

Wednesday, 21st September, 1932

THE  
**COUNCIL OF STATE DEBATES**

**VOLUME II, 1932**

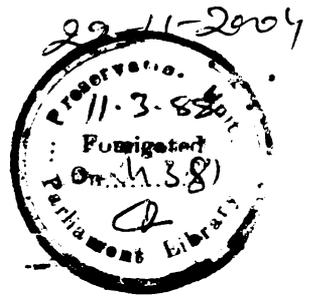
*(20th September to 19th December, 1932)*

---

**FOURTH SESSION**

OF THE

**THIRD COUNCIL OF STATE, 1932**



DELHI : MANAGER OF PUBLICATIONS

1933

M79CS

■

## CONTENTS.

	PAGES.
<b>TUESDAY, 20TH SEPTEMBER, 1932—</b>	
Members Sworn .. .. .	1
Death of Raja Laxmanrao Bhonsle .. .. .	2
Questions and Answers .. .. .	2—38
Statement laid on the table .. .. .	38
Ruling by the Honourable the President in respect of the procedure in connection with answers furnished to Members .. .. .	39
Message from His Excellency the Governor General .. .. .	40
Committee on Petitions .. .. .	40
Statement <i>re</i> Mr. Gandhi's release .. .. .	40—41
Bills passed by the Legislative Assembly laid on the table .. .. .	41
Governor General's assent to Bills .. .. .	41—42
Motion for the election of two non-official Members to the Standing Committee for the Department of Commerce—Adopted .. .. .	42
Resolution <i>re</i> Ratification of the International Convention for limiting the manufacture and regulating the distribution of narcotic drugs—Adopted .. .. .	42—44
Statement of Business .. .. .	44
Congratulations to Members, the recipients of Honours .. .. .	44
<b>WEDNESDAY, 21ST SEPTEMBER, 1932—</b>	
Member Sworn .. .. .	45
Questions and Answers .. .. .	45—65
Resolution <i>re</i> Reports of the Retrenchment Committees to be laid on the table—Adopted .. .. .	65—82
Resolution <i>re</i> Extension of the system of forming urban units under the Indian Territorial Force Act—Withdrawn .. .. .	82—88
Provident Funds (Amendment) Bill—Motion to consider, negatived .. .. .	88—92
<b>FRIDAY, 23RD SEPTEMBER, 1932—</b>	
Questions and Answers .. .. .	93—106
Bill passed by the Legislative Assembly laid on the table .. .. .	106
Nominations for election to the Standing Committee of the Department of Commerce .. .. .	106
Motion for the election of two non-official Members to the Standing Committee of the Department of Industries and Labour—Adopted .. .. .	106
Motion for the election of a Member to fill a vacancy in the Standing Committee for Roads—Adopted .. .. .	107
Indian Emigration (Amendment) Bill—Considered and passed .. .. .	107—08
Cantonments (Amendment) Bill—Considered and passed .. .. .	108—09
Ancient Monuments Preservation (Amendment) Bill—Considered and passed .. .. .	109—17
Trade Disputes (Amendment) Bill—Considered and passed .. .. .	117—18
Port Haj Committees Bill—Considered and passed .. .. .	118—22
Statement of Business .. .. .	122

**MONDAY, 26TH SEPTEMBER, 1932—**

Members Sworn .. .. .	123
Statement <i>re</i> Representation of the depressed classes in the new Legislature .. .. .	123—24
Questions and Answers .. .. .	124—29
Motion <i>re</i> Terrorist outrage perpetrated at the Railway Institute, Pahartali—Adopted .. .. .	130—34
Bill passed by the Legislative Assembly laid on the table .. .. .	134
Nominations for elections to the Standing Committee in the Department of Industries and Labour and to the Standing Committee for Roads .. .. .	134
Resolution <i>re</i> Abstention of voting by official Members of the Council of State in elections to Committees, etc., on which the Council is represented—Withdrawn .. .. .	135—45
Resolution <i>re</i> Communal decision—Withdrawn .. .. .	145—60
Resolution <i>re</i> Indianizing the services of Port Trusts—Adopted .. .. .	169—86
Resolution <i>re</i> Laying of papers of the second Round Table Conference on the table—Moved .. .. .	186
Statement of Business .. .. .	186

**TUESDAY, 27TH SEPTEMBER, 1932—**

Question and Answer .. .. .	187
Statement laid on the table .. .. .	187—88
Code of Criminal Procedure (Amendment) Bill—Considered and passed .. .. .	188—90

**WEDNESDAY, 28TH SEPTEMBER, 1932—**

Question and Answer .. .. .	201
Statement by the Honourable the President expressing regret for a wrong ruling against Sir Phiroze Sethna .. .. .	201—02
Postponement of the date of meeting of the Council of State fixed for the 29th September to the 30th September, 1932 .. .. .	203—04
Resolution <i>re</i> Laying of papers of the second Round Table Conference on the table—Withdrawn .. .. .	204—23
Resolution <i>re</i> Formation of a Committee of Experts to recommend a scheme for the reduction of the personnel and equipment of the Defence Forces—Withdrawn .. .. .	222—30
Resolution <i>re</i> Communal composition of the electorate of the special constituencies given in the Communal award—Withdrawn .. .. .	230—34
Election of two non-official Members to the Standing Committee of the Department of Industries and Labour .. .. .	234

**FRIDAY, 30TH SEPTEMBER, 1932—**

Questions and Answers .. .. .	235—37
Statement laid on the table .. .. .	237
Reports of the Retrenchment Committee laid on the table .. .. .	237—41
Motion <i>re</i> Necessity for further immediate and drastic action with a view to crushing the terrorist movement in Bengal—Adopted .. .. .	241—49
Tea Districts Emigrant Labour Bill—Considered and passed .. .. .	249—57
Election of a Member to fill a vacancy in the Standing Committee for Roads .. .. .	257

**TUESDAY, 29TH NOVEMBER, 1932—**

Members Sworn .. .. .	259
Appointment of Sir Maneckji Dadabhoj as President of the Council of State .. .. .	259
Questions and Answers .. .. .	260—80

**TUESDAY, 29TH NOVEMBER, 1932—contd.**

Statement laid on the table .. .. .	281
Governor General's assent to Bills .. .. .	281
Communication from the Government of Bengal thanking the Members of the Council of State for the Motion adopted by them on the 26th September, 1932, in connection with the terrorist outrage perpetrated at the Railway Institute, Pahartali .. .. .	282
Resignation of his seat in the Council of State by Sir Dinshaw Wacha	282—85
Death of Sir Ali Imam .. .. .	285—86
Statement of Business .. .. .	286—87

**THURSDAY, 8TH DECEMBER, 1932—**

Member Sworn .. .. .	289
Questions and Answers .. .. .	289—311
Appointment of the Honourable Mr. Bijay Kumar Basu to the Library Committee of the Indian Legislature .. .. .	311
Bill passed by the Legislative Assembly laid on the table .. .. .	311
Resolution <i>re</i> Draft Convention and Recommendation concerning the age for admission of children to non-industrial employment adopted by the International Labour Conference at its Sixteenth Session— Adopted .. .. .	311—15
Statement of Business .. .. .	316—17

**MONDAY, 12TH DECEMBER, 1932—**

Members Sworn .. .. .	319
Questions and Answers .. .. .	319—29
Death of Sir Narasimha Sarma .. .. .	329—31
Criminal Law Amendment Bill—Motion to consider, adopted .. .. .	331—74

**WEDNESDAY, 14TH DECEMBER, 1932—**

Questions and Answers .. .. .	375—77
Criminal Law Amendment Bill—Considered .. .. .	377—417
Bill passed by the Legislative Assembly laid on the table .. .. .	417
Criminal Law Amendment Bill—Considered and passed .. .. .	417—26
Statement of Business .. .. .	427

**THURSDAY, 15TH DECEMBER, 1932—**

Bill passed by the Legislative Assembly laid on the table .. .. .	429
Statement of Business .. .. .	429—30

**FRIDAY, 16TH DECEMBER, 1932—**

Bengal Suppression of Terrorist Outrages (Supplementary) Bill—Considered and passed .. .. .	431—39
---	--------

**SATURDAY, 17TH DECEMBER, 1932—**

Indian Tariff (Ottawa Trade Agreement) Amendment Bill—Motion to consider, adopted .. .. .	441—88
---	--------

**MONDAY, 19TH DECEMBER, 1932—**

Questions and Answers .. .. .	489—91
Indian Tariff (Ottawa Trade Agreement) Amendment Bill—Considered and passed .. .. .	491—523
Valedictory speeches on the retirement of the Honourable Sir Henry Moncrieff Smith .. .. .	524—28

## COUNCIL OF STATE.

Wednesday, 21st September, 1932.

---

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

---

### MEMBER SWORN :

The Honourable Mr. V. C. Vellingiri Gounder (Madras: Non-Muhammadan).

---

### QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

#### NUMBER OF BENGALI DETENUS IN THE DEOLI CAMP GAOL.

66. THE HONOURABLE MR. JAGADISH CHANDRA BANERJEE :  
1. (a) Will Government be pleased to state how many Bengali detenus are in the Deoli Gaol near Ajmer ? (b) How many of them are detained under Regulation III of 1818 and how many under the Bengal Criminal Law Amendment Act ?

2. Will Government be pleased to state the total number of detenus in India under the Bengal Criminal Law Amendment Act and the names of the different places of their detention ?

THE HONOURABLE MR. M. G. HALLETT : 1. (a) 92. (b) None are detained under Regulation III of 1818.

2. 1,049. I understand there are detention camps at Berhampore, Hijli and Buxa in Bengal, in addition to that at Deoli. Those in Bengal are entirely the concern of the local Government.

#### DIET AND MODE OF LIFE OF BENGALI DETENUS IN GAOLS OUTSIDE BENGAL.

67. THE HONOURABLE MR. JAGADISH CHANDRA BANERJEE :  
1. Will Government be pleased to state what arrangements have been made for the food and mode of life of the Bengali detenus kept in gaols outside Bengal ?

2. Do the Government of India get monthly reports of the health, comfort and the conditions of detention of the persons detained under the Bengal Criminal Law Amendment Act or the Bengal Ordinances, from the provincial Governments ? If not, why not ?

3. Will Government be pleased to state where a Member of the Central Legislature can get the monthly reports of the health and the conditions of

detention of the persons detained under the Bengal Ordinances and the Special Powers Ordinances ?

**THE HONOURABLE MR. M. G. HALLETT :** 1. As stated in my reply to his earlier question, Deoli is the only place where detenus outside Bengal are detained. Care is taken to ensure that as far as possible they get the diet to which they are accustomed in Bengal. Arrangements are made for the supply of fish and of such vegetables and fruits as are procurable. The scale of the diet is not rigid and the wishes of the detenus are taken into account provided the cost is within the daily allowance. Adequate facilities for games are provided. Detenus are permitted to wear their own clothing and to purchase such articles of clothing, etc., as they may require from their monthly allowances.

2. Monthly reports have not been called for from the Chief Commissioner, Ajmer. Reports received from time to time show that the health of the detenus at Deoli has been good.

3. The Honourable Member presumably refers to persons arrested and detained in custody under section 3 of the Special Powers Ordinance for periods not exceeding two months. The Government of India have no detailed information about such persons, as the question of their detention is entirely the concern of local Governments.

**THE HONOURABLE MR. JAGADISH CHANDRA BANERJEE :** May I ask on a point of information what are the games which are being provided for the detenus ?

**THE HONOURABLE MR. M. G. HALLETT :** I am afraid I cannot exactly remember but I think games such as badminton and games of that type are provided.

**NUMBER OF PERSONS ARRESTED AND IMPRISONED FOR JOINING THE CIVIL DISOBEDIENCE MOVEMENT AFTER THE SECOND ROUND TABLE CONFERENCE.**

68. **THE HONOURABLE MR. JAGADISH CHANDRA BANERJEE :** (a) Will Government be pleased to state the total number of persons arrested and imprisoned in India, province by province, for joining the Civil Disobedience Movement up to now, since it was started after the Second Round Table Conference ?

(b) How many persons have been convicted of political offences other than those committed by joining the Civil Disobedience Movement or for sedition in each of the following provinces :—Bengal, the Punjab, the United Provinces, Bombay and the Frontier Province ?

**THE HONOURABLE MR. M. G. HALLETT :** (a) I lay on the table a statement giving the information in my possession. I regret I have no information as to the number of arrests.

(b) I have no information.

*Statement showing (a) number of persons convicted for offences connected with the Civil Disobedience Movement up to the end of July, 1932 and (b) the number of persons undergoing imprisonment at the end of July, 1932.*

Province.	Number of persons convicted (though not necessarily sentenced to imprisonment) for offences connected with the Civil Disobedience Movement up to the end of July, 1932.	Number of convicted persons undergoing imprisonment at the end of July, 1932.
Madras .. .. .	2,597	1,774
Bombay .. .. .	10,409	6,447
Bengal .. .. .	10,211	3,693
United Provinces .. .. .	10,766	4,953
Punjab .. .. .	1,515	895
Burma .. .. .	..	..
Bihar and Orissa .. .. .	8,911	2,542
Central Provinces .. .. .	3,668	1,166
Assam .. .. .	1,138	722
North-West Frontier Province ..	5,158	1,988
Delhi .. .. .	887	384
Coorg .. .. .	204	67
Ajmer-Merwara .. .. .	244	101
Total ..	55,708	24,732

**NUMBER OF LADIES ARRESTED AND GAOLED FOR JOINING THE CIVIL DISOBEDIENCE MOVEMENT.**

69. THE HONOURABLE MR. JAGADISH CHANDRA BANERJEE :  
 (a) Will Government be pleased to state the total number of ladies arrested and gaoled for joining the Civil Disobedience Movement in India up to now ?

(b) How many of them are from each of the following provinces :—  
 Bengal, Bombay, Madras, the United Provinces, Central Provinces, the Punjab Assam and Delhi ?

THE HONOURABLE MR. M. G. HALLETT : (a) I have no information regarding the number of arrests. The number of women convicted, though not necessarily sentenced to imprisonment, in connection with the Civil Disobedience Movement up to the end of July, 1932 was 2,711. The number of women in gaol on the 31st July, 1932, the latest date for which figures are available was 1,020.

(b) I lay a statement on the table.

Statement showing (a) number of women convicted for offences connected with the Civil Disobedience Movement up to the end of July, 1932 and (b) the number of women undergoing imprisonment at the end of July, 1932.

Province.	Number of women convicted (though not necessarily sentenced to imprisonment) connected with the Civil Disobedience Movement up to the end of July, 1932.	Number of convicted women undergoing imprisonment at the end of July, 1932.
Madras .. .. .	235	163
Bombay .. .. .	633	316
Bengal .. .. .	617	203
United Provinces .. .. .	407	141
Punjab .. .. .	112	40
Central Provinces .. .. .	296	36
Assam .. .. .	85	38
Delhi .. .. .	49	20

WORK OF THE CONSULTATIVE COMMITTEE, ITS COST, AND THE DAILY ALLOWANCES OF ITS MEMBERS.

70. THE HONOURABLE MR. JAGADISH CHANDRA BANERJEE :

1. Will Government be pleased to make a statement on the work and progress up to now of the Consultative Committee of the Round Table Conference ?
2. Will Government be pleased to state when the labours of the Consultative Committee of the Round Table Conference are expected to be finished ?
3. Will Government be pleased to state whether any *ad interim* Report of the said Committee will be published ?
4. Will Government be pleased to state the cost of the Consultative Committee up till now ?
5. Are the members thereof given any daily allowance ? If so, what ?

THE HONOURABLE SIR BROJENDRA MITTER : 1, 2 and 3. As the Honourable Member is aware the issues raised in parts 1, 2 and 3 of his question do not concern the Governor General in Council. I would, however, invite the attention of the Honourable Member to His Excellency the Viceroy's address to the Members of the Legislative Assembly on the 5th instant. Government understand that the Committee will not publish a report of its proceedings.

4. Rs. 50,300 up till the end of July, 1932.

5. Members of the Consultative Committee receive allowances similar to those admissible to Members attending sessions of the Indian Legislature.

THE HONOURABLE MR. G. A. NATESAN : Is there any special reason for not publishing the proceedings of the Consultative Committee ?

THE HONOURABLE SIR BROJENDRA MITTER : Sir, I am not aware of any special reason but that is a matter for the Committee itself.

**COST OF THE FEDERAL FINANCE COMMITTEE, THE EVIDENCE TAKEN BY IT AND ALLOWANCES OF THE CHAIRMAN AND MEMBERS.**

71. THE HONOURABLE MR. JAGADISH CHANDRA BANERJEE:

1. Will Government be pleased to state the total cost of the Federal Finance Committee?

2. Will Government be pleased to state why evidence from non-official sources on the economic and constitutional problems of India was not asked for by the said Committee?

3. Did the terms of reference of the said Committee debar the members from inviting non-official evidence on the economic problems of India relating to finances of the Government of India and the provincial Governments?

4. What was the daily allowance of the individual members of the said Committee? Was there any difference of allowances between an Indian member and a European member? If so, will Government be pleased to state why this distinction was made?

5. Was any special allowance granted to the Chairman of the said Committee, Sir Eustace Percy?

THE HONOURABLE SIR BROJENDRA MITTER: 1. The amount debitable to Indian revenues booked in the Office of the Accountant-General, Central Revenues, up to 15th August, 1932, is about Rs. 17,600.

2. The matter was entirely within the discretion of the Committee.

3. No.

4. No daily allowance was received by the members of the Committee; they received a tour allowance of Rs. 300 per mensem in lieu. The answer to the second part of the question is in the negative.

5. No.

**IMPORT OF FOREIGN POTATOES INTO INDIA.**

72. THE HONOURABLE MR. V. C. VELLINGIRI GOUNDER: Will Government be pleased to say whether they are in receipt of a communication dated the 26th August, 1932, from the Chairman, Potato Merchants' Association, the Nilgiris, embodying resolutions Nos. I and II passed at their meeting held at Mettupalayam on 21st August, 1932, requesting Government to prohibit foreign potatoes from being imported into Bombay, Calcutta and Cochin Harbours or to levy a protective tariff on the imported potatoes in the interests of the Indian potato growers and allow certain concessions for the transport of the Nilgiri potato by rail and if so, to state what action they have taken on the same?

THE HONOURABLE MR. J. C. B. DRAKE: The Government of India have not received any such communication.

**INCOME FROM LETTERS, ETC., BEFORE AND AFTER THE INTRODUCTION OF THE INCREASED POSTAL RATES.**

73. THE HONOURABLE MR. V. C. VELLINGIRI GOUNDER: Will Government be pleased to furnish a comparative statement of income from

postage on letters, etc., before and after the introduction of increased postage on letters and post-cards and increased rates for the registration of letters ?

**THE HONOURABLE MR. TIN TÛT :** A statement furnishing the required information is laid on the table.

*Statement showing month by month the total postage and message revenue of the Posts and Telegraphs Department, from July, 1930 to June, 1932.*

(Figures in thousand of rupees.)

	Before the increased rates.	After the increased rates.	Difference.
	1930.	1931.	
July ..	73·52	68·35	— 5·17
August ..	66·74	67·50	+ ·76
September ..	69·03	64·26	— 4·77
October ..	70·99	74·94	+ 3·95
November ..	66·52	70·08	+ 3·56
December ..	76·37	73·40	— 2·97
	1931.	1932.	
January ..	78·11	86·96	+ 8·85
February ..	70·20	71·70	+ 1·50
March ..	39·11	43·56	+ 4·45
April ..	66·17	70·15	+ 3·98
May ..	66·85	69·93	+ 3·08
June ..	69·06	67·30	— 1·76
Total Increase ..	..	..	+15·46

**EXPIRATION OF THE CONTRACT WITH THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION Co., LTD., FOR THE CARRIAGE OF MAILS.**

74. **THE HONOURABLE RAI BAHADUR LALA JAGDISH PRASAD :** (a) Is it a fact that the existing arrangement of the Government of India with the British India Steam Navigation Co., Ltd., for the carriage of mails expires on January 21, 1934 ?

(b) Is it also a fact that the question of a new agreement is under the consideration of Government ?

(c) Is it a fact that the Indian Merchants' Chamber of Bombay have in this connection addressed a letter to Government reminding them of their accepted policy to develop an Indian mercantile marine by providing for an adequate participation of Indian shipping in the coastal and overseas trade of India, and emphasizing the necessity of utilizing this opportunity of taking suitable action for enabling Indian steamship companies to carry the mails on the coast by giving them such subsidies as the circumstances may justify ?

(d) Is it a fact that the British India Steam Navigation Co. receive from the Government of India an annual subsidy of Rs. 15,18,000 ?

(e) Is it a fact that subventions are paid to a number of other British shipping companies also ?

(f) Has the Chamber suggested that Government should invite public and open tenders for the conveyance of mails and give preference to companies which have got a majority of Indian directors, have at least 75 per cent. of Indian shareholders and are managed by Indians ?

(g) Is it the intention of Government to accept the suggestion of the Chamber in this matter ?

**THE HONOURABLE MR. TIN TÛT :** (a) The existing contract with the British India Steam Navigation Co., Ltd., will expire on the 31st January, 1934.

(b) Yes.

(c) It is understood that the Indian Merchants' Chamber, Bombay, has addressed a letter to the Government of Bombay on the subject.

(d) and (e). Yes ; but the use of the terms "subsidy" and "subventions" in this connection is entirely incorrect. The payments made are payments for services rendered.

(f) Yes.

(g) The suggestion made by the Chamber will receive due consideration.

INVITATION OF MAHATMA GANDHI TO THE NEW CONFERENCE ON CONSTITUTIONAL REFORMS.

75. **THE HONOURABLE RAI BAHADUR LALA JAGDISH PRASAD :** In view of His Excellency the Viceroy's announcement in the Legislative Assembly on the 5th September, 1932, that His Majesty's Government propose to invite a small body of representatives of the States and British India to meet them in London about the middle of November next again to confer in connection with the new constitution for India, is it the intention of the Government of India to advise His Excellency to invite Mahatma Gandhi also for the new conference ?

**THE HONOURABLE SIR BROJENDRA MITTER :** The issue of the invitations to attend the conference is a matter for His Majesty's Government. I regret that I am not in a position to make any statement on the subject at present.

SPEECH BY PANDIT MADAN MOHAN MALAVIYA ON THE PRESENT POLITICAL SITUATION.

76. **THE HONOURABLE RAI BAHADUR LALA JAGDISH PRASAD :** (a) Has the attention of the Government of India been drawn to the speech reported to have been made by Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya on the 2nd September, 1932, at a public meeting in Calcutta on the present political situation ?

(b) Is it the intention of Government to release Mahatma Gandhi and to invite him and Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya to exercise their joint influence in the direction indicated in that speech ?

**THE HONOURABLE MR. M. G. HALLETT :** (a) I have seen a report of the speech in the Press.

(b) The Government of India have already announced the action which they are prepared to take in regard to the release of Mr. Gandhi, though this action is being taken on grounds altogether different from those contemplated by the Honourable Member.

**COUNTING OF KING'S COMMISSIONED SERVICE IN THE INDIAN TERRITORIAL FORCE TOWARDS SENIORITY IN THE ARMY IN INDIA RESERVE OF OFFICERS.**

77. **THE HONOURABLE MR. S. C. GHOSH MAULIK :** (a) Will Government be pleased to state if service in the Indian Territorial Force as officer counts towards seniority in the Army in India Reserve of Officers ?

(b) Is it a fact that officers getting senior grade commissions in the Indian Territorial Force are enjoying the benefit of seniority on account of past service as officer in the Indian Territorial Force ?

(c) What is the respective seniority of an officer of the Army in India Reserve of Officers and a senior grade officer of the Indian Territorial Force of the same rank ?

**HIS EXCELLENCY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF :** (a) It was decided in September, 1931 that King's Commissioned service in the Indian Territorial Force would in future count towards seniority in the Army in India Reserve of Officers. Viceroy's Commissioned service in the Territorial Force is reckoned as half Commissioned service for the purpose of the Army in India Reserve of Officers.

(b) Yes.

(c) When officers of the Army in India Reserve of Officers and Indian Territorial Force of the same rank are subject to the Army Act seniority is determined by date of ranks : when they are not subject to the Act there is no official connection between them.

**CASH AND PAY DEPARTMENT OF THE EAST INDIAN RAILWAY.**

78. **THE HONOURABLE MR. S. C. GHOSH MAULIK :** (a) Will Government be pleased to state if it is a fact that they are contemplating handing over the Cash and Pay Department of the East Indian Railway to a contractor ?

(b) Is it a fact that a similar move was made by Government in 1928 and that Messrs. Madho Prosad Kundan Lal of Lucknow were to get the contract ?

(c) Is it a fact that on subsequent consideration it was decided to stick to the old system on the ground that the contract system was not found to be the most economical system ?

(d) Has the attention of Government been drawn to a note in the Report of the Royal Commission on Labour on Chapter X, page 170 in this connection ?

**THE HONOURABLE MR. J. C. B. DRAKE :** (a) The proposal has been abandoned for the present.

(b) and (d). Yes.

(c) This was not the reason for dropping the proposal, but the arrangements fell through owing to certain differences in matters of detail.

**SUBORDINATE OFFICERS APPOINTED TO OFFICIATE IN THE IMPERIAL CADRE OF ASSISTANT COLLECTORS OF CUSTOMS.**

79. THE HONOURABLE MR. S. C. GHOSH MAULIK : Will Government be pleased to state :

(a) How many subordinate officers have been appointed to officiate in the Imperial Cadre of Assistant Collectors of Customs ?

(b) Whether there was any promotion to these posts from the Indian staff of Calcutta ?

(c) If not, the reasons thereof ?

THE HONOURABLE MR. J. B. TAYLOR : (a) Eight subordinate officers have been appointed to officiate in the Customs Service during the last three years, of whom two are Europeans, four Anglo-Indians and two other Indians.

(b) One Anglo-Indian.

(c) Owing to the character of past recruitment, there has been a large preponderance of Europeans or Anglo-Indians among the senior subordinate officers.

**PREVENTIVE INSPECTORS' REPORTS AND COLLECTOR'S ORDERS AGAINST OFFICERS LEAVING SHIPS WHILE ON DUTY.**

80. THE HONOURABLE MR. S. C. GHOSH MAULIK : (a) Will Government be pleased to lay on the table Calcutta Preventive Inspectors' reports together with the Collector's orders against all the officers leaving the ships while on duty during the last three years ?

(b) Is it a fact that in the award of punishments difference was made between Indians, Anglo-Indians and Europeans ?

THE HONOURABLE MR. J. B. TAYLOR : (a) The compilation of the information required would involve undue labour.

(b) No.

**ACCOMMODATION AVAILABLE FOR MEMBERS OF THE COUNCIL OF STATE IN NEW DELHI.**

81. THE HONOURABLE MR. S. C. GHOSH MAULIK : Will Government be pleased to state the amount of accommodation available for the Members of the Council of State in New Delhi ?

THE HONOURABLE SIR BROJENDRA MITTER : There are three quarters for Members living in unorthodox style in the Western Hostel and thirteen quarters for Members living in orthodox style in Windsor Place, Ferozshah Road and Canning Lane.

**NUMBER OF RESOLUTIONS MOVED IN THE COUNCIL OF STATE SINCE THE INCEPTION OF THE MONTFORD REFORMS.**

82. THE HONOURABLE MR. S. C. GHOSH MAULIK : Will Government be pleased to lay on the table a statement showing (a) the Resolutions moved in the Council of State, (b) those accepted and the action taken thereon by the Government, from the inception of the Montford Reforms up till the end of the last session of the Council of State ?

**THE HONOURABLE SIR BROJENDRA MITTER :** (a) A statement is laid on the table.

(b) The information is being collected and will be laid on the table in due course.

*Statement of Resolutions moved in the Council of State from February, 1921 to March, 1932.*

Year.	Subject.	Date on which moved.
1921	Circulation of speeches of His Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught and His Excellency the Viceroy in the vernaculars .. .. .	14th February, 1931.
	Repeal of repressive laws .. .. .	Do.
	Ayurvedic college .. .. .	16th February, 1921.
	Export of rice .. .. .	Do.
	Hours of work in industrial undertakings .. .. .	21st February, 1921.
	Creation of employment agencies and provision of advisory boards representative of employers and workmen .. .. .	Do.
	Recommendations concerning unemployment .. .. .	Do.
	Disinfection of wool .. .. .	Do.
	Lead poisoning .. .. .	Do.
	Government health service .. .. .	Do.
	Fixing minimum age of children .. .. .	Do.
	Government stocks .. .. .	23rd February, 1921.
	University legislation .. .. .	Do.
	Fiscal autonomy .. .. .	Do.
	Burma Reforms Scheme .. .. .	28th February, 1921.
	Power of issuing licenses for export of rice to be kept in the hands of local Governments .. .. .	1st March, 1921.
	Indians in Overseas Dominions .. .. .	Do.
	Income-tax rules .. .. .	Do.
	Slaughter of cows .. .. .	3rd March, 1921.
	Religious susceptibilities of His Majesty's subjects .. .. .	Do.
	Removal of excise and customs duties .. .. .	Do.
	Amendment of certain enactments in regard to the use of firearms .. .. .	Do.
	Release of prisoners sentenced by Martial Law Courts .. .. .	8th March, 1921.
	Severance of judicial from executive functions .. .. .	9th March, 1921.
	Export of food grains .. .. .	Do.
	Advisory Board for High Commissioner .. .. .	Do.
	Leave to Members of provincial services .. .. .	Do.
	Exchange situation .. .. .	17th March, 1921.
	Exemption of Members of the Provincial and Indian Legislatures from the operation of the Arms Act, 1878 .. .. .	24th March, 1921.
	Attempts in England to place obstacles in the working of the Government of India Act .. .. .	Do.
	Portfolios of the Viceroy's Executive Council .. .. .	Do.
	Codification of the Hindu Law .. .. .	Do.
	Income-tax assessment .. .. .	Do.
	Peace and vigilance committees .. .. .	Do.

Year.	Subject.	Date on which moved.
1921— <i>contd.</i>	Indemnities and reparations from Germany .. .. Amnesty to Sarvarkar brothers .. .. Address of welcome to His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales .. .. Welcome to His Excellency Lord Reading on his assumption of office .. .. Introduction of religious and moral education in all aided Government schools and colleges .. .. Constitution of a Committee on Public Petitions on all matters relating to public wrong, grievance or disability or to any act or acts of public servants or to public policy .. .. Cecil Rhodes scholarships .. .. Stoppage of export of wheat or flour .. .. Report of Sugar Committee .. .. Equality of status for Indians in East Africa .. .. Uniform system of weights and measures .. .. Equality of status for Indians in South Africa .. .. Removal of centralized system of administration .. .. Appointment of Indians to offices of Secretary, Joint Secretary, etc. .. .. Continuance of the administration of Aden by the Government of India .. .. Purchase of stores for India by the High Commis- sioner .. .. Limitation of hours of work in fishing industries .. .. Establishment of National Seamen's Codes .. .. Unemployment insurance for seamen .. .. Minimum age of children for employment at sea .. .. Indemnity in case of loss or foundering of ships .. .. Facilities for finding employment for seamen .. .. Fiscal powers under the constitutional reforms .. .. Abolition of the piece system in Government Presses .. ..	26th March, 1921. Do. 5th September, 1921. Do. 15th September, 1921. Do. Do. 17th September, 1921. 22nd September, 1921. Do. 23rd September, 1921. 24th September, 1921. Do. 26th September, 1921. Do. Do. 27th September, 1921. Do. Do. Do. Do. Do. Do. 29th September, 1921. Do.
1922	Separation of Burma from the rest of the Indian Em- pire .. .. Exemption of the heads of joint Hindu families from the operation of the Indian Arms Act, 1878 .. .. Round Table Conference .. .. Retrenchment and economy in national expenditure .. .. Increase of Indians in the Port Trusts .. .. Suppression of traffic in women and children .. .. Carriage of human beings in cattle trucks .. .. Working of military and strategic railway lines .. .. Opening of the port of Madras for pilgrim traffic .. .. Congratulations on the marriage of Her Royal High- ness Princess Mary .. .. Increase in the number of Indian judges .. .. Customs duty levied on road metal .. .. Search for manuscripts in British India .. .. Contracts of the East Indian and Great Indian Peninsula Railways .. ..	18th January, 1922. Do. Do. 25th January, 1922. 26th January, 1922. 31st January, 1922. 13th February, 1922. Do. Do. 22nd February, 1922. Do. Do. Do. Do.

Year.	Subject.	Date on which moved.
1922— <i>contd.</i>	Increase in the number of Indians on State-managed railways .. .. .	22nd February, 1922.
	7 per cent. sterling loan and future loan issues of the Secretary of State .. .. .	Do.
	Right Honourable Winston Churchill's speech at the East African dinner on the status of Indians in East Africa .. .. .	23rd February, 1922.
	Reduction of Provincial Government contributions to the Central Government .. .. .	27th February, 1922.
	Constitutional practice of voting an address after Speech from the Throne .. .. .	Do.
	Resignation of the Right Honourable Mr. E. S. Montagu .. .. .	15th March, 1922.
	Preference to Indian Shipping Companies in carriage of Government and railway materials by sea to India .. .. .	Do.
	Improvement of minor ports .. .. .	Do.
	Reciprocal rights and disabilities of Indians and Colonials .. .. .	Do.
	Ship-building industry .. .. .	16th March, 1922.
	Representation of India on the International Conference at Genoa .. .. .	20th March, 1922.
	Leave to Muslim employees of courts and public offices for Jumma prayers .. .. .	Do.
	Remittance transactions between India and other countries and general exchange operations .. .. .	22nd March, 1922.
	Treaty arrangements involving fiscal obligations and international trade relations .. .. .	Do.
	Reduction in the number of Ministers in Governors' Provinces and of Members of Governors' Executive Councils .. .. .	6th September, 1922.
	Conditions of life and complaints of industrial and agricultural Indian labourers .. .. .	Do.
	Prime Minister's speech on the political future of India and the Indian Civil Service .. .. .	7th September, 1922.
	Colony-returned Indians .. .. .	11th September, 1922.
	Separation of the accounts of post and telegraph offices .. .. .	Do.
	Amendment of the Electoral rules .. .. .	15th September, 1922.
	System of monopolies for sale of salt in the Punjab	18th September, 1922.
	Recruitment and training of probationers for the Indian Forest Service .. .. .	Do.
	Improvement of the breed and number of milch and agricultural cattle .. .. .	19th September, 1922.
	Limitation of hours of work in inland navigation .. .. .	Do.
	Trimmers, stokers and children employed at sea .. .. .	Do.
	Weekly rest day in commercial establishments .. .. .	Do.
	Treatment of political prisoners .. .. .	20th September, 1922.
	Amendment of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894 .. .. .	25th September, 1922.
	Collection, compilation and publication of statistics relating to the economic, social and constitutional progress of India .. .. .	Do.

Year.	Subject.	Date on which moved.
1922— <i>concl'd.</i> 1923	Recommendations of the Railway Committee and reconstitution of the Railway Board .. ..	25th September, 1922.
	Purchase of stores in England .. ..	25th January, 1923.
	Indian Civil Services and other Imperial services and appointment of a commission .. ..	Do.
	Provision of funds and appointment of an expert board for irrigation projects .. ..	30th January, 1923.
	Workmen's compensation and social insurance in agriculture .. ..	31st January, 1923.
	Protection of women and children wage earners in agriculture .. ..	Do.
	Repeal of Army amalgamation scheme of 1859 .. ..	12th February, 1923.
	Terms and conditions of emigration of unskilled labour to Ceylon .. ..	15th February, 1923.
	Terms and conditions of emigration of unskilled labour to the Straits Settlements and Malay States .. ..	Do.
	Industrial finance and industrial banks .. ..	16th February, 1923.
	Adoption of a system of compulsory national military training and service .. ..	Do.
	Census of products of British India .. ..	Do.
	Imposition of an export duty on benzine and petrol	19th February, 1923.
	Amalgamation of the administration of Ajmer-Merwara with the United Provinces .. ..	21st February, 1923.
	Cognizance by the Indian Legislature of matters on which the Government of India has undertaken legislation .. ..	Do.
	Recommendations of the Committee on Indian Arms Rules and amendment of the rules .. ..	Do.
	Appointment of Indians to the Traffic Inspector cadre on Railways. .. ..	28th February, 1923.
	Appointment of Indians as Secretary, Joint Secretary, etc., to every Department of the Government of India Secretariat .. ..	Do.
	Rights and status of Indians in Kenya Colony .. ..	5th March, 1923.
	Amendments of the Electoral rules so as to enable a Member of the Council of State to seek election to other legislative bodies .. ..	12th March, 1923.
	Reconstitution of the Stores Department in England and development of the Stores Department in India .. ..	14th March, 1923.
	Eligibility of political prisoners for election .. ..	Do.
	Terms and conditions of emigration of unskilled labourers to Mauritius .. ..	21st March, 1923.
	Apportionment of financial liabilities in dispute between the Government of India and His Majesty's Government .. ..	16th July, 1923.
	Pound sterling as legal tender at Rs. 15 .. ..	Do.
	Opening of the port of Madras for pilgrim traffic to Mecca and other holy places .. ..	Do.
	Reduction of allowances of Members of the Council of State .. ..	17th July, 1923.

Year.	Subject.	Date on which moved.
1923— <i>contd.</i>	Withdrawal of quarantine restrictions at Mandapam Camp on passengers to Ceylon .. ..	18th July, 1923.
	Agricultural policy relating to land revenue and allied matters .. ..	Do.
	Revision of the system of taxation .. ..	Do.
	Composition and personnel of the Royal Commission on Public Services .. ..	23rd July, 1923.
1924	Inquiry into the economic conditions of the people of India .. ..	4th February, 1924.
	Award of the Nobel prize for peace to His Highness the Aga Khan .. ..	5th February, 1924.
	Publication of Bills in all their stages in the Council of State debates .. ..	6th February, 1924.
	Mural paintings in Government buildings at Raisina, Delhi, with a non-official majority .. ..	11th February, 1924.
	Reconstitution of the New Capital Committee, Substitution of a provident fund for the existing pension system .. ..	12th February, 1924.
	Unemployment in India .. ..	18th February, 1924.
	Child welfare movement .. ..	Do.
	Survey of irrigation possibilities and the organisation of power lift irrigation from wells .. ..	20th February, 1924.
	Instructions to the Colonies Committee with regard to the Kenya Immigration Bill, etc. .. ..	5th March, 1924.
	Appointment of a Leader of the Indian delegation to the Assembly of the League of Nations in 1924 .. ..	10th March, 1924.
	Establishment of pioneer sugar factories and the promotion of sugarcane cultivation .. ..	Do.
	Ratification of the International Convention for the suppression of the circulation of, and traffic in, obscene publications .. ..	Do.
	Draft Convention of the International Labour Conference concerning the use of white lead in painting .. ..	11th March, 1924.
	Restrictions and disabilities of Indians in South Africa .. ..	18th March, 1924.
	Removal of the import duty on sulphur .. ..	19th March, 1924.
	Settlement of the Sikh question .. ..	4th June, 1924.
	Annual provision for the reduction or avoidance of public debt .. ..	9th September, 1924.
	Purchase by a private company of the East Indian or the Great Indian Peninsula Railway .. ..	Do.
	Recommendations of the Lee Commission .. ..	11th September, 1924.
	Contribution by the Government of India to relieve distress caused by the floods in the Madras Presidency .. ..	15th September, 1924.
	Representation of agricultural interests on the Taxation Inquiry Committee .. ..	17th September, 1924.
	Appointment of a competent Indian to the Railway Board .. ..	Do.
	Admission of Indian students to the University Officers Training Corps .. ..	22nd September, 1924.
1925	Admission of Indian students to the University Officers Training Corps .. ..	22nd January, 1925.

Year.	Subject.	Date on which moved.
1925— contd.	Appointment of a salaried board for the import of cinema films .. .. . Scholarships and prizes for Indian art students .. .. . University Training Corps .. .. . Supply of Ganges water at, and below, Narora .. .. . Appointment of a Member of the Council of State to the Governing Body of the Lady Hardinge Medical College .. .. . Investigation into the mineral resources of Chota Nagpur and the establishment of a school or institute of mining .. .. . Mental defectives .. .. . Inclusion of a representative of the travelling public in Railway Advisory Committee .. .. . Improvement of waterways .. .. . Recruitment of Muslim candidates for the public services .. .. . Restriction on the use of opium for medicinal purposes only .. .. . Recommendations of the North-West Frontier Inquiry Committee .. .. . Utilization of interest on Post Office Savings Bank deposits opened by Muhammadans .. .. . Provincial contributions .. .. . Piece-workers in Government of India Presses .. .. . Grievances of postmasters .. .. . Restriction of opium cultivation .. .. . Indianisation of the staff and establishment of the High Commissioner for India .. .. . Franchise for women .. .. . Bounty on steel manufactured in India .. .. . Protection of the rights of Indians in South Africa .. .. . Recommendations of the Reforms Inquiry Committee .. .. . Work done in connection with transferred subjects .. .. . Railway freights on coal .. .. . Standing Committee to deal with Hindu and Muhammadan Law .. .. .	22nd January, 1925. 28th January, 1925. 11th February, 1925. 16th February, 1925. 17th February, 1925. Do. 23rd February, 1925. 25th February, 1925. Do. 2nd March, 1925. 4th March, 1925. 16th March, 1925. Do. 23rd March, 1925. 25th August, 1925. 1st September, 1925. Do. 8th September, 1925. 9th September, 1925. Do. 10th September, 1925. 11th September, 1925. 15th September, 1925. Do. 16th September, 1925.
1926	Ratification of the Draft Convention of the International Labour Conference concerning workmen's compensation for occupational diseases .. .. . Continuation of the imposition of a customs duty on lac .. .. . Royal Commission on Agriculture .. .. . Reduction of the travelling and daily allowances of Members of the Council of State .. .. . Leader of the Indian delegation to the League of Nations .. .. . Formation of a separate Kannada province .. .. . Appointment of a Royal Commission to inquire into the working of the Indian constitution .. .. . Grant of supplementary assistance to the tinplate industry .. .. .	10th February, 1926. Do. 15th February, 1926. Do. 17th February, 1926 Do. 18th February, 1926. 23rd February, 1926.

Year.	Subject.	Date on which moved.
1926— <i>contd.</i>	Import duty on artificial ghee .. .. .	3rd March, 1926.
	Guarantee of appointments on State railways to qualified students of the MacLagan Engineering College, Lahore .. .. .	8th March, 1926.
	Privileges and status of Members of the Council of State .. .. .	Do.
	Qualifications of Assistant Commissioners of Income-tax .. .. .	10th March, 1926.
	Banking legislation .. .. .	Do.
	Salaries of the two Members of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council with Indian experience .. .. .	15th March, 1926.
	Creation of a self-governing Tamil-speaking province .. .. .	Do.
	Reduction of the exports of opium .. .. .	16th March, 1926.
	Emigration of Indian unskilled labourers to British Guiana .. .. .	23rd March, 1926.
	Pay of ministerial establishment of the Madras Custom House .. .. .	18th August, 1926.
	Co-operative movement in India .. .. .	Do.
	Abolition of the piece-work system in Government Presses .. .. .	23rd August, 1926.
	Report of the Taxation Inquiry Committee .. .. .	25th August, 1926.
1927	Prohibition of alcoholic liquors in local administrations under the direct control of the Government of India .. .. .	9th February, 1927.
	Formation of a Central Road Development Fund .. .. .	Do.
	Abstention of official Members from voting on non-official Bills and Resolutions .. .. .	Do.
	Separation of Posts and Telegraphs Department .. .. .	Do.
	Reduction of railway fares for third class passengers .. .. .	Do.
	Appointment of High Court vakils as permanent Chief Justices of High Courts .. .. .	14th February, 1927.
	Transfer of the Poona District Headquarters from Poona to Secunderabad .. .. .	Do.
	Reduction of postal rates .. .. .	Do.
	Amendment of the Indian Income-tax Act .. .. .	Do.
	Provision of inter-class accommodation on the South Indian Railway .. .. .	Do.
	Constitution of a separate self-governing Andhra province .. .. .	16th February, 1927.
	Railway bridge over the Netravathi river .. .. .	Do.
	Interests on deposits in postal savings banks and Government securities belonging to Mussalmans .. .. .	Do.
	Amendment of the Court Fees Act, 1870 .. .. .	22nd February, 1927.
	Removal of the restrictions imposed on medical practitioners in regard to the dispensing of opium .. .. .	Do.
	Reduction of agricultural indebtedness .. .. .	24th February, 1927.
	Opening of new railway stations between Madras and Arkonam .. .. .	3rd March, 1927.
	Management and upkeep of fish-curing yards in the Madras Presidency .. .. .	Do.
	Construction of a new railway line between Mangalore and the nearest point in British Indian territory to Marmagoa .. .. .	7th March, 1927.
	Compulsory military training of University students .. .. .	Do.

Year.	Subject.	Date on which moved.
1927— <i>contd.</i>	Treatment of tuberculosis .. .. .	7th March, 1927.
	Control of the craze for medicinal drugs .. .. .	9th March, 1927.
	Amendment of the Indian Forest Act, 1878 .. .. .	Do.
	Appointment of Indians as Leaders of the Indian delegations to the League of Nations .. .. .	Do.
	Daily allowances of Members of the Council of State	10th March, 1927.
	Abolition of communal electorates .. .. .	16th March, 1927.
	Delivery of speeches in Hindi or Urdu by Members of the Indian Legislature .. .. .	Do.
	Election of Departmental Advisory Committees .. .. .	Do.
	Censorship and control over cinemas and other public resorts of amusement .. .. .	21st March, 1927.
	President of the Council of State .. .. .	Do.
	Assignment of a suitable place in the Warrant of Precedence to Members of the Indian and Provincial Legislatures .. .. .	Do.
	Establishment of Supreme Court .. .. .	31st August, 1927.
	Report of the Indian Sandhurst Committee .. .. .	Do.
	Release of political prisoners .. .. .	5th September, 1927.
	Development of new industries .. .. .	Do.
	Grievances of railway employees .. .. .	Do.
	Constitution and powers of the Council of State .. .. .	7th September, 1927.
	Expulsion from their homes by frontier tribesmen of Sikh and Hindu residents of British territory in the North-West Frontier Province .. .. .	Do.
	Prohibition of the dedication of unmarried minor girls to temples as devadasis .. .. .	12th September, 1927.
	Enhancement of the duty on foreign liquors .. .. .	Do.
	Eradication of the water hyacinth pest in Bengal .. .. .	Do.
	Levy of an export duty on oilseeds, bones and other forms of manure .. .. .	Do.
	Slaughter of milch cows, buffaloes, etc. .. .. .	14th September, 1927.
	Cheap transport of agricultural and other produce through waterways .. .. .	Do.
	Privileges and immunities of the Central and Provincial Legislatures .. .. .	Do.
	Reconstitution of the local Advisory Committees for Railways .. .. .	Do.
	Inspection of emigrants and protection of emigrant women and girls on board ship .. .. .	15th September, 1927.
	Censorship of cinematograph films .. .. .	Do.
	Railway between India and Burma .. .. .	19th September, 1927.
	Ratification of the Draft Conventions concerning (1) seamen's articles of agreement and (2) the repatriation of seamen. .. .. .	20th September, 1927.
	Recommendations concerning (1) the repatriation of masters and apprentices and (2) the general principles for the inspection of the conditions of work of seamen .. .. .	Do.
1928	Imposition of a prohibitive import duty on artificial ghee .. .. .	8th February, 1928.
	Publication of the correspondence on the subject of the Statutory Commission .. .. .	Do.

Year.	Subject.	Date on which passed.
1928— <i>contd.</i>	<p>Appointment of Trade Commissioners or Commercial Attachés in the Colonies and in Europe and America .. .. .</p> <p>Unemployment of the educated and other middle classes .. .. .</p> <p>Eligibility of High Court pleaders for the office of Chief Justice of a High Court .. .. .</p> <p>Statutory Commission .. .. .</p> <p>Establishment of a central college of railway engineering .. .. .</p> <p>Training of Indians in aircraft .. .. .</p> <p>Indian representation on the League of Nations and other International or Imperial Conferences .. .. .</p> <p>Constitution of a separate branch of the Secretariat to deal with questions relating to Indians overseas .. .. .</p> <p>Tribunals for the trial of objections to and appeals against assessment of income-tax .. .. .</p> <p>Non-ratification of the Draft Conventions and non-acceptance of the recommendation adopted by the Tenth International Labour Conference on the subject of sickness insurance .. .. .</p> <p>Levy of revenue tax, cess or fee on land held in private ownership .. .. .</p> <p>Alterations in the powers and procedure of the High Courts in India .. .. .</p> <p>Report of the Agricultural Commission .. .. .</p> <p>Revision of the time test in Post Offices .. .. .</p>	<p>13th February, 1928.</p> <p>15th February, 1928.</p> <p>Do.</p> <p>22nd February, 1928.</p> <p>27th February, 1928.</p> <p>13th March, 1928.</p> <p>Do.</p> <p>19th March, 1928.</p> <p>Do.</p> <p>20th March, 1928.</p> <p>12th September, 1928.</p> <p>Do.</p> <p>17th September, 1928.</p> <p>Do.</p>
1929	<p>Development of waterways .. .. .</p> <p>Establishment of steamer services in conjunction with State Railways .. .. .</p> <p>Repeal of the Indian Arms Act .. .. .</p> <p>Return tickets on State railways for third class passengers .. .. .</p> <p>Betting at races .. .. .</p> <p>Separate Karnatak province .. .. .</p> <p>Slaughter of milk cows for the supply of beef to the Army .. .. .</p> <p>Extension of banking facilities .. .. .</p> <p>Import and manufacture of solidified vegetable oil, etc. .. .. .</p> <p>Reconstitution of the Central Advisory Council for Railways .. .. .</p> <p>Reduction of the price of post-cards .. .. .</p> <p>Assessment of income-tax on the annual value of residential property .. .. .</p> <p>Deduction when determining income-tax of losses incurred by persons who stand surety or lend money .. .. .</p> <p>Jury trial in cases of sedition .. .. .</p> <p>Leader of the Indian delegation to the League of Nations .. .. .</p>	<p>13th February, 1929.</p> <p>Do.</p> <p>18th February, 1929.</p> <p>Do.</p> <p>Do.</p> <p>25th February, 1929.</p> <p>Do.</p> <p>Do.</p> <p>27th February, 1929.</p> <p>Do.</p> <p>4th March, 1929.</p> <p>Do.</p> <p>12th March, 1929.</p> <p>13th March, 1929.</p> <p>Do.</p>

Year.	Subject.	Date on which moved.
1929—contd.	Distribution of spinning wheels to the famine-stricken people of the northern districts of the Central Provinces .. .. .	18th March, 1929.
	Investigation into the systems of land revenue in the different provinces. .. .. .	20th March, 1929.
	Establishment of a Judicial Committee of the Privy Council in India. .. .. .	17th September, 1929.
	Suitable location for the Central Medical Research Institute, etc. .. .. .	Do.
	Accountants in Post Offices .. .. .	Do.
	Export duty on rice .. .. .	19th September, 1929.
	Grievances of the non-gazetted staff of the Currency Offices in India and Burma .. .. .	Do.
	Free allowance of luggage to passengers on State railways .. .. .	Do.
	Prevention of floods .. .. .	Do.
	Export duty on oil cakes, bones, fish manure, etc. ..	23rd September, 1929.
	Reconstitution of the Central and Provincial Legislatures on a uni-cameral and entirely elected basis .. .. .	Do.
	Construction of a new central railway station at Allahabad .. .. .	Do.
	Jail administration in British India .. .. .	Do.
	Fixation of minimum wages in certain trades ..	24th September, 1929.
	Message rate system of charges levied by the Bengal Telephone Corporation, Limited .. .. .	25th September, 1929.
	Establishment of a Privy Council in India .. .. .	Do.
1930	Announcement by the Governor General on the subject of constitutional progress in India .. .. .	19th February, 1930.
	Prohibition of the import of vegetable ghee .. .. .	27th February, 1930.
	Road development .. .. .	4th March, 1930.
	Recommendations of the International Labour Conference concerning the prevention of industrial accidents .. .. .	10th March, 1930.
	Slump in Government securities .. .. .	11th March, 1930.
	Serious after effects of vaccination .. .. .	18th March, 1930.
	Publication of an abridged vernacular edition of the annual summary of India's progress .. .. .	20th March, 1930.
	Date for the convening of the Round Table Conference .. .. .	Do.
	Grant of Dominion Status to India .. .. .	10th July, 1930.
	Transport by railways at concession rates of aged and disabled horses and cattle to asylums and free grazing centres .. .. .	Do.
	Report on the Indian delegation to the League of Nations, 1929 .. .. .	14th July, 1930.
	Protection against accidents to workers employed in loading or unloading ships .. .. .	15th July, 1930.
	Marking of the weight on heavy packages transported by vessels .. .. .	Do.
1931:	Future constitution of the Council of State .. .. .	11th February, 1931.
	Loan operations of the Government of India .. .. .	18th February, 1931.
	Provident fund for Government servants .. .. .	Do.

Year:	Subject.	Date on which moved.
1931— <i>contd.</i>	<p>Reduction of the annual subscription to the telephone service in Dacca . . . . .</p> <p>Sequestration of the properties of passive resisters</p> <p>Amalgamation of certain districts of the United Provinces and Bengal with the province of Bihar . .</p> <p>Indianisation of the Indian Army . . . . .</p> <p>Release of political prisoners . . . . .</p> <p>Continuance of the increased import duties on galvanised iron and steel pipes and sheets, etc. . .</p> <p>Treatment of first offenders . . . . .</p> <p>Prevention of the adulteration of ghee . . . . .</p> <p>Firing on crowds . . . . .</p> <p>Recommendations of the Round Table Conference</p> <p>Avoidance of short terms of imprisonment . .</p> <p>Appointment of Retrenchment Committees . .</p> <p>Reference to the League of Nations of the question of the protection of the interests of minorities in India . . . . .</p> <p>Constitution of a Central Jute Committee . . . .</p> <p>Public borrowings in India . . . . .</p> <p>Deductions for purposes of income-tax assessment of legal practitioners' fees and court-fees incurred by an assessee for recovery of rent or loans . .</p> <p>Inquiry into the working of the Tata Iron and Steel Company . . . . .</p> <p>Regulation of the hours of work in commerce and in offices, hotels, restaurants, etc. . . . .</p> <p>Stabilisation of the exchange at 1s. 4d. . . . .</p> <p>Establishment of provincial departments of commerce . . . . .</p> <p>Presentation of the Railway Budget during the autumn session of the Central Legislature . . . .</p> <p>Protection of Indian residents in Burma . . . .</p> <p>Air service between Karachi, Delhi and Calcutta . .</p> <p>Pay and allowances of officers of the Government of India . . . . .</p> <p>Location of the Indian Sandhurst . . . . .</p> <p>Flag for British India . . . . .</p> <p>Improvement of the present lot of traders and cultivators in Burma . . . . .</p> <p>Continuation of the operation of the Wheat (Import Duty) Act for a further period of two years . .</p> <p>Representation of landholders in the new constitution</p> <p>Travelling and daily allowances of Members of the Council of State . . . . .</p> <p>Utilisation of the apportionment made from among Governors' provinces and minor administrations in the Road Development Account . . . . .</p> <p>Recommendation of the International Labour Conference concerning forced or compulsory labour . .</p>	<p>18th February, 1931.</p> <p>23rd February, 1931.</p> <p>Do.</p> <p>25th February, 1931.</p> <p>Do.</p> <p>26th February, 1931.</p> <p>9th March, 1931.</p> <p>Do.</p> <p>Do.</p> <p>10th March, 1931.</p> <p>11th March, 1931.</p> <p>16th March, 1931.</p> <p>16th March, 1931.</p> <p>18th March, 1931.</p> <p>Do.</p> <p>Do.</p> <p>Do.</p> <p>28th March, 1931.</p> <p>16th September, 1931.</p> <p>Do.</p> <p>Do.</p> <p>Do.</p> <p>21st September, 1931.</p> <p>Do.</p> <p>Do.</p> <p>Do.</p> <p>Do.</p> <p>23rd September, 1931.</p> <p>Do.</p> <p>24th September, 1931.</p> <p>28th September, 1931.</p> <p>5th October, 1931.</p> <p>1st March, 1932.</p>
1932	<p>Immediate introduction of provincial autonomy . .</p>	<p>1st March, 1932.</p>

Year.	Subject.	Date on which moved.
1932— <i>contd.</i>	Training of young scions of the houses of sardars, Jahagirdars, etc., for military service .. .. Decrees passed by courts for interest .. .. Repeal of the Child Marriage Restraint Act .. .. Hours of work in coal mines .. .. Payment of gratuities to the families of Government servants who die before retirement .. .. Appointment of a committee to advise on legislation affecting the personal and customary law of the Hindus .. .. Education in the North-West Frontier Province and Baluchistan .. .. Purchase of all distress gold being exported to foreign countries .. .. Mural decorations by Indian artists in Government buildings at New Delhi and India House, London .. .. Separation of the Telugu districts of the Madras Presidency into a separate province .. .. Levy of income-tax on all pensions and compassionate allowances paid outside India .. .. Levy of stamp duty on cheques drawn on banks and bankers in India .. .. Procedure to be followed in dealing with the civil disobedience movement .. .. Amendment of the Presidency Small Causes Courts Act .. .. Amendment of the Resolution on roads adopted by the Council on 4th March, 1930 .. .. Increased import duties imposed on galvanised iron and steel pipes and sheets .. ..	1st March, 1932. Do. Do. 2nd March, 1932. 3rd March, 1932. Do. Do. 8th March, 1932. Do. Do. 14th March, 1932. Do. 15th March, 1932. 17th March, 1932. 24th March, 1932. Do.

**RESOLUTION RE REPORTS OF THE RETRENCHMENT COMMITTEES, TO BE LAID ON THE TABLE.**

**THE HONOURABLE MR. ABU ABDULLAH SYED HUSSAIN IMAM** (Bihar and Orissa : Muhammadan) : Sir, I rise to move :

“That this Council recommends to the Governor General in Council that the Reports of the Retrenchment Committees be laid on the table”.

Sir, I have followed the well-known Parliamentary practice of initiating discussion on a subject by asking for the papers to be laid on the table. The question of retrenchment has been before the House as well as before the country for a sufficiently long period. The Honourable the Finance Member first forecasted in his speech in presenting the budget of 1931-32 that he was going to form a Retrenchment Committee. In his speech on the 6th March, 1931, he stated as follows :

“I am satisfied that, barring possibly a few details here and there, there is not much field for retrenchment in the central Government services”.

[Mr. Abu Abdullah Syed Hussain Imam.]

Further on he added :

“ We want to convince the representatives of the public that we are doing our best ”.

That is my cue. I have got to see whether the steps taken by the Government have satisfied the public that everything possible to reduce expenditure has been done. I will, first, say a few words about the way in which this House has been treated by the Government. When this Committee was formed in the end, 18 members were nominated by the Government from the Legislative Assembly and out of these only three were nominated Members of that House. While the announcement was made on the floor of the Lower House, this House was not favoured by the Government with any announcement about the Members who were to be taken on the Committee. Only three Members were taken from this House on the Advisory Committee, and out of those three, two were nominated non-officials and only one was an elected Member. We had been complaining to Government, time and again, that the elected Members of this House should not be treated with contempt in the way in which Government have been treating them.

My second point is this, that the Report of the Advisory Committee—the main Central Committee—has not been published. We do not know how far they went. The General Purposes Sub-Committee, which was to all intents and purposes, doing all the work of retrenchment except those specifically given to other Committees made a lot of recommendations and surveyed almost all the fields of expenditure of the Government. Still, some departments of Government have been completely left out and no effort to reduce their expenditure has been made. I cite as an example, our expenditure in connection with loan operations in England and in India, which have not been scrutinised. Our expenditure in England which is in charge of the Secretary of State has been very meagrely dealt with, and also expenditure which is in charge of the High Commissioner has not been satisfactorily dealt with. I am not going to deal with the Reports of all the Committees. I think I had better leave it to other Members of the House to express their opinion. I will simply concern myself with policy. The policy of retrenchment has been followed in certain places to its utmost limit. That I admit. I am very thankful to our colleague, His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, for the retrenchments that he has effected in the army expenditure in India. But our expenses out of India belong to the War Office and there we know our difficulty of effecting anything. When the Tribunal about capitation charges was announced, Members of the Lower House had much to say about the unsatisfactory character of the terms of reference of the Tribunal. We have also this complaint, that the Report of the Expert Committee which was formed by His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief has not been laid before the two Houses. If it was impossible to do so on account of military reasons, at least the amount of savings resulting from their recommendations being accepted, ought to have been placed before us. We are not concerned with the measures of retrenchment, but we are certainly concerned with the amount of money that will be saved by those recommendations being accepted. I know, and I fully appreciate, the efforts that have always been made by our colleague, His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief. Even before this cry of retrenchment was started in 1931 he came forward

with handsome retrenchments in his department. Our complaint in his department is only as far as our expenditure in England is concerned.

There is another point, Sir. When I brought forward a Resolution in the House last September about the revision of the salaries of new entrants, the Honourable Member of the Government objected to my Resolution because it would cause delay. It is exactly one year since I moved my Resolution and still nothing definite has been done. Not only that, but the General Purposes Committee, which was supposed to do this and in whose terms of reference the revision of salaries was included, has not been allowed to proceed with it. If my information is correct, this matter is being looked into by someone else, by an expert appointed for the purpose ; whereas in the terms of reference we find that this was within the province of the General Purposes Committee. We take exception to this sort of thing. When a thing has been given to a Committee of the Legislature it ought to be decided by them and not by anybody else. The reason why the General Purposes Committee did not find favour with the Finance Department is, that they went in so thoroughly for retrenchment, that they were not acceptable to the Finance Department. The General Purposes Committee recommended retrenchment of Rs. 408·96 lakhs, out of which Government have accepted retrenchment of Rs. 251·15 lakhs only—about 61 per cent.—while in the case of other Committees the Government have effected more retrenchment than the Committees had recommended. I am not touching the Army Retrenchment Committee's Report, with which I shall deal when my Resolution about army expenditure is taken up. When the Railway Retrenchment Committee went into railway affairs, they found that they were unable to deal with such a technical subject as the Railways. They simply inquired into the workings of the Railway Board and offices which had nothing to do with the technical side. They recommended that an Expert Committee on Railways should be appointed to deal more fully with the subject of retrenchment from the technical point of view. That recommendation of the Railway Retrenchment Committee has been before the Government for pretty nearly a year and still as far as we know no action has been taken in spite of recommendations being accepted. If the Government do not want to co operate with the Legislature and the Committees in reducing expenditure, I think we ought not to be blamed, when we find that a lot of people are going in for non-co-operation ; they are but following the lead given by the Government themselves. In the Report of the General Purposes Committee they have complained times out of number of lack of co-operation from the Government offices. We find retrenchment being effected in some nooks and corners very thoroughly, while places where a great amount of money is being spent have been completely neglected. Retrenchment to be effective must take two things into consideration, the amount of money to be saved and the efficiency to be maintained. The Lee Concessions when they were given to the people they were given as a concession to those who were already in service on that date. If it is said that people have entered into service on the distinct understanding that they will get the Lee Concessions, that question can arise only in the case of those people who entered service after the Lee Concessions were granted. When we asked for the withdrawal of the Lee Concessions, we were told that it would be a breach of contract. I cannot understand how when a

[Mr. Abu Abdullah Syed Hussain Imam.]

man has already entered service under certain conditions if we give him something extra, that extra can be taken as a contractual basis on which the man was engaged. There is another point about which the General Purposes Sub-Committee went in rather strongly and that matter concerns the Finance Department. I refer to the recommendation of the Retrenchment Committee in connection with taxes on income dealt with on page 2 of the "Summary of the Results of Retrenchment in Civil Expenditure, including Posts and Telegraphs (but excluding Railways)." They recommended three specific items. Firstly, that salaries paid out of Indian revenues should be subjected to Indian income-tax; secondly, to take action so that double income-tax convention with the United Kingdom does not operate to the disadvantage of India; and, thirdly, that income-tax on interest on Indian securities even if such interest is paid out of India should be charged. These three specific recommendations of the General Purposes Committee have given rise to various explanations which are irreconcilable with each other from the Finance Department. When the first question was being discussed, the Honourable the Finance Member took up the attitude that already the people in service had their salaries reduced by the 10 per cent. cut and income-tax has been increased and it would be hard on those people to burden them with additional income-tax on their leave salaries and allowances. When it was suggested to the Finance Member, that income-tax on leave salaries will not be deducted as an additional charge from the members of the Government services, but it will be deducted from the amount of income-tax that is payable in England, they took up another stand. When my Honourable friend Sir David Devadoss brought forward his Resolution on this subject, we were assured by the Honourable the Finance Secretary that legally they could not realise income-tax on payments made out of India—

THE HONOURABLE MR. J. B. TAYLOR (Finance Secretary): On a point of order, Sir, is the Honourable Member in order in raising on this Resolution questions discussed at the last session on a Resolution by Sir David Devadoss and covering practically the same subject?

THE HONOURABLE THE PRESIDENT: I think the Honourable Member is in order in referring to the previous Resolution, but I am sure he will understand that the House does not desire to have that Resolution re-discussed on this occasion.

THE HONOURABLE MR. ABU ABDULLAH SYED HUSSAIN IMAM: Sir, I bow to your ruling. It was not my intention to re-discuss that Resolution, but just to recount the facts. The Honourable the Finance Secretary told us then that we had no power. I inquired in my question No. 42 as to the specific sections of the Government of India Act which debar us from levying this tax; the reply was that there is no such section. But when I asked whether the sterling pensions accrue in India I was told that that question does not arise. The question from that arises, whether the fact that monies are paid at certain rates takes away the power of the Legislature to tax this income, because payment in England is not essential. Payment is essential in sterling. If sterling payments are made in India, as many retired Government servants do receive at the moment in India, their sterling pensions, and they are being subjected to Indian income-tax; in the same way it is our

contention that those people who receive sterling pensions out of India should also be liable to Indian income-tax, because their pension accrues in India and it should be paid in India. The mere fact that payment is made in a particular coin does not invalidate the law of the land to impose income-tax. This is a point that has been under discussion between the Government and the Legislature for a long time. I do not wish to prolong the discussion on this. I refer merely to the third item, *i.e.*, "Steps should be taken to improve Indian income-tax on the interest of Indian sterling loans." On this the Government remark in the summary is that it is under consideration. We should like, Sir, to know what has been the Government's decision up till now, and what concrete steps they have taken to get power from the British Parliament or from whatever source they might get the power to impose Indian income-tax. Or have they given up the fight on this point? Our complaint, Sir, is, that the Government of India of the present day is not so mindful of our interest as the Government of India was formerly. When retrenchment is in the air I should like to remind the House of the step that it took last September. Before any retrenchment was effected in any department of the Government of India, this House came forward with a Resolution reducing its own travelling allowances and other privileges. A saving of about Rs. 12,800 was effected thereby. Our total expenditure on the Council of State, if I remember aright, is Rs. 1,55,000. Out of this the General Purposes Retrenchment Committee, after accepting this self-imposed retrenchment of ours, have recommended that in future the President of the Council of State should be a Member of the Government, who may take up this light job, in addition to his own work. The objection of the Legislative Department to this course which the General Purposes Sub-Committee suggested, was that it would not be compatible with the traditions of the House. For us the best tradition and the best example to follow is, that of the British Parliament. In the House of Lords a Member of the Government, the Lord Chancellor is the President of the Upper Chamber, and it would not be out of place if in India too we follow the same example. It is strange that when we want to follow the English example we are told that it is not suitable, but when it suits the Government they come forward and tell us that so and so is being done in England so we should follow suit. I think if England is to be made, and there is no reason why it should not be made, an example, for everything that has to be done in India, in that case I would respectfully submit that this innovation—call it an innovation or call it a change—ought to be introduced in the Council of State, and we should in future have as our President a permanent Member of the Government who has light duties to perform. The name of the President of the Public Services Commission was suggested by the Legislative Department and I think we, on this side of the House, have no objection to that course. Another suggestion might be put forward that as the Foreign Department has got absolutely no concern with the Legislature the Secretary of that Department too if he can spare the time could take up this work of being President of this House. It might be necessary to appoint a Deputy President as they have in the Lower House and for that either an official or a non-official may be appointed as His Excellency the Viceroy may please. My idea in putting forward a Resolution, as I said before, was to focus discussion on the incomplete way in which

[Mr. Abu Abdullah Syed Hussain Imam.]

retrenchment has been effected by the Government. The question of the salaries of new entrants must, as soon as possible, be decided. There is another point, Sir, which I forgot to mention. From the Report we find that the additional expenditure on account of annual increments of service pay amounts to Rs. 34,99,000, so that an expenditure of 35 lakhs is being added to the burden, year by year. How far it will go, no one can say, because the present scheme of annual and biennial increments of pay has been introduced only recently and we have not yet reached the highest mark of the expenditure. This additional expenditure of 35 lakhs will continue to be added, even after all retrenchments are made, to the burden of the tax-payer. It was suggested, I think, during the discussion of the last budget that for the time being the increment of salaries should be stopped. I commend that view seriously to the Finance Department, whether or not it would be necessary, in view of the financial condition which has not appreciably improved from the last year, to go in for further retrenchment and to effect further economies. Sir, I move.

**THE HONOURABLE RAI BAHADUR LALA RAM SARAN DAS** (Punjab : Non-Muhammadan) : Sir, I am obliged to my Honourable colleague, the Honourable Mr. Syed Hussain Imam, for moving this Resolution in order to give us an opportunity of discussing the retrenchment proposals. I had the privilege of serving on one of the most important, although greatly condemned, Committee, the General Purposes Sub-Committee, and I wish to lay before this House certain facts which will prove how that particular Sub-Committee has been belittled in the Assembly by two responsible Members of the Government, I mean by the Honourable Sir George Schuster and by the Honourable Sir Fazl-i-Husain. I, at least, never expected that the labours of that Sub-Committee would be rewarded in such a manner. My own impression is that, as this Sub-Committee has worked independently and fearlessly, it has incurred displeasure in certain responsible quarters. The Honourable Sir Fazl-i-Husain, in his speech in the Legislative Assembly, on 15th March, 1932, passed some objectionable strictures on this Sub-Committee. I will only put before you a few passages to give you an idea how this Sub-Committee has been treated :

“ I could not but resent these activities of the General Purposes Committee when I had accidentally found myself to be a victim of their fanaticism .”

As we had not finished our final Report we took notice of these adverse observations from two Honourable Members of the Government—see pages 2067, 2068 and 2075 of Legislative Assembly debates—and after due and formal consideration in our Committee we gave in general observations a sort of reply to the Honourable the Education and Finance Members in Part III of our Report which appears on its pages 5, 19 and 20. Some of the attacks made on the Committee appear in an abbreviated form on page 19 in Appendix III of that Report. The Honourable Sir Fazl-i-Husain in his observations has been totally misled. My impression is that he made those observations without careful perusal of the Report of the Sub-Committee. Both of them have been accusing the Sub-Committee that it has been trying to do away with beneficent departments. The Chairman of the Sub-

Committee, the Honourable Sir Abdur Rahim, gave a reply to the Honourable the Education Member in another place in which he proved that the allegations which the Honourable the Education Member put forward were not justified. I shall cite a few examples to show how far the Honourable the Education Member really advocated the cause of beneficent departments by his actions. In Demand No. 28 relating to the North-West Frontier Province, the General Purposes Sub-Committee recommended only a reduction of Rs. 4,000 under the head Medical, which is a beneficent department, but the Government reduced this head by Rs. 1,64,000. In Baluchistan, where education is very limited, the General Purposes Sub-Committee did not make any recommendation for any reduction whatsoever, but notwithstanding this, Government reduced the expenditure on Education there by Rs. 71,000. In the province of Delhi, under the head Education, the General Purposes Sub-Committee recommended a reduction of Rs. 2,000, but the Honourable the Education Member was pleased to reduce this expenditure by Rs. 1,12,200. I cite these few examples to show that the advocacy of the Honourable the Education Member has failed in practice. We find that India is bearing an expenditure of Rs. 6,95,000 in Persia, Rs. 3,63,000 in Kabul, £12,000 in China and £150,000 in Aden. As far as Persia is concerned, we have got a Legation at Tehran and a Consulate-General at Meshed which are very far away from the frontiers of India, and we recommended that there is no justification for this expenditure being tacked on to the Indian budget. As Afghanistan is now in direct relations with the Imperial Government, there is no justification for India bearing this expenditure. If the Government considers that it is a neighbouring province and the interests of India are closely connected with it, a reasonable portion of the expenditure may be borne by Indian revenues. I cannot understand why the expenditure in China (Peking and Yatung) or the expenditure in Somaliland and Abyssinia is being debited to India. I cite these few examples to show that due consideration is not given by the Government to such heads of expenditure as is expected by the public. At present we find that Government are paying more attention to law and order, to the Police and the Army, and to the salaries of the public services and lessening the burden on England, than to the unemployment question in India which in every civilised country in the world is receiving close attention and solution from its Government. The question of unemployment in India is being totally ignored. When last year the Honourable the Finance Member introduced his emergency budget, he expected a grave deficit, and in order to economise, these various Retrenchment Committees were formed, and in spite of their honest efforts in the face of public odium and particularly odium from the services which they had to face, reasonable retrenchment has not yet been effected. I will cite one or two examples, which will prove to the House why I hold this view. The General Purposes Sub-Committee recommended that the number of Members of the Public Service Commission should be reduced from five to three. We examined the President of the Public Service Commission and we asked him about his views on the subject. He clearly stated in his evidence that there was not even enough work for three Members. But, Sir, we find that Government has not moved a bit in the direction of reducing the number. There was another proposal regarding the Archæological Department and regarding the retention of the services of Sir John Marshall after

[Rai Bahadur Lala Ram Saran Das.]

his retirement. Although the Honourable the Education Member observed in the other place that we want to stop the activities of the Archæological Department, we considered that in case we do not make any further excavations in India for a couple of years, that hindering such progress substantially will not matter. We thought that at a time when we are hard pressed, at a time when our finances are so poor, expenditure on the Archæological Survey of India and such like departments ought to be considerably restricted. The appointment, after his retirement, of Sir John Marshall was greatly resented by the public but notwithstanding the strong recommendation of the Committee, Sir John Marshall is being retained in service.

There is another important subject on which I wish to make some remarks and that is regarding the reduced scale of salaries for future entrants to the superior civil and army services. We held that this matter was within the scope of the General Purposes Sub-Committee, but from the reply that was given by the Honourable Mr. Taylor in this House yesterday in response to my question, it appears that the Government are making very slow progress in this matter and that they are withdrawing this question from the consideration of our Retrenchment Sub-Committee. The reasons are obvious. Perhaps the independence of the General Purposes Sub-Committee prompted them to withdraw this proposal from their consideration. However, Sir, that is a matter which rests entirely with the Government, but we must insist that when our finances are so poor, the scales of salaries and allowances of future entrants to the superior services should be considerably reduced. We had gone into this question to some extent, and from information which I need not place before the House now—because I am exhausting my time—I might say that the services in India are being paid most extravagantly. Compare, for instance, salaries and allowances of the superior services on the Gold Coast which is considered a very unhealthy sort of colony. There, too, the salaries of the superior services are not so high. The time has come when a permanent reduction in the scales of salaries of future entrants must be seriously and promptly considered. The reply that we got from the Honourable the Finance Secretary yesterday was indeed very disappointing. The object that we had in view when working on these various Sub-Committees was that we might save the Indian tax-payer from the burden of heavy taxation, but though considerable retrenchments have been effected, this object has not so far been achieved.

It is now well known, Sir, that the average income of an Indian is below two annas a day and that the present taxation is unbearable. It has stood in the way of the economic development of the country and it has played great havoc with our finances and with our budget generally. I beg to represent to the Government kindly to take a more sympathetic and serious consideration of the recommendations of the Retrenchment Committees in order to relieve the poor Indian tax-payer who is already overburdened with unbearable taxation as soon as possible.

THE HONOURABLE MR. JAGADISH CHANDRA BANERJEE (East Bengal: Non-Muhammadan): Sir, in support of the motion of my Honourable friend Mr. Hussain Imam, I should like to make a few observa-

tions. As the subject-matter of the Resolution has been discussed threadbare by previous speakers I will not take much time. So far as I understand there were at least six Advisory Sub-Committees on Retrenchment in various departments of Government, namely, General Purposes Sub-Committee, Railway Retrenchment Committee, Postal Committee, Army Committee, Accounts and Public Works Committee and the Indian Stores Purchase, Stationery and Printing Committee.

The Reports of these Committees are out except that of the Indian Stores Purchase, Stationery and Printing Committee whose Chairman is our Honourable colleague Mr. G. A. Natesan. However, we may expect that the recommendations of the Indian Stores Purchase, Stationery and Printing Retrenchment Committee would be such as acceptable to the Government by which considerable economy would be effected in those matters. The Reports of these Retrenchment Advisory Committees, giving as they do, various useful information on the working of the administration of Government, provide interesting reading. The recommendations of these Advisory Committees seem to be reasonable, suggestions sound and the remarks are what they should be. But one is tempted to ask and ask pertinently if Government have actually acted according to the advice and the recommendations? Retrenchment by Retrenchment Committees also cost Government a good deal of money and it is a question whether the money spent for the Retrenchment Committee is commensurate with the purpose of the Retrenchment Committees if their recommendations are not accepted by Government. Of all the Sub-Committees, the General Purposes Sub-Committee seem to be most important inasmuch as it exhaustively deals with 30 different heads of expenditure. The General Purposes Sub-Committee has recommended a reduction of 2.75 lakhs of rupees in the Foreign and Political Department from the budget estimate of 11.74 lakhs of 1931-32 and also proposed a reduction of 20.24 lakhs with regard to the North-West Frontier Province from the budget estimate of 256.78 lakhs of rupees of 1931-32. These are but a few big items of reduction proposed by the General Purposes Sub-Committee. We should like to be enlightened by the Treasury Bench when the proposed reductions as contained in the Reports of the Retrenchment Sub-Committees will be made and the recommendations given effect to. If, in the name of efficiency of administration, the proposed retrenchments could not be effected *in toto* then what was the necessity of all these Retrenchment Sub-Committees? Was this talk of retrenchment a mere sop? So far as can be gathered from the Report of the General Purposes Sub-Committee it recommended the reduction of a number of highly salaried Assistant and Joint Secretaries in the Secretariat Department but I think the recommendations of this Committee have not been accepted by Government. In many other matters too the recommendations of this Committee have been cast to the winds. Dealing with the Archaeological Department the members of the General Purposes Sub-Committee are unanimous that Sir John Marshall's special duty, namely, writing of the accounts of the Mohenjodaro, Harappa and Taxila excavations and preparing certain guide books and monographs, which is costing about Rs. 40,000 a year should be brought to an end. In the Forest Department there is a Timber Testing Expert whose pay is Rs. 2,000 per mensem. This

[Mr. Jagadiah Chandra Banerjee.]

post is not now necessary and should be abolished. In fact work in this section should now be slowed down.

When there has been reduction in the salaries of the assistants and clerks and ill-paid servants may we know what is the percentage of cut of the salaries of Executive Councillors? Or has there been any cut in their salaries? Army expenditure in India is an age-long complaint. We should like to know in what tangible manner the military expenditure has been retrenched?

In conclusion, Sir, I should like to say that ours will be a cry in the wilderness if Government do not give serious hearing to what we want in matters relating to retrenchment and the labours of the members of the Retrenchment Sub-Committees will be in vain if their Reports are allowed to remain and rot in the archives of the Secretariat. With these few words I beg to support the Resolution.

THE HONOURABLE RAI BAHADUR LALA JAGDISH PRASAD (United Provinces Northern: Non-Muhammadan): Sir, I am glad that my Honourable friend Mr. Hussain Imam has brought forward the subject of retrenchment for discussion on the floor of this House. The Honourable mover and the two subsequent speakers have already dealt with the subject in an exhaustive manner, and if I rise to speak I do so with the object of emphasising only one or two points and will leave the rest to be dealt with by other Honourable Members. Firstly, Sir, I consider that the leave rules of the Government are much too extravagant. To quote an instance, it is a matter of common knowledge that under the existing Fundamental Leave Rules it is often financially worth while for an officer who has been officiating in a higher post to proceed on leave rather than revert to his original post. In this connection the General Purposes Retrenchment Sub-Committee have stated in their Report:

"We consider this to be an unsatisfactory arrangement from the point of view of public expenditure and we recommend that steps should be taken to alter these rules as early as possible."

Now, this recommendation was made as long ago as October of last year, but so far as I understand effect has not been given to it as yet. From my personal knowledge I can say that I know the case of an Indian Civil Service officer in the United Provinces who was a Joint Magistrate and who was given a chance of officiating as a District Magistrate for some time. As soon as this officer was due to revert to his original post he went on leave for several months as he could draw more allowances while on leave (having proceeded on leave as an officiating District Magistrate) than if he had joined his substantive post. This, Sir, gives one an idea of the degree of keenness shown by the Government to effect economy in expenditure when the interests of the Imperial services are affected. Even in normal times a poor country like India can ill-afford to maintain such extravagant leave rules, but in these days of acute financial stringency when thousands of people have become unemployed, such extravagance at the cost of the tax-payer is even more indefensible.

The second point to which I wish to refer is the whole-time post of the Resident of the Council of State to which a reference has already been made by my Honourable friend the mover. Sir, personalities apart,

and without meaning any reflection whatsoever either on the present or any previous occupant of the Chair for whom I have great respect, I may say that the office is regarded by the general public as more or less of a sinecure and this House can in my opinion very well do with a part-time President without impairing efficiency in any way. I understand that the General Purposes Sub-Committee recommended the abolition of the whole-time post of the President and the suggestion made is that the Honourable the Law Member of the Government of India could very well preside over the deliberations of this Honourable House. I am entirely at one with this recommendation. I understand that this recommendation of the Sub-Committee is under the consideration of Government and I hope that the Government will accept it in the interests of economy.

THE HONOURABLE MR. J. B. TAYLOR (Finance Secretary): Sir, I did not intervene earlier in the debate because I was waiting with interest to see whether there would be a general discussion on this motion and whether it would elicit any fresh ideas on this very important question of retrenchment. I may say straightaway that Government welcome this discussion. We realise that when it is a matter of retrenchment we must carry non-official opinion with us and non-official initiative is of great value. The outsider sees most of the game. It was for this reason that Government, when the question of retrenchment loomed up, invited the help of every shade of non-official opinion. I am sorry that certain Members of this House consider that Government unduly neglected their interests but I think the House will agree with me that what the representatives of this House possibly lacked in quantity they made up in quality. But, while we have no objection to a general discussion, I must beg to be excused from going into the very numerous points which have been raised in the course of it. There are only one or two of rather more importance to which I shall allude very briefly. The first, which has made a peculiarly direct personal appeal to me was the suggestion by the first speaker that we might retrench our loan operations. I do not think there is any debtor in the world who would not be delighted to adopt such a course —

THE HONOURABLE MR. ABU ABDULLAH SYED HUSSAIN IMAM: On a point of explanation, Sir, I suggested a reduction in the expenditure connected with loan operations.

THE HONOURABLE MR. J. B. TAYLOR: We are entirely at one, Sir, but I was always under the impression that it was the creditor that imposed the terms and not the debtor and if anything can be done to make our creditors take a brighter view of India's credit no one would be more delighted than these Benches here.

Then, Sir, on another very important point, the terms of service and the leave rules for new recruits, we have been accused of being not only unduly dilatory but of having passed over the General Purposes Sub-Committee. Sir, I admit neither accusation. Both are questions of extraordinary complexity. It is generally admitted that the present leave rules err at times on the extravagant side but the reason for that is that they were pushed through in a hurry and that is a mistake which we cannot afford to make again. Leave rules are an extraordinarily complicated matter because they have to deal with all services and provincial Governments have also to be consulted. I can assure

[Mr. J. B. Taylor.]

Members of this House that when I said yesterday that the question was under active consideration I stated a fact and that we are pushing ahead with it as fast as possible —

THE HONOURABLE RAI BAHADUR LALA RAM SARAN DAS: What time is it likely to take ?

THE HONOURABLE MR. J. B. TAYLOR: That I am afraid it is impossible to predict because snags have a way of cropping up at every step. I can merely say that we are pressing on as fast as we can because we admit that the present rules do work extravagantly in many cases. Similarly, as regards terms of service, after considering the problem in all its bearings, we decided that the only fair way of dealing with the problems was to deal with it in detail, that is to say, to have a general revision of all the pay scales both in the central and provincial Governments. The provincial Governments are co-operating in the matter and we have an officer on special duty in the Home Department, Mr. Sloan, who has devoted himself entirely to this work and we hope, when his term of special duty comes to an end at the beginning of November, that so far as he is concerned the proposals will be ripe for action. Considering the extraordinary complexity of Government service, I do not think that any more rapid action consistent with fairness to the various interests involved is possible.

The accusation has been made that we are now passing over the General Purposes Sub-Committee. Sir, that is not correct. The Honourable Sir George Schuster, when the question of the appointment of an officer on special duty was mooted, wrote individually to the members of the General Purposes Sub-Committee informing them of what was proposed to be done and also informing them that they would be consulted before final action was taken. There has been no withdrawal from that position.

Now, Sir, I beg to be excused from going into the numerous other matters dealt with by various speakers but I would like to enter a demurrer against the general accusation that Government has been unduly lax or has been guilty of being unduly late in giving effect to the recommendations of the various Retrenchment Committees. The matter came to a head last September and by the November session the bulk of the retrenchment proposals had been considered and given effect to in the special budget of that session. Others were given effect to in the March budget, and some are still under active consideration. If I might summarise, the General Purposes Sub-Committee and the Stores, Printing and Stationery, Public Works and Audit and Posts and Telegraphs Sub-Committees recommended total retrenchments of Rs. 4,70 lakhs, and Rs. 4,30 lakhs have actually been effected. Other parts of the Reports are still under consideration, such as the Stores, Printing and Stationery Report, the Posts and Telegraphs Sub-Committee's Report, and the General Purposes Sub-Committee's third Report, which deals largely with what I might call the overseas expenditure of the Indian Government. The Army has done even better. The first Report of the Army Sub-Committee recommended retrenchments of Rs. 2,78½ lakhs. I understand that so far Rs. 4,10 lakhs have been retrenched in the Army

and Government has not yet desisted from their efforts to explore further avenues of retrenchment. These totals may seem insignificant in comparison with the dramatic retrenchments effected in other countries. Our answer to that is that it may well be that in the case of India there was much less to retrench. Immediately after the war when there were hopes of a new heaven and a new earth, India like the rest of the world blossomed out in all varieties of expenditure and the Inchcape Committee had a magnificent field for retrenchment. Since then, however, I am afraid that the attitude of the Finance Department has been one of continual cynicism towards any grandiose project and certainly for the last three years our attitude has been one of almost ruthless economy. In these circumstances it is easy to see that there was no untrodden field left for the Retrenchment Committee and I think that they have done very well in the circumstances and that Government can also take credit for having so largely fulfilled their recommendations. Needless to say, Government is prepared to accept the motion. The papers have already been communicated to all individual Members of the Legislature with a brief indication of the action taken on them, but the House has not yet been officially seized of them and Government is quite prepared to lay them on the table when required.

**THE HONOURABLE RAI BAHADUR LALA RAM SARAN DAS:** What about the strictures passed on the General Purposes Sub-Committee by certain Members of Government? Were they justified? The Honourable Member has not replied to this point.

**THE HONOURABLE CHAUDHRI ZAFRULLA KHAN** (Education, Health and Lands Member): Sir, the Honourable Rai Bahadur Lala Ram Saran Das has referred to certain remarks made by Sir Fazl-i-Husain in the Legislative Assembly with reference to the recommendations of the General Purposes Sub-Committee and he evidently resents those remarks having been made. He has himself in the course of his speech accused Sir Fazl-i-Husain as having made his remarks without a careful perusal of the General Purposes Sub-Committee's Report. I am very much afraid, Sir, that the Honourable Member has expressed his resentment at these remarks without a careful perusal of Sir Fazl-i-Husain's speech. If he had read the whole speech through with care and tried to appreciate the tone of the whole speech, he would have found that those remarks were not open to the objections which he has put forward. In that speech he would have noticed that Sir Fazl-i-Husain described the Honourable Sir George Schuster, one of his colleagues, as a wolf who was watching the finances of the State on behalf of the State. As a matter of fact, the greater part of the speech was delivered in a more or less ironical or satirical vein to which the objection which could have been taken is that that tone need not have been adopted. But there was nothing objectionable in the remarks that he made. The remark to which the Honourable Member has referred that wind up a portion of his speech by his saying that he hoped the House would excuse his having tried to defend himself in that manner when he found that his department had been the object of attack by the General Purposes Sub-Committee. I do not see what objection could possibly be taken to that.

With regard to the two particular criticisms which the Honourable Rai Bahadur Lala Ram Saran Das has advanced against certain action taken,

[Chaudhri Zafrulla Khan.]

and certain action not taken, by the Education Department, I have to submit this. He stated that Sir Fazl-i-Husain was anxious to preserve the beneficent departments of Government against the attacks of the General Purposes Sub-Committee, and that notwithstanding that with regard to Medical expenditure in the North-West Frontier Province and the expenditure on Education in Baluchistan and Delhi, he himself carried through retrenchments far in excess of those recommended by the General Purposes Sub-Committee. Does not that, Sir, in itself show that where economies were possible, the Department of Education was anxious not only to meet the recommendations of the General Purposes Sub-Committee but to go much further than those recommendations? If by oversight the General Purposes Sub-Committee had failed to notice certain matters in which economies could be effected, was it not honest of the Department to discover those matters and to give effect to those economies? Is it not rather a reply to the Honourable Member's remarks that Sir Fazl-i-Husain had resented the activities of the Committee?

The next criticism which the Honourable Member made was that in spite of the recommendation of the Committee that Sir John Marshall should no longer be continued in employment, he was retained in employment in connection with the work which he had already undertaken. The Honourable Member forgets that Sir John Marshall had been employed under a contract before the General Purposes Sub-Committee made its recommendation, and the purpose of his employment was not that he should continue to do the work that he had been doing as Director General of Archæology, but that the activities of the Department during a score of years previous to his retirement should be written up in the form of monographs or books which should be available to students of archæology both in this country and outside. The object of his employment was that the work which the department had done during the previous 20 years should not be lost to the world and that it should be compiled in such a fashion as to present certain features of the ancient civilization of India to India herself as well as to the world outside. It had nothing to do with the current activities or the carrying on of the work of the department. With regard to that, the recommendation of the General Purposes Sub-Committee was that further excavation work should be stopped altogether, and although there were features in that recommendation which might eventually deprive India of certain kinds of archæological treasure, Government accepted that recommendation and all work in connection with excavation has been stopped. Government were, however, not willing to accept the further recommendation the result of which would have been that all work upon which large sums of money had been spent during the previous 20 years would also be lost to India and to the world, and that was the reason why Sir John Marshall's services were retained. Sir, as these are the only two specific matters which the Honourable Member raised with regard to the department of which I have the honour to be in charge, I need add nothing further to the remarks I have already made.

THE HONOURABLE DIWAN BAHADUR G. NARAYANASWAMI CHETTI (Madras : Non-Muhammadan) : Sir, I am glad the Honourable the Finance Secretary has accepted this Resolution. I am also glad that the Honourable

Mr. Abu Abdullah Syed Hussain Imam has brought this matter before us. We are all aware that an Advisory Committee was appointed for retrenchment. I quite agree with the complaint of my Honourable friend the mover that more non-official Members could have been appointed to that Committee by the Government instead of confining themselves to only one elected Member. That is a matter on which many of the non-official Members here would agree with the Honourable mover. Well, Sir, I must say that the Committee which was appointed has done its work satisfactorily and we are all thankful to them for the work they have done and for the co-operation which they have given to the heads of departments of Government. I am one of those who feel that the poor man's burdens should be reduced as much as possible. I hope that by the time the Honourable the Finance Member presents his budget in Delhi conditions will become normal and that postal charges will be reduced and the tax on oil and other commodities will also be reduced, so that the poor man may not be burdened owing to the increased rates. At the same time, I must say that the central Government and the provincial Governments have done a great deal in the matter of retrenchment. Coming from the province of Madras I must congratulate the Honourable the Finance Member, Mr. Stokes, for the great trouble and interest he has taken, and the Committee there, for reducing greatly the annual recurring expenditure.

I am sure other provinces have been doing their very best. Still I think there are certain departments which they have not touched. I shall only refer to one, to which attention was drawn by Sir Abdur Rahim in the other House. He mentioned the Council of Agricultural Research. Suggestion was made about abolishing certain branches of it and curtailing the expenditure. He feels that retrenchment could be effected in the Agricultural Council. So far as I can see, nothing substantial has been done in curtailing the expenditure under this head and I hope the Honourable the Education Member in whose portfolio Agricultural Research is included will see if expenditure could not be further reduced. I am very grateful to the Government for what they have done. We hope more will be done, so that by the time the budget is presented next year the poor man's burden may be reduced.

**THE HONOURABLE CHAUDHRI ZAFRULLA KHAN:** May I invite the attention of the Honourable Member to page 2075 of the Assembly debate? The Honourable Sir George Schuster has made this statement:

"I would just like to refer to one particular example, the case of the grant for Agricultural Research under Demand No. 60, Imperial Council of Agricultural Research. There it is true that the economies accepted by the Government are shown as Rs. 5,96,000 as against Rs. 4,22,000 recommended by the General Purposes Sub-Committee."

Government have actually carried out larger economies in that department than those recommended by the General Purposes Sub-Committee itself.

**THE HONOURABLE DIWAN BAHADUR G. NARAYANASWAMI CHETTI:** Still more could be done by careful examination.

**THE HONOURABLE MR. G. A. NATESAN (Madras: Nominated Non-Official):** Sir, as a member of the General Retrenchment Committee and the Chairman of one of the Committees, and though a nominated Member of the Council of State, I should like to assure Mr. Hussain Imam that I very much welcome this discussion. I am glad he has drawn attention to several points.

[Mr. G. A. Natesan.]

I should like also to welcome the spirit in which the Honourable Mr. Taylor welcomed the discussion and also made some remarks which must have cleared the air. There have been quite a number of misapprehensions and misunderstandings in regard to the operations of the Retrenchment Committee. Let my Honourable colleagues first note that these are Advisory Committees. Government took jolly good care, if I may use that expression, to term them as such. Secondly, let them also remember that the Honourable Sir George Schuster, the Finance Member, had said more than once in the other House and also here that he for his part had tried his best to explore all avenues of retrenchment, that he thought there was not much scope and that he appointed the Committee with a view to satisfy both Houses of the Legislature. I had the privilege of drawing his attention to his statement some time ago in the November session and saying that despite this, the Retrenchment Committees, having regard to the restrictions under which they worked, were able to achieve some amount of retrenchment. I am very glad to say he took the remark in good spirit and he welcomed it. May I say that as the Government of India is at present constituted, with all the power in the hands of the Executive for all practical purposes, with all the power for making alterations of rules about leave and pensions in their hands, it is not possible, humanly speaking, for any Retrenchment Committee, even if it were composed of all the non-official elected Members as my Honourable friend Mr. Hussain Imam and my very great friend Diwan Bahadur Narayanaswami Chetti, it is not possible to effect any measure of retrenchment worth mentioning so long as you have the present constitution of the Government of India. Again, let me ask my friends to pause and consider the value of the Retrenchment Committee from a point of view which has not struck them. For the first time in the history of the central Government of India, barring a few special Committees that have been appointed as the Esher Committee, there has been no other instance of the Government of India yielding to the pressure of public opinion and of the opinions expressed in both Houses that non-officials should be taken straightaway into the secrets of administration. I venture to submit with my experience as a member of the Retrenchment Committee and as the Chairman of a particular Committee that for the first time non-officials—and several of my colleagues agreed with me—were given abundant opportunities to understand the workings of many of the departments. So far as I am concerned I must say that the heads of the two departments with which my Committee has been concerned have been very frank and they have given us all available facilities and information, and occasionally information of a valuable character which we are not expected to use. Therefore, I should like to say to my friends of the Retrenchment Committee do not in the least feel discouraged with the results of your operations. If you look at the value of the results by rupees, annas and pies you may not have much satisfaction, but I tell you honestly if you look at the opportunities you have had to understand and to enter into the workings of the various departments, you really should feel thankful. It may not be given to all of us to serve in various committees in the future Government of India, but there will be others who certainly will feel that our labours have not been lost.

I shall not go into many of the questions raised as I have been particularly happy to note the frank manner in which the Honourable Mr. Taylor referred to one question. He confessed on the floor of this House—it has not been accepted hitherto—that many of these leave rules have resulted in extravagance; that is a matter to which attention has been drawn. Then, with regard to the question of fixing the pay of future entrants, my Honourable friend Lala Ram Saran Das is quite correct in making it a grievance that originally it was expected that the Chairman of the various Committees should be co-opted as members of the General Purposes Committee and that they should go into the whole question; after we advanced in our labours, the Honourable the Finance Member thought that to achieve this object it was not desirable that a very large number of non-official Members should sit and that for purposes of investigation it was essential that an officer should be deputed to get all the facts and figures. That view may be right or wrong. I personally think it was not quite necessary, but he has assured us that the results of the investigation of the officer on special duty will be published, that this Committee will be consulted and that we need not despair that the General Purposes Committee will be brushed aside. At any rate, if any such attempt is made, I as a member of the General Retrenchment Committee would be the first to fight for the fulfilment of the promise given by Sir George Schuster.

There is one other question, Sir, to which I had not intended to refer. As reference has been made, I feel bound to refer to it. I have been personally connected with this Council of State for nearly three sessions with a short break of a year. I have had the best of social and other relations with the occupants of the Presidential Chair here, but I must confess that my sympathies are with the recommendation of the General Purposes Committee that a less costly individual should be found for this office. I personally do not think that there is any sound reason for neglecting the recommendation that the Law Member of the Government of India might be the President of the Council of State. If that could not be done, I certainly do think that it is high time that a non-official President is given to the Council of State. I would ask the Government to remember that suggestion. I really can contemplate with a certain amount of confidence to be able to find a suitable non-official President who will agree to accept only a suitable honorarium, which will cover the expenditure necessary to preserve the prestige of the office. I do hope that these observations with regard to retrenchment, though coming from a nominated Member of the Council of State nominated to the Retrenchment Committee, will be found useful and will be taken in the spirit in which they are offered.

**THE HONOURABLE MR. ABU ABDULLAH SYED HUSSAIN IMAM :** Sir, before I say anything about this measure before the House, I would like to congratulate my Honourable colleagues, the new Finance Secretary and the Honourable Member for Education, Health and Lands for their lucid maiden speech which they made. I really appreciate very much the remarks of Mr. Taylor, and the way in which he tried to administer the bitter pill of disregard by the Government in the sugar coating of looking to the quality and not to the quantity. I appreciate, as I said before, that the Government has taken some steps to reduce the expenditure. Had it not been so, we could never have had even this amount of retrenchment. My point in bringing forward this Resolution was simply to keep the issue alive and not let it become a dead

[Mr. Abu Abdullah Syed Hussain Imam.]

letter. The position in which we are at the present moment is not satisfactory. We have still a great deal of trouble ahead. The rate of taxation prevailing at present is excessive. Even the Federal Finance Committee came to the conclusion that some of the present taxes will have to go. So no one can desire the continuance of the present-day rates of taxation. My idea therefore was just to keep the issue alive and to draw the attention of the Government to the many measures of retrenchment which are still pending for the consideration of the Government. For instance, the Posts and Telegraphs Department have given a whole list in Appendix I of the items which they wish to be revised and reconsidered. Nothing has been given out yet by the Postal Department whether those issues were before them, and what action they were taking on them. Therefore the Finance Department ought always to maintain an attitude of looking into everything with rather a miserly eye, and we would appreciate that. We would like them to get into the habit of becoming more niggardly if they can possibly do so. The other thing to which I wish to draw attention is that there has been some misunderstanding about reduction in "the management of debt expenditure." Under this head there are certain items of expenditure which are unconnected with the debt itself. There are offices which look into the payment of interest; there are under-writing expenses and other things connected with debts which as far as I remember—I have not got the Demands for Grants—cost us about 50 or 60 lakhs in English expenditure, a little less in Indian expenditure. My contention was that, that department will bear retrenchment, because there are questions connected with the rates of brokerage, etc., paid for under-writing commissions; I think in the Lower House this session even some comments were made on the high rates of commission which were paid to the under-writers of the last sterling loans. It was these items to which I wished to draw the attention of Government. My intention was not that Government should reduce the interest rates which we have got to pay, though of course if that had been in our power we would have welcomed it.

Sir, as Government has accepted this Resolution I shall not say any thing more. I only wish to say that in my remark about nominated Members I did not mean to cast any reflection on the *bona fides* of the non-official Members or their right to represent the interests of India. My point was that if one section is highly regarded the other should not, as a matter of course, be disregarded.

THE HONOURABLE THE PRESIDENT: The question is, that the following Resolution be adopted:

"This Council recommends to the Governor General in Council that the Reports of the Retrenchment Committees be laid on the table."

The motion was adopted.

#### RESOLUTION *RE* EXTENSION OF THE SYSTEM OF FORMING URBAN UNITS UNDER THE INDIAN TERRITORIAL FORCE ACT.

THE HONOURABLE SARDAR SHRI JAGANNATH MAHARAJ PANDIT (Bombay: Non-Muhammadan): Sir, I beg to move the following Resolution:

"This Council recommends to the Governor General in Council that steps be immediately taken by the military authorities to extend the system of forming urban units under the Indian Territorial Force Act."

Sir, the House will excuse me I hope if I wish to engage its attention for a moment upon a comparatively unimportant matter, when more weighty important questions are engaging their serious attention. I may mention, for example, the Civil Disobedience Movement in the country, the Ordinances, the grave situation in Bengal, the necessity of reviving the Round Table Conference, the Communal Award, the Ottawa Conference and so on ; but the question of military education and military service has its own importance, and it would be unwise ever to belittle it. I may remind the House that in September, 1920, His Excellency the then Commander-in-Chief in India, Sir Charles Monro, declared that the object of Government in creating the Indian Territorial Force was to respond to the aspiration of those Indians, who desire to see the formation of a second line to the Indian Army, whereby in time of need, the almost unlimited man power of India may be utilised to strengthen the military forces of the country, on a scale commensurate with its vast population. Now, as between the aspiration of the Indian people to join military service and receive military education, and the need of strengthening the military forces of the country, I naturally lay greater stress on the point of satisfying the Indian aspiration. And, from this point of view, I am here to complain that Government have not been developing one important unit of the Indian Territorial Force, which deserves attention for a variety of reasons, the unit, I mean, of the urban part of the Territorial Force. The Auxiliary and Territorial Forces Committee decided in 1925 that a certain number of urban units should be raised at once. Two years passed, and nothing was done by way of forming any urban units, for I find that in reply to an interpellation by Dr. Moonje, then a Member of the Assembly, on 15th of March, 1927, a purely negative reply was given about the formation of urban units without any accompanying statement of hope or suggestion as to the intentions of Government in that respect. On the 20th September, 1927, Mr. Neogy, M.L.A., asked the Army Secretary whether it was intended to start an urban unit in Calcutta, as urged by the Calcutta Indian Association in a special representation to Government. In reply the Army Secretary admitted having received the representation, but stated that Government did not intend to comply with the suggestion of the Association or do anything on their own initiative. Two years later, Dr. Moonje was able to elicit from the Army Secretary that two urban units were established in Bombay of which one was a Parsi unit, and that one urban unit was established at Madras, one at Allahabad and one at Lucknow. The Calcutta Corporation had, in the meanwhile, reinforced the demand of the Indian Association for the formation of an urban unit at Calcutta, but Dr. Moonje was told simply that the Indian military authorities were in correspondence with the Secretary of State in that matter. The question still remained about the formation of an urban unit for the Central Provinces and Berar ; and keen as Dr. Moonje naturally was about getting some slice of the blessing of military education and service for his own province, he was destined to get a reply which was full of despair. On 29th January, 1930, Mr. N. C. Kelkar, then a Member of the Assembly, voiced forth the demand from Poona for an urban unit embodied in the Annual Report of the Poona District Territorial Forces Association, of which Mr. Kelkar was himself the President, but in this case also the reply was far from assuring. Nor was he able even to get the details

[Sardar Shri Jagannath Maharaj Pandit.]

of expenditure on the different arms of the Territorial Forces necessary for judging rightly whether the expenditure on the urban unit was commensurate with the importance of that arm of the Territorial Force. I give these details selected here and there as throwing some light on the spirit with which the work of the development of the urban units in the Indian Territorial Forces is being advanced. Years and years apparently elapse without any substantial steps being taken to fulfil the aspiration of young Indians to get military training and equip themselves for military service for the country.

I have nothing to say here about the practical stalemate which has been reached in the matter of the training of the different University Corps ; but I do wish to put in a plea for the young Indians who have in them the military aspiration and who cannot hope to fulfil it, not having the means to join any college under any University. It is mainly in urban areas that you can find young men, who are educated enough to understand matters about Government arrangements for giving military training and also susceptible enough to avail themselves of those arrangements and facilities. I could name Poona as a place, for instance, where it will be possible to get a large number of young boys out of colleges to join an urban unit of the Territorial Force, for Poona is famous, and has been famous for long, for its tradition of gymnastic schools and physical training of a higher order. These young men appreciate the benefits of military education and military service and are not averse to serve in the ranks of any regular military force. It is very inconvenient for Poona boys to leave their home and occupation at Poona and go to a far-off place like Belgaum to join the Territorial Force unit there. I am almost certain that the usual complaint about the ranks of a regularly formed unit not being completely filled by recruits, will be found to have no place at Poona. Recently, a public school of a semi-military character has been established in Poona, with a military officer of the rank of a colonel as its Principal ; and I fancy that the establishment of an urban unit of the Territorial Force at Poona will just fill the gap in the scheme of institutions of military training and service, which are to be seen roundabout Poona and make a great impression upon the population of Poona and its numerous visitors from the mofussil. We are all passing through times of unrest ; but I can assure Government that nothing will be a greater asset on the side of peace and order, than keeping the establishments of military education in full swing, to enlarge them if possible, and to make points of contact with young men, who, while they are acquiring physical training, which is available in gymnasia and similar institutions, feel aggrieved for want of proper facilities for enrolment in the military service of Government. Sir, I move.

THE HONOURABLE DIWAN BAHADUR G. NARAYANASWAMI CHETTI (Madras : Non-Muhammadan) : Sir, I beg to support the motion. I do not think it is very difficult to organise urban units. The young men, after leaving college, can get useful military training. I do not want to take up much time of the Council. I support the Resolution.

THE HONOURABLE MR. SATYENDRA CHANDRA GHOSH MAULIK (West Bengal: Non-Muhammadan): Mr. President, Sir, I must thank my Honourable friend from the Mahratta country for bringing forward this Resolution. It is a long time since the Indian Territorial Force was started and if I may presume as was the intention of the Auxiliary and Territorial Force Committee to allow it to grow up to its natural limit, then there should be urban units started in every big city, especially in the Presidency-towns at least. I am almost sure it was one of the intentions of the framers of the Bill to allow the non-martial races to come and join the Territorial Force and if that be so, it is all the more necessary that it should be allowed to expand more. The Indian Territorial Force, I think, is to act as the second line of defence and the ultimate recruiting field of the Indian Army. In years to come if the Territorial Force expands to its natural limit and have all branches of the Army, I hope time will come when we shall be able to curtail the strength of the Standing Army.

It may be argued from the other side that sufficient number of men would not come and join the urban units and the existing rural units will suffer in their strength. But, Sir, I say there will always be room for both to expand. The urban unit will draw its recruits from people who live in big cities where the unit will be started and whose civil avocations do not permit them to do training for two consecutive months in the year in the rural units. To the rural population—the peasant class—I imagine the rural unit will be more suitable.

Speaking for my province, I mean Bengal, which I have the honour and privilege to represent, I am almost sure that the urban unit at Calcutta or Dacca will be a success. Although we Bengalis may be stamped as a non-martial race, still at the time of the Great War, recruits were not found wanting for the 49th Bengal and, if I remember correct, as many as 6,000 men joined up for service from Bengal. I was in touch with the Territorial Force of Bengal for some time and from what I have seen of the enthusiasm of the people to come and join the Territorial Force I can fervently hope that there is plenty of room for expansion. The success or otherwise of a thing mostly depends on the way it is tackled. Even last year the recruits for the Territorial Force of Bengal were far in excess of the number wanted and plenty of eager men had to be turned away for want of vacancy. In Bengal we have two companies and if you are earnest about it, we can easily raise a battalion from there. In Calcutta alone I am almost certain you can get at least two companies for urban units. You can get recruits from business men, lawyers and merchants who will be quite willing to join the urban unit and undergo weekly training and a periodical camp for 15 days. For them it is difficult to get away from their civil avocations for a period of two consecutive months to join the rural unit. Some of these young men have had their training in the University Training Corps and they are sure to pick up more quickly than the men who have had no training at all. I can therefore say that there will not be any dearth of men for the urban unit.

Lastly, I presume the question of additional expenditure will prop up. As a part solution of that, I may advance that the members of the urban

[Mr. Satyendra Chandra Ghosh Maulik.]

unit can have their training with the University Training Corps where there is one. In that case there will be no necessity to keep up an entire staff exclusive for the urban unit, but a few additional instructors will serve the purpose. And what little is required as extra expenditure, I hope the Legislature would not grudge to pass, considering the fact that in the end it will be a good saving in the expense of the Standing Army. Sir, I hope the Resolution will have the necessary support it deserves.

\* THE HONOURABLE MR. E. C. BENTHALL (Bengal Chamber of Commerce): Sir, we have heard this morning a great deal on the subject of retrenchment. I would like to draw the attention of the House to the recommendation of the Army Retrenchment Sub-Committee in this matter. The Army Retrenchment Sub-Committee went into this matter of retrenchment of the Territorial Force including that of urban units to the best of their ability and took all the evidence which they could from the Army authorities. As a result of this they made the following recommendation :

"We recommend that an enquiry should be made whether in effect the objects for which the Indian Territorial Force (including the University Training Corps) is raised are under present conditions, being achieved, or whether by reorganisation the force would be better able to fulfil its functions. In making this recommendation we have taken into consideration the political importance of the force, though as an economy committee we can only bring the matter to notice by pointing out that apparently money now being expended is not achieving the objects contemplated."

I submit that in view of the recommendations of this Committee and the grave doubts expressed by them as to the wisdom of the expenditure now being incurred, it is illogical to suggest that, in the words of the mover, immediate steps be taken by the military authorities to extend the system.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: Sir, I listened to the remarks of the Honourable mover, when he moved this Resolution, with the greatest interest, and also to the remarks of those who supported him, but my interest turned, as the remarks were brought to their conclusion, to a feeling of surprise. When I came down to the House this morning, having only yesterday laid on the table a statement in answer to a question by the Honourable the mover of this Resolution, which I can only describe as absolutely damaging to the cause which he has advocated today, I felt there was a possibility of his asking the permission of the House to withdraw his motion. Therefore when I heard him get up and, in spite of that statement which I laid on the table, move the Resolution I thought there really must be something wrong with either the Government or myself as Commander-in-Chief or my advisers or still more so with the District Committees who are supposed to have this Territorial urban movement in their hands, that we must have missed something, but I heard no new arguments; I heard nothing we did not know before, and I can only express my great surprise that, as the Honourable Mr. Benthall said, this Resolution was moved. What are the facts, Sir? As the Honourable mover said, some years ago there was a very insistent movement that facilities should be given to young men in India to prepare themselves to defend their country if necessary, but who

---

\* Speech not corrected by the Honourable Member.

were on account of their business or other pre-occupations unable to devote their full time to soldiering. That was a very legitimate demand and a very proper one coming from a country where there is no compulsory military service. There may have been delay in giving effect to that movement. I take no blame for that. I was not here. Eventually, I think in 1928, a Committee sat under the presidency of Sir John Shea, Adjutant-General of the Forces. That Committee consisted largely of non-official Indians. They made certain recommendations which were carried into effect. They recommended that 4 urban units should be started at once, two in Bombay, one in Madras and one in Allahabad and Lucknow—half in each. But they also made a recommendation which I think the Honourable mover and his supporters may either have forgotten or have never known. The Honourable mover is rather inclined to blame the Government and to blame the Commander-in-Chief and the military over this. When I saw this Resolution put down on the order paper, I had the proceedings of that Committee looked up and I found this recommendation which I would beg leave to read to the House :

“ If this territorial movement is to lay the foundations of India’s national army, the people of India must make themselves responsible for its success ; and it must lie with the non-official leaders of the people, even more than with the Government, to foster its growth. It should devolve on the leaders of the people to bring forward recruits . . . . . the responsibility of the Government being confined in the main to the military training of the force. This is the ideal at which all Indians should aim, and the Advisory Committees should become the channels through which they arrive at it .”

And what has been the result, Sir ? The first battalion in Bombay never exceeded a strength of 17 out of the allowed establishment of 694. The second Bombay battalion has never exceeded 200 out of an allowed strength of 334. The Madras battalion has never exceeded 100 out of an allowed strength of 334. Only the Lucknow and Allahabad battalions have shown any real interest in the matter. They have got a strength of 260 out of an establishment of 334. Despite this hopelessly discouraging result, the Honourable mover asks me to recommend to the Government that we should spend more money on it. I can tell him quite plainly, Sir, that these units are of no more use to me or to the country than if they did not exist at all. It has nothing to do with my grudging the money. The money does not come out of my budget ; it has been especially allotted out of Civil funds on the recommendation of that Committee—Rs. 10 lakhs a year. We are now spending Rs. 1 lakh or just over Rs. 1 lakh on the miserable response to this Territorial movement. But because we are spending only Rs. 1 lakh, is that any reason why we should spend more, is that any reason why we should throw good money after bad ? I cannot believe that this House is willing to recommend that. It seems to me that it is worthy of serious consideration whether we should spend even that. Ever since I have been here, for the last four years I have been pressed and pressed to reduce, and reduce, the Army expenditure and I have honestly done it. Since I came here four years ago when the budget of the Army was no less than Rs. 55 crores—contract budget—I and my predecessor, Sir William Birdwood, have brought it down between us to nearly Rs. 10 crores less than that figure. But what has it come to now, Sir ?

[H. E. the Commander-in-Chief.]

It means I have come to disbandment, to throwing out on to a crowded labour market professional soldiers who had every right to suppose that their services would be retained ; they are being thrown out, men ready for anything, ready for immediate war, fully trained and highly disciplined men. And in the face of a rigid reduction of establishments I have had to make in British troops as well as in Indian troops, I am asked to spend money in bolstering up a movement for which there is not even sufficient enthusiasm to fill the ranks of the poor four units that we have tried. I cannot believe that this House will ask me to recommend that to the Government of India. (Applause.)

THE HONOURABLE SARDAR SHRI JAGANNATH MAHARAJ PANDIT : Sir, in view of the explanation given by His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, I beg leave of the House to withdraw my Resolution.

The Resolution\* was, by leave of the Council, withdrawn.

#### PROVIDENT FUNDS (AMENDMENT) BILL.

THE HONOURABLE MR. ABU ABDULLAH SYED HUSSAIN IMAM (Bihar and Orissa : Muhammadan) : Sir, I rise to move :

“ That the Bill further to amend the Provident Funds Act, 1925, for certain purposes, be taken into consideration.”

As Honourable Members of the House are aware, this Bill of mine is a very short one and does not introduce any violent or revolutionary changes in the provisions of the existing Act. Nevertheless, the change that I do contemplate, though in my view based on equity, is still against the customs of the country. The new laws introduced are usually introduced to replace the existing order of things. As explained in the Statement of Objects and Reasons, the idea underlying this Bill is to remove the hardship caused to the heirs of a nominee who pre-deceases the depositor. It is to amend the present law which excludes the remote relatives from inheritance. There are sometimes hard cases in which a man makes an assignment of his provident fund to his children. One of them pre-deceases him by a few months, and then the grand-children are, according to the law of the land, debarred from inheriting any part of that money. It is true he has the right at present, and even if my Bill is accepted, he will have the right to exclude them if he so wishes by deleting the name of the deceased nominee. At the present moment the law courts have decided this matter in different ways. As it usually concerns paltry sums of money, this matter has not gone up to High Courts, and therefore, there are no rulings of the High Court on the subject as to what should be the real position in this matter. Sometimes the children of the nominee are given a share in the provident fund money but usually they are debarred. My intention in bringing forward this Bill was that this would be a non-contentious Bill and it would be accepted, but some of my friends have expressed a desire to circulate this Bill. Therefore, I do not wish to press that this should be taken into consideration now and I will speak later on.

\* “ This Council recommends to the Governor General in Council that steps be immediately taken by the military authorities to extend the system of forming urban Units under the Indian Territorial Force Act.”

**THE HONOURABLE THE PRESIDENT:** The question is:

“ That the Bill further to amend the Provident Funds Act, 1925, for certain purposes, be taken into consideration.”

**THE HONOURABLE MR. J. B. TAYLOR (Finance Secretary):** Sir, I must rise at once to say that Government feel themselves bound to oppose this Bill. The funds legislated for by the Provident Funds Act, 1925, all belong to Government or quasi-Government institutions. Private companies can obtain exemption from income-tax for their provident funds but they are not governed by the terms of this Act. This Act refers solely to Government or quasi-Government institutions, such as, for instance, the Imperial Bank Employees Fund. Now, Sir, what is the object of the Act? Its main object is not so much to secure a decent sum on retirement for the subscriber as to ensure that if he dies in service money will be immediately available for his family. With this object, since the bulk of Government servants are in humble circumstances to whom the law means expenditure and worse still delay, provision is made for payment to a member of the family without legal formality. That freedom in the interests of the subscriber we wish to retain and we do not wish it in any way impaired. There is, however, the right of nomination, but we must examine this carefully. This right of nomination is confined by the rules of the provident funds to members of the family. For instance, a subscriber cannot assign his provident fund to a money-lender. He has freedom of choice to choose which member of his family is best fitted to administer the fund and he can change his opinion when he likes. In such circumstances what reason is there to suppose that because a subscriber thinks that A is fit to have the money he should necessarily think that A's heirs are also fit? The only advantage I can see from the proposition of the Honourable mover is the very far-fetched and hypothetical case where both the subscriber and his nominee perish simultaneously in some accident, because otherwise the subscriber has the opportunity to appoint a fresh nominee. The question really is whether in order to secure an advantage in this very hypothetical case we should let in legal complications affecting thousands of people. There are obviously also certain administrative difficulties to Government in the proposal and as I have said these are purely Governmental or quasi-Governmental funds. In the first place, we would have to find out who the nominee's heirs actually were. At present we encourage subscribers, particularly in the humbler ranks, to nominate one of their family as the party to receive the fund because that obviously saves delay. If anything happens to that nominee or if anything happens to make the subscriber change his mind, he can change the nominee. The whole object is simplification. That will be destroyed if when the nominee dies and the subscriber is too lazy to appoint anyone else, the nominee's heirs succeed to the detriment of the subscriber's heirs. I was waiting to see whether the Honourable mover could produce any concrete instance of hardship. We have had no representation from any of the subscribers to our Fund that the present law has caused any practical inconvenience at all and this particular amendment of the Act has been before Government now for over twelve months. I have searched through our office files and can find no case. In these circumstances we do not see that there is any advantage to be gained by the proposal and as on the other hand there are very considerable disadvantages, I would recommend to this House that the Bill be rejected.

**THE HONOURABLE RAI BAHADUR LALA JAGDISH PRASAD** (United Provinces Northern : Non-Muhammadan) : Sir, I move as an amendment to the motion before the House :

“That the Bill be circulated for the purpose of eliciting opinion thereon by the 31st October, 1932.”

Sir, my reasons for moving this amendment are, firstly, that the Bill has been opposed by the Government, and secondly, I doubt if its copies were placed in our hands three days before today when this motion that the Bill be taken into consideration is being made by the Honourable mover. At least I see a copy of this Bill on the table only today and thus it seems that we have not had sufficient time to go into the pros and cons of the measure. I therefore move that the Bill be circulated for the purposes of eliciting opinion thereon.

**THE HONOURABLE THE PRESIDENT** : Amendment moved :

“That the Bill be circulated for the purpose of eliciting opinion thereon by the 31st October, 1932.”

**THE HONOURABLE RAI BAHADUR LALA RAM SARAN DAS** (Punjab : Non-Muhammadan) : Sir, I support the amendment moved by my Honourable friend and I wish that in addition to the public, the opinion of the people concerned may also be invited.

**THE HONOURABLE CHAUDHRI ZAFRULLA KHAN** (Education, Health and Lands Member) : Sir, the amendment of the Act proposed in this Bill is open to the gravest objections and I do hope that the House will record its opinion that it is not desirable to proceed any further with it. For after all the object of this piece of amending legislation, as explained by the Honourable mover, is that if the nominee of a depositor or subscriber pre-deceases the subscriber or depositor, then necessarily as proposed by him the person who becomes entitled to the fund should be the heir of the nominee. That goes much further than relieving any possible hardship that might arise in any conceivable case. The whole scheme of the Act as it stands at present is that in order to facilitate the payment of these funds it should be open to a depositor or subscriber to nominate in his lifetime a particular person to whom payment might be made on his death without the necessity of entering into elaborate inquiries as to who his heirs may be and the whole purpose of that would be defeated if a provision were brought in that in case the nominee has died inquiries should be made not with reference to the subscriber as to who his heirs are but in respect of his nominee as to who his heirs might be. Thus it brings in a complication, which we want to avoid, and might eventually divert the funds to a person to whom the depositor or subscriber may not have wished them to go. It does not leave room, in case the nominee pre-deceases the depositor, for the depositor to make a fresh nomination or something of that kind. It wants to introduce into the Act a provision to the effect that in case the nominee dies, necessarily his heir or heirs shall become entitled to the fund. That is one objection. The second objection is that if that were provided, it would require inquiries of all kinds with regard to the personal laws of the depositor to be instituted to determine who are his heirs, as was pointed out by the Honourable Mr. Taylor. It would be extremely undesirable with regard to funds of this kind that difficulties of this kind should arise, which will arise if the principle of this amending Bill is accepted. At present, if a nominee

pre-deceases the depositor or subscriber, the position is exactly as if no nomination had been made, and if the subscriber desires that nevertheless the heirs of the nominee or any one of them should be benefited, he has the right to make a fresh nomination to that effect. There is no justification why, in case the matter is overlooked, the fund should not go to the dependents or the heirs of the subscriber, but should necessarily go to the heirs of the nominee. My submission therefore is that the principle of this Bill is such that this House should not give its consent to spending further time over its consideration either by way of taking it into consideration immediately or by circulating it for opinion.

**THE HONOURABLE MR. ABU ABDULLAH SYED HUSSAIN IMAM :** Sir, as I said before, I was quite prepared to accept the amendment for circulation, but I find that Government, as usual, do not want to change the present order of things. The learned argument brought forward by the Honourable Member in charge of Education, Health and Lands that this Bill would hamper the Government in its free discretion is rather far-fetched. If the depositor dies without making any nomination, the Government have got to look into the legal aspect before they can part with the money deposited with them. In case a person dies after having nominated some one, and the nominee pre-deceases him, then also the Government have got to make inquiries and find out who the legal heirs are. The difference between my Bill and the position of the Government is this, that they want the legal heirs of the depositor to be looked into, whereas I want the legal heirs of the nominee in whose favour the depositor has made a nomination to be inquired into. There is absolutely no difference between us, and there will not be any great difficulty in the working. Even at the present moment, if there are two or more nominees, Government have got to look into the subject before they can give the money. I was rather misunderstood. I do not in any way wish to stop the depositor from cancelling his nomination. He has always the right up to the time of his decease to cancel his previous nomination and to re-nominate. It is only in cases in which there is no further nomination that my Bill would operate. Therefore, Sir, I do not see my way to withdraw this Bill. I press it, and accept the amendment. .

**THE HONOURABLE THE PRESIDENT :** The original question was :

“ That the Bill further to amend the Provident Funds Act, 1925, for certain purposes, be taken into consideration.”

Since which an amendment has been moved :

“ That the Bill be circulated for the purpose of eliciting opinion thereon by the 31st October, 1932.”

The question I have to put is :

“ That the Bill be circulated for the purpose of eliciting opinion thereon by the 31st October, 1932.”

The Council divided :

AYES—17.

Akbar Khan, The Honourable Major Nawab Sir Mahomed.	Jagdish Prasad, The Honourable Rai Bahadur Lala.
Banerjee, The Honourable Mr. Jagadish Chandra.	Kalikor, The Honourable Mr. Vinayak Vithal.
Buta Singh, The Honourable Sardar.	Khaparde, The Honourable Mr. G. S.
Chetti, The Honourable Diwan Bahadur G. Narayanaswami.	Naidu, The Honourable Mr. Y. Rangana-yakalu.
Dutt, The Honourable Rai Bahadur Pro-mode Chandra.	Padshah Sahib Bahadur, The Honourable Syed Mohamed.
Ghosh Maulik, The Honourable Mr. Satyendra Chandra.	Pandit, The Honourable Sardar Shri Jagannath Maharaj.
Gounder, The Honourable Mr. V. C. Vellingiri.	Ram Saran Das, The Honourable Rai Bahadur Lala.
Hussain Imam, The Honourable Mr. Abu Abudullah Syed.	Sinha, The Honourable Kumar Nripendra Narayan.

Suhrawardy, The Honourable Mr. Mahmood.

NOES—26.

Benthall, The Honourable Mr. E. C.	Lloyd, The Honourable Mr. A. H.
Cotterell, The Honourable Mr. C. B.	Megaw, The Honourable Major-General J. W. D.
Devadoss, The Honourable Sir David.	Mehr Shah, The Honourable Nawab Sahib-zada Sir Sayad Mohamad.
Drake, The Honourable Mr. J. C. B.	Mehta, The Honourable Mr. H. M.
Dudhoria, The Honourable Raja Bijoy Sing.	Miller, The Honourable Mr. E.
Dutt, The Honourable Mr. G. S.	Noon, The Honourable Nawab Malik Me-hamed Hayat Khan.
Ghosal, The Honourable Mr. Jyotsnanath.	Raghunandan Prasad Singh, The Honour-able Raja.
Glass, The Honourable Mr. J. B.	Sethna, The Honourable Sir Phiroze.
Habibullah, The Honourable Nawab Khwaja.	Sinha, The Honourable Rai Bahadur Madan Mohan.
Hafeez, The Honourable Mr. Syed Abdul.	Taylor, The Honourable Mr. J. B.
Hallett, The Honourable Mr. M. G.	Tin Tüt, The Honourable Mr.
Hubback, The Honourable Mr. J. A.	Zafrulla Khan, the Honourable Chaudhri.
Jalan, The Honourable Rai Bahadur Radha Krishna.	
Johnson, The Honourable Mr. J. N. G.	

The motion was negatived.

**THE HONOURABLE THE PRESIDENT :** The question then is, that the Bill be taken into consideration.

The motion was negatived.

The Council then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Friday, the 23rd September, 1932.