

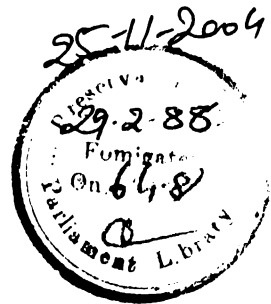
Wednesday, 12th March, 1924

THE
COUNCIL OF STATE DEBATES
(Official Report)

Volume IV, Part I

(From the 30th January to the 25th March 1924)

FOURTH SESSION
OF THE
COUNCIL OF STATE, 1924



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COUNCIL OF STATE.

Wednesday, the 12th March, 1924.

The Council met in the Council Chamber at Eleven of the Clock, the Honourable the President in the Chair.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

MINIMUM PAY OF A CONFIRMED ASSISTANT SUPERINTENDENT OF POLICE.

185. **THE HONOURABLE SARDAR JOGENDRA SINGH:** Will the Government be pleased to state the minimum pay of a confirmed Assistant Superintendent of Police as distinguished from a probationer?

THE HONOURABLE MR. J. CRERAR: An Assistant Superintendent of Police on probation is placed at the bottom of the inferior time-scale, and draws the first increment as a matter of course at the end of the first year, but is not allowed to draw the second increment until he has passed the departmental examinations and is confirmed.

PAY OF PROVINCIAL SERVICE OFFICERS APPOINTED AS ASSISTANT SUPERINTENDENT OF POLICE.

186. **THE HONOURABLE SARDAR JOGENDRA SINGH:** Is it a fact that provincial service officers, who are appointed to the rank of an Assistant Superintendent of Police, are not on probation and cannot be put on the pay of a probationary Assistant Superintendent of Police?

THE HONOURABLE MR. J. CRERAR: The normal rule is that promotion is to the rank of Superintendent and a provincial police service officer is appointed to the rank of Assistant Superintendent of Police only in very exceptional circumstances. When so appointed he is not on probation. The initial pay of a provincial police service officer promoted to the rank of Assistant Superintendent of Police is fixed on the inferior time-scale of pay for the Indian (Imperial) Police Service at the stage next above his existing pay in the provincial police service. As soon as he holds a superior post, he rises to the corresponding stage of the superior scale.

GRADING OF PROVINCIAL SERVICE OFFICERS APPOINTED AS SUPERINTENDENTS OF POLICE.

187. **THE HONOURABLE SARDAR JOGENDRA SINGH:** Is it a fact that according to the rules an officer of the provincial service, who has been appointed to the rank of a Superintendent of Police, takes his place immediately below the last confirmed officer in that rank? If so, does the provincial service officer appointed to the rank of an Assistant Superintendent of Police also take his place immediately below the last confirmed Assistant Superintendent of Police but above the probationers? If not, what are the rules for placing such officers in the list of Assistant Superintendents of Police?

THE HONOURABLE MR. J. CHERAR: The reply to the Honourable Member's first question is in the affirmative. As stated in the reply which I have just given to another question put by the Honourable Member to-day, promotion of provincial police service officers to the rank of Assistant Superintendent is made only in very special cases. The grading of such officers has been left to Local Governments.

MESSAGE FROM THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

THE SECRETARY OF THE COUNCIL: Sir, a message has been received.

THE HONOURABLE THE PRESIDENT: Let it be read.

THE SECRETARY OF THE COUNCIL: "Sir, I am directed to inform you that the Legislative Assembly have, at their meeting of the 8th March, 1924, negatived the motion that the Bill to consolidate the law relating to Tolls on Public Roads and Bridges, as passed by the Council of State, be taken into consideration."

INDIAN TOLLS BILL.

THE HONOURABLE SAIYID RAZA ALI: (United Provinces East: Muhammadan): Sir, a message has been received which informs us that the consolidation measure relating to tolls on bridges and roads which we passed on the 21st February, was thrown out by the other House on the 8th of March. Sir, I do not want the Council, let me make it quite clear, to take an unnecessarily alarmist view of the attitude taken up by the other House.

THE HONOURABLE THE PRESIDENT: I thought the Honourable Member was raising some point of order. He cannot argue on the merits of the Bill.

THE HONOURABLE SAIYID RAZA ALI: In order to put the point of order, Sir, I think it will be necessary to make a few remarks, two or three remarks.

THE HONOURABLE THE PRESIDENT: If his remarks do not reflect on the decision of the other House, I have no objection. He must not argue the merits of the Bill. What he can do is to explain what has happened and, if he has a remedy, he might put it before the Council.

THE HONOURABLE SAIYID RAZA ALI: My idea was to proceed exactly on the lines which have been suggested by the Chair. Now, when a Bill passed by the originating Chamber is sent to the other Chamber and is thrown out by the other Chamber, then, according to the rules and regulations regulating the conduct of business in this Council, there is a certain remedy open to the originating Chamber. One of the remedies which will suggest itself very readily is to drop the question altogether and take no notice of it. That is one remedy. The other remedy is to give the originating Chamber a scheme on that subject, to approach the

Governor General and to request the Governor General to have a joint sitting of the two Houses at which the Bill can be taken into consideration. Sir, it is for this House to consider whether the importance of the question will warrant our taking the second action, namely, approaching the Governor General to have, by notification, a joint sitting. This is, Sir, a question in which the official benches, I am sure, will be more interested than the non-official Members, inasmuch as the measure emanated from the Honourable the Leader of the House and that was exactly the reason why I referred to him in connection with this matter yesterday. Honourable Members will remember that there was a certain Bill, known as the Hindu Priests Emoluments Bill, that was passed last year by the other Chamber. When it came up here, it was thrown out and no further action was taken by the originating Chamber, namely, the other House. I believe that, whatever may have been the reason, Honourable Members will remember that that was a private measure, whereas the Bill that has been thrown out now emanated from the Honourable the Leader of the House. Therefore, Sir, I just want to know what the official attitude is in the first instance, and, secondly, whether this House feels that this is a question of importance enough to justify our approaching the Governor General under section 68, sub-section (3), of the Government of India Act.

THE HONOURABLE DR. SIR DEVA PRASAD SARVADHIKARY (West Bengal: Non-Muhammadan): Sir, before the Honourable the Leader of the House speaks, I just want to draw his attention to one matter, so that he may reply to all the points.

THE HONOURABLE THE PRESIDENT: If the Honourable Leader of the House gives way.

THE HONOURABLE DR. MIAN SIR MUHAMMAD SHAFI (Law Member): Yes, Sir.

THE HONOURABLE DR. SIR DEVA PRASAD SARVADHIKARY: The matter which arose in the other House was not so much a matter of procedure or form as one of substance. One of the ideas of a Member in the other House was to move an amendment, which would not be a consolidating amendment, but an amending amendment, if one may so call it, and that, as has been ruled in this House, was not allowed in connection with the consolidating Bill. The amendment proposed on the substance of the Bill was therefore not allowed. Thereupon the event that has been referred to happened. If there is any substance in that amendment, I would ask the Honourable the Leader of the House to consider it in making his statement, and in suggesting any procedure that he would like to indicate to this House and giving it a lead, whether he will take that into consideration. Would he consider whether, instead of taking the course indicated by the Honourable Saiyid Raza Ali, an amending and consolidating Bill would not be the more desirable course to adopt.

THE HONOURABLE DR. MIAN SIR MUHAMMAD SHAFI: Sir, I understand that the other House refused to take the Bill into consideration on a ground extraneous to the nature of the Bill, as has been pointed out by my Honourable friend Sir Deva Prasad Sarvadhikary. As to the desirability of first taking the necessary step to introduce the amendment

[Dr. Mian Sir Muhammad Shafi.]

which the other House insisted on, this is a matter with which I shall deal later. Coming to the point raised by my Honourable friend Saiyid Raza Ali, I have given my careful and anxious consideration to the question and have myself arrived at the conclusion that the course proposed by my Honourable friend is not admissible under the Act and the Rules framed thereunder. If my Honourable friend will turn to section 67(3), which is the section providing for a joint sitting of the two Houses, he will find this is how the section runs :

"If any Bill which has been passed by one Chamber is not within six months after the passage of the Bill by that Chamber passed by the other Chamber either without amendments or with such amendments as may be agreed to by the two Chambers, the Governor General may in his discretion refer the matter for decision to a joint sitting of both Chambers."

A careful consideration of the language adopted by Parliament in this sub-section seems to me to postulate the existence of a live Bill at the time when the procedure under this section is sought to be resorted to. The result of the refusal by the other House to take this Bill into consideration is that the Bill is now dead, it is no longer on the legislative anvil, and therefore it seems to me that a resort to this special procedure laid down in section 67, sub-section (3), is not admissible. That position, I think, is rendered still clearer by a consideration of the Legislative Rules, framed under the Act, providing for the convening of a joint session. If Honourable Members will turn to Rule 30, it runs as follows :

"If the motion that the Bill be taken into consideration is carried, the Bill shall be taken into consideration,"

and so on. That is not what took place in the other House. Then Rule 31 goes on to say :

"If after taking it into consideration the Bill is passed without amendment and the originating Chamber is the Legislative Assembly a message shall be sent to the Legislative Assembly intimating that the Council of State have agreed to the Bill without any amendments. If the originating Chamber is the Council of State the Bill with a message to the effect that the Legislative Assembly have agreed to the Bill without any amendments shall be sent to the Council of State."

That is obviously not the case here. Then Rule 32 goes on to provide :

"If the Bill is passed with amendments, the Bill shall be returned with a message asking the concurrence of the originating Chamber to the amendments."

And under Rule 33 :

"When a Bill which has been amended in the other Chamber is returned to the originating Chamber, copies of the Bill shall be laid on the table at the next following meeting of that Chamber."

Under Rule 34 :

"After an amended Bill has been laid on the table, any member acting on behalf of Government in the case of a Government Bill or, in any other case, any member after giving three days' notice, or with the consent of the President without notice, may move that the amendments be taken into consideration."

The House will notice that the procedure laid down here contemplates the return of a Bill passed by the originating Chamber with amendments introduced into it by the other Chamber and then being taken into consideration by the originating Chamber.

Rule 35 then goes on :

" If a motion that the amendments be taken into consideration is carried, the President shall put the amendments to the Chamber in such a manner as he thinks most convenient for their consideration."

I need not repeat sub-rule (2).

Then Rule 86 says :

" If the Chamber agrees to the amendments made by the other Chamber, a message intimating its agreement shall be sent to that Chamber."

Sub-rule (2) runs as follows :

" If the Chamber disagrees with the amendments made by the other Chamber or any of them, the Bill with a message intimating its disagreement shall be sent to that Chamber."

And under sub-rule (3) :

" If the Chamber agrees to the amendments or any of them with further amendments or proposes further amendments in place of the amendments made by the other Chamber, the Bill, as further amended with a message to that effect, shall be sent to the other Chamber."

And now comes the provision with which we are really concerned.

" The other Chamber may either agree to the Bill as originally passed in the originating Chamber or as further amended by that Chamber, as the case may be, or may return the Bill with a message that it insists on an amendment or amendments to which the originating Chamber has disagreed."

Thus, the House will see that a deadlock is created, that is to say, both the Houses have not agreed with regard to the amendments made by one of them. In order that this deadlock may be removed and a solution of the situation which has thus arisen may be found, the next sub-rule provides :

" If a Bill is returned with a message intimating that the other Chamber insists on amendments to which the originating Chamber is unable to agree, that Chamber may either—

- (i) report the fact of the disagreement to the Governor General in Council, or
- (ii) allow the Bill to lapse."

And when a report is, in these circumstances, submitted to the Governor General in Council then under Rule 37 a joint sitting of both Chambers shall be convened by the Governor General by notification in the Gazette.

This review of the rules makes it clear that the holding of a joint session is provided for by the Rules only in those cases where an originating Chamber has passed a Bill which has gone to the other House and the other House has introduced amendments which have been referred back to the originating Chamber and in this return of the Bill to the one or the other House a difference of opinion has arisen between the two Houses with regard to the amendments introduced which are not acceptable to the other House. When this deadlock arises provision is made under the Rules for a report to the Governor General in Council with a view to the holding of a joint session. The Rules do not provide for any other contingency or any other circumstance under which a joint session of the two Houses can be held.

It seems to me, Sir, that these Rules carry out the intention of Parliament. Parliament intended the holding of a joint session when

[Dr. Mian Sir Muhammad Shafi.]

there is a live Bill in existence with reference to any of the provisions of which there is an irreconcilable disagreement between the two Houses. In these circumstances the case is reported to the Governor General in Council, who has the discretion to direct the holding of a joint session in order that a solution of the difficulty that has arisen may be arrived at. The words 'in his discretion' are also of importance in connection with the other question which has been raised by my Honourable friend Sa'iid Raza Ali as well as by the Honourable Sir Deva Prasad Sarvadhikary. It seems to me that the situation which has arisen is one which is capable of being solved in other ways and, as the Bill in itself was not a Bill of very vital and primary importance, it is doubtful, even if it were admissible under the law, whether the Governor General would be prepared to have resort to the extraordinary procedure of holding a joint session of the two Houses with reference to a Bill like this. But be that as it may, it seems to me after a very anxious and careful consideration of the provisions of the Act, as well as of the Rules framed thereunder, that the holding of a joint session of the two Houses, when there is no Bill on the legislative anvil and when the Bill is already dead, is not permissible.

THE HONOURABLE THE PRESIDENT: I think it is a very good thing that the Honourable Sa'iid Raza Ali has raised this point. It is, of course, a matter of procedure and requires the consideration of the Chair. I should like therefore, without going into details as my Honourable friend the Law Member has done, to express my own opinion on it. I agree entirely with the reading of the law which the Honourable Sir Muhammad Shafi has given us. He has already supported his case by the actual wording of the section in the Act itself and also by the procedure laid down in the Rules. I think, however, that further support for the same view can be found in the underlying principle of the Act which, to my mind, is even more important than the wording provided in the Rules or in the Act itself. The constitution, as we have it, contemplates two Chambers and as regards legislation both of them undoubtedly have equal powers. Now, if the power of holding a joint session is to be used for the purpose of reversing the decision of a House which has already expressed its definite opinion that the Bill should be thrown out, that equal legislative power will disappear. You would then be in this position. You will be able to have a joint session and possibly, owing to the fact that the number of Members of one House is larger than the number of Members in the other House, the veto of one Chamber may be reversed thus directly affecting the legislative power which at present is equally vested in both the Chambers. That is a matter of great constitutional importance. In this case,—putting aside for the moment our own technical terms,—what has happened is that a Bill was sent down to another place and the second reading of the Bill has been refused. That is always regarded in Parliament and elsewhere as killing a Bill. The other Chamber took quite a definite line and the Bill therefore is dead. There is no Bill. It is open to Members, subject to the Rules, to bring in another Bill. But the Bill we dealt with is gone. It is obvious that, when one Chamber has taken that line, there can be no other way of solving the matter except by bringing in another Bill. As far as our constitution is concerned, in order that a Bill may become law, it must be passed by both the Chambers. If it fails to pass one Chamber it does not become law. The joint session arrangement is for another contingency, namely, where either Chamber

has not manifested its definite intention of disagreeing with the other *in toto*. Where one Chamber definitely gives a decision which kills a Bill, it is useless having a joint session. A joint session is provided for a case where differences have arisen which may be adjusted and there is a possibility of coming to terms and passing the Bill, a portion of which is approved by both Houses. Where the principle of a Bill is so repugnant to either Chamber that it throws it out, there can be no place for a joint session. On general as well as on legal grounds, I am therefore in entire agreement with the Honourable the Law Member.

RESOLUTION RE ESTABLISHMENT OF PIONEER SUGAR FACTORIES AND THE PROMOTION OF SUGAR-CANE CULTIVATION—*contd.*

THE HONOURABLE THE PRESIDENT: The Council will now resume the adjourned discussion on the Resolution* already moved by the Honourable Sardar Jogendra Singh.

THE HONOURABLE SIE NARASIMHA SARMA (Education, Health and Lands Member): Sir, when the House last adjourned on Monday I was inviting its attention to the fact that on the agricultural side the Government of India are very hopeful about bringing the sugar problem to a successful termination. I said that the types of cane which are being produced in Coimbatore and experimented with in Upper India have shown decidedly a larger yield per acre, and have also demonstrated the possibility of the manufacturers extending their period of operations, thereby enabling them to reduce the cost of manufacture. The whole question was elaborately dealt with in the Scientific Report for 1922-23 and referred to in a later report also. I would just invite the attention of the House to one or two passages to show that we may be very hopeful about the realization of the expectations of the Sugar Committee by further researches on the agricultural or botanical side. The Government, I may inform the House, acquired more than a hundred acres adjoining the present Agricultural Research Institute and have placed that area at the disposal of the Sugar Bureau, and, in conjunction with the manufacturers of Bihar, experiments have been carried out which show that the yield was nearly double and the maturing and manufacturing season has been extended. Three types of cane, Coimbatore 214, 210 and 213, were experimented with. With 214 the factory could start in November and the yield was about 600 maunds, or double the local cane production. It has also been proved that the yield gives 15 per cent. more sugar weight for weight. Then another mill test with No. 210 demonstrated equally satisfactory results. The average yield of this cane amounted to 800 maunds of stripped cane per acre, while in the best land it was as high as 1,600 maunds. No. 213 gave equally useful results. The net result has been summed up in these words:

"If we take into account the average yield of the local varieties, which does not exceed 300 maunds of stripped cane per acre, while each of these Coimbatore canes yields over double the amount"

* "This Council recommends to the Governor General in Council that a definite proportion of the duty collected on sugar may be devoted to the establishment of pioneer sugar factories and to the promotion of sugar-cane cultivation."

[Sir Narasimha Sarma.]

—I underestimated it when I said it was only 50 per cent. :

" . . . it is obvious that the adoption of these canes by the growers in Bihar will considerably add to the profits of cane cultivation while the sugar industry will get an increased supply of cane for the factories which are usually below their raw material capacity and also enable them to prolong their working season, reducing the cost of production per maund of sugar by cutting down silent charges."

And these canes I may also inform the House have been supplied to the Cossipore Factory, the Agricultural Chemist, Dacca, the Agricultural Officer, Peshawar, to the West Indies and to Mauritius for trial. So that there has not been an unsatisfactory rate of progress on the agricultural side. The Government regret that more money could not be spent in experimenting with thick canes which are the principal type in Southern India and in Bombay. They hope to be able, however, as soon as financial conditions permit, to add to the Coimbatore area enabling the research officer to experiment with thick canes in order to provide a type of cane which will at the same time be a pest resistant also. So much, Sir, for the agricultural side. The work has to be done largely by the Central Research Institute in the beginning, but the detailed work and the further experimental work have to be continued in the provinces, and the reports from various provinces show that the Governments are keenly alive to this aspect of the problem.

THE HONOURABLE LALA SUKHBIR SINHA (United Provinces Northern : Non-Muhammadian) : May I ask the Honourable Member to explain a little about the Sugar Bureau to which he has referred. What is the Bureau, who are the members and what are the duties of the Sugar Bureau?

THE HONOURABLE SIR NARASIMHA SARMA : Sir, at present it is almost wholly, if not wholly, official, and it was with very great difficulty that we have resisted attempts to abolish it. Part of its usefulness is derived from the circumstance that, thanks to the appreciation of the Bihar manufacturing industry, the Government have been able to push forward with their schemes for experiments in Pusa. I cannot say more with regard to the Sugar Bureau but that with better times ahead we hope to be able to place it on a more satisfactory footing. Then, Sir, there is also the possibility of, I will not say a very large but a large extension of area when the Sarda canal project comes to fruition and when the Sutlej Valley and Sukkar Barrage projects are completed. We have addressed the Governments of the United Provinces, of the Punjab and of Bombay and the replies received from them are very hopeful. I cannot say more now because these projects have not reached that stage at which we can expect a definite allocation of areas for the purpose of cane production. But the Government of the Punjab have definitely stated that it would not be difficult for them to set aside an area of about 20,000 acres, in order that a factory of the type mentioned in the Indian Sugar Committee's Report may spring into existence with a definite continuous supply of cane so that the manufacturing processes may go on under the same favourable conditions as in Java and other countries which manufacture sugar on a large scale. Experiments are also proceeding with regard to the manures, with regard to the water requirements of the crops and with regard to the modifications in the distribution of water supplies for the purpose of ensuring a larger supply of water to the areas in which sugar-cane is largely grown. The Government's attention has been directed, and we are fully alive to the fact that in the manufacture of raw sugar there is a considerable loss of sucrose amounting to as much as a million tons; and when we

remember that the imports of sugar into India range between 500,000 to 750,000 tons, Honourable Members will realize that, with the improvements suggested by the Sugar Committee, it would not be difficult, it would not be impossible, to make India absolutely self-supporting. Whether we extend the area of cultivation, extend the yield per acre, or reduce the manufacturing cost, enabling a factory to succeed by reason of ensured supplies over a continuous period, the problem will have been equally solved. I have indicated the steps which have been taken already. I have also alluded to the fact that Bihar planters and the Bihar sugar manufacturers are very keenly alive to the importance of this subject and have come to the assistance of the Government—and let me express here my gratitude to them—by undertaking mill experiments in order to show that what we are doing on the agricultural side is really useful to the cultivator as well as to the manufacturer. They are contemplating the imposition of a cess on a voluntary basis amongst themselves for the purpose of carrying out these experiments, both manufacturing as well as agricultural, and it is just possible that they would approach the Government of India for help to enable them—it is a matter entirely left to their option—to develop the industry in directions which would benefit them as well as the people of India generally.

But the Honourable Sardar Jogendra Singh might say, "It is all very fine for you to say that the Bihar manufacturers are alive to their duty, the agricultural experts are alive to their duty, what is the Government of India going to do by way of starting a factory in order to demonstrate that manufacture on a large scale would be highly beneficial to India and would be commercially a paying proposition." After the Committee's report was received we placed a special officer on duty who went into the whole question and recommended that under the then existing circumstances it would not be possible for the Government of India to proceed with the idea of starting a factory. The cost at that time was estimated at more than Rs. 76 lakhs, but whether the cost was Rs. 76 lakhs or 50 lakhs, it would be a highly speculative transaction, and there was a certainty of loss in the beginning. The Government might have assumed a different attitude if two conditions could be fulfilled, namely, if they had been able to ensure to this factory a continuous supply of sugar-cane, which can only be possible when the irrigation projects I mentioned are developed, and had their finances been prosperous. It is a matter of doubt as to whether the Government of India can legitimately undertake the erection of a factory, this being largely a provincial subject. But I am not going to raise the technical difficulties of the question; Honourable Members are aware that we have been trying to balance the Budget and that we are screwing up every penny for that purpose; and, therefore, the times are not propitious even to discuss this question as to whether the Government of India can, without violating the Devolution Rules, embark upon this solution which has been suggested for their consideration by the Committee, and I can only say that we shall not lose sight of it; we are fully alive to the importance of it, and, as soon as conditions permit, we shall see if encouragement can be given to the manufacturers, if they cannot erect a factory themselves. But on one point, Sir, I am certain, and that is, that the Government of India feel that the earmarking of any funds, much less out of the customs revenue from sugar, cannot be defended on financial grounds. I think my Honourable friend, Mr. McWatters, if it be necessary to do so, will develop that aspect of the question. Government feel that this earmarking proposition is indefensible and should not be encouraged on other grounds

[Sir Narasimha Sarma.]

also, because where are you to stop? The analogy of the cotton cess has been invoked, but the cotton cess is a cess imposed at the request, with the co-operation, and with the consent of the grower as well as the manufacturer of cotton and no grant has been made out of revenue. Government may very well embark upon a similar experiment in the case of sugar but what are we asked here to do? To earmark a part of the customs revenue from imports of sugar for a specific purpose. While there are so many objects, for which this process of earmarking may be demanded it is financially unsound, and whether it is financially unsound or not, I do not think I shall be able to succeed, however strongly I might put my demand, in convincing the Finance Department that they can find the money. Nor can I blame them for not doing so. There is no question of any disclosure of differences of opinion; both the Finance Department as well as the Department of Agriculture are fully alive to the importance of the subject and wish to do all they can, but there is no money forthcoming, and I am sorry, therefore, that I can only express the hope that it would be possible to do more in the future, and that for the present we cannot do anything in the direction in which the Honourable Sardar Jogendra Singh wishes us to move. I hope, therefore, that with this explanation the Honourable Member would rest satisfied that at any rate until we have a surplus, over the distribution of which we can quarrel, we cannot do anything.

THE HONOURABLE KHAN BAHADUR SIR NAWAB MOHAMED MUZAMMIL-ULLAH KHAN: It will never happen.

THE HONOURABLE COLONEL NAWAB SIR UMAR HAYAT KHAN (West Punjab: Muhammadan): Sir, we have always heard "Where there is a will there is a way." I strongly support the Resolution, Sir, because it is for the good of the agriculturists (*An Honourable Member*; "And consumers too) and consumers too. I have seen a time in England, during the war, when nobody could get sugar for anything, and as we are in the same Empire, if the sugar industry is backed up that way, I think the whole Empire would benefit by it. There has been a cess already in the case of cotton and it was passed because it was considered to be good for the improvement of the cotton industry. If it is good for one thing, it is equally good for the other. Cotton is one of the products of India as well as sugar. In regard to cotton of course the difficulty is that we have got some mills but we have to send cotton to other places for being manufactured, and even after that, manufactured cotton goods come back here cheaper. But as regards sugar, having a factory here would be beneficial, because the whole thing would be worked here and there will be no cost of conveyance to any place and bringing it back again. Sir, the difficulty we find in India is that from a very very long time people have had a sort of distrust of one another, and that is why, when Government want co-operation, you find lots of non-co-operators. In the same way we have had a certain trouble unfortunately in the Punjab by some people doing some underhand things in connection with the banks. Unless we have a complete knowledge that the people will co-operate and bring their resources and money together, it will be very difficult to do anything at all in this direction, and perhaps it may never be brought to fruition. Government are very kindly teaching us and educating our young men, but they do not get any employment and therefore they have turned into enemies. If you spend some money

in another way, in teaching us how to develop our industries by such a factory, people will gain money and will be perfectly contented and thus become your friends. I think, Sir, that if Government do not like to accept this Resolution precisely in these words, that is a different thing. Do not adopt that Resolution in these words but accede to the meaning of it. The meaning is somehow to get money to help us. What I want is that Government should help us in that way and should not object to the mere wording of the Resolution. With these few words, I strongly support the Resolution and I hope something will be done in that direction.

THE HONOURABLE MR. J. W. A. BELL (Bengal Chamber of Commerce): Sir, if I might borrow a phrase from my Honourable friend Sir Maneckji Dadabhoy, which I have always admired because it expresses great caution and because it is so non-committal, I should like to say that I am in entire sympathy with the motive underlying the Resolution of my Honourable friend Sardar Jogendra Singh.

At the same time I think my Honourable friend has been somewhat unhappy in the drafting of his Resolution, and I should like, if I can, to persuade him to alter it to some extent.

In the first place he has asked Government to do two things, one of which I do not think is desirable. In the second place, he has asked Government to secure funds for doing these things from a source which I do not think is a proper one.

With regard to the first my Honourable friend has asked Government, in the first place, to promote the cultivation of sugar-cane, and in the second place to establish pioneer sugar factories.

So far as the first suggestion is concerned, I do not find any strong objection. Had my Honourable friend worded his Resolution in such a way as to make it appear that Government was requested to take steps to inquire whether Provincial Governments were doing all that could be done to promote the scientific cultivation of sugar in India, I would have been in entire agreement with him. This would merely have implied assistance, such as is given, for instance, in Java by the Dutch Government to the sugar planters there. My Honourable friend will confirm what I say, because he has visited Java, when I remark that the arrangements that have been made by the Dutch Government in Java for the assistance of sugar-cane planters in the scientific cultivation and manufacture of sugar are very extensive and very much up-to-date. I was glad to hear the assuring speech of my Honourable friend Sir Narasimha Sarma, but, notwithstanding that, I think that my Honourable friend Sardar Jogendra Singh will agree with me when I express the opinion that what is being done in Java by the Dutch Government is still in advance of what is being done in India. I think that the question whether something more could be done in India, if my Honourable friend considers that all is not being done that could be done, would be a proper one for inquiry by Government.

With regard to the establishment of pioneer sugar factories, however, this is an entirely different proposition. In the first place, why should it be necessary in an old established industry, like the sugar industry in India, to establish pioneer factories? Apart altogether from what may be the answer to that question, I am of opinion that in the present state of the finances of this country, Government would not be justified in

[Sir Narasimha Sarma.]

also, because where are you to stop? The analogy of the cotton cess has been invoked, but the cotton cess is a cess imposed at the request, with the co-operation, and with the consent of the grower as well as the manufacturer of cotton and no grant has been made out of revenue. Government may very well embark upon a similar experiment in the case of sugar but what are we asked here to do? To earmark a part of the customs revenue from imports of sugar for a specific purpose. While there are so many objects, for which this process of earmarking may be demanded it is financially unsound, and whether it is financially unsound or not, I do not think I shall be able to succeed, however strongly I might put my demand, in convincing the Finance Department that they can find the money. Nor can I blame them for not doing so. There is no question of any disclosure of differences of opinion; both the Finance Department as well as the Department of Agriculture are fully alive to the importance of the subject and wish to do all they can, but there is no money forthcoming, and I am sorry, therefore, that I can only express the hope that it would be possible to do more in the future, and that for the present we cannot do anything in the direction in which the Honourable Sardar Jogendra Singh wishes us to move. I hope, therefore, that with this explanation the Honourable Member would rest satisfied that at any rate until we have a surplus, over the distribution of which we can quarrel, we cannot do anything.

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[Mr. J. W. A. Bell.]

entering upon a commercial venture in the interests of any particular industry.

With regard to the source from which the funds are to be found for the pioneer factories, which my Honourable friend suggests should be established, I think he has possibly overlooked the fact that the sugar duty is an item of Imperial revenue which should not properly be allocated to a purely provincial purpose. It is true that my Honourable friend has said that if money be invested in this way, Government will reap a magnificent reward in the shape of high dividends. When I heard my

12 Nov. Honourable friend paint the picture of the profit that was likely to accrue to the Government of India from this investment, I felt that, if he entered the field of company promotion, he would rapidly come to the front. Even in connection with this argument my Honourable friend has put himself in rather an unfortunate position. Usually when a man is right he is right, and when he is wrong he is wrong. But in this case if my Honourable friend is right he is wrong and if he is wrong he is wrong. If it be correct that the prospects of sugar factories are so extremely good, then it seems to me to be a matter for individual enterprise and not for Government assistance. But I think that to some extent my Honourable friend is wrong. It is quite true that some of the sugar concerns which have been established in India have met with wonderful prosperity. But, as my Honourable friend is probably aware, there are others which have been less fortunate. It is quite true, for instance, that the well-known sugar concerns, such as Cawnpore and Champaran and others have done extremely well, but it is doubtful whether even their position to-day is so good as it was some years ago. It seems to me that there is in the establishment of sugar factories in India a very strong element of risk which Government should not be asked to undertake.

To sum up: If my Honourable friend would word his Resolution to the effect that Government be asked to inquire as to whether everything is being done that can be done by Provincial Governments to assist in the development of the scientific cultivation and manufacture of sugar in India, I would be in entire agreement with him. But, if his suggestion is that Government should enter upon a hazardous commercial adventure in the interests of a particular industry, I am afraid that I cannot agree with him, and I fear that such a suggestion will not meet with the support of the majority of the Honourable Members of this House.

THE HONOURABLE MR. PHIROZE C. SETHNA (Bombay: Non-Muhammadan): Sir, the Honourable Mover of this Resolution is himself an agriculturist in a large way. He was also a member of the Sugar Committee which sat in 1920. Any observations therefore which fall from him on a Resolution like the one which he has moved are certainly worthy of consideration by this House. The Honourable Mover has told us what the yield of sugar per ton is in this country. He said it was 1.07 in India as compared with 1.96 in Cuba, 4.12 in Java and 4.61 in the Hawaiian islands. It is also of interest to know that in the imports of this country sugar takes third rank. The largest imports are those of cotton textiles, then comes machinery and then sugar. The imports of sugar in 1922-23 amounted to more than 700,000 tons. Again India has resumed her pre-war position as the third largest importer of sugar in the world, following only the United States of America and the United Kingdom. Now, Sir, if we can make more sugar in this country, surely Gov-

ernment ought to do everything possible in its power to contribute towards that end. The problem before the country is, therefore, to increase the proportion of factory made sugar and it has been discovered that what is required is the growth of canes which will stand the vagaries of the season and give a better crop. It is for this reason, I understand, that the Honourable Mover has brought forward his Resolution. But I agree with my Honourable friend Mr. Bell and I am not at one with the Mover as regards the wording of his proposition. In this I differ from him for three reasons. In the first place, his proposal is very vague. He wants a definite proportion of the duty but has not fixed the percentage which might mean, say, a lakh a year or it might mean even a crore a year. My second objection is that he wants this money from the customs duty which also is not right. Customs duty is levied for revenue purposes and indirectly it helps to prove itself to be a protective duty. Inasmuch as there is the high rate of 25 per cent. *ad valorem* duty on sugar, it follows that the production of sugar in this country is helped to that extent. My third objection is the one advanced by my Honourable friend Mr. Bell, namely, that Government should not undertake the establishment of pioneer factories. What guarantee is there that Government will be able to do better than private enterprise? As a rule our experience is that the results of a private enterprise are very much better than what is done by Government. My Honourable friend referred to the very successful sugar factories in Bihar. I agree with Mr. Bell again when he says that the experience of sugar factories in other parts of India is not as satisfactory as of those under the firm of Messrs. Begg, Sutherland and Co., mentioned by the Mover. I happen to be a Director of one such concern in the Presidency from which I hail. This company is the Nira Valley Sugar Co., which started work only a few months ago. The agent is our Colleague, the Honourable Mr. Lalubhai Samaldas, who is unfortunately absent to-day. I do not think our prospects are as rosy as are pictured by the Honourable Sardar Jogendra Singh. Another company known as the Belapur is about to start work soon. They, too, cannot be as hopeful as my friend would like us to believe is the case with the sugar factories all over India. But, as it has been pointed out by the Mover himself that there are sugar factories which are being managed not only economically but successfully, there is therefore no reason why Government themselves should start pioneer factories. The Honourable Mover also referred to the analogy of the cotton cess to which a very proper answer has been given by the Honourable Member in charge, which is to the effect that the cotton cess is imposed at the instance of those who grow cotton and those who use cotton and the Honourable Sir Narasimha also told us that in Bihar those who grow sugar-cane or those who are agents of sugar factories are willing to impose such a cess on themselves for the improvement, I take it, of the sugar-cane.

Because I do not agree for the reasons I have stated with the wording of the Resolution as moved, I beg to move an amendment, a copy of which I have already placed on the table. It reads as follows:

"This Council recommends to the Governor General in Council that a sum of at least rupees fifty lakhs be set apart annually for five years to be spent for the purpose of the improvement and extension of sugar cultivation in the country."

THE HONOURABLE THE PRESIDENT: The amendment I have on my table says "20 lakhs" whereas you have read "50 lakhs."

THE HONOURABLE MR. PHIROZE C. SETHNA: I thought, I said 20 lakhs. I am sorry if I said 50 lakhs. I really meant 20 lakhs. I move this amendment in spite of what fell from my Honourable friend Sir Narasimha Sarma.

Now, Sir, we have to consider first whether the sugar factories are working successfully or otherwise, and also if Government should give encouragement to the establishment of more sugar factories in the country. If that question is considered independently from the growing of the sugar-cane, perhaps it may be a question for reference to the Tariff Board. I am only making this passing reference. My amendment is that Government should earmark a certain amount for the benefit of the cane cultivation and the making of sugar.

The Honourable the Government Member told us that the finances of Government are not in a position to warrant the earmarking of any such sum of money. I for one, as I said the other day, am not prepared to assume that there will be a surplus of 336 lakhs in 1924-25, but the Honourable the Finance Member is definitely of opinion that there is going to be a surplus this year, and we were also told that we had turned the corner and would be having surplus years hereafter. My proposal is only to the extent of 20 lakhs, and 20 lakhs per annum is only a small fraction of one per cent. of the total revenue. Government have told us to-day that they are very anxious to do something very tangible in the direction of helping the sugar industry. The Member in charge told us what has been done within the last three or four years, namely, since the report of the Sugar Committee was published, but I venture to submit that Government have not done enough. It may be that that was because they had not sufficient funds, but it is very necessary that Government should do much more in regard to this particular industry. Against an import of 500,000 to 700,000 tons of sugar from Java and elsewhere we produce in this country only 70,000 tons, which is a very small fraction of our total requirements, and surely it ought to be the endeavour of Government to do all they can in order to see that this amount of 70,000 tons is increased to three, four or ten times that figure, so that, in the words of the Honourable Member in charge, we may become self-supporting so far as sugar is concerned.

In regard to factories there was a recommendation made in the Indian Sugar Committee's report in paragraph 345, page 258. But it appears to me that the Sugar Committee themselves had some doubt on the subject as to whether they could recommend Government to establish sugar factories themselves. Therefore, their conclusions came to this, that, instead of Government running such factories, they might invest in the debentures of these factories and thereby help the sugar factories—taking debentures at 7 per cent. and of course after assuring themselves that the factories were established on a sound basis and were subject to some sort of Government control. But whether sugar factories are established by Government or otherwise, if my recommendation is accepted, then it will mean that Government will be bound to spend 20 lakhs, and they may, if they think it right, invest a portion of the 20 lakhs by helping factories in any way they like. I would like to commit Government to this figure in order that this industry might benefit to this extent at least. The Sugar Committee took very great pains and prepared an elaborate report. They

expected Government would do all they could to carry out their recommendations. The Honourable Member in charge has told us something has been done, but has given no figures; and in the opinion of the country sufficient has not been done. The Member in charge told us that they had not enough funds. Let us hope they are now beginning to have sufficient funds, and, because they will have sufficient funds, I think the Council will do well in asking Government to bind themselves to spend at least 20 lakhs, which will come back to them perhaps ten-fold or even twenty-fold.

THE HONOURABLE THE PRESIDENT: Amendment moved:

"That for the original Resolution the following be substituted:

'This Council recommends to the Governor General in Council that a sum of at least rupees twenty lakhs be set apart annually for five years to be spent for the purpose of the improvement and extension of sugar cultivation in the country.'

THE HONOURABLE LALA SUKHBIR SINHA (United Provinces Northern: Non-Muhammadan): Sir, sugar-cane has been one of the chief products of this country up to this time, but, instead of there being any improvement in it, it has gone down and has not been developed in proportion to the increase in population and the requirements of the people. In 1919 this question was put before the Government of India and they were convinced of the importance of the subject. The question is not of importance only to the cultivators and zamindars but also to the consumers, because when the price goes up it is the consumers who suffer. In 1919 the Government of India appointed an all-India Sugar Committee which made inquiries all over the country and submitted a very large report. But, so far as my information goes, very little action has been taken on that report. My friend Sardar Jogendra Singh moved several Resolutions on this subject and I also moved one or two, but they were all negatived. In the Provincial Governments also very little has been done on that report. Sir, when a reference was made to that Committee by the Government of India they said:

"Regarding the desirability of such expansion of the sugar industry there can be no doubt. The food value of sugar is high; the annual consumption has been increasing steadily for many years in India, no less than elsewhere sugar-cane is indigenous in India, which until very recent years stood first of all countries in the world in its area under cane and its estimated yield of sugar-cane and it now stands second only to Cuba. Yet it is notorious that the yield both of cane and raw sugar per acre and the percentage of sugar extracted from the cane are undesirably low. While therefore India should be in a position, as she was in the past, to produce a surplus of sugar for export, she has in fact had to supplement her own supplies by imports, the tendency of which is steadily to increase."

Sir, from this it is clear that there was a time in India when sugar was produced in greater quantities than the country required and sugar was exported to other countries. But for some reason or other the position has been reversed and we have to import about 700,000 tons of sugar from other countries. This is certainly a very deplorable condition and something ought to be done. The Honourable Sir Narasimha Sarma has expressed his sympathy with the Resolution, but we all know well that sympathy alone will never do. When Government do not accept a Resolution they always express sympathy and they say they have no funds and therefore nothing can be done. Sir, it is all an evasive reply, but,

[Lala Sukhbir Sinha.]

as my Honourable friend Nawab Sir Umar Hayat, Khan has said, where there is a will, there is a way. The sugar industry is now going down, and as an illustration I can say that the produce here per acre is not more than Rs. 300, while in Java and Mauritius it goes up to Rs. 8,000 an acre. Is it not a loss of revenue to the Government as well as a loss of income to the people as well as a loss, a great loss, to the consumers, by not having the full produce per acre of sugar-cane in this country?

Sir, the Sugar Committee made about 485 recommendations in their Report. I want to know how many of them have been acted upon? The Honourable Sir Narasinha Sarma said that one officer was deputed to find out whether Government could establish any factory, but his report was not hopeful and therefore the idea was given up. But that was only about one section of the recommendations that the Committee made; they made 485 recommendations, and I want to know what action has been taken about those recommendations. Here my Honourable friend Sardar Jogendra Singh will bear me out that very little has been done or no action has been taken.

I quite agree with the Honourable Mr. Bell that the Resolution is not properly worded, and it is not acceptable to Government as regards the financial aspect of the Resolution, but I am sorry to find that he has not suggested any amendments to the Resolution. My friend, the Honourable Mr. Sethna, has made a definite recommendation for the acceptance of the Council, and I think it is a very definite proposal and a very desirable amendment which I hope the Government will be able to accept, provided that they do not find it difficult even to allot Rs. 20 lakhs out of about 4 crores of rupees income from the duty on the import of sugar. On principle they may say that they cannot spend a pie on this sugar industry, but I ask them what is the principle of not spending any money on the development of such an industry as sugar which is one of the chief products of this country? If Government will not spend money on such laudable objects, will they not say the same thing about education, about irrigation, and sanitation, that they have no money, that it is the business of the public to come forward and have education, that it is the duty of the public to come forward and have irrigation canals, and so on? Therefore, Sir, I do not find any substance when they say that there is no money or that on principle they cannot allot any money for a laudable object like this. I quite agree with my Honourable friend, Mr. Sethna, in his amendment where he says that Rs. 20 lakhs out of the revenue from the import duty on sugar should be allotted for the improvement of this sugar industry, and I give my support to it, but before I conclude, I would like, with your permission, Sir, to suggest another amendment, and it is this:

“That at the end of Mr. Sethna’s amendment the following words be added, ‘and that a Central Sugar Committee on the lines of the Central Cotton Committee be appointed to deal with the problem’.”

THE HONOURABLE THE PRESIDENT: To the amendment moved by the Honourable Mr. Sethna, further amendment moved:

“That at the end of the substituted Resolution the following words be added, ‘and that a Central Sugar Committee on the lines of the Central Cotton Committee be appointed to deal with the problem’.”

Now that is a proposition capable of being discussed quite independently of the alternative Resolution. The discussion will now proceed on those confined lines. The question is whether those words be added or not to Mr. Sethna's Resolution.

THE HONOURABLE LALA SUKHBIR SINHA: Sir, my object in moving this amendment is that in this problem of sugar cultivation and sugar manufacture there are involved many smaller problems that ought to be considered; and, if a Committee is appointed, they will be in a position to consider all of them as well as the whole Report of the Sugar Committee and to take necessary steps for the development of cane cultivation and sugar manufacture. Without the appointment of such a Committee the object in view will not be attained and the Rs. 20 lakhs, if allotted, will not be properly spent. The Sugar Committee also recommended the appointment of a Board—whether it is called a Board or a Committee I do not mind, but something of the kind should be appointed so that, if any money is allotted for this purpose, which I hope will be allotted, and I hope the Finance Member and the Revenue Member will not object on principle and do something in the matter,—then this Committee will be found very useful, and therefore, Sir, I suggest this amendment.

THE HONOURABLE SIRDAR CHARANJIT SINGH (Punjab: Nominated Non-official): Sir, I entirely sympathise with my Honourable friend, Sardar Jogendra Singh that the manufacture of sugar on a large scale should be encouraged. But. . . .

THE HONOURABLE THE PRESIDENT: I pointed out to Honourable Members that the only matter now under the consideration of the House is the addition of the words in regard to a Central Sugar Committee. Let us dispose of that. When that amendment has been disposed of, the original discussion will be reverted to, but we must dispose of that point first.

THE HONOURABLE SIRDAR CHARANJIT SINGH: Sir, personally I have got no objection to the appointment of this Committee if the financial circumstances permit the earmarking of money for that purpose.

THE HONOURABLE MR. G. A. NATESAN (Madras: Nominated Non-official): Sir, I regret that I cannot accept the Honourable Mr. Sethna's amendment, and I should like to propose a further amendment to his amendment which I trust.

THE HONOURABLE THE PRESIDENT: The only matter before the House is the addition of the words which I have read out to the Honourable Mr. Sethna's Resolution. When we dispose of that, the Honourable Member will have an opportunity of speaking on the general Resolution and proposing any amendment he likes.

THE HONOURABLE MR. G. A. NATESAN: Sir, I think the Honourable Mr. Sethna's amendment, as he has worded it, cannot be accepted by this House, because it commits the Government to a regular expenditure of 20 lakhs of rupees for at least.

THE HONOURABLE THE PRESIDENT: The Honourable Member is again discussing the Honourable Mr. Sethna's amendment. The question

[The President.]

before the House is whether to Mr. Sethna's amendment the words suggested by the Honourable Lala Sukhbir Sinha be added or not. That is the sole point before the House.

THE HONOURABLE SIR MANECKJI DADABHOY (Central Provinces : General) : Sir, I am now speaking on the amendment which has been proposed by the Honourable Lala Sukhbir Sinha. If the Honourable Mr. Sethna's amendment is at all to be accepted, then I think there is no other alternative for the House but to add the recommendation embodied in the amendment proposed by Lala Sukhbir Sinha to that amendment. If Rs. 20 lakhs are to be earmarked by Government for the improvement of the sugar industry, there must be some organization, somebody, empowered with functions, to dispose of this money, or at least to advise Government as to the disposal of the money, and in that case the recommendation that an organization of the nature and character of the Cotton Committee be created seems to my mind a reasonable one. I have only confined myself at present to the Honourable Lala Sukhbir Sinha's amendment, and I believe my Honourable friend Mr. Sethna will have no objection to add this recommendation to his amendment if it is likely to be accepted.

THE HONOURABLE SIR NARASIMHA SARMA : Sir, there were definite recommendations of the Cotton Committee to proceed on specific lines with regard to various matters and one of the recommendations suggested the procedure that the interests of the cotton industry should be in charge of a Central Cotton Committee. This is an amendment which the Government will not say they will not consider or they cannot consider, but it would be an expensive luxury. The Cotton Committee was costing us about one lakh of rupees and with the money that may be at the disposal of the Government they may be able to do far more in the way of research at any rate for the present than by expending it on travelling allowances and on the constitution of a committee on the lines of the Central Cotton Committee. Various Local Governments will have been approached. They find it already very difficult to depute their agricultural officers for the purpose of meetings in connection with the Central Cotton Committee, and without their co-operation nothing can be done. I promise, therefore, that I will bear this recommendation in mind and seek expert official opinion as to whether we can move on those lines with benefit to the sugar industry. But I cannot at present accept the position that the Government should constitute straight away a Committee, which would be an expensive Committee, which would be a Committee which will have to draw upon the time of the agricultural officers in the various provinces, without further consideration. As it is likely that we may arrive at some settlement with regard to the expenditure of money. I would suggest that the Honourable Lala Sukhbir Sinha may leave this over for the present and bring it up at a future date to enable the Government to give some thought and detailed consideration to his proposal. But at the present moment, if he is going to press his amendment, I much regret that I cannot accept it.

THE HONOURABLE LALA SUKHBIR SINHA : The Resolution is only recommendatory : it is not obligatory. Government will have full time to consider the Resolution.

THE HONOURABLE THE PRESIDENT: Does the Honourable Member wish to withdraw his amendment or shall I put it?

THE HONOURABLE LALA SUKHBIR SINHA: I press it.

THE HONOURABLE THE PRESIDENT: The question is:

That to the amended Resolution the following words be added:

"And that a Central Sugar Committee on the lines of the Cotton Committee be appointed to deal with this problem."

The motion was negatived.

THE HONOURABLE THE PRESIDENT: The Council is now back on the original Resolution and Mr. Sethna's amendment.

THE HONOURABLE MR. G. A. NATESAN (Madras: Nominated Non-official): Sir, if I understand the discussion that has proceeded till now, it is clear that the Government of India are quite in sympathy with the main objects of the Honourable Sardar Jogendra Singh's Resolution. I think also that we may in the end persuade them to spend some money for the purpose which my Honourable friend has in view, though not exactly in the same detailed manner as he expects the money to be spent. The amendment I am now going to move may perhaps meet with the wishes of all parties, and I will state at once that the amendment is more or less the result of consultation among friends and I am but an instrument for presenting it to this House. I move:

That after the words.....

THE HONOURABLE THE PRESIDENT: Does this relate to the original Resolution?

THE HONOURABLE MR. G. A. NATESAN: Yes. I move:

"That after the words 'this Council recommends to the Governor General in Council' all the words be dropped and the following be substituted:

"that additional funds may be provided so far as possible for the extension of research with the object of promoting the development of the sugar industry and that the attention of Provincial Governments be invited to the importance of improving and extending sugar cultivation in the country'."

Sir, after the exhaustive discussion that has been pursued here, I do not feel justified in taking up the time of the House. I would draw the attention of the Honourable Mover to the fact that this amendment lays stress on the fact that additional funds should, as far as possible, be provided for the extension of research, the main object he has in view, and further it draws the attention of the Provincial Governments to the importance of the question; where they are already doing it, they will be asked to extend their operations further, and, if the Imperial Government find the money, as I hope they will, they will devote it solely to the object of promoting research. I think my amendment will satisfy the requirements of the case, and I hope it will be an amicable solution of this question.

THE HONOURABLE THE PRESIDENT: Another amendment has been moved which runs as follows. It is the substitution of a third Resolution.

"This Council recommends to the Governor General in Council that additional funds may be provided so far as possible for the extension of research with the object of promoting the development of the sugar industry and that the attention of Provincial Governments be invited to the importance of improving and extending sugar cultivation in the country."

[The President.]

Before we proceed with the discussion, I would ask the Honourable Mover of the first amended Resolution, Mr. Sethna, whether he is prepared to substitute this amendment for his amendment as it is somewhat on the same lines.

THE HONOURABLE MR. PHIROZE C. SETHNA: May I be asked that after I have heard the Government Member?

THE HONOURABLE SIR ZULFIQAR ALI KHAN (East Punjab: Muhammadan): Sir, it seems to me that the main problem now is to provide money for this scheme, which is involved in the Honourable Sardar Jogendra Singh's Resolution. The whole question, therefore, revolves round this one point. It appears that the Government, on account of the financial stringency, are unable to finance this scheme, and, therefore, they have to reject this proposal. In order, Sir, to provide money, I wish to move an amendment. (The Honourable Member paused for a little while).

THE HONOURABLE THE PRESIDENT: Let the Honourable Member proceed.

THE HONOURABLE SIR ZULFIQAR ALI KHAN: I wish to move the following amendment, namely, that the following words be added to the Resolution:

"That the capital required may be raised by a loan in the form of debentures on which Government would guarantee 7 per cent."

THE HONOURABLE THE PRESIDENT: Will the Honourable Member hand in the wording?

(The amendment was handed in).

THE HONOURABLE SIR ZULFIQAR ALI KHAN: This amendment, Sir, is based on the recommendation of the Sugar Committee, which runs as follows:

"We realise that, in consequence of the many heavy claims on them in other directions, Government may be unwilling to provide the funds required for the factory in the ordinary way. In that event, we would suggest that the capital required might be raised by a loan issued specifically for this purpose in the form of debentures, on which Government would guarantee 7 per cent. interest free of income-tax, and the holders of which would also share equally with Government in any profits above 7 per cent. up to 13 per cent. The debenture holders would thus receive a definite guarantee of 7 per cent. interest on their holdings, and would also have the possibility of obtaining an additional 3 per cent. A block of debentures should be reserved for the cultivators of cane in the area on which the factory would draw for its supplies. If this scheme were adopted, the Board of Directors might consist, in addition to the Managing Director, of the Director of the Sugar Research Institute, one Director nominated by the Sugar Board, and two Directors nominated by the debenture holders. Under this scheme the factory would virtually be worked by a Joint Stock Company. Whichever alternative is adopted, we consider that it should be provided in the Articles of Association or otherwise that the factory should carry out any general experiments which may be regarded by the Sugar Board as of obvious benefit to the sugar industry as a whole. The presence of the Director of the Sugar Research Institute, and probably also of other members of the Sugar Board, on its Directorate would ensure harmony between its policy and that of the Sugar Board and the Research Institute."

I think, Sir, that, if this is accepted, it will solve the whole problem. With these words I commend my amendment for the favourable consideration of the House.

THE HONOURABLE THE PRESIDENT: Before I put to the House the amendment which has just been proposed, I will call upon the Honourable Sir Narasimha Sarma as it may clear the issues.

THE HONOURABLE SIR NARASIMHA SARMA (Education, Health and Land* Member): Sir, I will take the two amendments now before the House in the order in which they have been moved. With regard to the first amendment moved by the Honourable Mr. Natesan, I may say, Sir, that the Government of India feel that that amendment is perfectly in consonance with their expressed intentions on the subject of the main Resolution. It does not violate the spirit and it is a position which the Government can accept because research is a Central subject and it would be perfectly open to the Government of India constitutionally and in accordance with the Devolution Rules to expend Central revenue on research. Inasmuch as the amendment asks that additional facilities by way of money grants be made for the extension of research, the Government of India are in a position to accept it. They have been trying to provide additional funds and they hope to provide the necessary money as soon and as early as may be practicable.

The second part of the amendment deals with directing the attention of the Local Governments to the fact that more perhaps may be done than is being done at present. I would not look at the second part of the amendment in the light of its being an adverse criticism. I frankly recognise that the Local Governments are doing within the limited money resources at their disposal all that can be done for the improvement of sugar cultivation. We have drawn their attention to this subject already. They have sent us replies expressing their sympathy. It is true that there are several appointments on the agricultural side which are still vacant and, if the Local Governments have not been able to fill those appointments, it is not due to lack of sympathy but to lack of funds. At the same time, Sir, the Government of India fully realise that they would be doing nothing but the correct thing if they were once more to draw the attention of the Local Governments to the paramount importance of the sugar industry and ask them that their earliest attention and sympathetic consideration should be devoted to its improvement. I am therefore, Sir, prepared to accept the amendment of the Honourable Mr. Natesan. Inasmuch as we have gone so far, I would suggest to the Honourable Sir Zulfiqar Ali Khan to withdraw his amendment.

THE HONOURABLE THE PRESIDENT: I have not yet put the amendment of the Honourable Sir Zulfiqar Ali Khan to the House.

THE HONOURABLE MR. PHIROZE C. SETHNA: May I speak just a few words, Sir. I understand from what the Honourable Member in charge told us that he is prepared to accept the amendment moved by the Honourable Mr. Natesan. I am prepared to withdraw my amendment if the Honourable Member gives us some indication as to the amount of money that Government has been spending for the last few years on the improvement of the sugar-cane industry and the amount of money that they propose to spend now.

THE HONOURABLE LALA SUKHBIR SINHA: Sir, I would like to say a few words about the amendment moved by the Honourable Mr. Natesan.

THE HONOURABLE THE PRESIDENT: Certainly. The question before the House now is merely between Mr. Natesan's amendment and Mr. Sethna's amendment.

THE HONOURABLE LALA SUKHBIR SINHA: Mr. Natesan's amendment relates only to experiments and not to any other question. The Resolution intends to cover many other questions relating to cane cultivation and

[Lala Sukhbir Sinha.]

sugar manufacture. His amendment is confined only to research work. I may tell him that research work alone is not required for this industry. Besides the problem of finding a good variety of sugar-cane which will give more juice and consequently more sugar, there are other problems with which cultivators will be confronted. For instance, if a cultivator has a good crop of cane or a better variety of cane but has not got a crusher or the boiling pan fit for that crop, then what will he do with the cane crop? How will he be able to make money out of the crop? So there are many other questions which are involved in the cultivation and manufacture of sugar-cane and for these we require the assistance of Government.

I may quote a few cases of sugar factories. For instance, there is a big factory at Philibit. I know it myself. I have been there on several occasions. Their difficulty is that they cannot get sufficient land for cultivation. They have got good varieties of sugar-cane but there is no land for cultivation. They feel the difficulty of getting a sufficient quantity of juice at the proper time, and therefore the factory had to be stopped for some time. Such are the difficulties that are connected with this question and therefore I would request the Government to fix some amount of money for the whole question of sugar-cane cultivation and manufacture and not only for research. I therefore oppose Mr. Natesan's amendment.

THE HONOURABLE SARDAR JOGENDRA SINGH (Punjab: Sikh): Sir, I have only just one word to say on the amendment moved by the Honourable Mr. Natesan. The question has been very clearly put by the Honourable Mr. Sethna. If the Government can assure us of the amount they are really prepared to spend in addition to what they have already been spending, I would be prepared along with Mr. Sethna to accept the amendment. But if this additional expenditure remains vague and no additional expenditure is likely to be incurred, then I think it would be much better if we adhere to the Honourable Mr. Sethna's amendment which asks for a provision of Rs. 20 lakhs a year.

THE HONOURABLE LALA RAM SARAN DAS (Punjab: Non-Muhammadan): Sir, I rise to support the amendment which my Honourable friend, Mr. Natesan, has moved. But, at the same time, I would like the Government kindly to let us know the definite amount which they are going to earmark for this purpose. I am thankful to the Honourable Member for informing this House that the Governments of the Punjab and the United Provinces will be able to allot large areas of land for the development of sugar growing. In that connection, Sir, I want to make one observation, and that is that these grants of land to the Indian Sugar Growers' Association or to other bodies who may apply to take up the land should be made on the same terms as they were made to the British Cotton Growers' Association on the Lower Bari Doab Canal in the Punjab. Concessions like this are bound greatly to uplift the industry. I hope that all sorts of technical and professional advice will be placed at the disposal of the sugar cultivators by the Agricultural Department.

THE HONOURABLE SIR ARTHUR FROOM (Bombay Chamber of Commerce): Sir, I am sure we are all very much indebted to the Honourable Sardar Jogendra Singh for introducing a most interesting discussion in this House. I only feel some slight regret that the Honourable Member who

usually sits immediately behind me is not here. I know he is very interested in sugar and feel sure that, if he had been present, we should have had the benefit of yet another amendment. (*The Honourable Mr. Phiroze C. Sethna*: "It is his company I referred to.")

Of the two amendments before us, Sir, I prefer that moved by the Honourable Mr. Sethna as providing something more definite for the consideration of Members and for the consideration of Government. I have said I prefer it; at the same time I am afraid I cannot see my way to support it; and that being so I propose to support the amendment moved by the Honourable Mr. Natesan. My reason for not supporting the amendment of my Honourable friend, Mr. Phiroze Sethna, is that at the present time we are not in a very happy position as regards the Budget. We do not know whether the Honourable the Finance Member will be able to face the financial year commencing on the 1st of April next with an estimated surplus. In fact I think most of us are inclined to believe that he will be facing that year with an estimated deficit. And that being so, I do not think that this Council should bind Government to the expenditure of a fixed amount in pursuit of investigations into the sugar industry. For this reason, Sir, I support the amendment of the Honourable Mr. Natesan. It does not bind Government to spend any particular sum of money, but I feel sure it will have the effect of keeping this most important matter ever before the Government and we should, and, I feel sure, we can rely upon the Honourable Member's assurance that when Government can provide funds for research into sugar they will do so. Sir, I support and commend to this Council the amendment of the Honourable Mr. Natesan.

THE HONOURABLE MR. A. C. MCWATTERS (Finance Secretary): Sir, I should like to say that I entirely agree with the remarks which have just fallen from the Honourable Sir Arthur Froom. I think that those in this Council who ask us at this moment to guarantee a definite figure of 20 lakhs for five years are really not entirely reasonable. The position as regards the Government of India Budget has been clearly put before the House and they know as well as I do that a figure of this kind—it is a very large figure—is one which cannot be lightly set aside for a particular purpose however desirable. The Council can rest assured that the views expressed here and the importance of this subject will not be lost sight of. But there are many other desirable things for which funds are required, and for the Council to ask Government definitely to set aside a figure of this kind is, I submit, entirely unreasonable, and it is not a position which, speaking for the Finance Department, I can possibly accept. I think that the amendment suggested by the Honourable Mr. Natesan is one which will appeal to all sides of the House and therefore I am prepared to support it.

THE HONOURABLE MR. G. S. KHAPARDE (Berar: Nominated Non-Official). Sir, I wish to support the amendment put forward by my Honourable friend, Mr. Sethna, and I wish to oppose the amendment put forward by my Honourable friend, Mr. Natesan, for the reason that the latter amendment is of that usual stereotyped kind in which everything is promised to be done and kept in view. But these are phrases with which we have become too familiar and they do not appeal to me. Mr. Sethna's proposal on the other hand is clear and definite and tells you what to do. It has been said that there is no money, but I am very surprised to hear it, because we were told the other day that we had a surplus of something like four crores of rupees and the Honourable the Finance Member put

[Mr. G. S. Khaparde.]

forward certain proposals for utilizing two crores of that surplus. Well, it is rather difficult for me to understand how there is a surplus one day and the next day a deficit. One does not know which way to turn. For a plain man like me the position is very difficult, for I am neither a financier nor a merchant and I do not know exactly where I stand. I am prepared to take it that there is some kind of surplus, at least one or two crores. It cannot be that there is a deficit; that is impossible to believe. Another thing impresses me in regard to this matter. The Honourable Sir Narasimha Sarma has of course explained all that the Government has been doing, making inquiries of Local Governments and employing experts, etc., but he does not seem prepared to tell me how much they have been spending on the matter or how much they propose to spend on it. That is one of those vague elusive things which do not commend themselves to me. If the Government said they were spending 10 or 20 lakhs or proposed to spend another 10 lakhs or so, I could understand it. As it is they will not tell me what they are spending or what they propose to spend, and they ask me to rely upon their assurance that the matter will be looked into and attended to as soon as possible. That is a kind of thing which does not appeal to me. The sugar industry is a very important one. In England when I was there when you were asked to tea you had to take your own sugar with you. I was once asked to produce my own packet of sugar which I had not taken with me. (*The Honourable Sir Arthur Froom*: "When was that?") That was in 1919. Therefore sugar is a very useful industry and it is one of those matters in which we could help England in times of difficulty. I am therefore entirely in favour of the original Resolution as it stands, but as that is not so definite as the Honourable Mr. Sethna's amendment I happily support that amendment.

THE HONOURABLE SIR NARASIMHA SARMA: Sir, I think the House is entitled to some explanation from me as regards the attitude of the Government of India, and perhaps a short explanation of the past difficulties of the Department might make it realize the importance of carrying the Government and the Finance Department with it, instead of pressing for what it may be impossible for the Government to accept. Honourable

1 P.M. Members will remember that there was a very influential body of opinion that the Pusa Research Institute itself should be abolished, that the Government of India cannot afford to spend any money on research, on what are purely provincial subjects, and that in view of the financial condition of the country, some of these central institutions might be closed, and it was a hard struggle for our Department for two continuous years to maintain the *status quo*, and it was still more difficult to get any money—I am not blaming anybody,—having regard to the financial condition of the country; but I am extremely grateful to my Honourable friend, Mr. McWatters, for readily coming forward to support me in accepting the principle that something more might be done for the sugar industry at the earliest possible opportunity. (*The Honourable Mr. Phiroze C. Sethna*: "How much more is the point.") I think the Government of India cannot make a promise in this matter. It will have to be discussed between the two Departments. Before it can be decided how much more can be spent, it would first of all have to be seen how much money is available. That is a point which we shall have to discuss with the Finance Department, and it is only as a result of the consideration

of the subject by the Government of India as a whole that any promise can be made.

There was some reference to the point that the Government of India is rolling in wealth and that about 3 or 4 crores of rupees are available. Honourable Members will remember that that would only be possible if the two Houses support a salt tax at Rs. 2-8 instead of Rs. 2, but, if the salt tax is to be reduced to Rs. 1-4, there is hardly anything left at all (*An Honourable Member*: "No Provincial contributions then.") Nothing at all, there will be hardly anything at all; and Honourable Members will also remember that we shall have to incur this expenditure, (which it is asked should be promised now) not for one year alone but continuously; it is recurring expenditure, and therefore whether the year is a good one or a bad one, we should have to find the money that we may proceed year after year with this research, and hence Government must be extremely careful to see, before they can make a promise, that they are in a position to fulfil that promise. If it is a question of a grant for one year, it would be a different thing altogether. Therefore, if you say that you cannot accept this, well, Government can only say, "We are very sorry, we will do what we can"—it is not a question of a threat or anything of the kind—"we will do what we can, but we should also be absolved from any promise that we made," and rather than do that, I would suggest to the House seriously that it would be helping me as Head of the Department considerably if it were to accept Mr. Sethna's amendment, as proposed to be amended by Mr. Natesan, which would enable me to go to the Government and get some money for the object which all of us have at heart.

Well, with regard to the sums that have been spent, I think on the Sugar Bureau we are spending about Rs. 40,000, and we are spending some money on Coimbatore with regard to research on sugar—I cannot say exactly how much it is, but it is not a very formidable sum such as that mentioned in Mr. Sethna's amendment. I must freely grant,—but I do not wish to be holding out any hope that an amount as large as that mentioned in Mr. Sethna's amendment can be allotted; I should be glad if it could be available. I shall strive to get that money but I do not want to mislead the House by holding out hopes that the Government of India can find that money. That is the position, and I think that is as far as we can go in order to meet the wishes of the House to do what we can on the subject of agriculture in which all Honourable Members in this House are taking a particularly keen interest. I hope they will accept the amendment in the spirit in which it has been accepted by the Government and set this controversy at rest.

THE HONOURABLE KHAN BAHADUR NAWAB MOHAMED MUZAMMIL-ULLAH KHAN (United Provinces: Nominated Non-Official): Sir, in view of the financial difficulties and in view of the crisis through which the Budget is passing, it is really like asking the Finance Secretary to go to the moon if he is asked to provide a definite sum. Therefore, I am very sorry I am unable to accept the amendment of my Honourable friend, Mr. Sethna, but what the amendment of the Honourable Mr. Natesan proposes is worthy of consideration, and I think it should be supported. There is a Persian saying that:

"Shud praishan khuab man az kasratary tabirha".

which is the fate of this Resolution; so many amendments have been proposed that the original Resolution is nearly disappearing: and I should

[Nawab Mohamed Muzamil-ullah Khan.]

have liked to make a suggestion, not an amendment, that the debate might be postponed to a future date so that a Committee might consider all these amendments, and frame the Resolution in such words that it may become quite a sound proposal. Anyhow, Sir, as the House and you are well aware, there was a very short time at our disposal on Friday when we were discussing the Budget. Perhaps about half a dozen times I stood up to speak and to make a very fine speech but I could not get an opportunity. Anyhow now there may be luckily a chance for me to speak on the Budget later on, because, Sir, it has been mentioned by the Honourable Sir Narasimha Sarma that there is some reference in the Budget, and I would have the privilege of saying a few words upon that. Anyhow it seems to us that the fate of the Budget at present is this; that the Assembly . . .

THE HONOURABLE THE PRESIDENT: The Honourable Member will have an opportunity of speaking on financial subjects on the Financial Bill.

THE HONOURABLE KHAN BAHADUR NAWAB SIR MOHAMED MUZAMIL-ULLAH KHAN: Sir, in this connection I only refer to it in this way that the Finance Department cannot promise anything because the Finance Bill is at this moment being considered in the other House and they may probably throw it out, and the alternative decision will remain in the hands of the Government; and I submit that some little consideration should be shown to the sugar industry by the setting aside of a fixed sum by the Finance Department in consultation with the Agricultural Department to help this industry according to the amendment of the Honourable Member. Of course it will be left to the taste of the Government Members whether they like salt or sugar.

THE HONOURABLE SIR DINSHAW WACHA (Bombay: Nominated Non-Official): Sir, I am fully in agreement with the very sound views put forward by the Honourable Sir Narasimha Sarma. I think there is a great deal in what he has said. The subject is a very difficult one. It is not that we are not in support of developing the industry in itself. It has been a long, long time that everybody is of opinion that the sugar industry is of such great importance that we should, if possible and practical, support the development of the industry. But there are very many difficulties in the way, and one can perhaps for many hours descant on them. But of course I do not wish to detain the Council by any remarks of my own on the question of sugar industry as a whole. But as far as the amendments have gone, the very large number of amendments show what are the difficulties in the way. One proposal is put forward in one amendment, another proposal is put forward in another amendment, and so on, but I think, Sir, that the arguments put forward by the Honourable Sir Narasimha Sarma are most pertinent and weighty, and I consider, Sir, that the House will do well in the present circumstances, to take them into consideration and also the finances of the country. The position taken up by the Honourable the Revenue Member, as well as by the Honourable Mr. McWatters cannot be easily shaken. They very lucidly pointed out that the Government of India are not in a position to do anything. There are hundreds of things,—the Government of India are asked to spend say, 20 lakhs here, 80 lakhs there *ad infinitum*, which will all come up to a hundred crores. But the Government is not

in a position to find even a tithe of the monies so glibly demanded. Therefore, I say that we should first take into our serious consideration the question of the finances of the Government at present and the many embarrassments from which they are not yet free. What is this surplus on which so many have cast a wistful eye? What is this surplus? It is not a surplus at all I say. It is a surplus merely because there is a certain windfall which has given a wee bit of excess in receipt over expenditure. That is not a real surplus at all. But I say, Sir, that when everything is taken into consideration, this House will do well and wisely to consider the financial position of the Government. It is all very well for us to say that Government may give this and may give that. But how is the administration of the country to be carried on if everybody thinks he may have a finger in the small pie here and a finger in the pie there? That is not practical. It is on the contrary most objectionable. I think, taking everything into consideration, that the amendment which Mr. Natesan has put forward is a very good one.

Another point to be considered is this. Provincial Governments have of course to look after the sugar plantations in their respective administrative areas. That is one thing. Next, the provincial agricultural co-operative societies ought to concentrate their serious attention on it. Let the Provincial Governments ask the agricultural co-operative societies to see what can be practically done. The agricultural co-operative societies can do a great deal by advancing monies for pioneering the industry and that would be the right way to proceed. It is the agricultural co-operative societies which ought to impart the education wanted. Every time to go and beg Government to do this and to do that is a procedure which I entirely condemn. It argues a sad want of the spirit of self-help which is the one thing needed for industrial development. I am therefore in entire sympathy with the amendment which Mr. Natesan has proposed and to which the Honourable Sir Narasimha Sarma and Mr. McWatters have given the greatest support.

THE HONOURABLE THE PRESIDENT: I see many Honourable Members still rising. I would point out to them that there has been a very full discussion on the question of these two amendments. The point at issue is a comparatively narrow one and it has been fully discussed. If Honourable Members wish to speak, I will not put the question, but I do suggest to them that these competing amendments have been very fully discussed.

THE HONOURABLE LALA RAM SARAN DAS (Punjab: Non-Muhammadan): With your permission, Sir, I can suggest another amendment (Laughter).

THE HONOURABLE THE PRESIDENT: I will put the question. There are two amendments before the House, namely, that of Mr. Natesan and Mr. Sethna.

Amendment moved by Mr. Sethna:

"That for the Resolution on the paper the following Resolution be substituted:

'This Council recommends to the Governor General in Council that a sum of at least rupees twenty lakhs be set apart annually for five years to be spent for the purpose of the improvement and extension of sugar cultivation in the country.'

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[The President.]

To that amendment, an amendment was moved* by Mr. Natesan as follows :

" This Council recommends to the Governor General in Council that additional funds may be provided so far as possible for the extension of research with the object of promoting the development of the sugar industry and that the attention of Provincial Governments be invited to the importance of improving and extending sugar cultivation in the country."

The Council divided:

AYES—31.

Abdul Karim, Maulvi.
Acharyya Chaudhuri, Maharaja S. K.
Amin-ul-Islam, Mr.
Barron, Mr. C. A.
Bell, Mr. J. W. A.
Briscoe, Mr. H. K.
Chettiyar, Sir S. M. Annamalai.
Cressar, Mr. J.
Dadabhoy, Sir Maneckji.
Froom, Sir Arthur.
Ley, Mr. A. H.
MacWatt, Major-General R. C.
Martin, Mr. J. R.
McWatters, Mr. A. C.
Misra, Pandit Shyam Bihari.
Mitter, Dr. Dwarkanath.

Moti Chand, Raja.
Muzammil-ullah Khan, Nawab.
Natesan, Mr. G. A.
Rafique, Sir Muhammad.
Ram Saran Das, Mr.
Raza Ali, Mr.
Sarma, Sir Narasimha.
Sarvadhikary, Sir D. P.
Shafi, Dr. Mian Sir Muhammad.
Singh, Sirdar Charanjit.
Stokes, Mr. H. G.
Stow, Mr. A. M.
Thompson, Mr. J. P.
Wacha, Sir Dinshaw.
Zahir-ud-din, Mr.

NOES—13.

Akbar Khan, Major Nawab.
Ayyangar, Mr. K. V. R.
Barooah, Mr. C.
Jogendra Singh, Mr.
Karandikar, Mr. R. P.
Khaparde, Mr. G. S.
Ray, Raja P. N.

Sastri, Rt. Hon. V. S. Srinivasa.
Sethna, Mr. P. C.
Sinha, Mr. Sukhbir.
Umar Hayat Khan, Col. Nawab Sir.
Vedamurti, Mr. S.
Zulfiqar Ali Khan, Sir

The motion was adopted.

THE HONOURABLE THE PRESIDENT: The further question before the House now is this. The original Resolution as moved by the Honourable Sardar Jogendra Singh was as follows :

" This Council recommends to the Governor General in Council that a definite proportion of the duty collected on sugar may be devoted to the establishment of pioneer sugar factories and to the promotion of sugar-cane cultivation."

To which an amendment has been moved by the Honourable Mr. Natesan which runs as follows :

" That this Council recommends to the Governor General in Council that *additional funds may be provided so far as possible for the extension of research with the object of promoting the development of the sugar industry and that the attention of Provincial Governments be invited to the importance of improving and extending sugar cultivation in the country.*"

The question that I have to put is that the Honourable Mr. Natesan's amending Resolution be adopted.

The motion was adopted.

THE HONOURABLE THE PRESIDENT: That, I think, disposes of the Honourable Sir Zulfiqar Ali Khan's amendment. Does the Honourable Member wish to move it?

THE HONOURABLE SIR ZULFIQAR ALI KHAN: No, Sir.

RESOLUTION *RE* DELETION FROM THE STATUTE-BOOK OF THE RATIO OF TWO SHILLINGS TO THE RUPEE.

THE HONOURABLE THE PRESIDENT: The Honourable Sardar Jogendra Singh.

THE HONOURABLE SARDAR JOGENDRA SINGH: Sir, there are just a few things which I wish to point out regarding the Resolution about sugar manufacture and cultivation. In the first place

THE HONOURABLE THE PRESIDENT: I am asking the Honourable Member to move his Resolution on the paper which runs as follows:

"This Council recommends to the Governor General in Council that the ratio of 2 shillings to the rupee be deleted from the Statute-book."

THE HONOURABLE SARDAR JOGENDRA SINGH: I have already given notice, Sir, that I do not want to move this Resolution. So I do not move it.

RESOLUTION *RE* TRANSFERRED SUBJECTS IN THE PROVINCES.

THE HONOURABLE DR. SIR DEVA PRASAD SARVADHIKARY: Sir, I do not move the Resolution that stands in my name and which runs as follows:

"This Council recommends to the Governor General in Council that the Right Honourable the Secretary of State for India be moved to make provisions, without delay, by rules under section 45A (1) (d) of the Government of India Act, for transfer to the Governor in each Province (acting with the Ministers appointed under the Government of India Act) of all 'transferred subjects' with the exception of Law and Order, Police, Administration of Justice and European and Anglo-Indian education."

THE HONOURABLE THE PRESIDENT: That finishes the business of the day.

The Council then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Thursday, the 18th March, 1924.