

THE
COUNCIL OF STATE DEBATES

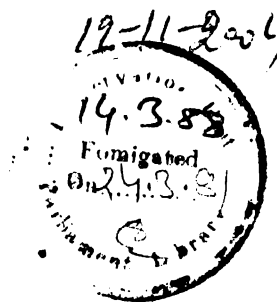
VOLUME I, 1933

(16th February to 15th April, 1933)

FIFTH SESSION

OF THE

THIRD COUNCIL OF STATE, 1933



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COUNCIL OF STATE.

Monday, 13th March, 1933.

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

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

PURCHASE MADE THROUGH THE INDIAN STORES DEPARTMENT, ETC.

142. THE HONOURABLE MR. HOSSAIN IMAM (on behalf of the Honourable Rai Bahadur Lala Mathura Prasad Mehrotra) : Will Government be pleased to lay on the table a statement showing :

1. Purchases made through the Indian Stores Department for the last 10 years, distinguishing

(a) Articles purchased in India ?

(b) Articles purchased in foreign countries ?

(c) Articles purchased for the Army and Railway Departments ?

2. Purchases made by the Army and Railway Departments directly ?

THE HONOURABLE MR. J. A. SHILLIDY : All the available information is published in the Appendices to the Annual Administration Reports of the Indian Stores Department and in the Annual Report issued by the Railway Board on Indian Railways. Copies of these publications are available in the Library of the House.

ENCOURAGEMENT OF INDIAN INDUSTRIES BY THE INDIAN STORES DEPARTMENT.

143. THE HONOURABLE MR. HOSSAIN IMAM (on behalf of the Honourable Rai Bahadur Lala Mathura Prasad Mehrotra) : What steps have been taken by the Indian Stores Department to encourage Indian industries ?

THE HONOURABLE MR. J. A. SHILLIDY : The attention of the Honourable Member is invited to the pamphlet entitled "The Indian Stores Department and Assistance to Indian Industries" compiled by the Indian Stores Department, a copy of which is available in the Library of the House.

ABOLITION OR REDUCTION IN THE NUMBER OF DIVISIONAL COMMISSIONERS IN THE UNITED PROVINCES.

144. THE HONOURABLE MR. HOSSAIN IMAM (on behalf of the Honourable Rai Bahadur Lala Mathura Prasad Mehrotra) : (a) Is it a fact that the United Provinces Legislative Council has on several occasions pressed for the abolition or at least reduction of the post of Commissioners ?

(b) Is it a fact that copies of the debates and questions on the subject have been forwarded to the Government of India for their opinion ?

(c) If the answer to (b) is in the affirmative, what steps, if any, have been taken ?

(d) Will Government be pleased to lay on the table their correspondence with the United Provinces Government on the above matter ?

THE HONOURABLE MR. M. G. HALLETT : (a) Yes.

(b) A copy of the recent proceedings in the United Provinces Legislative Council in connection with a resolution on the subject of retrenchment in the all-India services has been received.

(c) and (d). The Honourable Member is referred to the reply given by me in this House on 20th February, 1933, to question No. 65.

IMPORTS OF SUGAR FROM JAPAN.

145. **THE HONOURABLE MR. HOSSAIN IMAM** (on behalf of the Honourable Rai Bahadur Lala Mathura Prasad Mehrotra) : Is it a fact that Japan is importing sugar into India at a cheap rate on account of the fall in its exchange ?

THE HONOURABLE MR. J. C. B. DRAKE : During the first 10 months of the current financial year about 3,000 tons of sugar were imported from Japan out of total imports during that period of about 282,000 tons. To judge from the Calcutta market quotations, the prices of refined sugar imported from Japan appear to be slightly higher than those of refined sugar imported from Java.

INCIDENCE OF THE COST OF SALARIES OF INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE OFFICERS IN CIVIL EMPLOY CONSTITUTING A WAR RESERVE.

146. **THE HONOURABLE KHAN BAHADUR DR. SIR NASARVANJI CHOKSY :** Will Government be pleased to state whether their attention has been drawn to the report of the Thomas Reorganisation Committee of Bombay wherein it is suggested that the salaries of Indian Medical Service officers in civil employ, constituting a war reserve—that are being paid from provincial revenues—should be reimbursed to the Local Government from the army estimates ?

THE HONOURABLE KHAN BAHADUR MIAN SIR FAZL-I-HUSAIN : Government have seen the report referred to by the Honourable Member.

PROPOSED ABOLITION OF THE POST OF DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC HEALTH, BOMBAY.

147. **THE HONOURABLE KHAN BAHADUR DR. SIR NASARVANJI CHOKSY :** Will Government be pleased to state whether their attention has been drawn to another recommendation of the Thomas Committee that the post of Director of Public Health, Bombay, should be abolished and the Department placed under the Surgeon-General ? Is it a fact that the proposal now suggested, is practically a reversion to a system which existed previously ? If so, why was that system abandoned ?

THE HONOURABLE KHAN BAHADUR MIAN SIR FAZL-I-HUSAIN: Government have seen the recommendation referred to by the Honourable Member. It is for consideration by the Government of Bombay in the first instance.

PRESENT STRENGTH OF THE MEDICAL WAR RESERVE IN THE ARMY IN INDIA RESERVE OF OFFICERS, ETC.

148. THE HONOURABLE KHAN BAHADUR DR. SIR NASARVANJI CHOKSY: Will Government be pleased to state:

(a) The present strength of the Medical War Reserve in the Army in India Reserve of Officers?

(b) The number of European and Indian officers?

(c) The number of training centres and the period of annual training?

HIS EXCELLENCY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: (a) and (b). In the Medical Section there are 22 European and 290 Indian officers and one Indian officer designate.

In the Dental Section there are three officers, two European and one Indian, and two European officers designate.

(c) Officers and officers designate of the Medical and Dental categories are not now required to undergo any military training as a measure of economy.

AGGREGATE AMOUNT OF LOSS TO INDIAN REVENUES THROUGH THE CESSATION OF THE EXPORT OF OPIUM TO CHINA, ETC.

149. THE HONOURABLE KHAN BAHADUR DR. SIR NASARVANJI CHOKSY: (a) Will Government be pleased to state the aggregate amount of loss to the revenues of India through the cessation of the export of opium to China and other opium-smoking countries during the last seven years?

(b) Will Government be pleased to state whether it is a fact that the cultivation of poppy has enormously increased in China since the stoppage of the export of Indian opium?

(c) Will Government be pleased to state whether they are aware that morphia and heroin are being largely imported by those countries in place of Indian opium?

THE HONOURABLE MR. J. B. TAYLOR: (a) The export of opium to China was discontinued in 1913. If exports to other countries in the Far East had been maintained at the same level as prevailed in the three years ending 1924-25, the revenue from exports of opium to those countries during the last seven financial years would have been greater by Rs. 3 crores and 13 lakhs than it actually was.

(b) and (c). The facts are believed to be as stated in the question, but the Government of India have no official information on these matters.

CONTROL OF THE SALE AND USE OF CHLORAL HYDRATE.

150. THE HONOURABLE KHAN BAHADUR DR. SIR NASARVANJI CHOKSY: Will Government be pleased to state whether their attention has been drawn to an article recently written by Lieutenant-Colonel R. N.

Chopra, I.M.S., of Calcutta and Dr. Chopra in the *Indian Medical Gazette*, wherein they have described the use of chloral hydras. Have Government considered taking action to restrict the importation of chloral hydras?

THE HONOURABLE MR. J. B. TAYLOR: Yes, the Government have seen the article. They consider that the question of controlling the sale and use of chloral hydrate should be considered before that of restricting importation and such control is primarily a matter for consideration by the Local Governments. I understand that the attention of the Government of the Punjab has already been drawn to the article.

STOCKS OF QUININE.

151. THE HONOURABLE KHAN BAHADUR DR. SIR NASARVANJI CHOKSY: (a) Will Government be pleased to state the approximate quantity of quinine held in stock by various departments?

(b) Have Government instituted any enquiries to find out whether the quantity so held is liable to deterioration, whether it is properly packed to prevent deterioration and whether it is desirable to reduce the stocks by selling it to the public at cheaper rates than hitherto to prevent the ravages of malaria?

(c) Is quinine still imported from Java, and is the price of Indian quinine regulated by that of the Javanese imports?

(d) Are tablets in greater demand than powders?

THE HONOURABLE KHAN BAHADUR MIAN SIR FAZL-I-HUSAIN: (a) What the Honourable Member means by "various departments" is not clear. If he is referring to the Cinchona Departments of the Central and Provincial Governments, the stocks of quinine on the 31st March, 1932, were as under:

	Lbs.
Government of India	2,96,149
Government of Bengal	1,14,086
Government of Madras	25,799

(b) The stocks of quinine are properly stored and we are informed by our Cinchona Experts that, when this is done, quinine does not deteriorate. A scheme was drawn up recently to extend and popularise the use of quinine in malaria-stricken areas and circulated to Local Governments, but did not receive their support. The Government of India are now considering the question of the disposal of their surplus stocks of quinine by other methods.

(c) Quinine is no longer imported by Government from Java. Quinine prices in India are governed by world prices which follow the usual laws of supply and demand.

(d) Yes.

STANDING COMMITTEES FORMED ANNUALLY FROM MEMBERS OF THE COUNCIL OF STATE.

152. THE HONOURABLE MR. BIJAY KUMAR BASU (on behalf of the Honourable Mr. Satyendra Chandra Ghosh Maulik): (a) Will Government be pleased to state how many Standing Committees are formed annually from among the Members of the Council of State?

(b) The number of days each of these committees meet?

(c) Is it a fact that some of these committees only exist in name and do not ever meet ?

(d) Is it a fact that sometimes the Assembly Committee meets but the Council of State Members of the same committee are not summoned to join ?

THE HONOURABLE MR. M. G. HALLETT : The information desired by the Honourable Member is being obtained and will be laid on the table in due course.

PURCHASE OF STORES IN INDIA ON A RUPEE BASIS, ETC.

153. THE HONOURABLE MR. BIJAY KUMAR BASU (on behalf of the Honourable Mr. Satyendra Chandra Ghosh Maulik) : (a) Will Government be pleased to state what is the total amount of stores in rupees purchased in India by the different Government departments and the amount of stores purchased in foreign countries in terms of rupees ?

(b) What is the amount of stores purchased through the Indian Stores Department ? What percentage of it is purchased in India ?

THE HONOURABLE MR. J. A. SHILLIDY : All the available information is published in the Appendices to the Annual Administration Reports of the Indian Stores Department copies of which are available in the Library of the House.

NON-OFFICIAL MEMBERS OF THE CENTRAL LEGISLATURE INVITED FOR THE OPENING OF THE INDIAN MILITARY ACADEMY, DEHRA DUN.

154. THE HONOURABLE MR. BIJAY KUMAR BASU (on behalf of the Honourable Mr. Satyendra Chandra Ghosh Maulik) : (a) Will Government be pleased to state how many non-official Members of the Central Legislature were invited to be present on the occasion of the opening of the Indian Military Academy at Dehra Dun ?

(b) Were any travelling allowance and daily allowance admissible to these Members to go to Dehra Dun ?

(c) If so, what was the total amount spent in the travelling and daily allowance of these Members ?

HIS EXCELLENCY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF : (a) Twenty-two, of whom 13 accepted the invitation.

(b) and (c). No Honourable Member who accepted the invitation claimed any travelling or daily allowance.

STRENGTH OF OFFICERS AND OFFICERS DESIGNATE IN THE ARMY IN INDIA RESERVE OF OFFICERS.

155. THE HONOURABLE MR. BIJAY KUMAR BASU (on behalf of the Honourable Mr. Satyendra Chandra Ghosh Maulik) : (a) Will Government be pleased to state the total strength of officers and officers designate of the Army in India Reserve of Officers ?

(b) The number of those attached to Medical Branch ?

(c) The number of Indians and the number of Europeans in the Army in India Reserve of Officers ?

(d) The number of Indians in the Medical Branch of the Army in India Reserve of Officers and the number of Indians in the combatant branches of the Army in India Reserve of Officers ?

HIS EXCELLENCY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: (a) 1,206 officers and 286 officers designate.

(b) 312 officers and one officer designate.

(c) *Indians*.—413 officers and one officer designate.

Europeans.—793 officers and 285 officers designate.

(d) There are 290 Indian officers and one Indian officer designate in the Medical Branch, and 79 Indian officers in the combatant branches.

FIRE EXTINGUISHERS AND FIRST AID APPLIANCES ON TRAINS.

156. THE HONOURABLE MR. BIJAY KUMAR BASU (on behalf of the Honourable Mr. Satyendra Chandra Ghosh Maulik): Will Government be pleased to state if fire extinguishers and first aid appliances are fitted on to the guard's van of all trains? Is there any Railway Board's Circular on the subject?

THE HONOURABLE SIR GUTHRIE RUSSELL: Although the provision of fire extinguishers on trains is left to the discretion of Railway Administrations it is understood that fire extinguishers are generally fixed in the brake vans of all passenger trains. The Railway Board has issued instructions that all passenger trains must carry a "first aid" box. From enquiries recently made it has been ascertained that this order is generally observed except on certain short distance trains on the metre gauge section of the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway.

SPEED RECORDERS ON LOCOMOTIVES OF PASSENGER TRAINS OF THE KALKA-SIMLA RAILWAY.

157. THE HONOURABLE MR. BIJAY KUMAR BASU (on behalf of the Honourable Mr. Satyendra Chandra Ghosh Maulik): Will Government be pleased to state if speed recorders are fitted on to engines of passenger trains of the Kalka-Simla Railway, as also on other hill railways, giving the driver reliable information of the speed of the train and also as a deterrent to exceeding the sanctioned maximum speed?

THE HONOURABLE SIR GUTHRIE RUSSELL: I am informed two locomotives have, as an experiment, been fitted with speed recorders.

REPLACEMENT OF SIGNAL ARMS ON THE EASTERN BENGAL RAILWAY.

158. THE HONOURABLE MR. BIJAY KUMAR BASU (on behalf of the Honourable Mr. Satyendra Chandra Ghosh Maulik): Will Government be pleased to state if they have undertaken the replacement of signal arms on the Eastern Bengal Railway? What will be the total cost of such replacement?

THE HONOURABLE SIR GUTHRIE RUSSELL: Government have no information. A copy of the question is being sent to the Agent, Eastern Bengal Railway.

WILLINGTON BRIDGE AT BALLY.

159. **THE HONOURABLE MR. BIJAY KUMAR BASU** (on behalf of the Honourable Mr. Satyendra Chandra Ghosh Maulik): Will Government be pleased to state when the Willington Bridge at Bally will be open for the working of passenger and mail trains?

THE HONOURABLE SIR GUTHRIE RUSSELL: It is intended to have the Calcutta Chord Railway, which runs over the Willington Bridge, passed as fit for passenger traffic from the 31st of this month, but the Agent, East Indian Railway, has stated that there is no immediate intention of running passenger and mail trains over that line. I am given to understand that it is more convenient at present to continue to run such trains between the East Indian and Eastern Bengal Railways *via* Naihati as in the past.

WORKING OF PASSENGER TRAINS ON THE MADRAS AND SOUTHERN MAHRATTA RAILWAY BY LOCOMOTIVES FITTED WITH VACUUM BRAKES.

160. **THE HONOURABLE MR. BIJAY KUMAR BASU** (on behalf of the Honourable Mr. Satyendra Chandra Ghosh Maulik): Will Government be pleased to state if all passenger trains on the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway are worked with engines fitted with vacuum brake?

THE HONOURABLE SIR GUTHRIE RUSSELL: The latest information available is that 99·7 per cent. of broad gauge locomotives and 65·6 per cent. of metre gauge locomotives were so fitted at the end of 1931-32. These include all locomotives and not merely passenger locomotives.

RAILWAY BOARD CIRCULAR TO THE EFFECT THAT LOCOMOTIVES WORKING TRAINS AT NIGHT SHOULD BE PROVIDED WITH ELECTRIC SEARCHLIGHTS.

161. **THE HONOURABLE MR. BIJAY KUMAR BASU** (on behalf of the Honourable Mr. Satyendra Chandra Ghosh Maulik): Will Government be pleased to state if there is any circular of the Railway Board to the effect that engines of all trains working at night should be provided with electric searchlights?

THE HONOURABLE SIR GUTHRIE RUSSELL: In 1925 and 1926 instructions were issued to State-managed Railways that electric head lights should be provided on all locomotives and Company-managed Railways were also asked to adopt this practice.

COLLISION BETWEEN A BALLAST TRAIN AND SOME RUNAWAY VEHICLES ON THE RAIPUR-VIZIANAGRAM CONSTRUCTION, BENGAL NAGPUR RAILWAY.

162. **THE HONOURABLE MR. BIJAY KUMAR BASU** (on behalf of the Honourable Mr. Satyendra Chandra Ghosh Maulik): Will Government be pleased to state what action, if any, has been taken by Government on the

recommendations following the enquiry into the collision between a ballast train and some runaway vehicles which occurred about 18-50 hours on the 23rd June, 1931, at mile 142 on the Raipur-Vizianagram Construction, Bengal Nagpur Railway ?

THE HONOURABLE SIR GUTHRIE RUSSELL: The Agent, Bengal Nagpur Railway, reports that disciplinary action has been taken against the staff immediately responsible for the accident and that steps have been taken for the strict enforcement on future constructions of the General Rules for Railways under construction.

To minimise the possibility of accidents of this description in future, the question of the provision of additional slip and catch sidings on certain sections of the Bengal Nagpur Railway where there are steep gradients has also received attention.

ASSISTANT SURGEONS ON THE STATE RAILWAYS.

163. THE HONOURABLE MR. HOSSAIN IMAM: What is the total number of Assistant Surgeons employed in the State Railways ? How many of them are Muslims and non-Muslims ? Have Government taken, or do they contemplate taking, action in future recruitments to redress the paucity of Muslims ? If not, why not ?

THE HONOURABLE SIR GUTHRIE RUSSELL: Government have no information readily available beyond that contained in Mr. Hassan's report, a copy of which is in the Library of the House. As regards the last part of the question my Honourable friend is aware of the policy of Government which is to reserve 33½ per cent. of the vacancies for the redress of marked communal inequalities in railway service.

PREFERENCES RECEIVED BY INDIAN GOODS IN THE BRITISH COLONIES, ETC.

164. THE HONOURABLE MR. HOSSAIN IMAM: Will Government lay on the table a statement giving full details of the preferences given by different non-self-governing Colonies to Indian goods, and the dates from which India gave and received preference from each Colony ?

Will Government state what steps they are taking to get preference from the Colonies for Indian goods ?

THE HONOURABLE MR. J. C. B. DRAKE: I lay on the table three statements giving the information required. Except as regards the Federated Malay States and Ceylon, I am unable to give the exact dates from which these preferential rates of duty took effect, but in all cases the preferences were in existence on the 1st January, 1933, the date on which the Indian Tariff (Ottawa Trade Agreement) Amendment Act and the preferences given by it to imports into India from the British Colonies came into force.

In view of the information given in the statements the second part of the question does not arise.

STATEMENT I.

Statement showing the principal Indian exports which are admitted at preferential rates of duty into the non-self governing British Colonies, Protectorates and Mandated Territories (excluding the Federated Malay States and Ceylon). Articles in the export of which India is not interested are not mentioned in the statement.

[These preferences were accorded before the 1st January, 1933, the date on which the Indian Tariff (Ottawa Trade Agreement) Amendment Act came into force.]

Country.	Particulars of preference on the principal Indian exports.				Remarks.
	Articles.	Rate of duty.			
		Unit.	General.	Preferential.	
Northern Rhodesia.	Rope or cordage— (a) for drilling, driving and water boring	Ad val.	5 per cent.	Free.	
	(b) other n. e. e.	Ad val.	20 per cent.	9 per cent.	
Somaliland Protectorate.	Rice, Dawood Khani, Bhimri and Shalulleh	Ad val.	20 per cent.	10 per cent.	
	Rice, others	per bag of 168 lbs.	Rs. 2-12-0	Rs. 2-8-0	
	Gram	}	Ad val.	25 per cent.	15 per cent.
	Wheat flour				
	Oils				
	Tea				
	Cotton twist and yarn.				
	Cotton piecegoods except grey sheeting and "European white long cloth"				
	Gunny bags and cloth.				
	Grey sheeting	per bale of 750 yds.	Rs. 77	Rs. 50.	
	"European white long cloth"	per piece of 40 yds.	Rs. 5-8-0	Rs. 4.	
Gambia	Rice	per 100 lbs.	2s. 6d.	2s.	
	Gunny bags	Ad val.	12½ per cent.	10 per cent.	
	Tea	100 lbs.	£2-0-0	£1-12-0	
Sierra Leone	Rice	per cwt.	2s. 6d.	2s.	
	Bags for use in the exportation of West African produce	per 100 lbs.	4s. 6d.	3s. 6d.	

STATEMENT I—*contd.*

Country.	Particulars of preference on the principal Indian exports.				Remarks.
	Articles.	Rate of duty.			
		Unit.	General.	Preferential.	
Seychelles	Cotton goods . . .	Ad val.	25 per cent.	15 per cent.	A surtax 10 per cent. of the duty is leviable in all cases.
	Pig iron . . .	Ad val.	25 per cent.	15 per cent.	
	Tobacco, all kinds . .	per kilo	Rs. 7·50	Rs. 6·50	
Cyprus	Paraffin wax . . .	100 okes	15s.	12½s.	
	Cotton yarns and threads— Nos. 4 to 14 . . .	Ad val.	25 per cent.	16½ per cent.	
	Other . . .	Ad val.	20 per cent.	13½ per cent.	
	Cotton piecegoods . .	Ad val.	20 per cent.	13½ per cent.	
Fiji	Bags and sacks two bushels and under including second-hand or used . . .	Ad val.	35 per cent.	20 per cent.	
	Bags and sacks, others.	Ad val.	15 per cent.	Free.	
	Dhall . . .	Ton.	90s.	60s.	
	Grease, tallow and fat.	Ad val.	35 per cent.	20 per cent.	
	Mustard oil . . .	Gallon.	1s. 6d.	1s.	
	Rice, dressed or broken	Ton.	60s.	40s.	
	Tea . . .	lb.	9d.	6d.	
	Cotton piecegoods . .	Ad val.	35 per cent.	20 per cent.	
Bahamas.	Rice . . .	100 lb.	3s.	2s. 3d.	
	Tea . . .	lb.	1s.	9d.	
	Pulse . . .	Ad val.	25 per cent.	18½ per cent.	
	Gunny bags . . .				
Barbados	Bags and sacks, empty	per 100	16s. 8d.	8s. 4d.	
	Jute and jute manufactures . . .	Ad val.	20 per cent.	10 per cent.	
	Tea . . .	lb.	6d.	3d.	
	Rice . . .	100 lb.	2s.	1s.	
	Pulse— Beans and peas, whole or split . . .	100 lb.	1s.	6d.	
	Others . . .	Ad val.	20 per cent.	10 per cent.	

STATEMENT I—*contd.*

Country.	Particulars of preference on the principal Indian exports.				Remarks.
	Articles.	Rate of duty.			
		Unit.	General.	Preferential.	
British Guiana	Bags and sacks, empty	Ad val.	5 per cent.	2 per cent.	All these are liable to a surtax of 30 per cent. of the duty.
	Pulse	100 lb.	\$0.50	\$0.25	
	Rice	100 lb.	\$1.00	\$0.50	
	Tea	lb.	\$0.32	\$0.16	
Turks and Caicos Islands.	Rice	100 lb.	1s. 6d.	1s.	
	Tea	lb.	9d.	6d.	
Antigua . . .	Bags and sacks, empty	Ad val.	15 per cent.	10 per cent.	A surtax of 10 per cent. of the duty is leviable on all goods.
	Rice	100 lb.	4s. 6d.	3s.	
	Pulse	100 lb.	1s. 6d.	1s.	
	Tea	lb.	9d.	6d.	
Dominica . . .	Bags and sacks (other than those for exportation of produce)	Ad val.	15 per cent.	10 per cent.	A surtax of 15 per cent. of the duty is leviable on all dutiable goods.
	Rice	100 lb.	3s. 1½d.	2s. 1d.	
	Pulse	100 lb.	1s. 6d.	1s.	
	Tea	lb.	1s.	8d.	
Montserrat . .	Bags and sacks, empty	Ad val.	15 per cent.	10 per cent.	
	Rice	100 lb.	4s. 6d.	3s.	
	Pulse	100 lb.	1s. 6d.	1s.	
	Tea	lb.	9d.	6d.	
St. Christopher-Nevis.	Bags and sacks, empty	Ad val.	15 per cent.	10 per cent.	
	Rice	100 lb.	4s. 3d.	2s. 10d.	
	Pulse	100 lb.	1s. 6d.	1s.	
	Tea	lb.	9d.	6d.	
Virgin Islands .	Bags and sacks, empty	Ad val.	12 per cent.	8 per cent.	A surtax of 2 per cent. of the duty is leviable on all dutiable goods.
	Rice	100 lb.	3s. 6d.	2s.	
	Pulse	100 lb.	1s. 6d.	1s.	
	Tea	lb.	9d.	6d.	
Trinidad and Tobago.	Bags and sacks, empty	Ad val.	15 per cent.	7½ per cent.	A surtax of 10 per cent. of duty is leviable on all these except rice.
	Rice	100 lb.	2s.	1s.	
	Pulse	100 lb.	2s.	1s.	
	Tea	lb.	1s.	6d.	

STATEMENT I—*concl'd.*

Country.	Particulars of preference on the principal Indian exports.				Remarks.
	Articles.	Rate of duty.			
		Unit.	General.	Preferential.	
Grenada .	Bags and sacks, empty	Ad val.	15	10	
	Rice	100 lb.	per cent. 3s.	per cent. 2s.	
	Pulse	100 lb.	1s. 6d.	1s.	
	Tea	lb.	9d.	6d.	
St. Lucia	Bags and sacks, empty	Ad val.	15	10	A surtax of 25 per cent. of duty is leviable except in the case of empty bags for exportation of produce.
	Rice	100 lb.	per cent. 3s.	per cent. 2s.	
	Pulse	100 lb.	1s. 6d.	1s.	
	Tea	lb.	9d.	6d.	
St. Vincent	Bags and sacks, empty, when not imported for produce	Ad val.	15	10	A surtax of 12½ per cent. of the duty is leviable on dutiable goods.
	Rice	100 lb.	per cent. 1s. 6d.	per cent. 1s.	
	Pulse	100 lb.	1s. 3d.	10d.	
	Tea	lb.	6d.	4d.	

STATEMENT II.

FEDERATED MALAY STATES.

Revised Customs Duties.

Extracts from the Federated Malay States Government Notification No. 7657 published in the supplement to that Government Gazette of October 14, 1932, so far as they are of interest to Indian export trade, are reproduced below :—

Preferential Duties.

2. Where a preferential duty is specified in Table A in respect of a particular description of article, such preferential duty will be levied in lieu of the corresponding full duty only in respect of articles of that description which are shown to the satisfaction of the Commissioner, Trade and Customs, to have been either grown or produced or manufactured in the United Kingdom, or in any British possession or protectorate or in any of the Mandated territories of Tanganyika, Cameroons or Togoland and consigned directly therefrom.

Provided that the Commissioner, Trade and Customs, may in his absolute discretion levy duty at the preferential rate where any of such articles have been first consigned to the Straits Settlements and are subsequently recognised to the Federated Malay States.

3. Manufactured articles will not be entitled to the preferential duty unless 25 per cent. of their value is the result of labour within any of the territories specified in rule 2.

Assessment of Ad Valorem Duty.

5. The value of any article for the purpose of assessing *ad valorem* import duty is its value as defined in section 23A of the Customs Enactment, 1923.

Exemptions.

6. A *bona fide* traveller entering the Federated Malay States may bring in duty free for his personal use or consumption and not for sale or trade—

- (a) wine or spirits not exceeding $\frac{1}{2}$ pint ;
- (b) beer or malt liquor not exceeding 1 quart ;
- (c) tobacco not exceeding $\frac{1}{2}$ pound ;
- (d) matches not exceeding 6 boxes ;
- (e) sugar not exceeding 2 pounds ;
- (f) edible oils or fats not exceeding 1 pound ;

* * * * *

(h) cosmetics and perfumery in open tins, bottles or other containers ;

(i) milk not exceeding three 16-oz. tins.

7. Molasses intended for use in the manufacture of spirits in a licensed distillery may be imported duty free.

Definitions.

9. (i) Kerosene sometimes called paraffin oil is a refined distillate of petroleum and includes similar distillates of hydrocarbons derived from coal, shale or other bituminous substance.

(ii) Petrol includes the liquid commonly known as petrol, gasoline, benzine or benzol.

TABLE A.

Import duties.

Description of article.	Unit.	Rates of duty.	
		Full duty.	Preferential duty.
		\$.	c.
I.—Intoxicating liquors :—			
(a) Arrack and brandy and any other intoxicating liquors not hereinafter provided for. Provided that the duty on brandy imported in bottle and accepted by the Proper Officer of Customs as not exceeding 81 per cent. of proof spirit shall be.	Per proof gallon.	14 00	..
(b) Whisky, rum and gin	Per gallon	10 50	8 00
	Per proof gallon.	13 00	..
Provided that the duty on whisky, rum and gin imported in bottle and accepted by the Proper Officer of Customs as not exceeding 81 per cent. of proof spirit shall be	Per gallon	9 50	..
(c) Japanese saki and Chinese samsu including medicated samsu	Per proof gallon.	12 00	..
(d) Bitters and liqueurs not exceeding 100 per cent. of proof spirit	Per gallon	13 00	..
(e) Sparkling wines not exceeding 42 per cent. of proof spirit	„	6 00	5 00

TABLE A—*contd.*
Import duties—contd.

Description of article.	Unit.	Rates of duty.	
		Full duty.	Preferential duty.
		\$.	c.
I.—Intoxicating liquors—<i>contd.</i>			
(f) Still wines (including medicated wines) exceeding 26 per cent. but not exceeding 42 per cent. of proof spirit	Per gallon	4 50	3 90
(g) Still wines (including medicated wines) not exceeding 26 per cent. of proof spirit	"	1 50	90
(A) Ale, beer, stout, porter, cider and perry	"	1 30	1 20
II.—Tobacco—			
(a) Cigars and snuff	Per pound	1 60	..
(b) Cigarettes	"	1 10	1 00
(c) Unmanufactured tobacco	"	70	..
(d) Manufactured tobacco excluding cigars, cigarettes and snuff—			
(i) if imported for sale to the public in air tight tins or containers	"	1 10	1 00
(ii) not otherwise provided for	"	80	..
III.—Petroleum—			
(a) Kerosene with a flashing point higher than 73° F. but below 200° F.	Per gallon	15	..
(b) Petrol	"	35	..
V.—Cartridges other than such as are included in section 19 of "The Explosives Enactment, 1904"	Per 1,000	11 00	10 00
VI.—Matches—			
Containers with—			
(i) not more than 10 matches	Per 100 containers.	12	..
(ii) more than 10 but not more than 20 matches	"	24	..
(iii) more than 20 but not more than 50 matches	"	60	..
For every additional 25 matches or part of 25 matches over 50 in a container, a duty additional to the duty under (iii)	"	30	..
VII.—Edible oils and fats—			
(a) Kachang, groundnut and ginjaely oil.	Per pound	04	02
(b) Butter, tinned	"	17	12
(c) Butter, frozen	"	20	15
(d) Margarine	"	10	05
(e) Lard	"	04	..
(f) Ghee, vegetable ghee, and all other edible oils and fats not specified above except coconut oil	"	10	..
VIII.—Cement	Per ton	12 00	6 00
IX.—Cement manufactures other than tiles	"	2 00	..
X.—Tiles—			
(i) Roofing	"	12 00	..
(ii) Flooring and wall	"	12 00	10 00
XI.—Cosmetics and perfumery.	Ad. val.	50 per cent.	25 per cent.

TABLE A—*contd.*
Import duties—conold.

Description of article.	Unit.	Rates of duty.			
		Full duty.	Preferential duty.		
		\$.	c.	\$.	c.
XII.—Textiles and apparel :—					
(a) Cotton, linen, jute, silk or artificial silk, felt, flannel, woollen and all textile goods made from plant fibres, whether finished goods or not, other than yarn threads, gunnies and waste.	Ad val.	20 per cent.		10 per cent.	
(b) Wearing apparel not otherwise provided for	"	20 per cent.		10 per cent.	
(c) Rubber boots and shoes and canvas boots and shoes with rubber soles	Per pair		50		10
(d) Rubber soles	"		25		5
XIII.—Leather and imitation leather manufactures other than dressed leather and fancy goods.	Ad val.	10 per cent.		..	
XIV.—Cycles and accessories—					
(a) Cycles and all component parts of cycles other than tyres and tubes	"	20 per cent.		10 per cent.	
(b) Cycle tyres (outer covers)	Per cover		15		08
Cycle inner tubes	Per tube		06		03
(c) Motor and motor-cycle tyres (outer covers)	Ad val.	20 per cent.		Free.	
(d) Motor and motor-cycle inner tubes	"	20 per cent.		Free.	
XV.—(a) Pianos	"	10 per cent.		..	
(b) Other musical instruments, wireless receiving sets and parts thereof including gramophones, electrical gramophones or reproducers, phonographs, records, needles, valves and other parts or accessories	"	20 per cent.		10 per cent.	
XVI.—Coffee :—					
Raw	Per pound		03		..
Prepared	"		08		..
Extract or essence, whether mixed with other substances or not	Ad val.	5 per cent.		..	01
XVII.—Groundnuts	Per pound		02		01
XVIII.—Milk (including cream), condensed, desiccated or preserved	Ad val.	12½ per cent.		2½ per cent.	
XIX.—Fruits, jams, marmalade, vegetables, fish, meats and soups in metal glass, or earthenware containers	"	20 per cent.		5 per cent.	
XX.—Printing paper	"	10 per cent.		Free.	
XXI.—Manufactured brass, bronze and copperware	"	15 per cent.		5 per cent.	
XXII.—(a) Batteries for electric torches or handlamps	"	20 per cent.		5 per cent.	
(b) All other electric batteries	"	15 per cent.		Free.	
XXIII.—Paraffin wax and articles made thereof	"	15 per cent.		5 per cent.	
XXIV.—Tanned hides and skins	"	15 per cent.		5 per cent.	
XXV.—Fish maws and sharks' fins	"	15 per cent.		5 per cent.	
XXVI.—Umbrellas and lamp shades covered with silk, artificial silk or cotton	"	10 per cent.		5 per cent.	

FEDERATED MALAY STATES.

Revised Customs Duties.

According to the Federated Malay States Government Notification No. 8043 published in the Supplement to that Government Gazette of October 28, 1932, the undermentioned further Customs Tariff changes were enforced in the Federated Malay States as from October 29, 1932 :—

Description of article.	Unit.	Rates of duty.	
		Full duty.	Preferential duty.
		\$.	c.
Sugar, jaggery, molasses, sugar candy, and sugar cane	per lb.	05	03
Tea	"	08	03
Saccharine	"	5 00	..
Fireworks and crackers	per lb.	10	..
Oil cloth and linoleum	Ad val.	10 per cent.	..
Straw, grass and rush manufactures	"	10 per cent.	..

The same Notification also amends Gazette Notification No. 7657 of 14th October, 1932, extracts from which are reproduced above.

(a) by deleting paragraph IV in Table A.

(b) by deleting paragraph 6 (g) and inserting after paragraph 7 the following new paragraph 7-A.

" 7-A. Textiles, wearing apparel, leather and imitation leather goods, which have been used or worn before importation and are imported for the private use of the importer and not for trade purposes may be imported duty free. "

STATEMENT III.

CEYLON.

Preferential Tariff Schedule.

The Ceylon Government Gazette Extraordinary (No. 7965), dated the 31st January, 1933.

GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATION.

Ordinance No. 17 of 1869.

It is hereby notified that the following Resolution under section 11 of Ordinance No. 17 of 1869 passed by the State Council at its session on January 19, 1933, and sanctioned by the Governor, has been duly submitted to and sanctioned by the Secretary of State for the Colonies, and that it will take effect from midnight of January 31/ February 1, 1933.

By His Excellency's command,

THE TREASURY,
COLOMBO ;
January 31, 1933.

C. W. BICKMORE,
Acting Financial Secretary.

It is hereby resolved under section 11 of Ordinance No. 17 of 1869 that on and after the date on which the sanction of the Secretary of State to this Resolution shall be notified in the Government Gazette, there shall be levied and paid upon the goods, wares and merchandise severally specified in the first column of the Schedule attached to this Resolution, import duty at the general rates respectively prescribed in the third column of the said Schedule.

Provided that import duty at the preferential rates respectively prescribed in the second column of the said Schedule shall be so levied and paid upon such of the goods, wares and merchandise specified in the first column of the said Schedule as shall be proved to the satisfaction of the Principal Collector of Customs to have been produced or manufactured in, and to have been consigned from, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the Irish Free State, the Indian Empire, the Dominion of Canada, Newfoundland, the Commonwealth of Australia, the Dominion of New Zealand, the Union of South Africa, Southern Rhodesia, one or other of the Imperial Crown Colonies and Protectorates, the Mandated Territory of Tanganyika, the Cameroons under British Mandate, or Togoland under British Mandate.

This Resolution shall cease to have effect at the expiration of three years from the date of its coming into operation unless it is previously amended or revoked or unless its operation is extended beyond that period by a Resolution of the State Council.

SCHEDULE.

Goods, wares and merchandise.		Preferential rate.	General rate.
Acid other than acetic and formic	<i>Ad val.</i>	15%	25%
Agricultural implements, namely, ploughs, harrows, mamoties, picks, digging forks (including weeding forks), axes, katties, pruning knives, saws and tapping knives	"	10%	20%
Aluminium Ware (other than tea chest linings)	"	15%	25%
Aluminium linings for tea chests	"	5%	15%
Beer, ale and porter and all other malt liquors.	per gallon	Re. 1	Rs. 1/26
Biscuits and cakes	<i>Ad val.</i>	15%	25%
Boots and shoes, canvas, rubber soled	"	15%	15%
Boots and shoes, not elsewhere specified	"	15%	25%
Butter (tinned and frozen)	"	15%	25%
Cards, playing	"	30%	40%
Cereal foods (prepared)	"	15%	25%
Cheese	"	10%	20%
Chemicals, not elsewhere specified (other than camphor, drugs and patent medicines)	"	15%	25%
China ware and porcelain ware	"	15%	25%
Cinematograph film (sound and silent)	per foot	2/3rd cent.	1 cent.
Clocks and watches, and parts thereof	<i>Ad val.</i>	20%	30%
Confectionery.	"	15%	25%
Cream	"	15%	25%
Cutlery, knives, scissors, razors and other cutlery ware	"	15%	25%
Dyes and dye stuffs.	"	5%	15%
Earthenware and stoneware	"	15%	25%
Electric accumulators (except splash-proof accumulators for motor vehicles, and dry cells), alternators, batteries, converters, dynamos, exciters, generators, motors, transformers, control and switch gear	"	10%	20%
Electric dry cell batteries	"	15%	15%
Electrical goods and apparatus, not elsewhere enumerated	"	15%	25%
Exercise books in paper covers	"	10%	20%
Fish, dried or salted	per cwt.	Re. 1	Rs. 2
Fish, tinned, potted or preserved	<i>Ad val.</i>	10%	20%
Fruit, fresh, apples and grapes	"	10%	20%

Goods, wares and merchandise.		Preferential rate.	General rate.
Fruit, fresh or dried, not elsewhere specified	<i>Ad val.</i>	15%	25%
Fruit (tinned, bottled or preserved)	"	15%	25%
Furniture	"	15%	25%
Gas Mantles	"	15%	25%
Grain (other than paddy and rice, and malt for brewing) : Wheat, gram, peas, beans, barley and other	per cwt.	Rs. 50	Rs. 1
Haberdashery and millinery (excluding manufactures of silk and artificial silk)	<i>Ad val.</i>	15%	25%
Hosiery (other than silk and artificial silk).	"	15%	25%
Implements, tools and parts (except agricultural)	"	15%	25%
Jams, jellies and preserves	"	15%	25%
Lead, pig (except lead sheets, tea lead or foil)	"	Free.	10%
Leather and leather goods	"	15%	25%
Machine belting	"	15%	25%
Machinery, not elsewhere specified and component parts thereof	"	15%	25%
Machinery, oil pressing and refining, and component parts thereof	"	15%	15%
Machine tools	"	15%	25%
Manufactures of iron and steel, not elsewhere specified	"	15%	25%
Meat, fish, poultry and game, frozen or refrigerated	"	15%	25%
Meats (tinned, potted or preserved)	"	15%	25%
Metals :—			
Brass, copper, gun metal, yellow metal, delta metal, bronze bars, rods, wires, tubes and pipes, sheets and plates, not fabricated	"	10%	20%
Hoop iron, strapping wire and other iron and wire specially prepared for strapping packages	"	10%	10%
Iron and steel, plain, plates and sheets, flat or corrugated, not fabricated	"	10%	10%
Iron and steel, galvanised or coated, plates and sheets, not fabricated	"	10%	20%
Iron and steel drums and tanks, painted or galvanised	"	10%	20%
Iron and steel tubes and pipes, black or galvanised, not fabricated	"	10%	20%
Iron and steel, black or galvanised chains, bolts, nuts, rivets, washers and nails	"	10%	20%
Iron and steel, staples and wire nails,	"	10%	10%
Iron and steel wire, barbed or plain black or galvanised, wire ropes and shoot runners	"	10%	20%
Tin sheets and plates, not fabricated.	"	10%	20%
Zinc, rolled sheets, plates and dishes, not fabricated	"	10%	20%
Motor cars (not including motor lorries), motor cycles and motor scooters, including engines and chassis for motor cars and cycles, magnetos, enclosed splash-proof accumulators for motor vehicles and accessories	"	20%	27½%

Goods, wares and merchandise.	Preferential rate.	General rate.
Motor lorries, motor vans, motor omnibuses, tractors and trailers, and tram cars, including engines and chassis, and such accessories thereof not otherwise specified as are not also adapted for use as accessories of motor cars, motor cycles or motor scooters	<i>Ad val.</i> 15%	22½%
Motor vehicles, spare parts of all	" 15%	22½%
Musical instruments (including accessories and component parts, and gramophones, phonographs, pianolas and records)	" 20%	30%
Non-ferrous metal manufactures :		
Lead sheets, tea lead and foil, solder and soldering fluid	" 5%	15%
Oil, lubricating	per gallon Rs. -/40	Rs. -/60
Paints and painters' colours (including enamels, distempers and varnishes) and materials	<i>Ad val.</i> 15%	25%
Paper for writing and printing purposes, including plain envelopes and writing pads	" 5%	5%
Paper—mill board, straw board, card board and paste board	" 10%	20%
Paper book covers and book cover paper, ruled or printed forms, letter paper with printed headings, and printed envelopes, and all other paper not elsewhere specified	" 15%	25%
Perfumery, cosmetics, powder and toilet preparations (except perfumed spirits)	" 15%	25%
Photographic goods	" 15%	25%
Pig products, frozen and other	" 15%	25%
Safes, iron and steel	" 15%	25%
Sewing machines	" 15%	25%
Ships and other vessels for inland and harbour navigation, including steam, electric and motor launches, boats and barges imported entire or in sections	" 15%	25%
Soap, toilet, perfumed or medicated	" 15%	25%
Soap, other	" 10%	20%
Spirits :—		
Gin.	per proof gallon. Rs. 22	Rs. 25
Provided that in no case shall the duty be less than Rs. 18/50 per gallon where the duty per proof gallon is Rs. 22, or less than Rs. 21 per gallon where the duty per proof gallon is Rs. 25.		
Tea	per lb. Rs. -/25	Rs. -/37½
Textiles :—		
Cotton yarn	<i>Ad val.</i> 5%	15%
Lace and net	" 15%	25%
Mixed materials, blankets, carpets, handkerchiefs, scarves, shawls, piecegoods and others	" 15%	25%
Silk and artificial silk yarn	" 10%	20%

Goods, wares and merchandise.	Preferential rate.	General rate.
Textiles - <i>contd.</i>		
Silk and artificial silk (including any admixture thereof) and manufactures thereof, namely, articles not elsewhere enumerated made wholly thereof, and articles not elsewhere enumerated made partly thereof, in which the value of the silk and/or artificial silk exceeds 20 per cent. of the aggregate of the values of all the components of the articles.	<i>Ad val.</i>	
Woollen and worsted manufactures (not elsewhere specified)	20%	25%
Timber, prepared and unprepared	15%	25%
Tobacco :—		
1. Unmanufactured	per lb.	
2. Manufactured :—		
(a) Tobacco not elsewhere specified	Rs. 4	Rs. 4/75
(b) Beedies	Rs. 4	Rs. 4/75
(c) Cigars	Rs. 4	Rs. 4/75
(d) Cigarettes :—		
(i) Manufactured in the British Empire from Empire-grown tobacco :—		
(a) Sold wholesale at not more than Rs. 11 per lb. nett	Rs. 5	..
(b) Sold wholesale at more than Rs. 11 per lb. nett.	Rs. 6	..
(ii) Manufactured in the British Empire from foreign tobacco :—		
(a) Sold wholesale at not more than Rs. 11 per lb. nett.	Rs. 5/50	..
(b) Sold wholesale at more than Rs. 11 per lb. nett.	Rs. 6/50	..
(iii) Manufactured in the British Empire from Empire-grown and foreign tobacco at rates intermediate between (i) and (ii) above according to the certified proportion of Empire and foreign leaf content
(iv) Manufactured in foreign countries	..	Rs. 7
3. Hooks and beedy tobacco.	Rs. 2	Rs. 2/30
4. Snuff	Rs. 3	Rs. 3/50
Toys and games (including athletic material)	<i>Ad val.</i>	
Typewriters and parts thereof	15%	25%
Vegetables, fresh or dried, not elsewhere specified	10%	20%
Vegetable (preserved or tinned)	5%	15%
Wireless goods and apparatus	15%	25%
	15%	25%

SPECIMEN PROVINCIAL BUDGETS ON WHICH THE PERCY COMMITTEE BASED ITS REPORT.

165. THE HONOURABLE MR. HOSSAIN IMAM : Will Government lay on the table a statement giving the Specimen Provincial Budgets on which the Percy Committee based its report ?

THE HONOURABLE KHAN BAHADUR MIAN SIR FAZL-I-HUSAIN : No.

DATE OF THE PUBLICATION OF THE WHITE PAPER AND ITS DISCUSSION BY THE COUNCIL OF STATE.

166. THE HONOURABLE MR. JAGADISH CHANDRA BANERJEE (on behalf of the Honourable Rai Bahadur Lala Jagdish Prasad): Will Government be pleased to state:

(a) On what date the White Paper on Indian Constitutional Reforms is likely to be published?

(b) Whether the Council of State will be in session after the publication of the White Paper?

(c) Whether an opportunity will be given to this Council for a discussion of the general question of Constitutional Reforms after the publication of the White Paper?

THE HONOURABLE KHAN BAHADUR MIAN SIR FAZL-I-HUSAIN: (a) and (b). It is intended to publish the White Paper on March the 18th.

(c) Yes.

PROPOSED CONSTRUCTION OF A RAILWAY UP TO KARANPRAYAG.

167. THE HONOURABLE MR. JAGADISH CHANDRA BANERJEE (on behalf of the Honourable Rai Bahadur Lala Jagdish Prasad): (a) was it the intention of Government some time ago to construct a railway up to Karanprayag for the convenience of pilgrims visiting Badrinath?

(b) If so, how far has the project materialized?

(c) What is the distance between Rishikesh and Karanprayag and between Karanprayag and Badrinath?

THE HONOURABLE SIR GUTHRIE RUSSELL: (a) and (b). Yes. A survey for a line of railway from Hardwar to Karanprayag on the way to Badrinath was carried out a few years back but the results showed that the project could not be justified as a business proposition. The project has, therefore, been dropped.

(c) About 100 miles and 50 miles, respectively.

POSSIBILITY OF DEVELOPING AN AIR SERVICE UP TO BADRINATH.

168. THE HONOURABLE MR. JAGADISH CHANDRA BANERJEE (on behalf of the Honourable Rai Bahadur Lala Jagdish Prasad): (a) Have Government ever considered the possibility of developing an air service up to Badrinath?

(b) Has the attention of Government been drawn to the reported successful flight by one Mr. R. N. Chawla from Delhi to Joshimath recently?

THE HONOURABLE MR. J. A. SHILLIDY: (a) No.

(b) Yes.

THE HONOURABLE MR. VINAYAK VITHAL KALIKAR (Central Provinces : General) : Sir, in connection with this Resolution* we waited in a deputation on the Honourable Mr. Shillidy and the matter has been settled for the present, so I do not think there is any need for me to move this Resolution.

THE HONOURABLE THE PRESIDENT : I am glad you have tendered this explanation to the House.

RESOLUTION *RE* PAPERS OF THE THIRD ROUND TABLE CONFERENCE AND WHITE PAPER TO BE LAID ON THE TABLE.

THE HONOURABLE MR. HOSSAIN IMAM (Bihar and Orissa : Muhammadan) : Sir, I rise to move the Resolution which stands in my name, namely :

"This Council recommends to the Governor General in Council to lay on the table the papers of the third Round Table Conference and the White Paper on the Indian Constitutional Reforms."

While sending notice of this Resolution, Sir, I thought that perhaps the publication of the White Paper might be delayed so that we may have a discussion on the third Round Table Conference at this stage and a separate day might not be fixed till the end of this session but in the next session, for the discussion of the White Paper. The Press reports state that probably the White Paper will be available to us on the 17th or 18th instant. As it will incorporate the proceedings of the first, second and third Round Table Conferences together with the proposed action of the Government of India, I need not detain the House with a long discussion of the third Round Table Conference now. I will be satisfied if the Government will assure us that they will set aside a special day from the official days for the discussion of the White Paper and that they will give us an opportunity to discuss it thoroughly and give our views on it.

With these words, Sir, I move the Resolution.

THE HONOURABLE MR. MAHMOOD SUHRAWARDY (West Bengal : Muhammadan) : Sir, I beg to move my amendment which runs as follows :

"That for all the words after the words 'Round Table Conference' the following be substituted, namely :

'and refer the White Paper to a Committee of all the non-official Members of this Council for consideration and report'."

Sir, the point of my amendment is that before raising a debate on the results of the third Round Table Conference and the White Paper, a Committee of the non-official Members of this Honourable House should be appointed

* "This Council recommends to the Governor General in Council that in the gradation lists of each postal circle, the names of the postal inspectors—whether employed in towns of the first class head offices or in the mufasil—who, from various time-scales of pay, were brought on to the revised uniform scale of pay, viz., Rs. 160—10—250 by Government Order No. 11-P. T. E., dated the 5th August, 1927, be serially arranged strictly in order of the dates of their substantive appointment to an inspector's post prior to the revision of 1927."

who will study the details and submit a report. I am impelled and emboldened in this view by paragraph 4, page 64 of the Report of the Indian Round Table Conference, Third Session, December, 1932. With your permission, Sir, may I read to the House this paragraph which is in support of my amendment? It runs :

"In particular it was thought desirable that opportunity should be afforded to the Chamber of Princes and the States individually to consider the Constitution as outlined in the White Paper and possibly again at a later stage (*e.g.*, during the Report stage) if important amendments were introduced in the scheme after its discussion in the Joint Committee where the States would be represented and the introduction of a Bill in Parliament".

Sir, it is reported that the Executive Committee of the Princes will have an opportunity of discussing the White Paper and the Committee of the Princes will be taken into the confidence of Government. If this be a fact, there is no reason why the Members of this Council should not be given an opportunity of discussing and giving their views. Sir, the Second Chamber represents the stable elements,—persons having a stake in the country. Its opinion is always sober, sound, judicial and of great weight. Matters of great importance to India are to be decided by the Parliamentary Committee and representatives of this House should be consulted and their views forwarded to the British Parliament. This is the real method of getting the opinion of the public men and the accredited representatives of the people with some stake in the country. The details of the third Round Table Conference were discussed without the representation and co-operation of the Council of State. Its inclusion now in a consultative capacity is extremely desirable.

Sir, I move.

THE HONOURABLE THE PRESIDENT : Amendment moved :

"That for all the words after the words 'Round Table Conference' the following be substituted, namely :

'and refer the White Paper to a Committee of all the non-official Members of this Council for consideration and report'."

Discussion will now proceed simultaneously both on the original Resolution and the amendment.

THE HONOURABLE KHAN BAHADUR MIAN SIR FAZL-I-HUSAIN (Leader of the House) : Sir, I have only this morning stated in answer to a question that it is intended to publish the White Paper on the 18th of March. Government is willing that subsequent to the publication of the White Paper and before the conclusion of this session a day be given to this Honourable House to discuss the White Paper. I trust this will meet with the wishes of this House.

THE HONOURABLE MR. HOSSAIN IMAM : Sir, in view of the fact that Government will give us a day for the discussion of the White Paper, I need not press my Resolution.

THE HONOURABLE THE PRESIDENT : Is it your pleasure that leave be granted to the Honourable Member to withdraw his Resolution ?

HONOURABLE MEMBERS : Yes.

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

THE HONOURABLE THE PRESIDENT : The amendment now necessarily fails.

RESOLUTION *RE* SCALES OF PAY AND ALLOWANCES OF FUTURE ENTRANTS TO THE SUPERIOR SERVICES.

THE HONOURABLE RAI BAHADUR LALA RAM SARAN DAS (Punjab : Non-Muhammadan) : Sir, I rise to move the Resolution which stands in my name and which runs thus :

“ This Council recommends to the Governor General in Council to appoint as early as possible a Committee with a non-official majority consisting of Members of the Central Legislature to consider and recommend to Government the scales of pay and allowances of future entrants to superior services, and that the report of the special officer deputed for this purpose be also laid before this Committee for its consideration.”

Sir, I do not know what attitude Government will take regarding my Resolution, but I know that at least once they wanted to consult the General Purposes Sub-Committee of the Retrenchment Committee before they came to any final decision about the scales of pay and allowances, pensions and leave rules of new entrants to the superior services in this country. When Mr. Sloan, the Special Officer, was engaged for this purpose, Government decided that he would collect material mainly from all Provincial Governments as well as from the different branches of the Central Government, and also from the British Dominions and other foreign countries, and place them before the Retrenchment Sub-Committee with his own suggestions. The General Retrenchment Committee in one of its early sittings decided that the General Purposes Sub-Committee, with the co-option of all the Chairmen of the different Sub-Committees, would go into the question of salaries, pensions, allowances and leave rules for future entrants to the superior services. Mr. Sloan, I understand, has almost completed his task, and from the newspapers also we find that he is being put on to relieve Mr. Gwynne soon. I also understand that the Honourable Finance Member while speaking on this subject in the other House observed that a great deal of agreement has been arrived at regarding the proposals. I claim, Sir, that before the Government put their final seal on this very important matter, elected representatives of the people should have some opportunity to express their views on such a vital matter. It is well known to the House that Government have not really balanced the budget for the last few years. This year the budget has been balanced owing to the enormous exports of gold, which I do not think will be repeated during the coming year, and so we must cut our coat according to our cloth. In any case there is no data to justify the anticipation of larger revenue. Unless the Government changes its policy, the balancing of the budget and increase in the revenue seem to be far distant. Either the Government must curtail its expenditure or they must reduce the salaries of future entrants. We find that the United States of America have reduced the salaries of their services by 15 per cent. That shows, Sir, how other democratic countries like the United States are dealing with this very important matter. I do not want to enter into detailed figures showing how the salaries of our superior services in India compare with those of the same services in other countries because the Government have come to the conclusion that there is a necessity for revising

the scales of pay and allowances, and on accepting that policy they did appoint Mr. Sloan to investigate the matter thoroughly and to make a report. Sir, the Honourable the Home Member while speaking in the other House observed that he would not lay great stress upon a comparison of the salaries paid in other countries because conditions in India were different. I agree with him that conditions in India are different. The average income of an average Indian is far below that of other countries which the Honourable the Home Member had in view in making that remark. In view of the existing fall in incomes and the existing grave economic depression, it is imperative for us to come to a speedy conclusion in regard to the subject-matter of my Resolution. I have therefore put forward a very modest demand, that Government, before coming to a conclusion, should take the Legislature into their confidence and refer this matter to a Special Committee with a non-official majority of the Members of the Central Legislature. I would not have moved this Resolution if it was not that the Retrenchment Committee has been dissolved and there was no means of approaching the Government except through this Resolution. I have therefore moved this Resolution asking the Government to appoint a Committee to consider Mr. Sloan's report and to make recommendations. After all, Sir, the Committee's functions will be purely advisory and it will be open to Government to accept or reject their proposal. There is a strong case for an inquiry by an independent body like the Committee I suggest.

I hope, Sir, that the Government will see their way to accept my Resolution and refer this important matter to a Committee which will consider the matter with an open mind in all its aspects and make recommendations to Government.

THE HONOURABLE MR. JAGADISH CHANDRA BANERJEE (East Bengal : Non-Muhammadan) : Sir, I rise to take part in the discussion of the Resolution and to support it with great pleasure. The Honourable the mover of the Resolution has been able to bring home to the House the justification for the proposed measure by his reasonableness in unequivocal terms. In spite of the balanced budget showing a surplus of Rs. 43 lakhs for 1933-34, nobody will gainsay that there is absolute necessity for, not only trimming the extravagance in the public administration but reducing its top-heaviness in such a manner that the public expenditure may be co-ordinated with the taxable capacity of the people.

Sir, the superior service holders in the public administration in India form an enviable class by themselves and draw fat salaries and allowances incommensurate with the proverbial poverty of India. The people are being taxed and assessed for providing the superior service holders with big salaries and allowances. In these circumstances, it is quite in the fitness of things that there should be an enquiry with a view to revising the scales of pay and allowances for the future entrants to the superior services. Sir, "the old order changeth yielding place to the new". And a new era is dawning upon us with regard to the constitution of our country and although, I am afraid, it will not be a change of lock, stock and barrel, the constitution, I believe, will be such as workable and capable of meeting the demands of the people. In a new order of things, Sir, it is fair, just, equitable, nay, quite logical, that the scales of pay and allowances for the future entrants to the superior services must be fixed anew.

[Mr. Jagadish Chandra Banerjee.]

As regards the proposal for the appointment of the Committee consisting of Members of the Central Legislature to consider and recommend to Government the scales of pay and allowances of future entrants to the superior services, I support it with all the emphasis that I can command because the Members of the Central Legislature being the representatives of the people will be able to put before the proposed Committee their views, suggestions and observations for their consideration. And, therefore, the demand for a Committee is not a preposterous one. In view of what has been said by my Leader, the Honourable the mover of the Resolution and of which the House must have been convinced, I hope the Members will unanimously agree to his proposal which I have the honour to support.

Now, Sir, there is that part of the Resolution which deals with the request for presentation of the report of the special officer deputed for the purpose of recommending to Government the scales of pay and allowances for the future entrants to the superior services. A pertinent query naturally comes uppermost in our minds about the work and activities of the special officer deputed for the purpose stated above. We should like to know if he has or is going to submit any *ad interim* report of his work so far accomplished. It is highly proper that Government, before taking any action on the report of the special officer and giving effect to his recommendations, should place those matters before the Committee that has been proposed by the Honourable the mover of this Resolution. Sir, a one man's show must be discussed threadbare and fully from various points of view before Government accept it as a *fait accompli*. So, Sir, it is not only our fervent demand to Government for the appointment of a Committee as asked for by the Honourable the mover of the Resolution which has been explained by him clearly and with valid reasons but also it is wanted by us so that the report of the special officer should be placed before the proposed Committee.

In conclusion, I would appeal to Government and the House to accept the Resolution of the Honourable the Leader of my Party, for, if the proposed Committee be appointed and if the report of the special officer be placed before it for consideration, then its recommendations will enable Government to find out means to effect appreciable economy in the public expenditure concerning the superior services.

THE HONOURABLE MR. BIJAY KUMAR BASU (Bengal : Nominated Non-Official) : Sir, before the discussion proceeds further, I think I ought to inform my friend, the Honourable Rai Bahadur Lala Ram Saran Das, that the Retrenchment Committee, of which I had the honour to be a member, was constituted from the Members of the Central Legislature. That Retrenchment Committee held a meeting in December last when this particular matter came up before that Committee, and my friend would perhaps remember—it was out in the papers at the time—that all the members of the Retrenchment Committee were unanimous in their opinion that Mr. Sloan should submit his report to the Executive Government as the Retrenchment Committee as a body did not like to take any responsibility in the matter. They were of opinion that whatever the Government would like to do they could do and take the responsibility.

THE HONOURABLE RAI BAHADUR LALA RAM SARAN DAS : Which Retrenchment Committee are you referring to ?

THE HONOURABLE MR. BIJAY KUMAR BASU: The Retrenchment Committee that was appointed in the year 1932.

THE HONOURABLE RAI BAHADUR LALA RAM SARAN DAS: Not the General Purposes Committee.

THE HONOURABLE MR. BIJAY KUMAR BASU: I am talking of the main Committee, of which the General Purposes Committee was only a Sub-Committee. Therefore it was decided at the meeting of the Retrenchment Committee—of the Retrenchment Advisory Committee, to put it correctly—that Mr. Sloan should submit his report to the Executive Government and they should take the full responsibility—whether they would reduce the pay or do whatever they liked—and after that it should come up before the House; not the report, but the decision of the Government should come before the House and that we should have a chance of discussing the matter then.

THE HONOURABLE MR. E. MILLER (Bombay Chamber of Commerce): Sir, it is possible that the Government may be able to offer an explanation this morning which will make this Resolution unnecessary and I hope it will be so. In the meantime I should like to support my Honourable friend the mover. I have not got very much to say, because I mentioned this matter in my remarks during the budget debate. I would only express the hope that Government will give us some definite information and not merely inform us that the matter is still under active consideration. It is rumoured that one point under consideration is whether the revised scales of pay for particular posts should in future also apply to present members of the services. I should like Government to give this House an assurance that this is not contemplated; it is a step which obviously would be most unfair.

THE HONOURABLE SIR PHIROZE SETHNA (Bombay: Non-Muhammadan): Sir, it is beyond all cavil that India is a poor country and that the scales of pay should be reduced, particularly because of the times we are passing through, and it is gratifying that Government themselves share that view and for that purpose had appointed a Committee and that an officer is actually going through facts and figures at present and will soon present his report. My Honourable friend, the mover of this Resolution, has, however, given us no indication as to what reduction he is aiming at. I do hope that he does not go to the extent that one political party in this country desires, namely, that the Viceroy himself should not be in receipt of a pay of more than Rs. 500 per mensem, not per annum. If anything like that is attempted, then I am reminded of what a friend, a prominent Member of the other House, told me the other day, that instead of asking Government for a salary he would himself propose to offer to Government a certain amount per mensem provided he was installed in some such position as Income-tax Commissioner or something similar.

Now, Sir, I am certainly not against lowering the pay and it will have to be done, but at the same time we have got to consider other conditions which do prevail in this country at the present moment, that is to say, in spite of the fact that Indianization is going on in every department of Government, we have and will continue to have for some more years many Europeans in the different services. So far as the Indian Civil Service is concerned, I have always said and I repeat that if it is the best paid civil service in the world, it is also the most efficient (Applause), and we must not forget that Indians are entering this service more and more and we must not differentiate in the salaries of Europeans and Indians in a manner that the Indian will be looked down

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upon by the public in comparison with the European official. We would not like the salary of the European official to be such as would enable him to go about in a motor car, whilst the Indian official in the same position would have to be content with a horse carriage. We would not like the Indian to live in a flat, while the European because of his higher pay can afford a bungalow. That sort of differentiation should not prevail for the good of the service and for the good of the administration. My contention however is that because the European comes out here from a long distance and because he has in many cases to maintain two establishments, he certainly must receive more but not more in the way of getting a larger salary. The salaries of both should be the same, so that there is no difference in the amount of pension, etc., but the European may get his overseas allowance which he is getting today; nay, I for one would not mind if he got a still larger overseas allowance than what he is getting today, provided the concessions granted by the Lee Commission are done away with. It is very satisfactory that Government are considering this matter and that we shall soon get to know the decision which the Government propose to arrive at.

One of the points to which I would like to draw the attention of the House is this. The salaries must not be so lowered that employment in Government service will not continue to be the draw and the attraction that it is today. I may remind you, Sir, that in the days of the boom when the Civil Service and the other services were paid their scheduled salaries, the salaries paid to others in the commercial lines were so very much more than what the Civil Service and the higher grades did receive that I am sure the civil servants and other officials were green with envy. A repetition of that will follow if the services are not well paid. My Honourable friend has not given any indication whether he wants the pay of the services to be reduced by one-fourth or one-third or one-half. Whatever his intentions may be, I do hope the recommendations of Government will be such as will enable the officers concerned, European or Indian, to live comfortably, to be above corruption, and enable them to carry on the administration as it has been during the last 150 years.

There is one other point. If Government are contemplating any changes there is one change which I may suggest and that is in the matter of leave rules to Indians as compared to leave rules in the case of Europeans. In this connection I may quote what is done by European banks and insurance companies and other large establishments which send out men to different parts of the world. To their men who stay in their own country the leave they give does not extend beyond a fortnight or three weeks or at most a month in a year. To those who go to better climates than India they give leave every three years for two or three months, and to those who come out to India or go farther east six months every two or three years or five years. I do not see why Indians who live in their own land should therefore get the same amount of leave as Europeans do and in consequence cost the country so much more. That is a point which I would like the Government to take into consideration.

Sir, I have much pleasure in supporting this Resolution. This Resolution foresees that the report of the special officer will be placed before Government but what it contemplates is that before Government take any action on the recommendation made by that officer the two Houses through their representatives by a Joint Committee will be given an opportunity to express their views and which views, I am sure, will help Government better in carrying out the object they will have in view.

THE HONOURABLE MR. HOSSAIN IMAM (Bihar and Orissa : Muhammadan) : Sir, this Resolution which the Honourable Leader of our Progressive Party has moved, is not a new Resolution. We had a Resolution something on these lines in September, 1931, in the Council of State. I moved the Resolution then that a Viceroy's Commission be appointed to revise the salaries and emoluments of the new entrants to the services. But because of the fact that I suggested a Viceroy's Commission it was neither accepted by the Government nor was it enthusiastically supported by this House. At that time the reports of all the Retrenchment Committees were not out, and it was thought that perhaps the Retrenchment Committees would give some indication and would make some concrete suggestion about the pay and emoluments of future entrants. In this connection I note that of all the Committees the only Committee which has dealt a little thoroughly with this matter is the Post Office Committee of the Honourable Mr. Shillidy's Department. But, Sir, their report about new entrants failed to take into consideration the full effect of the depression and the reduced income. The reduction that they offered us, to say the least of it, was a very mild reduction, a reduction on which even the standards applied by Sir Phiroze Sethna would not be met. A reduction of about 5 to 10 per cent., that is all they suggested in the pay and emoluments of future entrants. In this connection, Sir, I should like to mention that a part of the report of the Retrenchment Committee to which I belonged was suppressed by the Government. The Public Works Department and Accounts Committee—Part 4 of the report,—never saw the light of day, which said something about the pay and emoluments of future entrants to the services. And, Sir, Mr. Emerson, when I moved my Resolution, stated that the method that I had suggested of a Viceroy's Commission would have two disadvantages. It would not be economical and it would take too long. It is now a year and a half since I moved my Resolution and still nothing has been done. That shows that the Government method has not led to any economy in point of time. And if the expenditure is counted up, I am sure the expenditure of the special officer appointed to look into this matter and the staff which is carrying on this work will not be found to be any less than the cost of my Committee would have been. We have got the report of the General Purposes Committee which went into and recommended retrenchments in a number of departments. Compare the cost of that, the amount of money involved in that with the cost incurred by the special officer and you will know which is the more economical method. I need not here repeat the argument which I used then about the difference between the scales of pay and emoluments of different officials in different countries of the world. That is still in the book and can be referred to any time we require the information. The thing, Sir, to which I take great objection is the relation between the General Purposes Retrenchment Committee and the Central Advisory Retrenchment Committee. Sir, when a Resolution was moved in this House by me that a Committee on the lines of the Geddes Committee be formed for effecting retrenchments in March, 1931, the then Finance Secretary asked us not to press that Resolution because the Government contemplated forming a Retrenchment Committee in which the Legislature would be sufficiently represented. The Committee was formed, Sir, but with this difference that, while in the Assembly the motion was made and the members were selected by the Assembly, this House was never consulted and never asked to nominate; we were not even informed as to who were to represent this House. This is the difference in the way in which the Government treated us and the Assembly. This matter of the pay and emoluments of future

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entrants was part of the terms of reference of the General Purposes Committee. The Central Advisory Committee superseded it without any rhyme or reason. The General Purposes Committee, because it proved not quite amenable to the dictation of the Finance Department, was abrogated, and its terms of reference were revoked and it was taken up by the other Committee, the Central Advisory Committee. I have no objection to raise, Sir, against the Central Advisory Committee because it was also a Committee of the Legislature and it deserves the same amount of respect as the other Committee. But, Sir, there is this thing that if a Committee has been appointed and if it has considered the matter that has been put before it and collected facts and figures relating to it, it is only right and proper that that Committee should remain in charge, and unless it has behaved in an improper way its terms of reference should not be revoked. In this connection, Sir, as early as I think June, 1931, there was a conference of the Provincial and Central Governments about the pay and emoluments of future entrants. Its proceedings have remained hidden in the Finance Department's archives and has never seen the light of day although we have repeatedly asked the Government to give them publicity and place the facts before us, so that we may know what the Local Governments and the Government of India have in view. I have had a very sad experience of the way in which sometimes officials dealt with subjects of the nature with which Mr. Sloan is now dealing. I think I will not be going out of the way if I remind the House of Mr. Jukes' report on the increase in expenditure of the Government of India during the last seven or eight years. The Finance Member originally told us in 1931, at the time of the budget debate, that we might base our retrenchment measures on the basis of Mr. Jukes' report, but that report seemed rather to justify expenditure rather than to recommend any reduction in it. If you refer to that report, you will find that most of the explanations are to justify the increase in expenditure and there are very few suggestions for reduction in expenditure. We do not think, Sir, that Mr. Sloan's report will be of the same nature, but to be forewarned is to be forearmed. That is why we make this request, a request that is a mild one. We do not wish to tie the hands of the Government. We only wish that before Government comes to any final conclusion on Mr. Sloan's report, it ought to consult the representatives of the people and that we should be given, not the final power, but at least the right to advise the Government on the measures which in all its wisdom it might decide to adopt for the future. I think it is a very reasonable request and if the Government is really having a change of heart, and if it contemplates that any sort of responsibility in the matter of finance is to be given, it ought to be more generous and less adamant than it has been previously.

Sir, with these words I support this Resolution.

THE HONOURABLE MR. J. B. TAYLOR (Finance Secretary): Sir, Government find themselves in some difficulty about this Resolution, because while we heartily sympathise with the object underlying it, it deals solely with the question of procedure. The Resolution says that the Governor General in Council should appoint as early as possible a Committee with a non-official majority, and secondly, that the report of the special officer deputed for this purpose should be laid before the Committee. The first difficulty is, as was pointed out by the Honourable Mr. Basu, who was a member of the Committee, that the Retrenchment Advisory Committee definitely took cognizance of this matter. That Committee consisted of the Honourable the Finance Member as Chairman with two Members of this House and eight Members of the Legislative Assembly—

THE HONOURABLE RAI BAHADUR LALA RAM SARAN DAS : How many out of these Members were present on that day ?

THE HONOURABLE MR. J. B. TAYLOR : I am afraid I do not know, nor do I see how it is relevant to the point I am making. The Honourable the Finance Member, on the 12th of December last, at a meeting of that Committee, pointed out the practical difficulties in the existing method of procedure for approaching the end which is desired by all of us, that is to say, the earliest possible decision of this important matter. After all, the real question which is at the heart of this House and everybody else is to effect this general reduction in pay as soon as possible, and the question of procedure must obviously be ancillary to that end.

Fixing pay scales is not a simple matter. In 1919 and 1920, when we were rushed over the matter, we found that as a result of our hurry great anomalies were created and it is much easier in Government service creating anomalies than abolishing them. On this occasion we have been able to adopt a rather more considered procedure because the Retrenchment Committee had already succeeded in effecting drastic retrenchment in all the Public Services. Thus retrenchment took two forms. In the first place, a large number of Government officers were dismissed and in other cases those who were about to retire were left supernumerary to the establishment so that no vacancies will be created on their retirement. This was obviously better for the men themselves and cheaper to Government. But it means that in practice recruitment is almost totally discontinued for the present. There is then not such vital urgency as might have been the case and this has given us more leisure to prepare a more comprehensive scheme with the officer on special duty. The difficulties of arranging such a scheme were placed before the Advisory Committee in December and they definitely recognised then that the best and the most practical course was to leave the responsibility to the Executive Government.

There is to be no formal report of the officer on special duty, who I may inform the House has very nearly concluded his labours. He went down about a fortnight ago to Calcutta and Bombay to conclude the various minor matters still outstanding on the spot, and we expect that we will be able to get on with the work very quickly now. The Honourable Mr. Miller, in this connection, raised a point which I think I might incidentally deal with here. He enquired whether the rates of pay are to apply to existing incumbents. The terms of reference to the officer on special duty apply solely to new entrants. I trust that will satisfy him.

There is one very valuable point that was made by the Honourable Sir Phiroze Sethna, which incidentally illustrates the difficulties of such an examination, and that is that we have to consider not only the actual scales of pay but also of leave. Undoubtedly, in the hurry immediately after the war, leave scales were revised for many classes of Government servants on too generous lines. The present seems to offer a very convenient opportunity of re-modelling them on lines more in accordance with equity. That also is one of the subjects on which we expect the very early views of this officer on special duty.

I am now in a position to sum up what the procedure of Government is in respect of this matter. There is to be no formal report. The officer on special duty has been in informal touch with the departments. He puts up memoranda giving his views and after such consideration they come up to the

[Mr. J. B. Taylor.]

Finance Department. Then they are worked together into the general framework so as to make certain that there are no wide anomalies between one department and another doing somewhat similar work. As soon as final investigations are completed—I may say that they are practically completed now—the whole case will be considered by the Government, that is to say, the Executive Council of the Governor General in Council, and orders regarding the pay will then issue as each particular department can settle its scales in accordance with the framework. It would be quite impracticable, as the Advisory Committee recognised, to put a wholesale volume dealing with all the scales of pay of all the employees of Government throughout the length and breadth of India before the Legislature or before any Committee. That would delay matters indefinitely. On the other hand, I would like to repeat the assurance which the Honourable the Finance Member gave to the Advisory Committee. He said that the Governor General in Council had not reached a final decision on these scales and that when he took the matter in the Executive Council, he would place before it the views of the Members of the Committee. He felt at the same time that it was the Executive Government's responsibility to fix these scales and put it to the Committee that they should acquiesce in Government's doing so.

I would put it to this House that that is the attitude which this House should also adopt in the matter. We shall certainly give full consideration to any points of principle made, but it is clearly outside the scope of this House or of any Legislature to discuss whether a particular clerk should get exactly so much more or less than somebody else. What we want to hear are general principles like those put by the Honourable Sir Phiroze Sethna regarding the relative scales of pay of the various services. Details must be left to be settled by the Executive Government. I therefore trust that the Honourable Member will see his way to withdraw the Resolution in view of the fact that we have after discussion with a Committee of both Houses which was appointed to discuss this matter, settled on the procedure which we consider most likely to give us the early results which are desired by everybody.

THE HONOURABLE RAI BAHADUR LALA RAM SARAN DAS : Sir, I
12 Noon. am disappointed with the reply of the Honourable Mr.

Taylor. I was a member of the General Purposes Sub-Committee to which this question was referred. I know that there were difficulties in regard to this matter being referred to us. As far as I can understand the Government made every effort not to refer this matter for consideration and advice to the Retrenchment Committee. The Chairman of the General Purposes Sub-Committee, Sir Abdul Rahim, was so disgusted with this attitude of the Government that it perhaps led him not to beg for it. As far as I can understand, it was due to indifference of Government and want of time that the General Retrenchment Committee refused to deal with it. As far as my information goes, in the General Retrenchment Committee this matter was not dealt with in the manner in which the Honourable Mr. Basu indicated. Sir, it is rather painful to hear the Honourable Mr. Taylor observe that this matter need not come up before either House because the two Houses are not to determine the salary of one clerk as compared with a clerk in another department. The Honourable Mr. Taylor knows that my Resolution does not concern clerks. It does not deal with the subordinate services. It deals only with the superior services, and I think, Sir, as far as the superior services are concerned, it is essential that both Houses of the

Legislature should be taken into consultation. This is so important a matter that Government should not refuse to take the advice of the Central Legislature. My esteemed friend Sir Phiroze Sethna during his observations said that I did not indicate what reduction I proposed for the various services. I did not purposely go into that matter because those are points for consideration and recommendation by the Committee which my Resolution proposed should be set up. Of course I do not wish that salaries should be so fixed as would not attract the right sort of people. I must pay my tribute to the superior services because they have done very well so far. I have got no grouse against them. I can assure my friend the Honourable Mr. Miller that I do not wish that the new scales should apply to those who are already in service on the existing scales. I only wish that future entrants, and those who have recently joined on the condition that their pay is subject to revision, should come under the new scales. I, therefore, Sir, request the Government to refer this matter to the Committee I have suggested and let that Committee advise them on the subject. It would be not at all right to refuse advice of the Central Legislature in regard to this vital matter.

With these words, Sir, I commend my Resolution for the favourable consideration of this House.

THE HONOURABLE THE PRESIDENT: Resolution moved :

"This Council recommends to the Governor General in Council to appoint as early as possible a Committee with a non-official majority consisting of Members of the Central Legislature to consider and recommend to Government the scales of pay and allowances of future entrants to superior services, and that the report of the special officer deputed for this purpose be also laid before this Committee for its consideration."

The question is :

"That that Resolution be adopted."

The Council divided :

AYES—15.

Banerjee, The Honourable Mr. Jagadish Chandra.
Buta Singh, The Honourable Sardar.
Devadoss, The Honourable Sir David.
Dutt, The Honourable Rai Bahadur Promode Chandra.
Gounder, The Honourable Mr. V. C. Vellingiri.
Habibullah, The Honourable Nawab Khwaja.
Hossain Imam, The Honourable Mr. Kalikar, The Honourable Mr. Vinayak Vitha.

Moti Chand, The Honourable Raja Sir.
Naidu, The Honourable Mr. Y. Ranganayakalu.
Padshah Sahib Bahadur, The Honourable Saiyed Mohamed.
Pandit, The Honourable Sardar Shri Jagannath Maharaj.
Ram Saran Das, The Honourable Rai Bahadur Lala.
Sethna, The Honourable Sir Phirozo.
Suhrawardy, The Honourable Mr. Mahmood.

NOES—27.

Akber Khan, The Honourable Major
 Nawab Sir Mahomed.
 Bartley, The Honourable Mr. J.
 Basu, The Honourable Bijay Kumar.
 Charanjit Singh, The Honourable Raja.
 Chetti, The Honourable Diwan Bahadur
 G. Narayanaswami.
 Choksy, The Honourable Khan Bahadur
 Dr. Sir Nesarvanji.
 Coburn, The Honourable Mr. M. R.
 Commander-in-Chief, His Excellency the.
 Cotterell, The Honourable Mr. C. B.
 Drake, The Honourable Mr. J. C. B.
 Fazl-i-Hussain, The Honourable Khan
 Bahadur Mian Sir.
 Ghosal, The Honourable Mr. Jyotmanath.
 Hafeez, The Honourable Khan Bahadur
 Syed Abdul.
 Hallett, The Honourable Mr. M. G.

Israr Hasan Khan, The Honourable
 Khan Bahadur Sir Muhammad.
 Jalan, The Honourable Rai Bahadur
 Radha Krishna.
 Johnson, The Honourable Mr. J. N. G.
 Khaparde, The Honourable Mr. G. S.
 Maqbul Hussain, The Honourable Khan
 Bahadur Sheikh.
 Miller, The Honourable Mr. E.
 Muhammad Din, The Honourable Khan
 Bahadur Chaudri.
 Murphy, The Honourable Mr. P. W.
 Noon, The Honourable Nawab Malik
 Mohammad Hayat Khan.
 Russell, The Honourable Sir Guthrie.
 Shillidy, The Honourable Mr. J. A.
 Taylor, The Honourable Mr. J. B.
 Watson, The Honourable Sir Charles.

The motion was negatived.

The Council then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Wednesday, the 15th March, 1933.