

Wednesday, 18th September, 1935

THE
COUNCIL OF STATE DEBATES

VOLUME II, 1935

(16th to 28th September, 1935)

TENTH SESSION

OF THE

THIRD COUNCIL OF STATE, 1935

Chamber Furnigated. *8/10/35*



PUBLISHED BY MANAGER OF PUBLICATIONS, DELHI.
PRINTED BY THE MANAGER, GOVERNMENT OF INDIA PRESS, NEW DELHI.
1936.

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COUNCIL OF STATE.

Wednesday, 18th September, 1935.

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

MEMBER SWORN :

The Honourable Nawab Bahadur Khwaja Habibullah of Dacca (Bengal : Nominated Non-Official).

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

NUMBER OF FIRST DIVISION ASSISTANTS EMPLOYED IN M. G.-4. Section, MASTER GENERAL OF THE ORDNANCE BRANCH.

45. THE HONOURABLE MR. JAGADISH CHANDRA BANERJEE :

(a) Will Government please state the number of first division assistants now employed in the Branch Establishment Section (M. G.-4) of the Master General of the Ordnance Branch, and whether one of such assistants is an ex-military technical clerk who prepares the officers' pay bills ?

(b) Is there any order of the Army Department restricting the employment of first division assistants in a Branch Establishment Section of Army Headquarters to one ? If so, has the Army Department order been ignored ? If so, why ?

HIS EXCELLENCY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF : (a) Three. One is an ex-military technical clerk but he does not prepare the officers' pay bills.

(b) No, Sir.

APPOINTMENT OF AN EUROPEAN LADY AS " CHARGEMAN " IN THE RIFLE FACTORY, ICHHAPUR.

46. THE HONOURABLE MR. JAGADISH CHANDRA BANERJEE :

(a) Is it a fact that an European lady was appointed as a " chargeman " in the Rifle Factory at Ichhapur last year ? If so, will Government please state the pay that was allowed to her and the technical qualifications that she possessed ?

(b) Is it a fact that the above-mentioned lady was only employed as a typist although given the pay of a chargeman ?

(c) Is it a fact that the posts of chargemen are classed as technical appointments ? If so, why was a non-technical lady appointed to such post ?

(d) Is it a fact that the lady was the wife of a foreman of the Rifle Factory ? If so, was she appointed because she was the wife of an European foreman ?

(c) Will Government be pleased to state on whose recommendation the lady in question was appointed and who was the appointing authority? Did the audit department raise any objection?

HIS EXCELLENCY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: (a) No, Sir.

(b) to (c). Do not arise.

NUMBER OF TECHNICAL MILITARY CLERKS IN THE MASTER GENERAL OF THE ORDNANCE BRANCH, ARMY HEADQUARTERS.

47. THE HONOURABLE MR. JAGADISH CHANDRA BANERJEE:

(a) With reference to answer to starred question No. 620 asked in the Legislative Assembly on 27th February, 1935, is it a fact that non-technical Indian clerks of the Master General of the Ordnance Branch are capable of performing and do perform technical duties in that office for which technical military clerks imported from arsenals are attached to that Branch?

(b) Will Government please state (i) the number of technical military clerks serving in the Master General of the Ordnance Branch at Army Headquarters at the present moment, (ii) their military rank, and (iii) the rate of pay drawn by each of them including all allowances?

(c) Is it a fact that these technical military clerks of the Master General of the Ordnance Branch are employed only on racial grounds? If not, will Government be pleased to state the reasons for their employment?

HIS EXCELLENCY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: (a) No, nor can I see, Sir, that the answer referred to is liable to the interpretation placed on it by the Honourable Member.

(b) A statement is laid on the table.

(c) Certainly not, Sir.

Statement showing (i) the number of technical military clerks serving in the Master General of the Ordnance Branch on 10th September, 1935, (ii) their military rank, and (iii) the rate of pay drawn by each of them including all allowances referred to in part (b) of question No. 47.

Number.	Rank.	Rate of pay drawn per mensem including all allowances.	
		Rs.	A. P.
1	Conductor	627	9 0
2	"	587	9 0
3	Sub-Conductor	547	9 0
4	"	547	9 0
5	"	537	9 0
6	"	537	9 0
7	"	537	9 0
8	"	537	9 0
9	"	527	9 0
10	"	482	9 0
11	"	477	9 0
12	"	457	9 0
13	Staff Sergeant	437	3 0
14	"	426	14 0

NOTE.—Out of the above, ten technical clerks—Nos. 2 and 6 to 14—are temporarily attached to the Master General of the Ordnance Branch.

FEES CHARGEABLE FROM FAMILIES OF GOVERNMENT SERVANTS FOR RADIOGRAPHIC EXAMINATIONS.

48. THE HONOURABLE MR. JAGADISH CHANDRA BANERJEE :

(a) Is it a fact that there is a sub-assistant surgeon and an assistant surgeon for the free treatment of the staff of the Government of India ?

(b) Is it a fact that these doctors have been made available for the treatment of the members of the families of the Government of India staff at half the ordinary fees for such doctors ?

(c) Is it a fact that a full charge of Rs. 16 to Rs. 32 is made from members of the staff of the Government of India for different kinds of X-ray photographs of the members of their families taken on the advice of their medical officers to whose services such staff are entitled ?

(d) Do Government propose to reduce these charges to half rates for the families of the staff of the Government of India on the analogy of the half rates fixed for doctors' fees ?

THE HONOURABLE KUNWAR SIR JAGDISH PRASAD : (a) There are two assistant surgeons and one sub-assistant surgeon for the free treatment of those Government servants employed under the Government of India on the civil side who are not entitled to the services of a civil surgeon.

(b) A statement showing the fees that may be charged by these doctors for attendance on the families of Government servants is laid on the table.

(c) and (d). For radiographic examinations the same fees are charged from members of the families of Government servants as from other private persons. No fee is charged from a person whose income is less than Rs. 150 a month, Government do not consider it necessary to grant any further concession.

Statement in reply to part (b) of question No. 48.

Fees chargeable by assistant surgeons and sub-assistant surgeons in Simla and Delhi for attendance on the families of those Government servants who are entitled to their services :

Assistant surgeon—

Rs. 2 for a visit during the day and Rs. 4 for a night visit.

Sub-assistant surgeon—

Rs. 1 for a visit during the day and Rs. 2 for a night visit.

NOTE.—Government servants residing outside the municipal limits in Simla are liable to pay double the ordinary rates for attendance on their families.

PROTECTION TO THE GLASS INDUSTRY.

49. THE HONOURABLE MR. P. N. SAPRU : (a) Has it been represented to Government that there is grave dissatisfaction in Indian commercial circles with the refusal of Government to grant protection to the glass industry ?

(b) Is it a fact that the Shri Shakti Alchahali works in Dhrangadhra State at one time used to produce soda ash to an extent far above the requirements of the whole glass industry in India ?

(c) Was the recommendation of the Tariff Board for protection based upon the calculation that this or some similar concern would be started for the manufacture of soda ash if protection to the glass industry was given ?

(d) Is it true that the relief offered by Government by way of rebate on imported soda ash amounts to not more than 3 to 3½ per cent. on the value of the finished article ?

THE HONOURABLE MR. T. A. STEWART : (a) Government have received representations to this effect.

(b) The Honourable Member refers presumably to the Shri Shakti Alkali Works in the Dhrangadhra State. If so, the answer is in the negative.

(c) The Honourable Member's attention is directed to paragraphs 38—42 of the Tariff Board's Report on the Glass Industry.

(d) From paragraph 40 of that report it may be gathered that the rebate of duty on soda ash represents from 2 per cent. to 5 per cent. of the total cost of production.

FOREIGN INSURANCE COMPANIES OPERATING IN INDIA.

50. THE HONOURABLE MR. P. N. SAPRU : (a) Will Government be pleased to state the number of foreign insurance companies operating in India ?

(b) What is the total amount of business transacted by them ?

(c) Are they required to take any license for their operations or to deposit any amount with Government or to invest any portion of their assets in order to give security to the policy holders of the insurance companies in India against any eventuality ? If not, why not ?

THE HONOURABLE MR. T. A. STEWART : (a) Forty-seven.

(b) The premium income for 1933 in respect of life assurance business amounted to Rs. 5 lakhs and in respect of insurance business other than life assurance to Rs. 21,24,000.

(c) Foreign life assurance companies, except those carrying on life assurance business in the United Kingdom, are required to make a deposit with Government, but those carrying on insurance business other than life assurance business are not required to make any deposit ; nor are any of these companies required to take out a license or to invest any portion of their assets in India, as there is no provision to that effect in the existing insurance law of this country.

THE HONOURABLE MR. P. N. SAPRU : Is the Government going to revise insurance law in that direction ?

THE HONOURABLE MR. T. A. STEWART : If I may, I shall reply in answering the next question.

AMENDMENT OF INSURANCE LAW IN INDIA.

51. THE HONOURABLE MR. P. N. SAPRU : (a) Has it been represented to Government that in Indian commercial circles much dissatisfaction is prevailing with the policy of Government in regard to Insurance Companies ?

(b) Do they propose to appoint a committee to consider the question of amendment of Insurance Law in all its aspects ?

THE HONOURABLE MR. T. A. STEWART : (a) No.

(b) Government will consider what their further procedure should be after the receipt of the report of the special officer appointed to examine the desirability of amending the insurance law in India, who is expected to make his report in October next. They will certainly consider the suggestion made by the Honourable Member.

TOTAL CONTRIBUTION OF INDIA TO THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS.

52. THE HONOURABLE MR. P. N. SAPRU : (a) What is the total contribution of India to the League of Nations ?

(b) What is the total number of Indians in the Secretariat of the League of Nations ?

(c) Has Government taken any steps to have the number of Indians in the League of Nations' Secretariat increased ?

THE HONOURABLE MR. G. H. SPENCE : With your permission, Sir, I will answer questions Nos. 52 and 57 together.

(a) in No. 52. The total contribution payable by India for 1935 is one million six hundred and sixty-six thousand two hundred and five decimal nought five Swiss Francs.

(b) in No. 52 and (a) in No. 57. There were till recently four Indians permanently employed in the Secretariat of the League of Nations and three in the International Labour Office. A recent death has temporarily reduced the number employed in the Secretariat from four to three but it is understood that the deceased's place will be filled by the appointment of another Indian.

(c) in No. 52 and (b) in No. 57. Appointments in the League Secretariat being normally for terms of 7, 21 and 28 years, and appointments under the International Labour Office being normally for terms of 21 and 28 years with an age limit of 60, the Honourable Member will understand that the possibility of effective action in this matter is extremely limited. I may, however, mention that certain informal representations on the subject have recently been addressed to the Secretary General and have elicited a sympathetic reply. I take the opportunity of laying on the table a statement showing the number of officers employed in the League Secretariat and the International Labour Office on a minimum salary of not less than 12,000 Swiss Francs per annum, classified according to their nationality, from which the Honourable Member will observe that, leaving out of account Great Britain, France, Italy and Switzerland, the scale of whose representation is necessarily influenced by geographical and linguistic considerations, the number of Indian employees compares by no means unfavourably with the number of nationals of other State Members.

Statement showing the number of officers employed in the League Secretariat and in the International Labour Office whose minimum salary is not less than 12,000 Swiss Francs per annum.

Nationality.	Secretariat.	Remarks.	I.L.O.	Remarks.	Total (exclusive of interpreters, translators, etc.)
British	47	21 interpreters, translators, etc.	39	14 interpreters, translators, etc.	51
French	31	16 " "	41	7 " "	49
Russia	..	..	1	1 " "	..
Germany	6	..	11	6 " "	11
Italy	13	..	8	2 " "	19
India	3	..	3	..	6
China	2	..	..	..	2
Spain	3	..	2	1 " "	4
Canada	3	..	3	1 " "	5
Poland	6	..	2	1 " "	7
Argentine	..	..	..	..	..
Czechoslovakia	4	..	1	..	5
Australia	3	..	1	..	4
Holland	5	..	3	..	8
Roumania	1	..	1	..	2
Belgium	5	..	3	1 " "	7
Sweden	3	..	2	..	5
Switzerland	10	1 " "	19	7 " "	21
South Africa	1	..	1	1 " "	1
Japan	4	..	3	1 " "	6
Mexico	..	..	..	..	..
Denmark	3	..	2	..	4
Finland	1	..	1	..	2

Nationality.	Secretariat.	Remarks.	I. L. O.	Remarks.	Total (exclusive of interpreters, translators, etc.)
Ireland	1		3		4
New Zealand ..	2		1		3
Turkey	1		..		1
Chile	1		..		1
Norway	3	Interpreters and translators.	1	Interpreters and translators.	4
Peru .. ..	..		..		..
Hungary	2		2	1 " "	3
Austria	4		2		6
Greece	2		..		2
Siam	1				1
Portugal .. ..	..		1	1 " "	..
Cuba .. ..	..		..		..
Bulgaria	1		1	1 " "	1
Peru	1		1		2
Colombia .. ..	..		..		..
Uruguay	2		..		2
Venezuela	1		..		1
Lithuania	1		1		2
Bolivia .. ..	..		..		..
Latvia	1		..		1
Estonia	1		..		1
Iraq .. ..	..		..		..
Abyssinia .. ..	..		..		..
Afghanistan .. ..	..		..		..
Albania .. ..	..		..		..

Nationality.	Secretariat.	Remarks.	I.L.O.	Remarks.	Total (exclusive of interpreters, translators, etc.)
Dominican Republic
Guatemala
Haiti
Honduras
Salvador
Liberia
Luxemburg	..	2	1		3
Nicaragua
Panama	1			1
Paragua
America	5	..		5

RESTRICTIONS IMPOSED BY CERTAIN COUNTRIES ON IMPORTS FROM INDIA.

53. THE HONOURABLE MR. P. N. SAPRU: Is it a fact that certain continental countries such as Germany, France and Italy as also Japan have imposed certain restrictions on Indian imports ?

THE HONOURABLE MR. T. A. STEWART: Certain European countries have imposed restrictions on imports which apply to India equally with other countries. As regards Japan, imports of rice into that country have, for some years, been prohibited except under licence.

SCHEME FOR THE REGULATION OF INDIA'S EXPORTS AND IMPORTS.

54. THE HONOURABLE MR. P. N. SAPRU: Have Government taken note of a strong feeling in commercial circles that Government should devise a scheme for the regulation of imports and exports of India to those countries which have adopted restrictive measures against Indian exports ?

THE HONOURABLE MR. T. A. STEWART: Representations have been received from two commercial bodies putting forward for the consideration of Government the desirability of instituting a system of licensing of imports and exports in order to prevent the diversion of trade from its established channels. I may again point out for the Honourable Member's information that the restrictive measures in question apply to India as well as to other countries.

THE HONOURABLE MR. HOSSAIN IMAM: Will the Government consider the desirability of instituting such a system?

THE HONOURABLE MR. T. A. STEWART: I do not quite understand the Honourable Member's question. The suggestion that such a system of licensing should be instituted originates from Indian commercial opinion.

INDO-BURMA FINANCIAL RELATIONSHIPS TRIBUNAL.

55. THE HONOURABLE MR. P. N. SAPRU: (a) Why were no Indians or Burmans appointed to the Tribunal constituted to consider the question of Indo-Burman financial relationships?

(b) Is it a fact that the Tribunal examined only the representatives of the two Governments and gave no chance to other parties concerned in the issues involved to present their case?

THE HONOURABLE MR. P. C. TALLENTS: (a) It was always contemplated that the Tribunal should be impartial and not representative.

(b) No individuals were directly concerned in the issues and the two Governments must be presumed to have presented their cases with full regard to the views which had been expressed by their Standing Finance Committees.

THE HONOURABLE MR. P. N. SAPRU: Would the appointment of Indians by the Government have made the Commission a non-impartial one?

THE HONOURABLE MR. P. C. TALLENTS: It would have made it representative, Sir.

THE HONOURABLE MR. P. N. SAPRU: Would it have made it a non-impartial one in that case?

THE HONOURABLE MR. P. C. TALLENTS: Sir, they would necessarily have represented the interests of the country which they represent.

THE HONOURABLE MR. HOSSAIN IMAM: Will the Government give us a day to discuss the decision of the Tribunal in this House as they are doing in the other place?

THE HONOURABLE THE PRESIDENT: That is a different matter which does not arise out of the question.

REVISION OF THE RESERVE BANK OF INDIA (NOTE REFUND) RULES.

56. THE HONOURABLE MR. P. N. SAPRU: Has Government received any communication from the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce in regard to revision of the Reserve Bank rules in connection with the refund of currency notes?

THE HONOURABLE MR. P. C. TALLENTS: Government do not appear to have received any communication from the Federation on the subject of the Reserve Bank of India (Note Refund) Rules.

NUMBER OF INDIANS ON THE STAFF OF THE INTERNATIONAL LABOUR OFFICE.

57. THE HONOURABLE MR. P. N. SAPRU: (a) Will Government be pleased to state the number of Indians on the staff of the International Labour Organisation?

(b) Are Government taking any steps to have that representation increased?

(See reply to question No. 52.)

INCREASED REPRESENTATION OF INDIANS ON PORT TRUSTS.

58. THE HONOURABLE MR. P. N. SAPRU: Do Government propose to take any steps to increase the Indian representation on the Boards of Port Trusts in various parts of the country, particularly in Bombay?

THE HONOURABLE MR. T. A. STEWART: It is the policy of Government to give due representation to all interests, whether Indian or non-Indian, concerned in the welfare of the ports. The Bombay Port Trust Act was amended in 1922 in order to give wider representation to Indian business interests, and Government do not think that since that date there has been any change which makes a further adjustment necessary.

THE HONOURABLE MR. P. N. SAPRU: Will the Honourable Member explain what the word "due" means?

THE HONOURABLE THE PRESIDENT: I think the import is clear in the English language and I will not allow the question.

REVISION OF THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT.

59. THE HONOURABLE MR. P. N. SAPRU: (a) Has Government received the report of the special officer appointed to consider the revision of the Indian Companies Act?

(b) Do Government propose to appoint a committee to consider this report and any other suggestions for the improvement of the Companies Act?

THE HONOURABLE MR. T. A. STEWART: (a) Yes.

(b) Government have not yet decided whether the appointment of a committee will be necessary.

SILVER REDEMPTION FUND.

60. THE HONOURABLE MR. HOSSAIN IMAM: Will Government kindly state the date on which the Silver Redemption Fund was created, and the form in which it is held? Has any monthly or quarterly account been published in the Gazette of India? If not, why not?

THE HONOURABLE MR. P. C. TALLENTS: The fund was created on the 1st April, 1935 with the full amount of Rs. 10 crores which is held in sterling securities. The transactions of the fund will be included in the Finance and Revenue Accounts of the Government of India. The Government of India do not consider it desirable to publish them at more frequent intervals.

THE HONOURABLE MR. HOSSAIN IMAM: May we know, Sir, why the Gold Standard Reserve Account could be published every quarter in the Gazette of India and why the other can not be so published?

THE HONOURABLE MR. P. C. TALLENTS: Sir, that does not seem to me to follow at all. Government may have thought fit to publish the figures about the Gold Standard Reserve. This fund is for quite a different purpose.

CAPITATION CHARGES.

61. THE HONOURABLE MR. HOSSAIN IMAM: Will Government lay on the table the papers referred to in my question No. 55, part (c), of the 27th February, 1935, regarding capitation charges?

HIS EXCELLENCY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: The detailed calculation to which the Honourable Member refers cover 214 pages of print, and it is not considered that any useful purpose would be served by having them incorporated in the proceedings of the House. If, however, the Honourable Member is desirous of seeing them, I shall be happy to show him a copy for his private information.

PROPORTION FIXED FOR MUSLIMS AND OTHER MINORITY COMMUNITIES IN CERTAIN DEPARTMENTS.

62. THE HONOURABLE MR. HOSSAIN IMAM: Will Government lay on the table further information with reference to my question No. 101 of the 29th March, 1935, regarding the proportion fixed for Muslims and other minorities in each province in certain departments?

THE HONOURABLE MR. T. SLOAN: I lay on the table two statements showing the schemes approved in respect of the Income-tax, Customs and Salt Departments. The scheme regarding the Posts and Telegraphs Department is still under consideration.

As regards Excise, the department is under the administrative control of the Local Governments, and no scheme is being prepared by the Government of India.

Scheme for securing communal representation in the Income-tax Offices.

Province.	Total number of posts.	Percentage fixed for Muslims.	Number of posts for Muslims on basis of column 3.	Percentage fixed for other minority communities.	Number of posts for "other minority communities" on basis of column 5.
1	2	3	4	5	6
1. Madras ..	366	8½	30.50	8½	30.50
2. Bombay and Sind	723	16½	120.50	8½	60.25
3. Bengal ..	507	41½	211.25	8½	42.25
4. United Provinces	238	16½	39.67	8½	19.83
5. Punjab, N.-W. F. Province and Delhi.	297	50	148.50	10	29.70
6. Bihar and Orissa	124	16½	20.67	8½	10.33
7. Central Provinces	108	6½	9.00	4½	4.50
8. Assam	50	33½	16.67	8½	4.17
Total	2,413	25 per cent. Approximate.	599.74	8.35	201.53

Scheme for securing communal representation in the Customs and Salt Departments.

Area.	Percentage fixed for Muslims.	Percentage fixed for "other minority" communities' including Anglo-Indians.	Percentage fixed for Anglo-Indians.	Percentage fixed for "other minority communities" excluding Anglo-Indians.
MADRAS.				
Chief Port (Customs)..	16½	6½	..	..
Salt, Land Customs and Outports—				
Non-clerical ..	16½	..	18½	6½
Clerical ..	16½	8½	..	..
BOMBAY.				
Chief Port (Customs)..	16½	8½	..	..
Salt, Land Customs and Outports—				
Non-clerical ..	16½	..	18½	6½
Clerical ..	16½	8½	..	..
BENGAL.				
(Customs) ..	41½	8½	..	..
NORTHERN INDIA				
SALT REVENUE.				
Non-clerical ..	50	..	6½	6½
Clerical ..	50	8½	..	..
SIND.				
(Customs) ..	50	8½	..	..

SUPPLY OF RAILS AND FISHPLATES FROM THE TATA IRON AND STEEL CO., LTD.

63. THE HONOURABLE MR. HOSSAIN IMAM: Will Government please state the price fixed by the Railway Board and the period for which it has been fixed for different categories of steel rails to be bought from Tatas ?

THE HONOURABLE SIR MAURICE BRAYSHAY: A statement showing the agreed prices for rails which will be included in the contract to be made with the Tata Iron and Steel Co., Ltd., for supply of rails and fishplates during the six years beginning from 1st April, 1935, is laid on the table.

Statement showing the agreed prices to be included in the contract to be made with the Tata Iron and Steel Co., Ltd., for supply of rails and fishplates during the six years beginning from 1st April, 1935.

The rates for rails, f.o.r., Tatanagar, are as follows :—

	Rs.	a.	p.
	Per ton.		
(a) Ordinary carbon rails and medium manganese rails up to 42' in length	95	0	0
(NOTE.—10 per cent. short length rails down to 27' will be accepted. "Shorts" should, however, be cut in multiples of 3).			
(b) Rails exceeding 42' but not exceeding 45' in length	97	8	0
(c) Chrome steel or high manganese rails (over 1.4 per cent. manganese)	120	0	0
(d) 115 lb. section rails	103	8	0
(e) Specially cut short lengths below 27'	105	0	0

The rates for rails and fishplates would be increased by the amount of any excise duty that may be levied from time to time.

NUMBER OF EUROPEANS, ANGLO-INDIANS AND INDIANS IN THE VARIOUS PORT TRUSTS ON POSTS CARRYING AN INITIAL SALARY OF RS. 500 AND UPWARDS.

64. **THE HONOURABLE SIR PHIROZE SETHNA:** Will Government be pleased to state the number of Europeans, Indians and Anglo-Indians in the different Port Trusts on 1st April, 1935, in posts carrying an initial salary of Rs. 500 and upwards?

THE HONOURABLE MR. T. A. STEWART: A statement containing the information is laid on the table.

Statement showing the number of Europeans, Indians and Anglo-Indians in the various Port Trusts holding appointments carrying an initial salary of Rs. 500 and upwards as on the 31st March, 1935 (in the case of Aden up to the 31st December, 1934).

Port Trust.	Europeans.	Indians.	Anglo-Indians.
1. Madras	12	1	..
2. Calcutta	85	7	13
3. Bombay	68	15	9
4. Karachi	17	3	1
5. Chittagong	7	..	..
6. Rangoon	58	..	4
7. Aden	10	..	..

NUMBER OF EUROPEAN AND INDIAN TRUSTEES IN THE VARIOUS PORT TRUSTS.

65. **THE HONOURABLE SIR PHIROZE SETHNA:** Will Government be pleased to give the number of European and Indian Trustees in the different Port Trusts on 1st April, 1932 and on 1st April, 1935?

THE HONOURABLE MR. T. A. STEWART: The information is being collected and will be supplied to the Honourable Member in due course.

THE HONOURABLE MR. HOSSAIN IMAM: May I ask, Sir, that the statement be laid on the table of the House?

THE HONOURABLE MR. T. A. STEWART: I shall make a note of that.

NUMBER OF EUROPEAN AND INDIAN PILOTS IN THE VARIOUS PORT TRUSTS.

66. **THE HONOURABLE SIR PHIROZE SETHNA:** What was the number of European and Indian pilots on 1st April, 1935 in the different Port Trusts?

THE HONOURABLE MR. T. A. STEWART: The information asked for is being obtained and will be supplied to the Honourable Member in due course.

RECOMMENDATION OF THE CENTRAL BANKING ENQUIRY COMMITTEE FOR A BANKING ACT.

67. THE HONOURABLE SIR PHIROZE SETHNA: Will Government state (a) whether a definite proposal was put forward in both the majority and minority reports of the Central Banking Enquiry Committee for a Banking Act?

(b) Whether such an Act has long since been urged by the public in general and the commercial community in particular?

(c) What are the difficulties, if any, in the way of such a Banking Act being enacted and placed on the Statute-book?

(d) Do Government propose to take early steps to place a Banking Bill before the Legislature?

THE HONOURABLE MR. P. C. TALLENTS: (a) and (b). Yes.

(c) and (d). The matter has already been considered by the officer on special duty appointed to consider the report on the amendments necessary in the Indian Companies Act. His report is under the consideration of Government. Sections on Banking Law will be part of the Company Law. The delay is due to the largeness of the subject and the conflicting nature of the various opinions received. Government, however, expect to introduce legislation next year.

RECOMMENDATION OF THE CENTRAL BANKING ENQUIRY COMMITTEE FOR THE CREATION OF SPECIAL INSTITUTIONS FOR THE FINANCING OF AGRICULTURE AND INDUSTRY.

68. THE HONOURABLE SIR PHIROZE SETHNA. Will Government state what action has been taken to create special institutions for the financing of agriculture and industry as recommended in the Report of the Central Banking Enquiry Committee?

THE HONOURABLE MR. P. C. TALLENTS: The Honourable Member does not specify to which of the many recommendations made by the Indian Central Banking Enquiry Committee he refers. Broadly speaking, the Committee recommended the establishment of land mortgage banks, the extension of the co-operative movement to help agriculture and small industries, and the enactment of legislation designed to finance small industries. These recommendations fall within the provincial rather than the central sphere and legislation has been undertaken in many provinces in pursuance of the report. By the establishment of the Reserve Bank the Central Government hope that these activities will be co-ordinated as far as possible. I may remind the Honourable Member of the fact that out of the Rs. 113 lakhs provided out of last year's surplus for village improvement, Rs. 15 lakhs have been earmarked for the benefit of the co-operative movement. I would also invite the Honourable Member's attention to the statement showing the action taken on the recommendations of the Committee which was laid on the table of the House on the 30th September, 1932.

TERMS AND CONDITIONS ON WHICH INDIGENOUS BANKERS AND SHROFFS MIGHT BE INCLUDED IN THE SCHEDULED LIST OF THE RESERVE BANK OF INDIA.

69. **THE HONOURABLE SIR PHIROZE SETHNA:** Will Government state (a) whether any responsibility was put on the Reserve Bank Board to report as early as possible after the establishment of the Bank, the terms and conditions on which indigenous bankers and shroffs might be included in the Scheduled List of the Reserve Bank ?

(b) Whether such a report has been submitted by the Reserve Bank, and, if not, when do Government expect such a report ?

THE HONOURABLE MR. P. C. TALLENTS: (a) and (b). The Honourable Member is referred to clause (a) of sub-section (1) of section 55 of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934. The Bank's report has not yet been received, and Government have as yet no information as to when it will be received.

ACTION TAKEN ON THE RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE ROYAL COMMISSION ON AGRICULTURE.

70. **THE HONOURABLE SIR PHIROZE SETHNA:** Will Government be pleased to lay on the table a statement showing which of the recommendations of the Linlithgow Indian Agricultural Commission Report have been given effect to till now, and the reasons why the other recommendations have not yet been carried out ?

THE HONOURABLE KUNWAR SIR JAGDISH PRASAD: Government issue periodical reports showing the progress made in giving effect to the recommendations of the Royal Commission on Agriculture. Four such reports, copies of which are available in the Library of the House, have so far been issued. They show the action taken up to the end of 1933. The reports for 1934 and 1935 will be issued next year. The Commission's recommendations were numerous and the majority of them concerned Local Governments. It is, therefore, not possible completely to supply the information asked for in the latter part of the question without an enquiry from each province, which would entail undue labour. As regards recommendations requiring action by the Government of India, the information will be found in the reports to which I have referred.

DATE OF PROVINCIAL ELECTIONS UNDER THE NEW CONSTITUTION.

71. **THE HONOURABLE SIR PHIROZE SETHNA:** Will Government be pleased to state whether they are in a position to indicate the probable year and month in which elections to the Provincial Legislatures under the New Constitution will be held ?

THE HONOURABLE KUNWAR SIR JAGDISH PRASAD: Government cannot at this stage commit themselves to any statement as to the probable date of holding provincial elections under the New Constitution. The matter depends largely upon the course and duration of the electoral preparations which cannot at present be forecasted with accuracy.

PROTECTION OF INDIANS IN ABYSSINIA.

72. THE HONOURABLE SIR PHIROZE SETHNA: Will Government be pleased to state what measures have been taken for the protection of Indian residents in Abyssinia in the event of war between Italy and that country?

THE HONOURABLE SIR BERTRAND GLANCY: I have nothing to add to the statement which I made in this House yesterday.

**CONSTRUCTION OF A RAILWAY LINE CONNECTING MANMAD WITH DHULIA
via MALEGAON.**

73. THE HONOURABLE SIR PHIROZE SETHNA: Will Government be pleased to state whether they have received any representation from the people of Malegaon in the district of Nasik requesting the construction of a branch railway connecting Manmad with Dhulia via Malegaon, and, if so, what action has been taken thereon?

THE HONOURABLE SIR MAURICE BRAYSHAY: The Government of India have not received any such representation. The financial prospects are unsatisfactory.

**NEWSPAPERS AND PRESSES FROM WHICH SECURITY HAS BEEN DEMANDED
DURING THE LAST THREE YEARS.**

74. THE HONOURABLE SIR PHIROZE SETHNA: Will Government be pleased to lay on the table a statement showing the names of the presses and the newspapers from which security has been demanded during the last three years in each of the provinces?

THE HONOURABLE MR. T. SLOAN: I lay on the table a statement which gives the information desired for the period from October, 1931 to the 31st December, 1934.

Statement showing the names of newspapers and presses from which security has been demanded under the Indian Press (Emergency Powers) Act, 1931, for the period from October, 1931 to the 31st December, 1934.

Serial No.	Name of newspaper/press from which security was demanded, with date of demand.
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MADRAS.

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1 | Adivara Patrika, Madras, 24th November, 1932. |
| 2 | Citizen of India, Madras, 25th January, 1933. |
| 3 | Daridra Narayana, Gudivada, 22nd January, 1932. |
| 4 | Dharma Rakshani, Bezvada, 18th January, 1932. |
| 5 | Gandhi, Madras (bi-weekly), 22nd January, 1932. |
| 6 | Gandhi, Madras (tri-weekly), 14th September, 1932. |
| 7 | Gandhi, Madras (daily), (i) 6th December, 1933 and (ii) 19th December, 1933. |
| 8 | Gnanathoothan, Tuticorin, 18th May, 1933. |

Serial No. **Name of newspaper/press from which security was demanded, with date of demand.**

MADRAS—contd.

- 9 Ilan Tamilan, Tuticorin, 6th January, 1934.
- 10 India, Madras, 22nd January, 1932.
- 11 Indian Express, Madras, (i) 4th November, 1932, (ii) 2nd May, 1933 and (iii) 5th May, 1934.
- 12 Janavani, Madras, 11th December, 1933.
- 13 Janmabhumi, Madras, 3rd May, 1933.
- 14 Jaya Bharathi, Madras, (i) 24th April, 1933 and (ii) 4th May, 1933.
- 15 Karnataka Kesari, Bellary, 4th February, 1932.
- 16 Khaddar, Madura, 16th March, 1932.
- 17 Korada, Madras, 11th January, 1934.
- 18 Kudi Arasu, Erode, 6th November, 1933.
- 19 Labour Herald, Madras, 1st September, 1933.
- 20 Manikkodi, Madras, 7th September, 1933.
- 21 Mathrubhumi, Calicut, 17th October, 1932.
- 22 Mooladhanam, Tanjore, 19th December, 1934.
- 23 Oplian Karaikudi, 27th January, 1933.
- 24 Puratchi, Erode, 17th June, 1934.
- 25 Quami Report, Madras, 5th October, 1933.
- 26 Rajakula Dipikai, 29th February, 1932.
- 27 Samadharman, Jalarpet, 19th December, 1934.
- 28 Satyagrahi, Ellore, 27th January, 1932.
- 29 Science, Madras, 6th December, 1934.
- 30 Sunday Herald, 24th November, 1932.
- 31 Sunday News, Bezwada, 22nd April, 1933.
- 32 Sutandira Sangu, Madras, (i) 22nd January, 1932, (ii) 14th March, 1932, (iii) 29th April, 1932 and (iv) 31st May, 1934.
- 33 Swarajyam, Madras, 29th April, 1932.
- 34 Swastika, Madras, 17th January, 1933.
- 35 Thennindia, Madras, 9th September, 1932.
- 36 Vasanta Vikatan, Madura, 6th December, 1933.
- 37 Vedi Gundu, Madura, (i) 29th March, 1933 and (ii) 15th November, 1933.
- 38 Yuva Deepam Guruvayur, Malabar district, 17th August, 1933.
- 39 Kathaikadal, Madras, 21st August, 1934.
- .. Liberty, Madras, (i) (English), 11th September, 1934, (ii) (Tamil), 11th September, 1934 and (iii) (Telugu), 11th September, 1934.
- 40 Chitrasala Press, Madura, 3rd May, 1934.
- 41 Cocanada Printing Works, Cocanada, 4th April, 1934.
- 42 Current Thought Press, Madras, 22nd January, 1932.
- 43 Federated Press, Madras, 24th November, 1932.

Serial No. Name of newspaper/press from which security was demanded, with date of demand.

MADRAS—concl'd.

- 44 Indian Express Press, Madras, 2nd May, 1933.
 45 Janamitran Press, Madras, 16th August, 1934.
 46 Janavani Press, Madras, 11th December, 1933.
 47 Jayabharathi Press, Madras, 4th May, 1933.
 48 Lakshmi Press, Bellary, 13th February, 1933.
 49 Lunar Printing Press, Madras, 3rd May, 1933.
 50 Mathrubhumi Press, Madras, 17th October, 1932.
 51 Nadar Press, Madura, 15th November, 1933.
 52 Nehru Printing Press, Madras, 22nd January, 1932.
 53 Oolian Press, Karaikudi, 27th January, 1933.
 54 Railway Labourers Press, Trichinopoly, 21st/28th November, 1932.
 55 Raja Press, Madura, 6th May, 1932.
 56 Raju Press, Saidapat, 29th February, 1932.
 57 Rational Press, Madras, 12th April, 1934.
 58 Satyagrahi Press, Ellore, 27th January, 1932.
 59 Sri Ram Press, Madura, 11th December, 1933.
 60 Sri Vidyaranya Press, Bellary, 4th March, 1932.
 61 Sutandira Sangu Press, Madras, (i) 14th March, 1932, (ii) 4th October, 1933 and (iii) 31st May, 1934.
 62 Syamala Art Press, Tanuku, 27th March, 1934.
 63 Unmaivilakkam Press, Erode, 6th November, 1933.
 64 Vani Press, Bezwada, 22nd April, 1933.

BOMBAY.

- 65 Hutatma Shraddhanand, Bombay, 15th November, 1931.
 66 The Samrat Vaibhav Press, Bombay, 28th November, 1931.
 67 Bhil Kshtriya, Broach, 19th December, 1931.
 68 Mehsana Prant Patrika, Ahmedabad, 23rd December, 1931.
 69 Cinema Rangbhumi, Bombay, 23rd December, 1931.
 70 Gujarat Samachar, Ahmedabad, 4th January, 1932.
 71 Hubli Printing Works, Hubli (Dharwar), (i) 12th December, 1932 and (ii) 8th March, 1932.
 72 Mahi Kantha Vartaman, Ahmedabad, (i) 16th January, 1932 and (ii) 11th March, 1932.
 73 Veer, Broach, 23rd January, 1932.
 74 Hindvasi, Hyderabad, (i) 2nd February, 1932 and (ii) 19th July, 1932.
 75 Maharashtra, Poona, (i) 4th February, 1932, (ii) 1st August 1932, (iii) 12th December, 1932, (iv) 18th August, 1933 and (v) 8th February, 1934.
 76 Free Press Journal, Bombay, (i) 8th February, 1932, (ii) 19th February, 1932 and (iii) 14th June, 1932.

Serial No. Name of newspaper/press from which security was demanded, with date of demand.

BOMBAY—contd.

- 77 Free Press Bulletin Press, Bombay, (i) 8th February, 1932, (ii) 10th February, 1932 and (iii) 14th June, 1932.
- 78 Navjivan, Ahmedabad, 11th February, 1932.
- 79 Navjivan Press, Ahmedabad, 11th February, 1932.
- 80 Pragati, Bombay, 12th February, 1932.
- 81 Karnatak Printing Press, Bombay, 12th February, 1932.
- 82 Hindu, Hyderabad, 15th February, 1932.
- 83 Kesari Press, Poona, 18th February, 1932.
- 84 Week, Bombay, 20th February, 1932.
- 85 Maratha Printing Press, Bombay, (i) 20th February, 1932, (ii) 3rd March, 1932 and (iii) 12th March, 1932.
- 86 Bhavya Bharat and Rajasthan, Ahmedabad, 22nd February, 1932.
- 87 Kaliyuga, Bombay, 24th February, 1932.
- 88 Kaliyuga Printing Press, Bombay, 24th February, 1932.
- 89 Sind Herald, Karachi, 26th February, 1932.
- 90 Raja Printing Works, Karachi, 26th February, 1932.
- 91 Samyukta Karnatak, Belgaum, (i) 4th March, 1932, (ii) 22nd February, 1933, (iii) 20th March, 1933, and (iv) 13th February, 1934.
- 92 Bhuvaneshwari Printing Press, Belgaum, (i) 4th March, 1932, (ii) 13th April, 1932 and (iii) 13th February, 1934.
- 93 Indian Daily Mail, Bombay, (i) 11th March, 1932.
- 94 Indian Daily Mail, (i) 11th March, 1932 and (ii) 29th March, 1932.
- 95 Vartaman, Bombay, 11th March, 1932.
- 96 Rajhansa, Dharwar, 14th March, 1932.
- 97 Kanakaditya Printing Press, Dharwar, 14th March, 1932.
- 98 Dil Bahar, Bombay, 17th March, 1932.
- 99 Tej, Bombay, 19th March, 1932.
- 100 Vijaya Danka.
- 101 Chitramaya Jagat, Poona, 19th March, 1932.
- 102 Chitrashala Press, Poona, 19th May, 1932.
- 103 Swatantrya, Nasik, 30th March, 1932.
- 104 Muslim Rajasthan, Bombay, 29th April, 1932.
- 105 Muslim, Ranpur (Ahmedabad), 30th April, 1932.
- 106 Saurashtra Mitra Press, Ranpur (Ahmedabad), 30th April, 1932.
- 107 Navayuga, Hyderabad, 30th April, 1932.
- 108 Navayuga Printing Press, Hyderabad, 30th April, 1932.
- 109 Shakti Job Printing Press, Hyderabad, 3rd May, 1932.
- 110 Bene Israel Star, Bombay, 19th May, 1932.
- 111 Majoor Mudranalaya, Ahmedabad, (i) 20th May, 1932 and (ii) 23rd December 1932.

Serial No. Name of newspaper/press from which security was demanded, with date of demand.

BOMBAY—*contd.*

- 112 Bombay Chronicle, Bombay, 21st May, 1932.
 113 Bombay Chronicle Printing Press, Bombay, 21st May, 1932.
 114 Nav Bharat, Bombay, 11th August, 1932.
 115 Nav Bharat Printing Press, Bombay, 11th August, 1932.
 116 Jay Swadeshi, Ahmedabad, 5th September, 1932.
 117 Jay Swadeshi Printing Press, Ahmedabad, 5th September, 1932.
 118 Balwant, Ratnagiri, 22nd September, 1932.
 119 Balwant Printing Press, Ratnagiri, 22nd September, 1932.
 120 Swaraj, Hyderabad, 1st October, 1932.
 121 Kumar, Ahmedabad, 25th October, 1932.
 122 Kumar Printing Press, Ahmedabad, 13th October, 1932.
 123 Prija, Hyderabad, 24th October, 1932.
 124 Hira Printing Press, Hyderabad, 24th October, 1932.
 125 Veer Rajashtan, Bombay, 22nd November, 1932.
 126 Sansar Samachar, Karachi, 24th November, 1932.
 127 New Bharat Printing Press, Bombay, 28th November, 1932.
 128 Vasant Printing Press, Ahmedabad, 30th November, 1932.
 129 Morning Post of India, Karachi, 19th December, 1932.
 130 Majur Sandesh, Ahmedabad, 23rd December, 1932.
 131 Hindu Jati, Karachi, 11th January, 1933.
 132 Hindu Printing Press, Karachi, 11th January, 1933.
 133 Muslim, Ranpur, Ahmedabad, 16th January, 1933.
 134 Saurashtra Mitra Press, Ranpur, Ahmedabad, 16th January, 1933.
 135 Loka Dharma, Kaira, 26th January, 1933.
 136 Sudarshan, Ahmedabad, 9th February, 1933.
 137 Surya Prakash Printing Press, Ahmedabad, 9th February, 1933.
 138 Phoenix Printing Press, Ahmedabad, 16th February, 1933.
 139 K. N. Sailor Press, Bombay, 28th February, 1933.
 140 Partap, Hyderabad, (i) 16th March, 1933, (ii) 13th April, 1933, (iii) 4th May, 1933, (iv) 22nd May, 1933 and (v) 23rd June, 1933.
 141 Saraswati Printing Press, Nadiad, Karia, 17th March, 1933.
 142 Dharnik, Nadiad, Karia, 30th March, 1933.
 143 Jananu Bhumi, Karachi, 31st March, 1933.
 144 Shanti Press, Karachi, 31st May, 1933.
 145 Manranjan, Ahmedabad, 13th April, 1933.
 146 Lohana Vijaya, Ahmedabad, 14th April, 1933.
 147 Advocate of India Press, Bombay, 18th April, 1933.
 148 Mahratta, Bombay, 25th April, 1933.
 149 Nava Kal, Bombay, 11th May, 1933.

Serial No. Name of newspaper/press from which security was demanded, with date of demand.

BOMBAY—contd.

- 150 Shri Dattatraya Printing Press, Bombay, 11th May, 1933.
- 151 Sudama Printing Press, Ahmedabad, 16th May, 1933.
- 152 Shri Kailasa Printing Press, Nadiad, Kaira, (i) 20th May, 1933, (ii) 9th January, 1934.
- 153 Kamdar, Ahmedabad, 10th June, 1933.
- 154 Indian Jails (or Hindi Jailkhana), Bombay, 16th June, 1933.
- 155 Political Sufferers' Press, Bombay, 16th June, 1933.
- 156 Mohamadi Printing Press, Ranpur, Ahmedabad, 12th July, 1933.
- 157 Udyogi Bharat, Amalner, East Khandesh, 12th July, 1933.
- 158 Taroon Printing Press, Surat, 26th July, 1933.
- 159 Mufis, Bombay, 26th July, 1933.
- 160 Vidnyan Press, Nasik, 23rd August, 1933.
- 161 Prabuddha Jain, Bombay, 2nd September, 1933.
- 162 Shri Jain Bhaskarodaya Printing Press, Bombay, 2nd September, 1933.
- 163 Sindwasi, Sukkur, 23rd September, 1933.
- 164 Shaitan, Hyderabad, 23rd September, 1933.
- 165 Moortipooja Virodhak Patrika, Bombay, 30th September, 1933.
- 166 Prabhat, Surat, 2nd October, 1933.
- 167 Jaya Swadeshi, Ahmedabad, 17th October, 1933.
- 168 Jaya Swadeshi Printing Press, Ahmedabad, 17th October, 1933.
- 169 Cutchi Memon Pol Patrika, Bombay, 24th October, 1933.
- 170 Kamgar Bulletin, Bombay, 1st November, 1933.
- 171 Tofan, Bombay, 2nd November, 1933.
- 172 Swadeshi Patrika, Bombay, 28th November, 1933.
- 173 Anandi Mouj, Bombay, 7th December, 1933.
- 174 New Reformer, Bombay, (i) 10th January, 1934 and (ii) 26th June, 1934.
- 175 Prabhat, Bombay, 10th January, 1934.
- 176 Mauj Printing, Bureau Press, Bombay, 10th January, 1934.
- 177 Navashakti, Bombay, (i) 19th January, 1934 and (ii) 30th January, 1934.
- 178 Navashakti Printing Press, Bombay, (i) 19th January, 1934 and (ii) 14th June, 1934.
- 179 Sphurti, Poona, 26th January, 1934.
- 180 Vismi Sadi, Bombay, 30th January, 1934.
- 181 Port Trust Kamgar, Bombay, 1st February, 1934.
- 182 Roshni, Ahmedabad, 1st February, 1934.
- 183 Urania, Bombay, 9th February, 1934.
- 184 Samyukta Karnatak Printing, Press, Belgaum, 13th February, 1934.
- 185 Sind Hindu, Hyderabad, 13th February, 1934.
- 186 Insaf, Hyderabad, 21st February, 1934.

Serial No. *Name of newspaper/press from which security was demanded, with date of demand.*

BOMBAY—contd.

- 187 Baj Khedwaj, Ahmedabad, 3rd March, 1934.
 188 The Sun, Bombay, 10th March, 1934.
 189 The Sun Printing Works, Bombay, 10th March, 1934.
 190 The Sudharak, Shikarpur (Sukkur), 20th March, 1934.
 191 Sindvadi, Hyderabad, 22nd March, 1934.
 192 Navayug Printing Press, Bombay, 3rd April, 1934.
 193 Phulwari, Sukkur, 5th April, 1934.
 194 Praja Bandhu, Ahmedabad, 16th April, 1934.
 195 Praja Bandhu Printing Press, Ahmedabad, 16th April, 1934.
 196 Noor-i-Islam, Hyderabad, 19th April, 1934.
 197 Tairan Ababil, Hyderabad, 23rd April, 1934.
 198 Shri Hanuman Printery, Kaira, 23rd April, 1934.
 199 Arogya Darpan, Ahmedabad, (i) 27th April, 1934 and (ii) 3rd October, 1934.
 200 Taran Karnatak, Hubli, Dharwar, 30th April, 1934.
 201 Bharat Printing Press, Hubli, Dharwar, 30th April, 1934.
 202 Anglo-Lusitano Illustrated Konkani Magazine, Bombay, 4th May, 1934.
 203 Govind Art Printing Works, Ahmedabad, 11th May, 1934.
 204 Shri Shivanand Printing Press, Sholapur, 15th May, 1934.
 205 Janmabhumi, Bombay, 15th May, 1934.
 206 Al Balooch, Karachi, 29th May, 1934.
 207 Congress Samachar, Bombay, 2nd June, 1934.
 208 Johsi Press, Bombay, 6th June, 1934.
 209 Illustrated Weekly Shetkari, Nasik, 11th June, 1934.
 210 Hindu, Karachi, 11th June, 1934.
 211 Hindustan Printing Press, Karachi, 11th June, 1934.
 212 Hilal, Bombay, (i) 15th June, 1934, and (ii) 3rd July, 1934.
 213 Lokwani, Surat, 28th June, 1934.
 214 Lokwani Printing Press, Surat, 28th June, 1934.
 215 New Era, Bombay, 28th June, 1934.
 216 Daily Sun, Bombay, 4th July, 1934.
 217 Baluchistan-e-Jadid, Karachi, 14th July, 1934.
 218 Virbhumi, Bombay, 16th July, 1934.
 219 Jubilee Printing Press, Borsad (Kaira), 11th July, 1934.
 220 Bharat Press, Ahmedabad, 23rd August, 1934.
 221 Samarth Bharat Press, Poona, 3rd September, 1934.
 222 Al-Haramani, Bombay, 27th September, 1934.
 223 Prem, Karachi, 29th September, 1934.
 224 Prem Printing Press, Karachi, 29th September, 1934.

Serial No. Name of newspaper/press from which security was demanded, with date of demand.

BENGAL—*contd.*

- 261 The Arya Printing Works Press, 24-Parganas, 23rd April, 1932.
 262 The Jewan (newspaper), Calcutta, 5th May, 1932.
 263 The Jewan Press, Calcutta, 5th May, 1932.
 264 The Bijoy Press, Midnapore, 9th May, 1932.
 265 The Karkhana (newspaper), Calcutta, 25th June, 1932.
 266 The Ananda Bazar Patrika, Calcutta, 26th May, 1932.
 267 The Ananda Press, Calcutta, 26th May, 1932.
 268 The Vedic Press, Asadtolia, Midnapore, 30th May, 1932.
 269 The Amrita Bazar Patrika, Calcutta, 22nd June, 1932.
 270 The Amrita Bazar Patrika Press, 22nd June, 1932.
 271 The Dainik Basumati, 29th June, 1932.
 272 The Basumati Electric Machine Press, 29th June, 1932.
 273 The Har Har Mahadeo, 8th July, 1932.
 274 The Sivaji Press 8th July, 1932.
 275 The Paradise Press, 2nd August, 1932.
 276 The Watan, Calcutta, 18th August, 1932.
 277 The British Indian Litho Press, Calcutta, 18th August, 1932.
 278 The Al-Muslim, Calcutta, 1st September, 1932.
 279 The Islamia Printing House Press, Calcutta, 1st September, 1932.
 280 The Viswamitra, 29th September, 1932.
 281 The Viswamitra Press, 29th September, 1932.
 282 The Jayasree, Dacca, 29th September, 1932.
 283 The Vihari (newspaper), Calcutta, 19th November, 1932.
 284 The Bijoli (newspaper), Calcutta, 14th December, 1932.
 285 The Saraswati Press, 6th March, 1933.
 286 The Harijan (newspaper), 3rd March, 1933.
 287 Kshatriya Sansar (newspaper), 20th May, 1933.
 288 Binapani Art Press, 20th May, 1933.
 289 Advance (newspaper), 9th June, 1933.
 290 Sadhana Press, 9th June, 1933.
 291 Commercial India (newspaper), 25th July, 1933.
 292 Industry Press, 25th July, 1933.
 293 Sree Press, 20th October, 1933.
 294 Pravartak (newspaper), 2nd November, 1933.
 295 Hind-e-Jadid (newspaper), 28th November, 1933.
 296 Hind Press, 28th November, 1933.
 297 Keshri Press, 30th November, 1933.
 298 The Sankalpa (newspaper), 30th November, 1933.

Serial No. Name of newspaper/press from which security was demanded, with date of demand.

BENGAL—*concl'd.*

- 299 Sreeram Press.
- 300 The Punjab (newspaper), 4th December, 1933.
- 301 Punjab Press, 4th December, 1933.
- 302 Jangi Mazdoor (newspaper), 7th December, 1933.
- 303 Asri Jadid (newspaper), 7th December, 1933.
- 304 Asri Jadid Press, 12th December, 1933.
- 305 Arya Printing Press, 10th January, 1934.
- 306 Free India (newspaper).
- 307 Gana Nayak (newspaper), 7th May, 1934.
- 308 Classic Press, 7th May, 1934.
- 309 Marx Panthi (newspaper), 11th May, 1934.

UNITED PROVINCES.

- 310 The Brahma Press, Etawah, 19th November, 1931.
- 311 The V. N. Press, Etawah, 19th November, 1931.
- 312 The Fine Art Printing Cottage Press, Allahabad, 23rd November, 1931.
- 313 The Adarsh Press, Agra, 8th January, 1932.
- 314 The Janardan Press, Cawnpore, 24th February, 1932.
- 315 The Maha Lachhmi Press, Cawnpore, 29th February, 1932.
- 316 The Onkar Press, Cawnpore, 12th April, 1932.
- 317 The Sewak Press, Allahabad, 23rd April, 1932.
- 318 The Fine Art Press, Allahabad, 12th May, 1932.
- 319 The Maha-laxmi Press, Cawnpore, 2nd May, 1932.
- 320 The Jaiswal Press, Allahabad, 8th October, 1932.
- 321 The Fine Art Printing Cottage Press, Allahabad, 7th December, 1932.
- 322 The Indian Art Press, Allahabad, 14th July, 1933.
- 323 The Central Press, Cawnpore, 16th January, 1934.
- 324 The Abhyudaya Press, Allahabad, 8th February, 1934.
- 325 The Central Press, Cawnpore, 17th February, 1934.
- 326 The Gurunanak Press, Ajodhya, 21st July, 1934.
- 327 The Hindu Rajasthan Press, Jhansi, 6th September, 1934.
- 328 The Nayak Press, Etawah, 20th October, 1934.
- 329 The Art Press, Allahabad, 3rd November, 1934.
- 330 The Shishu Press, Allahabad, 31st October, 1934.
- 331 The Coronation Press, Cawnpore, 5th February, 1932.
- 332 The Vidya Bhandar Press, Lucknow, 19th March, 1932.
- 333 The Shankar Press, Cawnpore, 4th May, 1932.
- 334 The Chandra Fancy Press, Cawnpore, 31st May, 1932.
- 335 The Jagdish Press, Kashipur, Nainital, 14th June, 1932.

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UNITED PROVINCES—*contd.*

- 336 The Comercial Press, Meerut, 21st November, 1932.
 337 The Agrawal Machine Press, Muttra, 29th November, 1933.
 338 The Brahman Saraswati, Etawah, 19th November, 1931.
 339 The Sahas, Jhansi, 20th November, 1931.
 340 The Sainik, Agra, 8th January, 1932.
 341 The Rangeshwar, Allahabad, 12th January, 1932.
 342 The Swadeshi, Allahabad, 20th April, 1932.
 343 The Agarwal Sewa, Allahabad, 27th May, 1932.
 344 The Bhainkar, Cawnpore, October, 1932.
 345 The Lodhi Kahattriya, Cawnpore, October, 1932.
 346 The Chand, Allahabad, 7th December, 1932.
 347 The Mazdoor Sansar, Lucknow, 15th January, 1933.
 348 The Guncha-i-Itihad, Cawnpore, 3rd April, 1933.
 349 The U. P. Local Bodies Magazine, Mainpiuri, 26th April, 1933.
 350 The Chandrahas, Cawnpore, 9th May, 1933.
 351 The Uttar Bharat, Garhwal, 5th June, 1933.
 352 The Achhut Sewak, Cawnpore, 27th June, 1933.
 353 The Zarif, Saharanpur, 21st July, 1933.
 354 The Yuwak, Cawnpore, 1st August, 1933.
 355 The Amal, Cawnpore, 31st December, 1933.
 356 The Chitrakut Ashram, Cawnpore, 14th December, 1933.
 357 The Lal Jhanda, Cawnpore, 3rd February, 1934.
 358 The Banaspati-Vigyan, Cawnpore, 16th June, 1934.
 359 The Mazdoor, Cawnpore, 3rd October, 1934.
 360 The Nayak, Etawah, 20th October, 1934.
 361 The Tufan, Lucknow, 10th February, 1932.
 362 The Swadhin Praja, Almora, 19th February, 1932.
 363 The Labour Herald, Lucknow, 5th April, 1932.
 364 The Aj, Benares, 16th June, 1932.
 365 The Desh Bhagat, Meerut, 21st November, 1932.
 366 The District Gazette, Azamgarh, 6th December, 1932.
 367 The Vartman, Cawnpore, 21st February, 1934.
 368 The Madina, Bijnore, 8th May, 1934.
 369 The Sadai Muslim, Cawnpore, 27th June, 1934.
 370 The Al-Najm, Lucknow, 25th August, 1934.
 371 The Hind Rajasthan, Jhansi, 22nd August, 1934.
 372 The Al-Naqid, Agra, 5th September, 1934.
 373 The Sainik, Agra, 28th September, 1934.
 374 The Sudharak, Etawah, 5th October, 1934.

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PUNJAB.

- 375 Kirpan Bahadur (Gurmukhi weekly), Amritsar, 4th December, 1931.
 376 Akali, Lahore, 23rd November, 1931.
 377 Mazdur Kisan, Amritsar, 7th December, 1931.
 378 Ahrar (Urdu daily), Lahore, 8th December, 1932.
 379 Ajit, Lahore, 9th December, 1931.
 380 Kirpan Bahadur Press, Amritsar, 4th December, 1931.
 381 Punjab Kesari (Hindi weekly), Lahore, 5th January, 1932.
 382 Desh Sewak (Gurmukhi weekly), Jullundur, 25th January, 1932.
 383 Desh Sewak (Urdu fortnightly), Lahore, 27th January, 1932.
 384 Akali (Urdu daily), Amritsar, 19th February, 1932.
 385 Akali-te-Pardesi (Gurmukhi daily), Amritsar, 23rd February, 1932.
 386 Vir Kesari (Urdu daily), Lahore, 23rd February, 1932.
 387 Milap (Urdu daily), Lahore, 23rd February, 1932.
 388 Vir Bharat (Urdu daily), Lahore, 23rd February, 1932.
 389 Asli Qaumi Dard (Gurmukhi daily), Amritsar, 24th February 1932.
 390 Inqilab (Urdu daily), Lahore 25th February, 1932.
 391 Vir Bharat (Urdu daily), (Sialkot edition) 20th February, 1932.
 392 Pratap (Urdu daily), Lahore, 8th March, 1932.
 393 Sadaqat (Urdu weekly), Lahore, 14th March, 1932.
 394 Daler (Urdu weekly), Okara, District Montgomery, 12th April, 1932.
 395 Sadu Samachar (Gurmukhi weekly), Amritsar, 20th April, 1932.
 396 Desh Bandhu (Urdu weekly), Lahore, 17th September, 1932.
 397 Mutala (Urdu weekly), Ludhiana, 7th January, 1932.
 398 Zamindar (Urdu daily), Lahore, (i) 21st January 1932, (ii) 11th January, 1933, (iii) 14th June 1933, (iv) 13th March, 1934, (v) 18th October, 1934, and (vi) 6th December, 1934.
 399 Mehnat Kash (Urdu newspaper), Lahore, 25th January, 1932.
 400 Mehnat Kash (Gurmukhi newspaper), Lahore, 25th January, 1932.
 401 Danda Pir, Amritsar, 26th January, 1932.
 402 Akali-te-Pardesi, Lahore, 27th January, 1932.
 403 Karihna Press, Montgomery.
 404 Ajit, Amritsar, 28th March, 1932.
 405 Sadh Samachar, Amritsar, 26th April, 1932.
 406 Sant Parcharak, Amritsar, 27th April, 1932.
 407 Azad, Lahore, 2nd May, 1932.
 408 Nidharak, Gujranwala, 8th May, 1932.

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PUNJAB—*contd.*

- 409 Nawan Yug, Lahore, 13th August, 1932.
 410 Yalghar, Lahore, 18th August, 1932.
 411 Afsana, Gujranwala, 28th August, 1932.
 412 Ganga Sewak, Amritsar, 29th August, 1932.
 413 Paigham-i-Wattan, Hoshiarpur, 30th September, 1932.
 414 Islami Danda, Lahore, 10th October, 1932.
 415 Trade Union, Lahore, 26th October, 1932.
 416 Rafiq-i-Tijarat, Rawalpindi, 18th November, 1932.
 417 Virjanand Press, Lahore, (i) 5th January, 1932, (ii) 22nd January, 1932, (iii) 6th August, 1934, and (iv) 21st August, 1934.
 418 Khalsa National Press, Jullundur, 25th January, 1932.
 419 Mercantile Press, Lahore, 27th January, 1932.
 420 Maqbul-i-Am Press, Lahore, 5th February, 1932.
 421 Sri Ganga Electric Press, Amritsar, 17th February, 1932.
 422 Onkar Press, Amritsar, 19th February, 1932.
 423 Iqbal Steam Press, Lahore, 23rd February, 1932.
 424 Nizami Press, Lahore, 24th February, 1932.
 425 Desh Press, Lahore, 23rd February, 1932.
 426 Khalsa Pardesi Malwa Press, Amritsar, 24th February, 1932.
 427 Public Press, Sialkot, 29th February, 1932.
 428 Mehtab Barqi Press, Amritsar, 29th February, 1932.
 429 Parkash Steam Press, Lahore, 8th March, 1932.
 430 Punjab Printing Press, Montgomery, 12th April, 1932.
 431 Kirti Press, Amritsar, 15th April, 1932.
 432 Harnam Press, Amritsar, 20th April, 1932.
 433 Educational Printing Works, Lahore, 16th June, 1932.
 434 Ahuja Printing Works, Lahore, 19th September, 1932.
 435 Akali Press, Lahore, 27th January, 1932.
 436 Punjab *alias* Public Printing Press, Montgomery, 30th April, 1932.
 437 Public Printing Press, Montgomery, 15th June, 1932.
 438 Baldev Hari Press, Amritsar, 15th August, 1932.
 439 National Press, Rawalpindi, 15th December, 1932.
 440 Narindar Press, Rawalpindi, 20th December, 1932.
 441 Akali Patrika (Gurmukhi daily), Lahore, 4th March, 1933.
 442 Nawan Yug (Gurmukhi weekly), Lahore, (i) 8th March, 1933, (ii) 13th May, 1933 and (iii) 14th October, 1933.
 443 Mubahila (Urdu weekly), Amritsar, 20th March, 1933.
 444 Amrit, Montgomery, 22nd January, 1933.
 445 Akali Dhandora, Amritsar, 26th January, 1933.

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PUNJAB—*contd.*

- 446 Al-Azhar, Panipat, District Karnal, 3rd February, 1933.
 447 Chandan, Lahore, 7th February, 1933.
 448 Dukhi Bharat, Amritsar, 30th March, 1933.
 449 Sewak, Montgomery, 31st March, 1933.
 450 Montgomery Gazette, Montgomery, 4th April, 1933.
 451 Trade News, Montgomery, 4th April, 1933.
 452 Nuajawan Bharat, Amritsar, 5th April, 1933.
 453 Ziafat Punch, Amritsar, 12th April, 1933.
 454 Sadaqat, Amritsar, 20th April, 1933.
 455 Islah, Amritsar, 20th April, 1933.
 456 Rahbar-i-Punjab, Amritsar, 22nd April, 1933.
 457 Zalzala, Amritsar, 22nd April, 1933.
 458 Tiryaq (Urdu weekly), Lahore, 22nd April, 1933.
 459 Tiryaq (English weekly), Lahore, 22nd April, 1933.
 460 Kirti, Lahore, 11th May, 1933.
 461 Tiryaq (Urdu daily), Lahore, 13th May, 1933.
 462 Dawn (English weekly), Lahore, 22nd May, 1933.
 463 Indar, Ferozepore, 26th May, 1933.
 464 Bijli, Fazilka, District Ferozepore, 5th June, 1933.
 465 Tabligh-ul-Hanf, Amritsar, 8th June, 1933.
 466 Afghanistan, Lahore, 23rd June, 1933.
 467 Khurshid, Ferozepore, 27th June, 1933.
 468 Nirbhai, Gujranwala, 6th July, 1933.
 469 Sukh Dharam, Ferozepore, 11th July, 1933.
 470 Azad (Urdu daily), Lahore, 20th July, 1933.
 471 Trade News, Montgomery, 26th July, 1933.
 472 Akali, Lahore, 2nd August, 1933.
 473 Iqdam (Urdu daily), Lahore, 3rd August, 1933.
 474 Iqdam (Urdu weekly), Lahore, 3rd August, 1933.
 475 Cinema Art, Amritsar, 4th August, 1933.
 476 Punjabi Vir, Gujranwala, 4th August, 1933.
 477 Ajit, Lahore, 9th August, 1933.
 478 Sitara, Lahore, 9th August, 1933.
 479 Akali Patrika (Gurmukhi daily), Lahore, 9th August, 1933.
 480 Akali Patrika (Urdu daily), Lahore, 9th August, 1933.
 481 Punjabi, Lahore, 28th August, 1933.
 482 Chandan, Lahore, 28th August, 1933.
 483 Watan, Ferozepore, 1st September, 1933.

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PUNJAB—*contd.*

- 494 Rasti, Gujranwala, 6th September, 1933.
 495 Rastgo, Gujranwala, 16th September, 1933.
 496 Samaya Vada, Lahore, 19th September, 1933.
 497 Master, Amritsar, 12th October, 1933.
 498 Railway Mazdur, Lahore, 19th October, 1933.
 499 Afghan, Lahore, 19th October, 1933.
 490 Hindu Kesri, Lahore, 8th November, 1933.
 491 Daily News, Lahore, 13th November, 1933.
 492 Mazdur, Lahore, 13th November, 1933.
 493 Desh Bhagat, Lahore, 15th November, 1933.
 494 Kirti (Gurmukhi weekly), Amritsar, 15th November, 1933.
 495 Babbar Shor, Amritsar, 4th December, 1933.
 496 Daily News, Lahore, 7th December, 1933.
 497 Sudharak Press, Amritsar, 22nd February, 1933.
 498 Varma Electric Press, Amritsar, 22nd February, 1933.
 499 Akali Patrika Press, Lahore, 4th March, 1933.
 500 Phulwari Press, Lahore, 8th March, 1933.
 501 Mubahilla Press, Amritsar, 20th March, 1933.
 502 Narain Press, Dera Ghazi Khan, 23rd March, 1933.
 503 Mansur Steam Press, Lahore, (i) 5th April, 1933, (ii) 14th June, 1933, (iii) 13th March, 1934 and (iv) 18th October, 1934.
 504 Paramount Electric Press, Lahore, 7th July, 1933.
 505 Madan Printing Press, Lahore, 14th October, 1933.
 506 Roshan Steam Press, Lahore, 20th October, 1933.
 507 Inqilab Steam Press, Lahore, 20th October, 1933.
 508 Lakshmi Art Steam Press, Rawalpindi, 7th December, 1933.
 509 Kumar Press, Amritsar, 1st March, 1933.
 510 Nafees Press, Amritsar, 14th March, 1933.
 511 Urdu Press, Amritsar, 5th April, 1933.
 512 Matbakh Press, Amritsar, 12th April, 1933.
 513 Sahni Printing Press, Rawalpindi, 5th April, 1933.
 514 Edward Press, Rawalpindi, 25th April, 1933.
 515 Singer Press, Taran Taran, District Amritsar, 14th July, 1933.
 516 Kamal Press, Lahore, 16th August, 1933.
 517 Paramount Electric Press, Lahore, 16th August, 1933.
 518 Akali Patrika Press, Lahore, 28th August, 1933.
 519 Durbar Press, Lahore, 28th August, 1933.
 520 Lal Chand Press, Montgomery, 1st September, 1933.

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PUNJAB—contd.

- 521 Master Press, Amritsar, 12th October, 1933.
- 522 Edward Press, Rawalpindi, 19th October, 1933.
- 523 Singer Press, Amritsar, 23rd October, 1933.
- 524 Goldsbury Press, Jhelum, 20th November, 1933.
- 525 Akal Press, Amritsar, 4th December, 1933.
- 526 Prabhat (Hindi daily), Lahore, 16th January, 1934.
- 527 Azad (Urdu daily), Lahore, 13th May, 1934.
- 528 Shanti (Hindi monthly), Lahore, 6th August, 1934.
- 529 Siyasat (Urdu daily), Lahore, 26th September, 1934.
- 530 Ihsan (Urdu daily), Lahore, 10th October, 1934.
- 531 Arya Gazette (Urdu weekly), Lahore, 13th November, 1934.
- 532 Kanwal, Rawalpindi, 3rd January, 1934.
- 533 Virat Pattar, Amritsar, 4th January, 1934.
- 534 Kirti, Lahore, 18th January, 1934.
- 535 Mittar, Lahore, 21st February, 1934.
- 536 Socialist, Lahore, 21st February, 1934.
- 537 Tabara-tul-Atibba, Sheikupura, 15th March, 1934.
- 538 Guru Khalsa, Sheikupura, 3rd April, 1934.
- 539 Mazlum, Rawalpindi, 4th April, 1934.
- 540 Tiryaq, Lahore, 10th April, 1934.
- 541 Sadaqat, Hoshiarpur, 16th April, 1934.
- 542 Revenue Gazette, Rawalpindi, 2nd May, 1934.
- 543 Harijan, Lahore, 2nd May, 1934.
- 544 Rajpal, Lahore, 2nd May, 1934.
- 545 Fitrat, Sheikupura, 6th May, 1934.
- 546 Manadi, Rawalpindi, 8th May, 1934.
- 547 Sunny Magazine, Lahore, 16th May, 1934.
- 548 New Outlook, Lahore, 17th May, 1934.
- 549 Rahnuma, Rawalpindi, 18th May, 1934.
- 550 Khiyaban, Rawalpindi, 18th May, 1934.
- 551 Hind Kesari, Lahore, 24th May, 1934.
- 552 Faryad, Lahore, 24th May, 1934.
- 553 Salak, Rawalpindi, 2nd June, 1934.
- 554 Bhagat, Gujranwala, 2nd June, 1934.
- 555 Sangla Market Report, Sheikupura, 6th June, 1934.
- 556 Sanat-o-Hirfat, Rawalpindi, 19th June, 1934.
- 557 Nawan Dhandora, Ludhiana, 22nd June, 1934.
- 558 Himmat, Lahore, 28th June, 1934.

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PUNJAB—contd.

- 559 Faizan, Lahore, 2nd July, 1934.
 560 Tasnim, Lahore, 2nd July, 1934.
 561 Naujawan Sikh, Rawalpindi, 3rd July, 1934.
 562 Nishat, Lahore, 19th July, 1934.
 563 Aohhut Sewak, Amritsar, 4th August, 1934.
 564 Paghla, Amritsar, 4th August, 1934.
 565 Azad Akali, Amritsar, 4th August, 1934.
 566 Doaba Gazette, Hoshiarpur, 11th August, 1934.
 567 Insaf, Helan, district Gujrat, 22nd August, 1934.
 568 Talim, Rawalpindi, 22nd August, 1934.
 569 Raz-i-Film, Rawalpindi, 22nd August, 1934.
 570 Quresh, Gujranwala, 27th August, 1934.
 571 Young Punjab, Lahore, 28th September, 1934.
 572 Panja Sahib Magazine, Rawalpindi, 24th September, 1934.
 573 Punjab, Rawalpindi, 19th October, 1934.
 574 Mazlum, Rawalpindi, 29th October, 1934.
 575 Akali Patrika, Urdu newspaper, Lahore, 1st November, 1934.
 576 Shamsa, Rawalpindi, 2nd November, 1934.
 577 Naujawan (Urdu weekly), Lahore, 7th November, 1934.
 578 Matwala, Lahore, 4th December, 1934.
 579 New Leader, Lahore, 4th December, 1934.
 580 Amritsagar, Lahore, 12th December, 1934.
 581 Muftis, Lahore, 12th December, 1934.
 582 Taskeen, Ambala, 21st December, 1934.
 583 Ahmadiya Press, Amritsar, 4th January, 1934.
 584 Nami Press, Lahore, 2nd April 1934, 14th April, 1934.
 585 Punjab National Steam Press, Lahore, 6th September, 1934.
 586 Saheli Printing Press, Lahore, 6th September, 1934.
 587 Iqbal Barqi Press, Sialkot, 6th September, 1934.
 588 Misri Printing Press, Lahore, 26th September, 1934.
 589 Kesri Printing Press, Lahore, 10th October, 1934.
 590 Gilani Electric Press, Lahore, 13th November, 1934.
 591 Karimi Press, Lahore, 6th December, 1934.
 592 Virat Pattar Press, Amritsar, 4th January, 1934.
 593 United Printing Press, Okara, district Montgomery, 11th January, 1934.
 594 Mateen Press, Amritsar, 6th March, 1934.
 595 Akali Samachar Press, Amritsar, 19th March, 1934.
 596 Sahiwal Press, Montgomery, 4th April, 1934.
 597 Dayanand Art Press, Abohar, district Ferozepore, 7th April, 1934.

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PUNJAB—*concl.*

- 598 Bijli Press, Fazilka, District Ferozepore, 19th May, 1934.
 599 Chandan Press, Rawalpindi, 31st July, 1934.
 600 Master Printing Press, Rawalpindi, 31st July, 1934.
 601 Eastern Printing Press, Rawalpindi, 31st July, 1934.
 602 Commercial Printing Press, Rawalpindi, 17th September 1934.
 603 Ram Electric Press, Sialkot, 19th September, 1934.
 604 Abbey Printing Press, Sialkot, 19th September, 1934.
 605 Northern Printing Press, Rawalpindi, 9th October, 1934.
 606 King Press, Rawalpindi, 19th October, 1934.
 607 Printing Press at Ranika-Rai, Ambala, 29th October, 1934.
 608 Darbar Press, Lahore, 1st November, 1934.
 609 Free Press, Lahore, 4th December 1934.
 610 Masood Press, Amritsar, 4th December, 1934.

BURMA.

- 611 Swatantran, 25th November, 1931.
 612 Viduthalai.
 613 Desopakari, 10th October, 1933.
 614 Azad Burma, 16th December 1933.
 615 Bandoola, 30th March, 1933.
 616 Popular Press, 1st June, 1934.
 617 Doh-Khit, 25th June, 1934.
 618 Sun Press, 29th June, 1934.
 619 Bandoola, 31st January, 1935.
 620 New Light of Burma, 31st January, 1935.
 621 Parrot Printing Press, 30th January, 1935.
 622 Royal Printing Works and Whip newspaper, 1st February, 1935.

BIHAR AND ORISSA.

- 623 Searchlight Press, 7th January, 1932.
 624 Desh Sewak Press, 25th January, 1932.
 625 Satyabadi Press, 28th January, 1932.
 626 Prajatantra Press, 10th February, 1932.
 627 Bhagwan Press, 19th May, 1932.
 628 Searchlight, Patna, 7th January, 1932.
 629 Samaj, Cuttack, 28th January, 1932.
 630 Mahabir, Patna, 30th January, 1932.
 631 Utkal Sevak, Sambalpur, 10th February, 1932.
 632 Prajatantra, Balasore, 16th February, 1932.
 633 Imarat, Patna, 26th June, 1933.
 634 Al-Imarat, Patna, 20th November, 1933.

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BIHAR AND ORISSA—*contd.*

- 635 Yogi, Patna, 30th July, 1934.
636 Nava Shakti, Patna, 8th August, 1934.

CENTRAL PROVINCES.

- 637 Keeper of the Shri Guru Babji Printing Press, Akola, 27th February, 1932.
638 Keeper of the Kalika Printing Press, Nagpur, 14th January, 1932.
639 Publisher of the "Wageshwari" Magazine Nagpur, 14th November, 1932.
640 Jain Rasayan Shale Press Jubbulpore, 26th January, 1933.

ASSAM.

- 641 Janasakti (newspaper), 26th February, 1932.
642 Purabi (newspaper), 16th March, 1932.
643 Samachar (newspaper), 30th May, 1932.

NORTH-WEST FRONTIER PROVINCE.

- 644 Sailab (newspaper), 29th October, 1931.
645 Lakshmi Art Steam Press, 19th December, 1931.
646 George Steam Press, 6th April, 1932.
647 Frontier Advocate (newspaper), 30th September, 1932.
648 Islah-i-Rasum (newspaper), 1st February, 1933.
649 The Humanity, (magazine), September, 1933.
650 The Mashriq (weekly newspaper), 13th February, 1933.
651 The Sadaqat (newspaper), 2nd September, 1933.
652 The Iarar-i-Sarhad.
653 The Sher-i-Sarhad (newspaper), Hazara, 14th August, 1933.
654 The Sher-i-Sarhad (newspaper), Peshawar, (i) 1st October 1934 and (ii) 18th December, 1934.
655 A newspaper by Jagan Nath, son of Hira Nanad of Bannu City.
656 Parkar Printing Press, Bannu.

COORG.

- 657 Kodagu, 20th September, 1930.

DELHI.

- 658 Congress Press, 23rd December, 1931.
659 Imperial Fine Art Press, 15th December, 1931.
660 Rajindra Printing Press, 30th December, 1931.
661 Hindustan Times, 27th April, 1933.
662 Hindustan Times Press, 27th April, 1932.
663 Arjun, (i) 8th May 1932 and (ii) 18th April, 1933.
664 Monthly Shudi Samachar, 21st June, 1932.
665 Weekly Shudhi Samachar, 21st June, 1932.
666 Khadi Sandesh, 15th August, 1932.
667 Hindu, 23rd August, 1932.

Serial No. Name of newspaper/press from which security was demanded, with date of demand.

DELHI—*contd.*

- 668 Name of press not given in application, 29th August, 1932.
 669 Weekly Shardha Nand, 19th August, 1932.
 670 Nagrik, 4th November, 1932.
 671 Siddiq-ul-Mataba Press, 15th November, 1932.
 672 Ramesh Printing Press, 19th November, 1932.
 673 Tej, (i) 19th November 1932 and (ii) 8th March, 1933.
 674 Kashmere Pandit, 19th November, 1932.
 675 National Call, 19th November, 1932.
 676 National Journal Press, 19th November, 1932.
 677 Weekly Sanjava, 18th July, 1932.
 678 Chitra Pat, 12th January, 1933.
 679 Murari Art Press, 22nd February, 1933.
 680 Rajwari, 20th March, 1933.
 681 Urdu Harijan, 12th April, 1933.
 682 Yugantar, 19th June, 1933.
 683 Vir Bharat, 27th June 1933.
 684 Arya Prakah, 5th July, 1933.
 685 Bhavish Bharat, 21st July, 1933.
 686 Uthan, 21st July, 1933.
 687 Kainat, 31st July, 1933.
 688 Dastur Press, 28th August, 1933.
 689 Mohan, 24th October, 1933.
 690 Kainat, 31st October, 1933.
 691 Hindustan, 26th January, 1934.
 692 Mushtaq Press, 2nd March, 1934.
 693 Darbar, 21st March, 1934.
 694 M. A. Printing Works, 28th March, 1934.
 695 Arafat, 20th June, 1934.
 696 Inqilab-Hind, 20th June, 1934.
 697 Chal-Chitra, 23rd June, 1934.
 698 Fine Printing Works, 25th July, 1934.
 699 Nava Sandesh, 25th July, 1934.
 700 Tyagbhumi, 25th July, 1934.
 701 Azad, 20th October, 1934.
 702 Muball gh, 20th October, 1934.
 703 Chhaya, 8th December, 1934.
 704 Chitra, 8th December, 1934.
 705 Chhaya Art Works, 8th December, 1934.
 706 Shri Ambika Press, 18th December, 1934.

Serial No. Name of newspaper/press from which security was demanded, with date of demand.

DELHI—*contd.*

707 Guardian Press, 4th January, 1934.

708 Guardian, 4th January, 1934.

AJMER MERWARA.

709 Sandesh Printing Works, Ajmer, 26th April, 1932.

710 Rajasthan Sandesh, 9th September, 1932.

711 Shree Janki Devi Printing Press, 9th September, 1932.

712 Sasta Sahitya Press, Ajmer, 30th August, 1933.

713 Hafizia Press, Ajmer, 29th June, 1934.

714 Muslim Rajasthan, 29th June, 1934.

715 The Educational Press, Ajmer, 27th June, 1934.

716 Rajasthan, 23rd July, 1934.

717 Parasar Hiteshi (Magazine), 7th May, 1934.

718 Parivartan (magazine), 17th July, 1934.

CONTRACT BY THE EAST INDIAN RAILWAY FOR THE PURCHASE OF LOCOMOTIVES FROM KRUPPS.

75. THE HONOURABLE MR. V. V. KALIKAR: Will Government be pleased to state:

(a) Whether a contract for 29 locomotives for the North Western Railway and the East Indian Railway has been obtained by the Krupps Company of Germany?

(b) If the answer to part (a) is in the affirmative, the department of the Government that gave the contract to the Krupps Company?

(c) Whether tenders were invited from British and Japanese companies? If so, the quotations of rates of those companies?

(d) Whether it is a fact that the Krupps Company in their tenders quoted lower rates than the above-mentioned companies of Japan and Britain?

(e) Do Government propose to start manufacturing locomotives in India in future? If not, why not?

THE HONOURABLE SIR MAURICE BRAYSHAY: (a) Yes.

(b) The East Indian Railway, with the approval of the Railway Board.

(c) The call for tenders was on a world-wide basis.

(d) No Japanese tenders were received. Tenders were received from a number of British firms, the lowest British tender being about 12 per cent. more than the quotation made by Krupps.

(e) No. Such a scheme would be unremunerative.

THE HONOURABLE MR. HOSSAIN IMAM: Were the terms of these tenders on a rupee basis or on Reichmarks basis?

THE HONOURABLE SIR MAURICE BRAYSHAY: Rupee basis.

MOTION FOR ADJOURNMENT *RE* UNSATISFACTORY TERMS AND
CONSTITUTION OF THE SPECIAL TARIFF BOARD ON THE
INDIAN TEXTILE INDUSTRY.

THE HONOURABLE THE PRESIDENT: Honourable Members, I have received notice of a Motion for Adjournment from the Honourable Mr. P. N. Sapru to discuss the unsatisfactory terms and constitution of the Special Tariff Board on the textile industry. As I think this Motion is in order, subject to what I hear subsequently from the Government Member and what I may have to say, I will read the Motion to Honourable Members. The notice is as follows.

“ To

The Secretary,

Council of State.

Sir,

I beg to give notice that I wish to move for the Adjournment of the House to consider a matter of urgent public importance, namely, to draw attention to the very unsatisfactory terms and constitution of the *Special* Tariff Board on the Indian textile industry.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

(Sd.) P. N. SAPRU.”

Honourable Mr. Stewart, have you any objection ?

THE HONOURABLE MR. T. A. STEWART (Commerce Secretary): Sir, I am afraid that I must object to this Motion.

THE HONOURABLE THE PRESIDENT: On what grounds ?

THE HONOURABLE MR. T. A. STEWART: In the first place, Sir, the Motion refers to two matters, one, the terms of reference to the Tariff Board and the other, its personnel. Now, Sir, I would urge that the terms of reference raise no new matter. They were foreshadowed in a speech by Sir Joseph Bhore on the 13th February, 1934. In that speech he used words which have practically been repeated in the Resolution of the 10th September. The words were “ to examine on a review of the conditions then existing and in the light of such experience as may have gained ”. Sir Joseph Bhore said that these were the matters which would be under consideration when there was an inquiry. Now, the Honourable Member has been aware of the fact that an inquiry would be held since the 13th February, 1934 and the lines on which that inquiry would be held were sufficiently well defined. I suggest, therefore, that this cannot be held to be a matter of urgent importance.

There is certainly another part of the terms of reference in which adequate protection is defined. That, Sir, is no more than a statement of the practice of discriminating protection that has been followed since the first Tariff Board investigated the Steel Industry in 1924. The Honourable Member has had 11 years in which to raise this matter and I urge that so far as this part of the terms of reference is concerned, it cannot be regarded as urgent.

[Mr. T. A. Stewart.]

Sir, I would object also on the ground that it is a misuse of the emergent right that is given to Members of this House to discuss appointment of particular individuals to particular posts under the Government of India. The Honourable Member may say that he does not wish to discuss particular appointments but that he is concerned with the principle of the matter. Now, Sir, this is not a new principle. There have been gentlemen brought from England on many occasions who have presided over inquiries dealing with particularly Indian matters and if it is the principle of bringing a particular individual from the United Kingdom, that is a principle that has been in existence for many years.

With these words, Sir, I oppose the Motion.

THE HONOURABLE THE PRESIDENT: Will you please tell me the date of the Notification appointing the Tariff Board?

THE HONOURABLE MR. T. A. STEWART: 10th September, 1935.

THE HONOURABLE THE PRESIDENT: Do you not think that is an event of recent occurrence?

THE HONOURABLE MR. T. A. STEWART: Yes, Sir. I admit fully that the appointment of the Tariff Board is a recent occurrence.

THE HONOURABLE THE PRESIDENT: I understand the Honourable Member for Government has raised three objections. In the first instance he has said that the declaration made on the 13th February, 1934 by Sir Joseph Bore precludes the moving of this Motion for Adjournment. Secondly, he has contended that this is not a matter of urgency, and thirdly, he has contended that it will be a misuse of the Council's powers under the Standing Orders to move such a Motion. I am not prepared to go beyond the date of the appointment of this Tariff Board. The Tariff Board was admittedly appointed on the 10th September, 1935 and what has happened previously has no bearing whatsoever on the validity of this Motion. The Honourable Member, in my opinion, has got a perfect right to move a Motion for Adjournment on the appointment of the Tariff Board. What I have to see is that there has not been long delay between the publication of the Notification appointing the Tariff Board and the making of this Motion. Secondly, I do not agree with the Honourable Member for Government in his next contention. What was stated by Sir Joseph Bore was a mere statement of facts which had actually happened and the expression of his opinion then. Any such Motion or Resolution at that time would have been entirely out of order. Thirdly, I am not in agreement with the Honourable Member for Government that this Motion, if admitted, would be a misuse of the powers vested in the Council under the Government of India Act. I will, however, now take the sense of the Council on this Motion. Those who are in favour of giving leave to the Honourable Member to move this Motion for Adjournment will please rise in their places.

(Ten Honourable Members rose.)

THE HONOURABLE THE PRESIDENT: There are only ten Honourable Members. The Honourable Member (the Honourable Mr. Sapru) has not the leave of the Council to move this Adjournment Motion.

MESSAGE FROM HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL.

THE HONOURABLE THE PRESIDENT : Honourable Members, I have a Message to deliver to you from His Excellency the Governor General. The Message reads as follows :

“ Whereas the Legislative Assembly has by its vote of the 16th September, 1935, refused leave to introduce a Bill entitled a Bill to amend the Criminal Law ;

Now therefore, I, Freeman, Earl of Willington, in pursuance of the provisions of sub-section (1) of section 67B of the Government of India Act, do hereby certify that the said Bill is essential for the tranquillity of British India.

(Sd.) WILLINGDON,

Viceroy and Governor General.

Simla ;

The 18th September, 1935.

In pursuance of the provisions of sub-section (1) of section 67B of the Government of India Act, I, Freeman, Earl of Willington, do recommend to the Council of State that it do pass the Bill to amend the Criminal Law in the form hereto annexed.

WILLINGDON,

Simla ;

Viceroy and Governor General ”.

The 18th September, 1935.

(The Message was received by the Council, standing.)

CRIMINAL LAW AMENDMENT BILL LAID ON THE TABLE.

SECRETARY OF THE COUNCIL: Sir, in pursuance of the provisions of section 67B of the Government of India Act, I lay on the table a copy of the Bill to amend the Criminal Law, leave to introduce which in the form recommended by the Governor General was refused by the Legislative Assembly at its meeting of the 16th September, 1935: the said Bill having been certified under the provisions of the same section by the Governor General as essential for the tranquillity of British India.

STATEMENT OF BUSINESS.

THE HONOURABLE KUNWAR SIR JAGDISH PRASAD (Leader of the House) : Government, Sir, have no business to place before the Council tomorrow. Friday, as Honourable Members are aware, is a non-official day. On Saturday it is proposed to proceed with the four small and uncontentious Bills laid on the table yesterday. The Criminal Law Amendment Bill will be taken up on Monday next week, and if not disposed of on Monday will be proceeded with on Wednesday next week.

RESOLUTION *RE* INITIATION OF EARLY MEASURES TO IMPLEMENT THE CONCLUSIONS OF THE REPORT OF THE DRUGS INQUIRY COMMITTEE.

THE HONOURABLE KHAN BAHADUR DR. SIR NASARVANJI CHOKSY (Bombay: Nominated Non-Official): Sir, the Resolution that I have the honour to move reads thus:

"This Council recommends to the Governor General in Council to initiate early measures to implement the conclusions of the Report of the Drugs Inquiry Committee".

My sole object in placing this Resolution before the House is to impress the urgency of devising prompt and efficient measures to counteract the nefarious practices of manufacturers and dealers of drugs in India, who prey upon the people and deceive them by supplying adulterated, sophisticated or substituted articles. There can be no better justification for it than that provided in the following words from the Committee's Report:

"The evidence left no room for doubt that, in regard to adulteration, deterioration or tampering with quality or strength of drugs very little distinction can be made between imported and locally manufactured preparations. The traffic in such drugs is extensive and indiscriminate and that the strong language used by some of the witnesses in characterising the situation is by no means undeserved or exaggerated. The root cause of the traffic in adulterated drugs is traceable on ultimate analysis to the demand by the public for cheap medicines, which unscrupulous manufacturers and dealers have not been slow to exploit. The true remedy for this state of affairs lies in the organisation of the drug industry in this country. It would then be able to satisfy the conditions which might be prescribed by a properly controlled drug legislation and to put on the market standard goods which would suit the purchasing capacity of the people".

That the situation has greatly worsened during the last five years leaves no doubt as shown by some recent prosecutions at Bombay. Inert and useless substances were palmed off on medical practitioners to the detriment and harm of their patients. What faith can one place upon the honesty of dealers when such a life-saving remedy as insulin that has saved hundreds of thousands of lives of diabetic patients is substituted by castor oil! This must have led to heavy fatality among such patients. It is indeed difficult to conceive the heartlessness and inhumanity of such importers. As the majority of dealers are devoid of any knowledge of chemistry or pharmacy, they do not realise the gravity of adulterations by mixing inert substances with a useful and potent drug. Even foreign packed drugs have their wrappers, capsules, and corks carefully removed, a portion abstracted therefrom and something added and repacked. Apart from drugs, science has evolved powerful biological products from organic materials and even in some instances synthetically. There exists no check to test their purity, strength or deterioration through decomposition when stored for months and even years in the Indian climate. The doctor, Sir, is thus at the mercy of the dealer who to avoid loss, sells such products as freshly imported. However pure and sterile they may be when manufactured, there is no guarantee to their original composition being retained unchanged indefinitely.

Manufacturers in India imitate the containers, bottles, boxes, labels, literature and wrappers of reputed foreign preparations and even use the original names by transposing letters of the alphabet or by other devices. These

are not merely colourable imitations. The facsimile is so perfect as to deceive even intelligent buyers. They are tempted by the difference of a few annas and the dealer's assurance that *it is just as good!* There is thus no limit to the extent of deception practised upon the people.

Such in brief, Sir, is the position today. Public welfare requires an Act on the basis of the English Act for the sale of pure foods and drugs including patent medicines, food products, proprietary medicines and even harmful toilet articles. Preparations the sale of which is debarred in the country of origin, flood Indian markets as they are extensively advertised with fictitious, false and unwarranted claims of their properties and harmlessness. The British Medical Association had had an analysis made of the so-called tonic invigorating or medicated wines, bitters, etc., that are so largely used. It showed that their basis was the cheapest and most inferior kind of wine procurable and meat extract with or without the addition of some so-called tonics. The bare cost of a full bottle was estimated at a few pence. Whereas we in India pay three to five rupees. I do not know whether doctors who recommend such wines have any conception of their composition or uselessness. The Bombay Government Gazette issued last July a list of such preparations imported into India. They numbered 194 kinds. Their alcoholic strength per cent. of proof varied from 20 to 80. Their sources were from all over Europe and a few from the United States of America and Japan. Bengal manufacturers had but one only!

What measures Great Britain and the United States of America have adopted to combat this wide-spread evil in spite of existing legislation is worth noting. The former has an Act for the sale of pure foods and drugs. A new schedule of poisonous drugs is now before a Committee of the House of Commons. The Pharmaceutical Society has undertaken the standardisation and assay of drugs and their chemical constitution. The potency and the nature of their action used by the profession are enquired into. And recently several important medical organisations are engaged in the preparation of (a) either a report on substances which grossly fail to satisfy the claims made for them or to be worth the price, or (b) a list of those medicinal products of a proprietary nature which can with some confidence be recommended.

The League of Nations has constituted an International Commission on biological standardisation of serums and vaccines on which Great Britain is represented by that eminent research worker Sir Henry Dale of the British Medical Research Council of which I understand Lord Linlithgow, the incoming Viceroy, is President.

The United States are, however, far in advance. There exists a very influential body called the American Medical Association which maintains special councils and committees which investigate all kinds of substances including new drugs, new apparatuses and appliances for medical treatment. It is the special function of the Council on Pharmacy and Chemistry to thoroughly investigate, test and report upon new remedies submitted to it. If enquiry shows defects in the alleged composition, or method of manufacture or if the claims advanced of their properties are not substantiated to its satisfaction the substance is *not accepted* for its list of new remedies. The manufacturers have to alter the defects according to its mandate and submit further

[Sir Nasarvanji Choksy.]

samples for investigation which, if proved satisfactory, entitles it to be put in its list. Proprietary preparations and foodstuffs are similarly treated and if accepted the articles bear its seal. The organisation had thus to disapprove from time to time numerous preparations like Scott's Emulsion, Ovaltine, Kalzana, Bayer's Aspirin and numerous other products on account of their defective composition or of exaggerated claims that on investigation were proved to be fraudulent or harmful to public welfare. The Association has even suggested a Federal Act to prohibit the insertion of advertisements of remedies for which exaggerated, unwarranted and fraudulent claims are made. Its Bureau of Investigation recently published in a single issue of its Journal 32 instances of prosecutions for fraudulent therapeutic claims. I would ask, Sir, what measures this country has devised to stop this illicit traffic? The application of the Merchandise Marks Act has but limited value in instances of gross fraud. And even then the importer escapes by falsely pleading that it was due to the malpractices of the manufacturer. The Collectors of Customs are empowered to have analyses made of British Pharmacopœia preparations suspected to be below its standard. And if found to be so, all that they can do is to erase the letters B. P. from the labels. And as they are allowed to pass out the preparations, there is no prohibitive effect upon the unscrupulous importer. It is the patient who has to be given a larger dose, which results in more sales and more profit to the dealer!

Sir, it will thus be seen how stern measures and vigilant application are necessary to put down the traffic. I would, therefore, appeal to the Honourable Leader of the House to strive every nerve to have a measure enacted for the purpose. Finally I would ask the House to support the Resolution in the interests of public weal and thus prevent the loss of crores of rupees that are being spent yearly upon unreliable products.

Sir, I move.

THE HONOURABLE SIR PHIROZE SETHNA (Bombay: Non-Muhammadan): Sir, I beg to move the following amendment:

"That at the end of the Resolution the following be added, namely:

'or, if for financial or other reasons he has to delay giving effect to all the conclusions of the Committee, to take early steps to pass legislation which would effectively prevent the sale of spurious drugs.'

There was moved in this House a Resolution by the late Honourable Sir Ebrahim Haroon Jaffer as far back as 9th March, 1927, in which he recommended that

"immediate measures be taken to control the craze for medicinal drugs by legislation, for standardisation of the preparation and sale of such drugs".

At that date, Sir, you did not occupy the presidential Chair of the House, but as an ordinary Member you moved an amendment to the effect that Provincial Governments be asked to "take the requisite steps to remedy the evil" and that amendment was carried by the Council of State. The discussion in the Council of State was reflected in several articles in leading newspapers and also in communications addressed to the Government of India by commercial bodies. So important a medical gentleman in the land as Major-General Sir John Megaw wrote to the *Indian Medical Gazette* in

1927 and drew the picture of India in lurid colours as " a land of quacks, quack traders and quack medicine mongers, etc. ". Four months later, that is on the 4th of September, 1928, in the Legislative Assembly, Colonel Sir Henry Gidney went so far as to move for leave to adjourn the House for the consideration of what he described as the gigantic quinine fraud. He stressed the fact that India was par excellence the dumping ground for every variety of quack medicines and adulterated drugs manufactured in all parts of the world. Government, however, were slow in taking any action. The wheels of Government never move fast and it took them three and a half years to appoint a Committee which they did on the 11th August, 1930, and on the same date published the terms of reference. This Committee, however, did not take long to present their report. It was before the public on the 31st March, 1931, so that they took eight months or less. It is four and a half years since then and Government have still taken no action, four and a half years since the date of the report of the Committee and eight and a half years since the Resolution was moved in this House.

The Committee's recommendations are three-fold. In the first place they recommend that legislation should be central, with a view to secure effectiveness and uniformity of control. The second recommendation is to the effect that there should be a central laboratory either in Calcutta or in Bombay and other laboratories in the different provinces. They enumerated the works which these laboratories were to perform, which are wide and varied, and I admit that they will cost a lot of money ; and the third recommendation was in regard to the profession of pharmacy. Let us analyse these recommendations in the inverse order. The third recommendation in regard to the profession of pharmacy would bring about such a drastic change that no compounder who just now prepares prescriptions in a chemists' shop would be able to do so but would be required to pass severe tests. The changes proposed are of such a character that there would be a hue and cry in the country ; but of course they have not been given effect to so far ; when Government propose to do something in this connection, that would be the proper time to discuss this matter. As regards the second recommendation, namely, the establishment of laboratories, I would refer the Council to an answer given by Government about a week ago in the other place. A question was asked when Government propose to give effect to the various recommendations of the Drugs Inquiry Committee, to which Government replied that legislation could be effective only if organisations to enforce its provisions as proposed by the Committee were set up both by the Government of India and by the provinces. For financial reasons this has not been found possible so far. No scheme undertaken by the Government of India alone could be effective. Now, Sir, it will not be surprising if Government in answer to this Resolution give the very same reply that their funds will not permit undertaking the recommendations of the Drugs Committee. I would, however, like to point out that the finances of the Government of India in 1935, are certainly in a better position than what they were in 1931, when the report was issued and in the interest of public health it is necessary that Government should undertake the construction of these laboratories. India is the only country in which people can do what they like in the matter of spurious drugs. In no other country can that be done. The only restriction which is

[Sir Phiroze Sethna.]

laid down in this country is in regard to such poisonous drugs as opium, morphine, cocaine and *charas*. The result is what has been described by the Honourable mover in his speech—widespread imitation of genuine drugs. Therefore if Government cannot afford the money to put up laboratories, there is no reason, no valid reason, why at least legislation should not be introduced for the control of drugs and such legislation should be enacted as early as possible.

In the Committee's report figures are given for five years, 1928-29 and the previous four years, showing the value of the drugs which are imported into this country from foreign lands. The value of these drugs in the year 1928-29 is given at Rs. 202 lakhs. Allowing for a normal increase at the rate of 5 per cent. it will not be surprising if the value of the imported drugs today is nearly Rs. 2½ crores per annum and many of these drugs and preparations are of the kind described by the Honourable mover of this Resolution. He gave some instances in regard to insulin, etc. May I be permitted to give one or two more? There are instances known where tins of quinine were tampered with so that three-fourths of the contents were removed and substituted by ordinary chalk and from that preparation of one-fourth quinine and three-fourths chalk, quinine tablets made. Again, Sir, take the case of potassium bromide and potassium iodide. They are both in crystals of the same colour but potassium iodide is six times dearer than potassium bromide. The latter has very often been substituted for the former without the patient being aware of it—and yet the one is used as a sedative and the other against fever. Instances were given by the Honourable mover of the substitution of castor oil for insulin. There are instances of insulin being replaced by a still cheaper oil with very serious consequences to the patient. Fruit salts were declared as shown to be imported from Germany but actually contained tartaric acid put in bottles which originally did contain fruit salt and such substitution must have been most injurious to the patient. It is therefore very necessary that we should do all we can to prevent the sale of spurious drugs.

There are frequent prosecutions for offences of this kind. May I be allowed to refer only to two within the last three months in the city from which I come—Bombay? When giving judgment, the magistrate, Mr. Oscar Brown, in a particular case which he decided on the 17th of June last, observed as follows:

“ I feel that the public need to be protected from such heartless exploitation of the sick and the injured ”.

With this remark he passed a sentence of one month's rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 250 on Vadilal Mohanlal, an employee of a stationary firm, on a charge of selling spurious drugs bearing the trade mark of “ Anti-phlogistine ”.

“ The accused ”, the Magistrate further commented, “ exploited a well-known drug which is largely used by the medical profession and known even to laymen simply by the name. In case of dangerous illness incalculable harm may be done by the use of a drug which is not as efficacious as the one prescribed by a doctor ”.

Now, it is well known that Antiphlogistine is made in America by the Denver Chemical Company. This one was made in India and it was in containers of a size and shape similar to the genuine stuff. The spurious stuff was inferior in quality. It was not antiseptic, bacteriostatic or germicidal. It was different in colour, smell and consistency from the genuine drug and much cheaper.

I will now quote another case which was decided only a week ago. I think the decision was published in *The Times of India* of the 11th of this month. The Chief Presidency Magistrate of Bombay, Sir Hormazdyar Dastur, thought it necessary to make the following observations :

“ The sale of spurious articles and drugs is on the increase, and it is in the interest of the public that the sale of spurious drugs should be put down with a heavy hand ”.

He sentenced the accused to one month's rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 300, or in default to three months' further imprisonment on a charge of selling spurious drugs. The magistrate further remarked :

“ The sale of spurious drugs is not only a fraud on the manufacturer, but is a huge fraud on the public ”.

This, Sir, related to Bayer's casiaspirin.

Such spurious drugs are sold with impunity in this country. What is the remedy ? The present legislation does not suffice for effective prevention and this I cannot better explain than by quoting the words of one who signed himself “ A representative ”, by which I suppose he meant that he was a representative of one of the manufacturers in Europe. He observes in a letter which he addressed to *The Times of India* as follows :

“ With the present legislation in India it is no easy matter to put a stop to such practices, since unless the ‘ get-up ’ of the imitation is almost a word for word copy of the original article, it is difficult to prosecute criminally. In the case of colourable imitations, usually the procedure would be to institute a High Court case which may prove an expensive proceeding when it is considered that many of the imitators are persons without appreciable means who pack on a small scale until found out. It is the large number of such persons taken as a whole over the country, who constitute the danger. In many cases such manufactured goods are sent up-country where there is a far better chance of their being passed off as the genuine article than in large towns. If it were possible officially to register trade marks and registered designs or labels in this country, manufacturers would far more easily be able to take criminal action for infringements and colourable imitations. The greatest possible publicity is to be desired over this matter, and it is suggested that it may be possible for certain manufacturers to take some concerted action both through their representatives and channels at home to bring about official attention to the abuses due to the lack of trade mark laws ”.

Government would like to know what changes we would like to suggest in the matter of legislation. Our recommendation is (1) that there should be a revision of the Merchandise Marks Act of 1889 and (2) also the adoption of a Trades Mark Registration Act and (3) finally such amendments of sections 468 and 481 to 488 of the Indian Penal Code as will be required to make offences covered by them cognisable instead of non-cognisable offences.

If Government cannot carry out all the recommendations of the Committee, I trust they will at least give effect to the recommendations I am making in my amendment and I hope the mover of the Resolution will be prepared to accept my amendment.

THE HONOURABLE THE PRESIDENT : To the original Motion an amendment has been moved :

“ That at the end of the Resolution the following be added, namely :

‘ or, if for financial or other reasons he has to delay giving effect to all the conclusions of the Committee, to take early steps to pass legislation which would effectively prevent the sale of spurious drugs ’.

The debate will now proceed simultaneously on the original Resolution as well as on the amendment.

THE HONOURABLE MR. RAM CHANDRA (Government of India : Nominated Official) : Sir, the Honourable mover is an illustrious member of the medical profession and for that reason and in view of his intimate knowledge and long experience any views which he may express on the subject will deserve the fullest consideration and respect from this House and from Government. I am aware, Sir, that this important subject has aroused considerable interest and has been before the public eye for some time, particularly in recent years. As explained by my Honourable friend opposite, it was in this House that a Resolution was adopted in 1927 urging the desirability of legislation to control the indiscriminate use of drugs. The Honourable Member referred in his speech to the period that had elapsed between the passing of this Resolution and the appointment of the Drugs Inquiry Committee in 1930. The delay, I may explain, was due to the reference which it was necessary to make to Local Governments. The Council at that time realised that the adulteration of food-stuffs and other articles being a provincial subject it was really for Local Governments to take such action as they considered desirable and practicable. When the replies from Local Governments were received, the belief which existed before and which still exists was confirmed, namely, that the problem is full of complexities and is not susceptible of an easy solution. It was for that reason that Government decided to appoint the Drugs Inquiry Committee in 1930 to explore the scope of the problem and to make recommendations as to how the problem could best be solved. The Honourable Member said that the report of the Committee was before the public in March, 1931.

12 Noon. That, I am afraid, Sir, is not quite correct. The report did not appear in print until the end of 1931. However, that is a minor point. Honourable Members may well ask why Government have been so late in taking any action on this report? When the report was received by Government, they found that most of the recommendations concerned Local Governments. Some of them were their immediate concern. It was, therefore, necessary to refer the recommendations to provinces for their views and the last reply was not received until February, 1934. Our difficulty since then has been to decide how to proceed in the matter, as I hope to show later, in the face of the inability of the provinces to adopt any measures involving extra expenditure. The Committee's recommendations were numerous and covered a wide field. The Committee suggested that central legislation should be enacted and this suggestion received a wide measure of support all over the country. My Honourable friend opposite also has urged the desirability of undertaking such legislation as would effectively prevent the sale of spurious drugs. Now, Sir, such legislation already exists either in the Provincial Food and Drugs

Acts or in Municipal Acts, and before Government could embark on further legislation, it is obviously necessary to explore the reasons why the existing legislation has not proved effective. Even the Indian Penal Code contains provisions against adulteration of drugs. My Honourable friend, Sir Phiroze Sethna, referred to provisions relating to cheating. I would invite his attention particularly to sections 274 to 276 which deal with adulteration of drugs. With your permission, Sir, I will read section 275 which says :

“Whoever, knowing any drug or medical preparation to have been adulterated in such a manner as to lessen its efficacy, to change its operation, or to render it noxious, sells the same, or offers or exposes it for sale, or issues it from any dispensary for medicinal purposes as unadulterated, or causes it to be used for medicinal purposes by any person not knowing of the adulteration, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to six months, or with fine which may extend to one thousand rupees, or with both”.

The Honourable Sir Phiroze Sethna referred to the substitution of potassium bromide for potassium iodide. That substitution is covered by section 276 which says :

“Whoever knowingly sells, or offers or exposes for sale, or issues from a dispensary for medicinal purposes, any drug or medical preparation, as a different drug or medical preparation, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to six months, or with fine which may extend to one thousand rupees, or with both”.

Then, Sir, coming to Provincial Acts, I shall first take Bombay, the presidency from which the Honourable mover of the Resolution and the Honourable Member who has suggested an addition to the original Resolution, come. Under the Bombay District Municipal Act, in section 142 it is provided that the president, vice-president or any councillor or any other officer authorised by the municipality in this behalf may inspect any article intended for human food or drink or for medicine and may seize that article if it is found to be unsound or unwholesome or unfit for human food or drink or medicine. The owner in whose possession such an article is found is also liable to punishment with fine which may extend to Rs. 100. A similar provision exists in the City of Bombay Municipal Act. In the City of Bombay, power to inspect and seize vests in the Municipal Commissioner. The Bengal Municipal Act and the Calcutta Municipal Act contain elaborate definitions of “adulteration” of drugs. If I may quote from an Act of another province, the Bihar and Orissa Prevention of Adulteration Act provides that whoever sells or offers for sale or exposes for sale or manufactures for sale any food or drug which is not genuine or which is below the standard prescribed by rule, shall be punished with fine which may extend to one hundred rupees. I shall not take up the time of the Council by quoting any further extracts from the legislation of other provinces. The question that naturally arises is why, if there are these statutory provisions already in existence, the evil should still exist? There must be some reason why these statutory provisions have not proved effective. I cannot do better in this case than to quote what the Drugs Inquiry Committee themselves said. They say :

“Special and comprehensive Acts exclusively devoted to either or both foods and drugs are of comparatively recent origin. Such Acts in most of the provinces are modelled on the English Food and Drugs Acts and contain provisions which more or less resemble each other. Even they have failed to take effect or improve the situation to any appreciable extent.”

[Mr. Ram Chandra.]

The reason is given in the sentence that immediately follows :

"The lack of definite standards and tests, the want of skilled experts and the absence of well-equipped laboratories and the requisite facilities to work them have stood as insuperable barriers in their way".

That is the crux of the whole problem. Legislation, in order to be effective, and in order to achieve its real object, must be accompanied by measures necessary to enforce that legislation, and it was in realisation of this fact that the Committee suggested the setting up of organisations which would lay down standards and would provide the means of testing and analysing the drugs that are seized. The Committee suggested the establishment of a central laboratory, to be established by the Government of India, whose main function would be to prepare and maintain standards of purity, strength and quality and where biological products, that is to say, sera and vaccines, and organo-metallic compounds could be tested and analysed. The Committee realised that this central laboratory would not be able to cope with the testing and analysing of all drugs from the length and breadth of the whole country. They therefore suggested that provincial laboratories should be set up where other drugs could be analysed and tested. They also recognised that it was necessary for Local Governments to appoint inspectors who would be in a position to inspect manufactories and places of sale and pick up samples. In order to bring an offender to book it is essential that the sample seized must be capable of being analysed in a laboratory, where alone it could be determined whether it comes up to the prescribed standard of purity and strength or not.

Now, Sir, all these measures which the Committee suggested involve expenditure. It is unfortunate that the Committee did not give any idea of the cost involved in setting up these organisations. Our technical experts however made a rough calculation of the cost that would be involved in setting up a central laboratory with the staff recommended by the Committee, and the estimate was that it would cost Rs. 2 to Rs. 3 lakhs a year. But even if the Government of India could set up a central laboratory, it would not suffice to eradicate the evil, when the provinces have declared their inability to take any action in the direction recommended for them by the Committee. Now, Sir, no control could be really effective unless it covered both imported and locally manufactured articles and in regard to the latter simultaneous action is required in provinces. In this connection I may be permitted to quote a few extracts from the replies that we received from Local Governments, my whole object being to show to the House that it was the inability of the provinces to shoulder any burden which has so far prevented the Government of India from making any beginning. The Bombay Government said that unless their general financial condition improved very much, they saw no prospect of making budget provision on account of any measures which it may be ultimately decided to adopt in connection with the Committee's Report. The United Provinces Government remarked that in the present financial position they cannot commit themselves to anything which would involve fresh expenditure and that any decision on this question must wait for the rehabilitation of provincial finances. The Bengal Government were unable

even to utilise one of their existing laboratories as a test laboratory for reasons of financial stringency. The Madras Government said :

“ As the immediate establishment of central and provincial laboratories, which are essential for the working of the proposed Drugs Act, does not seem practicable in the present state of the finances of the Provincial and Central Governments, legislation for the control of drugs on the lines suggested by the Committee would presumably be undertaken only after the financial position of the Government of India has improved sufficiently to admit the establishment of a central laboratory ”.

These replies are typical of the answers received from Provincial Governments. Now, Sir, unless simultaneous co-operation is forthcoming from provinces, any measure which the Government of India alone may be able to take would not be of any real value. I can however assure the House that the Government of India are alive to the seriousness of the situation and they are far from being unsympathetic. They now propose to inquire from the Local Governments again whether in view of the urgency of the problem they would now be prepared to take any further measures. The last reply, as I remarked before, was received in February, 1934. Nearly 18 months have elapsed since and if the reference which the Government of India are going to make to Provincial Governments elicits a more favourable response, the Government of India, although in their present condition they are unable to incur any substantial expenditure, will be prepared to consider carefully and sympathetically what action they could take to help in the effective solution of this problem. I admit that legislation does not require any funds, but I hope I have explained to the satisfaction of the House that further legislation would be a dead letter and would not achieve its real objective unless the measures necessary to enforce it were also adopted. In the circumstances, Sir, I hope the Honourable mover will be prepared to withdraw his Resolution.

THE HONOURABLE RAI BAHADUR LALA RAM SARAN DAS (Punjab : Non-Muhammadan) : I rise to support the Resolution which has been so ably moved and so ably supported in this House. I am sorry that the Member from the Government side has put in a very weak defence. Sir, the Honourable Mr. Ram Chandra has said that even on a question where the life and death of the people is concerned, Provincial Governments are averse to expenditure on this vital matter. But example is always better than precept. In article 404 on page 159 of their report the Drugs Inquiry Committee recommended that a central laboratory should be established and maintained by the Governor General in Council. It may be located either at Bombay or Calcutta or elsewhere. It would have been much better if the Governor General in Council could have started this laboratory. While travelling in Europe in the year 1933 I was told on the Continent that it was better to get one's medical requirements there rather than buy imported medicines in India. I asked the doctor friend who advised me to do so, what was wrong with the drugs exported to India, he said their quality is very different from those that were consumed locally. In case some Provincial Governments are not prepared to undertake the expenditure, is it not the duty of the Government of India to have all the spurious medicines imported into India analysed at big ports? My Honourable and esteemed friend Sir Phiroze Sethna has given a list of medicines which are generally spurious or adulterated and the use of which is proving injurious to the Indian people.

THE HONOURABLE THE PRESIDENT: Your contention is to punish the importer and not the manufacturer ?

THE HONOURABLE RAI BAHADUR LALA RAM SARAN DAS: No, Sir, I want to punish both, but as the quantity of the drugs imported forms a very big proportion of the medicines consumed, I would start with these imported medicines. My Honourable friend Mr. Ram Chandra has said that sections 274, 275 and 276 of the Indian Penal Code deal with this subject and people who violate the law can be punished under those sections. He also said that if the new legislation suggested by the Drugs Inquiry Committee were carried it would be a dead letter. May I ask him whether those sections in the Indian Penal Code are not a dead letter ? There have been very few prosecutions under those sections. Sir, public bodies are not yet equipped with proper laboratories for analysing medicines and unless central facilities are furnished it is no use blaming the Indian Penal Code or anything else for not stopping the violation of those sections. Therefore, Sir, I beseech the Government not to ignore this question which concerns the life and death of the Indian people. I know that in the Punjab many people got seriously ill through the use of spurious Seidlitz powder, and things came to such a pass that many of the leading doctors would no longer prescribe Seidlitz powder.

Sir, the Indian Penal Code in section 272 also deals with adulteration of foods. What do we find in practice ? That section has not been brought into operation to any extent and foodstuffs are sold in an adulterated state which seriously affect the health of the people ; particularly ghee and butter are not generally free from adulteration. I would therefore request the Government to move in this matter and take effective steps to prevent spurious drugs being sold. The Resolution is a modest one and with the amendment of the Honourable Sir Phiroze Sethna it becomes much more so and I think it is the duty of the Government to see that the sale of spurious and adulterated drugs is stopped. As far as money is concerned, from my own experience I find that where there is a will there is a way and that applies to the Government of India in particular. When they want to spend money they will spend it like water without any consideration, but when they do not like to do it they will refuse. I know that when I was a member of the Retrenchment Committee we advocated that more funds should be allotted for Civil Aviation and the Honourable Sir George Schuster replied :

“ Aviation is not of much use to India as it does not concern the farmer and the soil and so I do not like money to be devoted for this purpose ”.

Soon after Sir George Schuster had retired, we see that the policy of the Government is changed and about a crore of rupees was provided in the budget last year for Civil Aviation. I say that it was rightly provided. This very proposal the year previous failed when I advocated that more funds ought to be provided. I simply give this illustration to prove the mentality of the Government. There is some policy behind allotments and that policy changes too quickly sometimes. Therefore, Sir, the question of finance cannot be urged and the Honourable the Finance Member can deal with his ways and means in a manner in which money can easily be found for this purpose.

With these words, I strongly support the Resolution.

THE HONOURABLE MR. SHANTIDAS ASKURAN (Bombay: Non-Muhammadan): Sir, I do not propose to detain the House for long in supporting the Resolution moved by my Honourable friend, Dr. Sir Nasarvanji Choksy. I am glad, Sir, that as a medical man of influence, he has drawn the attention of the Government to the urgent necessity of taking action on the lines recommended by the Drugs Inquiry Committee which published its report four years ago. The Committee had come to the conclusion on the basis of a great mass of evidence placed before it that the adulteration of drugs in this country was an evil which needed immediate attention. Not long ago, Sir, in answer to a question in the other House, the spokesman for the department of the Government in charge of the subject explained that legislation on the lines recommended by the Drugs Inquiry Committee would involve both the Central and Provincial Governments in expenditure which cannot be afforded during a period of financial stringency. Sir, it is difficult to believe that the Government of India cannot find funds for this most essential need. I do not know, Sir, whether the Government's advisers have worked out the actual cost of establishing a central laboratory as suggested by the Committee—

THE HONOURABLE MR. RAM CHANDRA: I explained that and I gave the figures in my speech.

THE HONOURABLE MR. SHANTIDAS ASKURAN: It would be interesting also to know whether the Government sought the advice of the Director General, Indian Medical Service, and the Public Health Commissioner on this question. I hope, Sir, that when the Government Member replies to the debate today, he will deal with this point.

Layman as I am, I cannot help thinking, Sir, that the advantage to millions of people in this country of ensuring proper standards of purity and strength for drugs would have been of such a character as to induce the Government to spend money on the equipment of a central laboratory. It is certainly no credit to the Government to plead lack of funds where the health and welfare of the people are concerned, especially when large amounts of money are spent by the Government on less urgent needs. Only a few weeks ago, Sir, the Secretary to the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce invited the attention of the Government to the growing dimensions of this scandal of adulteration of drugs. From that memorandum it is clear, Sir, that the evil has grown enormously since the Committee made its report. I hope most earnestly that as a result of today's debate the Government of India will at last move in the matter.

I must confess, Sir, that I cannot understand how lack of funds can prevent the Government of India from taking any action in regard to the numerous recommendations of the Committee. Can it seriously be maintained, for instance, that passing legislation to control patent medicines, specially those with a secret formula, would cost the Government an appreciable sum of money? Is it reasonable, Sir, to ask us to accept that plea as sufficient reason for doing nothing so far to develop the drug industry in this country? If the Government of India will pay serious attention to such recommendations of the Committee as the reduction of railway freight on raw materials and indigenous drugs manufactured in India, the purchase of the required supplies

[Mr. Shentidas Askuran.]

of medicinal preparations, surgical dressings and chemicals, etc., from Indian manufacturers, the fostering of a pro-Indian policy by the Government medical stores depots, I am sure, Sir, that considerable sums of money which now go out of India will be retained in the country and lead to a development of the drug industry.

Lastly, Sir, I want to make a few observations on the quinine policy of the Government of India. The Chopra Committee was responsible for the statement that there are in India over a 100 million untreated cases of malaria in a year and of these barely 8 per cent. receive complete or partial treatment. As a business man, Sir, I am particularly impressed by the following observations of the Committee (page 147) :

“ Figures have not been worked out for India but, according to Andrew Balfour's estimation, the direct loss sustained by the British Empire due to sickness and death caused by malaria amounted to between £52,000,000 and £82,000,000 annually. The share of India might easily be over a half of these amounts ”.

I would also like to draw the attention of the Government to the report which was published two years ago by Sir John Megaw on the conditions of health in the rural areas of India. Sir John Megaw estimated that the number of cases of malaria in this country exceed 50 millions in a normal year and may be double that number whenever there is an epidemic of malaria. He also estimated that the total number of deaths from malaria alone in this country is between one and two million per year. Sir, may I ask what the Government has done to remedy this grave state of affairs ?

Medical workers engaged in research have repeatedly pointed out the great economic loss to the country through the high mortality from malaria and the inefficiency of those who are sufferers from the disease. Sir, I take the following figures from the report of the Committee. The consumption of quinine per head in India is only 3½ grains against 16 in Italy and 24 in Greece. In Bengal, which is the worst affected province, the consumption per head ranges between 1 and 2·6 grains. The Bombay Medical Union estimated the maximum potential demand of quinine at 1·5 million pounds per year and pointed out that when thirty years ago the Italian Government made quinine a State industry and reduced its retail price, consumption increased enormously in that country and led to a remarkable decrease in malaria mortality. Dr. Bentley who spent many years in Bengal and was regarded as an authority on malaria in that province estimated that 100,000 lbs. of quinine was the minimum requirement of Bengal alone.

But what is the actual state of affairs in this country ? According to the Chopra Committee, only 200,000 lbs. are consumed of which the state-owned plantations in Bengal and South India produce 70,000 lbs. and the rest is imported. If these figures of experts may be taken as correct, it means that the consumption of quinine in India can and should be increased several times over if the vast majority of sufferers from the disease are not to go without any treatment at all. And, Sir, can the Government of India show adequate reason for ignoring the important recommendations of the Committee in extending the cultivation of cinchona in this country ? The Royal Commission on Agriculture also dealt with this subject in great detail and eminent

witnesses before that Commission laid stress on the great need for taking active steps in this direction. Sir, the Chopra Committee was definitely of the opinion that Indian plantations of cinchona could in time be enlarged sufficiently to make India entirely independent of foreign supplies of quinine.

THE HONOURABLE THE PRESIDENT: Will you please bring your remarks to a close? Your time is up.

THE HONOURABLE MR. SHANTIDAS ASKURAN: There was considerable evidence before the Committee, Sir, to prove the gross adulteration of quinine sold in this country. I am quoting the very words of the Committee in saying that the state of affairs regarding the adulteration of quinine and its preparation is alarmingly serious. It is for medical men to say how far they agree with the Committee that other alkaloids of the bark could be utilised in India. But it is on record in the pages of the report that the problem of making India self-supporting in the matter of malarial treatment could be solved in the course of a few years.

I understand, Sir, that there was a statement on this very subject in the other House yesterday; but I regret to note that the answer of the Government was extremely unsatisfactory. It is no use, Sir, attempting to throw the blame upon Local Governments. The Government of India have accepted responsibility in regard to many subjects which are just as much provincial as Public Health. There is, for instance, the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research. Recently, Sir, they have also started the Bureau of Industrial Intelligence and Research. But why has nothing been done to take similar steps to develop an all-India policy in matters of public health and why do the Government look on passively when millions of people die from disease for which a remedy is obviously open? Sir, I hope the Government will forgive me for saying that this policy of inaction cannot earn for them the goodwill and gratitude of the people.

THE HONOURABLE THE PRESIDENT: I cannot allow the Honourable Member to go into a new question at this stage. Will the Honourable Member please resume his seat.

THE HONOURABLE MR. HOSSAIN IMAM (Bihar and Orissa: Muhamadan): Mr. President, I had no intention of intervening in this debate but I was disappointed with the reply which the Honourable Mr. Ram Chandra gave to the Resolution. I had thought that the Government would be more sympathetic and the small expenditure, after four years of waiting would not be too much for the Government. Sir, the fact that it concerns the health of Indians is sufficient to show why we insist that even at something of a cost to the Central Legislature, the Government should embark on this scheme as embodied in the recommendations of the Drugs Inquiry Committee. It would have been sufficient for us to say that all the actions which they have recommended should be taken, but we take care to say that if the state of their finances does not allow the Government to go the whole hog, they should at least take some steps in that direction in order to assure us that, as funds become available, more elaborate and bigger things would be done. Now, Sir, Mr. Ram Chandra's first difficulty was that he could not find the money. May I suggest to him that there is a Silver Jubilee Fund accumulated to the extent of a crore and a quarter out of which His Excellency the Viceroy could have made a grant for the establishment of this laboratory and a capital fund for this

[Mr. Hossain Imam.]

purpose. Then, Sir, there is another source which is a very fruitful source of income at the present moment, that is the cess. We could have some sort of cess on drugs produced in or imported into India and thereby establish an independent source of income. Just as cotton has got a cess, and sugarcane is going to have, and tea and lac have funds, why not have a fund for medicine as well? When Government wants to do a thing they can always find means. It is only when they do not want to do it that they bring forward any amount of excuses to delay matters. Sir, you yourself are well aware how the lawyers twist the words of the Legislature. Section 275 which has been so ably quoted by my Honourable colleague, Mr. Ram Chandra, says, "who knowingly" Well, that word "knowingly" is such a wide and expressive word that I can assure you that in 99 per cent. of cases they would go free if prosecuted under that section. The words usually used in the Penal Code are rightly more stringent because our first principle is to safeguard the innocent from any prosecution. We presume, Sir, that everybody is innocent until he is proved guilty and therefore the penal laws always make knowledge a specific part of crime and without knowledge nothing can be called a crime except in emergency legislation which has been passed by the Government in which even the intention does not count.

Sir, then you see in section 272 :

"Whoever adulterates any article so as to make such article noxious as food or drug—"

THE HONOURABLE MR. RAM CHANDRA : I did not quote section 272. I quoted section 276.

THE HONOURABLE MR. HOSSAIN IMAM : Well, "whoever knowingly sells" again the word "knowingly" comes in. And then there is another provision—"as a different drug or medicinal preparation". Who knows it is a different drug? No one can know a drug coming in wrappers, what it contains, unless steps are taken by the Government to insist on formulas appearing on drugs. They should be certified by medical experts. It is necessary that the drugs manufactured in India or imported into India should be subject to a certain formula. And if we have an arrangement to give a certificate, then all the sections of the Indian Penal Code would come into operation because if anybody sells a medicine which does not come up to the Government formula, he would knowingly be committing a crime. But until you have got provision for issuing certificates, all these laws are dead letters and inoperative.

Then, Sir, the fact must not be lost sight of that at the present moment the death rate in India is very great. In order to check that, it is essential that we must have cheap drugs, and in order to have cheap drugs, it is necessary that manufactories should be established in the country. I would ask the Government, if they are not prepared to go so far as to adopt all the recommendations of the Drugs Inquiry Committee, at least to pass legislation and establish certification, so that the penal sections may become operative or, as my Honourable friend, Sir Phiroze Sethna, has suggested, the Act should be so amended as to bring all these things within the purview of the penal sections.

With these words, Sir, I strongly support the Resolution.

THE HONOURABLE KHAN BAHADUR DR. SIR NASARVANSI CHOKSY :

Sir, I do not speak now in reply to the observations made by my Honourable friend Mr. Ram Chandra either as a politician or as a financier, I do speak however as a medical man with 52 years' experience, as one who has had to deal with thousands of patients belonging to the masses. I say that the evil is admitted. It is admitted that adulteration of drugs is going on on an extensive scale and that our patients do not receive the drugs that we prescribe for them in their purity or proper strength. What is the effect of that? While Government have been adopting measures to prevent illness and undertaking researches, when these researches are sought to be applied in a practical manner, the resources at our disposal are most unreliable! It is indeed disheartening to hear of this *non possumus* attitude on the question of finance. Whether the Local Governments are able to finance or whether the Government of India are able to finance, that is not the issue. I believe that the Central Government should set an example. Let them but set an example to others. Let them organise two or three laboratories or expand those in existence and show how this can be done. The provinces will then follow. But to say that we should postpone everything to the Greek Calends is certainly not calculated to enhance the prestige of Government. I speak for the people for and with whom I have worked. I have devoted all my life to relieve pain and suffering and I cannot help saying that some measures must be taken immediately as the evil is fast growing and will grow on—for how long, I cannot foresee. In the meanwhile, we do not supply what the people want and they suffer both in health and pocket. This is not calculated to enhance the prestige of India.

THE HONOURABLE THE PRESIDENT : Honourable Mr. Ram Chandra, do you wish to make any reply?

THE HONOURABLE MR. RAM CHANDRA : With your permission, Sir, I will just say a few words. I do not propose to go over the ground which I have already covered, but I feel it my duty to answer some of the criticisms that have been made by Honourable Members on the other side. It was alleged that Government were not doing anything for the treatment of the people who were dying daily in such large numbers of malaria. The Honourable Member seems to have forgotten that Medical Treatment is a responsibility of Provincial Governments. Then, my attention was drawn to the fact that Government are spending money on industrial research. I can assure the House that Government are spending a great deal of money on medical research also. There is the Central Medical Research Institute at Kasauli. Besides, the Government of India make a substantial contribution towards the Indian Research Fund Association, and there is also the All-India Institute of Hygiene and Public Health in Calcutta. My Honourable friend Mr. Hossain Imam desires that every medicine should bear a certificate. I would like to ask him how this is practicable? There are millions of medicines sold in India and it will be an enormous task—

THE HONOURABLE MR. HOSSAIN IMAM : It is done in other countries also.

THE HONOURABLE MR. RAM CHANDRA : I can assure my Honourable friend that in England there is no law controlling the proprietary and patent medicines.

THE HONOURABLE MR. P. N. SAPRU : There ought to be here.

THE HONOURABLE MR. RAM CHANDRA : But there is none in England.

THE HONOURABLE RAI BAHADUR LALA RAM SARAN DAS : Does it follow that because there is no such law in England, there ought to be no such law in India ?

THE HONOURABLE MR. RAM CHANDRA : I do not say that because there is no similar law in England, there should be no such law in India. All that I wanted to point out was that in England, where the Therapeutic Substances Act exists, where the Food and Drugs Act exists, where they are in a position to lay down the standards, they have not been able to get sufficient public support for the control of patent medicines and drugs.

THE HONOURABLE RAI BAHADUR LALA RAM SARAN DAS : What about America ?

THE HONOURABLE MR. RAM CHANDRA : The Honourable Member will find the information in the Drugs Inquiry Committee's Report.

The Honourable Mr. Hossain Imam wanted an assurance from Government that they would be prepared to make a small beginning. In that connection, I can only repeat what I said that if the Government of India find that the provinces are willing to implement their part of the Committee's recommendations, or at least to take such action as is immediately necessary, the Government of India would be prepared to consider what beginning to make, and although in the present circumstances they are not able to incur any substantial expenditure, they will be able to make a beginning however small it may be.

THE HONOURABLE RAI BAHADUR LALA RAM SARAN DAS : Why should not the Government of India set an example to the provinces ?

THE HONOURABLE MR. RAM CHANDRA : It is not much use the Government of India making a start on their own, as I have already explained. It is for the provinces also to co-operate. The Government of India could perhaps pass legislation regarding the control of imports, but the control of locally manufactured articles is also important. If locally manufactured articles are not to be controlled, control of the imported article alone will be useless.

I have nothing more to say, Sir.

THE HONOURABLE MR. HOSSAIN IMAM : Will the Honourable Member consider the desirability of convening a conference under the presidency of the Director of Public Health and with medical representatives from the Provincial Governments to decide what immediate action should be taken ?

THE HONOURABLE THE PRESIDENT : There is the Report of the Drugs Inquiry Committee and any such action will be needless. Do you wish to press this Motion, Sir Nasarvanji Choksy ?

THE HONOURABLE KHAN BAHADUR DR. SIR NASARVANJI CHOKSY :
 Yes, Sir. In the first place, I must say that I accept the amendment.

THE HONOURABLE THE PRESIDENT : That is my business. You please say whether you wish to press your Motion ?

THE HONOURABLE KHAN BAHADUR DR. SIR NASARVANJI CHOKSY :
 Yes, Sir.

THE HONOURABLE THE PRESIDENT : I will put the amendment first.
 The amendment is :

“ That at the end of the Resolution the following be added, namely :

‘ or, if for financial or other reasons he has to delay giving effect to all the conclusions of the Committee, to take early steps to pass legislation which would effectively prevent the sale of spurious drugs .’ ”

The Question is :

“ That that amendment be made ”.

The Council divided :

(As the division bell was ringing.)

THE HONOURABLE MR. HOSSAIN IMAM : As the Honourable mover has accepted the amendment, is it necessary to put it to the vote ?

THE HONOURABLE THE PRESIDENT : I have to put it to the Council. The Honourable Member may accept the amendment but the Council may not. The House has not accepted the amendment. I have to put the amendment to the House and find out whether the House accepts the amendment.

AYES—24.

Askuran, The Honourable Mr. Shantidas.
 Banerjee, The Honourable Mr. Jagadish Chandra.
 Barua, The Honourable Srijut Heramba Prosad.
 Buta Singh, The Honourable Sardar.
 Campbell, The Honourable Mr. G. R.
 Choksy, The Honourable Khan Bahadur Dr. Sir Nasarvanji.
 Ghosh Maulik, The Honourable Mr. Satyendra Chandra.
 Gounder, The Honourable Mr. V. C. Vellingiri.
 Habibullah of Dacca, The Honourable Nawab Khwaja.
 Halim, The Honourable Khan Bahadur Hafiz Muhammad.
 Hossain Imam, The Honourable Mr.
 Jalan, The Honourable Rai Bahadur Radha Krishna.

Kaliker, The Honourable Mr. V. V.
 Mehrotra, The Honourable Rai Bahadur Lala Mathura Prasad.
 Mitha, The Honourable Sir Suleman Cassim Haji.
 Muhammad Din, The Honourable Khan Bahadur Chaudri Nawab.
 Naidu, The Honourable Mr. Y. Ranganayakalu.
 Padshah Sahib Bahadur, The Honourable Saiyed Mohamed.
 Parker, The Honourable Mr. R. H.
 Raghunandan Prasad Singh, The Honourable Raja.
 Ram Saran Das, The Honourable Rai Bahadur Lala.
 Sapru, The Honourable Mr. P. N.
 Sethna, The Honourable Sir Phiroze.
 Sinha, The Honourable Kumar Nripendra Narayan.

NOES—19.

Brayshaw, The Honourable Sir Maurice.

Charanjit Singh, The Honourable Raja.

Devadoss, The Honourable Sir David.

Dow, The Honourable Mr. T. M.

Ghosal, The Honourable Mr. Jyotsnanath.

Hafeez, The Honourable Khan Bahadur Syed Abdul.

Haidar, The Honourable Khan Bahadur Shams-ud-Din.

Johnson, The Honourable Mr. J. N. G.

Kameshwar Singh of Darbhanga, The Honourable Maharajahdiraja Sir.

Macqueen, The Honourable Mr. P.

Maqbul Husain, The Honourable Khan Bahadur Shaikh.

Menon, The Honourable Diwan Bahadur Sir Ramunni.

Noon, The Honourable Nawab Malik Sir Mohammad Hayat Khan.

Ram Chandra, The Honourable Mr.

Sloan, The Honourable Mr. T.

Spence, The Honourable G. H.

Stewart, The Honourable Mr. T. A.

Tallents, The Honourable Mr. P. C.

Ugra, The Honourable Rai Sahib Pandit Gokaran Nath.

The Motion was adopted.

THE HONOURABLE THE PRESIDENT: I will now put the original Motion as amended:

“This Council recommends to the Governor General in Council to initiate early measures to implement the conclusions of the Report of the Drugs Inquiry Committee, or, if for financial or other reasons he has to delay giving effect to all the conclusions of the Committee, to take early steps to pass legislation which would effectively prevent the sale of spurious drugs”.

The Question is:

“That that Resolution be adopted”.

The Motion was adopted.

The Council then adjourned for Lunch till a Quarter Past Three of the Clock.

The Council re-assembled after Lunch at a Quarter Past Three of the Clock, the Honourable the President in the Chair.

RESOLUTION RE REMOVAL OF SEX DISQUALIFICATION AND ENFRANCHISEMENT OF WOMEN QUALIFIED TO VOTE AT COUNCIL OF STATE ELECTIONS.

THE HONOURABLE MR. HOSSAIN IMAM (Bihar and Orissa: Muhammadan): Mr. President, I rise to move:

“This Council recommends to the Governor General in Council to remove the sex disqualification and to enfranchise the women having requisite qualification to vote at the Council of State elections”.

This Resolution, Sir, is so uncontentious and I should say so very mild that I need not inflict a speech on the House. As a matter of fact even in India at the present moment the Council of State has the unenviable distinction of being the only legislative body which makes sex the reason of disqualification for women. In all the Local Councils and in the Legislative

Assembly the disqualification against women has been removed. In the New Constitution women have been enfranchised for all these legislative bodies. The procedure which was adopted in the case of other legislative bodies was that the Government of India Act allowed all the Local and Central Legislatures the power to remove the disqualification whenever they wished by means of a Resolution of the House. All the other Houses of the Legislatures in India have taken advantage of this section of the Government of India Act to enfranchise the women except the Council of State. Most probably it was due to the fact that no one looked into the matter that it has remained so long and it is about time when we are to have the last election under the old constitution to do away with this thing. We were wiser than our masters, the Englishmen who had to be egged on by the Suffragettes to give the powers to the gentler sex. We took our lesson from our masters and we have given what was to be given before we were forced to give in, I hope this House will accept this Resolution of mine.

Sir, I move.

THE HONOURABLE MR. JAGADISH CHANDRA BANERJEE (East Bengal: Non-Muhammadan): Sir, after what has been said by the Deputy Leader of the Progressive Party, I have nothing very much to add. He has made a good case for himself that women should be enfranchised under the old constitution in the Council of State. The idea is a novel one and I give it my full support.

THE HONOURABLE SAIYED MOHAMED PADSHAH SAHIB BAHADUR (Madras: Muhammadan): Sir, I support the Resolution. As has been observed by the Honourable mover, for elections to the Provincial Councils and the Legislative Assembly, women are entitled to vote; but, Sir, for some reason or other this right has not been given to women for Council of State elections, probably because of the failure on the part of any Member of this Council to move on behalf of women. Sir, it could not be said that this would mean any administrative difficulties, that it would not be possible to have the votes of the women voters recorded for election for the Council of State, for, Sir, as you know, the voting for the Council of State is done by means of post. Voters have not got to go to any polling booth; they have simply to record their vote and send the voting paper by post. It would therefore be very easy to effect this modification. Again, Sir, under the New Constitution, too, it is necessary—

THE HONOURABLE THE PRESIDENT: They have to go to the polling booth.

THE HONOURABLE MR. HOSSAIN IMAM: No, they send it by post.

THE HONOURABLE SAIYED MOHAMED PADSHAH SAHIB BAHADUR: Not for the Council of State, Sir; it is done only by post. In the New Constitution also this fact was overlooked and I think it was simply because of the fact that the recommendations were made by the Joint Select Committee on the basis of indirect elections; but since recently, Sir, there has been a modification in this respect and the present Government of India Act

[Saiyed Mohamed Padshah Sahib Bahadur.]

allows elections to the Council of State to be direct. In these circumstances it is very necessary that this provision should be embodied in the New Constitution also.

THE HONOURABLE MR. T. SLOAN (Home Secretary): Sir, there are in fact three disqualifications against women. There is first a disqualification from being admitted to the electoral roll; there is second a disqualification against being elected as a Member of the Council of State; and there is third a disqualification against being nominated as a member. I understand that this Motion refers only to the first.

THE HONOURABLE MR. HOSSAIN IMAM: Yes, Sir.

THE HONOURABLE MR. T. SLOAN: The effect will be, if this Motion is carried, that women will be eligible to have their names placed on the electoral roll, but will still remain disqualified from becoming Members of the Council, either by election or by nomination. Now, Sir, I may say at once that the attitude of Government to this Resolution will be one of strict neutrality, in this sense that the Members of the Government of India will not vote and the official Members will be left free to vote according to their own consciences. I may also just add that if the Resolution had gone further and had been for the removal of all three disqualifications the attitude of Government would have been exactly the same, and that by limiting the Resolution to the one disqualification we are actually lagging behind the Legislative Assembly. I think, Sir, I need say nothing more.

THE HONOURABLE MR. HOSSAIN IMAM: I have no reply to make, Sir.

THE HONOURABLE THE PRESIDENT: Resolution moved:

"This Council recommends to the Governor General in Council to remove the sex disqualification and to enfranchise the women having requisite qualification to vote at the Council of State elections".

The Question is:

"That that Resolution be adopted".

The Motion was adopted.

RESOLUTION *RE* RECRUITMENT OF 100 BRITISH SERVICE OFFICERS FOR THE INDIAN ARMY.

THE HONOURABLE RAI BAHADUR LALA MATHURA PRASAD MEHROTRA (United Provinces Central: Non-Muhammadian): Sir, I beg to move:

"That this Council recommends to the Governor General in Council not to repeat the expedient of recruiting 100 British officers to meet the shortage in the Indian Army of officers recruited between the years 1921 and 1930".

Sir, the question of speeding up the pace of Indianization has been receiving the serious attention of our countrymen for a very long time and several and pressing demands have been made both in the press and from the platform. Many Resolutions have been adopted both in this and the other House and several committees have sat since then. Sir, we all know that from 1917 a number of committees and commissions were set up to determine what pace of Indianization should be accepted. We had the Committee of Lord Rawlinson,

we had the Skeen Committee, and a definite Resolution was also moved in the Legislature by which 25 per cent. annual vacancies was to be secured for Indians and the other 25 per cent. was to be increased gradually to make up 50 per cent. This Resolution was accepted by the Government but I regret to say that no action has been taken so far. It was not the opinion of a mere Sivaswamy Aiyer or a Jinnah but of the Shea Committee that the complete Indianization of the army within 40 years was a practical proposition. The question was, Sir, also taken up by the Defence Committee of the Round Table Conference which was of the opinion that the pace of Indianization be accelerated. But with all that, Sir, what do we find? We find that there was a shortage of 100 Indian officers in the army between the years 1921 and 1930 and that they were recruited from British officers without paying any heed to the solemn promises made in answer to the Resolutions or to the recommendations of some of the very important committees. Sir, yesterday I put some questions and His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief was pleased to reply to them as follows. In answer to my question :

“ Will Government be pleased to state the reasons which led to the recruitment of 100 British officers to meet the shortage in the Indian Army of officers who were recruited between the years 1921 and 1930 ”.

His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief was pleased to reply :

“ Owing to over-recruitment during the war and under-recruitment in the years immediately succeeding it, it recently became necessary, in order to maintain the proper proportion of officers in the different ranks, to eliminate from the Indian Army a large number of senior officers and take on 100 less senior officers. It is for this latter reason that it was recently decided to revive the practice, which had been held in abeyance for a few years, of allowing transfers from the British Service, and invite applications from officers of the required seniority ”.

Sir, the question is why a large number of senior officers were eliminated before Indian substitutes were found for them. What Government ought to have done was to have eliminated these senior officers when they found substitutes by and by. But that was not done. They could have done one other thing. They could have increased the admissions in the Military Academy at Dehra Dun from 60 say to 100 or 120 and by that they would also have found officers which Government wanted to substitute as indicated by His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.

Then, Sir, another question I put was :

“ Were Indian officers not available by promotion ? ”

and His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief was pleased to reply :

“ No. Accelerated promotion of junior Indian officers, even if it were desirable, would not achieve the desired object of adjusting the numbers of officers commissioned in the various years to the proper proportions ”.

The third question I put was :

“ Is it a fact that this was done for the sake of providing better emoluments for the British officers ? ”

and the reply was :

“ Certainly not. It was done in the interests of the Indian Army ”.

Sir, I admit that it was done in the interests of the Indian Army but I must say that the question of the expenses also ought to have been taken

[Rai Bahadur Lala Mathura Prasad Mehrotra.]

into consideration. We all know that besides the higher pay that the taxpayers of this country have to pay for British officers, we have also to pay overseas allowances and leave allowances to an extent which we have not to pay to officers recruited in this country.

Now, with your permission, Sir, I will take a paragraph from *A Summary of Important Matters connected with the Defence Services in India, 1934-35*, which has been recently supplied to us by the Army Department. And what do we find on page 11 of this leaflet. The paragraph runs thus :

“ During the Great War the cadre of Indian Army officers was considerably expanded to meet the needs of the situation. After the war a large number of these additional officers were no longer required and were disposed of between the end of the war and the year 1922, but owing to the large number of casualties which had occurred among the pre-war officers it was impossible to space out the post-war cadre in such a way as to ensure an even turnover from year to year ”.

Sir, in the latter portion of this paragraph it is said :

“ For this purpose it was decided to eliminate from the active list some 400 officers during the next six years and special terms have been sanctioned for them. These officers will not be wholly lost to the army as they will be transferred to a Special Unemployed List until they attain the age of 50 during which period they will be liable to recall in an emergency ”.

By reading this paragraph we come to the conclusion that during the Great War the cadre of the Indian Army officers was considerably expanded and hence, Sir, I do not see any reason why, if the necessity has arisen at this time for the recruitment of 100 British officers, why the cadre was not expanded ? If it was done at that time which has been admitted by the department, it could be done at this time also so that these 100 officers of this country may not have been replaced by British officers.

Then, Sir, we also find from this paragraph that 400 officers will be eliminated from active service and they will be kept on a special unemployment list. I submit, Sir, that if this is the situation, the elimination of these officers instead of six years as is written in this paragraph, could have been spread over to 10 or 12 years and the officers coming out from the Military Academy of Dehra Dun would have been substituted by and by. So, Sir, the result is that, if there is a will there is a way. If the Government wants that the pace of Indianization should be accelerated as demanded by our countrymen, they can find so many ways and means as I have just stated from their own answers and from the quotations from the leaflet issued by the department. But if there is no will, so many excuses can be found. Sir, when this communiqué was issued, some reasons were given for not finding out new recruits. They were that the recruits were not found owing to war weariness, disarmament talks, post-war boom and uncertainty caused by the political situation. Sir, if they are valid, they are as good for recruitment in Britain as they are in India. If it can be applied more correctly, it can be applied to that country instead of to this country. Sir, I would like to submit that even if candidates were available in abundance, even if there are no dearth of candidates, Government out of regard to the pressing demands of this country ought to have given preference to officers recruited in this country. So, my object in moving this Resolution is to express disapproval of the action that has been taken by the

Government in this connection and to request with all the emphasis at my command that this should not be repeated in future. I hope the House will agree with me and that the Government will accept this Resolution of mine.

With these words, Sir, I move.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: Sir, I quite understand the language the Honourable Member has used in regard to this Motion because I am quite certain that he thinks that his arguments are absolutely true, and if they were true, those arguments he has used would be very effective. But I would venture to point out to him and to the House that I think he has entirely failed to understand the reasons which prompted the Government of India to try and get a certain number of officers from the British Service transferred to the Indian Army under the circumstances in which we found ourselves. I suggest also that he is wrong in his main argument that those officers could perfectly well have been found in India. I would like to tell him, and I hope to be able to explain to him, that I do not think—in fact, I am quite certain—that those officers could not have been found in India.

THE HONOURABLE RAI BAHADUR LALA RAM SARAN DAS (Punjab: Non-Muhammadan): Not even by promotion from the junior ranks?

HIS EXCELLENCY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: I will allude to that during the course of my speech. It is really quite useless, if I may put it in this way, for me or anybody else to take lessons from a conjuror in producing rabbits out of a hat, if in fact we do not first go through the process of catching our rabbit, and the rabbit in this case is not to be found in India. I know quite well what the Honourable mover and probably certain other Honourable Members opposite will say, that the rabbit is in fact to be found in India and it is better to have one Indian rabbit in the hand rather than two British rabbits on a troopship coming out to take the places which Indians should take. But the fundamental error into which the Honourable mover has fallen—and a great many other people beside him have fallen into the same error—is that the reductions which were forced upon us owing to the immense expansion of the army during the war were not in fact to reduce a mere surplus of officers. We did not reduce 400 officers because we wanted so many hundred less officers in the army. These reductions were forced upon us to readjust the proper proportion of subalterns, captains, majors and colonels in the army. I will read to you what the exact situation is. The ideal of course would be to have an even intake which in the past in normal times amounted to about 110 or 120 officers per annum. But the Great War destroyed all those normal arrangements, and the present state of affairs is that we have in the Indian Army, out of some 3,000 officers, only some 500 who were commissioned before the war, which includes generals, colonels, lieutenant-colonels and majors, 1,562 who were commissioned in the six years of the war—what we call the war block,—1914 to 1920, and only 552 including Indians in the ten years from 1921 to 1930. Therefore, an adjustment of this state of affairs was absolutely necessary, and I would ask my Honourable friend and his friends to believe me that the bringing in of these 100 officers is in no way a deep laid plot to oust the young Indian gentlemen from their right to get promotion or commissions nor is it in any sense whatever a deep laid plot to slow up the progress of Indianization. Everybody knows that the cause of the block was the immense expansion of

[His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.]

officers during the war years, and in those years, a great number of officers joined up, all of much the same age, and in a very few years there was an immense block and but for this axing we had to undertake they would have passed slowly up the ladder of military promotion causing blocks in each rank as they went—captain, major, colonel and so forth—and that block would have become worse and worse as the senior ranks were reached where fewer officers were required. If no steps had been taken by us to adjust that state of affairs, the country would have been faced in a few years with having to pay for a large number of senior officers at high rates of pay for whom there would have been no appointment or who would have been crowded out. After the war, the actual total number of officers in the Indian Army was reduced and no less than 1,859 officers left the army in the years 1922 and 1923. But, although that very large number left, it was still impossible to effect the correct proportion of officers between the different ranks and we were left with a very bad and a very abnormal distribution of them. So, in the end, having tried several ways to induce officers of a particular rank to go, by offering them terms, which were not successful, we had to steel our hearts and agree to actual axing and dispensing with the services of no less than 400 officers who had their careers cut short just at a time when they had every reason to suppose they ought to benefit by their long and good service to the country. This had to be done in large numbers and fairly quickly. In fact, those 400 officers who are going have to go because they came in the fat years of the expansion of the war and the 200 whom we have taken in from the British Army have come in order to fill up the gaps which were caused by the lean years of recruiting of officers since the war. But I would ask the Honourable mover to remember that we are not taking in those 200 officers of any rank and of any age just as we get them. These officers are being picked by age, by rank and by training to fit into certain actual places in the army where there is now a gap, and I would ask him to believe that no such officers, or only a fractional number, exist in India at the moment. If, as he suggested just now, we took Indians to fill these actual places by accelerated promotion, we should have a large number of very young Indian officers promoted by acceleration to positions for which they were not properly trained or for which they had not sufficient service, and they would be serving alongside British officers older than them but holding inferior positions, and it would have caused the greatest discontent. And if on the contrary you had carried out his other suggestion, which was to bring in a large number of young officers from the bottom, to take in 100, 200 or 300 young officers over and above what there are already in the Indian Military Academy, the Indian Sandhurst, we would simply have arrived at exactly the same position at which we have arrived now. They would all be of much the same age and would pass up in a solid block and crowd each other at every stage of promotion, and eventually they in their turn would have to be axed. It would have been impossible. In addition these officers are not required in a few units. They are required in every unit in the army, and if we had taken a large number of Indian officers we should have had to put Indian King's commissioned officers into units all over the army which are not now reserved for the process of Indianization, and that also would have been impossible under the policy which has been approved of by both Governments. It may seem very simple to the Honourable mover, but what I have

said is the truth, and if he presses this Motion to a division and if the House agrees with him I venture to suggest to them that it would merely be passing a meaningless Motion, for it would be passing a Motion advocating a course of action which is in fact impossible.

THE HONOURABLE MR. HOSSAIN IMAM (Bihar and Orissa : Muhammadan) : May I ask His Excellency to explain to us whether this experiment is to be repeated again and again ?

HIS EXCELLENCY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF : I hope not. May I suggest, Sir, with regard to that that it would never have been carried out had we not realised that we were in a position of the greatest danger. We were axing 400 officers and we were thereby cutting out 400 officers out of what we might call the middle piece of the officer cadre of the whole army and we would have been left without them—a most dangerous position.

THE HONOURABLE RAI BAHADUR LALA RAM SARAN DAS : Sir, I interrupted His Excellency when he was speaking and asked him whether by promotion from the junior ranks such officers could not have been found. His Excellency promised that he would deal with this matter—

THE HONOURABLE THE PRESIDENT : He has dealt with it. He has given the reasons why it was impossible to promote young officers.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF : I said that that would have meant accelerated promotion of officers not yet fitted for it and which would have caused grave discontent among their fellow officers.

THE HONOURABLE SARDAR BUTA SINGH (Punjab : Sikh) : I need hardly say that Indianization of the army is ardently desired by us all but, at the same time, we must admit that 100 trained Indian officers cannot be produced in a day. His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, as explained by him just now, finds that the Indian Army is in need of 100 trained officers immediately, and I think the demand must be met. The Honourable Member is aware that the process of recruitment and training of Indian officers is now in full progress. I hope he will agree with me that with the skies overcast by war clouds, as they are at present, the efficiency and strength of the Indian Army should not be allowed to deteriorate. I would request the Honourable mover to withdraw his Resolution.

THE HONOURABLE RAI BAHADUR LALA MATHURA PRASAD MEH-ROTRA : Sir, I am very thankful to His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief for the moderate speech he has delivered in reply to my Resolution which was also a very moderate one. His Excellency said that all the officers could not have been found. I quite agree with that, but my contention was that as many as could be found ought to have been recruited.

THE HONOURABLE THE PRESIDENT : His Excellency said that there was not even the smallest fraction available. Those were the words His Excellency used.

THE HONOURABLE RAI BAHADUR LALA MATHURA PRASAD MEH-ROTRA : Sir, I stand corrected. I thought His Excellency said that all the officers could not be readily found. But I fail to understand one point. If Indian officers were to be found in such large numbers during the war and if young men were given such opportunities what was the reason that at present

[**Raj Bahadur Lala Mathura Prasad Mehrotra.**]

when there is no war on why could they not be promoted to responsible posts ? After all, they were tried once and a large number of officers were recruited and they proved successful during the Great War. If that trial would have been repeated this time also I think there was not much danger. However, Sir, so far as this Resolution is concerned His Excellency was pleased to give the assurance that it is not going to be repeated as far as possible in future, and with this assurance I am prepared to withdraw the Resolution and ask the leave of the House to do so.

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

INDIAN MILCH CATTLE PROTECTION BILL.

THE HONOURABLE RAJA RAGHUNANDAN PRASAD SINGH (Bihar and Oriassa : Non-Muhammadan) : Sir, I move :

“ That this Council do recommend to the Legislative Assembly that the Bill to protect the Milch Cattle be referred to a Joint Committee of this Council and of the Legislative Assembly and that the Joint Committee do consist of 12 Members ”.

Sir, the subject-matter of the Bill is of very great importance to the very existence of the Indian nation. It is an open secret that the longevity of Indians is decreasing day by day for want of pure and wholesome food. The climate of India is not suitable to meat eating. The men of olden days used to live long and the children of the soil were healthy as they got a sufficient supply of pure unadulterated milk, butter and ghee.

THE HONOURABLE MR. HOSSAIN IMAM : On a point of order, Sir. Is it in order to make a speech on a Motion of this nature ?

THE HONOURABLE THE PRESIDENT : If the Honourable Member proposes to do so I cannot stop him. Will you please be as brief as possible ?

THE HONOURABLE RAJA RACHUNANDAN PRASAD SINGH : If a country is to have a sufficient supply of all these articles of food then it must have a sufficient number of good milch cattle. Sir, the Bill is not designed on any communal motives. The children born on Indian soil, whether of Muslim, Christian, Parsi or Hindu parents, require good milk in their infancy in order to make them healthy babies. Milk whether derived from the human breast or from milch cattle is the main ingredient required in the formation of good bones in infants. Sir, owing to the depletion of a large number of milch cattle and their she-calves, the milk supply in the country is being considerably decreased. It will probably seem strange to many that even in England where one of the chief articles of food is meat, the destruction of milch cattle is less and the supply of good milk is plenty. In the towns of India milk is sold at four annas a seer whereas in Scotland the price of milk on an average is two annas per seer. This state of things has been brought about by the indiscriminate slaughter of prime milch cattle both for internal consumption and for export of dried meat.

THE HONOURABLE THE PRESIDENT : May I inform the Honourable Member that he will have another opportunity of speaking on the merits of the

Bill after the report of the Joint Select Committee, and if he has to say anything it must be with reference to the appointment of a Joint Select Committee.

THE HONOURABLE RAJA RAGHUNANDAN PRASAD SINGH: Sir, I move:

“ That the Bill be referred to a Joint Committee of both Houses

THE HONOURABLE MR. JAGADISH CHANDRA BANERJEE (East Bengal : Non-Muhammadan) : Sir, after what has fallen from the mover of the Motion, I do not think there is anything more to be added, but at this stage I would like to mention that the Bill, though not officially circulated yet, has received sufficient publicity through the Indian press, and a large volume of public opinion has been expressed on this Bill. I think the House would be glad to note that large public meetings were held in support of the Bill all over India and in all provinces and was supported by all communities and classes irrespective of caste or creed. From the resolutions that have been received from time to time from the chairman of public meetings, I found that five such big meetings were held in Bengal in support of the Bill. Sir, one thing is very gratifying to see and that is that even my Muslim friends of Kurseong and Darjeeling supported the Bill as they clearly understood that the Bill has been designed not with any communal prejudices nor for the purpose of wounding the religious feelings of any sect or class. The question should be discussed from a purely economic point of view. I am rather sorry, Sir, that the mover of the Bill did not include she-goats amongst the milch cattle mentioned in his Bill. I would request my Muslim friends to give their support to this Motion for reference to a Joint Select Committee where some sort of explanation may be added to this Bill by which cattle to be slaughtered for *bona fide* religious purposes may be excepted from the purview of the penal clauses of the Bill and which I hope would appease the sentiments of my Muslim friends either in this House or outside. Over and above those resolutions passed at public meetings in Bengal there were resolutions passed at eight public meetings held in Assam in support of the Bill. In Bihar and Orissa there were three public meetings which adopted resolutions in support of the Bill. In the United Provinces there were four public meetings and in Bombay also there were three public meetings which passed resolutions in support of the Bill. Sir, the total number of men gathered in all such meetings would be over several hundreds of thousands, if not more, belonging to all classes and creeds. Therefore it is apparent that the whole of India is vitally interested in this economic question and it is the duty of the Government of the country to give their support to the economic principle underlying this Bill.

With these few words, Sir, I have much pleasure in supporting the Motion before the House.

THE HONOURABLE NAWAB MALIK SIR MOHAMMAD HAYAT KHAN NOON (Punjab : Nominated Non-Official) : Sir, from the economic point of view, I consider this Motion unsound. I am a zemindar ; I do cattle-breeding ; I keep cows and she-buffaloes to get milk and to produce bullocks for agricultural work. This Motion, Sir, if acted upon, will neither add to the supply of milk of the country nor would it prove beneficial to the cattle-breeders or the farmers. The preserving of useless and inferior stock would not secure the object for which this Motion is being moved. It is the improving of the quality

[Sir Mohammad Hayat Khan Noon.]

of the stock in the country and it is the preserving of pastures that will be helpful in this respect. There are cows and cows; there are cows in my own province which would not give more than one seer of milk, while a good cow gives 12 seers of milk. Why should the owner be asked to maintain an inferior cow, which will be a loss to him? Who is going to compensate him for this loss? Generally speaking, Sir, an owner does not sell a good milk animal for slaughter and as everyone knows those animals which are sold for slaughter fetch a very small price. If the idea is to secure the object of increasing the supply of milk in the country, the first thing is to make an effort to improve the quality of stock, and I would suggest that bulls of only approved quality should be used for breeding purposes and all the other bulls should be put either to agricultural work or disposed of otherwise. Then, Sir, to encourage breeding of cattle of good quality the Government might reduce not only land revenue on pasture grounds but also canal water rate, so that the keeping of milk animals might become a paying concern. But if the idea of the Motion is that no animal should be allowed to be slaughtered, then the practical and reasonable way of doing things would be that those holding such ideas should start a society and this society should send out agents to buy such cattle and I assure them that the owners who want to get rid of useless animals would be just as willing to sell their animals to such agents as to anybody else.

With these few remarks, Sir, I oppose the Motion.

THE HONOURABLE SRIJUT HERAMBA PROSAD BARUA (Assam; Non-Muhammadan): Sir, I rise to support the Motion moved by my Honourable friend Raja Raghunandan Prasad Singh. Sir, I would be failing in my duty if I did not voice the opinion of the people of my province of Assam in supporting the measure before the House. As a matter of fact at this stage I am not going to inflict a speech upon the House. All that I would like to say is that this Bill has been very widely supported in my part of the country. As many as eight meetings were held in different towns in Assam and at all those meetings this Bill was unanimously supported; and these meetings were also representative of all the communities. It does not require a prophet to tell us that we do not really have an adequate supply of milk for our people; not to speak of the adult population, even for the children and babes in arms. We also know that the rate of infant mortality in India is rather alarming. I have listened to the speech of my Honourable friend, Sir Mohammad Hayat Khan Noon; he has made some sound suggestions. I think some of his suggestions might be embodied in the Bill as it emerges out of the Select Committee. Personally I feel, Sir, that it is not our intention to raise any communal issue; it is not the intention of the Bill either and there could not be any communal motive behind it.

I think, as suggested by my Honourable friend, Mr. Banerjee, there should be some clause inserted into the Bill just to allow the slaughter of cattle meant for *bona fide* religious purposes. Sir, we know that at present the slaughter of milch cattle is going on indiscriminately and without any restriction. All that we want is that there should be discriminate and restricted slaughter.

Sir, with these words, I give my full support to the Motion made.

THE HONOURABLE SARDAR BUTA SINGH (Punjab : Sikh) : Sir, the need of increase in the milk supply of our country deserves the very serious consideration of Government. I am however doubtful whether what we need is protection or elimination of unfit stock. The position has been very clearly set forth by the Royal Commission on Agriculture. What we really need is a careful survey of the needs of a village in the matter of bullock power, milk, butter and ghee and then a careful plan to meet this demand. It is well known that large herds are kept in the villages, without any adequate arrangement for feeding. Useless stock is carried, which has no economic value. I am glad to say this matter has been receiving the very earnest attention of Colonel Olver, the live stock expert of the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research, and my view is that this Bill should be referred to the Council of Agricultural Research for opinion.

THE HONOURABLE RAJ BAHADUR LALA RAM SARAN DAS (Punjab : Non-Muhammadan) : Sir, I rise to support the Motion. My Honourable friend, Nawab Sir Mohammad Hayat Khan Noon, has perhaps taken this as a communal question ?

THE HONOURABLE NAWAB MALIK SIR MOHAMMAD HAYAT KHAN NOON : I never mentioned the religious or communal question at all. I said zemindars.

THE HONOURABLE RAJ BAHADUR LALA RAM SARAN DAS : As far as the zemindars are concerned, the Motion is for referring this matter to a Select Committee, where of course the whole matter can be thrashed out. The zemindars can put forward their point of view and other interests can put forward their point of view. So as the Raja Sahib has put forward his Motion on purely economic grounds this House ought to agree to his proposal. I am not supporting this Motion on any religious or communal ground. I am simply supporting it on economic grounds and I think it will be fair for the Council to give fair consideration to this Motion. As a Hindu, of course, one can have only one opinion, but of course here as a Member of this Council I consider that even on economic principles this Motion is a fair one and deserves the approval of the House.

THE HONOURABLE MR. RAM CHANDRA (Government of India : Nominated Official) : Sir, I rise to oppose this Motion. I am glad that the Honourable Members who have spoken in favour of this Motion have confined themselves to economic grounds. I also wish to deal with it from the point of view of the economic advantages or disadvantages of this measure. The Bill as it stands makes it a legal offence to sell milch cattle to a butcher and milch cattle is defined as a cow or buffalo which is giving milk. Now it does not appear to me to be quite clear why a cow which is giving milk should be sold to a butcher when the value of a cow in milk is really much greater than its slaughter value. Financial considerations alone, therefore, should deter a person from selling a cow, which is giving milk, for slaughter to a butcher. The Bill is therefore unnecessary and this is my first point. I am entirely in sympathy with the Honourable mover in his desire to provide a cheap supply of milk for the people. But I do not believe that the means which are provided for in this Bill will attain that object. The Honourable Member is presumably afraid that the cattle wealth of this country is being depleted. I have got figures

[Mr. Ram Chandra.]

here to show that far from any depletion there has been a definite increase. According to the census of 1919-20 there were 146 million head of cattle in British India. Now, in the subsequent census, which was held five years later, that is to say in 1924-25, the number rose to 151 millions, and this number rose still further to 154 millions in 1929-30. Another census was held in 1934-35 but the results of that census are not yet available. I have however no doubt that, owing to the measures that have been taken in the country to control the spread of contagious diseases, the results of that census will reveal that the number has increased still further beyond 154 millions. There is, therefore, Sir, no danger that the number of cattle in India is going down.

THE HONOURABLE RAI BAHADUR LALA RAM SARAN DAS : But is that not the normal increase ?

THE HONOURABLE MR. RAM CHANDRA : This may be so. My point was that the fear of the Honourable Member that the cattle wealth of India was being depleted was unfounded. As I said before, I am in sympathy with the Honourable Member in his desire to provide a cheap supply of milk to the people but that object is not going to be attained by the measure which he has put forward. It can be attained much better by devoting more attention to improving the breeds of cattle in India and this is a matter on which the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research are actively engaged. As pointed out by my Honourable friend, Sardar Buta Singh, Colonel Olver has devoted considerable attention to this subject. The Government of India have got their dairy farms in Karnal and Bangalore and they have a pedigree herd at Pusa. At these places experiments are being made as to how to improve the yield of milk, and how to improve the indigenous breeds of cattle. Recently the Government of India have sanctioned a scheme costing Rs. 6 lakhs spread over five years for increasing the facilities for instruction in dairy work and for general improvements at Bangalore and also for reviving the creamery at Anand which had to be closed, a few years ago, owing to financial stringency. At the Creamery at Anand it is proposed to investigate the manufacture of new preparations, such as condensed milk, milk powder, etc. ; it is also proposed to investigate how such articles as butter, ghee, etc., can be improved. One of the other objects will be to see what improvements can be effected in the method of supply of milk to cities. The work which is being done in India is available to the public in the Journals of the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research. My conclusion, therefore, is that the remedy does not lie in the prevention of slaughter but in the steady organisation of the dairy industry, a matter to which Government are already giving considerable attention. For these reasons, Sir, I oppose the Motion.

THE HONOURABLE RAI BAHADUR LALA RAM SARAN DAS : Will Government be agreeable to circulation of this Bill for the purpose of eliciting public opinion thereon ?

THE HONOURABLE MR. RAM CHANDRA : I am afraid not, Sir.

THE HONOURABLE MAHARAJADHIRAJA SIR KAMESHWAR SINGH OF DARBHANGA (Bihar and Orissa : Nominated Non-Official) : Sir, I had no intention of intervening in this debate, for I did not at all anticipate that

there would be any opposition to the Motion to refer this Bill to a Joint Committee. But since my Honourable friend, Nawab Sir Mohammad Hayat Khan Noon, has said that he has opposed it from the zemindar's point of view, I feel that I should not let this remark pass unchallenged. I happen also to belong to the class of zemindars and I certainly do not feel that the zemindars, as a class, are opposed to the reference of this Bill to a Joint Committee. (*An Honourable Member*: "They are.") I say, as a class; there might be divergence of view among individuals, but as a class the zemindars are not opposed to the reference of this Bill to a Joint Committee; and, as a zemindar, I wholeheartedly support this Motion and associate myself with the remarks of my Honourable friend, Raja Raghunadan Prasad Singh.

THE HONOURABLE RAJA RAGHUNANDAN PRASAD SINGH: Sir, even the Director of Industries, Bengal, in his book *A Recovery Plan of Bengal* has admitted that the dearth of supply of pure milk is largely to be attributed to the indiscriminate slaughter of prime milch cattle. Sir, with your permission, I will read an extract from the book which is as follows:

"Even the indiscriminate slaughter of prime cows has not been prevented. In Calcutta the number of horned cattle slaughtered annually at the Taraga slaughter house amount to about 90,000 and at Sonadanga about 10,000. Of these 3,000 cows are said to be prime cows, that is, cows under seven years of age and fit for breeding. When it is remembered that the best cows from Bihar, and the United Provinces and the Punjab are almost daily brought down to Calcutta, the danger of depleting good stock by this indiscriminate slaughter becomes apparent. No wonder the price of milk in Calcutta is exceptionally high. In Scotland the wholesale price of milk per gallon (five seers) is about ten annas, i.e., two annas per seer, while in Calcutta it sells at double the price and is not only dear but very inferior as a rule".

Sir, if this is the condition in one big town, I do not know what will be the total number of milch cattle that are being slaughtered all over India. Unfortunately I could not get the statistics of the slaughter of milch cattle all over India, otherwise I could have given the figures which would have shocked not only the Members of this House but also the world at large. In this connection I will not be wrong if I say that Mr. W. H. Harrison, the Agricultural Adviser to the Government of India, once pointed out that in order to make up the total efficiency in the field of dairy expansion, the number of cattle must be increased. There is not the least amount of doubt that the indiscriminate slaughter of milch cattle in India is one if not the sole cause for the shortage of the milk supply in this country. Here I cannot but also quote the name of Mr. William Smith, the Imperial Dairy Expert, Kasauli. Sir, in the World's Dairy Congress, Mr. Smith, who represented India, pointed out that of all the civilized countries of the world, India was probably the most backward in the development of the dairy industry including cattle-breeding and cattle protection. Even from the latest available statistics published by Government I will prove how the number of cows are decreasing year after year. In Ajmer-Merwara the number of cows which was 1,43,000 in 1924-25 has come down to 1,39,000 in 1929-30. In Bengal the number of cows was reduced from about 84 lakhs to 82½ lakhs during the same period. In Delhi the number of cows has been reduced from 28,000 to 21,000. In the Punjab the number of cows has been reduced from 2,87,000 to 2,41,000 during the same period of 1927-1930. Sir, I do not like to tire the House with these statistics which, in its own way, tell

[Raja Raghunandan Prasad Singh.]

the story and does not require any amplification. I would like here to say that Government in replying to a Resolution on the same subject, suggested the question of the improvement in the breeding of good quality cattle which will yield more milk even if the number of milch cattle be reduced. But I must say that it is an Utopian ideal to hope that the people of India will all of a sudden be so educated as to understand this subject without any effort on the part of the Government.

Sir, I moved a Resolution on a somewhat similar subject in the other House as far back as 1930 and may I ask Government as to how many cattle-breeding farms have been established since then in the different provinces for imparting education on this subject to the agricultural population of India and whether the *phooka* system has as yet been made penal? I further want to know whether the question of cheap railway freight for sending milch cattle to places where sufficient pasture lands are available, when they cease to be milk-bearing in the cities, till they are restored to a milk-bearing condition, has been favourably considered? It is a pity that whenever the non-officials desire to tackle this problem in the right direction, Government will always try to sidetrack the main issue and raise issues which have very little bearing on this question. Moreover, Sir, as I said before, this question of milch cattle protection is an all-India one of very great importance and in which persons of all communities are interested, as on the protection of the lives of these milch cattle depends the increase in the pure unadulterated milk supply in a country, which is not only essential for the growth of bonny babies, but also required as the chief diet of the sick and the convalescent. Is there any denying the fact that in spite of the invention of various kinds of chemical foods the sick persons in the hospitals or in private homes, are always recommended by doctors to be given fresh pure milk? India, being an agricultural country should have the fortune of supplying milk to other countries of the world but instead of that, crores and crores of rupees worth of condensed milk, cheese and other milk preparations are being imported into India from Western countries. Sir, it is no wonder that we Indians would like to see India self-supporting at least in this matter and to our mind the protection of milch cattle is one of the means to attain our object in view.

Sir, at this stage, I have got a special appeal to make to my Muslim friends and other colleagues not to raise the communal bogey on this question. I can assure my friends that I am even prepared to accept any reasonable amendments to this Bill in the Select Committee which they may propose to safeguard their religious sentiments or improve the Bill. I appeal to them to rise above communal prejudices as this Bill has been designed purely from the economic point of view and as such I hope they will give their unstinted support. In the name of infants, the sick and the invalids of all communities I appeal once more to the House to wholeheartedly support this Motion.

THE HONOURABLE THE PRESIDENT: Motion made:

"That this Council do recommend to the Legislative Assembly that the Bill to protect the Milch Cattle be referred to a Joint Committee of this Council and of the Legislative Assembly and that the Joint Committee do consist of 12 Members."

The Question is:

"That this Motion be adopted".

The Council divided:

AYES—18.

Akuran, The Honourable Mr. Shantidas.	Naidu, The Honourable Mr. Y. Ranganayakalu.
Banerjee, The Honourable Mr. Jagadish Chandra.	Pandit, The Honourable Sardar Shri Jagannath Maharaj.
Barua, The Honourable Srijut Heramba Prasad.	Raghunandan Prasad Singh, The Honourable Raja.
Buta Singh, The Honourable Sardar.	Ram Saran Das, The Honourable Raj Bahadur Lala.
Charanjit Singh, The Honourable Raja.	Ray of Dinajpur, The Honourable Maharaja Jagdish Nath.
Gounder, The Honourable Mr. V. C. Vellingiri.	Sapru, The Honourable Mr. P. N.
Jalan, The Honourable Rai Bahadur Radha Krishna.	Sethna, The Honourable Sir Phiroze.
Kaliker, The Honourable Mr. V. V.	Sinha, The Honourable Kumar Nripendra Narayan.
Kameshwar Singh of Darbhanga, The Honourable Maharajadhiraja Sir.	
Mehrotra, The Honourable Rai Bahadur Lala Mathura Prasad.	

NOES—26.

Brayshay, The Honourable Sir Maurice.	Menon, The Honourable Diwan Bahadur Sir Ramunni.
Campbell, The Honourable Mr. G. R.	Mitha, The Honourable Sir Suleman Cassim Haji.
Choksy, The Honourable Khan Bahadur Dr. Sir Nasarvanji.	Muhammad Din, The Honourable Khan Bahadur Nawab Chaudri.
Commander-in-Chief, His Excellency the.	Noon, The Honourable Nawab Malik Sir Mohammad Hayat Khan.
Devadoss, The Honourable Sir David.	Padshah Sahib Bahadur, The Honourable Saiyed Mohamed.
Dow, The Honourable Mr. T. M.	Parker, The Honourable Mr. R. H.
Ghosal, The Honourable Mr. Jyotananath.	Ram Chandra, The Honourable Mr.
Glancy, The Honourable Sir Bertrand.	Sloan, The Honourable Mr. T.
Hafeez, The Honourable Khan Bahadur Syed Abdul.	Spence, The Honourable Mr. G. H.
Haidar, The Honourable Khan Bahadur Shams-ud-Din.	Stewart, The Honourable Mr. T. A.
Hossain Imam, The Honourable Mr.	Tallents, The Honourable Mr. P. C.
Johnson, The Honourable Mr. J. N. G.	Ugra, The Honourable Rai Sahib Pandit Gokaran Nath.
Maqueen, The Honourable Mr. P.	
Maqbul Husain, The Honourable Khan Bahadur Shaikh.	

The Motion was negatived.

RESOLUTION RE PROVISION FOR A SEPARATE WHOLE-TIME SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA IN CHARGE OF " INDIANS OVERSEAS "

THE HONOURABLE SIR PHIROZE SETHNA (Bombay: Non-Muhamadan): Sir, the Resolution which I rise to move reads thus:

"That this Council recommends to the Governor General in Council to make provision for a separate whole-time Secretary to the Government of India in charge of 'Indians Overseas'."

Very little is known of the attitude of the Government of India with regard to Indian colonists before the date of the abolition of slavery in 1833. Since that date and prior to 1912 a period of nearly 80 years the policy of the Government of India towards Indian emigrants had been one of "benevolent but watchful neutrality". Their one object was to secure fair play to both parties, the employers of India labour on the one side and the emigrants on the other. But owing to the absence of a permanent and satisfactory departmental arrangement at the headquarters of the Government of India it cannot be denied that the interests of Indians abroad have suffered greatly. The growing discontent over the evils of the system of indenture and the ill-treatment of Indians in South Africa and elsewhere has made the question of the status of Indians overseas more and more a live issue. The gradual awakening of a national consciousness makes Indians in this country naturally resent the very inferior position and the indignities to which their countrymen abroad are subjected and fortunately it has also quickened the conscience of the Government of India itself. Government began to formulate a policy which could be worked on the basis of continuity. It was in 1912 that the then Viceroy, Lord Hardinge, delivered his famous speech in Madras and stood out in a most unmistakable manner for the aspirations, the desires and just rights of Indians in South Africa. Lord Hardinge's speech created a sensation in England and in South Africa and he proved to the world that the Government of India will stand up for the rights of Indians abroad. Since 1912 till the present day successive Viceroys and the Government of India have to a great extent identified themselves with the interests of Indians abroad. The Resolution before us is therefore an effort to prevail upon the Government of India to carry out this policy more effectively.

The number of Indians overseas is large and is growing. Economic and political forces are making the problems arising from the presence of these Indian communities in other parts of the Empire, daily more numerous, more complicated, more pressing. Conflict of interests, real or imaginary, between Indians and other interests in these territories, whether of the indigenous population or other settler communities, such as Europeans, is responsible for making the need for safeguards more acute. The Government of India have special responsibilities towards these communities. These they can discharge effectively only if their intelligence service is efficient and their headquarters organisation sufficiently strong to study developments, to anticipate problems, and to deal with these promptly, when the need arises. Except in South Africa, Ceylon and Malaya, the Government of India do not maintain representatives elsewhere. Information about happenings elsewhere as for instance in Zanzibar and in Kenya, presumably comes only through the columns of the press or

sporadic communications from individuals or associations of Indians. The Zanzibar Decrees, which were introduced and rushed through the Legislature at very short notice, offer a striking example of the inadequacy and unsatisfactoriness of this state of affairs. Government must, therefore, take up the question of improving their intelligence service.

For many years the Department of Commerce and Industry was responsible for safeguarding the interests of Indians abroad. Later on this subject was transferred to the Department of Education, Health and Lands. The staff of the Department of Education, Health and Lands seems to have been strengthened since 1929 by the appointment of a Joint Secretary and an Additional Deputy Secretary. Even that has not proved enough. These officers either devote part of their own time to Overseas business or relieve others in the department who are called upon to do so which is of course a very unsatisfactory state of affairs.

There are over 25 lakhs of Indians living outside India. They are found throughout Africa, Mauritius, Madagascar, Fiji, Ceylon, British Malaya, East Indies, West Indies, British Guiana, Brazil, as well as in other countries of Europe, America and Asia. I do not think the Government of India can reasonably claim that the interests of Indians at these different places are looked after satisfactorily by a department that has already its hands more than full. It will certainly be still less adequate when Burma becomes separated and when some two or three million more Indians are added to those for whose welfare the department is already responsible. The suggestion in the Resolution for a separate Secretariat is designed to meet existing but, even more, future exigencies. Government should consider it sympathetically.

What is worse, the Colonial and Dominion Governments in other parts of the Empire are gradually pushing out Indians from their countries. For times without number have the Indian nationals overseas looked towards the Indian people and the Government of India for help and guidance to fight for their commercial and political rights against heavy odds. The Government of India, it must be admitted, have always made sincere efforts in order to alleviate the sufferings of their nationals abroad and have their grievances redressed but for want of timely information and adequate staff they have not been able to tackle some of the problems. Wanton attacks are being made on Indian settlers in the Colonies, depriving them of their legitimate rights. In Kenya, for instance, Indians are being reduced to a political and economic serfdom. They are being severely discriminated against in all departments of life and State activities. In the case of Zanzibar, the Government of India were kept in the dark when anti-Indian Decrees of a revolutionary character were passed by the Government of Zanzibar. These Decrees cut at the very root, the rights of Indians who have been trading there for generations. Not only have they been trading there for generations but they paved the way and made it easier for British traders to follow both there as well as in Kenya. If the British in these parts have prospered they owe such prosperity very greatly to the spadework done by Indians as even Mr. Winston Churchill has candidly acknowledged in one of his books of travel.

Turning to another quarter of the globe we find that our people in Fiji are agitating over the question of franchise and land tenure and I understand that

[Sir Phiroze Sethna.]

when the state of affairs in Fiji was brought to the notice of the Government of India they had no information on the subject just as they did not have in the matter of the Zanzibar Decrees. Perhaps the Government of India would have had the necessary information in good time if they had an officer—a full-time Secretary whose duties were confined to the care of Indians overseas and all questions affecting their welfare. Again, the position of Indian merchants in the United States of America has yet to be placed on a satisfactory basis.

In a recent communication to the Government of India urging the establishment of a separate Secretariat, the Imperial Indian Citizenship Association states:

“That anti-Indian Decrees in Zanzibar might have been averted or at least mitigated in their severity if the Government of India had been informed about them in time. The recommendations of the Carter Commission in Kenya is another recent instance when the Government of India were kept in the dark regarding the deprivation of the rights of their nationals in that Colony”.

I agree with the views of the Association that the present unsatisfactory arrangement is partially responsible for the lack of information regarding the position of Indians abroad. These and innumerable other problems arising from time to time from the position of Indians abroad require a constant watch on the part of the Government of India which can only be accomplished with any degree of success by a whole-time Secretary to the Government of India. The Association's suggestion has been supported by the entire Indian press abroad and by leading papers in India. Some Indian papers have struck a note of despair. *Indian Opinion*, the leading Indian organ of Indians in South Africa in its issue of 17th May last stated:

“Indeed we have always felt that the Government of India is not giving Indians overseas adequate attention.....”.

The Government of India have often identified themselves with Indian public opinion in most matters connected with the interests of Indians abroad. They will therefore be well advised if they try to remove the wrong impression that exists in the minds of Indians abroad. But owing to the growing importance of the question it is felt that the work of dealing with complicated questions concerning Indian emigrants is increasing and is bound to increase more and more in the future and therefore the establishment if not of a separate Overseas Secretariat of at least a Secretary devoting full time to this work is not only necessary but overdue. It is not suggested that the appointment of such an official will prevent the infliction of injustice on Indians in the Colonies and Dominions of the British Empire, but it will help the Government of India to be able to act promptly and initiate action in time to safeguard the interests of their nationals abroad and will deter other Governments from rushing into anti-Indian legislation as they have been doing in the past.

The Secretariat of the Government of India is soon to be reorganised and for that purpose a Committee has already been appointed. I think therefore that my Resolution is quite in time to be taken into consideration by that Committee. Whatever is done I would suggest that the department to which the care of Indians abroad is committed will bear a name from which the

public could easily know to whom to refer to in connection with anything which has to do with Indians overseas. At the present moment the name of the department, Education, Health and Lands, gives no indication whatsoever.

In conclusion, may I repeat that there must be an effective organisation at headquarters, also an efficient intelligence service abroad and what is of equal if not of greater importance continuity of experience which can be secured by the official concerned being retained in his position for a number of years.

Sir, I move my Resolution.

*THE HONOURABLE MR. P. N. SAPRU (United Provinces Southern Non-Muhammadan): Sir, the Honourable Sir Phiroze Sethna has spoken with great knowledge on this subject and it is not necessary for me to make a long speech. The question of Indians overseas is one of overshadowing importance. It is a question which affects our *izat* and we know, Sir, that in some of the Dominions and Colonies we are not treated as we should be. I am very grateful to the Government of India for all that it has done in the matter of Indians overseas and I think, Sir, it will be good if we have a Secretary in charge of this department who will watch the interests of Indians overseas. For these reasons, Sir, I would like to give my support to the Resolution which has been so ably moved by my distinguished colleague, Sir Phiroze Sethna:

THE HONOURABLE SARDAR BUTA SINGH (Punjab: Sikh): Sir, I wish to give my wholehearted support to this Resolution. The problems relating to Indians overseas demand constant attention of an officer in close touch with our people abroad. The problem is becoming complicated and complex every day, and calls on the part of the Government of India an unfailing vigilance, which it can not get, unless the Government of India has an Overseas Department concerned entirely with "Indians overseas." Our people abroad complain—and I feel not without justification—that the Government of India does not take the same keen interest in promoting their welfare, as is done by other nations. The creation of an Overseas Department will be a practical recognition on the part of the Government of India that it is not only aware of this feeling but that it is ready to do all in its power to help our people abroad.

THE HONOURABLE MR. RAM CHANDRA (Government of India: Nominated Official): Sir, I deeply appreciate the motive which has prompted the Honourable mover to move this Resolution. He has the welfare and interests of Indians overseas at heart and I can assure him that the Government of India are not unmindful of their responsibilities in this matter. They have obligations, definite obligations, to safeguard the interests of Indians who have left their homes and settled in other parts of the Empire and I was glad to hear from the Honourable mover and also from the Honourable Mr. Sapru that they realised that in most cases the Government of India had identified themselves with public opinion. Well, Sir, I am sure that the House will also give Government the credit of having discharged those obligations to the best of their ability and as far as lay in their power.

As regards the definite suggestion made in the Resolution, the Honourable mover referred to the delay that had occurred in the information about the

* Not corrected by the Honourable Member.

[Mr. Ram Chandra.]

Decrees in Zanzibar reaching India. It was unfortunate that there was no intimation of the contemplated legislation but it is not quite easy to understand how, if there had been an officer at the headquarters of the Government of India with no other work allotted to him except "Indians Overseas," the information could have been expedited. Information has to come from the other end. However, Sir, as soon as it was possible for Government to take any action in the matter, they appointed an officer on special duty and sent him to Zanzibar, and he took the opportunity of going to other parts of East Africa also. Similar deputations have been sent by Government whenever necessity has arisen. I will not weary the House by giving a whole list of such deputations but I may refer in passing to the deputation consisting of Kunwar Maharaj Singh and Mr. Ewbank which was sent to East Africa in 1927 to help the Indian community in preparing their case for the Hilton-Young Commission. Then, Sir, in 1932 Mr. Boxman was deputed to East Africa for about a month to prepare the Indian case in connection with Lord Moyne's inquiry into the financial and economic situation. And the last deputation was that of Mr. Menon whose report on Zanzibar has been issued. I fully sympathise with the Honourable mover in the object which he has at heart and I can assure him that the Government of India have been doing their best to give as close an attention to the problems relating to Indians overseas as possible. In this House the Honourable Mr. Natesan moved a Resolution in 1928 to the same effect. The Honourable Sir Muhammad Habibullah, who was then Leader of the House, and who was in charge of the Department of Education, Health and Lands, gave an assurance that he would consider the matter carefully and sympathetically. As a result of the consideration that was then given to this question, the Government of India decided to continue the post of Joint Secretary primarily with the object of devoting very close attention to problems relating to Indians overseas. Then, Sir, since 1930, the post of Additional Deputy Secretary has been created in the Department. That also was partially for the same purpose. These posts are at the moment temporary. They have been sanctioned on a yearly basis and are renewable from year to year. They have not been made permanent as it was obviously desirable that any permanent reorganisation of the various departments of the Government of India should be deferred until Government had a clearer view of what would be required under the New Constitution. I admit, Sir, that the work relating to Indians overseas will increase in the New Constitution with the separation of Burma, but at the same time it is impossible to say whether under the reforms when they come into, being—I mean with the inauguration of provincial autonomy—whether the volume of work in the department in other directions will not be reduced. It is for these reasons that the future reorganization of the Secretariat must be deferred. Such reorganisation, as may be necessary, will be considered in the light of the work that will still remain with the Central Government when the reforms are inaugurated. I can, however, give a definite assurance to the Honourable Member that the Government of India would do everything possible to maintain at their headquarters an effective organisation for dealing with problems relating to Indians overseas, but I would request him to leave it to the Governor General in Council to adjust details from time to time in the light of actual requirements.

I hope, Sir, that in view of this assurance, the Honourable Member will see his way to withdraw his Resolution.

THE HONOURABLE THE PRESIDENT: May I know if the two officers, the Joint Secretary and the Deputy Secretary, are doing exclusively the "Indians Overseas" work?

THE HONOURABLE MR. RAM CHANDRA: No, Sir.

THE HONOURABLE MR. P. N. SAPRU: Who is doing exclusively the Overseas work—the Joint Secretary or the Deputy Secretary?

THE HONOURABLE MR. RAM CHANDRA: There is no one who is doing Overseas work exclusively. At the moment the Secretary deals with Indians overseas and is helped in that work by the Additional Deputy Secretary.

THE HONOURABLE SIR PHIROZE SETHNA: Sir, I thank the Honourable Mr. Ram Chandra for the sympathetic reply he has given on behalf of Government. He acknowledged that we on this side have given credit to Government for discharging their obligations as best they can. I repeat emphatically that they have done so. But I also repeat with equal emphasis that they could and would have done better if the suggestion which has been made in this Resolution had been given effect to of their own accord before now. The Honourable Mr. Ram Chandra observed that even if there were an officer who devoted his full time to the question of "Indians Overseas" he could not possibly have prevented the passage of the Zanzibar Decrees. My answer to that is that this is because there is no whole-time officer giving attention to the question of Indians abroad, I suppose I would not be wrong in saying that their department does not even care to read the newspapers from Zanzibar, Kenya, etc., for if they did, they might have forestalled the Zanzibar Government by approaching the Secretary of State for the Colonies in time and perhaps the Decrees which have been passed might have been prevented.

The Honourable Mr. Ram Chandra told us of the visit of Mr. Menon to Zanzibar and other places. In regard to that I would say that sending Mr. Menon as late as Government did was tantamount to closing the stable door after the horse had run away. However, I trust that Government will profit by their past experience and that they will see that in future things which have happened before now in those parts will not be repeated there or in other parts of the Empire.

In answer to your question, Mr. President, Mr. Ram Chandra corroborated what I said in the course of my remarks that no official in his department devotes his full time to the question of Indians abroad, which is our grievance and which is the grievance of the whole country. But I accept his assurance that when the question of the organisation of the Government of India Secretariat is taken in hand, they will fully consider the subject of my Resolution. I trust Government will see their way, if they do not have a separate Overseas Secretariat, to at least appoint a Secretary or Deputy Secretary who will devote his full time to the question of Indians abroad. I accept his assurance that Government will do the needful. I shall await the report of the Committee which has been appointed to consider the reorganisation of the Government of India Secretariat and I hope it will not be necessary for us to approach Government again.

[Sir Phiroze Sethna.]

With these words, Sir, I beg permission of the House to withdraw my Resolution.

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

The Council then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Friday, the 20th September, 1935.