hill and Boileaugunj) a very suitable place for quiet residence. The neighbourhood, in which the 'Shant Kuti' is situated is one of the most healthy in the whole of Simla and far away from her crowded and congested quarters.

But the greatest inconvenience of the 'Shant Kuti' is that being outside municipal limits, it has no water connection and has not the electric currents extended up to it. If these inconveniences could be removed, the 'Shant Kuti' might afford suitable accommodation to at least half a dozen of us who would like to have detached and self-contained suites of rooms for our use.

May we therefore ask you to be so good as to move the proper authorities on our behalf to see the above disadvantage removed as early as possible and to bring the area of 'Shant Kuti' within municipal limits and provide it with all the amenities of a city life?

Thanking you in anticipation of your kind and prompt attention of the above representation.

We remain,

DEAR SIR,

Yours truly,

(Sd.) Manindra Chandra Nandy.

- " Moti Chand.
- " Golab Singh.
- " Man Singh.
- " R. B. Sankata Prashad Bajpai.
- " Baba Ujagar Singh Bedi.
- " R. B. Bakhshi Sohan Lal.
- " Girdharilal Agarwala.
- " K. V. Rangaswamy Ayyangar.
- " Lalubhai Samaldas, Mehta.
- " Promada Nath Roy of Dighapatim.
- " Sukhbir Sinha.
- " Ram Saran Das.
- " Jogendra Singh.
- " S. Sinha.
- " D. Savadhikari.
- " Gajjan Singh.
- " P. S. Sivaswamy Aiyer.
- " G. S. Khaparde.

Copy of letter dated 14th May 1921, from Swami Vishweshwaranand, Shant Kuti, Simla W., to the Honourable Mr. B. N. Sarma, Member of the Viceroy's Executive Council, Simla.

I beg herewith to enclose a copy of a letter signed by 19 members of the Council of State and the Indian Legislative Assembly, which was submitted in the middle of February last to the Secretary to the Legislative Department. I regret to say that the request contained in that letter, viz., that water connection should be made with the Shant Kuti, and that the electric current should be extended to it, has not yet been granted.

As you are aware, many Members of the Council have, from time to time, put up at the Shant Kuti. And I understand that there are several committees to be held here which will draw many members to Simla. I have already received letters from several members to accommodate them at the Shant Kuti and cannot refuse their request; but I am pained to say that those who come to stay here are put to a very great inconvenience for want of water connection. I am constrained, therefore, to bring the matter to your notice. I need hardly say that all those members and I will feel deeply grateful if you will kindly enquire into this matter and see that the very modest request contained in the accompanying letter is acceded to at an early date.

Copy of demi-official letter dated 20th May 1921, from Pandit M. M. Malaviya, to the Honourable Rao Bahadur B. N. Sarma, Member of the Viceroy's Executive Council, Simla.

I am ashamed to trouble you again about a small matter. I am sorry to say that Mr. Gandhi and myself and several other gentlemen, who have come here on public business, and who have put up at Shant Kuti, have been put to great inconvenience day after day owing to this house not being connected with Water Works. On enquiry I am told that your Secretary wrote to the Municipal Secretary and that the communication has been understood to mean that the water connection should be put on at the Shant Kuti as was done last year, viz., in August.

If you will kindly ask Colonel Sir S. Crookshank to write to the Municipal Secretary to say that you intended to ask them to put the connection on now, we shall be saved all the inconvenience to which we are at present subject, and, I need hardly say, we shall be very grateful to you.

Copy of demi-official letter dated 8th June 1921, from Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya, Shant Kuti, Simla, to Colonel Sir Sydney Crookshank, Secretary to the Government of India, Public Works Department.

Many thanks for your demi-official No. 45-B. ii., of the 7th instant, I thank you and the Honourable Member for asking the Simla Municipality Committee to arrange for a permanent water supply and for the provision of Electric lighting at the Shant Kuti. The water connection has been put on and we are grateful for it. I regret to learn that the Municipal Committee have not seen their way to supply a power line for Electric lighting.

The Swamiji is quite willing, so far as he is concerned, that the Municipal Committee should extend their boundaries so as to include the Shant Kuti premises within them, and he will move the Committee towards that end.

Copy of demi-official letter dated 9th June 1921, from Mr. Girdharilal Agarwal, M.L.A., Shant Kuti, Simla, to Colonel Sir Sydney Crookshank, Secretary to the Government of India, Public Works Department.

I have removed to this house as I find it more convenient. Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya and other eminent gentlemen are also staying here.

I am writing this letter to you as I am informed that the Municipal Board wants to stop water-connection here. This house is really a rest house for most of the members of the Indian Legislature and if water is stopped, they would be much inconvenienced. I therefore wish you to exercise your influence in the matter, and see that water is not stopped. We shall feel much obliged to you.

AUDIT REPORTS ON THE CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY ACCOUNTS.

617. **Mr. J. Chaudhuri :** (a) Is it a fact that the Government of India sent to the Calcutta University the Audit Reports on the University Accounts for 1917-18 and 1918-19 in November 1919 and December 1920, respectively ?

(b) Is it a fact that the Calcutta University did not send any replies whatever, in spite of reminders from the Government ?

(c) Have the Government ascertained if it is a fact that in reply to interpellations in the Bengal Legislative Council the Honourable the Minister in charge of Education there laid copies of the said audit reports on the library table of the Council ?

(d) Do the Government of India propose to deal with these audit reports ?

Mr. H. Sharp : (a) The answer is in the affirmative.

(b) The Government of India received no reply to a reminder addressed to the University on the subject of the Audit Report for 1917-18. No reminder was addressed to the University on the subject of the 1918-19 report in view of the fact that the question of the 1917-18 report was still outstanding and the transfer of the Calcutta University from the control of the Government of India was imminent.

(c) The facts are understood to be as stated by the Honourable Member.

(d) The Government of India do not propose to take any action, as the Government of Bengal are now empowered to deal with these Audit Reports.

TREASURY BILLS PLEDGED BY THE CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY FOR EXPENDITURE ON GENERAL FEE FUND.

618. **Mr. J. Chaudhuri :** (a) Are the Government aware, and, if not, will they ascertain if it is not a fact that in November or December last, when the Calcutta University was under the Government of India, the University pledged two lakhs of Treasury Bills out of the Fish Market Fund with the Bank of Bengal to meet expenditure in the General Fee Fund, etc. ?

(b) Is it not a fact that the said Fish Market Fund was a grant made by the Government of India to the University for specified purposes, and was not the University bound to hold the said fund subject to certain specified conditions ?

(c) If so, will the Government state what were those purposes, and what were those conditions ?

(d) In view of the terms and conditions on which the said Fund was held by the University, was the University entitled to pledge the same in whole or in part without the previous sanction of the Government ?

(e) Was such previous sanction taken or was the transaction ever reported to the Government ?

(f) Are the Government aware that the Resolution of the Syndicate authorising the pledging of the said Fund is expressed in the following terms :

' The Registrar made a statement on the state of the cash balance on this date (15th November 1920) and reported the steps he had taken to arrange for payments during the remainder of the current month and December.

Resolved.—That the action taken by the Registrar be approved, that the proposal contained in the letter of the Bank of Bengal No. 26798, dated the 12th October 1920, be accepted, that the Registrar be authorised to make the necessary endorsements, and that a copy of this Resolution be forwarded to the Bank with the countersignature of the Honourable the Vice-Chancellor.'

(g) If the University was not authorised to pledge the Fish Market Fund in the manner stated, what action do the Government propose to take to intimate to the University their disapproval of the action ?

Mr. H. Sharp : (a) and (f) The Government of India have no official knowledge of these matters ; but they have seen accounts in the daily papers.

(b), (c) and (d). In 1912 the University of Calcutta represented the necessity of acquiring the Fish Market and reported that the acquisition would cost 8 lakhs and that another 7 lakhs would be required for the buildings for the teaching and residence of post-graduate students, which it was proposed to erect on the site when acquired. In 1913 the Government of India gave 8 lakhs to the University for acquisition of the Market, subject to the approval of the final scheme. Meantime, the Government of Bengal acquired the Market for the University at a cost of about 6½ lakhs and orders were given that the net receipts of the Market should be handed over to the University. The Government of India further proposed to the Government of Bengal that the unexpended balance of about Rs. 1,58,000 should be handed over to the University for the buildings which were to be erected on the acquired site on the conditions that the sum be funded and that no part of it be spent save on objects approved by the Governor of Bengal in Council and sanctioned by the Government of India. On appeal, the High Court again reduced the compensation due for acquisition with the result that there was a further saving after costs had been deducted of about Rs. 1,76,000. This also was handed over to the University on the same conditions as the previous sum had been handed over, the total amount saved over the transaction and placed at the credit of the University being about Rs. 3,34,000.

(e) The Government of India, as previously stated, have no knowledge of the transaction and are unaware whether a report was made to the Government of Bengal or any sanction obtained from that Government.

(g) The Government of India will attempt to obtain information on this matter through the Government of Bengal.

REMUNERATION OF HIGH COURT JUDGES AS EXAMINATION FEES.

619. **Mr. J. Chaudhuri :** (a) Is there a ruling of the Secretary of State that High Court Judges should not undertake for remuneration work in

addition to their duties as Judges, *e.g.*, fees for conducting University examinations?

(b) Is it a fact that there was a case in Calcutta University which made it necessary to obtain the said ruling?

(c) If so, will Government state the particulars of that case?

(d) What was the amount drawn by the Honourable Judge concerned as University examination fees to which objection was taken, who took the objection, and was the Judge required to refund the amount as a result of the objection?

(e) Has there been a similar case elsewhere, either before the said ruling was given or since?

The Honourable Sir William Vincent : (a) Yes.

(b) Yes.

(c) An Honourable Judge of the High Court brought it to the notice of Government that an audit officer had raised an objection to his acceptance of an honorarium for conducting an examination, and asked for a ruling on the matter. The point was referred to the Secretary of State, who gave the ruling in question.

(d) The amount drawn in the case upon which a ruling was obtained was Rs. 100. The objection was taken by the officer auditing the University accounts. The Secretary of State's orders were to the effect that his ruling should not affect the receipt of fees under these circumstances in the past, and the Honourable Judge was accordingly not required to refund the sum.

(e) Before the ruling had been given, cases of this kind were not infrequent. Since that time no case has come to the notice of Government.

REPLACING OF BRANCH POST OFFICES BY SUB OFFICES.

620. Mr. J. Ramayya Pantulu Garu : Do the Government propose to consider the desirability of replacing as many of the branch Post Offices as possible by sub-offices manned by well paid men?

Colonel Sir S. D'A. Crookshank : A branch office is an office with very restricted functions and such offices are opened in places which are not of sufficient importance to justify the opening of a sub-office. The cost of converting them into sub-offices manned by well paid men would be prohibitive.

WAITING ROOMS FOR INTER CLASS PASSENGERS.

621. Mr. K. B. L. Agnihotri : (a) Is the Government aware that no waiting-rooms or rooms or accommodation at the Railway Stations are provided for the convenience of Inter Class Passengers?

(b) Do the Government propose to take necessary steps towards this convenience of the Railway passengers?

Colonel W. D. Waghorn : (a) and (b). The Honourable Member is referred to the answer given during this Session to Question No. 191 asked by Rai Bahadur T. P. Mukherjee on the same subject.

RESOLUTIONS PASSED BY THE COUNCIL OF STATE AND LEGISLATIVE
ASSEMBLY.

622. **Mr. K. B. L. Agnihotri** : Will the Government please state :

- (i) The number of the Resolutions passed at their last Sessions ;
 - (a) By the Council of State,
 - (b) By the Legislative Assembly.
- (ii) The Resolutions that have been given effect to, by the Government ;
 - (a) In full,
 - (b) With modifications.
- (iii) The Resolutions that the Government has not been pleased to give effect to ?

The Honourable Dr. T. B. Sapru : The information asked for by the Honourable Member concerns various departments of the Government of India and is being collected.

INDUSTRIAL AND AGRICULTURAL IMPROVEMENT.

623. **Rai Sahib Lakshmi Narayan Lal** : (a) Will the Government be pleased to lay on the table a statement showing the amount spent in the last 10 years for industrial and agricultural improvement of the country separately ?

(b) Do the Government contemplate to ear-mark a sufficient portion of the revenue for the economical development of the country and for the improvement of industry (including agriculture) ?

Mr. A. C. Chatterjee : (a) A statement showing the agricultural expenditure incurred during the last ten years, both Imperial and Provincial, is laid on the table.

As regards expenditure on the industrial development of the country the Central Department of Industries was only constituted in February last and the majority of the provincial departments of Industries have only recently been brought into being. Before this, expenditure on objects which had as their aim the industrial development of the country was made through a number of departments both by the Imperial and Provincial Governments, except in Madras and the United Provinces in which Provincial Departments of Industries have been in existence for some years past. Except in the case of those two provinces it would be extremely difficult to separate expenditure on industrial development in the past budgets of the Government of India and the Local Governments and it is not, therefore, possible to give anything like accurate statistics in reply to this part of the question. But the Honourable Member will find some information on the subject in Appendix 'J' to the Indian Industrial Commission's report.

(b) I must remind the Honourable Member that the development of industry and agriculture is mainly a provincial subject, and also that it is contrary to principle to ear-mark any particular portion of the revenue for expenditure on any particular subject.

Expenditure incurred by the Government of India and the Provincial Governments on their agricultural departments, excluding the sums spent on 'Capex Work' in the Public Works Department.

Years.	India—General (excluding provinces).	India—Total (including provinces).	REMARKS.
	Rs.	Rs.	
1911-12	4,91,530	40,51,856	
1912-13	4,89,178	44,64,124	
1913-14	5,70,973	51,16,395	
1914-15	5,26,954	54,08,566	
1915-16	5,50,050	57,26,889	
1916-17	5,73,204	58,14,647	
1917-18	7,53,098	69,37,064	
1918-19	7,06,749	82,80,324	
		*21,00,000	*Special Imperial grant for Agricultural education.
		1,80,000	†Special Imperial grant out of wheat profits.
1919-20	8,12,864	80,94,699	
		†15,00,000	‡Special Imperial grant for agricultural education.
1920-21	12,27,500	Figures not avail- able.	
		§15,00,000	§ Special Imperial grant for agricultural education.

UNSTARRED QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

POST OF LEGAL ASSISTANT TO THE LAW MEMBER.

1. **Dr. H. S. Gour :** (a) When and for what reason was the post of a Legal Assistant to the Law Member created?

(b) For how long was the post filled up?

(c) When was the post held in abeyance, and why?

The Honourable Dr. T. B. Sapru : (a) The Honourable Member no doubt refers to the post of Legal Assistant in the Legislative Department of the Government of India. There is no Legal Assistant to the Law Member. The post was created in 1907 with a view to the appointment of an officer who would be able to relieve the Secretary and the Deputy Secretary in the Department of part of their increasingly heavy duties. The appointment was sanctioned in the first instance for 5 years as an experimental measure and this period has been further extended, but the post was never made permanent..

(b) The post was held by Dr. S. C. Banerjee from 1st September 1907 to 17th September 1914, and by Mr. S. C. Gupta from 18th September 1914 to 6th January 1921.

(c) The post became vacant on the 7th January 1921, when Mr. S. C. Gupta was appointed to officiate as Deputy Secretary in the Legislative Department. No appointment has been made so far as the entire question of the re-organisation of the Superior Staff of the Department is now under consideration.

SITTINGS OF THE ASSEMBLY AND APPOINTMENT OF WHOLE-TIME SECRETARY.

2. **Dr. H. S. Gour :** (a) Is it a fact that the absence of continuous daily sittings of the Assembly is partially due to the fact that the Secretary of

the Legislative Department has to divide his time between the two Houses; and is not able to devote the time necessary to more continuous sittings of the Assembly?

(b) Does not the Government contemplate the appointment of a whole-time Secretary of the Assembly? If not, why not?

The Honourable Dr. T. B. Sapru : (a) The fact that the Secretaryship of the two Chambers is held by a single officer has no effect whatever on the number of meetings of the Assembly. There are at present four assistants of the Secretary, who has power, subject to the control of the President, to delegate to them such of his duties as he thinks fit. This power is very freely used. I would invite the Honourable Member's attention to the fact that the number of meetings is determined under the Standing Orders by the President.

(b) The matter is under consideration but no decision has been come to. The Secretary of the Legislative Assembly is appointed by the Governor General under rule 5 of the Indian Legislative Rules and not by the Government of India.

FREE SUPPLY OF PROCEEDINGS OF PROVINCIAL COUNCILS TO MEMBERS OF INDIAN LEGISLATURE.

S. Mr. S. C. Shahani : Do Government propose to consider the advisability of having copies of the proceedings of all the Provincial Councils supplied free to the Members of the Indian Legislature?

The Honourable Dr. T. B. Sapru : The attention of the Honourable Member is invited to the reply given to Beohar Raghubir Sinha's Question on the 23rd March, 1921, on the subject of the supply of Local Government publications to Members of the Indian Legislature. The matter has been brought to the notice of Local Governments.

TRANSFER OF POSTAL OFFICERS.

4. Rai Taraprosanna Mukherjee Bahadur : (a) How many Postal Officers other than Superintendents on Rs. 250—350 grade were transferred from one Circle to another in the last year? What officials of other departments on Rs. 250—350 are liable to such inter-provincial transfers?

(b) What is the ratio in the number of Indian Postmasters to Anglo-Indian Postmasters in the grade of Rs. 500 and upwards?

(c) Is it not a fact that many officers refuse such transfers although these may be on promotion? Does not such refusal minimise the number of Indian Postmasters in the higher grade of Postmasters referred to above?

Colonel Sir S.D. A. Crookshank : (a) It is presumed that the Honourable Member refers to Babu Tarapada Mukherjee who is a Postmaster and not a Postal Superintendent. If so, his attention is invited to the answer given to part (b) of Mr. M. K. Reddi Garu's Question No. 485.

(b) 18 postal officials on Rs. 250—350 were transferred last year from one Circle to another, 9 on promotion to the next higher grade and 4 on their

own pay. Officials on Rs. 250—350 in the services named below are also liable to inter-provincial transfers :

1. Northern India Salt Revenue.
2. State Railways.
3. Survey of India.
4. Subordinate Accounts and Clerical Services in the Military Accounts Department.
5. Railway Accountants (General List).
6. Members of the Subordinate Accounts Service of the Posts and Telegraphs Accounts Departments.
7. Members of the Subordinate Accounts Service of the Civil Accounts offices.
8. Public Works Accountants (All-India List).

(c) The ratio is 6 to 1. Yes. Orders are being issued under which most of the senior Postmasters will be on personal pay instead of drawing the pay of the offices to which they are attached. It is not considered that Indian Postmasters are entitled to preferential treatment over other classes of Postmasters in the matter of inter-provincial transfers. If they refuse transfers on promotion, the number of Indian Postmasters in the higher grades would of course be to that extent diminished.

NUMBER OF WITNESSES FROM CLERICAL CLASS BEFORE THE POSTAL INQUIRY COMMITTEE AND THE MINIMUM PAY OF A TELEGRAPHIST.

5. **Rai Taraprosanna Mukherjee Bahadur** : (a) Will the Government be pleased to state how many witnesses belonging to the clerical class deposed before the Postal Inquiry Committee to fix the minimum pay of the clerical staff of a second class Head Office on Rs. 35 a month ?

(b) Is it not a fact that the minimum pay of Telegraphists on the local scale before pre-war days was Rs. 35 ? What is the present minimum pay of a Telegraphist on the local scale ?

Colonel Sir S. D'A. Crookshank : (a) No witness examined by the Postal Committee asked that the minimum pay of the clerical staff of a second class Head Post Office should be fixed at Rs. 35 a month.

(b) The minimum pay of a local service telegraphist previous to the 1st January 1919, was Rs. 35 per mensem and the existing minimum is Rs. 55. The pay of an operator is higher than that of a clerk. For clerks in telegraph offices at places other than Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Rangoon and Karachi the existing minimum is Rs. 35. The grounds on which the minimum pay of a Postal clerk was fixed at Rs. 35 are contained in paragraphs 7 and 8 of Chapter II of the Postal Committee's Report.

FIXING OF EFFICIENCY BAR BY POSTAL INQUIRY COMMITTEE.

6. **Rai Taraprosanna Mukherjee Bahadur** : (a) Was it not a fact that before the revision by the Postal Enquiry Committee, every Postal Official had an equal claim to promotion up to Rs. 150—200 ? Did the Postal Inquiry Committee fix an efficiency bar at Rs. 92 ?

(b) Do Government propose to remove the efficiency bar at Rs. 92 ?

Colonel Sir S. D'A. Crookshank : (a) No. Before the last revision every member of the Postal staff could not claim promotion up to Rs. 150—200 as a matter of right. Promotion was dependent upon the judgment of the same officers who will, under the time scale, apply the efficiency bars.

Yes.

(b) Government do not propose to abolish the efficiency bars.

ANNUAL COST OF MILITARY, POLICE AND OTHER UNIFORMS.

7. Beohar Raghubir Sinha : (a) Will the Government be pleased to state :

(i) the amount spent every year on Military, Police and other uniforms,

(ii) how much of this amount is spent on the purchase of cloth manufactured in India ?

(b) Do the Government propose to consider the advisability of using for the above purpose cloth manufactured in India with a view to encourage Indian Industry ?

Mr. A. C. Chatterjee : (a) (i) The Government of India have no information as to the actual annual expenditure on military, police and other uniforms. It is estimated, however, that the cost of clothing for the Army based on present strength is likely to amount to approximately 3½ crores of rupees per annum. The clothing of the police is a provincial concern, and I would refer the Honourable Member to the Local Governments for the information which he desires in that respect. It is not possible to furnish the expenditure incurred on other uniforms.

(ii) The information is not available. In so far as the Army is concerned a considerable quantity of cloth has since the war been obtained from surplus war stores, and it is impossible in this case differentiate between materials manufactured in India and materials originally imported.

(b) The Stores Rules provide that preference should be given to Indian made goods, provided the quality is sufficiently good for the purpose and the price is not unfavourable. Practically all the cotton cloth required for the Army is obtained in India from Indian manufacturers. Woollen cloths and cord for breeches have to be imported at present, because the mills in India have not so far been able to manufacture such materials of a quality suitable for the troops. Efforts are, however, being made to improve the quality of the output of Indian mills, and if these mills succeed in turning out materials of a quality up to the standard laid down for the Army recourse will be made to them for supplies.

IMPERIAL SECRETARIAT CLERICAL STAFF.

8. Lala Girdharilal Agarwala : (a) What is the total number of clerks serving in the Government of India Secretariat under the time-scale promotion system ?

(b) How many of them have served the Government elsewhere before their appointment to the Imperial Secretariat :

(i) permanently and for how many years each,

- (ii) temporarily and for what periods,
- (iii) and which of them joined the Imperial Secretariat before the introduction of the time-scale, i.e., 27th May 1920?

(c) Upon what principle is promotion in the time-scale given to clerks of the Imperial Secretariat who have served the Government elsewhere for some years (say 5 years) before their appointment to the Imperial Secretariat?

(d) Is the Government service outside the Imperial Secretariat taken into account in calculating the time-scale promotion in the Imperial Secretariat service in the case of such clerks?

(e) Do the Government propose to modify the rules or grant individual concessions to remove hardship in cases of those employees who cannot reach the maximum salary in 25 years counting from the date of their first appointment on a permanent Government post especially in respect of those who were working in the Imperial Secretariat from before the time of the introduction of the time-scale?

The Honourable Sir William Vincent: (a) The number of permanent assistants and clerks so serving on the 1st July 1921 was 652.

(b) The information is being collected and will be supplied to the Honourable Member.

(c) The general principle governing transfer to a new appointment on progressive pay is followed. It is laid down in Article 157, Civil Service Regulations, a copy of which is laid on the table.

(d) Previous service outside the Secretariat is not taken into account in calculating time-scale promotion except in so far as Article 157, Civil Service Regulations, operates to bring a man on to the scale at a stage higher than the lowest.

(e) There is no intention of modifying the rules. Individual cases of hardship are already provided for in the Home Department Resolution No. 1062 of 27th May 1921.

RAILWAY LINE BETWEEN KARACHI AND BOMBAY.

9. Mr. W. M. Hussanally: (a) Is it a fact that a journey between Karachi and Bombay *via* J. B. and B. B. and C. I. Railways takes above 53 hours?

(b) Has there ever been a proposal for a more direct line of Railway between those two stations?

(c) Were any surveys taken of such shorter line? If so, when?

(d) Which route was finally approved of and why has the construction of such a line been delayed?

(e) When is it likely to be taken in hand?

Colonel W. D. Waghorn: (a) The journey from Karachi City to Bombay is timed to take 49 hours and the average journey from Bombay to Karachi City just under 46 hours.

(b), (c) and (d). For many years proposals for a connection between Bombay and Sind by a broad gauge railway have been under consideration.

The financial prospects of the more direct routes were not attractive, whilst that passing through the State of Cutch was opposed by the Rao. Subsequently, it was proposed in connection with the provision of a direct broad gauge line between Karachi and Agra that a broad gauge connection should be made from Viramgam or some more suitable point on the Bombay side to a station on the Jodhpur-Bikaner Railway.

A survey of this connection was accordingly started last year but had to be closed down for want of funds. It is hoped that the work will be re-started during the ensuing cold weather.

(c) Until the results of this survey have been received and considered by the Railway Board and the other parties concerned it is not possible to say whether, and if so when, the construction of the line will be taken in hand.

ANNUAL COST OF THE ECCLESIASTICAL DEPARTMENT.

10. **Mr. W. M. Hussanally :** (a) What is the total annual cost of the Ecclesiastical Department in all Provinces of India ?

(b) Is it a fact that that department exists only for the benefit of one community ?

(c) Do Government contemplate making religious ministration to Indians a fit charge upon Indian Revenues ?

Mr. H. Sharp : (a) and (b). The Honourable Member is referred to the replies given to previous questions on this subject.

(c) The Honourable Member is referred to the reply given to a question asked by Makhlum Syed Rajan Baksh Shah. There is no intention of making all religious ministrations a charge upon Indian Revenues.

INTERMEDIATE CLASS CARRIAGES IN BOMBAY, BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

11. **Mr. W. M. Hussanally :** (a) Is it a fact that the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway do not run intermediate class carriages on their line ?

(b) Is it a fact that that Railway has recently enhanced their passenger rates ?

(c) Do Government propose to advise that Railway to run such carriages in view of enhanced rates ?

Colonel W. D. Waghorn : (a) The reply is in the affirmative. The Agent, Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway, has already agreed to give consideration to the question of the provision of intermediate class accommodation on the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway when new stock is provided. In this connection the Honourable Member is referred to the answer given to a similar Question (No. 465) asked by Rai Bahadur Pandit Jawahar Lal Bhargava on the 14th March 1921 on the same subject.

(b) From 1st April 1921, the Railway has enhanced first and second class fares up to 800 miles by 38·3 per cent.

(c) In view of what is stated in reply to part (a) Government do not propose to take any steps in the direction suggested.

ACCOMMODATION IN THE GUJARAT MAIL TRAINS OF THE BOMBAY, BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

12. Mr. W. M. Hussanally : (a) Is it a fact that the passenger accommodation in all classes of carriages on the Gujarat mail trains of the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway is ordinarily scanty in consequence of which there is usually a scramble for seats?

(b) Do Government propose to insist that that Railway will provide adequate accommodation on all their trains?

Colonel W. D. Waghorn : (a) The passenger accommodation in all classes of carriages on the Gujarat mail trains is not as a rule short, but owing to periodical heavy rushes of passenger traffic to and from Gujarat and Kathiawar the accommodation is sometimes insufficient.

To remedy this the Railway Administration propose running a second Gujarat mail train in the near future when sufficient stock is available for the purposes.

(b) The additional stock required for the provision of adequate accommodation on passenger trains on the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway is under construction, and Government do not propose taking further action at present.

SALE OF DRINKING WATER AT STATIONS ON THE BOMBAY, BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

13. Mr. W. M. Hussanally : (a) Is it a fact that drinking water is sold to passengers at any stations on the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway and particularly at Ahmedabad station?

(b) Does that practice prevail upon any other line?

(c) If so, will Government insist that such water be supplied to all passengers on that line free of charge?

Colonel W. D. Waghorn : (a) The reply is in the negative.

(b) Government are not aware that such a practice prevails on any line.

(c) In view of the reply to part (a) of the question, this question does not arise.

GRANTS FOR THE MAINTENANCE OF CHURCHES, TEMPLES AND MOSQUES.

14. Bechar Raghunath Sinha : Will the Government be pleased to lay on the table a statement for the last 10 years showing province by province money given out as grants:

(a) for the construction and maintenance of—

(i) Christian churches,

(ii) Hindu and Jain temples,

(iii) Muslim mosques and other religious places of worship;

(b) for different religious societies or institutions?

Mr. H. Sharp : The collection of the information asked for would entail considerable labour and it is doubtful whether it would be possible to obtain accurate figures. The Government are therefore not disposed to prepare this statement, the labour involved on which would be altogether disproportionate to the value of the information obtained.

PUBLICATION OF THE REPORT OF THE INDIAN RAILWAY COMMITTEE.

15. **Rai G. C. Nag Bahadur** : Will the Government kindly state whether the Indian Railway Committee has yet submitted its report, and if so, when it is likely to be published and whether the full report will be published simultaneously in England and India ?

Colonel W. D. Waghorn : The Honourable Member is referred to the answer given to Mr. Manmohandas Ramjee on the same subject.

A full summary of the report has been published simultaneously in England and India on the 16th instant ; it is not considered necessary to withhold publication of the full report in England until it can be published out here. The report will, however, be published out here as soon as received.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA SECRETARIAT PROCEDURE COMMITTEE.

16. **Rai G. C. Nag Bahadur** : Will the Government kindly state the total expenditure incurred in connection with the Government of India Secretariat Procedure Committee appointed under the Government of India, Home Department, Resolution No. 1745, dated the 12th September 1919 ?

The Honourable Sir William Vincent : Rs. 26,240.

BUNGALOWS SITUATE WITHIN CANTONMENT LIMITS.

17. **Mr. W. M. Hussanally** : (a) Is it a fact that the owners of Bungalows situate within Cantonment limits, occupied by themselves, the leases of which have been executed in Form B., Chapter 21, of the Cantonment Code of 1912, are being given notices to vacate the same, when required for Military authorities ?

(b) If so, will Government please state under what authority ?

Sir Godfrey Fell : (a) The Government of India have no information on the subject.

(b) If such notices are being given, they are in accordance with Conditions VI, VIII, XII and XIII of leases given in Form B under the Cantonment Code. Under these leases, a owner of a house built on land so leased can be made to evacuate, subject to certain conditions, in favour of a military officer. Section 11 (c) of the Cantonments (House Accommodation) Act, which says that no notice shall be issued under Section 8, if the house is occupied by the owner, must be read in conjunction with Section 4 of the Act, which says that nothing in this Act shall affect the provisions of any written instrument executed by or on behalf of the East India Company or the Government, unless the other party entitled and the Secretary of State for India in Council consent in writing to be bound by the terms of this Act.

COMMISSIONS IN THE ROYAL AIR FORCE AND AVIATION SCHOOLS IN INDIA.

18. **Mr. Ahmad Paksh Khan** : (a) Will the Government be pleased to state how many Indians were given commissions in the Royal Air Force during the war ? How many of them have been killed, how many were discharged, and how many are still in service ?

(b) Do the Government of India intend to establish a school in India for the training of Indians as airmen ?

(c) Will the Government be pleased to state the number of aviation schools in India ?

Sir Godfrey Fell : (a) I would refer the Honourable Member to the reply given at the last Session of the Legislative Assembly, to Question No. 632, asked by Lala Girdharilal Agarwala.

(b) The attention of the Honourable Member is invited to the first part of the reply given at the last Session of the Assembly to Lala Girdharilal Agarwala's Question No. 633.

I would also refer the Honourable Member to the reply given on the September to the Question asked by Munshi Iswar Saran, No.

(c) At present there are no Government aviation schools in India.

INCREASE OF PAY TO CIVIL AND MILITARY OFFICERS OF THE CIVIL VETERINARY DEPARTMENT.

19. Mr. Ahmad Baksh Khan : (a) What increase of pay has been given to Civil Officers of the Civil Veterinary Department on the last revision and what increase has been made in the case of Military Officers employed in the Civil Veterinary Department, who it is understood receive Military pay ?

(b) What facilities are given respectively to R. A. V. C. and I. C. V. D. officers for providing themselves with horses and for their maintenance ?

(c) How do the pay and allowances of Civil and Military officers of the Civil Veterinary Department compare with the pay and allowances of officers of similar service and rank in the R. A. V. C. employed in India ?

Mr. J. Hullah : The information is being compiled and will be supplied to the Honourable Member.

STAFF EMPLOYED BY THE STAFF SELECTION BOARD.

20. Mr. S. C. Shahani : Are Government aware that part of the staff employed by the Staff Selection Board in their own branch have not passed a qualifying examination ?

The Honourable Sir William Vincent : The Staff Selection Board had originally two clerks, both temporary employees. The Board decided that one of these should appear at the first examination and the other at the next examination. It is obvious that the work of the Board during the examination would have broken down completely if both had been absent at once. The clerk at present with the Board, the only one left, will take the next examination. The other clerk passed the first examination and is now employed in the Secretariat.

TEMPORARY MEN IN THE INDUSTRIES DEPARTMENT AND REPRESENTATION BY THE EMPLOYEES OF THE SURPLUS STORES.

21. Mr. S. C. Shahani : (a) Is it a fact that the treatment accorded to the Industries Department in respect of the qualifying examination of their temporary men is not being accorded to other departments ? If so, why ?

(b) Is it a fact, that a representation on the subject has been submitted by the employees of the Surplus Stores ? If so, what action do Government propose to take on it ?

The Honourable Sir William Vincent : (a) The Honourable Member is referred to the answer given on the 28th March by Mr. O'Donnell to a question from Babu K. C. Neogy, which explained the special circumstances in the Department of Industries. These circumstances do not exist elsewhere, and there is no ground for treating other departments in the same way.

(b) A representation on the subject has been submitted by certain Members of the clerical staff of the office of the Chief Controller (Surplus Stores). The matter is under consideration.

CONFIRMATION OF TEMPORARY MEN IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

22. Mr. S. C. Shahani : (a) Is it a fact that almost all Departments have retained, and have strongly recommended for further retention, their experienced old hands who have, however, failed to pass the Staff Selection Board's examination?

(i) Do Government propose to consider the advisability of confirming in their respective departments temporary men who have put in two or more years' approved service but have failed to pass a qualifying examination, and of keeping them from inter-departmental transfers until they have passed the examinations required for such transfers?

The Honourable Sir William Vincent : (a) Many of the departments have made such representations.

(b) The Staff Selection Board has taken the view that men who have proved to the satisfaction of the department concerned that they are capable of performing their duties, and have been strongly recommended by it, should not be removed at once because they failed to pass the test. Such men have therefore been retained in employment and will be permitted to appear at the Board's next examination. Those who were doing Assistant's work and were acting in the upper division have been allowed to continue to officiate therein. It is not however thought advisable to take up the question of confirming such men until the results of the next examination, at which they will appear, are known.

Men in this position would not be eligible in other departments for the appointments which they are provisionally allowed to hold in their own departments, and the question of inter-departmental transfer does not therefore arise.

EXPENDITURE ON THE WAR IN PERSIA AND DISTRIBUTION OF THE REPARATION MONEY PAYABLE BY GERMANY.

23. Mr. S. C. Shahani : Will Government be pleased to state :

- (a) the expenditure incurred on the war in Persia,
- (b) India's contribution to this expenditure, and the reason thereof,
- (c) the distribution to Britain and her Dominions of the reparation money payable by Germany, and the basis thereof,
- (d) the enlistments from Britain and the Dominions during the war, and the deaths among the men enlisted,
- (e) the cash contribution towards the war by Britain and the Dominions?

Sir Godfrey Fell : The information is being collected and, when ready, will be furnished to the Honourable Member.

APPLICATION OF NEW PENSION RULES TO AJMER-MERWARA AND GRANT OF SPECIAL ADDITIONAL PENSION TO ADDITIONAL DISTRICT AND SESSIONS JUDGES OF AJMER.

24. Lala Girdharilal Agarwala : (a) Have the new pension rules been made applicable to Ajmer-Merwara?

(b) Have they been so applied from the same date from which they have been applied to other Provinces?

(c) Is the incumbent of the post of Additional District and Sessions Judge in any Province in India eligible to get special additional pension of Rs. 1,500 a year in accordance with Government of India, Finance Department, Resolution No. 1085-E. A., dated the 15th November 1919?

(d) Is there any difference in the case of Additional District and Sessions Judges of Ajmer in this respect? If so, why?

(e) Do the Government propose to extend the privilege to holders of that appointment in Ajmer-Merwara from the same date as in any other Province?

The Honourable Sir William Vincent : (a) The new pension rules have been made applicable to the undermentioned appointments in Ajmer-Merwara :—

Assistant Masters, Mayo College (other than those of the Indian Educational Service).

Principal and Vice-Principal, Government College, Ajmer.

Headmaster, Government High School.

Headmaster, Moinia Islamia School.

Additional District and Sessions Judge.

Subordinate Judges, Ajmer and Beawar.

Judge, Small Cause Court, Ajmer.

Extra Assistant Commissioners, Ajmer and Merwara and Sub-Divisional Officer, Kekri.

General Manager, Court of Wards.

Treasury Officer and Magistrate, 1st Class, Ajmer.

Railway Magistrate, 1st Class, Ajmer.

Superintendent of Excise.

The following appointments are manned from one or other of the services enumerated in the preamble of the Resolution by the Government of India in the Finance Department, No. 1085-E.A., dated the 15th November 1919, and the incumbents are consequently entitled to the benefit of the new pension rules :—

Principal, Mayo College, Ajmer.

Vice-Principal, Mayo College, Ajmer.

Two Assistant Masters, Mayo College, Ajmer.

Professors of the Government College, Ajmer.

Civil Surgeon, Ajmer.

Assistant Surgeons, Ajmer and Beawar.

Superintendent and Deputy Superintendent of District Police.

Superintendent of Government Railway Police.

Executive Engineer, Ajmer and Abu Divisions.

Extra Assistant Conservator of Forests.

(b) Date from which the new pension concessions should have effect in respect of officers of the first category is at present under consideration : and in respect of officers of the second, the date is the 23rd July 1913.

(c) Holding the post of Additional District and Sessions Judge in any Province in India does not of itself make an officer eligible for a special additional pension of Rs. 1,500 a year, but all officers, not being members of the Indian Civil Service, whose appointments are held to correspond to superior Indian Civil Service posts, lower in rank than that of a Commissioner of a Division or a Divisional Judge of the 1st grade in Burma or a District and Sessions Judge of the 1st grade in Provinces other than Burma, are eligible for the additional pension mentioned.

(d) The post is treated in the same way as similar appointments elsewhere.

(e) The Government of India do not consider that in status and the importance of its duties, the post of the Additional District and Sessions Judge, Ajmer-Merwara, is comparable to a superior Indian Civil Service post of the nature described above, and, as the pay of the appointment is, moreover, less than Rs. 1,500 a month, it does not fulfil the conditions regarding minimum substantive pay laid down in the last entry of Schedule B annexed to the Resolution quoted above.

NOTICE OF QUESTIONS.

(Question No. 624 was called out.)

The Honourable Sir William Vincent : The fact is, Sir, that we received notice of a number of questions only late last night or early this morning. I wish to raise a general point as to whether we are not entitled, on the part of Government, to receive adequate notice when these questions are put down for a certain day. We are quite prepared to answer any questions, but, if we receive notice as late as this, we cannot come prepared.

Mr. President : Notice will be given to the departments as far as possible, and I have no doubt that the Legislative Department will take note of the words which fell from the Honourable the Home Member. I happen to know of this question. Correspondence has passed between the Department concerned and myself on the admissibility of this question, and, therefore, they might have been prepared to answer it.

The Honourable Sir William Vincent : It is not, Sir, a question of answering the questions but of bringing the answers down on a particular day. May the remaining questions on the list be put down for to-morrow?

Mr. President : Has the Honourable Member (Mr. Rangachariar) any objection to having the answer laid on the table.

Rao Bahadur T. Rangachariar : I should prefer it to be given publicly.

Mr. President : Question No. 624 is postponed till to-morrow.

(Question No. 625 was called out.)

Sir Godfrey Fell : Sir, I rise also to a point of order. But for the accident of Colonel Gidney not being here, I should have been unable to answer the second of these Questions, No. 626. I received notice of that question, and had prepared and have ready a reply. Only yesterday

evening, between half past 6 and 7 O'clock, I received notice from the Legislative Department that the question had been admitted in a materially changed form. I submit, Sir, that it is impossible for a department to prepare a reply between 7 O'clock in the evening and the time when the Assembly meets on the following morning.

Mr. President : The point taken by the Honourable Member is perfectly just. As a rule, alterations are not made in questions unless my attention is drawn by one of the departments to the fact that some expression in the question contravenes a rule. I must have had doubts, and, therefore, referred it to the department. In other circumstances it seems to me improbable that changes will be made. I recognise that in the last two days we have despatched questions at a greater rate than seemed likely and, therefore, we may have overtaken the preparations made by each department to answer the questions for which they were responsible. In the circumstances, we had better postpone the remaining questions on the list till to-morrow.

DISTRIBUTION OF BLUE BOOKS.

Mr. K. B. L. Agnihotri : Sir, before the Supplementary Demands for Grants are taken up for discussion, I would lodge a protest against the way in which they are hurriedly to be rushed through. These papers were only laid on our table on the afternoon of the 20th and we are required to vote on the grants to-day. We had not even 48 hours at our disposal to consider them or even to go through them thoroughly, and I submit that either the demands may be adjourned to some other day or any other procedure that the President may decide as convenient to the Honourable Members, be adopted.

Mr. President : Under what provision of the Standing Orders does the Honourable Member propose to make his protest ?

Mr. K. B. L. Agnihotri : Articles 124, 132 and 134 read together. Such short notice is given to us that we cannot even give notice of amendments for reduction or omission of the grants.

Mr. E. L. Price : Sir, on a point of fact, I believe I got these Supplementary Grants on Monday.

Mr. K. B. L. Agnihotri : I got them only on the 20th afternoon.

Mr. President : In regard to the distribution of the Blue Book,—‘Supplementary Demands for Grants for 1921-22,’—my recollection is that it was distributed in this Chamber more than 48 hours ago.

Mr. K. B. L. Agnihotri : No, Sir, only on the 20th afternoon, that is the day-before-yesterday.

Mr. President : The Honourable the Finance Member may be able to tell us something about that.

The Honourable Mr. W. M. Hailey : The Demand for Supplementary Grants was sent out, Sir, on Tuesday morning ; indeed I believe they were in the hands of some official Members on Monday afternoon. But, may I point out, Sir, that these Supplementary Grants have been framed after full consideration by a Committee of non-officials appointed by this House. They have been considered by them in the greatest details, and, in the circumstances, it is perhaps unnecessary that we should place them in the House more than 48 hours before the time when they will come under consideration.

[Mr. W. M. Hailey.]

Let me add one word, Sir. We in the Government departments have to dispose not only of a large number of complicated questions framed by Members of this House, not only of Resolutions put forward by Members of this House, but of a vast amount of current work at far shorter notice than we have given in this Assembly in the matter of the Supplementary Grants. I would add that the demands for grants are accompanied by a detailed memorandum explaining the nature of the grants and, in the circumstances, Sir, I cannot myself plead guilty to the charge of giving insufficient notice to the House.

Mr. President : The question raised by the Honourable Member is a little unreasonable. It is a common practice for non-official Members themselves to put in amendments at the very last moment and then to complain to the Chair that they do not receive the same consideration as amendments of which due notice is given. Honourable Members cannot have it both ways; and in view of the circumstances in which business often has to be transacted, I have suspended the Standing Orders under the discretion allowed to me. In this case, as pointed out by the Honourable Member from Karachi, there are some Members at all events who have had time to consider and put in motions for reduction.

It is perfectly true that if the Honourable Member wishes to raise an important point under these Supplementary Grants and gives very short notice of an amendment, the Finance Department is put in an especial difficulty in framing a reply to him, seeing that they have had no time to consider the matter beforehand; but it cuts both ways, and I do not think one section of the Assembly has any right to complain against the other.

ELECTION OF THE DEPUTY PRESIDENT.

Mr. K. Ahmed : Sir, before the proceedings of the day begins, I want with your permission to take one serious objection with regard to the election of the Deputy President of the House. Sir, it was only the other day that you, Sir, declared in this Assembly—and it is, Sir, part and parcel of the official report of the proceedings of this Assembly—as follows: ‘Mr. Sinha’s resignation creates a vacancy in the post of Deputy President of the Legislative Assembly. That position, therefore, must be filled in accordance with the provisions of our procedure. Nomination of candidates for the position of Deputy President will be received on the 19th September and the election will be held on the 23rd.’ Then, Sir, you continued, ‘These are provisional dates which I have substituted at the last moment in order to meet the convenience of our Muhammadan colleagues in this Assembly.’ Sir, it is a fact that many Honourable Members of this Assembly live very far away from this Assembly, and certainly many of them wanted to vote for a certain candidate and they could not come to this place earlier, Sir, for some reason or other. That being so, I find to-day my Honourable friend Rana. Umar Nath Baksh Singh, who is in the Assembly to-day wanted to vote for a certain candidate. I know, Sir, that his petition is before you now. I am further told that there are other Honourable Members who wanted to vote also, and that being so, according to the rule, I submit, the election of yesterday was irregular, illegal and such that it must be set aside and a new election should be held.

Dr. H. S. Gour : In this connection, Sir, may I be permitted also to say a word? On the 19th when it was announced that this election would take place on the 21st, I wrote to you, I delivered a letter to the Registrar on that very day. I hope it reached you—that in the proceedings of the 3rd you had fixed the 23rd as the day of the election and some voters.....

Mr. President : Order, order; on a question of fact the date was not fixed for the 23rd.

Dr. H. S. Gour : For the 22nd, then, I believe.

Mr. President : The date was not fixed for the 22nd.

Dr. H. S. Gour : Then it must be a typographical mistake. I shall refer to the published proceedings of this House in which it is stated that the election will be held on the 23rd: 'I may say that for the moment these are provisional dates which I have substituted at the last moment in order to meet the convenience of our Muhammadan colleagues in this Assembly.' I wrote to you, Sir, that the date being the 23rd, provisionally fixed for the convenience of the Muhammadan Members of this House, the putting back of that date to the 21st would deprive some voters of the valued privilege of voting for the candidate for whom they wanted to vote. I now find that my friend who has travelled all the way up to Sinla for the sole and single purpose of taking part in this election finds much to his chagrin and surprise that the election was over yesterday, though from the accounts published in the newspapers and in the published proceedings of this Assembly he thought that the election would certainly be on the 23rd or at a later date. When a provisional date is fixed for the election of a Deputy President, it is understood that that is the earliest date and if that date is to be varied it could only be varied by postponing it to a later date, but, I submit, not to an earlier date. I wish to make this clear because I entered a protest on the 19th, long before the result of election could have been contemplated by either of the parties. I wish also to add, Sir, that there are Members of this House who have sent telegrams to the effect that they are expected here by the mail train to-day, hoping of course that the election would be on the 23rd.

Rao Bahadur T. Rangachariar : On a point of order, Sir, is it open to Dr. Gour or to Mr. Kabir-ud-din Ahmed who took part in the election yesterday to take such an objection now, even assuming that the date was provisionally fixed for the 23rd? And does it lie in the mouth of Dr. Gour to object after taking part in the election yesterday?

Mr. Jamnadas Dwarkadas : On a point of order, may I be permitted to say, Sir, a few words? In the first place, I agree with my friend, Mr. Rangachariar, that it does not lie in the mouth of my friend, Dr. Gour, who was one of the candidates, to rise and protest at this late hour; it was open to him to enter his protest emphatically yesterday before the election took place.

Mr. President : That is hardly a point of order. The Honourable Member from Bombay may leave it to the Chair to deal with the two Honourable Members who have raised the point.

I understand Mr. Kabir-ud-din Ahmed objects to the result of the election, not to the procedure under which it was held, and that he does so only after the result is known. We did not object to the procedure of the election before the result. I ask the Honourable Member to read the passage in the official report. It contains the words 'Nomination of candidates for the position of Deputy President will be received on the 19th September, and the election will be held

[The President.]

on the 23rd.' It will be in the recollection of Members that I gave the second date under a misapprehension and was corrected by the Secretary—the circumstances being that I had received certain representations immediately before taking the Chair which caused me to revise the dates. But the essential point is that I then used the following words: 'I may say that for the moment those are provisional dates.' With the word 'provisional' in front of him, Dr. Gour, misunderstanding the application of that word, tells me that I fixed the election for that day. A fixture is one thing; a provisional arrangement is another.

I may further point out in reply to the Honourable Member from Bengal that those dates were deliberately put down late in the Session, at an inconvenient date from the point of view of the Chair, to meet the convenience of those of his own faith. It lies ill in his mouth to challenge the procedure adopted by the Chair yesterday when that procedure was part and parcel of an arrangement made solely for the benefit of himself and those of his faith.

Had I not been prepared to meet that, had I chosen to act strictly by the letter of the matter, I should only have adjourned this House for what are called the gazetted holidays. In that case we should not have had the prolonged adjournment which caused so much annoyance to his Hindu friends. Having drawn the Honourable Member's attention to that point, I hope he will reconsider his position.

As regards the point put to me by Dr. Gour, I did receive from him the representation in question. I expected, that if he attached importance to it, he would raise it at once on the floor of the House. I had not fixed those dates when I said they were provisional. The nomination was held at least two days after the resumption of business after the Mohurram holidays, and the election itself was held, if I am not mistaken, 4 days after that resumption. I would add that if Honourable Members wish to attend in this House for one purpose, namely, for the election of the Deputy President, then I think I may refer them to their constituents.

Mr. K. Ahmed: The point is, Sir, as to whether there has been a miscarriage of justice.....

Mr. President: There can be no question of a miscarriage of justice. The Chair was acting not only within its discretion, but within the letter of its discretion.

Mr. K. Ahmed: But, Sir, may I point out that even in a Court of Justice we find objections of this nature which are sometimes disposed of successfully by the Judges of this country and of other countries. But the ruling.....

Mr. President: If the Honourable Member really attached any weight to his objections, he would have made them first of all on the 19th, and if he had not thought of them by the 19th he would have made them yesterday. To-day is too late.

Dr. H. S. Gour: May I point out that I did raise my objections on the 19th.

Mr. President: The Honourable Member should have raised his objection on the floor of this House before his fellow-Members.

DEMANDS FOR SUPPLEMENTARY GRANTS.

The Honourable Mr. W. M. Hailey : Sir, with your permission I will make a few introductory remarks with regard to these supplementary demands for grants. Before I go into detail I should like to say how genuinely sorry I am if any Member of this House feels that he has had insufficient notice of these demands. It would perhaps be sufficient for me to add, after what I have said already, that we have, in this matter, to consult the convenience of the Standing Finance Committee; we cannot bring the Members up here far in advance of the meeting of this Assembly. It has indeed to carry on some of its meetings at the same time as the meetings of this Assembly and consequently we have been, at the conclusion of its deliberations, put to considerable difficulty in getting through the press this volume of demands in time for presentation to the House. Let me assure the House, at the same time, that I myself shall not, subject to the orders of the Honourable President, attempt to stickle for any notice in regard to any amendment which any Member of this House wishes to bring forward.

Now, Sir, with regard to these demands, I have, in order to save the time of this Assembly and indeed to ease my own task, placed in the hands of the Members of this House a memorandum which shows how these demands arise, and indeed why they must arise. No budget can be watertight; no Finance Member has the perfect gift of prophecy; and I appeal to those Members of this House who are concerned with commercial operations—I appeal to them with confidence, to say whether they could, three months before the beginning of their business year, estimate exactly what sum their coal for instance is going to cost them, what concessions they will have to give to the ever increasing demands of their labour, what price they will have to pay for their raw material throughout the business year. I ask them, would it be possible for them to put before their shareholders when announcing a dividend at the end of one year, a perfectly watertight estimate of what their expenditure and revenue is likely to be in the coming year? Our demands for grants, as I may remind the House, are not confined to expenditure on ordinary administration, but comprise multifarious operations ranging all over the country, and include the control of large commercial and semi-commercial Departments. Let me tell the House that I have in my Department men who, if I would allow them to do so, would be capable of putting up a budget which would easily defeat the scrutiny and defy the criticisms of the House. They could conceal among the innumerable items which go to make up one budget, a liberal provision of reserves that the House would never detect, and which would relieve one of the embarrassing necessity of having subsequently to produce demands for supplementary grants. But, Sir, this is not the spirit in which we frame our budgets. We frame our budget with the deliberate intention of asking the country for only so much money as we really need to spend, and since our intention in regard to that matter is honest, we have proceeded in the deliberate hope that if it is subsequently necessary, in order to carry on the working of our departments, to ask for more money, the House will give us the benefit of the honesty of our intentions, and judge of the new demands strictly on their merits. I have fully classified in my memorandum the nature of the supplementary demands which arise, and I will not now proceed to go fully into that classification since the details are already in the hands of Members of this House. I will only point out the fact, namely, that the actual new demands which we are making, constituting, that is demands for new services, are very few and inconspicuous.

[Mr. W. M. Hailey.]

The greater part of the supplementary demands indeed have arisen from two or three causes. There is, first of all, the genuine difficulty that arises from our budget procedure—a procedure which we are attempting to improve day by day. A close detailed budget was far less necessary under the old procedure; at all events, if there were any deficiency in budgeting, the matter did not need to come before the old Legislative Council in the form of a supplementary demand. I have here in my hands a very elaborate system of instructions which have been drawn up in the course of the present summer, which I hope will make our path easier in the future. That is one cause for our having to bring forward supplementary grants. Another is, as I have pointed out, that we are still engaged in the process of revising the pay of numerous subordinate and ministerial services. That process, Sir, has been a necessary one, although I hope we have nearly come to the end of it; but when in this House I hear the numerous questions relating to the pay of certain branches of the services, and listen to Resolutions asking for the amelioration of the conditions of others, I feel that this Assembly cannot be entirely adverse to our spending more money on our subordinate and ministerial establishments. Then, Sir, another class of expenditure is that which is incumbent on us if we are to earn the money that we expect on the revenue side. When, for instance, we find in the case of salt production—to take the first item on the list—that labour is demanding higher wages, we have either to cease its production or pay the labourer what he demands.

There are a few but a very few cases of genuinely new services, but those, no doubt, the House will deal with on their individual merits. I, Sir, have some confidence in putting these demands forward, since although they in the gross appear to embrace considerable sums, yet, I am certain that when the House comes to analyse the demands in detail they will see that each of them is amply justified on its individual merits, and I ask nothing more than that the House should consider and decide each individual demand on its merits.

No doubt the House will ask, before it proceeds to consider these demands, how we stand financially and how far our budget expectations have been realised. Well, Sir, it is a little difficult to give a definite answer to that question. We have not proceeded very far in the year. We have published the accounts from April to July and we have approximate figures for August. But it will be readily realised that we can make no very certain anticipation at this stage of the year, particularly in a year which is marked by great trade depression. It is usually the case that we have to depend on the later months of the year for the bulk of our receipts under many heads, and it may be that in the present year we shall not be entirely disappointed in our anticipation of some revival of trade during the later months of the year. I can, however, give the House some sort of general indication of how we stand. As regards Customs revenue, we expected Rs. 38½ crores. We have collected up to the end of August about 13 crores. But even if we realize a higher rate of receipts during the coming cold weather, it is safe to say—it is unfortunate, but inevitable—that we will probably fall considerably short of our 38½ crores of rupees. Then, again, take Railways. The gross traffic receipts have not fallen off so much as might have been expected when one considers the marked slump in trade. But though the gross traffic receipts have not fallen off, yet I regret to say, that there has been a very alarming increase in the working expenses. For, we have, among other things, had to purchase large quantities

of coal from Europe. I am sorry to say that the excess expenditure involved in the purchase of foreign coal and the increased cost of Indian coal is no less than Rs. 3 crores.

Take now the expenditure side. There is one heavy item which occurs in the first place and for which we could not of course have provided in our budget. It is in itself a typical instance of the difficulty of budgeting. We have been, I am glad to say, Sir, unusually successful in our year's loan; the receipts including conversion to-day amount to nearly Rs. 48 crores. But, Sir, when we incur a loan of that magnitude, we also have to pay interest, and the interest for the sum provided in the budget will be not less than Rs. 1½ crores. Then again, Sir, we are, I regret to say, still engaged in military operations in Waziristan, and with every economy, that must contribute to a heavy excess of military expenditure. Finally, there is another very heavy charge, I mean the loss on exchange. There again, it is particularly difficult to anticipate what will happen in the next few months. There are many Members of the House here, I have no doubt, who wish they could anticipate with certainty what will happen in those months. I will merely tell the House that if the average rate for the year works out at *1s. 4/.*, the extra debit, working on the basis of net expenditure in England as budgeted for, that is to say, about 25½ millions, will come to about Rs. 7½ crores. If the net average exchange works out *1s. 5d.*, the extra debit will be Rs. 5 crores, and if it is *1s. 6d.*—I hope the House notices the cheerful ring in my voice when I say that—the extra debit will be only Rs. 3 crores.

Well, Sir, these are the important variations. I have not been able to do more than sketch them to the House, but what I have said leads inevitably to one conclusion, namely, that we cannot in any case expect to realise the surplus of Rs. 71 lakhs which we placed in the budget, and there will certainly be a deficit. But I wish to make a point in this connection, and that is, that a moderate deficit—I am not defining the word but a moderate deficit—does not necessarily mean further taxation. The necessity for taxation depends on the factors which seem at the time to govern the revenues of the coming year or years. At all events, the sums which we have now placed in the Supplementary Budget are not themselves of such importance that the House need fear that they form a decisive factor in regard to the question whether we shall or we shall not have to impose further taxation next year.

Finally, I have to add this. These demands have been scrutinised with the fullest detail by the Standing Finance Committee. The House is in possession of the two volumes of closely printed pages which record their deliberations; but these are but summaries. We have held numerous meetings, and I for myself would like to say that I as Finance Member am under a great debt to the Members of that Committee for the manner in which they have discharged their work. (Hear, hear.) Members of this Assembly will readily realise that the Members of the Committee, not being previously acquainted with the somewhat complicated administrative details of Government, have often found it no easy task to appreciate at once the various difficulties and complexities that have arisen in the course of their labours. But they will allow me to say that they have throughout tackled their problem with industry and with good will. As for their conclusions, the House must judge for itself. I can only thank them for the assistance which they have given us in dealing with the many demands which have arisen before us. On our side, I can say with confidence, that we have

[Mr. W. M. Hailey.]

attempted to give them the very fullest information on any point which has been raised in the course of their deliberations ; we have spared no effort to make their scrutiny complete. Sir, I think that whatever the judgment of the House is in regard to the merits of these individual grants, it is nevertheless under an obligation to the Standing Finance Committee for the time and labour they have bestowed upon the task entrusted to them.

Dr. Nand Lal : Sir, we have not got a copy of the original demands before us. How could we come to a right decision on these new demands without examining the original demands ?

The Honourable Mr. W. M. Hailey : If an answer is needed, Sir, I would say that each Member of the Assembly was furnished with the original demands for grants. They were fully considered in March last. Copies of the original demands for grants are in the library. Numerous other copies exist in the Finance Department which will be perfectly prepared to lend to Members if they so desire. I do not think myself that that ought to stand as an objection to our considering these supplementary grants.

Dr. Nand Lal : Are we expected to bring our whole library with us to Simla ?

The Honourable Mr. W. M. Hailey : No, Sir. They will find it here.

Dr. H. S. Gour : I take it, Sir, that before the items are submitted to the vote of this House, the Honourable the Finance Member desires that the general financial position of the year should be passed in review.

Mr. President : Order, order. The occasion for that is during the discussion of the general Budget when there are days set aside for it. I allowed the Honourable the Finance Member a certain amount of latitude because it is clearly to the interest of the House and will add to the usefulness of the debate on the supplementary grants if they know where the Honourable Member stands in relation to the forecast that he made in his Budget speech for this year. These days are set apart for the voting on supplementary grants. They must be restricted to that purpose.

Mr. A. C. Chatterjee : Sir, I beg to move :

- That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 6,97,000 be granted to the Governor General in Council to defray the charge which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March 1922 in respect of 'Salt'.

Mr. President : The question is :

- That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 6,97,000 be granted to the Governor General in Council to defray the charge which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March 1922 in respect of 'Salt'.

The motion was adopted.

Mr. President : The question is :

- That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 18,000 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 1922 in respect of 'Opium'.

The motion was adopted.

Mr. President : The question is :

- That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 27,000 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 1922 in respect of 'Land Revenue'.

The motion was adopted.

Mr. President : 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 the 31st day of March 1922 in respect of 'Excise'.'

The motion was adopted.

Mr. President : 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 the 31st day of March 1922 in respect of 'Forests'.'

The motion was adopted.

Mr. President : The question is :

'That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 15,89,000 be granted to the Governor General in Council to defray the charge that will come in course of payment for the year ending the 31st day of March 1922 in respect of 'Posts and Telegraphs'.'

Rao Bahadur T. Rangachariar : Sir, there is one item which I find at the bottom of page 6* relating to Wireless Projects. I refer to it not because I object to it, but there is an impression abroad that in recruiting for the Wireless staff Indians are excluded, and I should like to have a statement from the Director-General, Posts and Telegraphs, whether there is any foundation for that impression.

Mr. G. R. Clarke : Sir, hitherto and during the war all the Wireless establishments in India were handed over either to the Army or the Navy and since the War we have put up a scheme to Government for re-organising the Civil Wireless Department of the country. In that scheme we are making definite arrangements for recruiting Indian staff for Wireless stations equally with non-Indian staff.

Mr. B. Venkatapatiraju : Sir, after receiving encomiums from the Honourable the Finance Member, perhaps it may not be fair on the part of Members of the Finance Committee not to say anything in reply. As a Member of the Finance Committee I must admit that we have received equal assistance and full information from the Honourable Member and the Secretary and others and I rise here not to raise any objection with reference to any single item mentioned under this head and I have only put in an amendment for the reduction of Rs. 100 just to raise the question, because we, the Members of the Finance Committee, found it difficult to understand the whole position. In this case, from the notes given by the Honourable the Finance Member you will find that the Postal Department originally, it seems, demanded 44 lakhs and odd, which was reduced by the Government of India to 24 lakhs, which again was reduced by this Assembly to 12 lakhs. When the original motion was made, the Honourable Mr. Joshi made a specific statement that we should not undertake new works not yet started but only continue existing works. Now they wanted 3 lakhs and odd for works which are in progress and they want an additional amount with reference to the works to be started. So far as the information placed before the Members of the Committee goes, they are perfectly satisfied that the works for which money is demanded are necessary. It is for you, Sir, not to throw the whole responsibility on the Finance Committee but to judge whether the present situation permits expenditure to that extent. If you do not spend it now, you will have to spend it some other time. We know as a matter of fact that there would be a deficit and it will not be

* Of the Blue Book—Supplementary Demands for grants for expenditure of the Central Government charged to Revenue and Capital and also of Disbursements under Debt, Deposit, and Remittance Heads for 1921-22.

[Mr. B. VENKATAPATIRAJU.]

less than Rs. 10 to 20 crores, because even on Customs as the Honourable Mr. Cook said the other day....

Mr. President : This is out of order on the vote for Posts and Telegraphs.

Mr. B. Venkatapatiraju : I am only stating it because there would be a deficit in the year. It is for you, Sir, whether you will sanction the additional sum required. So far as urgency is concerned, the Members of the Finance Committee say they are urgent, but the matter is one for your judgment. You should not throw the responsibility on the Finance Committee because they have approved it.

Mr. N. M. Joshi : Sir, it was on my motion that the demand for the Post and Telegraph Department was cut down by 12 lakhs when the Budget was discussed at the last Session. I must say very frankly that the demands now put forward were scrutinised by the Committee very carefully and the Committee is fully satisfied that the expenditure is absolutely necessary for the present, but I should like to make one remark about the money that we spend on buildings and it is this. I do not know why the money spent on buildings should not be spent out of capital account to be met by loans. If we are to meet such expenditure out of revenue, I think it will be very difficult for us to meet the demands. I would therefore suggest that the Finance Member should consider the advisability of meeting the expenditure on buildings out of loans taken by the Government of India and not out of revenue.

Mr. T. V. Seshagiri Ayyar : Sir, a question of principle is involved in this case and I should like to have an answer from the Honourable the Finance Member on the point. If it is true that at the time the Budget was being discussed the understanding was that as regards operations on buildings not yet commenced, there should be no demand during the current year for further expenses, is it open to the Honourable the Finance Member to move the Finance Committee and to lay before it schemes for commencing further buildings and afterwards come to this Assembly at a late stage of the year and ask for the amount to be sanctioned? It seems to me that once we have come to the conclusion during the Budget debate that no further operations should be undertaken, which would involve the commencing of new buildings it would not be proper to bring this matter before the Finance Committee and again take it before this House for its confirmation.

The Honourable Mr. W. M. Hailey : If I may say so, I am glad that a Member of our Committee, Mr. Raju, has placed before the House the problem which arises from the fact that in March last the House decided to cut down the grant for buildings and that in spite of that fact we now come before the House with a demand to provide money for some of the buildings for which provision was sought in the original grant. It was proper that this matter should be brought definitely to the notice of the Assembly; for, Sir, the responsibility does not lie with the Standing Finance Committee—that body is advisory only; the responsibility lies with the Assembly, and it is right that all matters of this sort should be brought promptly and unequivocally to its notice.

Now, Sir, with regard to these particular buildings, as Mr. Seshagiri Ayyar says, the understanding in March last was that no new buildings should be begun, that money should be provided only for carrying on works which were already in progress; and that no new buildings should be undertaken.

The fact that we now find it necessary to propose in a few instances the undertaking of new buildings is the reason why we have brought the matter before the Standing Finance Committee and through them to the House. He asks, is it competent for us to do so? As far as I understand the position, the House has complete competence to amend its former decisions in such cases. It has been stated that it is within the power of the British House of Commons to alter everything except the time of day and certainly in financial matters such as that now under discussion this House has complete and final authority to give what supply it chooses, and to vary its own decisions as to the amount. If, therefore, we desire the order of the House, we must apply for it; if we do not get it, we remain as we were before, and do not construct these buildings. We have in these supplementary grants Rs. 3,82,000 for works already in progress; that is within the scope of our original understanding. Then we have Rs. 4,68,000 for new works. The justification for these new works is given in detail on page 3 of the attached memorandum. We have not begun those works. It may be perhaps that Mr. Seshagiri Ayyar spoke under the impression, that having once put the matter before the Standing Finance Committee, and obtained their assent, we had begun the work. Not at all, Sir. Not one of these works is in progress and not a brick will be laid until we receive the money.

If, Sir, Mr. Seshagiri Ayyar's only point is the formal question whether we are entitled to bring before the House a new estimate of this character, my reply, and in so many terms, is that we are entitled to bring before the House any proposal for which we can expect to get its sanctions.

A final point, Sir, Mr. Joshi asked whether these buildings could not be constructed from capital. As the House knows, we transferred last March one crore of our Telegraph demand from Revenue to capital. We have not yet concluded our final investigation into the separation of Revenue and Capital accounts in regard to Post and Telegraph operations. In the course of doing so, we shall of course take up the point that he has mentioned. If the decision is that we can properly place demands against Capital which we now place against Revenue, we shall do so, but I speak under this reservation, that the whole of the situation must be examined in view of the report of the expert accountants. That report we are now awaiting.

Mr. President : The question is :

'That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 15,89,000 be granted to the Governor General in Council to defray the charge that will come in course of payment for the year ending the 31st day of March 1922 in respect of 'Posts and Telegraphs'.'

The motion was adopted.

Mr. President : The question is :

'That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 16,000 be granted to the Governor General in Council to defray the charges that will come in course of payment for the year ending the 31st day of March 1922 in respect of 'Interest on Miscellaneous Obligations'.'

Dr. H. S. Gour : Sir, I find a short note on page 7* against this item. The note says :

'To meet expenditure involved in the payment of interest at 3 per cent. to Mr. Imre Schwaiger, a Hungarian national, whose business had been wound up under the Enemy Trading Act. The net proceeds of the liquidation of his property were handed over to him after careful consideration and the exceptional circumstances of the case which justified the payment of assets also justified payment of interest for the period the money remained with Government.'

[Dr. H. S. Gour.]

I should like to ask the Honourable the Finance Member whether it is not a fact, that during the great war, the property of all the German, Hungarian and other nationals who were at war with His Majesty was placed in the hands of a Receiver and, on the termination of the war, the net assets without any interest were handed over to the claimants whose claims were justified or made good. Now I want to know what exceptional circumstances have induced the Government in this case not only to refund the assets but also to treat it as an investment, allowing interest thereon at 3 per cent.

The Honourable Mr. W. M. Hailey: I can, I think, Sir, place the House in possession of the facts of this particular case.

This gentleman was a Hungarian subject carrying on business at Delhi and in London who was at Home when the war broke out. The case came before the Home authorities on inquiries made by the Board of Trade regarding his home business and it was decided by the Home authorities that his circumstances were such that he should be allowed to carry on business in England. We, on our side, had previously come to a different conclusion, namely, that he should not be allowed to carry on business in India. We had, therefore, two divergent rulings referring to the same gentleman. We took possession of his property here and decided to auction it; the retail sale of oriental curiosities and objects of art was not a business which the Chief Commissioner of Delhi felt that he could safely carry on himself. It was put up to auction and earnest money was taken from the purchaser; immediately after that earnest money had been deposited in the Treasury, we received orders from Home that the business was not to be auctioned. I think, as a matter of fact, that the owner had offered his whole collection as a gift to the Victoria and Albert Museum in London. In any case the orders of the Home Government were that it was not to be auctioned. We could only reply that it had been auctioned, that the earnest money had been taken; and the action taken could not be recalled. Those are the circumstances, Sir. The gentleman in question, though a Hungarian by birth, had resided for many years in India; his sons had, I think, applied for admission to the British Army and, if I am right, one was fighting for the British Crown. The Home Government had allowed him to carry on business in London. We, with a more rigid interpretation of the law in this regard, had confiscated his property in India. It was finally decided, in consequence, that at the termination of the war, we should restore to him what we held in deposit in the Treasury as the proceeds of the sale of his property. The House will readily recognise that if in time of war, when no tourists are in India, and money is hard to come by, you auction an important collection of oriental curiosities and objects of art, you do not obtain a price which is likely to prove very satisfactory to the original owner. He had suffered in consequence very considerable loss, and when we restored the money held in deposit to him, we thought it was only fair to give him a minimum interest on it.

Those are the facts of the case, and I am quite prepared to leave it to the House to decide whether the Honourable Dr. Sapru and I who were responsible for the decision were correct in the course we took in the matter.

Rai J. N. Majumdar Bahadur: Sir, may I, as a Member of the Standing Finance Committee, inform the House that the question that has been just now raised by my Honourable friend, Dr. Gour, was also raised by us in the

Finance Committee, and after all the facts and the circumstances were explained to us, as to how this gentleman had suffered loss on account of the auction sale and that he was perfectly loyal to the British Government and that his sons had fought on the side of the British, we, on the Finance Committee, allowed this amount.

Mr. President : The question is :

'That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 16,000 be granted to the Governor General in Council to defray the charge that will come in course of payment for the year ending the 31st day of March 1922 in respect of 'Interest on Miscellaneous Obligations.'

The motion was adopted.

Mr. President : The question is :

'That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 4,27,000 be granted to the Governor General in Council to defray the charges that will come in course of payment for the year ending the 31st day of March 1922 in respect of General Administration.'

Sir P. S. Sivaswamy Aiyer : Sir, I should like to have information on some points. I should like to know whether the Private Secretary to His Excellency the Viceroy has had no shorthand writer hitherto. The second point on which I want information is whether the martial gentleman whom we see on your left is the new ceremonial officer and whether you will be pleased to prescribe some ceremonial dress in accordance with the practice elsewhere.

The Honourable Mr. W. M. Hailey : I can supply the facts to the first part of the question ; I cannot answer the suggestion in the second, for that is, if I may say so, a question for the Honourable President of the House and not for the Finance Department, which I am glad to say amongst its many other multifarious duties is not asked to concern itself with matters of dress. With regard to His Excellency's shorthand writer, Sir, the facts are that there was one shorthand writer only attached both to His Excellency the Viceroy and the Private Secretary. It was found that this writer was very seriously over-worked and that he could not satisfactorily discharge the work of His Excellency the Viceroy as well as that of the Private Secretary ; it was therefore found necessary to give a second shorthand writer to the establishment. The rates of pay proposed are exactly the same as those which are paid in the Secretariat.

Mr. E. L. Price : Sir, I have put in an amendment to reduce this grant by Rs. 300 ; that amount is made up of Rs. 216 for rounding up, and the really substantive reduction of Rs. 84. But I put that proposal forward with some uncertainty as to parliamentary practice. I quite understand that on the original budget I am entitled to propose a reduction in order to raise a point of administration under the grant. Am I entitled so to do here, because that is my object ? The point to my mind is a very serious one. It was a point that I raised in a supplementary question yesterday. On the 3rd of September we were told on the highest authority that the situation in Malabar was in hand. On the 21st, there was an adverb added '*militarily* in hand.' Well, I take such comfort as I can from that, and I go home and I open the paper and I find a description of the reign and territory and administration of a man called King Bela Kun Mohamed Haji in Malabar.

Mr. President : Will the Honourable Member show me the item under which he is raising this point ?

Mr. E. L. Price : General Administration, I take the heading ; it was the only heading I could find.

Mr. President : The Honourable Member must not forget that these are supplementary grants ; the principal grant for General Administration, to which this amount relates, was made in March last. If the Honourable Member, as I have said, will point out the heading under which we might conceivably discuss this matter, I am prepared to consider it.

Mr. E. L. Price : The Home Department, then, Sir.

The Honourable Sir William Vincent : May I point out, Sir, that the Home Department grants in this demand are confined to (1), the translation into Hindi and Urdu of the speeches of H. R. H. the Duke of Connaught and His Excellency the Viceroy, and (2), Rs. 22,000 in connection with the Staff Selection Board. Whatever merits or demerits the Staff Selection Board has, it has very little to do with the Malabar outrages.

Mr. E. L. Price : Of course, if I am technically wrong, I must accept it, and if I am definitely ruled out of order, I shall sit down.

Mr. President : I am afraid, the Honourable Member is out of order.

Bhai Man Singh : Sir, I have proposed four amendments or reductions to this grant. My first proposal for reduction is with regard to these special charges for a temporary officer and establishment under the Foreign and Political Department for Rs. 7,200 ; this relates to the temporary appointment of Mr. Rees Harris with a small temporary establishment on special duty in connection with foreign affairs. I simply want to know in connection with this item whether the present staff of the Foreign and Political Department was not sufficient to do the work for which Mr. Rees Harris has been temporarily appointed and if that could not be done, whether we could not get on without them. Shall I go on with the other amendments also, Sir, or shall I put them one by one ?

Mr. President : I must give those Members who have given previous notice priority over the Honourable Member.

Bhai Man Singh : I am perfectly willing to take my amendments in their turn.

Mr. K. Ahmed : I have not given notice, Sir, of any amendment, but may I inquire with regard to this item just after the Hindi and Urdu translation item ? The Home Department asked for an additional grant of Rs. 22,000, charges in connection with the Staff Selection Board, and I want to have a discussion on the subject.

Mr. President : I have a motion for reduction on that point. The Honourable Member who gave notice will speak first.

Mr. J. Chaudhuri : May I inquire whether ' Establishment ' under the heading ' Legislative bodies ' includes the salary of a librarian to be appointed for the library set up here and in Delhi. If any new librarian has been appointed and whether the libraries could not have been managed by promotions from the present staff ?

The Honourable Dr. T. B. Sapru : To carry on the work in connection with the library which has been formed in pursuance of the desire expressed by a large number of Honourable Members of this Assembly, it has been found necessary to engage one assistant librarian, one clerk on the lower division time-scale and two dufftries.

The Honourable Mr. W. M. Hailey : I might perhaps take this opportunity of supplying the information which Bhai Man Singh asked for with regard to the demand of Rs. 7,200. We had a somewhat expensive establishment last year for dealing with a number of foreign operations—I need not particularise them more here—foreign operations beyond our borders of a type which we all, I think, recognise to be highly undesirable ; in fact in many quarters they have been described as unmentionable.

We decided this year to abolish that expensive staff and the small sum which you see placed in the demands refers to a Junior Member of that Staff. It is therefore only the continuation of one Member of that staff during the present year, and we shall, before the end of the year, decide whether it is necessary to continue his appointment or not.

Mr. Manmohandas Ramji : May I know, Sir, whether this officer was unemployed when the Budget was passed ?

The Honourable Mr. W. M. Hailey : Yes, I think he was, but for some reason or other the pay was not included in the Budget.

Rao Bahadur T. Rangachariar : May I ask what he was doing ? Was he not employed in the Foreign and Political ?

The Honourable Sir William Vincent : He was employed on other work in the Foreign Department at the time ; he was then put on to continue the work to which reference has been made by my colleague and great economy was effected by the change.

STAFF SELECTION BOARD.

Mr. K. B. L. Agnihotri : Sir, I rise to move for the omission of Rs. 22,000 on account of special charges in connection with the Staff Selection Board. May I know from the Honourable Member-in-charge, whether the Staff Selection Board was in existence in March last when the Budget was passed, and if so why was this sum not included in the budget at the time ?

Mr. President : The question is :

‘ That the charges in connection with the Staff Selection Board under Head No. 14 be omitted.’

The Honourable Sir William Vincent : Sir, I am afraid the Honourable Member has left me rather cold on this question, *viz.*, why this amount was not included in the budget, but I think he must have read the reason, for it is in the appendix which has been furnished to Honourable Members. The omission was due to an oversight. The pay of the President of the Staff Selection Board is included in the grant, but the pay of the non-official Members, the pay of the Secretary, cost of establishments, library and other charges were by an oversight not included. The demand has been challenged by other Members also and I should just like to give to the House some details as to what the charges are. Non-official Members who take part in the work of the Board have to come up from the United Provinces or from other parts of India and we have to pay their travelling and deputation allowances. Then there is a Secretary employed for the Staff Selection Board, that is another item of Rs. 2,000. Then the establishment charges were by an error not included. Then at examinations the examiners have to be paid fees if the examinations are to be held. There is also the cost of advertising for candidates because we are particularly anxious to get candidates from all parts of India so that everybody might have an equal opportunity of entering the

[Sir William Vincent.]

service. In addition to that there is travelling allowance of members and the establishment charges, removal charges, hire of furniture, post and telegraph charges, stationery, and so on. Now a certain amount of this is already due for work already done, but I hope we shall be able to effect a very considerable saving in the balance, because the establishment of the Staff Selection Board is a temporary one and I am glad to say that I hope it will be replaced by the Public Services Commission either in November or whenever the Public Services Commission is appointed. I myself shall be delighted when this is the case, because I can assure the House that the Board gives me a great deal more trouble than it does them. I am constantly worried by people who have the various allegations in regard to the decisions of the Staff Selection Board. As I say we only propose to keep it going until the Public Services Commission is appointed. I hope, therefore, that the Assembly will make the grant I propose, otherwise it comes to this, that if we have not got a Staff Selection Board or a Public Services Commission—I speak with considerable experience in the matter—we shall have nepotism rampant in the Government of India. We shall have as in the past senior men employed in the Secretariat coming up and saying that their sons, or their grandsons or their nephews are, irrespective of qualifications, entitled to appointments in Government service. We are struggling to prevent that.

I am aware that there is a certain amount of feeling against a certain officer of the Staff Selection Board, but I may say at once that this grant does not refer to him at all, but merely provides for minor expenditure on account of the items I have mentioned, and in the circumstances I hope the Assembly will pass it.

Mr. Jamnadas Dwarkadas : Sir, while we are on this item, perhaps I may be permitted to make a few observations with regard to the work of the Staff Selection Board. Since we voted this item of Rs. 22,000, which the Honourable the Home Member has pointed out is for the purpose of defraying charges of travelling allowance, etc., which are necessary charges, and since we came here—I believe I am voicing the feeling of other Members—we have heard many complaints of the unsatisfactory manner in which the Staff Selection Board is working—and I am constrained to say—fulfilling its obligations. The Honourable the Home Member has told us that it was necessary for the Staff Selection Board to exist because otherwise people who have sons and grandsons out of employment worry the Heads of the Departments to find employment for them; that may be so, but so far as this question is concerned, I am definitely convinced that there are instances of the work of the Staff Selection Board in which injustice has been done to deserving candidates. If this Board is to continue even for a short time, may I request the Honourable the Home Member to see to it that instances of injustice that are brought to his notice are removed and that the Board works in a proper and impartial manner.

Mr. S. C. Shahani : Sir, I would like to add my voice to Mr. Jamnadas Dwarkadas against the manner of work done by the Staff Selection Board. I understand that it has been definitely laid down that the Staff Selection Board should hold examinations and conduct interviews, and that by the results of the combined tests candidates are to be selected for appointments. And yet my information is that in some cases examinations are altogether dispensed

with, probably because the members of the Staff Selection Board have sons and grandsons of their own to provide for.....

The Honourable Sir William Vincent : Sir, is the Honourable Member entitled to make a vague allegation of that kind against the reputation of Members of the Staff Selection Board; if so, will he give me some material to go on and I will institute inquiries at once.

Mr. S. C. Shahani : Then I will withdraw those remarks because I cannot give instances just at this moment in support of my remarks, but I should be very glad to give the Honourable Member instances at some other time.

The Honourable Sir William Vincent : May I say, Sir, that if the Honourable Member will produce definite instances at any time I will inquire into them.

Mr. S. C. Shahani : To proceed, Sir, it is very necessary that the procedure adopted by the Staff Selection Board should at this stage be carefully examined by the authorities in existence, the total annual expenditure incurred on that Board is not known to me at any rate. I should like a little information on that head if it can very kindly be furnished.

Mr. R. A. Spence : Sir, I think it is due to this House that in view of what Professor Shahani has said, he should substantiate that statement. It is due to this House that a statement of such a nature having been made, he should substantiate it.

Mr. S. C. Shahani : I should be very glad to do so, Sir.

Rao Bahadur T. Rangachariar : Sir, I implore my colleagues in this Assembly to consider their position with reference to this matter somewhat carefully. If we, Members of this Assembly, are to be drawn into taking complaints about the way in which the staff of Government servants is selected, if we go into such details, we will be unnecessarily dragging ourselves into matters which perhaps it will not be desirable for us to enter into. ('No, no.') I hear cries of 'No, no', but I shall sound this note of warning that once we listen to complaints of this sort and make it a matter of discussion on the floor of this House, I do not know where we may land ourselves in. If we hear such complaints, I think it is our duty to communicate those complaints demi-officially to the officers concerned. On the question of patronage I do not think any human being has acted perfectly or at least is believed to have acted perfectly. Even Lord Chancellors in England have been accused of nepotism in the matter of making their appointments. Making appointments is a most unpleasant task for anybody. We may be honourable men, and yet we are likely to fall into errors. Such questions should not be brought into the floor of this Assembly. I think we ought to guard ourselves against falling into any such danger. If we hear definite complaints, I think we should communicate them demi-officially.

The Honourable Sir William Vincent : Sir, I am quite ready to have this matter investigated. I deprecate serious charges being brought against respectable men—one of them, I may say, an Indian, holding a very high position and much respected in the United Provinces—without any proofs being cited. Serious charges are made, and yet, when asked to give definite

[Sir William Vincent.]

facts to support them nothing is done. I regard this as a matter of very serious importance indeed, as Mr. Spence does. I suggest that if the Assembly grants this money, that a committee consisting of—I have not asked these gentlemen, I am only suggesting their names subject to their consent—Mr. Rangachariar, Mr. Samarth, Mr. Chatterjee, and Mr. Spence should ascertain whether there are any grounds at all for the assertion made or whether there are any changes necessary in the matter of the management of this Board. Subject to that, I suggest that this grant should be made now, and if it is proved to the satisfaction of these gentlemen that this very serious charge, which I should never have thought would have been brought by the Honourable Member, is not proved, the Honourable Member will withdraw the allegation that he has made.

Rai J. N. Majumdar Bahadur : Sir, I have nothing to say about this Staff Selection Board itself. But what I wish to say is that the Finance Committee raised the question whether it is necessary for the Staff Selection Board to go from place to place. The candidates are examined, and then the whole of the Staff Selection Board make a tour of entire India to Bombay, Madras, Calcutta, etc. Is this at all necessary? After candidates are examined, if they are found to fulfil the qualifications required of them to fill a particular post, they might send for them here, either at Simla or at Delhi, instead of the whole of the Staff Selection Board making a tour of the whole of India. I think that is the practice that is now going on. The entire Staff Selection Board go to Bombay, Madras, Calcutta, Bihar, and I believe, Allahabad and Delhi. What is the necessity for the entire Staff Selection Board to visit the whole of India and giving them a large amount of travelling expenses? That is the point. So far as the method of recruitment is concerned, there are rumours, but these rumours are not to be trusted, and I think no responsible Member of this House will bring any charge against any member of the Staff Selection Board without definite information. But so far as the practice of going round is concerned, I believe this is a most objectionable feature. Candidates who pass the examination might be sent for at the Headquarters or at any other centre and selected without making the Government undergo the extra expense of touring.

Dr. H. S. Gour : Sir, I have listened with a certain amount of interest to the extremely general and vague charges made against the Staff Selection Board. I may point out that I was also the recipient of frequent visits from members who came straight from the Staff Selection Board hall and they invoked my assistance in their behalf. The members who came to me were so numerous that I, after interviewing them all, told them that they must bring before me specific examples of flagrant abuse of power by the Staff Selection Board, that I shall investigate those cases, and that if I found that there was any *prima facie* case against the Staff Selection Board, I shall make myself responsible for ventilating their grievances before this House. They took time, and after 3 or 4 days, one gentleman came up and saw me and said he was the living example of the flagrant abuse of power. I questioned him. I asked him what his qualifications were. I examined him for nearly 2 hours and I found that his sole grievance was that he was in a certain department for six years and he was not kept on. I then said to him that if this was the sole grievance he had against the Staff Selection Board, then he had no grievance at all, and he went away fully satisfied that he had no grievance of any kind against the Staff Selection Board. As regards the other people who had

grievances against the Staff Selection Board, they came up to me in a body and said that they did not want me to examine them but to have their word and to ventilate their grievances from the floor of this House. I am afraid, that is the invitation which my friends, Messrs. Shahani and Jamnadas Dwarkadas have accepted without scrutiny. Let me assure the House that if any complainants come before them, and they ask them to specifically state their grievances and see whether they have any grievance of a real character, I am perfectly certain that in the majority of cases—let me make bold to say, in the large majority of cases—they will find that they are failed candidates, who like all failed candidates go about grouching about having failed and that they have no grievance except this that they have lost their job since they have been put to the test of an examination. I submit that these people who come before Honourable Members are all people who are dissatisfied with the Staff Selection Board because the Staff Selection Board applies a rigid test of examination which they have failed to pass. I submit that we should not be too hasty in our condemnation of the system which is intended to organise the Secretariat staff and to place it upon a satisfactory footing. If any grievances are justified, they would be certainly ventilated in this House, and it is the duty of this House to see that those grievances are redressed. But I assure the Honourable gentlemen here that I have not come across any. So far as the members of the Staff Selection Board are concerned, I happen to know one or two of them personally and I may testify to this House from my personal knowledge that they are men of position and extreme impartiality, and, as at present advised, you should not have the slightest hesitation in placing your utmost confidence in the members of the Staff Selection Board.

Mr. K. B. L. Agnihotri : Sir, in view of the explanation given by the Honourable the Home Member, I beg to withdraw my amendment.

The Honourable Sir William Vincent : Sir, may I explain one matter referred to by Mr. Majumdar before the amendment is withdrawn? The Honourable Member asked a question—a very legitimate one—why travelling allowance was drawn and why it was necessary to send the Board round to different centres. The whole Board do not go. As a matter of fact, I believe only certain members of them go. And the answer is this. It is to facilitate the work of selecting suitable candidates.

What is the other alternative? To get all the candidates up to Simla or to Delhi? What would be the cost of that? Has the Honourable Member ever thought of that when he made this suggestion? Is it not cheaper for Government to send round two or three men to centres and have examinations there than to bring up hundreds of candidates to Delhi and examine them there? Can we get the best candidates if they are poor and find it impossible to find the money to take them to a centre like Delhi? The fact is that as an alternative to paying the expenses of the candidates, we found it cheaper to send down our men to convenient centres. That is the answer to the Honourable Member's question. There is another point on which I feel very strongly and I hope that the Honourable Mr. Shahani will at least now withdraw the allegation he made. I should like to tell the Assembly who the members of the Board against whom the allegations are made are. They are Mr. Watson, Mr. Richey, Educational Commissioner, Mr. Bajpai who serves for nothing, getting only a small allowance on the days he attends, a Sessions Judge, a man of an eminently respectable character and Mr. Mir Muhammad Khan, a barrister of the Punjab. There is

[Sir William Vincent.]

no question of their respectability and I am glad that Dr. Gour has vouched for it. It is a matter really of deep regret to me that an allegation of this kind should be made against men of this position. Last Session when I was dealing with certain charges against the Staff Selection Board I had to reply to similar allegations made by Mr. Neogy against Mr. Watson.

Mr. K. C. Neogy : I did not make any such allegation.

Mr. S. C. Shahani : I wish to make a statement by way of reply to the Honourable Member. What I said was that the Honourable Member had stated that the non-official Members went with sons and grandsons for appointments and I hoped that it would be seen that the Staff Selection Board did not themselves go with sons and grandsons for appointments, and that a very general discontent had been created with regard to what had so far been done by the Staff Selection Board. If this statement of mine can be considered as being tantamount to making any specific allegations against the Staff Selection Board, I should have no hesitation in expressing my regret. But I have only ventilated what has been a general state of feeling with regard to the work that has been done by the Staff Selection Board. I shall certainly make further inquiries and if after further inquiries I find that I have been wrong I shall certainly apologise; but, as I have said, I feel that I am right. I will place further information before the House at some future date.

Mr. President : The question is, that the motion for reduction in this case be withdrawn.

The motion was adopted.

OFFICER ON SPECIAL DUTY FOR THE REVISION OF THE TRANSFER OF PROPERTY ACT.

Bhai Man Singh : I have given notice of an amendment to the effect that Rs. 10,220 asked for the salary of an officer on special duty for the revision of the Transfer of Property Act be omitted. I ask for this reduction for the one simple reason that the Law Department itself is quite enough and quite capable of doing the work. I think we have got the ablest men in our Law Department and if for the revision of every Act we are required to have a special officer, I do not know what expenditure it will mean. To-morrow we may have to revise the Criminal Procedure Code, the day after we may have to revise certain other Acts, and if for all these Acts we are to have special officers I think the expenditure will come to a huge sum. Therefore I would request the Honourable the Law Member to see if he can dispense with the services of a special officer for this purpose and try to have the work done with his present staff.

The Honourable Dr. T. B. Sapru : Sir, I am not at all surprised that my friend who hails from the Punjab, where the Transfer of Property Act has never been put in force, should fail to recognise the importance and the difficulty of the Transfer of Property Act. I am very grateful to him for the compliment that he has paid to my department and I can honestly say in this Assembly that no abler officers could have been associated with me than those with whom I have the fortune to work. So far as the business of my department is concerned, if my Honourable friend will any day walk into my department, I will take him round to the rooms where the officers of

my department work, where they have to deal with hundreds of questions, any number of Resolutions, any number of non-official Bills, also with requests from certain gentlemen, I won't mention names, 'to do similar other things'. (Laughter). If my Honourable friend will bear with me I will tell him that there is no single department of the Government of India which does not send its files on to the Legislative Department from day to day for advice. If in these circumstances my Honourable friend thinks that any officer of my department can in the course of a day or two overhand the Transfer of Property Act, then I must candidly say that I decline to be a party to any such procedure. May I also remind my Honourable friend of what I said in the course of my speech on Mr. Rangachariar's Bill that the Transfer of Property Act was first taken in hand by no less a competent person than my Honourable colleague, Sir William Vincent, when he was Secretary in the Legislative Department. His note was subsequently added to by a gentleman of great eminence in the legal profession, I mean Dr. S. C. Bannerjee. There were further notes written by Sir George Lowndes and I can say in all humility that no one understands the difficulty of the Transfer of Property Act more than I do, and I think it would be a sheer waste of public time to ask any officer who has got so many things to attend to to take up the Transfer of Property Act only in his spare moments. An Act revised by an officer under these circumstances would not be worth presenting to this Assembly and I am sure that every High Court would condemn such perfunctory work. I will therefore earnestly ask my friend not to dabble with the Transfer of Property Act when he has had no experience of it.

The motion for reduction was negatived.

SIX ASSISTANT FINANCIAL ADVISERS.

Bhai Man Singh : The next amendment of which I have given notice is the reduction of Rs. 300 from the pay of the six Assistant Financial Advisers in the office of the Financial Adviser, Military Finance. This I have proposed with a view to know why this whole item was not included in the beginning of the year and whether we could not do without the addition of these men at this time of the year.

Mr. President : The question is, that the provision in respect of the salaries of the Assistant Financial Advisers be reduced by Rs. 300.

The amendment was negatived.

Mr. President : The question is :

'That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 4,27,000 be granted to the Governor General in Council to defray the charge that will come in course of payment for the year ending the 31st day of March 1922 in respect of 'General Administration'.

The motion was adopted.

Mr. President : The question is :

'That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 4,75,000 be granted to the Governor General in Council to defray the charge that will come in course of payment for the year ending the 31st day of March 1922 in respect of 'Audit.'

The motion was adopted.

Mr. President : The question is :

'That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 11,000 be granted to the Governor General in Council to defray the charge that will come in course of payment for the year ending the 31st day of

March 1922 in respect of 'Administration of Justice'.

The motion was adopted.

Mr. President : The question is :

'That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 6,40,000 be granted to the Governor General in Council to defray the charge that will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of

March 1922 in respect of 'Jails and Convict Settlements'.

Mr. E. L. Price : Sir, I hope to be in order this time.

I have given notice of an amendment to reduce this amount by Rs. 200, which is the amount for rounding, *viz.*, Rs. 111 and the substantive reduction of Rs. 89, and the reason is, that though I have carefully studied the notes issued with these Supplementary Grants, I have not been able to understand the position of this wretched steamer the 'Maharaja.' It is perfectly true, that the cost of coal has gone up ; it is perfectly true, that as they chartered in sterling, calculated at 1s. 8d. and had to remit no doubt at a lower rate, they have lost that money. What I cannot understand is how they have made no gain at all. Considering that freights, since the Budget was framed last February, have fallen to less than half of what they were and steamers, it is notorious, are laid up in all directions, in spite of that slump in freights, a wonderful thing in their favour, are they still saddled with the cost of this steamer at the original high charter rate ?

Mr. P. P. Ginwala : With reference to this demand, I would like the Honourable the Home Member to give us some information with regard to the Jails Committee Report. I would like the Honourable the Home Member to say if he proposes to abolish the Andamans as a convict settlement and what the position is as regards its abolition. I would also like to know, Sir, whether he contemplates legislation in the immediate future to give effect to the proposals made by the Jails Committee, especially in connection with the Indian Penal Code. I would also like to know.....

Mr. President : Order, order. I do not think there is anything in these statements which can bring in the Report of the Jails Committee. If the Honourable Member thinks so, I am quite prepared to hear him on the subject.

Mr. P. P. Ginwala : Well, Sir, there is a reference to the Convict Settlements.

Mr. President : The Convict Settlement is one subject and the report on it is another.

Mr. P. P. Ginwala : This legislation I referred to refers to Convict Settlements and the amendment of the Indian Penal Code. I would like to know whether he has received any suggestions from any of the Local Governments, with regard to the recommendations of the Jails Committee, as regards the Andamans as well as other matters. Of course the Honourable the Home Member need not trouble about giving me any information about my own Government, because my Government has not had time enough to examine the case with that thoroughness which it ordinarily imposes on itself in dealing with any matter.

The Honourable Sir William Vincent : Sir, I will answer Mr. Price at once. I understand that the contract made for this ship 'Maharaja'—I have not much knowledge of shipping contracts myself, it is not in my line of business—was made for five years when freights were higher than they are now. That is the position. It was made on the best expert advice we had at the time but I do not pretend to have any knowledge of the matter myself.

The Honourable Member behind me (Mr. Ginwala) asked me how we are getting on with the question of the abolition of the Andamans. Well, after the Report of the Jails Committee was received, we sent over an officer to the Andamans to see what steps could be taken in that direction. He has submitted proposals to the Government of India which are now before the Council and I propose at a meeting of the Executive Council to suggest to that body that the report should be examined by a small Committee of this Legislative Assembly to see how far the proposals meet with the approval of the Legislature, but in anticipation of the orders of Council I can make no definite statement on that point.

We also have under consideration at this present moment in the Legislative Department proposals regarding the change in the Penal Code which would be necessitated if the recommendations of the Jails Committee are accepted in full.

The Honourable Member has asked me what action has been taken on the Jails Committee's Report itself. That is a matter I cannot deal with on a motion of the present kind, but if the Honourable Member will call on me I will show him all the letters that were issued—they were laid on the table the other day—and such of the replies as we have received.

Mr. P. P. Ginwala : I am much obliged to the Honourable the Home Member.

Sir Vithaldas D. Thackersey : Sir, by way of information we are told that the Honourable the Home Member had not much knowledge about taking steamers on contract. May I ask why, when every merchant knew that the highest rate of contract could not last very long, on whose advice Government entered into this contract for five years considering that at the time the freights ruled highest in the market?

The Honourable Mr. C. A. Innes : Sir, I had something to do with this case, but, unfortunately, I did not know this matter was coming up and I have not seen the file for a long time. I am speaking, therefore, entirely from memory, but, as far as I can remember, the facts were these. We had a temporary charter for the steamer 'Maharaja' ending in September 1920, and last year the question came up as to what arrangements we were to make for the future service to the Andamans. We asked the Director, Royal Indian Marine, whether a Government steamer could be provided to carry on this service. We found that that course was impossible. We called for tenders; we had no response at all except from one single firm, the owners of the 'Maharaja', and we had to come to the best terms that we could with that firm. Well, Sir, I was not so foolish, and the Government of India were not so foolish as to deal unaided with a matter of this kind, because we knew that we had not got the necessary knowledge to make an arrangement with regard to the charter of a ship, and so, Sir, we went to an officer who for two years had been Controller of Shipping in India, namely, Major Storey. I had a great

[Mr. C. A. Innes.]

deal to do with the late Major Storey in that capacity and I can testify now to the extraordinary good work which he did for India in that matter. So we entrusted the negotiations to Major Storey. As far as I remember, we had only two alternatives open to us. One was to make an arrangement with the owners of the 'Maharaja' by which they ran the ship on their own account, and we guaranteed them a profit extending I think up to Rs. 3,89,000 or some figure of that kind, every year. At any rate we guaranteed them a definite sum or profit. The other was this arrangement of a time charter which was proposed by Mr. Storey. The actual terms were a matter of negotiation. We knew perfectly well that freights were jumping; we did not know which way they would jump, whether they would rise or whether they would fall, at the time when we made this contract. It was a matter of negotiation and eventually we took the best terms we could get and we agreed to this charter. It may have turned against us, it has turned against us, but we acted upon the best advice we could get at the time. We were dealing with a monopolist and we made the best bargain we could.

Mr. J. Chaudhuri: May I ask the Honourable the Home Member what useful part elephants play in Port Blair?

The Honourable Sir William Vincent: They are used in the Forest Department; it is very simple.

Mr. E. L. Price: Sir, I should like to make it plain that I am not withdrawing my amendment.* The whole circumstances of the charter of this steamer show the incapacity of Government Departments in dealing with business propositions, and make a very good reason for their leaving them alone as far as they can. The fact of the matter is, they are paying this steamer its value once a year, and I do not withdraw my amendment.

The amendment was put to vote.

The Assembly divided as follows:

AYES—46.

Abdul Quadir, Maulvi.
 Abdur Rahim, Mr.
 Abul Kasem, Maulvi.
 Agnihotri, Mr. K. B. L.
 Ahmed, Mr. K.
 Aiyer, Sir P. S. Sivaswamy.
 Amjad Ali, Maulvi.
 Asjad-ul-lah, Maulvi Miyan.
 Ayyangar, Mr. M. G. M.
 Ayyar, Mr. T. V. Seshagiri.
 Bagde, Mr. K. G.
 Bajpai, Mr. S. P.
 Barua, Mr. D. C.
 Bhargava, Pandit J. L.
 Bishambhar Nath, Mr.
 Chaudhuri, Mr. J.
 Chaudhuri, Mr. N. N.
 Faiyaz Khan, Mr. M.
 Ghulam Sarwar Khan, Chaudhuri.
 Girisala, Mr. P. P.
 Girdhardas, Mr. N.
 Gour, Dr. H. S.
 Ibrahim Ali Khan, Lieutenant Nawab.

Ikramullah Khan, M. M.
 Jatkar, Mr. B. H. R.
 Joshi, Mr. N. M.
 Kamat, Mr. B. S.
 Lakshmi Narayan Lal, Mr.
 Latthe, Mr. A. B.
 Manmohandas Ramji, Mr.
 Man Singh, Bhai.
 Mudaliar, Mr. S.
 Muhammad Ismail, Mr. S.
 Mukherjee, Mr. J. N.
 Mukherjee, Mr. T. P.
 Nabi Hadi, Mr. Syed.
 Nag, Mr. G. C.
 Nand Lal, Dr.
 Neogy, Mr. K. C.
 Pyari Lal, Mr.
 Reddi, Mr. K.
 Sinha, Beohar Raghubir.
 Srinivas Rao, Mr. P. V.
 Subrahmanayam, Mr. C. S.
 Subzposh, Mr. S. M. Z. A.
 Venkatapatiraju, Mr. B.

NOES - 50.

Abdulla, Mr. Saiyed Muhammad.
 Akram Hussain, Prince A. M. M.
 Asad Ali, Mir.
 Barodawalla, Mr. S. K.
 Bradley-Birt, Mr. F. B.
 Bryant, Mr. J. F.
 Chatterjee, Mr. A. C.
 Clarke, Mr. G. R.
 Clayton, Mr. H.
 Cotelingam, Mr. J. P.
 Crookshank, Sir Sydney.
 Dalal, Sardar B. A.
 Dentith, Mr. A. W.
 Faridoonji, Mr. R.
 Fell, Sir Godfrey.
 Habibullah, Nawab Khwnja.
 Hailey, the Honourable Mr. W. M.
 Hullah, Mr. J.
 Hussanally, Mr. W. M.
 Innes, Mr. C. A.
 Iswar Saran, Munahi.
 Jannadas Dwarkadas, Mr.
 Jejeebhoy, Sir Jamsotjee.
 Kabraji, Mr. J. K. N.
 Lyle, Mr. D. R.

Majumdar, Mr. J. N.
 McCarthy, Mr. F.
 Mitter, Mr. D. K.
 Muhammad Hussain, Mr. T.
 Percival, Mr. P. E.
 Ramayya Pantulu, Mr. J.
 Rangachariar, Mr. T.
 Rao, Mr. C. Krishnaswami.
 Samarth, Mr. N. M.
 Sapru, the Honourable Dr. T. B.
 Sarfaraz Hussain Khan, Mr.
 Shahani, Mr. S. C.
 Sharp, Mr. H.
 Sim, Mr. G. G.
 Singh, Babu Ambika Prasad.
 Singh, Babu B. P.
 Sinha, Babu Adit Prashad.
 Sinha, Babu L. P.
 Sircar, Mr. N. C.
 Spence, Mr. R. A.
 Thackersey, Sir Vithaldas D.
 Vincent, the Honourable Sir William.
 Vishindas, Mr. H.
 Waghorn, Colonel W. D.
 Zahiruddin Ahmed, Mr.

The amendment was negatived.

The Honourable Mr. W. M. Hailey : Before we proceed with further business, Sir, I wish, with your permission, to make a brief statement in regard to one item which the House has already passed

Mr. President : I had better put the motion first.

The question is :

'That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 6,40,000 be granted to the Governor General in Council to defray the charge which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March 1922 in respect of 'Jails and Convict Settlements'.'

The motion was adopted.

The Honourable Mr. W. M. Hailey : Sir, the statement to which I alluded is this. We are always looking out for possible savings. In regard to the demand which was put before the Assembly in respect of item No. 42, and was duly passed, my Honourable friend, Sir Sydney Crookshank, has just informed me that he has received information which will enable him to reduce the sum by two lakhs. That is to say that in regard to the supplementary demand of Rs. 15,80,000 in item 12 we shall expect to spend Rs. 13,80,000 only.

The Honourable Sir William Vincent : Sir, I should just like to say a few words. To-day's business seems to be getting on very fast, and referring to an undertaking which I gave in this House a few days ago about giving time for the discussion of Mr. Majumdar's Resolution I wish to say that if you, Sir, think it is possible for the House to get through the supplementary grants to-day there are only two Resolutions and a small amount of Legislative business down on to-morrow's List. I shall be quite prepared to agree to Mr. Majumdar's Resolution being included in the business for to-morrow if we can get through the others as quickly as I anticipate.

Mr. President : The Assembly will now adjourn till Half Past Two of the Clock.

The Assembly re-assembled after Lunch at Half Past two of the Clock. The Honourable the President was in the Chair.

Mr. P. P. Ginwala : I rise to a point of order, Sir. When an Honourable Member moves a Resolution or an amendment which is pressed to a division, is it in accordance with the ordinary parliamentary practice for that Honourable Member to abstain from voting on that Resolution or not?

Mr. E. L. Price : Sir, may I make a personal explanation? I think it refers to me. In reply I beg to say, Sir, that I did not force the last Resolution to a division.

Mr. President : As far as the taking of the division is concerned, I think the Honourable Member said that he would not withdraw the amendment.

Mr. E. L. Price : I did not press it to a division, Sir. That was done by other people.

Mr. President : If the Honourable Member does not withdraw it, the presumption is that he wants the judgment of the House upon it.

As regards the point raised by the Honourable Member from Burma, I should like to take that into consideration. He has asked what the parliamentary practice is in the matter. I am not certain of that and I should like to take the point into consideration. It may establish a precedent here, and it requires mature thought on the part of the Chair.

The Honourable Sir William Vincent : May I also make a personal explanation, Sir? During the interval I have heard it suggested that I, in the course of the debate on the Staff Selection Board, asserted that Members of this Assembly use their influence to secure appointments to their relatives in the Secretariat. I made no such statement at all, and if any Honourable Member is under that impression, I wish to correct it at once. What I did say, and what I maintain, is this, that Registrars, Superintendents and Clerks in the Secretariat themselves do seek to secure appointments for their sons, sons-in-law, and other relatives. But I have never been approached by any Member of this Assembly to secure an appointment for any relative and I had no intention of making any such suggestion.

Mr. S. C. Shahani : Sir, I understood the Honourable Member to say that; and not only I, but Mr. Seshagiri Ayyar too, who wrote to me this note to say so at that very moment. Otherwise I would not have retaliated in the manner in which I did. I therefore withdraw the statement that I made which was more retaliatory than anything else.

Mr. President : The question is :

That a sum not exceeding Rs. 26,000 be granted to the Governor General in Council to defray the charge which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March 1922 in respect of 'Police'.

Police.

Mr. E. L. Price : Sir, if I am in order in proposing a reduction of Rs. 100 under the heading 'Contingencies Clothing of Police', I would do so. Otherwise I would oppose the whole vote. Now, Sir, this Rs. 8,800 is to meet the cost of uniform and clothing due to be supplied to the members of the Police Force of the Civil and Military Station at Bangalore. When the Moplah rebellion broke out, the first Communiqué issued said, that reinforcements of military and police were being hurried up from Bangalore. It would follow, therefore,

that this money will really go to replace the uniforms that have been worn out in this campaign, and on this ground I suggest that I am perfectly entitled to raise the whole Moplah question. Sir, when I was trying to speak on this matter before, and I got up to 'King Bela Kun Mohamed Hajee', I raised a laugh. And, Sir, that laugh struck terror in my mind, because I feel that it is with a laugh that the military authorities are treating this rising. I am afraid that the military authorities are so confident of their power, both human and mechanical, to overcome this rising that they are not putting into the field sufficient force to quell it at once. They treat it as a comic operating.

Mr. President : I must ask the Honourable Member whether he has assured himself that the point raised at the beginning is really applicable and I think I must ask for information from the Government Member before I allow him to proceed further.

The Honourable Sir William Vincent : I am not in a position to contradict the Honourable Member, but Bangalore is, I believe, some 300 or 400 miles from the area where these disturbances are taking place. At the same time I shall be very pleased to meet the Honourable Member on the ground he has taken up.

Mr. President : To meet the Honourable Member would also be out of order! The vote which the Honourable Member from Karachi proposes to reduce is a vote on Contingencies and the Clothing of the Police to the amount of Rs. 8,800. I must assume unless evidence is brought to the contrary that the vote makes provision for necessities that arose before the Moplah outbreak occurred. If this is correct, I am afraid, the Honourable Member's ingenuity has not found the right point yet.

Rao Bahadur T. Rangachariar : I think the Bangalore Military were taken and not the Police.

The Honourable Mr. W. M. Hailey : It would perhaps enforce the point made by Sir William Vincent if I inform the House that the Rs. 8,800 is for expenditure incurred last year, before the Moplah outbreak could have been even planned in the minds of those misguided persons whom we believe to have instigated it.

Mr. President : The question is :

'That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 26,000 be granted to the Governor General in Council to defray the charge which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March 1922 in respect of 'Police'.'

The motion was adopted.

Mr. President : The question is :

'That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 10,000 be granted to the Governor General in Council to defray the charge which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March 1922 in respect of 'Ports and Pilotage'.'

The motion was adopted.

Mr. President : The question is :

'That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 27,15,000 be granted to the Governor General in Council to defray the charge which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March 1922 in respect of the 'Botanical Survey'.'

Mr. B. S. Kamat : I rise to request the Finance Member to give us some further information regarding this item of 27 lakhs of rupees, for the purchase of Java quinine. We have been told in the fourth column

[Mr. B. S. Kamat.]

of the note that the Secretary of State has made certain agreements with Messrs. Howards for a regular supply of cinchona bark for a period of five years and also with another firm for the supply of quinine for three years commencing from 1921; in the second paragraph of this note, we are further told that the Secretary of State has since intimated that supplies in excess of those for which provision was made are expected; now the Finance Committee had made a provision of £155,000 only in June last for the purchase of quinine. I take it that the agreement was for a regular supply from year to year. If so, I should like to know why this excess delivery is being offered by one of the firms, and if this is correct, why Government are accepting a supply in excess of what was stipulated in the agreement. The fact of the matter is, that if Government departments need this excess supply, possibly we shall have to sanction this grant, but if that is not so, and if the firms are offering to deliver more than what was stipulated, then this House would be entitled to throw out this item. I therefore ask for some further explanation so that we may be in a better position to know whether the Government are accepting what was strictly according to agreement or they are under some other necessity to accept this excess.

Mr. B. H. R. Jatkari: Sir, I have sent in an amendment to reduce this grant by the sum of Rs. 4 lakhs for the same reasons as those suggested by Mr. Kamat.

Mr. J. Hullah: Mr. Kamat has invited the Honourable the Finance Member to give an explanation, but I think that perhaps I am better acquainted with the details and may therefore offer it. It is not a fact that we are taking more quinine than is stipulated for in the agreement. The Secretary of State made an agreement for the supply of quinine for three years. The supply is to come forward at intervals of 5 or 6 weeks. When we found that we had insufficient budget provision for more than the present calendar year, we asked the Secretary of State whether he could arrange with the Dutch producers to withhold the supplies for the first three months of the next year. We had not received his reply at the time when the Standing Finance Committee met and therefore we only asked the Standing Finance Committee for sufficient money to pay for the supplies that were arriving during the present calendar year. We have now heard from the Secretary of State that he cannot make the proposed arrangement with the producers and, therefore, by the terms of our agreement we shall have to accept delivery of the supplies which we expect, that is to say, including two consignments from January to March. I have therefore to ask the Assembly for a larger grant than that which was actually put forward to the Finance Committee.

Sir P. S. Sivaswamy Aiyer: I want to know which would be cheaper—to get the bark and manufacture quinine in our factories here or to import quinine from outside?

Mr. J. Hullah: We obtain bark from Messrs. Howards and quinine sulphate from the Dutch producers. The bark that we get from Howards is made into quinine sulphate in our own factories in India.

Sir P. S. Sivaswamy Aiyer: Is that cheaper?

Mr. J. Hullah: I imagine it is, but I am not certain.

Mr. E. L. Price: When I was in the Nilgiris, I saw the Government quinine factory and I understand that cinchona from which quinine is produced is grown throughout those districts. And I ask, if it is grown in the Malabar

district, whether Government is not losing considerable supply of bark through this rebellion.

Sir Vithaldas D. Thackersey : Sir, I do not wish to oppose this grant, but I should like to get further information as to the effect of this grant on the Budget. In the very valuable memorandum prepared by the Honourable the Finance Member, he has divided the classes of demands into 4 heads, A, B, C and D. Under expenditure on A class comes the demand for extra expenditure which affects our revenue position. That which either goes to reduce the surplus or swell the deficit of the year comes under A class and he puts this demand of 27 lakhs in class A. It means that there will be an extra deficit of 27 lakhs, whereas in the explanation given on page 2 it is said :

'We were not at the time aware of the correct incidence of this charge. It subsequently transpired that the expenditure was chargeable to revenue and that the whole of it falls in the first instance on the Central Government. We shall recover the whole of a greater part of these sums by sales to provincial Governments.'

How are we to reconcile this statement with putting this demand in class A ?

The Honourable Mr. W. M. Hailey : Sir, we have to get the assent of the House before we can begin to pay the bill. We have to spend money ; before we can spend the money we have to obtain sanction from this Assembly. Then comes the process of recovery. Some of this money will be recovered at once, but the process of recovering the remainder must be spread over some months—it may extend to the next financial year. The House may take it that it will all be recovered, save such small portions as we may have to expend under the operations of the Central Government ; except for that small amount, the bulk will be sold to local bodies and to provincial Governments. Ultimately, therefore, the great bulk of this expenditure is recoverable. I am not, however, able to put the demand down as a net figure, for the reason that I have already explained, namely, that there is a doubt as to the exact time when we can actually effect those recoveries.

Mr. J. F. Bryant : With regard to the question asked by my Honourable friend, the Member for Karachi (Mr. Price), I would like to point out that the quinine factory is at Naduvattam in the Nilgiris, at a considerable distance from the scene of the Moplah outbreak. I am not authorised to speak on behalf of my Government, but from my personal experience of two years in the Nilgiris, I may say that the operations of the quinine factory at Naduvattam are absolutely unaffected by the Moplah outbreak in Malabar.

Rai J. N. Majumdar Bahadur : This purchase of quinine is absolutely necessary because we generally find that for the past two years the entire supply of quinine is falling short of the demand, and, therefore, I think the Honourable the Finance Member is perfectly justified in asking for this grant. Even now there is a shortage of quinine and, if you go to the mofussil, in all places affected with malaria, you will find that people do not get quinine from the post offices. As the entire amount is to be recovered from the public through the Local Governments, the Government of India will not lose a single pice.

Mr. J. N. Mukherjee : May I ask a further question as to how importation of quinine to such an extent is necessary and why Government cannot manufacture it ? It is being manufactured by Government but not to the necessary extent. The manufacture has been in operation in this country for many years, but still it is far behind the requirements of the country.

Mr. J. Hullah : I may explain that Government have taken up that question vigorously. We have already started large plantations in Burma for the increase of supplies, and, later on, I hope to have the pleasure of asking the Assembly to give us a good deal of money for further expenditure.

Mr. President : The original question was :

'That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 27,15,000 be granted to the Governor General in Council to defray the charge which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March 1922, in respect of the 'Botanical Survey'.'

Since which an amendment has been moved to reduce that amount by 4 lakhs.

The amendment was negatived.

Mr. President : The question is :

'That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 27,15,000 be granted to the Governor General in Council to defray the charge which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March 1922 in respect of the 'Botanical Survey'.'

The motion was adopted.

Mr. President : The question is :

'That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 23,000 be granted to the Governor General in Council to defray the charge which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March 1922, in respect of the 'Zoological Survey' as a grant to the Bombay Natural History Society for completion of the Mammal Survey of India.'

Mr. B. H. R. Jatkar : Sir, I want to move that this amount should be omitted altogether because it is only a donation to a Society. In the explanatory note given to us it is stated there, that this Society was given some grant in the year 1912, and after that it requires some more money, and hence I take it, this has been included here in the supplementary demand. I object to this amount being given now. It can stand over till the next year, and I suggest that it may be omitted.

Mr. President : The question I have to put is, that that grant be omitted.

Rao Bahadur T. Rangachariar : I am afraid, Sir, that Mr. Jatkar has not sufficiently acquainted himself with the subject. Many of the Provinces in India have been surveyed already and the work was held in suspense. Some three Provinces remain to be surveyed. Those who have been in Bombay and seen the Natural History Museum there would appreciate the great work this Society is doing, and I think it is but right that we should complete the Zoological Survey of the whole country. It will be valuable scientific information, it will be information useful to the Government and to the people, and, therefore, I do not think we should grudge granting this small sum to the Society which is doing good work.

Mr. President : The question is, that that reduction be made.

The amendment was negatived.

Mr. President : The question is :

'That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 23,000 be granted to the Governor General in Council to defray the charge, which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March 1922, in respect of 'Zoological Survey'.'

The motion was adopted.

Mr. President : The question is :

'That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 37,000 be granted to the Governor General in Council to defray the charge which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March 1922, in respect of 'Archæology'.

1922, in respect of 'Archæology'.

Sir P. S. Sivaswamy Aiyer : I should like to know something about the deputation of Sir Aurel Stein in connection with the disposal of his Central Asian antiquities. I do not quite follow it.

Mr. H. Sharp : The point about this is that when the budget was framed, Sir Aurel Stein was not in India and the result was that we received no request from him for items of expenditure which really were merely a repetition of items of expenditure in the previous year. We could not know whether he wanted the same sum or whether he wanted some other sum. So much for the reason why the demand has to be made now. But I understand that Sir Sivaswamy Aiyer wants to know what it is for.

Sir P. S. Sivaswamy Aiyer : I want to know what the amount is for, and what is meant by disposal ?

Mr. H. Sharp : Sir Aurel Stein is a most distinguished explorer. He has made two extensive journeys into Central Asia over hitherto unexplored lands. He has done a great deal of survey work and of most invaluable archaeological work. He has already published one epoch-making work on the ruins that he discovered in Central Asia and there has either just come out or is just about to come out another very remarkable work of his, called Serindia.

Sir P. S. Sivaswamy Aiyer : Why do you dispose of this collection ?

Mr. H. Sharp : I am just coming to that. The collection of wonderful frescoes which he has discovered in certain buried cities is to be placed in Delhi and a museum has already been built there, and the bulk of this expenditure of about Rs. 17,000 is for the work of setting up these frescoes in this museum, which is in Raisina. I shall be very delighted to show Honourable Members the progress of the work next cold weather if they wish to see it. If there are any other facts which Sir Sivaswamy Aiyer would like to know, I shall be glad to supply them.

Mr. President : The question is :

'That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 37,000 be granted to the Governor General in Council to defray the charge which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March 1922, in respect of 'Archæology'.

The motion was adopted.

Mr. President : The question is :

'That a sum not exceeding Rs. 80,000 be granted to the Governor General in Council to
Mines. defray.....

The Honourable Mr. W. M. Hailey : This, Sir, I may say, is not an addition ; it is only a transfer from demand head 26 to demand head No. 43. If you will allow me to do so, I shall move the motion for transfer from head 26 to head 43. As the House is well aware, we cannot appropriate savings under a major head to spend upon another major head ; it is therefore necessary that we should, if we wish to re-appropriate from one head to another, obtain the sanction of the House to that procedure.

Mr. President: May I ask the Honourable Member whether a sum corresponding to this must be added to No. 43?

The Honourable Mr. W. M. Hailey: When we come to No. 43, Sir, I shall have to ask that that sum be added to head No. 43.

Mr. J. Chaudhuri: May I ask the Finance Member whether he will appropriate this sum for the construction of buildings for the proposed Mine School at Dhanbad?

Mr. President: That will come when we get to the demand under its appropriate heading.

Mr. President: The question is:

'That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 5,000 be granted to the Governor General in Council to defray the charge which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March 1922 in respect of 'Other Scientific Departments'.

The motion was adopted.

Mr. President: The question is:

'That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 43,000 be granted to the Governor General in Council to defray the charge which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March 1922 in respect of 'Education'.

The motion was adopted.

Mr. President: The question is:

'That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 20,000 be granted to the Governor General in Council to defray the charge which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March 1922 in respect of 'Medical Services'.

Sir P. S. Sivaswamy Aiyer: May I ask where this Orthopaedic Institute is going to be situated?

The Honourable Mr. W. M. Hailey: At Dehra Dun.

The motion was adopted.

Mr. President: The question is:

'That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 1,91,000 be granted to the Governor General in Council to defray the charge which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March 1922 in respect of 'Public Health'.

Rao Bahadur T. Rangachariar: Under this item, Sir, a very important question arises to which I wish to draw the attention of the Assembly, *viz.*, regarding the expenditure which is incurred by us on account of the Hedjaz Pilgrimage. We have to incur a large sum in the shape of hospitals, in the shape of allowances to destitute pilgrims who go there, and in various other ways; and I think the sum under these various heads will amount to over a lakh or even two lakhs of rupees per annum, I mean the recurring expenditure. The question arises whether our funds should be utilised for this purpose at all, and if we acceded to this principle, whether we are going to allow similar grants to other pilgrims going, for instance, to Rameswaram and

getting stranded there, or who go to Hardwar and get stranded there, or Christian pilgrims who go elsewhere and get stranded. The question arises whether this is a charge which ought to be borne from the public funds. This doubt I felt when I dealt with this as a Member of the Finance Committee, and I bring it now before this Assembly so that they may vote on it with a full knowledge of what it is.

Mr. B. Venkatapatiraju : Sir, I regret very much that our careful Mr. Rangachariar should have introduced this subject at all, because we are spending money on Christian churches and for temples and also on account of pilgrims. This is not the first item we are spending ; we have been spending on this item for several years ; these pilgrims go to foreign countries and we must protect them because they are our countrymen and I hope Mr. Rangachariar will not press this on the attention of the Council.

Dr. Nand Lal : Sir, I am sorry that my Honourable friend, Mr. Rangachariar, has spent so much time on this item. This item was accepted and approved of for a number of years and my learned friend has not assigned any special reason why a protest should be entered against it now. The only reason which he has assigned is this : that if this item is allowed for a particular community, why should it not be allowed for other communities ? In answer to that, I may submit at once, that the other communities may apply and it is to be seen whether their application is accepted or not. But the protest, which has been entered now, is misplaced.

Mr. W. M. Hussanally : May I point out to the Honourable Member, Mr. Rangachariar, that a similar objection was raised in the Standing Finance Committee and that it was over-ruled ?

Mr. President : It is for the Standing Finance Committee itself to say what communications should be made to this House regarding the proceedings of the Committee. A useful report, which does not purport to be a verbatim report of its proceedings, has been circulated for the benefit of Members ; but it would be impossible for me, for instance, to rule as between two Members if they started discussing what happened in the Committee. I hope Honourable Members will be careful what references they make to debates which have taken place in the Standing Finance Committee.

Mr. H. Sharp : Sir, I gather from the opinions that have been expressed that there is not a very great body of opinion in favour of what Mr. Rangachariar has said. But I should just like to add a point about the remark which he made regarding the rising expenditure on this pilgrimage. It is not the fact that the expenditure on the pilgrimage to the Hedjaz has risen. It is very much less now than it has been for the last two years. It has been large in the past two years because the Muhammadan community during the war were unable for various reasons to carry out the pilgrimage to the Hedjaz which they regard as a duty ; and, I may add, the community had behaved with the greatest moderation and good sense during this time of trouble and difficulty. Government therefore thought that it was only right to place certain conveniences in their way as soon as the war was over. The expenditure this year is far less than the expenditure last year, and there is one other thing that I should like to point out ; and that is that a considerable portion of the expenditure here put down is actually the paying off of bills which could not be presented last year and which, therefore, have to be honoured during the current year.

[Mr. H. Sharp.]

That accounts for Rs. 30,000 out of this demand.

There is just one other point, Sir, regarding other communities. The Government in the past has given a great deal of money for pilgrimages performed by Hindus. Only the other year—I think it was two or three years ago—we gave three lakhs for the improvement of the water supply at Puri, a very large and important pilgrimage centre, as we all know, with a view to stopping the ravages of cholera which is apt to break out during the crowded pilgrimages to that place.

Rai J. N. Majumdar Bahadur : Sir, this money is well spent in allowing these pilgrims to go on their holy pilgrimage. It is only in cases where pilgrims are destitute and cannot afford to pay their way that they accept these gifts. In some cases a pilgrim will go to his place of pilgrimage and spent all his money there, find himself stranded and then Government has to come to his rescue. This is a matter which was very carefully considered in the Finance Committee, and we were unanimous in regard to it.

Mr. N. M. Joshi : Sir, I should like to know whether it is right for the Government of India to have started that Hospital at Jeddah. If we begin to start institutions of this character in foreign countries, we shall soon have applications from South Africa asking us to start schools for Indians in that country. I would therefore like this point considered.

Rao Bahadur T. Rangachariar : Just a personal explanation, Sir. When I raised this question in the Finance Committee, this information which Mr. Sharp gives now was given then. I am not going to vote against this now nor did I then vote against it and I want the House to vote on it with their eyes open. Another point which must be mentioned is this : I was told that the community were raising funds to meet half the cost. I hope they will keep to their bargain ends.

Mr. President : The question is :

'That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 1,91,000 be granted to the Governor General in Council to defray the charge which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March 1922 in respect of 'Public Health'.'

The motion was adopted.

Mr. President : The question is :

'That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 20,000 be granted to the Governor General in Council to defray the charge which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March 1922 in respect of 'Agriculture'.'

The motion was adopted.

Mr. President : The question is :

'That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 1,79,000 be granted to the Governor General in Council to defray the charge which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March 1922 in respect of 'Civil Veterinary Services'.'

The motion was adopted.

Mr. President : The question is :

'That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 8,52,000 be granted to the Governor General in Council to defray the charge which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March 1922 in respect of 'Industries'.'

The motion was adopted.

Mr. President : The question is :

'That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 4,000 be granted to the Governor General in Council to defray the charge which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March 1922 in respect of 'Miscellaneous Departments.'

The motion was adopted.

Mr. President : The question is :

'That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 35,000 be granted to the Governor General in Council to defray the charge which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March 1922 in respect of 'Currency.'

The motion was adopted.

Mr. President : The question is :

'That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 13,20,000 be granted to the Governor General in Council to defray the charge which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March 1922 in respect of 'Civil Works.'

Dr. Nand Lal : Sir, in regard to this item I have to enter a protest. During the last Session I also raised a cry and that cry was repeated by a number of Members in this Assembly. The protest which I entered was against the large expenditure by the Military Department in the North-West Frontier Province....

Mr. President : If the Honourable Member wishes to raise that cry he must raise it somewhere else. It is not in order now.

Dr. Nand Lal : I am sorry, I withdraw my remarks.

Mr. N. M. Samarth : Sir, I wish to ask the Honourable Finance Member whether the item of Rs. 80,000 which was to be transferred from item No. 26 to item No. 43 is, or is not, included in item No. 43. It refers to the construction of quarters at Sitarampur.

The Honourable Mr. W. M. Hailey : It is included also in the item under the head of 'Bihar and Orissa' on page 38 to which reference is given in the margin of the same page; I was therefore inaccurate, and the Honourable Member is perfectly right in correcting me on that point.

Mr. N. N. Chaudhuri : Will the Honourable Member kindly explain fully the expenditure put against Assam amounting to Rs. 1,84,000 and Rs. 28,000 and Rs. 2,000 and their imperative necessity?

The Honourable Mr. W. M. Hailey : The Honourable Member is, I understand, asking for information regarding the provision of accommodation for the Assam Rifles in certain frontier tracts of Assam. Our arrangement with the Assam Government is this. We do not ourselves keep up regiments for the protection of the North-Eastern Frontier; the protection of that Frontier is safeguarded by a certain number of Police Battalions maintained and administered by Assam. In return for that, we give the Province lump sum the exact amount of which was a matter of discussion in the course of the award of the Meston Committee. We are under an obligation to complete certain of the buildings required by the Police Battalions, and it is because the sum which was provided for the completion of this work was insufficient that we have had to place in the demands the additional provision for which the House is now being asked.

Bai D. C. Barua Bahadur : I should like to ask the Honourable the Finance Member whether buildings are going to be erected in the district of Sadiya ?

The Honourable Mr. W. M. Hailey : Sir, the disposition of the force is a matter for the Assam Government. As I explained, the Battalions are administered as a whole by the Assam Government and they place them in the quarters where they find their presence most necessary. We are merely confronted with the somewhat dull task of providing the money.

Mr. P. P. Ginwala : Sir, with reference to the Burma military police I understood during the debate on the last budget that the Honourable the Finance Member said that the Government of India had allowed forty-five lakhs of rupees as their share of the expenditure incurred.

I am asking for information as to why it is not included. The Honourable the Finance Member then said that there will be a readjustment between the Government of India and the Government of Burma, and I believe there is a difference now of about Rs. 15 lakhs between the amount spent by the Government of Burma and the amount allotted by the Government of India. Does the Honourable the Finance Member propose now to allot any amount to the Government of Burma, and, if so, why is it not included in this (supplementary) budget ?

The Honourable Mr. W. M. Hailey : I shall be glad to supply the information which the Honourable Member has asked for. There is no mention of Burma on pages 32-33 of this supplementary demand because we are not proposing to pay anything under this particular head to Burma. If new buildings are required, this is a matter entirely for the Burma Government. With regard to the remainder of the question which the Honourable Member has asked me, I shall be glad to supply him the information privately. The matter does not arise under this head of discussion.

Sir P. S. Sivaswamy Aiyer : Sir, there is an item of 'New temporary Chamber for the Council of State' at Metcalfe House in Delhi.' I do not know when the permanent building for the Council of State will be ready. As regards the temporary Chamber, I do not know whether it is proposed to adapt the existing Chamber or to build an entirely new building, or if a new building is put up, the existing temporary Chamber will be scrapped.

Sir S. D'A. Crookshank : Sir, I understand the Honourable Member refers to the item of Rs. 1,11,000 for the new temporary Council Chamber at Metcalfe House, Delhi. This is an entirely new Chamber. The Honourable the President and a large number of the Members of the Council of State objected very strongly to the accommodation which was provided for their Council as a temporary measure at Delhi during the winter Session last cold weather season and they came up and asked that a new Chamber should be provided, or rather that the existing Chamber should be re-constructed and made satisfactory. It was impossible to do this without practically demolishing the whole of the Metcalfe House Chamber at very great expense. We therefore proposed—at least it was so decided—to add an entirely new Chamber at the end of Metcalfe House where the existing kitchens are, and this Chamber will be ready, I hope, by the end of February next year in time for the cold weather Session of the Council of State.

Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy : May I ask, Sir, on what grounds objections were taken ?

Mr. Jamnadas Dwarkadas : Sir, when this matter came before the Finance Committee we tried and obtained all information on this question of the construction of a new Chamber for the Council of State, and we came to the conclusion, and my colleagues who were on the Finance Committee will bear me out, that it was absolutely necessary to vote this money for the construction of a Chamber for the Council of State. The reason is that those of us who have been present at any of the meetings of the Council of State that were held in Delhi could not help feeling that that Chamber hardly deserved the name of the Chamber of the Council of State. It is true that every effort had been made for the purpose of economy to locate the Council of State Chamber in the Metcalfe House, but it must be said that it would not be in keeping with the dignity of the Upper House that its meetings should be held in a Chamber which hardly deserves the name. After a good deal of consideration, the Finance Committee thought it only proper to the Members of the Council of State that this money should be voted.

The Honourable Sir William Vincent : Sir, I attended the Council Chamber at Metcalfe House last year as a Member of the Council of State, and I can bear out entirely what Mr. Jamnadas Dwarkadas has said. It is only fair that the Council of State should have a fitting building in which to sit, and I can say that it was quite impossible last year to carry on business in the Chamber then available. My Honourable colleague, Mr. Shafi, who also attended that Chamber, and indeed any one who had to do business there, will bear me out in this statement. I think this House will not grudge the other House reasonable accommodation for their sittings.

Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy : I merely wanted to know the reason.

Mr. President : The question is :

‘ That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 13,20,000 be granted to the Governor General in Council to defray the charge which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March 1922 in respect of ‘ Civil Works ’.

The motion was adopted.

Mr. President : The question is :

‘ That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 2,00,000 be granted to the Governor General in Council to defray the charge which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March 1922 in respect of ‘ Famine Relief ’.

The motion was adopted.

Mr. President : The question is :

‘ That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,35,000 be granted to the Governor General in Council to defray the charge which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March 1922 in respect of ‘ Stationery and Printing ’.

The Honourable Mr. W. M. Hailey : Sir, we have placed in the supplementary budget the small sum which the House sees before it, but I think it necessary, and indeed my duty, that I should inform the House that difficulty has arisen in working to the total provision which the House made for Stationery and Printing in last March. I wish to put the matter in the shortest terms possible to the Assembly. In 1919-20, we consumed 10,618 tons of paper. We did not consume that, Sir, merely in Secretariat correspondence, it must

[Mr. W. M. Hailey.]

be remembered that we have to supply commercial departments, such as the Post and Telegraph Department, with their almost innumerable forms, money order forms, telegraph forms and the like; we supply from this stock the Railway Department; we supply, in fact, all our money earning undertakings with paper from this stock. We also of course supply the requirements of the Local Governments, obtaining of course an equivalent return from them. I have given the figure in 1919-20 as 10,618 tons. We effected a reduction in 1920-21 to 9,534 tons. We are to the best of our ability making a further reduction this year; and intend to consume only 6,289 tons. Therefore, there has been a decrease of 22 per cent in the consumption of paper since 1919-20 and 13 per cent. since 1920-21. Sir, the production of paper is a factor over which we have some control, but unfortunately we have no control over the price. The pre-war price of paper was Rs. 320 a ton; at present, its average price is Rs. 986 a ton. At the beginning of this year we were obliged to enter into certain contracts for paper, at these higher prices, and are compelled to take up to that amount or 10 per cent. short of that amount. If, therefore, in the course of the year we find that it is impossible to work to the figure given us last March, we may have to incur an excess, and it is that excess of which I now wish to warn the House. My Honourable colleague, Mr. Innes, is endeavouring to reduce the amount which we have to obtain from the mills for the various departments. I can assure you that during the summer there has been a very careful inquiry into the whole subject. We intend to make further expert inquiry as soon as possible. You can take it from me that we are earnestly doing our best to curtail the amount of paper which is being used. But, Sir, it would not be right on my part to allow the House to remain under the impression that we can work to the budget figure which was laid down last March without warning it of the possibility of some considerable excess in the course of the year, owing to the high prices which we have now to pay.

Mr. P. P. Ginzwa : Will the Honourable the Finance Member be pleased to state how many tons of paper are required for printing Questions and Answers?

Mr. B. A. Spence : Sir, I do not wish to take up the time of the House by exposing my ignorance, but I should like to know whether, in regard to this matter of stationery, full advantage is being made of the products of India to supply paper for this country or whether we have to import large quantities of paper from Home. I am speaking under ignorance. It may be that our supplies of paper are obtained in this country, but if they are not, it would surely be for the benefit of this country if we can push further forward with the manufacture of paper in this country.

Mr. A. C. Chatterjee : Sir, I can assure the Honourable Member that practically all the paper that can be obtained in this country at reasonable rates, rates which do not compare unfavourably with the rates that we can obtain in England, are obtained in this country, and I think about 90 per cent. or more of the purchases are made in India.

I think the main consumers of the Indian mills are the Government of India and the Local Governments.

Dr. Nand Lal : May I ask the Honourable Member what he means by winter and other allowances. Can he kindly specify what are the allowances referred to on page 87?

Mr. A. C. Chatterjee: There are certain allowances given to the Press people for fuel in Simla during the winter. I think it refers to that, Sir.

Dr. Nand Lal: May I ask whether the Honourable Member means to say that a temporary Press is located in Simla?

Mr. A. C. Chatterjee: There is one Government Central Press and one Monotype Press in Simla.

Mr. President: The question is :

'That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 1,35,000 be granted to the Governor General in Council to defray the charge which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March 1922 on account of 'Stationery and Printing'.'

The motion was adopted.

Mr. President: The question is :

'That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 4,51,000 including Rs. one lakh already voted for the delegation to India of the Empire Parliamentary Association be granted to the Governor General in Council to defray the charge which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March 1922 in respect of a Miscellaneous Charges.'

ALLOWANCE FOR MR. SASTRI.

Mr. M. K. Reddiar: Sir, I move that the provision of Rs. 2,82,000 allotted for the Special Commission of Inquiry be reduced by Rs. 2,00,000. If we turn to page 38 of the Demands for Supplementary Grants, Honourable gentlemen will find two items, one of Rs. 5,000 and the other 2 lakhs. Sir, the first of these two items, Rs. 5000, is evidently meant to pay our Right Honourable friend, Mr. Sastri, a hundred pounds more instead of the terms originally proposed, as they themselves say in the marginal note. I am quite confident, Sir, that Mr. Sastri as the President of the Servants of India Society, would not care for this small amount. I do not want a precedent to be created on his account. I am aware, Sir, I am speaking of a gentleman who was sent as this country's representative to the Imperial Cabinet and I am further aware that he enjoys the confidence of this Government, if not of the people of this country, in a measure that has not been vouchsafed for any other Indian. But, Sir, it is for these very reasons that Government ought to be more cautious. It is just because people rightly or wrongly, possibly wrongly, have come to associate Mr. Sastri as a Member of this Government, that he has become more officialised, that this grant of Rs. 5,000 should be reduced in order to remove the wrong impression that has got abroad in the minds of the people.

As regards the other item of two lakhs, this amount has been earmarked for providing the Members of the Lord Lytton's Committee.....

Mr. President: We shall have a most disorderly discussion if the Honourable Member ranges over the whole ground now. I thought he was moving for a reduction on financial grounds. I find that his grounds are not financial. He must move for reduction item by item.

Mr. M. K. Reddiar: Then I move that the sum of Rs. 5,000 entered in column 3 opposite the item 'Deputation to Fiji' be omitted.

The Honourable Dr. T. B. Saprú: Sir, I should not have taken part in a debate of this character which howsoever we may disguise it has degenerated into a personal issue. Whatever may be the political differences existing between one set of Indians and another set of Indians, I believe those of us who aspire to Self-government should show a spirit of magnanimity

[Dr. T. B. Saprū.]

in dealing with those from whom we differ. So far as the Right Honourable Srinivasa Sastri is concerned, let me say it in the most unequivocal terms, that I consider it one of the rare privileges of my life to enjoy his friendship and co-operation. While I entirely sympathise with those who are for retrenchment, let not retrenchment degenerate into want of gratitude or appreciation of the services of those who have rendered them at great personal sacrifice. Is there any one in this Assembly who honestly believes that by saving Rs. 5,000 to the Indian Exchequer we shall be rendering any service to the financial cause of this country. (Cries of 'No, no'.) What then is the object of this Resolution? If Mr. Sastri's views do not commend themselves to any particular gentleman of this Assembly, he is quite welcome to raise a debate about Mr. Sastri, but let not this House lose the dignity which ought to belong to it in matters of this character. I sincerely hope and trust, that whatever may be the differences of opinion down in the South, they will not be allowed to permeate the precincts of this House.

Rao Bahadur T. Rangachariar: While I oppose this amendment, I cannot but deprecate the attempt made by the Honourable the Law Member to discourage criticism. Every Member of this House should have the liberty of expressing his views and I do not think it is right, when no expression has been used by the Honourable Mover showing that he moved on account of personal bias, to dive into motives and draw them out. We find in the case of public meetings people finding it difficult to get themselves heard, but here in this Assembly we should not show a tendency to discourage differences of opinion. Speaking for myself, Sir, the question raised appears to be rightly raised. £100 has been the usual honorarium paid to every gentleman sent on outside deputation. I quite recognise that in the case of the Right Honourable V. S. Srinivasa Sastri we should make a departure from the usual rule, but I do not see what crime Mr. Reddiar has committed in drawing attention to the facts. I, therefore, Sir, strongly oppose the amendment, but at the same time I must take exception to the way in which the Honourable Member's (Mr. Reddiar) motives are being called in question.

Mr. Jannadas Dwarkadas: I am rather surprised, Sir, if I may so, at the attack that Mr. Rangachariar has levelled at the Honourable the Law Member. It may be, perhaps, Sir, that the Members who come from the South are accustomed to this kind of personal attacks. (Cries of 'No' and 'You are wrong'.)

But for us who come from other Provinces and who fortunately have in our Provinces not in existence differences of the kind that exist in the South, for us the attack that was levelled at Mr. Sastri seems to be intolerable. Sir, Mr. Rangachariar has pointed out that Mr. Reddiar has only made an honest criticism of this item of expenditure. I beg leave to differ. Mr. Reddiar in the course of his remarks pointed out that Mr. Sastri has come to be looked upon as a Member of the Government and that he may not be enjoying the confidence of the people. Sir, I defy any one, even the severest critics of Mr. Sastri, even his bitterest opponents in the ranks of the non-co-operators, to say that Mr. Sastri has identified himself with the Government and that he does not stand for the rights of the people.

Sir, it has also been said that Mr. Sastri has been selected to represent India by the Government. The Government have honoured themselves by selecting one, whom, if it had fallen to the lot of the Indian Legislature to

choose, the Indian Legislature, I may say, would have chosen with a unanimous voice. India cannot find a better representative to day, I make bold to say, than the Right Honourable Srinivasa Sastri, and the honour that has been conferred upon him in England by making him a Member of the Privy Council has been conferred not upon Mr. Sastri alone, but, I venture to submit, on India: the status of India has been recognised. Even to make a person of the type of the Right Honourable Srinivasa Sastri an object of attack for the purpose of party gratifications is in itself wrong; but to attack a man when he is away from here and when he is engaged in rendering remarkable services to the country in raising this country's status in the eyes of foreigners as no one before has done is, if I may be permitted to say so, not worthy of a Member of the Legislative Assembly.

Sir, I strongly oppose this motion, and I am sure, the Assembly will, with one voice, condemn it.

Rai J. N. Majumdar Bahadur : Sir, I am rather sorry that a discordant note has been struck in this House. We all sincerely respect Mr. Sastri not only for his intellectual attainments but also for the eminent services he has rendered to India in England and before the Colonies, but I do not think that either Mr. Reddier or Mr. Rangachariar said anything to rouse the indignation of my Honourable friend, Mr. Jamnadas Dwarkadas. Mr. Jamnadas Dwarkadas should have remembered that Mr. Sastri himself regretted that he was not chosen by the Assembly to represent India in what is called the Council of the Empire. He himself would have been glad if he had been elected by this House or by the Council of State. But he was nominated by the Government and therefore this House may sometimes object to make grants for persons who have not been elected either by this House or by the Council of State. At the same time, we considered this matter very carefully in the Finance Committee. We thought that Mr. Sastri had rendered eminent services to India and that, therefore, we should not grudge him the small amount that had been asked for.

I think, therefore, that it is quite unnecessary to raise the question of personality and I think my Honourable friend, Mr. Jamnadas Dwarkadas, was quite wrong in saying that Mr. Reddier was actuated by personal motives in this matter.

Munshi Iswar Saran : Sir, I am a non-Brahmin myself, and I am against the supremacy of either the white Brahmins or of the dark Brahmins. I may tell the House at once that I have not the privilege of worshipping at the same political shrine as the Right Honourable Mr. Sastri, but that does not deter me from paying my tribute of admiration for the splendid work that the Right Honourable Mr. Sastri has been doing for his country.

Sir, Mr. Rangachariar took the poor Honourable the Law Member severely to task. Might I say, that if Mr. Reddier is entitled to move his vote of reduction, should we grudge even this opportunity to these unfortunate Members of Government to raise their voice of protest against the amendments that we bring forward. Why cannot either the Honourable Dr. Sapru or the Honourable Sir William Vincent raise his voice in protest against our proposals, as we claim our right to raise our indignant voice of protest against their proposals, which we do to our hearts' content.

Now, let us look at this question. My friend, Mr. Jamnadas, who is a very enthusiastic friend of Mr. Sastri, out of the fulness of his heart has gone the length of saying that there can be no one in this country who will not

[Munshi Iewar Saran.]

endorse his estimate of Mr. Sastri's services and worth. Mr. Jamnadas must know that in this imperfect world of ours, people are not so impartial, not so wise, not so just and not so generous as Mr. Jamnadas. There may be some who may, unfortunately, differ from him ; but that is quite beside the point.

Now, I wish to ask Mr. Reddiar to remember that the West unfortunately is very materialistic ; it is not such a spiritual country as India. There, these people have to go to good hotels ; if they are asked to dinner, unfortunately, according to the convention of that wretched country, they have to return the hospitality. They have to live—that is the misfortune of the West—in a particular style. If they do not do so—they are judged by their style of living there—they will bring the whole country into disgrace which they have gone to represent.

Sir, do we not know, is there one educated man in India who does not know that the members of the Servants of India Society, if they receive any allowance and if there is any saving, it does not go into their pockets but it goes to the funds of the Servants of India Society ? Is there anybody, however much he may differ from the Right Honourable Mr. Sastri's political views, who will not bear testimony to his rare self-sacrifice ? A man who, I suppose, is earning only Rs. 125 a month from the Servants of India Society, cannot spend money out of his own pocket as some other people are able to do, and I shall beg the House not to touch this allowance which is being given not to Mr. Sastri in his personal capacity but to the Right Honourable Sastri in his capacity as our representative. Sir, I shall in all humility but with all earnestness say to my Honourable friend, Mr. Reddiar, and others of his way of thinking, let us differ from our opponents, but let us not by our action discourage and take the heart out of those, who, according to their lights, are trying to serve the Motherland.

Mr. M. K. Reddiar : Sir, I withdraw my amendment more to appease the wrath of Mr. Dwarkadas.

The motion (for reduction in respect of the Deputation to Fiji) was, by leave of the Assembly, withdrawn.

THE INDIAN STUDENTS' COMMITTEE.

Mr. N. M. Samarth : I move, Sir, for reduction of the grant by the amount of Rs. two lakhs entered in column 3 opposite the item ' Indian Students' Committee. ' As the House knows, the Indian Students' Committee was formed by the Secretary of State in order to inquire into the grievances of Indians who go to study in England. Now, that Committee was a useful Committee so far as the object of that Committee was concerned. It made its inquiries, toured all over the United Kingdom and now it is proposed that the Committee, or a majority of it, at any rate, should come to India, to do what ? To find out whether there are or there are not, whether there can be or there cannot be facilities in this country for the education of Indians in such a way that the number of Indians going to England for study may be considerably reduced. As every one knows, there was here, some years ago, what was called the Saddler Commission. Many volumes have been published of the Report made by that Commission, and in them the subject of education has been examined and surveyed, I think, from all points of view. They have gone into the question thoroughly as to how education can be improved, how education can be made self-supporting, how education can be brought up to up-to-date standards in this country, and

I do not think any useful purpose will be served by spending Rs. two lakhs from our funds for this Students' Committee to come here and spend so many months and probably enjoy the trip at our expense. I strongly object to these Rs. two lakhs being frittered away in this fashion. Another objection to the Committee coming here is this. What is that Committee coming here to do? To remove grievances of Indians in the United Kingdom by coming here. The Indians there have certain grievances as to their difficulty in getting admission into the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge and London and about getting facilities for technical education. How are those grievances going to be remedied by these gentlemen coming here and going all over the country and spending away our two lakhs? I strongly object, therefore, to this item and I hope that the Assembly will be with me in deleting it altogether.

Mr. S. C. Shahani: Sir, I beg to support the amendment.

Dr. H. S. Gour: Sir, I feel a peculiar fascination when the question of education is raised in this House, and I feel particularly interested in any movement intended to ameliorate the condition of the student community. But I am greatly surprised to find that this two lakhs is not to be spent upon students, but on something concerning them, and before this House votes this large sum of money, it has to be satisfied that the charge is justifiable. If Honourable Members will turn to page 8 of the explanatory note which vindicates and justifies this extraordinary charge of Rs. two lakhs, they will find in the first paragraph all that is said is that the Secretary of State with the concurrence of India has appointed a Committee with Lord Lytton as Chairman and with Indian representatives on it, to examine comprehensively the whole question of Indian students in the United Kingdom, the facilities available to them in respect of their admission to the Universities and in respect of the technical training and general conditions affecting their education and well-being. Now, Sir, if I understand aright, this Committee was appointed some time back and it went to England, and judging from the newspaper reports to hand from time to time we find that this Committee went to Oxford and Cambridge and other Universities in England; they interviewed students, examined heads of colleges and took such other evidence as was available. The Honourable Mr. Samarth is perfectly right in saying that having completed their task in England for the benefit of students from this country who are there, we still do not realise the necessity for that Committee visiting this country for the purpose of ascertaining the requirements of Indian students in England. I should have expected the writer of this note to tell us as to what remains to be done by this Committee in this country, and why the migration of this Committee from Europe to Asia is necessary entailing expense of the large sum of Rs. two lakhs which is sought to be voted. If Honourable Members will read on, they will find this:

'The main lines on which it is directing its inquiries are the reasons which at present induce Indian students to leave India for education or technical training.'

Now, I think there is subconscious humour in this passage, because the writer could not be unaware of the fact that those who go for study at the bar, a very large and considerable number, go for the simple reason that they come back either to practise at the bar or to take up some judicial appointment. This is not a secret which the inquiry in India would reveal. It is a patent and self-evident fact. Those who go for engineering or medicine or science or technical education have a similar purpose in view: when they come back, they desire to enter the career suitable for them. Consequently, to inquire into the

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reasons which lead Indian students to go to Europe, an inquiry which is to cost the tax-payer of this country two lakhs of rupees, seems to me a counsel of perfection. Reading on we find this in passage 2 :

'The need and extent of Government responsibility for the provision in India of more adequate facilities so as to remove or reduce the necessity for study abroad and for making the necessary arrangements in the United Kingdom to provide adequate facilities for such educational training as cannot at present be provided in India.'

Now, as to clause 2, the nature and extent of Government responsibility could best be ascertained by the Government itself. If you are to appoint a Committee of this House to ascertain as to what is my responsibility towards my children I should heartily and sincerely resent it ; and I submit, the Government in India are the best judges of the responsibility which they should undertake towards the rising generation of this country.

4 P.M. I do not think a Committee will serve any purpose whatever.

Then we pass on to paragraph 3 as to how far the experiment of sending Indian students to the United Kingdom has been justified by the experience of those who have been sent and the results that have been achieved. Now, Sir, if an inquiry is to be directed on this side, I would say that the best pass word I can give to the Government is *ambulant*. Go about and see for yourselves what the Indian returned students have done in this country, no inquiry will give you any further information on the subject. If an inquiry is held by the Members of the Committee what sort of inquiry is it going to be ? Are you going to examine everybody who has returned from Europe, are you going to inquire how they got on and how they did not get on. Let me assure you, Sir, that if such inquiry is made, 99 per cent of them will tell you that they would have been much better off if it had not been for the Government. If the Government had helped students in this country to the extent desirable and necessary, those students would have chalked out a better career for themselves than they have been able to do. That is my short answer to paragraph 3 and, I think, the Honourable Member in charge of this motion should congratulate me on having saved the Government and the tax-payer the large sum of two lakhs of rupees. We are then told that the Committee will have completed its work in the United Kingdom by the end of October next, but as part of the organization for the welfare of Indian students, the Committee feel that they cannot, without visiting India and consulting the authorities here, pronounce any opinion on the adequacy or otherwise of the existing arrangements or suggest improvements. The meaning of this is, that the Committee wants to come to India. If Honourable Members will read that passage carefully, they will find that it really says 'I do want to come to India, I should like to come to India'. That is the reason which is given here. I submit, it is no reason whatever.

Now, if this is all that is to be said in vindication of the amount which is to be charged on the revenues of this country, I think Mr. Samarth's Resolution that it should be vetoed in this House is justified ; I strongly support his objection in the hope that this House will carry it and negative the motion for the grant.

Mr. R. A. Spence : Sir, I rise to move an amendment to the amendment which has been moved by the Honourable the Mover. It seems to me that

there is no doubt that a strong feeling exists in this country against the Indian Students' Commission coming out to India, but at the same time there are very strong reasons in support of its coming out to this country.

I disagree with the interpretation which my Honourable friend, Dr. Gour, has put upon the passage he has just read out to us from page 8 of this explanatory memorandum. I think if I were on a Committee appointed to consider why people wanted to leave Timbuctoo to go to Paris it would be a rather reasonable request for that Committee to find out what were the conditions in Timbuctoo. It is perfectly true that many people have reported on the condition of affairs in India in relation to Indian students. But here is a Committee that has been appointed with the desire and the wish to do all that they can for Indian students; is it not therefore very reasonable on their part that they should want to come out to India and see what are the reasons in this country which induce Indian students to want to go to all the trouble of going to England. Personally I should welcome such a visit as I am absolutely certain that when the Committee does come out to India they will see there are very strong reasons for Indian students wanting to go to England.

Then I come on to the second part, namely, as to the provision in India of more adequate facilities in order to remove or reduce the necessity of studying abroad. It is perfectly true, as Dr. Gour said, that a good many Indians go to England to study for the Bar because there is no Bar in India at which they can study. There is another question which has been causing a considerable amount of interest just lately and that is the question of medical training in this country, and I think if this Committee comes out to India and studies the conditions under which Indian Hospitals are run, in order to see the absolute lack of facilities for studying in midwifery, I think it is called, (Cries of 'No, no') it may have served a useful purpose. I understand that it is the want of facilities for studying Medical subjects that has caused the action of the Medical Authorities at Home and I think that a great deal of good would be done by this Committee coming out here and that it would be very wrong indeed to vote out this money as the original amendment proposes to do. At the same time, I think it is quite right, if Members of this House are not in full sympathy with the Committee, that they might show it by merely reducing the vote by 200 rupees; but in the cause of the students themselves, I beg them not to throw out the whole sum of money. This Committee is going to do good for your students. It is a good thing for them to come out, and what is more, I think you should have them out. Therefore I beg to move, Sir, as an amendment to the amendment which has been moved, that the vote be reduced by the sum of 200 rupees.

Mr. President : The original amendment was that the sum for the Indian Students' Commission, namely, two lakhs of rupees be omitted, since which an amendment has been moved that the item be reduced to Rs. 1,00,800.

Sir P. S. Sivaswamy Aiyer : Sir, I wish to speak both on the amendment which has been moved to cut out the item of two lakhs of rupees and also the amendment just moved by my Honourable friend, Mr. Spence.

I think there is a great deal of force in the objections that have been brought forward against the proposal to bring out this Committee to India. The reasons have all been referred to in page 8 of this memorandum. Mr. Spence considers it very desirable that the Committee should come out to India for the purpose of ascertaining why Indian students go to England for their

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education. I do not think we require a Committee to tell us those reasons. The reasons are that a great many students go to England to study for the Bar because, if I may say so, and with all due respect, to Members of the Bar present here, it is easier to pass the examination in England.

An Honourable Member.—Certainly not.

Sir P. S. Sivaswamy Aiyer: A great many go there for another reason and that is that till recently the standard of qualifications required for admission to the Inns of Court were very much lower. Secondly, a good many go there for the purpose of appearing for the Civil Service Examination or Medical Examination or for some other examination which would qualify them for Government service. The reason is obvious, the Secretary of State has laid down rules prescribing that admission in the certain services can be secured only by passing certain examinations in England. Then another reason is that the few people who care for scientific training think that a higher standard of education can be secured in England than in India. We have been told, in season, and out of season, and rightly, by Englishmen themselves, by Members of University Commissions, by Government officials and by Members of the Public Services Commission that the standard of education in this country is low and cannot possibly compare with the standard of education in the best English Universities.

There, again, is a fact which no ghost come from the grave need tell us. I do not think that it is necessary at all to bring out the Committee for the purpose of informing us about the reasons which actuate Indian students in going to England. On the other hand, the defects are all known and are admitted. The Calcutta University Commission has dealt with the question at great length, and if the Government wants to remove these defects or raise the standard of education in the Colleges and Universities here, it can easily do so. It seems to me that no purpose is served by bringing out this Committee or the majority of them during the next cold weather. On the other hand, I do not wish to cut out this provision of Rs. two lakhs. I should, if I may, like to suggest a change in the destination. What I wish to suggest is that instead of supposing that facilities for higher education or higher technical training can be had only in England, we may seek such facilities in the United States or in Germany or in Japan. Englishmen often take a peculiarly insular view that all knowledge is to be sought within the four corners of England. Now, there is no reason why our students should not go to the United States of America for technical training. There is no reason why they should not go for legal studies to the Harvard Law College. There is no reason why they should not go to Germany for scientific work. But whenever you make a suggestion of that kind, Englishmen are very unwilling to listen to it. May I relate one incident? Some years ago, when I was in the Government of Madras, I suggested the provision of a research endowment for the investigation of diabetes in this country, and I suggested the bringing out of experts from Germany or Austria and I even mentioned the name of one of the most famous living experts on diabetes, Professor Carl Von Noorden. I was asked: 'why are you so particularly against Englishmen? Can't we supply research doctors for the purpose of carrying on all research?' And after I had got an endowment from a private gentleman for the purpose of carrying on this Research, the gentleman who made the donation was not permitted to make the suggestion that an expert should be got out from Vienna.

The Government insisted upon selecting a Beits scholar, from Australia who, however, joined the army and went into the field when the war broke out, but just before that, he informed the Government that he was going to Vienna to Professor Carl Von Noorden to consult him upon the subject and take his advice and also to procure the necessary appliances and instruments from Vienna. That is the sort of attitude of many Englishmen. Now, I do not understand why we should confine the educational facilities which we seek to secure for our students to facilities in England alone. I would respectfully suggest to the Mover of the amendment and to the House that this sum of Rs. two lakhs might be retained but diverted to another purpose, *viz.*, to asking this Committee to go to the United States of America, to Germany and to Japan, and to find out what facilities are available there especially in view of the diminished accommodation available in the Universities of the United Kingdom.

Mr. H. Sharp : Sir, I may perhaps be permitted to follow the example of Sir Sivaswamy Aiyer and to speak in rather a general way on this amendment which has been moved. Before addressing myself to either of these amendments I think it is only fair to the House to tell them that this Rs. two lakhs is for the journey of this Committee to India and their journeys in India. We have quite recently received an estimate from the Secretary of State regarding certain expenses which will be incurred in England. There has not been time to put it up as a demand. But I can only say that the amount is moderate and it overlaps with this Rs. two lakhs in rather important items, so that it is even possible that this Rs. two lakhs now asked for will cover both the Home charges and the charges out here; and if it does not, any further demand which will have to be made will, I think, I can assure the House, be extremely small. I have thought it right to make this explanation to begin with.

Now, as regards the opposition, which I see in certain quarters, to this demand, I think from what we have already heard that the head and front of the objections is the idea that the work of this Committee lies entirely in England. There is a tendency, as we have heard at various times, to find fault with the arrangements in England; and there is a tendency towards complacency regarding the arrangements made in this country for students proceeding to the United Kingdom. Why, therefore, it is asked, should this Committee, having investigated these matters in England, come out here, and why should we pay for it? Well, I should like in the first place to call the attention of Members to the terms of reference to this Committee. The first term of reference is 'to report and make recommendations in regard to the adequacy of existing arrangements in India for facilitating the access of Indian students to the United Kingdom, including the constitution and working of the Advisory Committees and their future relations to the Provincial Governments.' There follow two other terms of reference which relate clearly to the United Kingdom, and there is a fourth of a general nature; and I might mention with reference to the fourth term of reference and in relation to what my Honourable friend, Sir Sivaswamy Aiyer, said just now, that it runs as follows: 'Any other questions affecting the education or the well-being of Indian students in that (*i.e.*, the United Kingdom) or any other country upon which the Committee may desire to make recommendations.' That last does not mean that the Committee should go to other countries, but it means that it has to consider the facilities for Indian students which exist in other foreign countries besides the United Kingdom. My point is that the very first of these terms of reference relates to matters in India; and it raises certain very important considerations.

[Mr. H. Sharp.]

The first of these is the question of the facilities which exist in this country for securing the admission of Indian students to institutions in the United Kingdom. I remember that in 1916 a body called the Indian Students' Friends Society made a memorial to the Viceroy in which they recited certain disabilities from which Indian students suffered. In especial, they laid emphasis upon the high qualifications demanded from Indians who sought admission to institutions in the United Kingdom. They particularly mentioned the qualifications demanded by the Inns of Court and by the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge.

The India Office then issued a memorandum which was republished in pamphlet form in this country and given wide circulation. It is a very informing pamphlet, and it cleared up many misunderstandings. At the same time, no body will deny that certain disabilities do exist, and here I should like, for a moment, if I may, to correct my friend, Mr. Samarth. I understood Mr. Samarth to say that this Committee was working in England to do away with the grievances of Indian students in the United Kingdom. It is doing far more than that. It is trying to remove the difficulties, the genuine and natural difficulties, which are not the fault of the students nor the fault of the institutions, nor the fault of anybody else. That surely is a most important task. It is therefore most important that this very Committee which has been discussing these matters with the institutions at Home should, armed with all the material which it has collected during these investigations, be able to come out here and consult also with the institutions in India. It is only by this means that we can arrive at that mutual understanding which is so very desirable between the authorities of the institutions out here and the authorities of the universities and other institutions in England.

Mr. N. M. Samarth: A mountain in labour.

Mr. H. Sharp: Now the second consideration which arises out of this term of reference is the question of the Advisory Committees. We have eleven of these Advisory Committees in this country and I believe they have done a very considerable amount of very excellent work. At the same time, it is true that the number of students who consult them is not as many as we should desire; and students, as I have been reading in the newspapers only during the last few days, go Home with very hazy ideas of what they may expect there, with very hazy ideas of the courses which they intend to take up and with still hazier ideas of the institutions in which they intend to take up those courses. They are in consequence put to great trouble and we get not infrequent complaints that Indian students come ill-prepared for the studies they propose to follow. With reference to this, I noticed in the '*Hindu*' the other day an article by St. Nihal Singh in which he says that he understands that the students at Home have made considerable complaint to Lord Lytton's Committee about the working of these Committees (I do not know with what propriety), and that University authorities and other witnesses have also complained; and I see he goes on as follows:

'I cannot indicate the case which the Advisory Committees will make to rebut these charges, because that case will not be made until the Committee (that is Lord Lytton's Committee) goes to India. Speaking for myself, I may say that I fear the Advisory Committees are not adequate to the task, and it will devolve up on the witnesses who appear in India to suggest the nature of the machinery which should be set up to take their place, and for the Committee to work out a practicable scheme.'

I do not know how far these remarks are justified, but I know that it is one of the intentions of the Committee to examine very carefully the work of the Local Advisory Committees in this country and, if they find that they are not working adequately, to suggest drastic remedies. Now these suggestions can obviously only be made by a Committee which has studied this problem in both theatres, in England and in India. It is not merely a question of getting the information to students as to what they may expect when they have arrived in England. It is much more than that.

We know that the accommodation in the institutions in the United Kingdom is limited. We want to get the very best students home to take up that accommodation, so that there shall be an influx of better and better Indian students into the institutions in England, students who will be a credit to their up-bringing in India and consequently these institutions will throw their doors wider and wider open to their fellow citizens in this country.

Mr. N. M. Samarth: A dream.

Mr. H. Sharp: We know that the colleges and universities in the United Kingdom award freely their scholarships to Indian students and that Indian students win those scholarships not infrequently. But we ought to aim at seeing that all Indian students who go to the Universities at Home become scholars or exhibitioners. We want to see Indians who go Home become Fellows of their Colleges, as Mr. Paranjpye became a Fellow. We want to see them going Home and becoming Fellows of the Royal Society, as Sir Jagadish Chandra Bose and the late lamented Mr. Ramanujam became Fellows of that Society. When we are in a position to send Home the very best students to fill this limited accommodation, then many of the difficulties which now present themselves will assuredly disappear. Now the recommendations which the Committee make after their investigation in this country are sure to have a very considerable effect upon the institutions at Home; and the matter is therefore of very great importance to the welfare of the students who will be going Home in future, because the institutions at Home will shape their policy in accordance with what the Committee recommends after it has visited this country.

Now, there is a third point in this term of reference. We have heard something to-day of the difficulty which many aspirants to professions suffer. There is no doubt a feeling that an aspirant to a profession, if he is going to start on the top rungs of the ladder, has very often to go to the United Kingdom in order to do so; and we frequently hear complaints about this. Now this is a matter to which the Committee are going to give special attention. Even if they succeed in getting an influx of better and better students into institutions at Home, and those institutions open their doors wider and wider, there is a limit to possibilities. We know that the institutions in the United Kingdom are overcrowded. We know that this has been particularly so since the War. It would therefore be a matter for congratulation if, without checking but rather increasing, I hope, the influx of students into England, there could be established in this country institutions which will save the poorer students the expense and the trouble and worry of having to go Home.

Now, this opens up a whole vista of possibilities, as Sir Sivaswamy Aiyer suggested, in various professions, such as Medicine, Engineering, Poetry, Law, and so on. I will just instance one in which many here are

[Mr. H. Sharp.]

interested and regarding which the complaints have been particularly poignant. I should like to read a few sentences out of a leaderette which appeared the other day in the '*Pioneer*', which runs as follows :

'As things are now shaping we seem to be within measurable distance of the establishment of an independent Indian Bar. This is the course favoured by Lord Haldane and by many other witnesses who have been appearing before the India Committee which has been inquiring into the eternal subject of the welfare of Indian students. There are some 2,000 of these young men in the United Kingdom whose affairs are a constant and ineffectual concern to the India Office. In the course of the evidence taken by Lord Lytton's Committee, it was shown that out of the whole body of students there are at the present moment about 560 (as a matter of fact, I have just learned that the number is greater than that) engaged in keeping their terms at the Inns of Court. The creation of an Indian Bar would therefore relieve the situation very sensibly. The idea that the call to the English Bar ensures a higher standard of legal attainments than the qualifications required by the law examinations in India is, of course, long exploded. The superior status conferred by the practice of the Indian High Courts on the Barrister as against the Vakil is notoriously the driving force that sends all these aspirants to a very expensive education in England.'

Well, I am neither a Barrister nor a Vakil, and I do not intend to pronounce any opinion one way or the other on what is said in that leaderette. But I thought it was worth while reading it, because I understand that this question of the Bar is one to which this Committee is going to give particular attention.

I must turn for one moment to the history of this case. I think it was just a year ago that the Honourable Mr. Khaparde gave notice of a Resolution in the Imperial Legislative Council. The terms of the Resolution were as follows :

'This Council recommends to the Governor General in Council that he be pleased to move the Secretary of State for India to appoint a mixed Committee of Indians and of Europeans to consider the re-organisation of the Students' Department in London and the Advisory Committees in India.'

When we got notice of this Resolution, we telegraphed to the Secretary of State, because this was a matter which largely concerned the Students' Department at home, of which the Secretary of State was at that time in charge. The Secretary of State gave a very sympathetic reply and said that he was already considering the creation of such a Committee. I understand that an assurance to this effect was given to Mr. Khaparde and that, on the strength of that assurance, he withdrew the Resolution. There is no doubt that there is a great deal of feeling about the difficulties which Indian students undergo in the United Kingdom; and, when the Secretary of State heard that this Resolution had been withdrawn, he felt that the time had come for calling together this Committee and making an inquiry and that in doing so he was not merely dealing with a question which was of the utmost importance to the youth of India but that he was also acting in accordance with the probable wishes of the educated classes in this country. Mr. Khaparde's Resolution laid emphasis, and rightly laid emphasis, upon affairs in this country as well as in England. Now, I put it to this House, that there is every probability that had that Resolution been moved, it would have secured substantial non-official support. Now, will the Secretary of State be so ready to lend a sympathetic ear to matters of this sort if he finds that a Resolution which, if introduced, would almost assuredly have obtained much non-official support in the Imperial Legislative Council, is practically disowned by that Council's successor. It seems to me, that if, for want of voting so comparatively small a sum of money,

we are going to stop this investigation from its full completion, we are undertaking a very serious responsibility, and the responsibility will not be on the shoulders of the Secretary of State nor on those of the Government of India, but on this Assembly.

The Committee, as I think every one knows, for they have seen it in the newspapers, has put through a great deal of useful work in England. It has visited, I understand, eleven Universities. Some time ago we heard that it had examined over 180 witnesses, including persons like Lord Haldane, the Vice-Chancellors of the Universities, the Secretaries of the Institutions of Civil and Mechanical Engineers and of the Institute of Chartered Accountants, and so on ; and I have just seen from the papers at Home that it has been examining other people. It was always the intention of this Committee to come out to India. But I understand, that as the investigation has progressed, it has more and more been borne in upon the Committee that the solution of this problem is very largely to be found in India and it is more and more directing its attention to the causes which compel students to go Home, and, I should like to add with reference to Dr. Gour's remarks, not merely to this question, which perhaps he would consider academic, but also to the practical question of the responsibility of Government for creating institutions in this country which will be able to perform some at least of the functions hitherto performed by institutions in the United Kingdom.

Well, the Committee is nearing the completion of its investigations in England ; but its investigations in India will, I believe, be equally important. If it does not come out here, it will be impossible for it to complete the important work of co-ordination between the institutions at Home and the institutions here ; and, if that work is not done, then the task of the Committee will be left incomplete. The Committee has all along gone on the assumption, and based its investigations on the assumption, that it would be able to come out to India and supplement and complete its investigations at Home by an investigation here.

Now, if it cannot do this, it will feel not merely that its work is left incomplete, but that the previous part of its work is actually prejudiced by the assumption, unfulfilled, that it was going to come out here. I fear that it may be doubtful whether the Committee will even feel justified in carrying on its investigations and putting in any report at all. But it is not merely the Committee that we have to consider ; we also have to consider the Universities. The Committee has gone to these Universities and informed them that it is coming out to India and informed them also that it is going to make certain arrangements with the institutions out here. Possibly it has given certain undertakings to these Universities. If for lack of funds it is unable to fulfil those undertakings, what is likely to be the effect on the Universities in England ? I think the first effect will be that they will say, ' These people in India do not seem to care very much about their students in England,' and I am afraid they will shape their policy accordingly. But much more than this. If this should take place, is it not likely that things will be made more difficult than they are now ? Is it not likely that a suspicion will be created that there is something here which we do not wish revealed ? And will there not be disappointment that all is not to be made plain as regards the standards which can be reached in India and the problems of Indian education as they affect the student going Home ?

[Mr. H. Sharp.]

I am afraid, Sir, I have taken a long time. There is only one other thing that I want to say. I do think that the importance of this inquiry is under-rated in certain quarters. An earnest reader of the newspapers, whether the Home newspapers or the newspapers out here, would see what very great interest is being taken in it by many people. Then there is the personnel on the Committee itself. It has got important people on it; it has got busy men on it; one is a business man with many other pre-occupations; one is Principal of the King's College, London; these men are giving up their time for this, and surely their own views on the way in which their own business is to be conducted, which includes a visit to India, are worth some consideration. Then, the Chairman of the Committee is Lord Lytton himself, the Parliamentary Under Secretary of State for India. It has examined witnesses, as I said, over 180, including Lord Haldane and it has taken its duties very seriously indeed. It realises that there are scattered over the United Kingdom some two thousand Indian students

Mr. P. L. Misra : Sir, is there no time limit for repetitions ?

Mr. H. Sharp : I was saying that there were about two thousand students scattered about the United Kingdom. Now, the cost of these students alone is very large. The Government in India spends on State scholarships and for helping indigent students and so on almost as much per annum as I am asking once and for all for this Committee. But that is nothing as compared with the amount which private people and charitable associations spend in maintaining Indian students at Home. This question of expense again is small in comparison with the importance of the future of those two thousand students; those students are going to form a very large and important proportion of the educated class in the next mature generation in India, a generation which, I think, is going to be an exceedingly important one. Surely, it is only right and proper that we should make every effort to see that these students have every chance given to them, that they are secured every opportunity for making the most of the education which they are seeking at Home, and that everything is done to ensure that they should grow up good and useful citizens of the future.

In conclusion, Sir, I should like to impress once more upon this Assembly the extreme importance of this Committee. Mr. Samarth, and I think, Sir Sivaswamy Aiyer, referred to the Sadler Commission and its voluminous and admirable report and said, the Committee could get information there. However good reports may be, all reports and all books suffer from this defect in comparison with the spoken word, that they cannot answer questions. And these books and reports have not been written with reference to this particular question of Indian students proceeding to England. This Committee has been formed by the Secretary of State, with the concurrence of the Government of India, and supported in a Resolution, which was not moved in the Imperial Legislative Council only because the intentions of the Secretary of State had been communicated to the Mover. The terms of reference, the first of which relates to affairs in India, were made known long ago and have long been public. Are we going to see the labours of that Committee wasted ? Is it not due to the Committee itself and to the Universities whose time they have been taking up and to whom they have been giving assurances; is it not due to the students, to the parents of the students and above all to the future

of India that we should do all that we can to further the work of this Committee and to improve the conditions and the chances of that very important generation of students which is coming on?

Mr. J. P. Cotelingam : Sir, the lengthy explanation given by the Honourable Mr. Sharp about the advantages to be derived from the visit of the Indian Students' Committee to this country is, I am sorry to say, by no means convincing. All the reforms suggested, I beg to submit, can be effected by the various Student Advisory Committees in this country and by the various Universities. I would only add for the information of the House that the majority of the Standing Finance Committee after very full consideration of the proposals put before them by Mr. Sharp expressed considerable doubt as to the justification for the expenditure which is necessitated by the proposed visit of this Committee to India.

Mr. Abul Kasem : Sir, just now I think we are discussing the Resolution moved by the Honourable Mr. Spence, and I would have certainly supported him if the reduction of the grant by Rs. 200 had the same effect on this Committee as a similar vote would have in the House of Commons, I mean that if any Minister's salary or any other grant is reduced by a very small amount, it means that the Minister resigns his office; and if that vote had the effect that the Committee would give up their intention of coming to India, I would have certainly supported it. I have heard with very great interest the appeal made to this House so very ably, eloquently, earnestly and enthusiastically by the Honourable Member representing the Department of Education; but I regret I must join Mr. Cotelingam in saying that I am still unconvinced about the utility or the usefulness of this Committee visiting India. My Honourable friend, Mr. Sharp, says that he wants only the very best students to go to England and they should be admitted in the English Universities so that India may cut a good figure in the Universities of the United Kingdom and compare with the best men there; he wanted India to send men like Sir P. C. Roy and Sir J. C. Bose, but he forgets that those students who go to Europe for their education are not sent by the Government of India or any organized body here. People who can afford to spend money and who have got sufficient energy and enterprise are the people who generally want to go to Europe to enter one of the Universities and come back to India, if not better educated at least better cultured and refined. And you cannot by any regulation or by any report of a Committee prevent mediocrities from going to Europe whether a Committee reports against students or not. People who have money will go and the number of 2,000 students in the United Kingdom may be increased to 3,000 in the next year in spite of the report of this Committee. We have told that this Committee is to inquire whether similar educational facilities cannot be provided in this country for the education of the Indian boys. Mr. Sharp, who has passed his official career in the Education Department and who has been Director of Public Instruction in the now late lamented Government of Eastern Bengal, knows full well that the difficulty of educational institutions in this country is not that we are wanting in experience or in our proposals for the improvement of the Universities and Colleges in this country, but the difficulty lies in the fact that our resources are limited and we cannot afford to spend as much money as we would like.

As regards the utility of this Advisory Committee, everybody who has studied the question knows that some years back when this organization was formed in England it was expected that it would help a great deal any Indian

[Mr. Abul Kasem.]

student wishing to enter the British Universities, but what happens at the present moment is that Indian students go to England, enjoy their hospitality at 21 Cromwell Road for a few days and then have to shift for themselves. The Advisory Committee can only tell them what the ordinary routine regulations of the Universities are and the boys have to take their chance with other students. Mr. Sharp himself said that the accommodation in the British Universities is limited and that only the very best British students are admitted. If I am not misinformed, I think that a good many colleges in the United Kingdom take boys by competitive examination and the only privilege which the Indian student wants is that an Indian British subject be allowed to appear at these examinations in the same way as the British subjects, and for this it is not necessary that the Committee should make a tour of India. Neither this Committee nor any other Committee can help unless they can provide more colleges in the United Kingdom. We know what our difficulties are, and if our educational institutions are to be improved or further facilities granted that can be done by the Department of Education here without any advice from that Committee. It is not advice we want, but money. If they can bring money they can improve the education in this country as much as any other experts from Europe can do. Fortunately for us there are in the Education Department distinguished graduates of British Universities, men who know a good deal of university life and they can improve the position if they can secure sufficient money and authority in this connection. Therefore, Sir, I think it will be frittering away our resources by spending two lakhs on the tour of this Committee in India. As Indians we would always be glad to extend our hospitality to any people coming to our shore, but unfortunately, in the present circumstances when our finances are not in a very happy condition, we must deeply regret that we are unable, on the present occasion, to extend our hospitality to this Committee.

The Honourable Mr. Shafi : Sir, my Honourable colleague, Mr. Sharp, has already given to this House all the facts relating to the genesis of Lord Lytton's Committee. As I understand the situation, the objection entertained in certain quarters is not against the constitution of this Committee, but to its coming out to India. (Some Cheers.)

I notice that the statement I have just made has raised some cheers from certain Honourable Members and it shows that the House thinks that there is something wrong in the condition of affairs obtaining at least in England with regard to Indian students there, and, in consequence, recognizes the necessity for an investigation.

Now, I ask Honourable Members to consider for a moment, seriously, whether the situation, so far as Indian students in England are concerned, is confined within the four corners of England itself, or whether it has also any relation to or bearing on the conditions obtaining in this country. Surely, there are two ends to this chain, one end in England and one end out here in India. If there had not been two ends to this chain, where was the necessity of the organization of as many as 11 Students' Advisory Committee, in this country. Surely, before a student proceeds to England, whatever may be the department of study to which he intends to confine his attention, he has to satisfy certain preliminary requirements and conditions, and also to make certain preliminary preparations before his departure to England. We are assured of the fact by the Secretary of State that Lord Lytton and other Members of his Committee are convinced that they cannot obtain a complete

grasp of the problem with which they have to deal unless they make themselves thoroughly familiar with the conditions at both ends, there in England as well as out here. Surely, this House will be depriving not only this Committee of the opportunities which they consider are absolutely necessary for them to investigate the problem, but will also be depriving the Indian student community in this country of the benefits which are likely to accrue to the cause of Indian education, if the inquiries of this Committee are not as thorough as they consider the inquiries ought to be in this case.

Well, Sir, we were told that the Sadler Commission had already made its inquiries in this country and that they had put up a voluminous report which is open to Lord Lytton to study in England, without coming out to India, if he and the Members of his Committee wish to familiarise themselves with Indian educational conditions. This argument, I venture to submit with all respects, entirely misses the true point, the real point in the controversy. The Sadler Commission made inquiries into the system of secondary, intermediate and University education obtaining in this country from an entirely different point of view and having an entirely different end in front of them. That was in order to bring about necessary reform in this country.

Mr. N. M. Samarth: And so as to bring it up-to-date.

The Honourable Mr. Shafi: Assume that their object was to make
S. M. university education up-to-date.

Mr. N. M. Samarth: Including technical education.

The Honourable Mr. Shafi: This constant interruption will certainly not facilitate matters so far as the debate in this House is concerned.

Well, but it will be remembered that the problem before Lord Lytton's Committee is in its essence entirely different. The problem relates to Indian students who proceed to England in order to complete their education, whether that education is academic, professional or otherwise. Therefore, the subject matter of the inquiry of the two Committees is not the same. The objects the two Committees have in view not being the same, what was essential for Sadler's Committee to inquire into is not necessarily essential for Lord Lytton's Committee to investigate. Nor is the field of investigation of the two Committees co-extensive, and in consequence it seems to me that the argument based on the Sadler Committee's report is, to say the least, very inconclusive.

The next objection put forward was that the Committee will not remove the grievances of Indian students in England by coming out to India. The removal of grievances at present existing in so far as Indian students in England are concerned is only one of the objects for which Lord Lytton's Committee has been appointed, and in consequence, the argument, it is perfectly clear, is again, like the one previously advanced, absolutely inconclusive. Lord Lytton's Committee, in addition to the removal of grievances of Indian students living in England, has got other objects in view. It is unnecessary for me to repeat again the terms of reference which have already been mentioned by the Honourable Mr. Sharp. The recital of those terms of reference must have shown to every Honourable Member in this House that the removal of grievances is not the only object which the Committee have in view. In consequence, an argument like this cannot really affect the true issue which is before this House.

[Mr. Shafi.]

Sir, there is one argument, already briefly referred to by the Honourable Mr. Sharp on which I wish to lay emphasis, the object of co-ordination. There is the Students' Department in England which is now under the control of our High Commissioner. There are the Students' Advisory Committees in this country performing certain functions and discharging certain duties. Efforts are being made in England to make the lot of the students there happier and bringing into existence so far as the students are concerned, conditions which will facilitate the achievement of the objects which they have in view, and there are the Students' Advisory Committees out here. We have often heard complaints against the manner in which the work of the Students' Advisory Committees is carried out here in this country.

Well, surely, in order to realise the object which the Government had in view in appointing Lord Lytton's Committee, it is quite necessary that this Committee should investigate, both in England as well as in India, in order to co-ordinate the efforts of the two sections of the Students Department in England and in this country. The Honourable Mr. Sharp has already informed the House that Lord Lytton's Committee have very nearly completed their investigations in England. Is it, to say the least, complimentary to Lord Lytton's Committee to tell them :

'We are very much obliged to you for the inquiries that you have carried on in England. No doubt you consider that your inquiries are incomplete without a visit to India and without an investigation of local conditions in this country. But whatever your own conviction in respect of this matter may be, we are not prepared to grant this paltry sum of Rs. two lakhs in order to enable you to complete your inquiries. Is there not a danger in these circumstances of Lord Lytton's Committee turning round and saying to us: 'Well, we consider that our investigation is incomplete without going out to India, and if you will not facilitate the object which we have in view our investigation stops here, and we refuse to do anything further'.'

The result will be that the whole object of the appointment of this Committee will be defeated and all these complaints to which utterance was given last spring in the debate down at Delhi with regard to the condition of affairs which obtain in England will go absolutely unremedied. It is just the kind of thing that a Committee like that are likely to do. They are likely to say to us, 'Very well, if you think our coming out to India is unnecessary to complete our inquiries, while we think it is absolutely indispensable and essential that we should come out to India, we stop here.'

There is another danger in adopting the course which is proposed in this amendment to which I wish to invite the attention of the House. In future, whenever this Assembly or the Indian Legislature advocates the appointment of a mixed Commission or Committee upon which the presence of experts from England, whether educational experts or otherwise, will be essential, men in England will fight shy of accepting our invitation for serving on such Committees. If they find that when they have agreed to act on such Committees and they consider that certain additional investigation is essential in order to carry out the object of the investigation, the Legislative Assembly is unwilling to furnish the necessary funds for completing those inquiries, the result will be that in future the Secretary of State will find it very difficult indeed to get the right type of men from England to serve upon such Committees. That danger ought to be avoided in the interests of this country. For this paltry sum it was said that it was a question of finance and

that our financial condition did not place us in a position to vote the money. May I point out that this sum of Rs. two lakhs partly covers, as the Honourable Mr. Sharp has already informed the House, expenses already incurred in England, that is to say, expenses incidental to the investigation in England, which, as I understand, the House fully recognises, are perfectly justified. Therefore, when properly examined, it will be found that the expenses incidental to the visit of this Committee to India will be much smaller than the sum for which sanction is asked for to-day. In all earnestness I appeal to the House not to treat this question in a narrow spirit.

Deal with this question in a broad-minded spirit bearing in mind the interests of the student community who proceed to England in order to complete their education and who on return play so important a part in the national affairs of this country. In their interests I appeal to you to sanction this small grant in order to enable this Committee to come out to India and complete their investigation and after having completed their investigation to formulate practical proposals, for they will be in a position to formulate practical proposals only after they have completed their investigation at both ends and then enable the Secretary of State and the Government of India to take proper action in order to improve the existing state of affairs.

Dr. H. S. Gour : Sir, I move that the question be now put.

The motion was adopted.

Dr. Nand Lal : May I respectfully submit that the debate was not finished.

Mr. President : Order, order. The Honourable Member cannot continue the debate, being in a minority of one.

The original amendment was :

'That the item 'Indian Students' Committee two lakhs' be omitted; since which a further amendment has been moved.

'That a reduced sum of Rs. 1,99,800 be granted for that purpose.'

The question I have to put is :

'That this reduced sum of Rs. 1,99,800 be granted for that purpose.'

The motion was negatived.

Mr. President : The question is :

'That a sum of two lakhs be granted for the purpose of Indian Students' Committee.'

Honourable Members are in some doubt as to what they are voting upon. The item relates to the Indian Students' Committee, two lakhs, to meet expenditure incidental to the Committee's proposed tour in India.

The Assembly divided as follows :

AYES—37.

Abdul Quadir, Maulvi.
Abdur Rahim, Mr.
Akram Hussain, Prince A. M. M.
Carter, Sir Frank.
Chatterjee, Mr. A. C.
Clayton, Mr. H.
Crookshank, Sir Sydney.
Dalal, Sardar B. A.
Dentith, Mr. A. W.
Faridoonji, Mr. B.
Fell, Sir Godfrey.
Gidney, Lieutenant-Colonel H. A. J.
Habibullah, Mr. Muhammad.
Hailey, the Honourable Mr. W. M.
Hullah, Mr. J.
Hussanally, Mr. W. M.
Innes, Mr. C. A.
Jamnadas Dwarkadas, Mr.
Joshi, Mr. N. M.

Kabraji, Mr. J. K. N.
Lyle, Mr. D. R.
Mitter, Mr. D. K.
Muhammad Ismail, Mr. S.
Mukherjee, Mr. J. N.
Percival, Mr. P. E.
Price, Mr. E. L.
Ramayya Pantulu, Mr. J.
Bao, Mr. C. Krishnaswami.
Sapru, the Honourable Dr. T. B.
Sarfaraz Husain Khan, Mr.
Sharp, Mr. H.
Sim, Mr. G. G.
Spence, Mr. R. A.
Thakerey, Sir Vithaldas D.
Vincent, the Honourable Sir William.
Vishindas, Mr. H.
Waghorn, Colonel W. D.

NOES—46.

Abdullah, Mr. Saiyed Muhammad.

Abul Kasem, Maulvi.

Agnihotri, Mr. K. B. L.

Aiyer, Sir P. S. Sivaswamy.

Aasad Ali, Mir.

Asjad-ul-lah, Maulvi Miyan.

Ayyangar, Mr. M. G. M.

Ayyar, Mr. T. V. Seethagiri.

Bagde, Mr. K. G.

Bajpai, Mr. S. P.

Barua, Mr. D. C.

Bhargava, Pandit J. L.

Chaudhuri, Mr. J.

Chaudhuri, Mr. N. N.

Cotelingam, Mr. J. P.

Faizaz Khan, Mr. M.

Ginwala, Mr. P. P.

Girdhardas, Mr. N.

Gour, Dr. H. S.

Iswar Sarau, Munshi.

Jatkar, Mr. B. H. R.

Kamat, Mr. B. S.

Lakshmi Narayan Lall, Mr.

Latthe, Mr. A. B.

Majumdar, Mr. J. N.

Maumohandas Ramji, Mr.

Man Singh, Bhai.

Misra, Mr. P. L.

Mudaliar, Mr. S.

Muhammad Hussain, Mr. T.

Mukherjee, Mr. T. P.

Nag, Mr. G. C.

Naud Lal, Dr.

Neogy, Mr. K. C.

Rangachariar, Mr. T.

Reddi, Mr. K.

Samarth, Mr. N. M.

Shahani, Mr. S. C.

Singh, Babu B. P.

Sinha, Babu L. P.

Sircar, Mr. N. C.

Srinivasa Rao, Mr. P. V.

Subrahmanayam, Mr. C. S.

Subzposh, Mr. S. M. Z. A.

Venkatapatiraju, Mr. B.

Zahiruddin Ahmed, Mr.

The motion was negatived.

Mr. President : The question is :

'That a reduced sum not exceeding Rs. 2,51,000 including Rs. 1,00,000 already voted for the Delegation to India of the Empire Parliamentary Association be granted to the Governor General in Council to defray the charge which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March 1922 in respect of 'Miscellaneous Charges'.'

Y. M. C. A., SIMLA AND THE VICTORIA MEMORIAL.

Dr. H. S. Gour : I should like to have an explanation of two other items under this head. One is the grant to the Young Men's Christian Association, Simla, of Rs. 25,000 and the other is the grant to the Victoria Memorial, Calcutta, of Rs. 81,800 for maintenance charges. The Government of India promised the Trustees of the Memorial to provide a sum of Rs. 81,800 annually for this purpose. Owing to delay in completion of the Memorial the grant has not been required till now.

I raise a question about the grant to the Victoria Memorial, Calcutta, first, because, when this Victoria Memorial of Calcutta

Mr. J. Chaudhuri : All India, Sir.

Dr. H. S. Gour : Excuse me, Sir, I must have my say. When this Memorial was planned, the Government of India had their seat of Government in Calcutta and this was intended to be an All-India Memorial, to be constructed and maintained at the Capital of India. If I understand aright, a sum of a crore of rupees or thereabouts was subscribed for that purpose and, if the Government of India have committed themselves to any promise to pay for this Memorial every year, it must have been on the clear understanding that Calcutta, where the Memorial stood, was the Capital of India and the Government of India were bound to maintain the Memorial in the Capital town of India. Now, I submit that the Memorial which was planned many years ago has taken many years to finish, and in the meantime the Government of India has embarked on a new policy of shifting the Capital from Calcutta to Delhi, or partly to Delhi and partly to Simla. Now, I submit that the *raison d'être* of promising this grant for the upkeep of what is

now to become a purely local Memorial no longer stands good. (Cries of 'No, it is an All-India Memorial.') I am quite aware of the sentiments of my friends from Bengal, but at the same time it must be remembered the Government of India must recognise their responsibility to the people of India as a whole, and do they feel that they are committed to this annual recurring charge on behalf of the people of India for a Memorial which is, as I say, now a purely local Memorial, constructed and maintained in one of the provincial capitals of this Empire. (Cries of 'A promise is a promise'.) I have been told 'a promise is a promise,' but surely this House never promised it, and, so long as this House did not promise it, it is entitled to its vote and it is entitled to consider it. I therefore submit that unless the Honourable Members in charge of the Treasury Benches are able to convince this House that this is a necessary charge upon the general revenues of the Central Government, we should feel obliged to veto the amount.

As regards the second point, namely, the grant to the Young Men's Christian Association. Now, I turn to page 9 and I find a very short paragraph there which runs as follows :

'This is required for a new building which it is proposed to erect in view of the deficiency of the existing accommodation and will be given to the Association on the understanding that 70 per cent of the occupants of the new building will be Government servants and rooms should be set aside for Indians, should they desire to enter.'

The last clause is a bait to the Assembly to vote this amount. (Cries of 'No, no ; it is not a bait'.) I beg to submit, that there is absolutely no reasons whatever why this Assembly should fritter away Rs. 25,000 for feeding a purely sectarian institution such as the Young Men's Christian Association is, and I would further submit, that if Government servants desire quarters, it is much better that quarters should be constructed by the Government itself where the Government officers or clerks may be allowed to live, but to make a grant of this amount to the Young Men's Christian Association, to make a gift of this amount to that Association, is wholly unjustifiable. I therefore submit, that unless a very strong case is made out on the side of Government, this amount should also be disallowed.

Mr. B. A. Spence : May I ask an explanation of the previous speaker ? Am I to understand, that if the Victoria Memorial were moved to the new Capital of India, about which Dr. Gour has a Resolution he would approve of this sum being granted ?

Dr. H. S. Gour : If it is moved, it will probably be swallowed up by the marshes of Delhi.

The Honourable Mr. W. M. Hailey : Sir, I should like to answer Dr. Gour's question with regard to the grant to the Victoria Memorial, Calcutta. I will not follow him into that somewhat stormy field of controversy which relates to the position of the Capital, either at Calcutta, or Delhi, or Simla, or in that unknown spot which seems to be favoured by certain Members of this Assembly. We have admitted this claim in pursuance of a promise and nothing else. I fully admit the right of this House to refuse to implement any undertaking into which the Government of India entered before this House came into being. That right it undoubtedly does possess, but whether it would care to exercise such a right or not is an entirely different question.

Mr. N. M. Joshi: Sir, this opposition to the granting of money to the Young Men's Christian Association is not in the interest of economy at all. It is the duty of the Government of India to find quarters for their servants, and if the Young Men's Christian Association undertakes to give quarters to the Government servants to the extent of 70 per cent of its accommodation, I think the Young Men's Christian Association is doing the work which the Government of India ought to do. Not only that; but when the Young Men's Christian Association does it, it does it more economically. Now, we are paying a sum of Rs. 25,000; they will be spending more than double that sum; and if the Government of India does it, they will have to spend Rs. 75,000. I therefore think that if not from the point of view of the Young Men's Christian Association at least in the interests of economy we should not grudge this amount. As regards his remarks on the Young Men's Christian Association I do say, from my knowledge of the Young Men's Christian Association that it is not a sectarian body. The Young Men's Christian Association maintains hostels for Hindu students and not only for Christians. If the Honourable Member had cared to go into the history of the Young Men's Christian Association he would not have made those remarks. I feel that there will be no opposition to our making a grant for this purpose.

Mr. Jammadas Dwarkadas: Sir, when this matter came before the Finance Committee it was discussed at length and Mr. Sharp was called in to explain why he wanted this amount of Rs. 25,000, and at that time after discussing the question at length the Committee voted this grant, because the Committee was convinced that the Young Men's Christian Association in this matter was not acting as a sectarian body but was going to provide facilities for clerks and was not going to exclude Indians for whom also they were going to provide all comforts.....

Dr. H. S. Gour: I rise to a point of order. I once referred.....

Mr. President: That is not a point of order.

Mr. Jammadas Dwarkadas: It is on these grounds after being convinced of the fact that by the voting of this Rs. 25,000 we were going to provide for Government clerks and that we were going to provide comforts for Indians also, that the Committee unanimously decided to vote this grant.

Mr. K. G. Bagde: Sir, it seems that the name of the institution, that is the 'Young Men's Christian Association', has frightened my friend, Dr. Gour. The name might look sectarian, but I think an institution, though it bears a sectarian name, if it does cosmopolitan service is really very important. Nothing lies in a name. In my side of the country there is an institution which goes by the name of a Hostel for Poor Students; but, as a matter of fact, it is used only by one class. Now here is a cosmopolitan name, but the use of the institution only accrues to the students belonging to a particular community. I say, therefore, that we must not attach too much importance to the name; we must look to the service which is actually done by the institution; and on that ground I may say that I have had experience of Young Men's Christian Association institutions for the last nine or ten years, and I have enjoyed the benefits accruing from this institution at Bombay and at Poona. I therefore think that this amount of Rs. 25,000 should not be grudged by us, and I support and say that this amount should be granted as it has been shown in this Budget.

Rao Bahadur T. Rangachariar : Sir, I wish only to add one word on behalf of Madras. We quite appreciate the great work which is being done by the Young Men's Christian Association there ; they have built a very costly home, and irrespective of caste or creed people are accommodated there ; and Mr. Sharp, as President of the Young Men's Christian Association, gave us an assurance that no such distinction will be maintained in the Association here, and therefore we gladly voted for the same.

Dr. H. S. Gour : May I inquire, Sir, as to how many Government servants will be accommodated in this new building ?

Rao Bahadur T. Rangachariar : 70 per cent.

Dr. H. S. Gour : 70 per cent may come to five.

Dr. Nand Lal : Sir, I admit that the Association which is called the Young Men's Christian Association might have rendered valuable services to this country. It may be admitted that it might be of great use to the clerks of the Government of India ; but, at the same time, the most important and crucial question arises, who will be considered to be the owner of this property,—this building, will it be the Young Men's Christian Association or the Government of India ? If the ownership is to belong to the Association, why should the tax-payer pay ? If the Honourable Member in charge will kindly satisfy me as to that point, I will be really in favour of this demand ; otherwise, I strongly protest against it.

Mr. H. Sharp : Sir, there are just two points that I want to speak on regarding this grant of Rs. 25,000 although I am glad to see that the work of the Young Men's Christian Association is fully appreciated in many quarters in this House. Dr. Gour wanted to know how many, as I understood him, are at present accommodated in this hostel.....

Dr. H. S. Gour : My question was that if this grant is passed accommodation for how many Government clerks, constituting 70 per cent of the total, will then be available ?

Mr. H. Sharp : I am afraid I cannot give Dr. Gour precise information as to how much will immediately be available and how much accommodation will be given. We have to build this building bit by bit because it is going to be a costly building ; but we aim eventually at having about 90 beds in this hostel, so that it does not require any very complicated calculation to see how many Government servants we propose to accommodate. But it will take some time for us to do that.

There was another point which Dr. Nand Lal put forward. He asks, I understood, would the Young Men's Christian Association hand over this property ? Well, I think the Young Men's Christian Association would consider that as a rather curious business proposition. This site which the Young Men's Christian Association possesses is an extremely valuable site ; sometime ago it was valued at, I think, Rs. 94,000, but I am perfectly sure that it is worth a great deal more than that now ; and it would be a rather curious thing if we elect, to give up, not only that site, but also the buildings which we propose to erect largely by the help of private subscriptions, in exchange for the Rs. 25,000 which is going to be utilised towards these buildings. The Young Men's Christian Association will be deeply grateful to this Assembly for this money, but I do not think its gratitude will go so far as Dr. Nand Lal would desire.

Mr. President : The question is :

'That a reduced sum of Rs. 2,51,000, including a sum of Rs. 1,00,000 for the Delegation of the Empire Parliamentary Association to India, be granted to the Governor General in Council to defray the charge which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March 1922 in respect of 'Miscellaneous Charges.'

The motion was adopted.

Mr. President : The question is :

'That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 19,37,000 be granted to the Governor General in Council to defray the charge which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March 1922 in respect of 'North-West Frontier Province'.

The motion was adopted.

Mr. President : The question is :

'That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 5,92,000 be granted to the Governor General in Council to defray the charge which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March 1922 in respect of 'Expenditure in England'.

Mr. K. G. Bagde : Sir, I move that the item of Rs. 1,20,000 in Demand No. 49 for alterations to Grosvenor Gardens be reduced by one lakh. The word used is 'alterations' and if these alterations are of minor character, I submit, that the sum demanded is rather exorbitant. It is with a view to elicit information with regard to the particulars of these alterations that I have moved this motion and I therefore request that the information may be given to the House.

The Honourable Mr. C. A. Innes : Sir, I have here a letter from Sir William Meyer which I think will furnish all the information which the Honourable Member requires. Sir William Meyer states that the work connected with the alterations, decoration and fitting up of these two houses might be divided, in order to facilitate reference and description, into two heads. The first portion of the work involved in adapting, fitting up and furnishing portions of the office premises intended for the accommodation of the High Commissioner and his staff, the connecting stair cases and passages and certain subsidiary rooms intended for records and domestic purposes. The second head includes the rooms which is the High Commissioner's intention to use for public purposes such as reading rooms, library, visitors and Indian art, show room with connecting passages and stair cases.

Sir William Meyer points out that the expenditure on the first of these heads is inevitable. He says that the utmost economy has been exercised compatible with the needs and requirements of an office like that of the High Commissioner. He also points out that in view of the still heavy cost of material and labour, the anticipated expenditure exceeded the budget estimate. As regards the other point, Sir William Meyer desires to make these two houses in Grosvenor Gardens, but an office comparable with the offices of other High Commissioners of our dominions. He also wishes to make these houses a place where Indians coming from India to London may meet and find a reading room and a library. Sir William Meyer proposes, in fitting up these houses to advertise Indian timber. Indian timber will be used for the decoration of these rooms. In this way Sir William Meyer thinks he will be able to bring to the notice of the timber merchants, joiners and carpenters at Home the very valuable timber that is found in the forest of India. It will be remembered that these houses in Grosvenor Gardens are not in any way intended to be the residence of the High Commissioner, but his office, and I hope that this House will

agree with me when I say that if we have a High Commissioner in London, we must see that our High Commissioner is housed in an office which is in every way worthy of the dignity of India.

Rao Bahadur T. Rangachariar : Just one little additional point, Sir. I understand that in the proposed alterations of these houses there is going to be provided accommodation for the exhibition of Indian Art Industries so that Indian articles may be exhibited.

Mr. K. G. Bagde : Sir, in view of the explanation given by the Honourable Mr. Innes, I ask for leave to withdraw my motion.

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

INDIAN TRADE COMMISSIONER IN EAST AFRICA.

Mr. K. G. Bagde : Sir, there is another motion standing in my name, which I now move and it is that the item of Rs. 23,500 for payment on account of the Indian Trade Commissioner in East Africa be reduced by Rs. 500. I have moved this motion in order to elicit information with regard to the incumbent of this office. I believe that an experienced Indian is in this office now, but if I am wrong, I hope the Honourable Member will enlighten me.

The Honourable Mr. C. A. Innes : I am afraid I did not altogether catch what the Honourable Member said but I understood that he wished for information as to the incumbent we propose to put in this post. The present proposal is that we should appoint in the first instance, Mr. Leftwitch, I.C.S., of the Central Provinces. He is at Home on leave and we understood that his intention was to retire at the end of this year.

The idea is to put in Mr. Leftwitch as the first incumbent in order to organise the work and to attach to him an Indian Assistant for the purpose of training ...

Mr. Pyari Lal : I should like to know the salary of the Indian Assistant.

The Honourable Mr. C. A. Innes : It was proposed that the salary of the Indian Assistant should be from £800 to £1,000.

Rai J. N. Majumdar Bahadur : Sir, it might interest the House to know that the Finance Committee agree to this proposal because the people of East Africa wanted to have a European as their a first Trade Commissioner.

Dr. H. S. Gour : May I ask, Sir, the extent of our trade with East Africa and secondly what will be the pay of the Trade Commissioner ?

The Honourable Mr. C. A. Innes : I am afraid I cannot say off-hand what the exact volume of trade between India and East Africa is, but I think my Honourable friend from Bombay will bear me out when I say that the trade is very extensive at present, and we hope as the result of this Trade Commissioner's appointment, it will become more extensive still. For one thing the Bombay Cotton Mills take a large quantity of Uganda cotton. East Africa takes in return a considerable quantity of piece-goods produced in the Indian Mills. As regards the second point raised by Dr. Gour, the original idea was to offer Mr. Leftwitch £1,500 per annum, in addition to his pension. It was thought he was about to retire. Until he retires we propose to give him £2,500 per annum, a sum which roughly corresponds to his pay in India as a Commissioner of a Division *plus* a certain amount for stationing him in such a bad climate as that of Mombassa.

Mr. Jamnadas Dwarkadas : Sir, I think I can further enlighten the House on this question. When we were in Delhi, and when Sir George Barnes was Member in charge of the Department of Commerce, he, on receiving an application from the merchants in East Africa that they wanted a Trade Commissioner and that they would prefer to have a European in the first instance, consulted some Members of the Legislative Assembly and some Members of the Council of State informally and asked them if they would approve of the course that he intended to take, namely, at first to appoint a European and to appoint under him an Indian Assistant, and in future to reserve this post of the Trade Commissioner for an Indian. This suggestion was approved of by those whom he consulted, and they included some of the prominent Members of the Council of State, and some Members, who knew conditions in East Africa, of the Legislative Assembly, and as the Indian merchants of East Africa wanted a European, the Members so consulted approved of the course. I take it that in future this post of Trade Commissioner will be reserved for Indians.

Dr. H. S. Gour : May I ask for what term Mr. Leftwich is going to be appointed ?

The Honourable Mr. C. A. Innes : I am afraid I cannot give the exact term. All I can say is that it is a limited term. Our idea is to appoint Mr. Leftwich in the first instance in order that he may organise the appointment and that he should be succeeded, as Mr. Jamnadas Dwarkadas has pointed out, by an Indian. But I am afraid I cannot say off-hand for what term. It is either 3 or 5 years—but I cannot say which.

Mr. N. M. Joshi : Sir, in spite of what has been said in favour of the appointment of Mr. Lethbridge, I hold that the Government of India ought to have had no hesitation in appointing an Indian as the first Trade Commissioner in East Africa. I know that there is a feeling that if an Indian is appointed, he may not receive the same attention or consideration from the hands of the Government of East Africa. But this question has to be faced at some time. Even if the next Commissioner is an Indian, I am not quite sure whether various difficulties will not be started at that time. I therefore feel that the Government of India ought to have taken the right step of appointing an Indian as the Indian Trade Commissioner. From what little I have seen of the position of Indians abroad I must state it very clearly that if Indians allowed Englishmen to be appointed as Indian Trade Commissioners, India's position in the international politics will suffer a great deal. I therefore feel that the Government should reconsider this question and appoint an Indian in that place.

Rao Bahadur T. Rangachariar : Sir, I wish only to say one word with reference to the observation which fell from my Honourable friend, Mr. Jamnadas Dwarkadas. He referred to some private conversation which was had with Sir George Barnes by some prominent Members, as he called them, in the Assembly.

Mr. Jamnadas Dwarkadas : I said of the Council of State.

Rao Bahadur T. Rangachariar : I do not think that this practice should receive any encouragement at the hands of this House. Where financial considerations or questions of principle are involved, I do not think that

such informal conversation should form the basis for any settlement of this sort.

The Honourable Mr. C. A. Innes : Sir, may I just reply to Mr. Joshi ? As regards what Mr. Joshi said, I may say that originally our idea was, when we first thought of this appointment, and that this appointment should be given to an Indian. That was in 1919. Well, Sir, as everybody in this House knows, in 1919, relations between Indians and Europeans in East Africa began to become rather strained. They became even more strained in 1920. And, Sir, in writing in that year to the Bombay Government to consult them as to who should be appointed to this post, we felt compelled to add that though we saw the advantage of appointing an Indian, yet in the then strained relations in Kenya, we thought that an European appointment could probably be more in the interests of Indian trade. And, after all, this House must remember that this appointment was worked out by the Commerce Department, in the interests of Indian trade. The Commerce Department takes no account of racial distinctions. All that it is concerned with is the interests of Indian trade, and that is the consideration which we have kept before us in the whole of this matter. Eventually we decided to defer making any appointment until we could get the report of Sir Benjamin Robertson and Mr. Corbett. I think that this House will bear me out when I say that India has had no truer, no more staunch friends than Sir Benjamin Robertson and Mr. Corbett. On their return from South Africa, where, as this House knows, they represented the Indian cause in a way which could not have been bettered, they stopped in East Africa and among other things discussed this question. They reported that they had consulted the Indian business community in East Africa in regard to this appointment, and that they were advised by that community that in the first instance the interests of trade between Kenya and India would best be served by the appointment of an European ; and we were also advised, that in the first instance at any rate, when, as I say, relations were strained and things difficult in that country, the best thing would be to select an officer who was known to be thoroughly sympathetic with Indian claims and Indian aspirations and also to have some knowledge of agriculture, industries and commerce, as the first incumbent of the appointment. That was the reason why our choice fell upon Mr. Leftwich. Mr. Leftwich has been Director of Agriculture in the Central Provinces ; he has been Director of Industries there, and he has also been Director of Civil Supplies. I quite agree with Mr. Joshi that it is only natural and only right that Indians should want for this appointment an Indian. We entirely agree ourselves with that remark. All we suggest is that in the first instance, where we have to organise the appointment when things are difficult, and when the Indian Trade Commissioner may have to come into contract with European officials and European merchants over there, the right course is to appoint the gentleman we suggest.

Mr. Pyari Lal Misra : Just one point, Sir. As we have known the name of the Trade Commissioner, will it be too much to ask the Honourable Member if we can also have the name of the Indian Assistant to the Trade Commissioner ?

The Honourable Mr. C. A. Innes : The appointment has not yet been made.

The motion was negatived.

Mr. K. B. L. Agnihotri : I have just proposed an amendment, Sir, that the salary of the High Commissioner be reduced by one rupee. With your permission, Sir, if I am in order, I should like to speak on it. (Otherwise I do not wish to press it. My reasons for moving this amendment are that there is a very strong feeling prevailing in the country that India's interests are not properly watched in England. Purchases of stores are being made in England at prices which are dearer than those which prevail in some of the continental countries.

Mr President : If the Honourable Member wants to discuss the question of purchase of stores in England, he will find a Resolution on the subject down on the agenda in the name of Sir Vithaldas Thackersey which may come up to-day or to-morrow. The Honourable Member may move a reduction of the salary of the High Commissioner here, but if he wants to discuss the question of purchase of stores in England, he could do so in the discussion on that Resolution.

Mr. K. B. L. Agnihotri : I thought I could move this amendment on that ground also.

Mr. President : The question is :

'That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 5,92,000 be granted to the Governor General in Council to defray the charge which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March 1922 in respect of 'Expenditure in England'.'

The motion was adopted.

Mr. President : The question is :

'That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 1,80,00,000 be granted to the Governor General in Council to defray the charge which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March 1922 in respect of
Railways.
' Railways '.

Mr. P. P. Ginwala : Sir, I move that the sum of Rs. 97,50,000 under 'Other Works' be reduced by Rs. 100. In moving this amendment I have no desire to divide this House, but I want certain information from the Honourable the Member for Railways on a question of very great importance from the point of view of public safety. You may be aware, Sir, that very recently a very disastrous railway accident happened in Burma which led to many lives being lost and a considerable number of persons being injured. The death roll, if I mistake not, mounted up to about 120, from the original announcement of about 50, including those whose bodies were afterwards recovered from the debris. Now, I am fully aware, and I take this opportunity of acknowledging, that the Burma Railway Administration, under those circumstances, did everything in their power to alleviate distress by rendering medical aid and doing rescue work. But the question that arises is : 'Are the Railway Administrations in India adequately equipped with first aid appliances, ambulance cars and other things for the purpose of meeting accidents of this kind and giving proper aid and performing proper rescue work. It was discovered that in this particular case there happened to be some sort of a relief or ambulance train and everything was done to expedite the despatch of that train, but it was then found that the appliances available were not adequate for the purpose of meeting such a terrible accident as that which occurred and the casualties that actually took place. I suggest to the Honourable the Member for Railways, that after making inquiries, he should make a statement showing what first aid appliances and ambulance cars

Railway Administrations possess in order to meet such contingencies as these. I understand, Sir, and I speak subject to correction, that in England every important terminus station has got an ambulance train ready to be despatched on a few minutes' notice, and I think, Sir, it will not be an outrageous demand to ask that at some important stations at least some ambulance trains should be provided and kept ready.

Then there is another thing, to which there can be no objection that I can see on the ground of expense, namely, providing some sort of first aid appliances on every passenger train of any importance. I understand on very good authority that in Japan this is actually done, and further that every station is equipped with first aid appliances and that every passenger train carries them. I do not think that if similar provision is made on our railways, the country will be incurring an usual amount of expenditure considering how much of public safety is involved in it.

There is another thing on which I should like to have some information. In this accident it was discovered that the headlights that were used in the engines did not give sufficient amount of light owing to a rain storm. The other day the Honourable the Member for Railways, I remember, answered a question with regard to headlights and he said that it was customary to use headlights. We know, Sir, that it is customary to do so, but the question is, are headlights of the proper kind and description used? As the Honourable Member probably knows, in Burma and elsewhere there is a good deal of rain and a good deal of bad weather, and it is impossible, with the kind of headlights that are used, for the engine driver or anybody in charge of the engines to see any object at more than perhaps 18 or 20 yards. I understand that a Committee was appointed to investigate this question and I should like to know, Sir, what progress has been made if such a Committee was appointed for the improvement of these headlights.

Colonel W. D. Waghorn: As regards the former portion of Mr. Ginwala's amendment in regard to the provision of adequate ambulance arrangements for the injured in case of accidents, I may say that in 1911 a Committee was appointed and on their recommendation it was laid down that all break down trains should have a carriage or van attached equipped with first aid appliances, instruments and stretchers. These take up a good deal of accommodation and I do not think the stretchers are supposed to provide for more than 6 or 8 injured. In serious accidents of this kind, it is impossible to provide accommodation at once of the kind mentioned by the Honourable Member. These trains, with the ambulance carriages attached, are kept at practically all important engine changing stations. You must have an engine to move the train and it is necessary to get to the scene of accident in the shortest possible time. I am not aware of ambulance trains being kept in England. There may possibly be an ambulance wagon or carriage and I think that is as far as you can expect railways to go. The expenditure involved in supplying ambulance trains to cope with such accidents would be very heavy. I do not know precisely what is the arrangement in Burma; whether they have a van or a carriage. The Burma railways have 15 relief vans and each van contains 2 boxes of medical equipment. That is an old statement made some time ago. I got the papers just now in view of the amendment of the Honourable Member. As regards the latter question of the headlights, experiments have been made and are being constantly made. I am not in a position to say definitely what was the result of the Committee, to which the Honourable Member referred. I remember there was a Committee some years

[Colonel W. D. Waghorn.]

ago. I think they said that experiments should be made and railways are experimenting. Possibly the Burma Railways may have had a Committee of their own. There is no question of the value of a good headlight. An electric headlight is thought by some to do more harm than good, as it is apt to prove too dazzling; the idea is to get a headlight which is reliable, and which throws a good light ahead. We are all endeavouring to obtain the best possible headlight and trying to alleviate suffering in case of accidents. As regards what the Honourable Member said in regard to the accident in Burma recently, I will ascertain from the Burma Railways precisely what occurred in the case of this serious accident but from reports I have received I gather that everything possible was done.

Mr. P. P. Ginwala : I admit that and I withdraw the amendment.

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

Mr. Pyari Lal Misra : May we know the difference between the rates for imported coal and that purchased in this country?

Colonel W. D. Waghorn : It depends entirely on the distance over which you are going to carry the coal in this country. The imported coal is taken by the North Western Railway so as to avoid the carriage of long distances, from the Bengal and Bihar coal-fields. Imported coal costs about Rs. 45 a ton and I suppose the cost with carriage of Indian coal would be Rs. 20 or Rs. 22-8-0 a ton about half the cost of imported coal.

Dr. Nand Lal : May I ask the Honourable Member in charge of Railways what he means by other works. Will he kindly enlighten us as to what they are?

Mr. President : Has the Honourable Member read the note below?

Dr. Nand Lal : That is in regard to (b) (2), if I mistake not.

Mr. President : When Government takes the trouble to supply information of that kind, Members can at least show Government the courtesy of reading it.

The question is :

'That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 1,80,00,000 be granted to the Governor General in Council to defray the charge which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March 1922 in respect of 'Railways'.'

The motion was adopted.

Mr. President : The question is :

'That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 33,21,000 be granted to the Governor General in Council to defray the charge which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March 1922 in respect of 'Delhi Capital Outlay'.'

The motion was adopted.

Mr. President : The question is :

'That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 8,92,000 be granted to the Governor General in Council to defray the charge which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March 1922 in respect of 'Loans and Advances bearing Interest'.'

The motion was adopted.

The Assembly then adjourned till 10-30 A. M. on Friday, the 28rd September 1921.