

Tuesday, 17th January, 1922

THE
COUNCIL OF STATE DEBATES
(Official Report)

SECOND SESSION
OF THE
COUNCIL OF STATE, 1922



SIMLA
SUPERINTENDENT, GOVERNMENT CENTRAL PRESS
1922

Council of State

The President

THE HON'BLE SIR ALEXANDER MUDDIMAN, KT., C.S.I., C.I.E.

Panel of Chairmen

THE HON'BLE SIR ALEXANDER ROBERTSON MURRAY, KT., C.B.E.

THE HON'BLE SIR MANECKJEE BYRAMJEE DADABHOY, KT., C.I.E.

THE HON'BLE SIR DINSHAW EDULJEE WACHA, KT.

THE HON'BLE SIR ZULFIQAR ALI KHAN, KT., C.S.I.

Secretary

THE HON'BLE MR. H. MONCRIEFF SMITH.

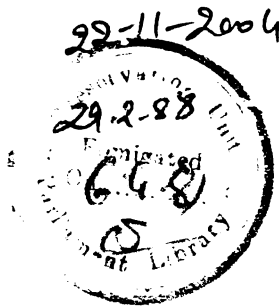
Assistants of the Secretary

MR. W. T. M. WRIGHT, I.C.S.

MR. L. GRAHAM, I.C.S.

MR. S. C. GUPTA, BAR-AT-LAW.

MR. R. CASSON, I.C.S.



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COUNCIL OF STATE.

Tuesday, the 17th January 1922.

The Council assembled at Metcalfe House at Eleven of the Clock. The Honourable the President (Sir Alexander Muddiman, Kt., C.S.I., C.I.E.) was in the Chair.

MEMBERS SWORN:

The Honourable Mr. Samuel Perry O'Donnell.
The Honourable Srijut Chandradhar Barua.
The Honourable Mr. Henry Telford Stonor Forrest.
The Honourable Mr. Arthur Innes Mayhew.
The Honourable Dewan Tek Chand.
The Honourable Major-General Sir William Rice Edwards.
The Honourable Major Mohamed Akbar Khan.

DEATH OF MR. MALCOLM MACGREGOR HADOW.

THE HONOURABLE THE PRESIDENT: I regret to have to report to the Council that, since we last met, we have suffered a sad loss by the death of one of our Colleagues. The Honourable Mr. Malcolm Macgregor Hadow proceeded to England in the spring under medical advice and that news was received soon after the termination of the last Session that he had passed away. The Honourable gentleman was elected at the first general election, but was never able to take the oath. He was a man of somewhat advanced years and, when preparing to come to Delhi for the first Session last year, he was taken ill. He was greatly distressed at this as he was most anxious to take part in our deliberations. He was the representative of the Assam Non-Muhammadan constituency, a constituency which extends over the whole province of Assam. I think he was almost the only example of a European being elected by a mixed electorate. He, therefore, must have commanded the confidence of all classes of the community. He was, I am informed, a Solicitor well known in the Upper Assam Valley and greatly respected in that part of the country. I think that Honourable Members will wish that I should cause to be communicated to his nearest relatives an expression of the sympathy of this Council in their loss.

CONGRATULATIONS ON KNIGHTHOOD CONFERRED ON THE PRESIDENT.

THE HONOURABLE SIR ZULFIQAR ALI KHAN: Sir, on behalf of Honourable Members of this Council, I have the high privilege of offering cordial congratulations to you on the high distinction of which you have been the recipient. You deserve it as the exalted President of this Honourable Council, but you deserve it also as a recognition of the meritorious services which, during the development of the Reforms Scheme, you have been able to render to the State and the Empire, services for which we are grateful.

[Sir Zulfiqar Ali Khan.]

Sir, you have endeared yourself to us all by your affability and by your courteous manners, and it is with a sense of great cordiality and appreciation that we offer our heartfelt congratulations to you, and I have no doubt that Honourable Members, on whose behalf I have the honour to speak, would have expressed the same views as I have if I were not addressing you, but that is my privilege and I give expression to those views on their behalf.

The HONOURABLE THE PRESIDENT: I have to thank my Honourable Friend Sir Zulfiqar Ali Khan for his kindly if too flattering congratulations. It is particularly pleasing that the observations which he has made should have come from him, for I have known him for a great many years now, and we have been associated in fields of activity other than this Council. I also thank Honourable Members of this Council for the very cordial way in which they have received his remarks. I need say the less on the subject as I think, that as a matter of fact, I have had correspondence on the subject with nearly every Member. Your letters have quite frankly given me great pleasure, for the honour which has been conferred on me is doubly welcome since it appears to give gratification to the Council whose representative I am. The marks of Royal favour which have been conferred on the Presidents of both Chambers of the Indian Legislature can be rightly considered as yet another manifestation of the great interest and sympathy which His Imperial Majesty the King-Emperor extends to the working of the reformed constitution. The fountain of honour, however, has not been concentrated on your humble servant. There are others in this Chamber who have also been distinguished by marks of Royal favour. I wish particularly to refer to my Honourable Friend Sir Muhammad Shafi, my Honourable Friend Raja Sir Harnam Singh and my Honourable Friend Sir Arthur Froom on all of whom have fallen very distinguished marks of honour which, I think, the Council will agree with me necessitate our offering them our hearty congratulations.

There is one absentee to-day whom I should have liked to congratulate. He is unfortunately not infrequently absent. I refer to my Honourable Friend Raja Sir Govinda Krishna of Venkatagiri. I understand on this occasion he is engaged on duties in Madras which prevent his attendance here to-day.

NEW COUNCIL CHAMBER.

The HONOURABLE THE PRESIDENT: Before we proceed to the business of the day there is one other matter I should like to deal with. This is the first time we have met in our new Council Chamber, and I am happy to think that we shall now be able to assemble under conditions of comparative comfort. The building, though hardly a gilded chamber, is still reasonably comfortable and commodious. The previous arrangements were of so unsatisfactory a nature that nothing but the greatest mutual forbearance enabled us to conduct our meetings at all. We have to thank those members who sit in another place for the grant of funds, not excessive funds, for carrying out this important, this very necessary extension. We have further to thank the officers of the Department, presided over by my Honourable Friend Mr. Sarma, for the expedition and care with which they have carried out the work. I should like to have mentioned by name those officers principally responsible for carrying out the work, but my friend Mr. Keeling, the Chief Engineer of the Delhi Province, declines to afford me information, as to who those officers are. I understand that the reason for that is, that there has been

considerable change of staff during the progress of the work and it is difficult to assign the credit to particular officers. It is therefore my pleasant duty on behalf of the Council to thank in general terms Mr. Keeling and those of his professional staff engaged on the work, as also the contractor, Khem Singh. There is one circumstance which I fear may be brought unpleasantly to the notice of Honourable Members, and that is, that the Chamber is still exceedingly damp. I have made inquiries and have received a statement which may possibly console the relatives of any Honourable Member who may leave this vale of tears by way of pneumonia or bronchitis. It runs as follows:

'The building is not dry, but as it takes two or three months for a *kutchra* building to dry out, it was not expected that it could be dry.'

That is very satisfactory, plain and comforting (laughter). However, the Members of the Council of State are a hardy race in spite of their advanced age, and having safely survived confinement in a dungeon for some weeks during the last winter session, I have every hope that they will weather this present storm.

BUSINESS FOR THE DAY.

The HONOURABLE THE PRESIDENT: We will now proceed to the business of the day and take questions.

(Calls on the Honourable Maharaja Shoshi Kanta Acharyya.)

I see that the Honourable Member is absent. I had, during the last Session to call attention on one or two occasions to the fact that Official Members were not here to answer questions. I think when a Member who has questions down on the notice paper intends to absent himself, he should as a matter of courtesy give private notice to the member of Government concerned in order that important officers of the State may not be brought down here unnecessarily to answer questions which will not be put.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

PURCHASE OF RAILWAY SLEEPERS FROM OUTSIDE INDIA.

1. The HONOURABLE MAHARAJA SHOSHI KANTA ACHARYYA CHAUDHURI: Will Government be pleased to state the circumstances in which purchase of railway sleepers from outside India is permitted; and the number of sleepers so purchased from outside India during each of the last five years, giving the names of the supplying countries and the number of sleepers supplied by each, together with the cost thereof?

The HONOURABLE MR. H. A. F. LINDSAY: It is presumed that this question refers to the purchase of wooden sleepers only and this reply has been framed accordingly. Railways not worked by the State make their own arrangements for the supply of sleepers.

Sleepers required for the State worked railways are purchased outside India, only if they are not available in India in sufficient quantity, of requisite quality and at a price that is not unfavourable.

During the past five years, only two purchases of wooden sleepers have been made from outside India for the State worked lines, namely, 65,000 (metre gauge) from Australia at about Rs. 4 each and 30,000 (broad gauge) from the United States of America at about Rs. 12 each. Both these purchases have been made this year.

Information is not available as to details of purchases by railways not worked by the State. It is, however, believed that none were made during

the above period prior to last year, since when about 200,000 or 300,000 American sleepers have been imported at prices varying between Rs. 12 and Rs. 20 each.

PURCHASE OF SLEEPERS FROM AMERICA OR ANY PLACE OUTSIDE THE BRITISH EMPIRE.

2. The HONOURABLE MAHARAJA SHOSHI KANTA ACHARYYA CHAUDHURI: (a) Is there at present any contract or proposal for the purchase of sleepers from America or any other place outside the British Empire?

(b) If so, what is the number of sleepers to be supplied therefrom and how do the rates quoted compare with the current price of Indian sleepers of equivalent kind?

The HONOURABLE MR. H. A. F. LINDSAY: (a) It is presumed the Honourable Member refers to wooden sleepers. Particulars of present and recent contracts are given below. The Railway Board have received no proposals for further purchases from outside the British Empire.

(b) For the State worked railways 30,000 American sleepers at about Rs. 12 each. Details of purchases by Company worked railways are not available, but it is understood that 200,000 to 300,000 American sleepers have been purchased during the last year or two at prices from about Rs. 20 to Rs. 12 each. Prices are falling and are now a little over Rs. 9.

Indian hardwood sleepers cost at present about Rs. 8 each. They are superior to the American sleepers in quality and are much preferred to any imported sleepers. For some time past the supply of Indian hardwood sleepers has not been equal to the demand and the deficiency this year is very considerable. It is hoped that in the near future the deficiency will be met by the production in India of concrete, iron and treated soft wood sleepers at prices comparing not unfavourably with the price of Indian hardwoods.

SUMS ADVANCED TO CERTAIN NON-GAZETTED POSTAL OFFICIALS FOR TEMPORARY RELIEF.

3. The HONOURABLE MAHARAJA SHOSHI KANTA ACHARYYA CHAUDHURI: Is it a fact that representations were addressed by certain non-gazetted postal officials in Bengal to the Director-General of Posts and Telegraphs, praying that the amounts advanced to them as a measure of temporary relief from the destruction of property caused by the cyclone in Eastern Bengal in September, 1919, might be written off against the Postal Guarantee Fund?

If so, what action has been taken thereon?

The HONOURABLE MR. B. N. SARMA: Yes. Some representations were received from those who suffered in the cyclone of September of 1919 in the Bengal and Assam Circle, for remission of the advances granted to them. As the advances were sanctioned on the distinct understanding that they would be recovered in 12 equal monthly instalments and as there were no special reasons for remission, the Director General did not consider it advisable to make a special application to Government to waive the recovery, the more so as no such advances had been granted by the Local Government to their servants.

POSTAL GUARANTEE FUND.

4. The HONOURABLE MAHARAJA SHOSHI KANTA ACHARYYA CHAUDHURI: (a) Is it a fact that the Postal Guarantee Fund has been created

and supplemented by subscription realised from non-gazetted Postal officials and one of its objects is to compensate such officials against loss of private property?

(b) Is it a fact that Postal officials, who had suffered from the last Damodar flood in Western Bengal, were given a similar advance which was subsequently written off? If so, against what fund were these advances written off?

The HONOURABLE MR. B. N. SARMA: (a) The Post Office Guarantee Fund was formed by contributions realised from all postal officials below the rank of Deputy Postmaster-General, with the exception of certain classes of inferior servants. No contributions have been realised since 1905. One of the purposes to which the Fund may be applied is to compensate Postal officials for loss of private property, subject to the condition that not more than one month's pay may be awarded to any officer.

(b) Yes, in certain deserving cases compensation equivalent to one month's pay was granted in the first instance as a charge against the Post Office Guarantee Fund. Subsequent applications were not entertained on the ground that the Local Government had granted no relief to their servants.

INCREASE OF INDIAN ELEMENT IN HIGHER RANKS OF MINT MINISTERIAL ESTABLISHMENTS.

5. The HONOURABLE MAHARAJA SHOSHI KANTA ACHARYYA CHAUDHURI: Have Government considered the question of increasing the Indian element in the higher ranks of the Mint ministerial establishments? If so, will Government be pleased to state their decision in the matter?

The HONOURABLE MR. E. M. COOK: No bar exists to the employment of Indians in the ministerial establishment of the Mint and a considerable proportion of such posts are actually held by Indians.

ENTERTAINMENT OF TWO ANGLO-INDIANS IN THE CALCUTTA MINT.

6. The HONOURABLE MAHARAJA SHOSHI KANTA ACHARYYA CHAUDHURI: (a) Is it a fact that Government have recently sanctioned the entertainment of two Anglo-Indians in the Calcutta Mint in the higher ministerial grades?

(b) Are Government aware of the dissatisfaction caused among the Indian ministerial officers of the Calcutta Mint by such appointments, as also by their present scales of pay?

The HONOURABLE MR. E. M. COOK: (a) Two Anglo-Indians were appointed not in the higher ministerial posts but in the sanctioned time scale of the ordinary clerical establishment of the Mint on a higher initial pay than the minimum of the scale. The appointments were made because men with the requisite qualifications for the vacant posts were not obtainable on the minimum pay of the scale. There is no bar against similar appointments of suitably qualified Indians on a higher initial pay than the minimum. The two clerks in question have since resigned their posts at the Mint as they have secured better appointments in firms in Calcutta.

(b) Government are not aware of any dissatisfaction caused among the Indian ministerial officers of the Calcutta Mint by the appointments referred to.

As regards the adequacy of the present scales of pay, these scales were sanctioned in May, 1920. A number of memorials asking for increased pay

were received from members of the clerical staff in November, 1920, but the Government of India decided that no further revision could be taken up for the present.

MEMORIAL FROM IMPERIAL SERVICES.

7. The HONOURABLE SIR ALEXANDER MURRAY: Will Government be pleased to lay on the table the correspondence that passed between them and His Majesty's Secretary of State for India regarding the subject-matter of the Resolution No. 1559-E.A., dated Simla, 16th August, 1921, published in the *Gazette of India*, dated 20th August, 1921?

The HONOURABLE MR. E. M. COOK: Government are not prepared to lay the correspondence.

IMPERIAL SERVICES IN INDIA.

8. The HONOURABLE SIR ALEXANDER MURRAY: Will Government be pleased to state—

- (a) Whether their attention has been drawn to a statement made not long ago in the House of Commons by the Secretary of State to the effect that a comprehensive Resolution would be issued, which would, it was hoped, give general satisfaction to members of the Imperial Services in India?
- (b) Whether Government still adhere to the policy that a strong element of Europeans is required in India's public services?

The HONOURABLE MR. E. M. COOK: (a) Yes.

(b) The orders passed not long ago by the Secretary of State provide for the recruitment of a considerable European element. My Honourable Friend will understand, however, that the declared policy of the Government, namely, the progressive association of Indians with the administration implies that the percentages at present fixed will be subject to re-examination from time to time in the light of future developments.

INCREASE OF SALARY OF CERTAIN IMPERIAL SERVICES.

9. The HONOURABLE SIR ALEXANDER MURRAY: Will Government be pleased to state exactly—

- (a) What increase, if any, has been sanctioned by them in the rates of salary of members of the following Imperial Services:—
 - (i) Indian Civil Service,
 - (ii) Indian Police Service,
 - (iii) Indian Forest Service,
 - (iv) Indian Educational Service,
 - (v) Indian Agricultural Service,
 - (vi) the Public Works Department,
 - (vii) the Civil Veterinary Department,

over the rates recommended by the Public Services Commission?

- (b) Whether the rates recommended by the Public Services Commission were based on pre-war conditions?

The HONOURABLE MR. E. M. COOK: (a) I lay on the table a statement giving the required information.

(b) Government are not in a position to give a definite reply, but as the Commission's report was submitted in August 1915, it certainly cannot have taken into account any but the earliest effects of the war.

Statement showing the rates of salary of members of certain Imperial Services as recommended by the Public Services Commission and as now applicable.

Service.	Appointments.	Rates of pay recommended by the Public Services Commission.		Rates of pay now applicable.		REMARKS.
		No.	Pay.	No.	Pay.	
Indian Civil Service	SUPERIOR.*		R		R	*Excluding posts under the Government of India in regard to which the Public Services Commission did not make any specific recommendations. †Including exchange compensation allowance, which the Public Services Commission proposed to merge into salary. The allowance has, however, been withdrawn from the Indian Civil Service without merging into pay in the case of appointments above the time-scale, hence the reduction in pay in these cases.
	Governor . . . . .	...	...	1	10,000
	Ditto . . . . .	...	...	1	8,333½
	Ditto . . . . .	...	...	1	6,000
	Ditto . . . . .	...	...	1	5,500
	Lieutenant-Governors	4	8,333½	1	8,333½	
	Chief Commissioner	1	5,500	...	...
	Ditto	1	4,805†	...	...

Statement showing the rates of salary of members of certain Imperial Services as recommended by the Public Services Commission and as now applicable—contd.

Service.	Appointments.	Rates of pay recommended by the Public Services Commission.		Rates of pay now applicable.		REMARKS.
		No.	Pay.	No.	Pay.	
Indian Civil Service— <i>contd.</i>	Members of Councils . . .	6	R 5,338½		R	
	Ditto . . .	2	5,000	7	5,338½	
	Ditto . . .	...	...	3	5,000	
	Ditto . . .	...	...	1	4,000	
	High Court Judges . . .	14	4,140*	1	3,500	
	Chief Judges . . .	2	4,140*	21	4,000	
	Judges, Chief Courts . . .	3	3,640*	1	4,000	
	Members, Boards of Revenue . . .	2	3,890*	1	3,500	
	Ditto . . .	4	3,640*	2	3,750	
	Ditto . . .	2	3,140*	4	3,500	
	Chief Secretaries . . .	2	3,890*	2	3,000	
	Ditto . . .	1	3,470*	3	3,750	

Ditto	.	.	.	4	3,140*	5	3,000	<p>(a) Pay to range between Rs.125 and Rs.640 and may be raised to Rs.140 after 3 years' service.</p> <p>(b) Pay to range between Rs.2,000 to Rs.2,500 and may be raised to Rs.3,000 after 3 years' service.</p>
Secretaries	.	.	.	1	3,140*			
Ditto	.	.	.	1	3,265*	1	3,125	
Ditto	.	.	.	3	2,890*	1	3,000	
Ditto	.	.	.	1	2,640*	...	...
Commissioner in Sind.	.	.	.	1	3,890*	1	3,500 + 500	
Financial Commissioners	.	.	.	4	3,640*	4	3,500	
Commissioners	.	.	.	3	3,640*	3	3,500	
Commissioner of Customs, Salt, etc.	.	.	.	1	3,140*	...	...
Commissioners.	.	.	.	41	3,000	41	3,000	
Municipal Commissioner	.	.	.	1	3,140(a)*	1	3,000(b)	
Chairman, Calcutta Corporation and Calcutta Improvement Trust.	.	.	.	2	3,640*	2	3,500	

Statement showing the rates of salary of members of certain Imperial Services as recommended by the Public Services Commission and as now applicable—contd.

Service.	Appointments.	Rates of pay recommended by the Public Services Commission.		Rates of pay now applicable.		REMARKS.
		No.	Pay.	No.	Pay.	
Indian Civil Service—contd.	Judicial Commissioners . . .	1	3,470*		R	*Including Exchange Compensation Allowance, which the Public Services Commission proposed to merge into salary. The allowance has, however, been withdrawn from the Indian Civil Service without merging into pay in the case of appointments, above the time-scale; hence the reduction of pay in these cases.
	Ditto . . .	3	3,640*	4	3,500	
	Additional Judicial Commissioners . . .	1	3,470*	1	3,338‡	
	Ditto ditto . . .	3	3,140*	4	3,000	
	District and Sessions (or Divisional) Judges, 1st grade.	13	3,140*	13	3,000	
	Senior Divisional Judge . . .	1	2,640*	...	...
	District and Sessions (or Divisional) Judges other than the 1st grade.	20	2,150—100—2,650*	155	Pay on the superior time-scale for the Indian Civil Service <i>plus</i> the allowance and subject to the maxima	
	District and Sessions (or Divisional) Judges other than the 1st grade.	112	1,950—100—2,650*	...		

District Judges	8	1,600	9	indicated in the Government of India, Home Department, Resolution No. 286, dated the 18th February 1920.	†Assistant Judges exercising Appellate and Additional Sessions powers.
Sessions and Subordinate Judges	4	1,500	3†		
Resident, Travancore	1	2,940*	...	Excluded from the list of superior appointments for the Indian Civil Service.	
Opium Agent	1	2,640—100—3,140*	1	2,500—100—3,000	
Inspectors General of Police	5	2,640—100—3,140*	...	Excluded from the list of superior appointments for the Indian Civil Service.	
Ditto	1	2,400—100—2,900	...		
Political appointment	...	...	1	3,000	
Collectors or Deputy Commissioners	30	1,950—100—2,650*	344		
Ditto	29	1,950—100—2,450			
Ditto	283	1,600—100—2,400			
Commissioner of Coorg	...	Proposed to be merged into Collectors.	1	Pay on the Superior time-scale for the Indian Civil Service <i>plus</i> the allowances and subject to the maxima indicated in the Home Department Resolution No. 286, dated the 18th February 1920.	
Commissioner, Agency Tracts	...	...	1		
Commissioner of Settlements and Director of Land Records.	...	Proposed to be merged into Collectors.	1		
Commissioner, Kumaon Division	...	Proposed to be merged into Commissioners.	1		
Commissioner of Excise	...	Proposed to be merged into Collectors.	1		

Statement showing the rates of salary of members of certain Imperial Services as recommended by the Public Services Commission and as now applicable—contd.

Service.	Appointments.	Rates of pay recommended by the Public Services Commission.		Rates of pay now applicable.		REMARKS.
		No.	Pay.	No.	Pay.	
Indian Civil Service—contd.	Deputy Commissioner, Upper Sind Frontier.	...	R Proposed to be merged into Collector	1	R	
	Deputy Commissioner of Salt and Excise	...	Ditto	1		
	Secretaries	...	Ditto	5		
	Secretaries to Commissioners, Land Revenue and Salt and Abkari Revenue.	2	1,600—70—1,950	2		
	Registrars, High Courts	1	1,600—70—1,950			
	Ditto	2	1,800	5		
	Ditto	1	1,700			
	Registrars, Chief Courts	2	1,250—50—1,500	1		Pay on the superior time-scale for the Indian Civil Service <i>plus</i> the allowance and subject to the maxima indicated in the Home Department Resolution
	Private Secretaries to Governors	3	1,600	3		
	Sub-Collectors, Madras	19	1,500	23		
	Sub-Collectors, Bombay	13	1,350	...		
	Assistant Remembrancer of Legal Affairs	1	1,350—50—1,300	1		

Judge, Small Cause Court, Simla.	1	1,350	1	No. 286, dated the 19th February 1920.
Assistant Commissioner in Sind	...	Proposed to be merged into Sub-Collectors.	1	
Deputy Chairman, Calcutta Corporation.	1	1,600	...	Excluded from the list of superior appointments for the Indian Civil Service.
Assistant Commissioners; Assistant Collectors.	646	1st year	450	Pay on the inferior time-scale for the Indian Civil Service.
Sub-Collectors, Joint Magistrates, etc., including certain special appointments classed as inferior.		2nd "	500	
		3rd "	550	
		4th "	650	
		5th "	700	
		6th "	750	
		7th "	850	
		8th "	900	
		9th "	1,050	
		10th "	1,150	
		11th ", and over	1,250	
Subject to the conditions laid down in paragraph 36 of Appendix X to the Public Services Commission's Report.				

Service.	Appointment.	Rates of pay recommended by the Public Services Commission.	Rates of pay now applicable.	REMARKS.
Indian Police Service	Deputy Inspectors General.	R 1,500—100—2,000	R 1,750—100—2,150	
	Superintendents, 1st grade.	1,200	R735—1,600 including overseas pay of R125—250 with a selection grade on R1,700 not exceeding 10 per cent. of the provincial cadre.	
	Superintendents, 2nd grade.	700— $\frac{1}{2}$ —1,000		
	Assistant Superintendents.	300—50—400— $\frac{1}{2}$ —600	R450—925 including overseas pay of R125 to R250.	
	Inspectors General of Police.	As shown in the Indian Civil Service.	For the existing rates please see paragraph 6 of the Home Department Resolution No. D-449, dated 26th July 1921.	
Indian Forest Service	Assistant and Deputy Conservators of European domicile.	380—40—700—50—1,250	475—50—725—825—50—925—1,050—50—1,600.	
	Assistant and Deputy Conservators of Indian domicile.	300— $\frac{1}{2}$ —500—50—1,050	325—50—735—800—50—900—50—1,350.	

Indian Educational Service	Conservators Chief Conservators Inspector General of Forests	1,500—1,000—2,000 2,250—50—2,500 3,000	1,750—100—2,150 2,500—125—2,750 3,250
	<i>Ordinary scale.</i> (a) Recruited in India (b) Recruited in Europe whether statutory natives of India or not.	350—50—1,250 550—50—1,250	The scale is uniform for all officers, Indian or European, 400—50—1,250 with two pauses at R600 and R1,000.
	<i>Selection Grades.</i> (i) Lower (ii) Higher	10 per cent. of cadre on 1,250—50—1,500 10 per cent except Assam on 1,500—50—1,750	15 per cent. of cadre, 1,250—50—1,500. 5 per cent. of cadre, 1,550—100—1,750.
			<i>Overseas pay.</i> All officers of non-Indian domicile and such officers of Indian domicile as were in service prior to the 1st December 1919, receive overseas pay of R150 (for the 1st five years), R200 (for the next three years) and R250 from the ninth year onwards.

Service.	Appointments.	Rates of pay recommended by the Public Services Commission.	Rates of pay now applicable.	REMARKS.
Indian Educational Service— contd.	Selection Grades—contd.	<i>Principal's allowances. R</i> (i) Principals of col. 15C leges.	<i>Duty allowances.</i> (i) All Principals of first grade colleges and large Training Colleges get a duty allowance of R160.	
		(ii) One Principal in 250 each Province.	(ii) One Principal in each Province, R260.	
			(iii) All Deputy and Assistant Directors of Public Instruction, R150.	
		*i. Major Provinces 2,250—100—2,750. ii. Central Provinces 1,750—100—2,250. iii. Assam 1,500—50—1,750	i. Madras } R2,500—100 Bombay } —3,000 R Bengal } ii. United Provinces } 2,260 Punjab } —100 Burma } 2,750 Bihar and Orissa } iii. Central Provinces R2,000 —100—2,500. iv. Assam R1,750—50—2,000 or 2,000—50—2,250	*Madras, Bombay, Bengal, United Provinces, Punjab, Burma, and Bihar and Orissa.

Indian Agricultural Service	<p>Normal scale for officers recruited in India.</p> <p>Normal scale for officers recruited in Europe.</p> <p>Selected grade for officers recruited in India.</p> <p>Selected grade for officers recruited from Europe.</p> <p>Director of Agriculture</p> <p>Agricultural Adviser and Director, Agricultural Research Institute, Pusa.</p>	<p>350—35—1,050</p> <p>500—50—1,500</p> <p>...</p> <p>...</p> <p>1,500—50—1,750</p> <p>2,000—50—2,250</p>	<p>if and when the Province is allotted a higher selection grade appointment.</p> <p>v. North-West Frontier Province Rs1,500. But if the Director happens to be in a selection post he will receive the pay of that post including overseas pay plus a local allowance of Rs150 if the total thus arrived at exceeds the pay fixed.</p>	<p>350—50—1,250</p> <p>500—50—1,500†</p> <p>1,250—50—1,500</p> <p>1,500—50—1,750</p> <p>2,000—50—2,250</p> <p>2,750</p>	<p>† Including overseas pay.</p> <p>‡ Limited to 15 per cent. of the total cadre of the Indian Agricultural Service.</p>
Indian Service of Engineers	<p>Assistant Executive Engineers —</p> <p>Europe recruited</p> <p>India recruited</p>	<p>380—40—700—50—750 .</p> <p>300—50—500—50—550 .</p>	<p>525—50—675— 875—50—</p> <p>300—50—450—450—50—</p> <p>550—550—600.</p>		

Statement showing the rates of salary of members of certain Imperial Services as recommended by the Public Services Commission and as now applicable—concl.

Service.	Appointments.	Rates of pay recommended by the Public Services Commission.	Rates of pay now applicable.	REMARKS.
Indian Service of Engineers - concl.		R	R	
	Executive Engineers —			
	Europe recruited . . .	800—50—1,250 . . .	1,025—1,125—50—1,275— 1,275—50—1,525—1,525 —1,575—1,575—1,625.	
	India recruited . . .	600—50—1,050 . . .	750—50—950—950—50— 1,200—1,200—1,350— 1,350—1,300.	
	Superintending Engineers . . .	1,500—100—2,000 . . .	1,750—100—2,150	
Indian Civil Veterinary Department.	Chief Engineers . . .	2,500—50—2,750 . . .	2,750—125—3,000	
	Officers recruited in Europe . . .	500—50—1,400 . . .	500—50—1,500 and *elec- tion grade of 1,500—50 —1,750.	* Limited to 15 per cent. of the total cadre of the Civil Veterinary Depart- ment.
	Any officers who may be recruited in India in the future (there is one Indian in the Department).	300—30—600—50—1,000 .	Ditto overseas pay of R150— 50—25%).	

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
HOME DEPARTMENT.

ESTABLISHMENTS.

RESOLUTION.

Delhi, the 13th February 1920.

No. 286.—His Majesty's Secretary of State for India has been pleased to sanction revised rates of pay for the Indian Civil Service as detailed in the following paragraphs. They will take effect from 1st December 1919 :—

(1) *Time-scale.*

Year of service.	INFERIOR.			SUPERIOR.		
	Pay.	Overseas Allowance.	Total.	Pay.	Overseas Allowance.	Total.
	Rupees per mensem.			Rupees per mensem.		
1st ...	450	150	600	...	...	...
2nd ...	500	150	650	...	...	...
3rd ...	550	150	700	...	...	...
4th ...	600	150	750	...	...	...
5th ...	650	150	800	1,000*	150	1,150
6th ...	700	150	850	1,050	150	1,200
7th ...	750	150	900	1,100	150	1,250
8th ...	800	200	1,000	1,150	200	1,350
9th ...	900	200	1,100	1,200	200	1,400
10th ...	1,000	200	1,200	1,275	200	1,475
11th ...	1,100	200	1,300	1,350	200	1,550
	Efficiency bar here.					
12th ...	1,200	250	1,450	1,425	250	1,675
13th ...	1,300	250	1,550	1,500	250	1,750
14th ...	1,300	250	1,550	1,600	250	1,850
15th ...	1,350	250	1,600	1,700	250	1,950
16th ...	1,350	250	1,600	1,800	250	2,050
17th ...	...	...	...	1,900	250	2,150
18th ...	...	...	...	2,000	250	2,250
19th ...	...	...	...	2,050	250	2,300
20th ...	...	...	...	2,100	250	2,350
21st ...	...	...	...	2,150	250	2,400
22nd ...	...	...	...	2,200	250	2,450
23rd ...	...	...	...	2,250	250	2,500
24th ...	...	...	...	2,250	250	2,500
25th ...	...	...	...	2,250	250	2,500

* Or any earlier year.

(2) As there are no Commissionerships in Madras the following special rates have been approved for Collectors in that Presidency in lieu of those set out in columns 5, 6 and 7 above for the years mentioned below :—

Year of Service.								Pay.	Overseas Allowance.	Total.
								Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
20th			...	...	...	...		2,150	250	2,400
21st	...			...	...	...	...	2,200	250	2,400
22nd			...		...	...		2,350	250	2,600
23rd	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,400	250	2,650
24th	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,500	250	2,750
25th	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,500	250	2,750

(3) The overseas allowances set out in columns 3 and 6 above (which will reckon^a as salary for all purposes of the Civil Service Regulations) will ordinarily be granted only to officers of non-Indian domicile; but as an exception to this general rule, all Indian officers now in the Indian Civil Service, as well as the Indian candidates selected at the Open Competitive Examination of 1919 who are now undergoing probation, and all Indian candidates selected at the next five Open Competitive Examinations beginning with the examination of 1920, will be regarded as eligible for the allowance. Thereafter the continuance of this concession will be further considered.

NOTE.—Overseas Allowance will cease for officers holding appointments outside the time-scale and the pay sanctioned for such appointments will be the same for all incumbents.

(4) With the exception of 1st grade Judges on Rs. 3,000, mentioned in paragraph 3 below, all officers on the general time-scale holding superior judicial appointments including Legal Remembrancers will draw a duty allowance of Rs. 150 a month in addition to their salary under that scale. Judicial officers serving in the Madras Presidency will draw this allowance in addition to the salary permissible under the general time-scale and not in addition to that admissible under the scale sanctioned for Madras Collectors.

(5) Officers will become eligible for the increment of Rs. 50 per mensem shown in the second and third years of the time-scale on passing the first and second departmental examinations respectively, and will remain on Rs. 700 per mensem (or Rs. 550, if not eligible for overseas allowance) until the completion of their third year of service.

(6) The time-scale set out above will take the place of the existing grade pay and will cover appointments now graded as Assistant Commissioners, Assistant Collectors and Joint Magistrates or Sub-Collectors, all of which (with the exception of 1st grade Sub-Collectors in Madras mentioned in paragraph 2 below) will be classed as inferior; and Deputy Commissioners or Magistrate-Collectors, and District and Sessions Judges or Divisional Judges, Additional Magistrates and Additional Judges and such appointments as are graded with Magistrates and Collectors or Deputy Commissioners and District and Sessions Judges, all of which will be classed as superior. The 1st grade Judges on Rs. 3,000 and the other appointments on fixed rates of pay mentioned in paragraph 3 below will, however, be outside the time-scale.

(7) An officer holding an appointment classed as "inferior" will draw pay according to the inferior scale subject to the efficiency bar at the beginning of the twelfth year. An officer holding an appointment classed as "superior" will draw pay according to the superior scale for so long as he holds the appointment (whether appointed to it substantively or officiating in it).

2. Appointments, the pay of which is regulated by the time-scale subject to certain limitations or with certain additional allowances :—

NOTE.—The maxima indicated in the list below are exclusive of overseas allowance, except in the case of 1st grade Sub-Collectors in Madras.

Appointments.

Pay per mensem.

(a) MADRAS.

- | | | |
|------------------------------------|--------|--|
| 1 Commissioner of Coorg | ... | Pay under the superior time-scale subject to a maximum of Rs. 2,150. |
| 2 Secretaries to Government | ... | Pay under the superior time-scale for Madras Collectors with a duty allowance of Rs. 250. |
| 1 Private Secretary to Governor... | | Pay under the superior time-scale subject to a maximum of Rs. 1,800. (Non-Indian Civil Service officers will draw a pay of Rs. 1,500). |
| Sub-Collectors, 1st grade | ... | Pay in accordance with the superior time-scale subject to a maximum of Rs. 2,050. |
| 4 Under Secretaries | ... .. | Pay under the inferior time-scale with a duty allowance of Rs. 200. |
| 1 Assistant Resident, Travancore | | Pay under the inferior time-scale without any maximum. |

(b) BOMBAY.

- | | | |
|---|--------|---|
| 1 Commissioner of Settlement and Director of Land Records | ... | Pay under the superior time-scale with a duty allowance of Rs. 250. |
| 1 Deputy Commissioner, Upper Sind Frontier. | | Pay under the superior time-scale subject to a maximum of Rs. 1,275 exclusive of existing local allowance of Rs. 300 which will continue. |
| 1 Assistant Remembrancer, Legal Affairs. | | Pay under the superior time-scale subject to a maximum of Rs. 1,600, but no judicial allowance. |
| 1 Assistant Commissioner in Sind | | Pay under the superior time-scale subject to a maximum of Rs. 1,275 ; the existing local allowance will be withdrawn. |
| 1 Deputy Commissioner, Salt and Excise. | | Pay under the superior time-scale with a duty allowance of Rs. 250 subject to a maximum of Rs. 1,600. |
| 3 Assistant Judges exercising Appellate and Additional Sessions powers. | | Pay under the superior time-scale, subject to a maximum of Rs. 1,600 excluding the judicial allowance of Rs. 150. |
| 1 Private Secretary to Governor... | | Pay under the superior time-scale subject to a maximum of Rs. 1,800. (Non-Indian Civil Service officers will draw Rs. 1,500). |
| 2 Under Secretaries | ... .. | Pay under the inferior time-scale with a duty allowance of Rs. 200. |

(c) BENGAL.

- | | | |
|---------------------------------|--------|---|
| 3 Secretaries | ... .. | Pay under the superior time-scale with a duty allowance of Rs. 250. |
| 1 Private Secretary to Governor | | Pay under the superior time-scale subject to a maximum of Rs. 1,800. (Non-Indian Civil Service officers will draw Rs. 1,500). |
| 4 Under Secretaries | ... .. | Pay under the inferior time-scale with a duty allowance of Rs. 200. |

Appointments.

Pay per mensem.

(d) UNITED PROVINCES.

1 Commissioner, Kumaon Division.	Pay under the superior time-scale with a duty allowance of Rs. 250.
1 Joint Secretary to the Board of Revenue.	Pay under the superior time-scale subject to a maximum of Rs. 2,050.
1 Deputy Director of Land Records.	Pay under the superior time-scale subject to a maximum of Rs. 2,150.
1 Superintendent, Dehra Dun ...	Pay under the superior time-scale.
1 Deputy Commissioner, Naini Tal.	Pay under the superior time-scale.
2 Deputy Commissioners, Garhwal and Almora.	Pay under the superior time-scale subject to a maximum of Rs. 1,600.
3 Secretaries (now ranked as Collectors).	Pay under the superior time-scale with a duty allowance of Rs. 250, but without the daily allowance of Rs. 10 which they now draw while stationed at Lucknow.
3 Under Secretaries ...	Pay under the inferior time-scale with a duty allowance of Rs. 200.
1 City Magistrate, Lucknow ...	Pay under the inferior time-scale with a duty allowance of Rs. 100.

(e) PUNJAB.

1 Judge, Small Cause Court, Simla	Pay under the superior time-scale with the judicial allowance of Rs. 150, subject to a maximum of Rs. 1,275 exclusive of allowance.
2 Secretaries ...	Pay under the superior time-scale with a duty allowance of Rs. 250.
1 Senior Secretary to the Financial Commissioner.	Pay under the superior time-scale subject to a maximum of Rs. 1,800.
3 Under Secretaries ...	Pay under the inferior time-scale with a duty allowance of Rs. 200.
1 Junior Secretary to the Financial Commissioner.	Pay under the inferior time-scale with a duty allowance of Rs. 200.

(f) BURMA.

1 President, Rangoon Municipality.	Pay under the superior time-scale with a duty allowance of Rs. 250.
1 Director of Agriculture and Co-operation.	Pay under the superior time-scale with a duty allowance of Rs. 150.
2 Secretaries ...	Pay under the superior time-scale with a duty allowance of Rs. 250.
1 Deputy Director of Land Records.	Pay under the superior time-scale with a duty allowance of Rs. 200.
1 Secretary to the Financial Commissioner.	Pay under the superior time-scale with a duty allowance of Rs. 200 subject to a maximum of Rs. 1,800.

Appointments.

Pay per mensem.

(f) BURMA.

- | | |
|--|---|
| 2 Under Secretaries (now graded as Assistant Commissioners). | Pay under the inferior time-scale with a duty allowance of Rs. 200. |
| 1 Warden of the Yenang-Yaung Oil-fields. | Pay under the inferior time-scale with a duty allowance of Rs. 200. |

(g) BIHAR AND ORISSA.

- | | |
|-------------------------|---|
| 2 Secretaries ... | ... Pay under the superior time-scale with a duty allowance of Rs. 250. |
| 3 Under Secretaries ... | ... Pay under the inferior time-scale with a duty allowance of Rs. 200. |

(h) CENTRAL PROVINCES.

- | | |
|----------------------------------|---|
| Second and Third Secretaries ... | ... Pay under the superior time-scale with a duty allowance of Rs. 250. |
| 2 Under Secretaries ... | ... Pay under the inferior time-scale with a duty allowance of Rs. 200. |
| 3 Sub-Judges ... | ... Pay under the inferior time-scale. |

(i) ASSAM.

- | | |
|-------------------------|---|
| 1 Chief Secretary ... | ... Pay under the superior time-scale with a duty allowance of Rs. 400. |
| 1 Secretary ... | ... Pay under the superior time-scale with a duty allowance of Rs. 150. |
| 2 Under Secretaries ... | ... Pay under the inferior time-scale with a duty allowance of Rs. 200. |

(j) REGISTRARS OF HIGH AND CHIEF COURTS AND OF JUDICIAL COMMISSIONERS' COURTS.

- | | |
|--|--|
| Registrars of High Courts or Chief Courts except Patna High Court. | Pay under the superior time-scale subject to a maximum of Rs. 1,600 ; judicial allowance will not be drawn. Local allowances of Rs. 100 should continue in case of Registrars, Punjab and Burma, as Secretary to Rule Committee. |
| Registrar, Patna High Court ... | Pay as District and Sessions Judge, subject to a maximum, including judicial allowance of Rs. 2,400. |
| Registrar, Judicial Commissioner's Court, Oudh. | Pay under the inferior time-scale with existing duty allowance of Rs. 100. |
| Registrar, Judicial Commissioner's Court, Central Provinces. | Pay under the inferior time-scale with existing duty allowance of Rs. 100—50—200. |

(k) POSTS UNDER THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

(i) HOME DEPARTMENT.

- | | |
|----------------------------------|---|
| 1 Deputy Secretary ... | ... Pay under the superior time-scale with a duty allowance of Rs. 400, subject to a maximum of Rs. 2,250 including duty allowance. |
| 1 Deputy Commissioner, Delhi ... | Pay under the superior time-scale subject to a maximum of Rs. 2,200. |

Appointments.

Pay per mensem.

(k) POSTS UNDER THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

(i) HOME DEPARTMENT.

1 Personal Assistant to Chief Commissioner, Delhi.	}	Pay under the inferior time-scale with a duty allowance of Rs. 100.
1 Assistant Commissioner, employed as Additional District Magistrate, Delhi.		
1 Assistant Commissioner, employed as City Magistrate, Delhi.		
1 Assistant Commissioner, employed as Secretary to the Delhi Municipality.		
1 Personal Assistant to the Director, Central Intelligence.		Pay under the inferior time-scale with a local allowance of Rs. 300 subject to a maximum of Rs. 1,350.
1 Under Secretary ...	...	Pay under the inferior time-scale with a duty allowance of Rs. 300.

(ii) FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

1 Deputy Secretary ...	...	Pay under the superior time-scale with a duty allowance of Rs. 400, subject to a maximum of Rs. 2,250 including duty allowance.
1 Under Secretary ...	...	Pay under the inferior time-scale with a duty allowance of Rs. 300.

(iii) FOREIGN AND POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

2 Deputy Secretaries ...	...	Pay under the superior time-scale with a duty allowance of Rs. 400, subject to a maximum of Rs. 2,250 including duty allowance.
1 Under Secretary ...	...	Pay under the inferior time-scale with a duty allowance of Rs. 300.

(iv) LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

1 Deputy Secretary	Pay under the superior time-scale with a duty allowance of Rs. 400, subject to a maximum of Rs. 2,250 including duty allowance.
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(v) DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

1 Under Secretary	Pay under the inferior time-scale with a duty allowance of Rs. 300.
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(vi) DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY.

2 Under Secretaries	Pay under the inferior time-scale with a duty allowance of Rs. 300.
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3. Appointments above the time-scale on fixed rates of pay :—

Appointments.

Pay per mensem.

(a) MADRAS.

				Rs.
1 Chief Secretary	...	...	...	3,750
1 Member, Board of Revenue	...	...	...	3,750
1 Member, Board of Revenue	...	...	...	3,500
2 Members, Board of Revenue	...	...	...	3,000
2 District and Sessions Judges (1st grade)	...	...	...	3,000
1 Secretary, Revenue Department	...	...	...	3,000

Appointments.

Pay per mensem.

(b) BOMBAY.

				Rs.
1 Chief Secretary	...	...	...	3,750
3 Commissioners	...	...	...	3,500
2 Commissioners	...	...	...	3,000
1 Judicial Commissioner, Sind	..	...	...	3,500
1 Secretary to Government, Revenue and Financial Departments				3,125
1 Additional Judicial Commissioner, Sind	...		...	3,000
1 District and Sessions Judge (1st grade)	..		...	3,000

NOTE.—The pay of Municipal Commissioner in Bombay will continue to be regulated by law as heretofore.

(c) BENGAL.

				Rs.
1 Chief Secretary	...	...	...	3,750
1 Member, Board of Revenue	...	...	..	3,750
5 Commissioners	...	...	...	3,000
3 District and Sessions Judges (1st grade)	...		...	3,000

NOTE.—Pay of Chairman and Deputy Chairman, Calcutta Corporation, and Chairman, Calcutta Improvement Trust, will continue to be regulated by law as heretofore.

(d) UNITED PROVINCES.

				Rs.
2 Members, Board of Revenue	...	...	...	3,500
1 Judicial Commissioner	...	...	...	3,500
1 Additional Judicial Commissioner	...	..	...	3,333½
1 Chief Secretary	...	...	...	3,000
9 Commissioners	...	...	...	3,000
2 District and Sessions Judges (1st grade)	...		...	3,000
1 Opium Agent	...	...	...	2,500—100— 3,000

(e) PUNJAB.

2 Financial Commissioners	...	...	...	3,500
1 Chief Secretary	...	...	...	3,000
5 Commissioners	...	...	...	3,000
2 District and Sessions Judges (1st grade)	...		...	3,000

(f) BURMA.

1 Financial Commissioner	...	...	...	3,500
1 Judicial Commissioner, Upper Burma	..		...	3,500
1 Chief Secretary	...	...	...	3,000
9 Commissioners including Commissioner of Settlements and Director of Land Records	...	...	...	3,000
1 Divisional Judge (1st grade)	...	..	...	3,000

(g) BIHAR AND ORISSA.

1 Member, Board of Revenue	...	...	...	3,500
1 Chief Secretary	...	...	...	3,000
5 Commissioners	...	...	...	3,000
2 District and Sessions Judges (1st grade)	...		...	3,000

(h) CENTRAL PROVINCES.

1 Financial Commissioner	...	...	...	3,500
1 Judicial Commissioner	...	...	...	3,500
2 Additional Judicial Commissioners	...	...	...	3,000
5 Commissioners	3,000
1 Chief Secretary	3,000

(i) ASSAM.

2 Commissioners	3,000
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4. (1) In bringing officers at present in service on to the revised rates of pay, articles 156 to 158 of the Civil Service Regulations will not be held to apply. Existing incumbents of offices will be protected against any immediate loss of pay due to the introduction of the revised rates.

(2) Subject to the general proviso above that officers shall not receive less than they were drawing substantively at the time of the introduction of the time-scale their initial pay in the superior scale will be regulated according to the length of their total service counting from the date of commencement of service.

(3) The broken period of a year of service which an officer put in before the date of the introduction of the time-scale shall remain at his credit for the next increment.

5. Exchange compensation allowance is withdrawn with effect from the 1st December 1919.

6. The pay of appointments outside the time-scale which are not mentioned in this Resolution are under separate consideration and orders concerning them will be issued later.

Order.—Ordered that a copy of this Resolution be forwarded to all Local Governments and Administrations, the several Departments of the Government of India (including the Financial Adviser, Military Finance) and the offices subordinate to this Department, for information and guidance.

Ordered also that it be published in the Supplement to the *Gazette of India* for general information.

H. MCPHERSON,

Secretary to the Government of India.

SELECTION OF SUITABLE SITE FOR QUARANTINE PURPOSES IN BOMBAY.

10. The HONOURABLE SIR ARTHUR FROMM: Will the Government be pleased to state—

- (a) Whether the selection of a suitable site for quarantine purposes in Bombay is still under consideration?
- (b) If so, when may a decision be expected?
- (c) Is it a fact that the final recommendations of the Yellow Fever Committee appointed in Bombay to consider the question of a Quarantine Station were made as long ago as November, 1918?
- (d) If so, what is the cause of the delay in coming to a decision with regard to those recommendations?

The HONOURABLE MIAN SIR MUHAMMAD SHAFI:—(a) Yes.

(b), (c) and (d). The opinion of the Government of Bombay on the recommendations of the Bombay Yellow Fever Committee was received by the Government of India in December, 1918. In February, 1919, the Government of India replied to the local Government expressing their agreement with the Government of Bombay that the site at Butcher Island recommended by the Committee was the most suitable for quarantine purposes. On further examination, however, the proposal was found

to be open to objections and had to be dropped. Another alternative, *viz.*, the securing of hulks for quarantine purposes, was also considered, but, on the advice of their sanitary authorities, has been considered unsuitable by the Government of India. In June, 1921, a fresh committee was appointed to consider afresh the question of a suitable land site. This Committee has submitted its report, and the question is under consideration with the Government of Bombay. The Government of India regret the delay that has taken place, but the question of finding a suitable site which can be made readily available has presented very considerable difficulties.

The HONOURABLE SIR ARTHUR FROMM: Will the Honourable Member be prepared to say what the objections to Butcher Island are?

The HONOURABLE MIAN SIR MUHAMMAD SHAFI: I must have notice of that question.

GRIEVANCES OF MUKHTARS.

11. The HONOURABLE RAJA MOTI CHAND: (a) Have the Government received any representation under the signature of the President, the three Vice-Presidents, and the Secretary of the United Provinces Mukhtars' Association, regarding certain grievances of Mukhtars?

(b) Do the Government propose to take any action on the representation?

The HONOURABLE MR. S. P. O'DONNELL: (a) Yes.

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

SLAUGHTER OF CATTLE FOR MILITARY PURPOSES.

12. The HONOURABLE LALA SUKHBIR SINHA: Will His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief be pleased to state—

- (1) The age of cattle slaughtered in cantonment slaughter-houses for the military?
- (2) If no age is recorded, whether the contractors are bound by agreements to bring for slaughter cows of tender age in their prime of life below the age of five years?
- (3) How many calves are killed every year in these slaughter-houses?
- (4) In how many slaughter-houses cattle are killed by means of power machines?
- (5) Is it not possible to replace beef with other kinds of meat for British soldiers?
- (6) Is it not possible to get beef from Australia or any other country?
- (7) If it may be so, what extra cost would it involve?

HIS EXCELLENCY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: (1) Between three and nine years.

(2) The contractors are not bound by any terms such as those suggested.

(3) None.

(4) None.

(5) It is quite impossible to discontinue the issue of beef to the British soldiers.

(6) and (7) It would be possible to import beef from Australia, but the extra cost would be approximately Rs. 22 lakhs annually. To this figure should be added a very large sum on account of the cost of installing

a cold storage plant at the ports and in cantonments, and of providing special refrigerator cars on trains, as well as the recurring expenditure on account of railway freight.

COUNCIL OF STATE CHAMBER AT SIMLA.

13. The HONOURABLE LALA SUKHBIR SINHA: Will Government be pleased to state whether it is under their contemplation to have a Chamber for the meetings of the Council of State at Simla, close to that of the Assembly?

The HONOURABLE MR. H. MONCRIEFF SMITH: Government do not propose to erect a Chamber for the Council of State in the neighbourhood of the existing Legislative Assembly Chamber in Simla, which is designed for temporary use only. Should it be decided hereafter to erect permanent Legislative Chambers in Simla, the question of locating the Chamber of this Council in proximity to that of the Assembly will be considered.

EFFECTS OF NON-CO-OPERATION ON EDUCATION.

14. The HONOURABLE MR. LALUBHAI SAMALDAS: Has the attention of the Government of India been drawn to the statement made by the Vice-Chancellor of the University of Calcutta on the effects of Non-co-operation on education?

The HONOURABLE MIAN SIR MUHAMMAD SHAFI: The Government of India have seen reports in the Press of the statement made by the Vice-Chancellor of the University of Calcutta.

INFORMATION ON CERTAIN POINTS FROM INDIAN UNIVERSITIES OTHER THAN THE CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY.

15. The HONOURABLE MR. LALUBHAI SAMALDAS: Will Government be pleased to call for reports on the following points from Indian Universities other than the Calcutta University and from the Provincial Departments of Education and place the replies on the table of the Council:—

- (a) Number of colleges and recognised schools which have disaffiliated themselves from the University and the number of students in such colleges or schools, respectively, at the time of disaffiliation.
- (b) Number of students in colleges and recognised schools at the end of September, 1920, March, 1921 and September, 1921.
- (c) Number of students that appeared for the various University Examinations as well as the University School Final, School Leaving Certificate and similar examinations for the years 1920 and 1921.

The HONOURABLE MIAN SIR MUHAMMAD SHAFI: (a) The information asked for will be collected.

(b) The Government of India had already called for information regarding the number of national schools and the number of students in Government and aided schools. A statement is laid on the table. The information is not precisely in the form required by the Honourable Member, but it appears unnecessary to call for further information.

(c) The Honourable Member's attention is invited to pages 68-75 of *Indian Education in 1919-20*. The figures for 1921 will be supplied when available.

Statement showing the number of national schools and colleges, the number of students in them, and the number of students in Government or aided schools and colleges.

Local Government or Administration.	Number of national schools and colleges opened between the period 1st January and 31st July 1921 (both dates inclusive).	Number of students in national schools and colleges opened between the period 1st January and 31st July 1921 (both dates inclusive).	Number of students in Government schools and colleges on the 31st March.		Number of students in schools and colleges aided from public funds (i.e., by Government, Local Funds or Municipal Boards, vide General Table III appended to the annual report on education) on the 31st March.		REMARKS.
			1920.	1921.	1920.	1921.	
Madras	92	5,072	55,993	61,025	928,146	1,176,805	
Bombay	225	14,808	21,938	24,360	186,212	189,574	
Bengal	116	10,266*	36,274	Figures awaited.	1,866,005	1,460,920†	
United Provinces	137‡	8,476	28,534	29,186	141,369	138,931	* Approximate. Correct figures not obtainable as authorities of many national schools refuse to supply the information.
Punjab	21	1,416	17,497	17,656	124,304	126,372	† The annual report is still under preparation. The figures therefore are subject to revision.
Burma	70	14,558	10,630	7,268	356,234	343,819	+ Includes one school which was opened last year in the Fyzabad Division.
Bihar and Orissa	166	No information available.	21,410	19,635	597,777	594,578	
Central Provinces	86	6,838	9,064||	8,110§	11,047§	8,209§	\$ These figures are based on the average during the first three months of the school year and exclude primary and vernacular middle schools.
Assam	28	1,567	17,110	16,846	31,344	30,210	|| The numbers vary considerably from month to month, but have not exceeded 120.
Coorg	Nil	Nil	2,400	2,360	292	560	
Delhi	Nil	Nil	391	402	6,857	7,465	
North-West Frontier Province.	4	120||	1,250	1,364	9,927	10,374	
Administered areas	8	965	21,267¶	22,777¶	24,754	25,107	¶ Include students in aided schools in certain cases.

OFFICES OF THE HIGH COMMISSIONER, LONDON.

16. The HONOURABLE MR. SETHNA: Will Government be pleased to state the amount paid for the purchase of the lease for 35 years of the two houses in London occupied by the Offices of the High Commissioner, in addition to the ground rent of £154 per annum?

The HONOURABLE MR. H. A. F. LINDSAY: £21,000.

COST OF FITTINGS AND FURNITURE FOR THE TWO OFFICES IN LONDON.

17. The HONOURABLE MR. SETHNA: Will Government be pleased to state the amounts spent up to 30th November, 1921 for fittings and furniture in connection with the Offices in London (1) of the High Commissioner and (2) of the Trade Commissioner?

The HONOURABLE MR. H. A. F. LINDSAY:

High Commissioner	...	...	£4,780
Trade Commissioner	...	...	£787

STORES PURCHASED IN ENGLAND FOR INDIAN RAILWAYS.

18. The HONOURABLE MR. SETHNA: Will Government be pleased to give in tabular form for each year details of the stores purchased for the Indian Railways in England during the last five years showing:—

- (a) total amount of purchases
- (b) amount of purchases outside Great Britain and the percentage such amount represents of the total amount, viz. (a)
- (c) amounts of purchases made—
 - (i) by advertisement ("open tender")
 - (ii) by invitation to a limited number of firms ("limited tender")
 - (iii) by invitation to one firm only ("single tender" or "private purchase")

and the percentages (i), (ii) and (iii) represent respectively of the total amount, viz. (a)?

The HONOURABLE MR. H. A. F. LINDSAY: (a) The Honourable Member is referred to Appendices 24 in Volume II of the Administration Reports on Indian Railways for the years 1915-16, 1916-17; Appendices 25 in Volume II of the Reports for the years 1917-18, 1918-19; and Appendices 23 in Volume H of the Reports for the years 1919-20 and 1920-21, the latter of which will shortly be published.

(b) The Government of India are not in possession of the information asked for. They are not prepared to put the High Commissioner to the trouble of working out the information required for the past five years, but they will ask the High Commissioner to supply the information for the year 1921.

(c) Here, again, the Government of India are not in possession of the information, and they do not think that the High Commissioner should be asked to supply it. Private purchases or purchases by a single tender are resorted to only in exceptional cases. The ordinary practice of the Stores Department is to call for competitive tenders, and I take this opportunity of informing the Honourable Member that there are several thousand firms entered on the list of approved contractors maintained by the Stores

Department and that the Government of India have been informed that during the past 12 months actual orders have been placed with upwards of 1,500 different firms.

PARSIK TUNNEL ON THE GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

19. The HONOURABLE MR. SETHNA: Will Government be pleased to state in regard to the Parsik tunnel between Thana and Kalyan stations on the Great Indian Peninsula Railway:—

- (a) the amount the tunnel has cost,
- (b) date when it was opened for use,
- (c) date when its use was discontinued,
- (d) when it is likely to be ready for use again?

The HONOURABLE MR. H. A. F. LINDSAY: (a) Approximately, Rs. 29,64,700.

(b) 31st March 1917.

(c) 1st April 1919.

(d) The Tunnel has been ready since July 1921, but it is not proposed to bring it into use until the quadruple tracks are restored. These are awaiting the renewal of the Thana Creek girders. Until the new girders are fixed quadruple working could not be restored without the provision of a special junction and expensive signalling, and as the new girders are arriving at site, it is not considered that the expenditure required to open the Parsik Tunnel at once would be justified.

STATE SCHOLARS SENT TO EUROPE.

20. The HONOURABLE MAHAMAHOPADHAYAYA DR. GANGANATH JHA: Will the Government be pleased to state—

- (a) The names of State scholars who have been sent to Europe for higher study, during the last ten years;
- (b) the subjects for the study of which the scholarship was awarded to each scholar;
- (c) the work that has been done by each scholar since his return to India; and
- (d) the works and papers published by each of them since their return to the country?

The HONOURABLE MIAN SIR MUHAMMAD SHAFI: (a) and (b). The information, so far as available, is laid on the table. The information regarding technical State scholarships in recent years is however not available, since those scholarships were provincialised with effect from 1918.

(c) The occupation taken up by State technical scholars since their return to India is given in the statement so far as it is available. The Government of India have no information regarding the history of other scholars after return to India.

(d) The Government of India have no information and do not think that the advantages of collecting this information would be commensurate with the labour involved.

STATEMENT I.

Statement relating to Indian Government scholars nominated by the Universities.

Year.	Province.	Name of scholar.	Occupation after return to India.
1911	Bombay	Hassamal Baharmal Shivdasani, B.A. (Bombay and Cantab.).	I.C.S.
	Allahabad	Girja Shankar Bajpai, B.Sc.	I.C.S.
1912	Madras	Kuruvilla Zachariah, B.A. (F. E. S.)	Indian Educational Service (Professor, Presidency College, Calcutta).
	Punjab	Mohammad Husain Qazi	Unemployed. Was a candidate for a Professorship of Mathematics in a college.
1913	Bombay	Pandurang Shrinivas Katti, M.A.	I.C.S.
	Calcutta	Satyendranath Modak, B.A. (Cantab.), Bar.-at-Law.	
1914	Madras	S. S. Suryanarayanan, M.A.	
1915	Allahabad	Jagat Behari Seth	Recommended for Indian Educational Service as second Professor of Physics, Government College, Lahore.
	Calcutta	Nilratan Dhar, M.Sc.	Indian Educational Service (Professor of Physical and Inorganic Chemistry M. C. College, Allahabad).
	Punjab	Ganesh Chandra Chatterji, M.A.	Indian Educational Service (Professor of Philosophy, Central Training College, Lahore).
1916	Bombay	Rustam Nasarvanji Cooper.	
	Allahabad	Krishna Kumar Mathur.	
1917	Madras	S. Sangudayan, B.A.	
	Punjab	Baldev Das Puri, B.A.	
1918	Calcutta	Amareshchandra Chakrabarti, M.Sc.	
	Bombay	Madhusudan Damodar Bhat, B.A.	
1919	Allahabad	Bhabo Nath Banarji, M.Sc.	
	Madras	H. Parameswaran.	
1920	Punjab	Pandit Parduman Kishan Kaul, B.A.	
	Patna	Babu Dharendra Nath Sen, M.Sc.	
1921	Bombay	G. S. Mahajani, B.A.	
	Calcutta	Kulada Charan Das Gupta, B.A.	

STATEMENT II.

Statement relating to State Technical scholars.

Financial year	Province.	Name of scholar.	Nature of studies.	Occupation after return to India.
1911-12.	Madras	M. C. Sitaram	Weaving	Weaving Expert for the Society for the promotion of National Education and working partner of a dyeing factory newly started in Madras under the name of Brothers and Company. Receives Rs. 150 per mensem from the Society.
		H. Sakharan Rao	Textile manufacture	Chemist and dye-house master at the Sholapur Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited. Pay Rs. 575 per mensem with free quarters.
	Bombay	P. V. Mehd	Manufacture of tanning extracts and their use in tanning.	Partner in the Pioneer Magnesia Works, manufacturing magnesium chloride and Epsom salts at Ahmedabad. Monthly income above Rs. 700 per mensem.
	Bengal	H. D. Bennett	Mechanical and Electrical Engineering.	Obtained a commission in the Royal Engineers. Now in England.
		rhani Bhusan Ray	Ditto	Deceased (1917). Was employed in the Electricity Department of the Bristol Corporation.
	United Provinces.	Ram Chandra Srivastava.	Manufacture of Sugar.	Resigned his appointment with Messrs. Beg and Company, Cawnpore, and is at present in Europe engaged on the purchase of machinery and other business.
	Eastern Bengal and Assam.	Abinash Chandra Datta.	Silk weaving, dyeing and refining.	Sub-Deputy Collector in Assam, 4th grade, Rs. 250 a month.
	Central Provinces.	M. Ghulam Ali Mohammadi.	Manufactures of oils, fats, and their products.	Assistant Director of Industries and Commerce, Government Soap Factory, Hyderabad (Deccan). Salary B. C. Rs. 900 per mensem.

Statement relating to State Technical scholars—contd.

Financial year.	Province.	Name of scholar.	Nature of studies.	Occupation after return to India.
1911-12—contd.	Coorg .	K. M. Muttannah .	Mechanical Engineer- ing.	Has not yet obtained any employment. It appears that he is unwilling to accept an initial salary of less than Rs. 300 per mensem and that employers are not willing to give such a high rate. At present in Bellary under medical treatment.
	A j m e r - Merwara.	Ram Pal . . .	Cotton spinning and weaving.	Scholarship cancelled owing to Mr. Ram Pal's failure to proceed to England.
	Madras .	Mr. Tombat Sakba- rama Rao.	Electrical Engi- neering.	Assistant Engineer and Mana- ger, Messrs. Crompton and Company, Electrical Engi- neers, Madras (Rs. 300 per mensem.)
1912-13.	Bombay .	D. N. Nagarkati .	Paper making .	Director of Industries and Commerce under the Nizam's Government on Rs. 1,200 (British coin) and house allowance of Rs. 150 (Nizam's coin) per mensem.
		E. C. Henriques .	Architecture .	Assistant Architect in the office of the Consulting Architect to the Government of Bombay on Rs. 700 per mensem.
	Bengal .	P. R. Duncan .	Mechanical and Electrical Engi- neering.	Obtained a commission in the Royal Engineers. Return to India on completion of scholarship not yet reported.
		Chandra Sikhar Sarkar.	Ditto .	Was Assistant Electrical En- gineer, Tata Iron Works, Sakchi. Pay Rs. 300 per mensem. Allowance Rs. 30. Has started a business of his own at 30, Clive Street, Calcutta.
	Punjab .	Lakhmi Kochhar. . Das	Tanning . . .	Manager, Messrs. Haji Noor Muhammad and Haji Eisa, Tanners, Daravi, Bombay. Rs. 500 per mensem.
	Bihar and Orissa.	Bhubananda Dass .	Mechanical and Electrical Engi- neering.	Working as a Consulting Engineer, Bombay. Claims to be doing well.
	Central Provinces.	K. C. Mitra . .	Electrical Engineer- ing.	Was Assistant Electrical En- gineer, Oudh and Rohil- khand Railway, Lucknow. Salary Rs. 300 per mensem. Died in 1920.

Statement relating to State Technical scholars—contd.

Financial year.	Province.	Name of scholar.	Nature of studies.	Occupation after return to India.
1913-14.	Madras	P. K. Rajranikham	Leather goods industry.	Vice Principal, Leather Trades Institute, Madras. Drawing Rs. 450 in a graded scale of Rs. 300 - 25-600.
	Bombay	Chunilal Purshotamdes Shah.*	Pottery	Manager of a pottery and fire clay mine at Than (Kathiawar). Gets Rs. 500 per mensem <i>plus</i> a two anna share in the business. Also gets a salary of Rs. 400 per mensem from the Government of His Highness the Gaekwar of Baroda for services as Pottery Expert to the State.
	Bengal	Ramesh Chandra Roy.	Mechanical and Electrical Engineering.	Has refused to return to India.
	United Provinces	Abdul Rahim Khan	Sugar industry	Present address not known. Was employed in Java on Rs. 300 per mensem; lodging and boarding free.
		Krishna Lal	Sugar industry	At present out of employment.
	Punjab	Lohuri Mal Khosla	Flour milling	Assistant Miller, Delhi Flour Mill Company, Limited, Delhi, Rs. 250-300. Quarters, light and fuel free with bonus on extra outturn.
	Bihar and Orissa.	Abdul Hakim	Chemistry as applied to minerals and metals.	General Foreman on the Gas Producers in the Tata Iron and Steel Company, Limited, Jamshedpur. Salary Rs. 300 per mensem.
	Assam	Bidyananda Dowers	Mechanical and Electrical Engineering.	Engineer Assistant, Assam Oil Company, Digboi, Upper Assam. Pay Rs. 150 per mensem.
		C. J. Brandon, A.R., I.B.A.	Architecture	At present employed as temporary Assistant Architect in connection with the building of New Delhi. Pay Rs. 500 per mensem.
		Ram Lal	Mechanical and Electrical Engineering.	Scholarship terminated after a year. Refused to return to India.

* Proceeded to England in 1915.

Statement relating to State Technical scholars—contd.

Financial year.	Province.	Name of scholar.	Nature of studies.	Occupation after return to India.
1914.	Madras	D. M. Amalasad-wala.	Sizing and weaving	Temporary weaving expert for 3 years in the Department of Industries, Madras. Pay Rs. 600— $\frac{50}{2}$ —900 per mensem. Present pay Rs. 600.
	Bombay	P. R. Udawadia.*	Architecture and Building construction.	
	Bengal	U. N. Banerji†	Mechanical Engineering.	Assistant Loco. Superintendent, Indian State Railways. Pay Rs. 460 including temporary allowance of 15 per cent. and average house allowance of Rs. 46 per mensem.
		O. L. D'Souza <i>alias</i> Dalton.†	Electrical Engineering.	Has joined his father in business at 72, Serpentine Lane, Calcutta, as Electrical, Mechanical and General Engineers.
	United Provinces.	Bashir-ud-Din Ahmed.	Municipal and Sanitary Engineering.	Scholarship withdrawn.
	Punjab	Arjan Das†	Textile Industries	Died in England in 1918.
		W. J. Sorby‡	Mechanical and Electrical Engineering.	Assistant Loco. Superintendent, Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway (State). Salary Rs. 460 per mensem.
	Central Provinces.	R. S. B. Bhargava §	Mining	Serving as Mining Engineer under the Gwalior State for establishing iron, cement, marble and other industries, on Rs. 300 per mensem.
	Assam	Kashinath Saikia§	Paper pulp industry.	
	Baluchistan.	Abdul Ghafoor Khan.†	Electrical Engineering.	Electrical Engineer, Public Works Department, Delhi. Salary Rs. 675 per mensem.
1915	Bengal	Khagendra Nath Ghose.	Electrical Engineering.	Return not yet reported.
	Punjab	Khalil Ahmad	Metal work	Resigned scholarship.

* Proceeded to England in 1916.

† Proceeded to England in 1915.

‡ Scholarship kept open until his release from military duty.

§ Was trained wholly in India.

Statement relating to State Technical scholars—contd.

Financial year.	Province.	Name of scholar.	Nature of studies.	Occupation after return to India.
1915— <i>contd.</i>	Bombay	R. S. Sathe*	Pressing and refining of castor oil.	Is in charge of the British Indian Oil Mills, Garden Reach, Calcutta, managed by Messrs. M. M. Isentain and Sons, 5, Ezra Street, Calcutta.
		N. G. Bal*	Ditto	Filling in a term to appear for the Bombay Boilers Act Examination.
	Bengal	Birendra Nath Dey.†	Architecture	Failed at final examination for the Associate of the Royal Institute of British Architecture and abandoned his architectural studies.
1916	Madras	Muliyil Karuven	Higher Electrical Engineering.	Assistant Engineer in the Andhra Valley Power Supply Company, Limited, Bombay. Pay Rs. 400 per mensem.
	Bombay	Mahadeo Balkrishna Hudlikar.‡	Tanning and leather manufacture.	A Managing Director in Messrs. Narvikar, Hudlikar and Company, Managing Agents of the Mysocrome Tanning Company, Limited, of Bombay. Draws Rs. 750 per mensem.
	Bengal	M. V. S. Bailey	Motor Engineering.	
	United Provinces.	Mahesh Chandra Gupta.	Sanitary Engineering	
		Purushottam Dass Kapur.‡	Sugar Engineering.	
1917	Bombay	E. C. Gentry	Architecture.	
		G. D. Kelkar	Glass Manufacture.	
		N. V. Modak§	Sanitary Engineering and sewage disposal.	

* Stipend of Rs. 75 per mensem granted to enable them to pursue a course of instruction in India for a period of one year.

† Was studying at Glasgow when the scholarship was granted him.

‡ Received preliminary training in India for one year. Mr. Hudlikar proceeded to England in 1917.

§ Awarded stipends of Rs. 75 per mensem for one year for preliminary training in India.

Statement relating to State Technical scholars—concl'd.

Financial year.	Province.	Name of scholar.	Nature of studies	Occupation after return to India.
1917— contd.	Bengal	Cyril Pearce*	Railway carriage and wagon building.	
	United Provinces.	Jogesh. Chandra Mukharjee.	Tanning.	
	Punjab	Bhagat Gopal.†	Pottery.	
		Malik Singh.†	Paper manufacture.	
	Central Provinces.	Jal F. Karani	Mechanical Engineering.	Scholarship cancelled.
1918	Madras	Rama Prasad	Electro-Chemistry with special reference to electric furnaces, electrolysis and the manufacture of fertilizers from atmospheric nitrogen.	
	Bengal	E. C. Barlow	Tanning.	
		J. M. Das	Iron smelting and the working of bye product coke ovens.	
	Punjab	S. Dogar Singh	Ceramic industries.	
	Bihar and Orissa.	Nirendra Nath Ghosh.	Metallurgy of iron and steel.	

* Scholarship held in abeyance till his release from military duties.

† Awarded stipend of Rs. 75 per mensem for one year for preliminary training in India.

STATEMENT III.

Statement relating to male scholars of the domiciled community who have been granted State scholarships.

Year.	Province.	Name of scholar.	Occupation after return to India.
1911	Punjab	R. S. Blaker	Has not returned to India. Recently held a commission in the Army (R. F. A.) and served in France.
1912	Bengal . .	G. B. Halloran	2nd-Lieutenant, 3rd Berkshire Regiment.
1913	Bihar and Orissa.	A. T. Davis	Was appointed to a commission in the Special Reserve of Officers in March 1915 and attached to the 7th Battalion, Royal Fusiliers.
1914	Bombay .	P. A. Gasper.	Killed in action in France. Was 2nd-Lieutenant in the Oxfordshire and Buckinghamshire Light Infantry.
	Madras .	J. P. Sears*	
1915	Bengal . .	H. S. Stark.	
1916	...	No scholarship awarded. ~	
1917	Madras .	J. A. Frost.†	No scholarship awarded.
	...	No scholarship awarded.	
1918	Burma . .	W. E. Hardinge.	
1919	Bengal . .	J. McDougall.†	
	Punjab . .	N. C. Hypher.	
1920	Punjab . .	A. M. Matthews.	
1921	Bombay . .	C. H. Robertson.	

*Special scholarship.

†Awarded the 1916 and 1917 scholarships.

STATEMENT IV.

Statement relating to Sanskrit and Arabic scholars.

Year.	Province.	Name of scholar.	Nature of studies.	Occupation after return to India.
1911	Bombay	I. J. Sorajbi, B.A.	Sanskrit	Head of the Central Hindu Collegiate School at Benares.
	Punjab	Todar Mall, M.A.	Sanskrit	Was studying in Germany where he died in 1918.
1912	United Provinces.	Munshi Abduseattar Siddiqui.	Arabic	Professor of Arabic Muslim University, Aligarh.
	Punjab	Pandit Tara Chand	Sanskrit	Studying in Germany.
1913	Bengal	Maulvi Muhammad Shahidullah.	Sanskrit	Scholarship disallowed on medical grounds.
	Punjab	Pandit Hari Chand	Sanskrit	Indian Educational Service (Superintendent of Sanskrit studies, Bihar and Orissa).
1914	United Provinces and Punjab.	Sadr-ud-din . *	Arabic	Declined scholarship, which was re-awarded in 1915.
	Bengal	Beni Madhab Barua*	Pali.	
		Prasanna Kumar Acharya.	Sanskrit	Indian Educational Service (Professor of Sanskrit, M. C. College, Allahabad.)
1915	Bombay	Vinayak Sakharan Ghate.	Sanskrit	Deceased. Was Professor of Sanskrit, Elphinstone College, Bombay.
	United Provinces.	Hari Ram Chandra Divekar.	...	Declined scholarship, which was not re-awarded.
	Punjab	Muhammad Shafi	Arabic.	

* Awarded the scholarship vacated by Maulvi Muhammad Shahidullah.

Statement relating to Sanskrit and Arabic scholars—contd.

Year.	Province.	Name of scholar.	Nature of studies.	Occupation after return to India.
1916	Punjab	Lakshmana Sarup	Sanskrit.	Indian Educational Service (Principal, Chittagong Madrasa).
	Bengal	Shams-ul-ulama Kamal-ud-din Ahmad.	Arabic	
1917	Madras	P. P. Subramanyam	Sanskrit.	Declined scholarship which was awarded in 1919.
	Punjab	Pandit Jagan Nath Pattack.		
1918	United Pro- vinces.	Maulvi Muhammad Iqbal.	Arabic.	
	Bengal	Nalini Kumar Datta	Sanskrit.	
1919	Bengal	Sunity Kumar Chatterjee.	Sanskrit.	
	Punjab	Mangal Deva Shastri.		
	Bihar and Orissa.	Ananta Prashad Shastri.		
1920	Punjab	Muhammad Bazl- ul-Rahman.	Arabic.	
	Madras	C. Kunham Raja	Sanskrit.	
1921	Bombay	P. L. Vaidya	Sanskrit.	
	Bengal	N. P. Chakrabarti		

STATEMENT V.

Statement relating to female scholars of the domiciled community who have been granted State scholarships.

Year.	Province.	Name of scholar.	Nature of studies.	Occupation after return to India.
1913	Ajmer-Merwara.	Muriel Agnes Isabella McKenzie.	To be trained for the teaching profession.	Employed at the Girls' High School, Allahabad.
1914	Madras .	Amy Watts . .	Ditto .	Was recently a teacher in the Presentation Convent, Vepery.
1915	Madras .	Daisy Michael .	F.R.C.S. (Edin.) and Licentiate in Medicine (Dublin)	
1916	United Provinces.	Maud Annie Keogh	To be trained for the teaching profession.	
1917	Bengal and Delhi.	Gladys Helen Marchant.*	To continue her medical studies in England.	
1918	Burma and Bengal.	May M. Kingsley*	To continue her studies, particularly in the science of education.	
1919	Bengal .	Iris M. le Blond .	Teacher of modern European languages.	
1920	Bombay .	Lisbeth V. Benjamin.	To read for English and French Honours Degree in London University, preferably at Bedford College, and then take a diploma in teaching.	
1921	Bengal .	Ellen Armstead .	To study for the F.R.C.S.	

*Took up the scholarship in September 1919.

STATEMENT VI.

Statement relating to Indian women scholars who have been granted State scholarships.

Year.	Province.	Name of scholar.	Nature of studies.	Occupation after return to India.
1916	Bengal	*Satya Priya Ghosh	F.R.C.S. (London), M.R.C.P. and L.M. (Dublin), if possible.	
1917	Bombay	Avabai Jehangirji Dhoči.*	Desires to continue her medical studies in England.	
1918	Delhi	M. M. Mehta†	Study of Science, specializing in Chemistry.	
	Punjab	D. S. Bali‡	Course of study of secondary character for the teaching profession.	
1919	United Provinces.	Gulzar M. Ali, M.B.B.S.	Higher course of training in Medicine and Surgery.	
1920	Madras	Miss A. Pichamuthu	Desires to undergo a post-graduate course in medicine.	
1921	Assam	Miss P. Chaudhuri	Desires to complete her course for the degree of B. Sc.	

*Took up the scholarship in September 1919.

†Departure for England postponed till 1920.

‡Special scholarship, Punjab bearing half the cost.

CONFERENCE OF ORIENTALISTS HELD AT SIMLA IN 1911.

21. The HONOURABLE MAHAMAHOPADHAYAYA DR. GANGANATH JHA: Will the Government be pleased to state what steps have been taken for giving practical effect to the recommendation made by the conference of Orientalists held at Simla in 1911, under the presidency of the Honourable the Education Member?

The HONOURABLE MIAN SIR MUHAMMAD SHAFI: The recommendations made by the Conference of Orientalists in 1911 fall under the following heads:—

- (1) Encouragement and improvement of the old indigenous learning.
- (2) Establishment of a Central Institute of Oriental studies.
- (3) Reforms in the examinations in Oriental languages.
- (4) Archæology.
- (5) Museums.

The steps taken to give effect to the recommendations are as follows:—

- (1) The attention of the local Governments and Administrations was drawn to the proposals made at the Conference. Recurring Imperial grants of Rs. 13,600 and Rs. 20,000 a year were made to the Governments of the United Provinces and Burma for the encouragement of ancient learning and improvement in instruction in the classical languages of India. In view of the financial stringency due to the war no grants could be given to other local Governments.
- (2) A scheme was framed for the establishment of an Oriental Research Institute; but difficulties arose and, in consequence, the scheme had to be postponed. In the meantime an Institute has arisen at Poona and other action has been taken in various provinces.
- (3) The recommendations made by the Conference have been generally accepted by the Government of India and incorporated in the revised rules for examination in Oriental languages.
- (4) The recommendations under this head have been carefully examined and action has been taken on them so far as has been deemed necessary. Orders have been issued to certain local Governments for the complete preparation of the lists of ancient monuments. Distribution lists of the archæological reports and of the *Epigraphia Indica* have been extended and honorary correspondents of the Archæological Department have been appointed. Steps have been taken to ensure the timely publication of the reports. It has also been arranged to publish separate memoirs of the Archæological Department in place of Part II of the Annual Report of the Director General of Archæology. Four conservation assistants have been appointed in the United Provinces, and the question of appointing similar assistants in other provinces is under the consideration of the Government of India. The appointment of Assistant Superintendent, Western Circle, has been made permanent. The number of archæological scholarships has been increased, and great importance is attached to the employment of Indians in archæological work. The question

of the interchange of duplicates of archæological specimens between Museums has been settled. Finally, an adequate staff for the Archæological Section of the Indian Museum has been sanctioned.

- (5) A scheme for the training of apprentices in all branches of Museum and Laboratory work has been sanctioned. The Zoological Survey of India has been constituted with a view to give training for research in Zoology and research assistants are entertained for the purpose. The question of the utilisation of Museums in India for educational purposes was brought to the notice of the local Governments for necessary action. The Government of Bengal having expressed their intention to give the proposal a trial have been given some financial help for the purpose. Facilities to officers of the Indian Museum for Marine Zoological work, travel and collection have been afforded as far as possible. Owing to financial stringency the question of the establishment of an Ethnological Institute in Delhi has been held in abeyance. The other minor matters such as the exchange of duplicates and type specimens, co-operation between Museums and other Departments and enhanced facilities to local Museums and other institutions of a scientific nature have been brought to the notice of the local Governments for necessary action. The question of the establishment of an Imperial Biological Station is at present under consideration by the Government of India.

UNIFORMITY OF WEIGHTS.

22. The HONOURABLE MAHAMAHOPADHAYAYA DR. GANGANATH JHA: Will the Government be pleased to state what steps have been taken for giving effect to the Resolution of the Council of State regarding uniformity of weights in the country?

The HONOURABLE MR. H. A. F. LINDSAY: I would refer the Honourable Member to the Resolution on the subject issued in the Gazette of India of the 7th January 1922.

PENSION OF DEPUTY COLLECTORS, UNITED PROVINCES.

23. The HONOURABLE LALA SUKHBIR SINHA: Will Government be pleased to state—

Why in Section 375, Civil Service Regulations, 2 years' probationary period or the period of passing Departmental Examinations does not count for service required for pension of Deputy Collectors in the United Provinces?

The HONOURABLE MR. S. P. O'DONNELL: The question of the revision of Article 375, Civil Service Regulations, is already under the consideration of Government.

ADOPTION OF REPRESSIVE POLICY.

24. The HONOURABLE LALA SUKHBIR SINHA: Will Government be pleased to state—

- (a) For what reasons it was not considered advisable to consult the Indian Legislature, as to the adoption of the repressive policy, to combat with the non-co-operation movement?

(b) Whether the Government of India before adopting this policy had consulted the Right Honourable the Secretary of State in the matter and, if so, to lay on the table papers relating to it ?

(c) Whether all or which of the Members of the Viceroy's Executive Council were in favour of it and who opposed it ?

The HONOURABLE MR. S. P. O'DONNELL: (a) The Honourable Member presumably refers to the action taken under the Criminal Law Amendment Act, and the Seditious Meetings Act. The Government of India cannot admit that this action can properly be described as the adoption of a repressive policy. It has been directed solely to the prevention of violence, intimidation, and disturbances of the peace. The responsibility for the maintenance of law and order rests on the Executive Government.

(b) & (c). The Government must decline to make any statement regarding the matters referred to in these parts of the question.

GOVERNMENT MONEY IN IMPERIAL BANK.

25. The HONOURABLE LALA SUKHBIR SINHA: Will Government be pleased to state—

(a) Total amount of Government money deposited in the Imperial Bank on 30th November, 1921 ?

(b) Is the deposit in current floating account or in fixed deposit ?

(c) Does Government get any interest on this deposit? If not, why?

(d) Is it not advisable to select a few other banks also for the deposit of Government money, in order to give them help in their business ?

The HONOURABLE MR. E. M. COOK: (a) The amount of Government money deposited in the Imperial Bank on the 30th November 1921 was Rs. 11 crores and 54 lakhs.

(b) Current account.

(c) Government does *not* obtain any interest. The following are the main considerations which have induced Government not to claim any interest from the Bank.

Firstly.—Under the old arrangements the Presidency Banks of Madras, Bombay and Bengal (now amalgamated into the Imperial Bank of India) were entitled to receive certain annual payments amounting to Rs. 67,840 for the conduct of Government business at their head offices. Under clause 6 of the present agreement with the Imperial Bank, the Bank is not entitled to any remuneration for the conduct of the ordinary business of Government.

Secondly.—The Bank has undertaken to adopt a progressive policy in the matter of opening new branches, that is, to open 100 new branches within five years from the 27th January 1921. Those centres of trade at which a branch is likely to show a profit in the near future have to a large extent already been exploited by the old Presidency Banks, and as new branches

are established a comparatively longer time must elapse before the opening up of the localities will result in a business profit.

Thirdly.—The possession of additional funds derived from Government entails additional responsibilities, since the Bank has so to arrange its policy as to maintain itself in a position to meet sudden and unforeseen demands. These previously fell on the Reserve treasuries which have now been abolished.

Fourthly.—The Bank has refrained from stipulating for any fixed minimum deposit as the bankers for Government and it follows that it has at certain times and places to use its own private funds for Government purposes. I may mention that the week before last the Government balance with the Bank was under 5½ crores. Further, on the 30th November Government had actually outstanding Ways and Means Advances from the Imperial Bank to the extent of 15 crores.

(d) Government do *not* think it would be advisable to deposit their funds with any other banks in order to assist them in their business. The Imperial Bank is, as the Honourable Member knows, governed by a special enactment which in the public interests strictly limits the nature of the business the Bank can do and lays upon it a number of definite obligations.

MUNITIONS BOARD CASE.

26. The HONOURABLE MR. SETHNA: (i) Will Government be pleased to state, if—

- (a) as many as five counsel were engaged on their behalf in the Munitions Board case,
 - (b) if not five, the correct number and their names,
 - (c) the fees paid to each counsel per day, and
 - (d) the total fees paid to each counsel?
- (ii) Will Government be pleased to state—
- (a) if in addition to the number of counsel engaged by them in the Munitions Board case they had also retained the services of the Public Prosecutor,
 - (b) if there were any other pleaders engaged besides the Public Prosecutor and, if so, their names,
 - (c) the fees paid per day to the Public Prosecutor and to each of the other pleaders, and
 - (d) the total fees paid to each of them?

The HONOURABLE MR. H. A. F. LINDSAY: I place on the table a statement showing the rates of fees paid per diem, and the total payments, to the various counsel and pleaders employed in the case against Rai Bahadur Sukhlal Karnani and others, which, I presume, is the case referred to in the question. The total amount is Rs. 47,089. It will be understood that a proportion of this expenditure was undertaken in connection with the proceedings in the Magistrate's Court in 1920 for the extradition of one of the accused in this case, who is also an accused in certain other cases.

*Cost of proceedings in Court (including consultation fees) in the case against
Rai Bahadur Sukhlal Karnani and others.*

Names.		RATES OF FEE PER DIEM.			Total fees earned.
		High Court.	Police Court.	Consultation.	
Counsel.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1	Mr. T. C. P. Gibbons . . .	255	510	85	11,696
2	Mr. C. Ross Alston . . .	...	1,000 + 15	...	6,250
3	Mr. J. Camell . . .	170	374	51	5,151
4	Mr. N. C. Sen . . .	170	340	51	8,976
5	Mr. S. Sen . . .	119	119	51	238
Pleaders.					
1	Babu H. N. Mitra . . .	150	150	68	3,842
2	Rai Bahadur T. N. Sadhu (Public Prosecutor).	100	34	34	1,222
3	Babu R. M. Bauerjee . . .	102	102	34	9,656
4	Babu Ananta K. Banerji . . .	17	17		34
5	Babu Bijoy K. Chatterji . . .		12	...	24
Total .		...	...	...	47,089

CAPTURE OF MOPLAH REBELS.

27. The HONOURABLE DIWAN BAHADUR NAIDU: Will the Government be pleased to state what methods are adopted in capturing the Moplah rebels who had escaped and hidden themselves in forests and mountains and who make depredations from there on villages being away from the operations of the Military?

HIS EXCELLENCY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: The Military and police forces traverse, as expeditiously as possible, every area in which the Moplah rebels are known to exist, until the rebels are rounded up and captured.

LAND REVENUE COLLECTED PROVINCE BY PROVINCE.

28. The HONOURABLE SARDAR JOGENDRA SINGH: (a) What is the total amount of Land Revenue collected every year, province by province?

(b) What was the total amount of Land Revenue in 1890?

COST OF KEEPING LAND RECORDS, ETC., PROVINCE BY PROVINCE.

29. The HONOURABLE SARDAR JOGENDRA SINGH: What is the total

cost of keeping Land Records and collecting Land Revenue and of the Settlement Departments, province by province?

The HONOURABLE MR. B. N. SARMA: The Honourable Member is referred to statements 15A and 15B of the Finance and Revenue Accounts of the Government of India for 1919-1920. The land revenue received during the year ending 31st March 1890 was 24 crores 67 lakhs.

ANNUAL INCREASES IN LAND REVENUE PROVINCE BY PROVINCE.

30. The HONOURABLE SARDAR JOGENDRA SINGH: What are the annual increases in Land Revenue province by province, brought by the Revenue and Settlement Departments?

The HONOURABLE MR. B. N. SARMA: The information is not available with the Government of India, and since the question relates to a purely provincial subject, the Government of India are not prepared to call on local Governments to undertake the collection of the statistics asked for.

LAND REVENUE SUBJECT TO VOTE OF PROVINCIAL COUNCILS.

31. The HONOURABLE SARDAR JOGENDRA SINGH: Land Revenue being a transferred subject, is it subject to the vote of Provincial Councils?

The HONOURABLE MR. B. N. SARMA: Land revenue administration is a provincial subject under the Devolution Rules, but is not a transferred subject. The attention of the Honourable Member is drawn to section 72D of the Government of India Act.

ADMINISTRATION OF ADEN.

32. The HONOURABLE MR. SETHNA: Will Government be pleased to lay on the table copies of the correspondence passed between them and the Secretary of State on the subject of the resolution passed on 26th September, 1921 to the effect that the administration of Aden be continued under the Government of India?

The HONOURABLE SIR JOHN WOOD: His Majesty's Government were duly apprised of the debate and resolution in the Council of State. As their answer is still awaited, it would not be in the public interest to lay the papers on the table.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT ACCOUNTANTS, UNITED PROVINCES.

33. The HONOURABLE MR. G. S. KHAPARDE: (a) Will the Government be pleased to state whether they have received memorials addressed to the Secretary of State from Public Works Department Accountants, United Provinces, complaining of the inadequacy of the revision of their scale of pay, the maximum and minimum of which is the same as that fixed in 1864?

(b) If the answer to (a) above, be in the affirmative, have the said memorials been forwarded to the Secretary of State for India?

(c) If so, would the Government be pleased to indicate the recommendations made by them?

The HONOURABLE MR. E. M. COOK: (a) Yes.

(b) and (c). The memorials are at present under the consideration of the Government of India, along with the general question of the adequacy of pay in Accounts offices.

ARTICLE 408, CIVIL SERVICE REGULATIONS.

34. The HONOURABLE MR. G. S. KHAPARDE: (a) Is the Government aware that Article 408 of the Civil Service Regulations makes a distinction between officers spending their leave out of India and those spending their leave in India, the former being allowed to count as service 4 years of their leave against 2 years allowed to be counted as service by the latter in a total service of 30 years?

(b) Do the Government propose to modify the above article so as to do away with the differentiation?

The HONOURABLE MR. S. P. O'DONNELL: (a) Yes.

(b) I can promise the Honourable Member that the question will be considered, but I cannot hold out any very great hope that it will be possible to meet his wishes. The existing system does not involve racial discrimination, seeing that the concession to which the Honourable Member refers is granted to both Indians and Europeans alike. It has always been the policy of Government to encourage both classes of officer to take leave in Europe, as they consider that visits to Europe add to the efficiency of the officer in both cases.

INDIAN AND EUROPEAN SERVICE LEAVE RULES.

35. The HONOURABLE MR. G. S. KHAPARDE: (a) Is the Government aware that among officers who come under Indian Service Leave Rules great dissatisfaction exists on account of their being debarred from getting furlough on full average salary unless they can produce medical certificate or spend the leave out of India, none of these two conditions applying to officers who come under European Service Leave Rules?

(b) What step does the Government propose to take to remove the above grievance?

The HONOURABLE MR. S. P. O'DONNELL: (a) The existence of such discontent has not been brought to the notice of Government.

(b) The attention of the Honourable Member is invited to the speech made by the Honourable the Home Member in connection with the Resolution moved by the* Honourable Sardar Jogendra Singh in this Council on the 9th March, 1921.

As a result of the recommendations of the Public Services Commission Government intend to restate the criteria according to which officers are brought under one or the other set of rules, and the matter is now under consideration.

STANDARDS OF ASSESSMENT OF LAND REVENUE.

36. The HONOURABLE SARDAR JOGENDRA SINGH: Will the Government of India be pleased to say whether Provincial Governments have the liberty to revise standards of assessment of Land Revenue, and to fix short or long terms of settlement at their discretion?

*Vide page 474 of Volume I of Council of State Debates of 9th March, 1921.

The HONOURABLE MR. B. N. SARMA: In virtue of his general powers of superintendence, direction and control, the Governor General in Council retains a right to regulate the general principles on which land revenue is assessed and to intervene in all matters affecting such assessment. In the Madras and Bombay Presidencies, the local Governments have full powers to sanction the inception of settlement operations, to confirm settlements, and to fix the periods for which they are to be in force. In the case of other provinces the Government of India have not yet abandoned certain powers of control. For instance, in Bengal, Bihar and Orissa, United Provinces, the Central Provinces, Assam and the Punjab, their sanction is required, if a revision entails a total enhancement of revenue exceeding 33 per cent., similar sanction is required if the term of settlement exceeds 30 years in Bengal, Bihar and Orissa, the United Provinces and the Punjab. In the Central Provinces without this sanction the term of settlement may not exceed 20 years and in Assam and Burma it may not be for less than 20 years or more than 30 years. In Burma, the sanction of the Government of India is also required if the proposed enhancement of revenue exceeds 40 per cent. The question of revising the existing assessment instructions and of abandoning or relaxing their powers of control is at present under the consideration of the Government of India. Attention is also invited to Rule 2 (e) of the Reservation of Bills Rules.

In accordance with the recommendation of the Joint Select Committee on the Government of India Bill, the desirability of embodying in provincial legislation the main principles on which land revenue is determined has been brought to the attention of all local Governments where such legislation is not already in existence.

BRANCHES OF IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA.

37. The HONOURABLE MR. SETHNA: Will Government be pleased to state:—

(a) how many branches have been opened by the Imperial Bank of India during the year ending 31st December, 1921, and at what places?

(b) how many additional branches it is proposed to open in the year 1922 and where?

The HONOURABLE MR. E. M. COOK: (a) The branches opened by the Imperial Bank of India during the year ended 31st December, 1921 are located at Berhampore, Bezwada, Erode, Rajahmundry, Jubbulpore, Rawalpindi, Mandalay, Peshawar, Multan, Lyallpur, Bassein and Cuttack. Twelve more branches will, it is expected, be opened shortly, *viz.*, at Amritsar, Ambala, Meerut, Bareilly, Gorakhpur, Moradabad, Noakhali, Asansol, Larkana, Dharwar, Cuddalore and Muzafferpore.

(b) The Bank proposes to open additional branches during the year 1922—the second year of its existence—at Ferozepore, Sargodha, Jullundur, Jhansi, Saharanpur, Muttra, Mirzapur, Jherria, Bhagalpur, Darjeeling, Rungpur, Hijli, Shillong, Khandwa, Dhulia, Ahmednagar, Nasik, Vizagapatam, Vellore and Kumbakonam.

WORKING OF PRINCIPAL STATE RAILWAYS.

38. The HONOURABLE MR. SETHNA: Will Government be pleased to give the figures showing the results of working of each of the principal

State railways during the years 1918-19, 1919-20, and 1920-21 under the following heads:—

- (a) mileage open at the end of the year,
- (b) total capital outlay,
- (c) gross earnings,
- (d) net earnings,
- (e) percentage of net earnings on total capital outlay,
- (f) interest paid,
- (g) annuities paid,
- (h) Company's share of surplus profits,
- (i) percentage of Company's share of surplus profits on Company's share capital,
- (j) final nett gain or loss to the State.

The HONOURABLE MR. H. A. F. LINDSAY: The information asked for by the Honourable Member in respect of the years 1918-19, and 1919-20 is available in the Railway Board's publication entitled the "History of Indian Railways constructed and in progress," a copy of the last issue of which, i.e., corrected up to 31st March 1920, is available in the Library of the Council of State. The information in regard to the year 1920-21 has not been received yet from all the Railway Administrations and cannot, therefore, it is regretted, be furnished.

PROFESSOR HORNE OF PATNA UNIVERSITY.

39. The HONOURABLE MR. V. G. KALE: (a) Will Government be pleased to state what truth there is in the newspaper report that Professor Horne of Patna University is on a propagandist tour in America on behalf of the Indian Government?

(b) Will the expenses of the tour fall, in whole or in part, on Indian revenues?

The HONOURABLE MR. S. P. O'DONNELL: Professor Horne, who is Professor of Political Economy at Patna College, was placed on deputation to enable him to take up a temporary lectureship in Harvard University, at the invitation of the authorities of that University. The cost of his deputation was borne by Indian revenues, as the appointment enabled the Professor to lecture on Indian conditions generally, with a view to counteracting the false and mischievous reports regarding India appearing in a certain section of the American Press. In this connection the Honourable Member's attention is invited to a speech made by the *Honourable Sir William Vincent in the Legislative Assembly on the 11th March last year, on the subject of the visit of an American Lecturer to India.

The HONOURABLE MR. V. G. KALE: May I ask a supplementary question? What special qualifications were looked for in Professor Horne that he was selected for this work?

The HONOURABLE MR. S. P. O'DONNELL: It was because he was well acquainted with conditions in India.

GRANT OF CONCESSIONS BY CERTAIN RAILWAYS FOR CARRIAGE OF MATERIALS.

40. The HONOURABLE MR. V. G. KALE: Will Government be pleased to state whether the Bengal Nagpur, the Great Indian Peninsula and other

* Vide page 937 of Volume I of Legislative Assembly Debates of 11th March 1921.

Railways grant any concession rates for the carriage of materials for European mission buildings, and, if so, whether similar rates are allowed to Indian charitable institutions?

The HONOURABLE MR. H. A. F. LINDSAY: Inquiries go to show that on occasions concession rates for the carriage of materials have been granted from time to time by the Bengal Nagpur and most of the other important Railways for both European Mission buildings as well as for Indian charitable Institutions. No differentiation is made between applications on behalf of either of the above. A reply is awaited from the Great Indian Peninsula Railway, and the result will be communicated to the Honourable Member on receipt.

LANDS PROVIDED FREE OF COST FOR RAILWAY PURPOSES.

41. The HONOURABLE MR. V. G. KALE: Will Government be pleased to state the amount charged, up to the end of the year 1920-21, to "11—Subsidised Companies—Land" on account of lands provided free of cost for railway purposes?

The HONOURABLE MR. H. A. F. LINDSAY: The amount charged to "11-Subsidised Companies—Land" on account of lands made over to Railway Companies free of cost for Railway purposes to end of the year 1920-21 is Rs. 2,33,32,601.

RAILWAY CARRIAGES FOR HIGH GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS.

42. The HONOURABLE MR. V. G. KALE: Will Government be pleased to place on the table a statement showing the railway carriages built for high Government officers, their cost, the charges actually paid by Government to Railway Administrations for the use and haulage of these carriages during 1920-21, and the charges which would have been levied if ordinary public rates had been charged?

The HONOURABLE MR. H. A. F. LINDSAY: I will send the Honourable Member the information he requires about railway carriages built for high officers of Government. I may mention for the information of the Honourable Member that with the exception of one carriage built in 1917 no carriage of this kind has been built for the last eight years. The information required regarding the cost of haulage of these carriage is not available. I will see if I can obtain it, and if so, I will furnish it to the Honourable Member in due course.

LADY CLERKS IN BOMBAY GENERAL POST OFFICE.

43. The HONOURABLE MR. V. G. KALE: (a) Will Government be pleased to state if it is a fact that lady clerks employed in the Bombay General Post Office are started on Rs. 70 per month with an annual increment of Rs. 5 and with a maximum of Rs. 140?

(b) Why is a distinction made between male and lady clerks in matters of pay and promotion?

(c) Is the employment of lady clerks an imperative necessity so that they have to be offered specially favourable terms?

(d) Is Government aware of the feeling of discontent that prevails in the minds of the general clerical staff of the Post Office owing to the favourable terms offered to lady clerks?

(e) Are the lady clerks at present in Post Office employ restricted to one community mainly?

(f) Will Government kindly give an idea of the limit up to which lady clerks will be engaged in the Post Office as compared with men clerks?

The HONOURABLE MR. B. N. SARMA: (a) Yes.

(b) The difference in pay is not confined to the Post Office, but exists in all Departments of Government. A reference is invited to the report of Mr. Sharp's Committee issued with Home Department Resolution No. 165-C., of the 29th November 1916 in which the reasons for granting a higher scale of pay to women are fully explained.

(c) No; but women clerks have been found to be useful in dealing with certain classes of business and have proved to be a success from an administrative point of view.

(d) A few complaints of this nature have been received.

(e) No.

(f) At present only 75 per cent. of the clerical staff are women. It is not possible to fix any limit, but the number is not likely to exceed one per cent.

SALARIES OF CLERICAL STAFF, BOMBAY POST OFFICE.

44. The HONOURABLE MR. V. G. KALE: Is Government aware that the starting salaries in the Bombay Post Office for the clerical staff are smaller than those in other Government Departments?

The HONOURABLE MR. B. N. SARMA: Yes. The Honourable Member is referred to paragraphs 7 to 9 of Chapter II of the Report of the Postal Committee, 1920.

QUALIFIED RECRUITS FOR BOMBAY POST OFFICE.

45. The HONOURABLE MR. V. G. KALE: Is it a fact that some difficulty is experienced in securing properly qualified recruits for clerical posts in the Bombay Post Office?

POSTS VACANT IN BOMBAY GENERAL POST OFFICE.

46. The HONOURABLE MR. V. G. KALE: Is it a fact that during October 1921 a large number of posts were vacant in the Bombay General Post Office for want of substitutes?

EMOLUMENTS AND CONDITIONS OF WORK IN THE BOMBAY POST OFFICE.

47. The HONOURABLE MR. V. G. KALE: Will Government be pleased to say if, in its opinion, the present emoluments and conditions of work in the Post Office in Bombay are sufficiently inviting to attract a suitable class of men for employment?

The HONOURABLE MR. B. N. SARMA: The information called for by the Honourable Member is being collected and will be supplied when available.

SURVEY BY THE IMPERIAL OFFICE FOR ELECTRIC INSTALLATION.

48. The HONOURABLE DIWAN BAHADUR NAIDU: (a) Is it a fact that survey is made by the Imperial office in suitable places with a view to generate electricity and construct installations therefor throughout India?

(b) If so, what are the places selected?

(c) Besides lighting, are the Government going to supply electricity for driving mills, pumping water from wells for irrigation and driving machines for other industries?

(d) Is it the intention of Government to give the water used in generating electricity for the purpose of irrigating dry lands and supplementing the irrigation of the mamul wet lands?

The HONOURABLE MR. B. N. SARMA: The hydro-electric survey of India is a provincial subject and is being carried out by local Governments, although an imperial officer has been appointed to co-ordinate the results. The places where and purposes for which electricity will be generated rest entirely with the local Government concerned.

FACILITIES FOR PILGRIMAGE TO MECCA.

49. The HONOURABLE MR. MARICAIR: (a) With reference to D. O. No. 76, dated the 3rd March, 1921, from the Honourable Khan Bahadur Mian Muhammad Shafi, C.I.E., Member in charge of the Education Department, and my reply thereto, regarding the question of pilgrimage to Mecca, will Government be pleased to state what action Government have taken to afford necessary facilities to pilgrims?

(b) Do Government propose to open the port of Madras also for embarkation of pilgrims to Mecca as suggested by me in my letter of 3rd March, 1921?

The HONOURABLE MIAN SIR MUHAMMAD SHAFI: (a) The Honourable Member is referred to the Communiqués dated the 12th May, 1921, and the 1st June, 1921, issued by the Government of India. Copies of the Communiqués are laid on the table.

(b) The Government of Madras, who were consulted on the suggestion of the Honourable Member, consider that there is no need to open the port of Madras to pilgrim traffic. A copy of the local Government's letter is laid upon the table. The Government of India agree with the opinion of the Government of Madras.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION.

SANITARY.

COMMUNIQUE

Simla, the 12th May 1921.

As certain misunderstandings have arisen regarding the attitude of Government towards the conditions under which tickets are issued to pilgrims to the Hedjaz, the following facts are made public. Some years ago the question arose of insistence upon compulsory return tickets for such pilgrims. The matter was carefully considered by the Government of India, local Governments were addressed and the opinion of Anjuman and other Muhammadan authorities was collected. Opinion was found to be divided on the subject and the Government of India decided to make no rule under section 58 (1) (p) of the Pilgrim Ships Act, since the matter was one in which they were unwilling to move save with fairly unanimous backing of Muhammadan opinion. A modified system of compulsory return tickets was introduced in 1919 as a condition of the arrangements which the Government of India made in that year with a view to reducing the return fares for pilgrims from Rs. 175 to Rs. 125 in each case. This was a purely administrative measure introduced as a condition of the monetary grant; and at the same time an arrangement was made between the two Steamship Companies

which then had vessels upon this run to make tickets interchangeable. Although the Government of India continued their assistance to pilgrims in 1920, this modified arrangement for compulsory return tickets has already been discontinued. Nor, unless the Muslim community are themselves of opinion that such a system is desirable, do the Government of India propose to make any such rule.

2. The system of compulsory return tickets is the simplest and most humane system which can be devised for the convenience of pilgrims. But Government are aware that certain Musalmans object to it. Accordingly, the possibility of a system of compulsory deposits, which would have somewhat similar effect, was discussed at Bombay at the close of 1920 and again with non-official Muhammadan Members of the Council of State and of the Legislative Assembly early in the present year. The Government of Bombay was also asked to consult the local Haj Committee. Although a considerable body of the opinions collected by the Government of India was in favour of the compulsory return ticket system, a slight majority declared themselves in favour of option in the matter combined with private contributions to assist repatriation. Opinion was also invited from the Bombay Haj Committee, a number of Muslim Associations in that Presidency and the Muslim Members of the Bombay Legislative Council. The views of these Associations and individuals, so far as received, are found to be opposed to insistence on a deposit by pilgrims who take single tickets. The Government of India have accordingly, in deference to these views, again decided not to frame any rule under the Pilgrim Ships Act but to permit the Companies a free hand in the issue of tickets.

3. The Government of India are fully aware of the inconveniences which may result if large numbers of pilgrims, who have furnished themselves with single tickets, find themselves on the return journey stranded at Jeddah without means to purchase the passage back to Bombay or Karachi. They understand that in the past the Shipping Companies have on occasion afforded free repatriation and rations to destitute pilgrims. Such repatriations were made in the past by the Shah Line, Messrs. Shirazi & Co., and Messrs. Khandwani & Co., and last year by the Mogul Line (Messrs. Turner, Morrisno & Co.). Possibly other Lines have taken similar action; but the Government of India are not in possession of information about them. Private generosity and Government assistance have also contributed.

4. The sympathetic interest of the Government of India in the success of the pilgrimage has been demonstrated by the expenditure of about 11½ lakhs of rupees during the past two years in securing cheap tickets for pilgrims. In 1919, when shipping was scarce, they secured the release of a large and suitable vessel for purposes of the pilgrim traffic. Last year they equipped and maintained, at the cost of about 2 lakhs, a hospital at Jeddah, which will again be maintained during the forthcoming year. They have also at various times expended considerable sums on the repatriation of indigent pilgrims.

5. The Government of India agree with the opinions which have been laid before them by the majority of the Muslim Members of the Council of State and the Legislative Assembly regarding the method of repatriation. They desire fully to recognise the generosity shown in the past by the Shipping Companies and by private individuals in their efforts to assist destitute pilgrims stranded at Jeddah. But it is clearly undesirable that the Muhammadan community as a whole or the pilgrims to the Hedjaz should continue to rely upon such generosity or even upon Government assistance. The Government of India accordingly have under consideration the question of proposing the raising of a repatriation fund which should be managed, so far as possible, by non-official agency. The object is one which the Government of India are convinced will make a strong appeal to the charitable instincts of the Muslim community at large and it is confidently hoped that such a fund may serve for the needs of repatriation in the present and in the forthcoming years.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION.

SANITARY.

COMMUNIQUÉ.

Simla, the 1st June, 1921.

From time to time pilgrims to the Hedjaz find themselves stranded at Jeddah after the performance of their pilgrimage without means of subsistence and unable to return to their homes. Their condition in these circumstances is often attended

with great hardship. In the past the situation has been met by private subscription, by the generosity of Steamship Companies and by assistance from Government. Experience has shown that this haphazard method of assisting destitute and stranded pilgrims is inconvenient and unsatisfactory. The Government of India recently consulted certain representative Mussalmans on the subject and the opinion generally expressed was that assistance should be sought from the Muslim community and from Muslim Princes and other Princes and Rulers of Indian States which have an appreciable number of Muslim subjects. It is firmly trusted that an appeal for this object will find ready response in the Muslim community at large and among the Ruling Princes and Chiefs. The Government of India trust that, subject to the approval of such a vote by the Legislative Assembly, they will be able to assist by a substantial grant the contributions which may be collected. It is hoped that it will be possible to place the funds collected at the disposal of an agency largely non-official and composed in the main of Muhammadans, and that the funds will be sufficient to enable that agency to deal with cases of distressed pilgrims both in the current and in future years. The Government of India are at present in communication with the Government of Bombay on the subject. In the meantime, it is requested that any contributions made should be sent to the Imperial Bank of India, Bombay, to be placed to the credit of a fund named "The Jeddah Repatriation Fund."

Copy of a letter from the Secretary to the Government of Madras, Law (General) Department, to the Secretary to the Government of India, Department of Education, No. 927, dated the 26th July 1921.

Reference Government of India letter No. 510, dated the 22nd June 1921.

I am directed to state that His Excellency the Governor in Council has given careful consideration to the matter and on the latest information available cannot find any sufficient reason to depart from the view stated in Mr. Cardew's letter No. 1515 of the 11th December 1912, namely that there is no need to open the port of Madras for pilgrim traffic.

2. According to the reports received from the District Magistrate the number of pilgrims who applied for passports to proceed to the Hedjaz during the years 1912-1920 from the several districts of this Presidency are as follows :—

1912	...	...	...	...	...	86
1913	...	...	...	...	...	32
1914	...	...	...	...	...	34
1915	...	...	...	...	...	<i>Nil</i>
1916	...	...	...	...	...	1
1917	...	...	...	...	...	<i>Nil</i>
1918	...	...	...	...	...	<i>Nil</i>
1919	...	...	...	...	...	38
1920	...	...	...	...	...	373

These figures do not include local resident who may obtain passports outside the Madras Presidency. The pilgrim traffic was naturally in abeyance during the currency of the war and as was to be expected the number of pilgrims was substantially higher in 1920, but out of the total of 373 who proceeded to the Hedjaz in that year, no less than 245 came from the district of Malabar where there is a decided preference for the shorter and more economical Bombay route. There has been no indication of any spontaneous and pressing demand from the Muslim community of this presidency for a port of embarkation at Madras.

INDIAN TITLES HELD BY OFFICIALS AND NON-OFFICIALS.

50. The HONOURABLE MR. MARICAIR: (a) With reference to *question No. 7 put by Khan Bahadur Sarfaraz Hussain Khan in the Legislative Assembly on 15th February, 1921, and the Government's answer thereto, intimating that 5,000 Indian titles were awarded by Government, will Government be pleased to state how many of them are held by officials and how many by non-officials?

*Vide page 21 of Volume I of Legislative Assembly Debates of 15th February 1921.

(b) Is it a fact that the major portion of the titles are held by officials?

(c) Do Government propose to consider the advisability of discontinuing the conferring of any more titles on officials until a larger proportion of titles are conferred on non-officials?

The HONOURABLE SIR JOHN WOOD: (a) and (b). The Honourable Member's question was put down for answer last session, but owing to his inability to attend did not appear on the list of business. An answer was however prepared and the returns received from the different Departments and Local Governments showed a total of 5,517 holders of Indian titles now alive in India. The figures included holders of hereditary titles but not Ruling Princes and Chiefs or military officers holding the titles of Sardar Bahadur and Bahadur in virtue of the Order of British India having been conferred on them. Of these 5,517 title-holders, 2,773 were persons who were or had been in the service of Government and 2,744 were shown as non-officials. A certain number of the former and a few of the latter were counted twice over in the returns. It is not possible without detailed scrutiny of the lists to say exactly what deductions should be made on this account; but apparently titles are divided in almost exactly equal proportions between officials and non-officials. Among the latter are included for classification purposes officials of Indian States.

(c) The answer is in the negative.

DECK PASSENGER COMMITTEE.

51. The HONOURABLE MR. MARICAIR: (a) Will Government be pleased to state in what stage the work of the Deck Passenger Committee is at present?

(b) Will Government be pleased to lay on the table the papers relating to the inquiry and give sufficient time to the Council to discuss the matter before final decision is arrived at?

The HONOURABLE MR. H. A. F. LINDSAY: (a) The Deck Passenger Committee have submitted their Report and it is under the consideration of the Government of India who have invited the views of the maritime Local Governments thereon.

(b) As each member of both Houses of the Legislature has already been supplied with a copy of the Report, it will not be placed on the table. The Honourable Member will no doubt have observed that many of the recommendations made by the Committee involve amendments to the Native Passenger Ships Act X of 1887. They will therefore come before the Legislature in due course. The Government will consider how other important recommendations which do not involve legislation can best be brought before the Legislature. In the meantime, they have invited the views of the maritime Local Governments on the Report generally.

OPENING OF PORT OF CALCUTTA FOR PILGRIM TRAFFIC TO MECCA.

52. The HONOURABLE MR. MARICAIR: (a) Is it a fact that the Government of Bengal have declared that the port of Calcutta will be opened for the pilgrim traffic to Mecca and other places?

(b) Do Government propose to consider the desirability of giving similar concession to the people of Madras Presidency and arrange to open the port of Madras for the purpose?

The HONOURABLE MIAN SIR MUHAMMAD SHAFI: (a) No decision has been arrived at regarding the opening of the port of Calcutta for pilgrim traffic to the Hedjaz.

(b) The Honourable Member is referred to the reply given to another question asked by him on this subject.

RE-OPENING OF THE PENAL SETTLEMENT IN ANDAMANS.

53. The HONOURABLE COLONEL SIR UMAR HAYAT KHAN: (a) Is it a fact that Government contemplate re-opening the penal settlement in Andamans?

(b) If so, will the Government be pleased to state the reasons for doing so?

The HONOURABLE MR. S. P. O'DONNELL: As announced by the Honourable Sir William Vincent in his speech in the Legislative Assembly on the 11th March 1921, Government have decided to abandon the Andamans as a penal settlement and not to retain it even in the modified form suggested by the Indian Jails Committee. This decision was communicated to local Governments in March 1921 with directions to stop absolutely the transportation of females and to repatriate female convicts already in the Andamans not married locally, also, as far as practicable and as accommodation become available in India, to stop the deportation of fresh male convicts. As stated in the reply given on the 5th September 1921 to the Honourable Rai Bahadur Lala Ram Saran Das' question No. 21, the transportation of convicts ceased in March 1921.

It has, however, always been recognised that the process of closing down the penal settlement must be a lengthy one, and must depend upon the rate at which new jails can be constructed in India. Complete effect cannot be given to the decision to abandon the penal settlement until new jails have been constructed in India to accommodate not only those convicts who are to be repatriated from, but also those who would ordinarily have been transported to, the Andamans. The Government of India have urged local Governments to provide funds for this purpose, but provincial finances allow only of gradual and slow expansion of jail accommodation. The stoppage of transportation to the Andamans has resulted in serious over-crowding in nearly all the provinces, especially in the Punjab, where the position is said to be dangerous and where an outbreak recently occurred in the Lahore Central Jail, in the Madras Presidency owing to the influx of prisoners in connection with the Malabar disturbances, and also in the North-West Frontier Province, where the jail population now exceeds the available accommodation by over 40 per cent. Overcrowding necessarily means deterioration in jail administration and discipline, and there is besides the grave danger of epidemics on a large scale. For these reasons the Government of India, in consultation with the Secretary of State, have reluctantly come to the conclusion that there is no alternative but temporarily to re-open transportation from those provinces where the position is most serious. This is a purely temporary measure designed merely to relieve the dangerous overcrowding that exists in the prisons of certain provinces. It will be stopped as soon as the necessary additional accommodation can be provided, and every effort will be made to ensure that the accommodation needed is provided as soon as possible. It may be

explained, however, that transportation will continue to be absolutely prohibited in the case of (1) females, (2) persons convicted of "political" offences, and (3) prisoners suspected of a tendency to unnatural vice.

Subject to the foregoing conditions, the Government of India have for the reasons stated, so far authorised the Governments of the Punjab and Madras temporarily to re-open transportation to the Andamans, and they propose to give similar authority to any other province whose circumstances may justify this course.

ANNOUNCEMENT REGARDING ADDRESS OF WELCOME TO HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS.

The HONOURABLE THE PRESIDENT: I understand the Leader of the House has an announcement to make.

The HONOURABLE MIAN SIR MUHAMMAD SHAFI: Sir, with your permission I have to read a letter received from the Chief Secretary to His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales regarding the address of welcome to be presented to His Royal Highness. The letter runs as follows:—

'I have the honour to acknowledge Mr. Tonkinson's letter No. 130-Public, dated the 8th November, 1921, forwarding a copy of the Government of India Despatch with enclosures to the Secretary of State, No. 13, dated the 29th September, 1921, relating to the Resolutions adopted by the two Chambers of the Indian Legislature regarding the presentation of an address of welcome to His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales. The papers have been laid before His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, who commands me to express his appreciation of the spirit which has animated the Indian Legislature in this matter. I am to inform you that His Royal Highness will gladly accept the proposed address.'

STATEMENTS LAID ON THE TABLE.

The HONOURABLE MR. B. N. SARMA: I lay on the table a copy of a letter addressed to the Honourable Mr. Altaf Ali, with reference to *part (b) of the Honourable Member's question in Council on the 15th September, 1921, regarding the recruitment of Muhammadan candidates for the Bengal and Assam Postal Circle.

Copy of a demi-official letter No. 792-P. W., dated Simla, the 24th October 1921, from the Honourable Rao Bahadur B. N. Sarma, Member in charge, Public Works Department, to the Honourable Mr. Altaf Ali, 1, Dover Park, Ballygunge, Calcutta.

'In continuation of my *ad interim* reply to part (b) of your question No. 85 regarding the recruitment of Muhammadan candidates for the Bengal and Assam Postal Circle, I write to communicate the following information which has now been obtained from the Director General of Posts and Telegraphs.

The intention of item (2) of letter No. A. I.-42, dated the 5th March, 1920, issued by the Postmaster General, Bengal and Assam, is that, in order to give Muhammadan candidates an opportunity of joining the appointments offered to them, they should receive timely notice of the occurrence of vacancies from the Deputy Postmaster General, the Divisional Superintendent or the first class Postmaster concerned. The intention of item (3) of the same letter is that when suitable Muhammadan candidates cannot be secured by the Officer who makes the appointment, the assistance of recognised Muhammadan Associations and of the Assistant Director of Public Instruction should be sought. All the officers for whom the instructions were intended duly carried them out and in places where there was a dearth of suitable Muhammadan candidates, the officers concerned actually consulted Muhammadan Associations and the Assistant Director, but the help asked for was not given freely.'

*Vide page 164 of Volume II of Council of State Debates of 15th September 1921.

The HONOURABLE MR. E. M. COOK: I lay on the table a statement showing the cost of the India Office buildings, furniture and fittings, with reference to the Honourable Mr. Sethna's *question in Council on the subject on the 6th September 1921.

Information asked for by the Honourable Mr. Phiroze C. Sethna in his question regarding the cost of the India Office buildings, etc., at the last Simla session of the Council of State.

(a) The whole cost of site, buildings, furniture, and fittings, of the India Office has been paid out of Indian Revenues. The amounts are as follows:—

	Original cost.	£
Site and approaches	...	100,490
Buildings	...	379,492
Furniture and fittings	...	38,383
Total 31st March 1870	...	518,365
	Subsequent additions.	
Buildings	...	23,674
Furniture and fittings	...	2,848
		26,522
Total to 31st August 1921	...	544,887

(b) The sum of £156,332 realised by the sale of the East India House was credited to Indian Revenues. This amount has not been deducted in arriving at the figures given above, and, if it is desired to arrive at the net cost of rehousing the Secretary of State's establishment, may be regarded as a set-off against the expenditure specified above.

The HONOURABLE SIR JOHN WOOD: I lay on the table the reply to the Honourable Diwan Bahadur V. Ramabhadra Naidu's question† in Council on the 29th September 1921, regarding the devolution of the pension of the late Raja of Anagondi.

Statement to be laid on the table during the ensuing session of the Council of State.

In answer to the question by the Honourable Diwan Bahadur V. Ramabhadra Naidu at the meeting of the Council of State on the 29th September, 1921, regarding the devolution of the pension of the late Raja of Anagondi, the Honourable Sir John Wood stated that inquiry would be made from the Government of Madras on the subject. The following information has now been received from that Government.

'On the death of the late Raja of Anagondi on the 10th December, 1918, Srimanth Rani Narasingamma Sahiba, his widow, presented a memorial to the Government of Madras praying that the pension of the late Raja might be continued to her minor son. The Collector of Bellary reported that the family was believed to own considerable landed interests in His Exalted Highness the Nizam's Dominions and that His Exalted Highness' Government had taken up the question of succession and guardianship and were then holding an inquiry into the matter. The Honourable the Resident at Hyderabad was then requested by the Madras Government to report the result of the inquiry. He forwarded a translation of a letter from the Nizam's Government from which the Madras Government understood that Rani Kuppamma Sahiba, the adoptive mother of the late Raja of Anagondi, Srirangadevarayulu, was recognised by that Government as the head of the family. As, under orders which had been issued by the Government of India in 1902, the pension was to be continued at the pleasure of Government to the person who was accepted by Government as the head of the family for the time being, it was continued in the name of Rani Kuppamma Sahiba by an order of the Madras Government dated the 19th August 1919. The arrears of pension were, however, paid to the widow of the late Raja on behalf of her minor son.

Vide page 115 of Volume II of Council of State Debates of 6th September 1921.

†Vide page 494 of Volume II of Council of State Debates of 29th September 1921.

[Sir John Wood.]

In August 1920 the Nizam's Government informed the Madras Government through the Resident that after examining the old records carefully they considered the request of the widow of the late Raja on behalf of her minor son for the continuance to him of the pension of Rs. 500 to be reasonable. The Nizam's Government were then asked whether this communication was to be taken to mean that the Madras Government had misunderstood the previous letter from the Nizam's Government, or that the latter Government had changed their opinion; information as to the nature and purport of the old records were also requested. The reply received from the Nizam's Government, while expressing the opinion that the pension should be paid to the widow on behalf of her minor son, admitted that Rani Kuppamma continued to be recognised as the owner of the Samasthan in the Nizam's Dominions. The Madras Government accordingly decided to continue the pension in the name of Rani Kuppamma as the head of the family.'

BILLS AS PASSED IN LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY LAID ON TABLE.

The SECRETARY OF THE COUNCIL: In accordance with rule 25 of the Indian Legislative Rules, I lay on the table the Bills which were passed by the Legislative Assembly at its meeting of the 10th January, 1922. These Bills are as follows:—

- (1) A Bill further to amend the Indian Electricity Act, 1910.
- (2) A Bill further to amend the Indian Factories Act, 1911.

MESSAGE FROM LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

The Secretary of the Council read the following message from the Legislative Assembly:—

"Sir, I am directed to inform you that the draft address of welcome to His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, as drafted by the Committee appointed by Resolution of both Chambers in September last, was approved and adopted by the Legislative Assembly at its meeting of the 16th January, 1922."

ADDRESS OF WELCOME TO HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE PRINCE OF WALES.

The HONOURABLE SIR ZULFIQAR ALI KHAN: Sir, in the autumn Session at Simla the following Resolution was passed by this Honourable Chamber. It was moved by the Honourable Sir Maneckji Dadabhoy, and runs as follows:—

'This Council recommends to the Governor General in Council that he may be pleased to convey to His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales its humble request that he may be graciously pleased to accept a loyal and dutiful address of welcome from the Indian Legislature, and invites the co-operation of the Legislative Assembly in constituting a Committee of the Indian Legislature to draft a suitable address for the purpose.'

In pursuance of this Resolution a Committee was duly appointed by both Houses of the Legislature, and at its meeting, which was held in due course, a Select Committee was again appointed from amongst its members to draft an address for its approval. This address was drafted, and a copy was put before the original Committee of the two Houses, which was approved by it. Copies of that draft address are now with Honourable Members.

Before I put it before the House, Sir, for its approval, I wish, with your permission, to say a few words. Sir, the presentation of this address is not an empty and soulless formality. To my mind it gives expression to the appreciation of the whole of India for the great benefits which the

British people have conferred on this country under the auspices of the British Crown. It would be manly on our part to appreciate, and cordially appreciate, all those benefits which have accrued from the British Crown to this country. Sir, before the British came to this country India was strewn with the wreckage of defunct Empires. Peace and security had entirely vanished, there was no law and order, and the civil wars had destroyed whatever vestige there was of administration. India, in short, was overwhelmed with a terrible misfortune. But, Sir, a miracle was soon worked, and the British officials within a few decades evolved order out of chaos and set India on the path of progress and prosperity. An era of peace was inaugurated and we saw all round us, phenomenal improvements, railways, canals, and so forth. We also see that what China, Persia and several other Oriental countries did not give to their people, the British people gave to India. We were awakened from a long slumber; we were made to realise our high destiny; we were made to feel those impulses which awaken an enlightened nation's feelings. Sir, we were made to take our position amongst the great nations of the world. It was within a century that all this miracle was worked, a work which might have taken perhaps centuries if India had been left alone to work out its own destiny.

Queen Victoria of blessed memory was the first Queen who initiated the policy of sending the Heir to the Throne to visit the Indian Dominions. It was an admirable policy. Both King Edward, as Prince of Wales, and King George, visited India and were accorded enthusiastic receptions. The present Heir to the Throne comes as a symbol of the unity of the Empire; he is like the lovers' knot, binding the East and West together. He is young, he is full of hope. We have seen how cheering and cheer-inspiring he is wherever he goes. He has visited Australia, Canada, New Zealand and the other Dominions, and it was only in the fitness of things that he should come to this great country also. We appreciate the great honour which the King and Queen have conferred upon us by sending this young Prince to this country. He will one day wear the Crown with which are associated the most progressive and benevolent traditions. He is the great grandson of the late Queen Victoria, whose memory is very dear to us, who is held in the highest reverence and love by Indians. Her memory is immortal. It is her great grandson who is coming to visit us very shortly, and I think all of us must combine to give him a rousing reception.

Sir, India's future, India's interests, India's aspirations demand that we must offer our unstinted love and loyalty to this young Prince. We see and we read that even a Bedouin in the sterility of the desert, whenever a guest reaches his lonely tent, entertains that guest with unstinted hospitality. He puts everything before him, sacrifices everything for his comfort, in order to demonstrate his sense of hospitality. India is a mighty Empire, and we are a great people who owe such a deep debt of gratitude to the British Crown; and the Heir of that Crown is coming, and I think it is our duty, and bounden duty, to show those traditions of hospitality and loyalty which have always been associated with the East.

With these few words, I ask this Honourable Chamber to adopt this draft Address of Welcome to His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales.

The motion was adopted unanimously.

BENARES HINDU UNIVERSITY (AMENDMENT) BILL.

The HONOURABLE MIAN SIR MUHAMMAD SHAFI: Sir, I have the honour to move for leave to introduce a Bill to amend the Benares Hindu

[Mian Sir Muhammad Shafi.]

University Act, 1915. A reference to section 9 (2) of the existing Act will make it clear to Honourable Members that under its provisions no person not being a Hindu can become or be appointed a member of the Court, save in the case of the first Court. Now, by reason of the Statutes annexed to the Act, the period of office of the members of the first Court is expiring. If the law were allowed to stand as it is at present, the non-Hindu member who under this exception is now member, ceases to be a member of the Court of the Benares University. By Resolution passed at one of its meetings the University have asked the Government of India to undertake the present legislation in order to enable the non-Hindu member of the Court to continue as hitherto a member of the Court of that University. That is the object with which this short enactment is sought to be placed on the Statute-book.

The motion was adopted.

The HONOURABLE MIAN SIR MUHAMMAD SHAFI: Sir, I beg to introduce the Bill.

OFFICIAL BUSINESS DURING JANUARY, 1922.

The HONOURABLE THE PRESIDENT: I should like to inquire whether any Member of Government is prepared to make a statement as to the official business which is likely to be taken during the month of January.

The HONOURABLE MIAN SIR MUHAMMAD SHAFI: It may be to the convenience of the Council if I make a statement as to the probable official business to be brought before this Council in the immediate future. Meetings of the Council for official business will probably be held on Monday, the 23rd, Thursday, the 26th, Monday, the 30th and Tuesday, the 31st of January. At the meeting of the 23rd motions will be made recommending that the Indian Electricity (Amendment) and the Indian Factories (Amendment) Bills which have been passed by the Legislative Assembly be taken into consideration, and it is hoped that it may be possible to pass them either on the 23rd or on the 26th January. A Bill to amend the Indian Lunacy Act, 1912, and a Bill to incorporate Trustees for the European Lunatic Asylum at Ranchi, the Special Laws Repeal Bill and the Indian Criminal Law Repealing Bill will probably be introduced on the 26th January, and towards the end of the month Government hope to introduce a Bill to consolidate the law relating to merchant shipping.

ADJOURNMENT OF COUNCIL.

The HONOURABLE THE PRESIDENT: Before I adjourn the Council, I should like to ask the non-official members if they will be good enough to meet me to-morrow, a quarter of an hour before the Council is due to re-assemble after the lunch interval, in the large Committee Room in Metcalfe House. I wish to put before them the present state of the business of the Council and to ascertain their wishes in regard to meetings in the month of February.

The Council then adjourned till Wednesday, the 18th January, 1922, at Eleven of the Clock.