

2nd September 1935

THE
LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY DEBATES
(Official Report)

Volume V, 1935

(2nd September to 16th September, 1935)

SECOND SESSION
OF THE
FIFTH LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY,
1935



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Legislative Assembly.

President :

THE HONOURABLE SIR ABDUR RAHIM, K.C.S.I., KT.

Deputy President :

MR. AKHIL CHANDRA DATTA, M.L.A.

Panel of Chairmen :

PANDIT GOVIND BALLABH PANT, M.L.A.

MR. ABDUL MATIN CHAUJHURY, M.L.A.

MR. G. MORGAN, C.I.E., M.L.A.

MR. M. S. ANEY, M.L.A.

Secretary :

MIAN MUHAMMAD RAFI, BAR.-AT-LAW.

Assistant of the Secretary :

RAI BAHADUR D. DUTT.

Marshal :

CAPTAIN HAJI SARDAR NUR AHMAD KHAN, M.C., I.O.M., I.A.

Committee on Petitions :

MR. AKHIL CHANDRA DATTA, M.L.A., Chairman.

PANDIT GOVIND BALLABH PANT, M.L.A.

SYED GHULAM BHIK NAIRANG, M.L.A.

DR. F. X. DESOUZA, M.L.A.

MR. LALCHAND NAVALRAI, M.L.A.

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THE

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY DEBATES

(OFFICIAL REPORT OF THE SECOND SESSION OF THE
FIFTH LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.)

VOLUME V—1935.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

Monday, 2nd September, 1935.

The Assembly met in the Assembly Chamber in Simla, at Eleven of the Clock, being the First Day of the Second Session of the Fifth Legislative Assembly, pursuant to Section 63-D (2) of the Government of India Act. Mr. President (The Honourable Sir Abdur Rahim, K.C.S.I., Kt.), was in the Chair.

MEMBERS SWORN.

The Honourable Sir Muhammad Zafrullah Khan, Kt. (Member for Commerce and Railways) ;

The Honourable Mr. David George Mitchell, C.S.I., C.I.E. (Member for Industries and Labour) ;

Mr. Thomas Chapman-Mortimer, M.L.A. (Bengal : European) ;

Pandit Krishna Kant Malaviya, M.L.A. (Benares and Gorakhpur Divisions : Non-Muhammadan Rural) ;

Mr. Muhammad Yamin Khan, C.I.E., M.L.A. (Agra Division : Muhammadan Rural) ;

Mr. Frank Burton Leach, M.L.A. (Burma : European) ;

Mr. E. H. M. Bower, I.S.O., M.L.A. (Nominated Non-Official) ;

Mr. J. H. Blackwell, M.L.A. (Nominated Non-Official) ;

Mr. James Glasgow Acheson, C.I.E., M.L.A. (Foreign Secretary) ;

Mr. Alan Hubert Lloyd, C.S.I., C.I.E., M.L.A. (Government of India : Nominated Official) ;

Mr. Arthur Shelden Hands, C.I.E., M.L.A. (Government of India : Nominated Official) ;

Diwan Bahadur Rasipur Varada Krishna Ayyar, M.L.A. (Madras : Nominated Official) ;

Mr. Duncan MacLachlan, M.L.A. (Bombay : Nominated Official) ;

Mr. Madhusudan Damodar Bhat, M.L.A. (Bombay : Nominated Official) ;

(1)

Mr. Percival Joseph Griffiths, M.L.A. (Bengal : Nominated Official) ;
 Mr. Leonard Owen, M.L.A. (United Provinces : Nominated Official) ;
 Mr. Dionys John Norris Lee, M.L.A. (Central Provinces : Nominated Official) ;

Mr. Sankar Pandurang Desai, M.L.A. (Assam : Nominated Official) ;
 and

Mr. Tom Lister, C.I.E., M.L.A. (Burma : Nominated Official).

DEATHS OF SIR BASIL BLACKETT, SIR DEVA PRASAD SARVADHIKARY, LALA FAKIR CHAND AND HAJI ABDULLA HAJI QASIM.

The Honourable Sir Nripendra Sircar (Leader of the House) : Sir, before you take up the day's work, may I have your permission to mention the deaths of some of the past and present Members of this Assembly.

The first name which I have to mention is that of Sir Basil Blackett. Long accounts of his life and of his activities have recently appeared in the press, particularly in every newspaper, English and vernacular, and I have no desire to take the House over the long history over again. I would like to remind the House very shortly that he was the Finance Member and a Member of this Assembly from 1923 to 1928, he was the Leader of this House from August 1927 to March 1928, he was the Secretary of the Indian Finance and Currency Commission in 1913-1914, and he was on a special mission to the United States Government in 1914. He was also a Member of the Anglo-French Financial Mission to the United States of America which raised the Anglo-French loan of 500,000,000 dollars in 1915. He was also the representative of the British Treasury in the United States of America from 1917 to 1919. His activities did not cease on his retirement and, as we all know from the biographies which have been published, he was holding a very responsible post at the time when the tragic occurrence took place as the result of a motor accident.

Sir, the second name I have to mention is that of Sir Deva Prasad Sarvadhikary, who was a Member of the First Legislative Assembly, representing the Calcutta Non-Muhammadan constituency from 1921 to 1923. He was an elected Member of the Council of State from 1923 to 1925. Before this he had been a Member of the Indian Legislative Council and a Member of the Bengal Legislative Council. He was also a member of the Lytton Committee for Indian students in England ; and he was also a member of the Government of India Deputation (Paddison Commission) to South Africa. As we all know he took a prominent part and a great interest in all matters connected with education in Bengal and, generally speaking, the education of Indians. He was also a Substitute Delegate to the Assembly of the League of Nations in 1930 ; and he was for several years the President of the Incorporated Society of Law, Calcutta.

Sir I have yet to mention another name, that of Lala Fakir Chand, who was a Member of this House and whom I had the honour of knowing personally, having met him often outside the House ; and I think I am voicing the opinion of everybody here when I say that he always showed himself to be very frank in discussing the points he wanted to make against us, and he tried always to hear what we had to say against his views. Now, Sir, it is indeed sad that he is the fifth Member—and I think I am right in saying that he is the fifth Member of this House

who has died untimely. Sir, I request you that the families of all these gentlemen may be informed through you of our sense of sorrow and loss at their untimely deaths.

Mr. Bhulabhai J. Desai (Leader of the Opposition) : Sir, it is a melancholy thing, on the eve of the opening of the present Session, that the Leader of the House should have had to mention and convey to the House the regretful news of the deaths of some of our immediate colleagues as well as of some of those who were the predecessors in this Assembly.

With reference to Sir Basil Blackett, a tragic accident brought to an end one of the most eminent careers in the history of men who have occupied such positions as he did. Sir, I had not the honour of having a personal acquaintance with Sir Basil Blackett, but, nonetheless, during the course of many controversies over financial matters that interested this country, I was able to perceive the clarity of mind and steadfast—as far as in him lay—maintenance of the point of view of India's credit and strength. Sir, he established some conventions, which I hope and trust will not die with him, notwithstanding his official retirement from here and his physical death from the world now ; and I have not the smallest doubt that those conventions will continue to be obeyed and honoured in the spirit in which they were framed. Sir, I associate myself with the loss of that great man.

The next person we have to mourn is Sir Deva Prasad Sarvadhikary, who died full of years and also full of honours and whom I had the occasion to know, mainly on account of the profession to which he belonged. I knew him as an educationist, but undoubtedly more so as the President of the Incorporated Law Society of the Calcutta High Court. He was one of those who led a deputation with a desire that the different High Courts of India should cultivate a genuine, cordial, brotherly relationship of lawyers of all branches, and, among those who formed the deputation from his province to ours, we had great pleasure in having had the benefits of all his experience in the purpose of framing some of our rules on the Original Side of the High Court, but more so, on the broader aspects of the expeditious disposal of cases.

As regards Lala Fakir Chand, he was a gentleman of whom I cannot speak in terms adequate to this occasion because I deem it a personal loss. He was physically and mentally what he looked—a genuine stalwart in the maintenance of the traditions of the nationally-minded Members of this House. He always stood square and solid, and it is almost difficult to believe that he is not present here today. His reliability and loyalty were qualities which might be envied in any part of the House, and I am quite certain, they would receive unstinted recognition from any man to whichever side he belonged, as a man he distinguished himself by the part he played primarily in his profession of law, and, later on, in the public life which he represented here.

I join, Sir, with my Honourable friend, Sir Nripendra Sircar, in the tribute that he has paid to the departed who were associated with this Assembly in carrying on the great work of the legislation of this country.

Mr. Abdul Matin Chaudhury (Assam : Muhammadan) : Sir, on behalf of my friends of the Independent Party, I desire to associate ourselves with the motion of condolence which has been moved by the Honourable the Leader of the House.

[Mr. Abdul Matin Chaudhury.]

Sir Basil Blackett, whose accidental death we mourn today, was one of the most distinguished Finance Members that we have had in recent years. His achievement as a Finance Member has been quite remarkable. It was during his tenure of office that the cotton excise duty was abolished. It was due to his able management of finance that the provincial contributions were wiped out and he introduced many a reform in the financial administration of the country. The Reserve Bank Bill which he sponsored in this House was a more liberal measure than the one which we recently enacted. I had the privilege of serving under him as a member of the Public Account Committee of which he was an ideal and impartial chairman. He always welcomed searching scrutiny of accounts by the non-official Members and I am glad to notice that this tradition is being followed by his successors. He had numerous friends among the non-official Members of this House and we send our sincere condolences to Lady Blackett in her bereavement.

As regards Sir Deva Prasad Sarvadhikary, he was a member of one of the most highly cultured families of Bengal, and members of his family have distinguished themselves in many walks of public life. Sir Deva Prasad Sarvadhikary was a Vice-Chancellor of the Calcutta University. He held moderate views in politics and I think he was more an educationist than a politician. He was one of those distinguished and illustrious sons of Bengal whose name and fame for scholarship travelled far beyond the confines of the province and Bengal today is poorer intellectually by the loss of one of her eminent sons.

Lala Fakir Chand was a new Member of this Assembly. He was a Member of this Assembly only for one Session but during that Session he endeared himself to every section of the House by his sweet disposition and his charming manners. He was a very prominent member of the Bar and the speeches that he made showed evidence of his great legal knowledge.

Now, Sir, before I sit down, with your permission, I would like to make reference to the death of another Member of this House who was a member of our Party, the late Haji Abdulla Haji Qasim. Haji Abdulla Haji Qasim was a distinguished leader of Malabar. Before he came to this Assembly, he was a Member of the Local Council. He was returned to the Local Council from the landowners constituency of Malabar—a joint electorate constituency—by an overwhelming majority. That shows, Sir, his popularity with every section of the population. He was a very philanthropically-minded man and in his own area in Malabar he started schools and dispensaries at his own expense. In the Assembly, he was a member of our Party in those days when we counted only eight members. He used to take very keen interest in advancing the cause of his constituency and I still remember how assiduously he tried to persuade the Railway Member to sanction a railway line through his constituency. His charity made no distinction between Hindus and Mussalmans or any other caste and I am told that when he died more Hindus followed the funeral bier than the Mussalmans. He was a very loving friend and, though he ceased to be a Member of the Assembly long long ago, every year on the Id day I used to receive Id greetings from him conveying his good wishes to us. I would request you, Sir, to convey to the members of his bereaved family a message of condolence from the Members of this House.

Sardar Sant Singh (West Punjab : Sikh) : Sir, on behalf of the Members of the Nationalist Party I wish to associate myself with all the sentiments that have been expressed by the Leader of the House, the Leader of the Opposition and other speakers about Sir Basil Blackett, Sir Deva Prasad Sarvadhikary, Haji Abdulla Haji Qasim and Lala Fakir Chand.

Sir Basil Blackett was one of those well-known Finance Members of this House whose achievements we are reading every day whenever financial discussions come up in this House. I had not the privilege of personal acquaintance with the first three gentlemen but from what I hear about them they were the sons of India of whom every Indian should be proud. As regards Lala Fakir Chand, he was with us only for a very short time—only during one Session—but he made himself very popular with all classes and with all sections of this House. His career at the Bar was a very distinguished one and the number of resolutions that have been passed by the Bar Associations of the various districts and other social and political bodies goes to show the amount of popularity that he enjoyed in his own province. Our Party has particularly lost a trusted Member and a distinguished lawyer whose advice the Party always followed with respect. I request you, Sir, to kindly convey the message of condolence from our Party to his bereaved family.

Mr. G. Morgan (Bengal : European) : Sir, on behalf of the European Group, I wish to associate myself with the resolution of condolence moved by the Leader of the House on the death of four distinguished Members of this Honourable House.

Sir Basil Blackett is too well-known, or, I should say, was too well-known, to need any words from me as to his distinguished activities. His tragic and untimely death has taken away a member from financial circles which will be very difficult to replace at this time. He was a very successful Finance Member of the Government of India ; he was also a Governor of the Bank of England and a Director of many large Associations and Corporations at Home. The Honourable the Leader of the House has given a more detailed list of his activities and accomplishments and it is not necessary for me to say more on behalf of the European Group than this that we associate ourselves with everything that has fallen from the Honourable Members who preceded me.

Sir, Sir Deva Prasad Sarvadhikary was a personal friend of mine, and I deplore his death very much. As my Honourable friend, Mr. Abdul Matin Chaudhury, said, he was more of an educationalist than a politician. He and I were members of the Calcutta Corporation for some years, and I found his advice on many matters most invaluable. His is a very great loss indeed to the community on that side of India.

Lala Fakir Chand was a distinguished pleader in the Punjab. Though I cannot claim to have had any close acquaintance with him, I think my Honourable friend, Sardar Sant Singh, has said all that is necessary to say. In regard to Haji Abdulla Haji Qasim, I am afraid I cannot claim having had any personal acquaintance with him, but I should like to associate the European Group with all that has been said by Honourable Members. I would ask you, Sir, to forward to the members of the bereaved families our deepest sympathy in their bereavement.

Sir Abdul Halim Ghaznavi (Dacca cum Mymensingh : Muhammadan Rural) : Sir, in the sad and tragic end of Sir Basil Blackett, I mourn the

[Sir Abdul Halim Ghuznavi.]

loss of a dear personal friend, a great financier and a sincere well-wisher of India.

Sir Basil Blackett, as the Finance Member of the Viceroy's Executive Council, was certainly the centre of a great deal of controversy, as every person, having strong opinions, is bound to have, but, notwithstanding the same, his personal popularity with the Members of this House as well as the Indian business world outside grew from more to more as they recognised his sincerity of purpose and the value of his achievements. He displayed considerable independence of judgment in matters of public finance, and his claim to rank as Swarajist in matters financial was well-founded because of his determination to make India the dictator of her own finance. The separation of railway finance from the general budget was one of his best achievements. The education of the standing committees of the House in their powers was also another achievement of great importance. His sympathy with the political aspirations of India was well-known and was expressed more than once on the floor of this House. This sympathy he carried to his new spheres of activity in the United Kingdom. In his death the other day under tragic circumstances, India, determined to win self-rule, has lost one of her distinguished supporters and those of us who had the privilege of knowing him intimately a personal friend of great charm.

Sir, our deep sympathy goes to the desolate widow, Lady Blackett. No words of ours, no human sympathy can console her in her affliction, but, when she will know that this House mourns her husband's loss where he had been at one time such a popular and prominent figure, it will undoubtedly lighten the burden of her intense grief.

Sir, in the death of Sir Deva Prasad Sarvadhikary, I have lost another personal and dear old friend. We have known each other for very many years. His father was one of the distinguished doctors in Bengal who was our family physician. His zeal for temperance movement was well-known. Bengal has lost in his death one of her noble sons who had throughout worked and dedicated his life for the benefit and uplift of the province.

In the death of Lala Fakir Chand, we have lost one of our sitting colleagues. When I first made his acquaintance in this House, I felt what charming manners he had.

I have not had the honour of knowing Haji Abdulla Haji Qasim, but from what I heard from the Deputy Leader of the Independent Party, I have no hesitation to associate myself with all that he has said about the late Mr. Haji Abdulla Haji Qasim.

With these words, I associate myself with what has fallen from the Honourable the Leader of the House and with other Honourable Members who have just spoken.

Mr. Lalchand Navalrai (Sind : Non-Muhammadan Rural) : Sir, Lala Fakir Chand was my personal friend. During the short interval he was a Member of this Assembly, he showed himself to be very obliging and social. In a short time, he made friends with me, and I am sorry to see that I do not see him in the House today. Lala Fakir Chand made himself popular during the brief stay in the House. I pay tribute to his

memory, not only because he was my personal friend in the House, but also because he belonged to the same profession to which I have the honour to belong. In the House he showed himself to be very proficient in subjects relating to law. I express my full sympathy with his bereaved family.

As regards the other three Members, I express the same feelings of sympathy with their families. I did not know personally Sir Basil Blackett, but from the records he left behind of his work in the Assembly, I can say he was a very hard worked Member and was a very able man. We are, therefore, sorry to lose him. As regards the other two Members, I associate with what has fallen from the lips of other Honourable Members, and I would request the Chair to convey our sympathies to the bereaved families.

The Honourable Sir Nripendra Sircar : I have just to say one word, and, that is, I wish to associate myself entirely with what has fallen from my Honourable friend, Mr. Abdul Matin Chaudhury, as regards the late Haji Abdulla Haji Qasim.

Mr. Akhil Chandra Datta (Chittagong and Rajshahi Divisions : Non-Muhammadan Rural) : My Honourable friend, Sardar Sant Singh, has already spoken on behalf of the Congress-Nationalist Party, and, therefore, I should not be justified in speaking again for that Party, but, at the same time, I feel that I would be failing in my duty if I did not say a word or two about Sir Deva Prasad Sarvadhikary, coming as I do from Bengal. Sir, I had the pleasure and honour of working with him as a colleague in the Bengal Legislative Council in the pre-reform days. Whenever he took part in the debates of the House, the whole House listened to him with great attention and respect. He was a great leader of men, and, although I did not belong to the same school with him in politics, I had the highest respect for his character, for his courage of conviction and for his honesty of purpose. His death will certainly be a great loss to Bengal, and, for the matter of that, to India.

Mr. President (The Honourable Sir Abdur Rahim) : It will be my mournful duty to convey the sense of loss of this House which has been expressed by the Leader of the House, the Leader of the Opposition and the other Honourable Members, to the bereaved members of the families of the deceased gentlemen, Sir Basil Blackett, Sir Deva Prasad Sarvadhikary, Lala Fakir Chand and Haji Abdulla Haji Qasim. It has also been brought to my notice that another gentleman died recently who was a Member of this House, Mr. Sesha Ayyangar of Madras. At almost every Session, this House has to mourn the loss of some Member or other, and, on this occasion, we mourn the loss of no less than five gentlemen who were Members of this House at one time or another, including one sitting Member.

I do not desire to add anything to what has already been said regarding Haji Abdulla Haji Qasim by the Honourable Members who knew him.

As regards Sir Basil Blackett, his distinguished career as an exponent of finance is well-known, and his unfortunate death at an age when he was still capable of rendering great services to his nation is mourned by every one who knew him or was acquainted with the work that he did.

Sir Deva Prasad Sarvadhikary I knew very well. He belonged to a distinguished family which produced men who rendered considerable

[Mr. President.]

public service in Bengal. Sir Deva Prasad Sarvadhikary himself devoted his whole lifetime to public service in addition to the duties he had to discharge in his professional capacity, and, I am sure, his death will be specially mourned by Bengal.

Lala Fakir Chand was a sitting Member, and, as has been stated by the Leader of the House, during the short time he was a Member of this House, he commanded the respect of the House by his moderation, and, at the same time, by the frank manner in which he dealt with the questions that came up here.

As I said before, it will be my duty to communicate to the bereaved members of the families of these gentlemen the sincere condolences of this House.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

CONDITION OF POTATO-GROWERS IN SIND.

1. *Sir Ghulam Hussain Hidayatallah : Will Government be pleased to state :

(a) if they have received a representation from the Sind Provincial Co-operative Bank, inviting attention to the condition of potato-growers in Sind, and praying for certain relief for this industry in that province ; and

(b) if so, what action they have taken or propose to take in the matter ?

The Honourable Sir Muhammad Zafrullah Khan : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Government were unable to agree to the proposals made by the Bank.

Sir Ghulam Hussain Hidayatallah : Will the Honourable Member state the reasons ?

The Honourable Sir Muhammad Zafrullah Khan : The reason was that the request preferred by the bank was not found to be supported by the merits.

Mr. Lalchand Navalrai : Has the Agricultural Department in Sind taken any interest in potato-growing ?

The Honourable Sir Muhammad Zafrullah Khan : It is for the Agricultural Department in Sind to say.

Mr. Lalchand Navalrai : Has the Honourable Member no information about that ?

The Honourable Sir Muhammad Zafrullah Khan : I am afraid I have nothing to add to what I have stated.

Mr. Lalchand Navalrai : What are the reasons for not adding ? (Laughter.)

CONSTRUCTION OF A RAILWAY LINE BETWEEN JOHI IN THE DADU DISTRICT AND OTHER PLACES IN SIND.

2. *Sir Ghulam Hussain Hidayatallah : Will Government be pleased to state :

(a) if there is any project for the construction of a railway line between Johi in the Dadu District in Sind and other places in Sind ;

(b) if so, whether that project is to be taken in hand and if so, when ; and

(c) if the reply to part (a) be in the negative, whether Government are prepared to consider the advisability of such a project ?

Mr. P. R. Rau : (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) This suggestion has already been examined and it has been found that the project is not likely to be remunerative.

Mr. Lalchand Navarai : Does the Honourable Member remember having given us an assurance that, after the publication of the Stubbs Report, the people of Sind will be given an opportunity of expressing their views ?

Mr. P. R. Rau : I do not remember that I gave an assurance about this particular case ; I thought it was the Bombay-Sind connection. But the people of Sind have still an opportunity of having their say.

Mr. Lalchand Navarai : To the Railway Board or to whom ?

Mr. P. R. Rau : To the Government of India.

PERMITS FOR MOTOR TRANSPORT BETWEEN DEHRA DUN RAILWAY STATION AND MUSSOORIE.

8. ***Qazi Muhammad Ahmad Kazmi :** (a) Will Government be pleased to state whether it is a fact that in previous years permits to the agents of various motor agencies, to visit the Dehra Dun Railway Station at the time of trains, were granted for the whole year ?

(b) Is it a fact that this year the permits to such agents have been granted for one month only, and that one company has been given two permits instead of one ?

(c) If the answer to part (b) be in the negative, will Government be pleased to state the reasons on account of which this change has been made and preferential treatment given to one company ?

(d) If the answer to part (b) be in the affirmative, will Government be pleased to state whether representations from other companies, or individuals, have been received against the grant of this preferential treatment and offering to work on the same terms as those offered by the Gwalior Motor Transport Company ?

(e) Has it been brought to the notice of Government that the creation of monopoly for motor transport between the Dehra Dun Railway Station and Mussoorie will take away the advantages of healthy competition from the travelling public, and will be prejudicial to the large number of agencies and individuals working in Dehra Dun and Mussoorie ?

(f) Are Government prepared to consider these suggestions and drop the proposal of giving the monopoly or ' the most favoured treatment ' to the Gwalior and Northern India Motor Transport Company ?

(g) Has there been any correspondence regarding the grant of monopoly between Government and the Gwalior and Northern India Motor Transport Company ?

(h) If the answer to part (g) be in the affirmative, will Government please lay that correspondence on the table of this House ?

(i) If Government have decided upon the creation of monopoly, will they please state whether the right of such monopoly will be given by

inviting tenders or some other method ? If the latter, will Government please state what that method is ?

Mr. P. R. Rau : (a) Yes.

(b) and (c). The Agent, East Indian Railway, states that as negotiations were in progress for the introduction of a co-ordinated rail and road service between Dehra Dun and Mussoorie, it was considered advisable, pending completion of the negotiations, to issue monthly permits instead of yearly ones. A second permit was given to one Company through a misunderstanding and was withdrawn ten days later.

(d) A representation was received by the Administration from one Company.

(e) and (f). There is no question of creating a monopoly. All that the East Indian Railway Administration did was to arrange with one company for direct booking between Mussoorie and all railway stations. This was done with the approval of the Local Government and was intended to promote the convenience of passengers who wished to avail themselves of it. The Railway Administration's enquiries showed that there were no other concerns of sufficient standing with whom they could consider entering into negotiations. There is nothing in the proposed arrangement which precludes passengers, who do not wish to book through, from availing themselves of the services provided by other Transport Companies who will be given similar facilities for parking their vehicles in the station area.

(g) No.

(h) Does not arise.

(i) As I have already explained, the Railway have not granted a monopoly nor are they in a position to do so.

RESTRICTIONS ON THE IMPORT OF INDIAN GOODS INTO ITALY.

4. ***Mr. T. S. Avinashilingam Chettiar :** (a) Will Government state whether they have been carrying on negotiations with the Government of Italy with respect to the restrictions on the import of Indian goods into their country ?

(b) Are Government carrying on these negotiations directly or through Great Britain ?

(c) Are Government aware of the Anglo-Italian Pact, in which the Government of Italy have conceded that 80 per cent. of the British goods will be allowed into Italy ?

(d) At what stage are the negotiations between the Indian Government and the Italian Government ?

(e) What are the results of the negotiations ?

The Honourable Sir Muhammad Zafrullah Khan : (a), (b), (d) and (e). When the Government of India learnt of the new import régime imposed in February last by the Government of Italy against imports of all origins into Italy, they made immediate representations through His Majesty's Government asking that the restrictions thereby imposed should be relaxed so far as Indian goods were concerned, pending the completion of the negotiations for a trade agreement which were then under contemplation. It has not been possible to secure an assurance of the nature asked for from the Italian Government, but the Honourable Member will see from the Monthly Accounts of Sea-borne Trade of

India that India's export trade to Italy has not been seriously affected. The Government of India continue, however, to watch the situation and will lose no opportunity of making further representations when such can usefully be made.

(c) Yes, Sir.

Prof. N. G. Ranga : Through which officer of the Government of India have they made these representations to the Government of Italy ?

The Honourable Sir Muhammad Zafrullah Khan : The Commerce Department.

Mr. S. Satyamurti : Are negotiations going on between this Government and the Government of Italy, direct ?

The Honourable Sir Muhammad Zafrullah Khan : I should like to know what the significance of "direct" is.

Mr. S. Satyamurti : Direct means direct, and not through Downing Street.

The Honourable Sir Muhammad Zafrullah Khan : Not through Downing Street.

Mr. S. Satyamurti : May I know at what stage negotiations are standing now at this moment so far as the Honourable Member's knowledge goes ?

The Honourable Sir Muhammad Zafrullah Khan : I have already explained in my reply that the negotiations are not proceeding, because the assurances asked for were not forthcoming from the Italian Government.

Mr. S. Satyamurti : Has the matter been dropped since the negotiations have failed and have the Government of India accepted the defeat ?

The Honourable Sir Muhammad Zafrullah Khan : The matter has not been dropped, but the negotiations are not for the moment proceeding.

Mr. S. Satyamurti : At what stage, therefore, are the negotiations standing ? In a state of suspended animation ?

The Honourable Sir Muhammad Zafrullah Khan : I have already explained the situation.

Mr. T. S. Avinashilingam Chettiar : Reference has been made to a pending trade agreement with Italy : may I know what is that trade agreement ?

The Honourable Sir Muhammad Zafrullah Khan : I have made no reference to a pending trade agreement with Italy.

Mr. T. S. Avinashilingam Chettiar : In the reply, there is a reference to a pending trade agreement.

(No answer was given.)

IMPORTS FROM INDIA BANNED BY ROUMANIA.

5. ***Mr. T. S. Avinashilingam Chettiar :** (a) Will Government state whether they are aware that Roumania has banned all imports from India ?

(b) What is the cause of this ban ?

(c) Have Government been negotiating with the Government of Roumania ?

(d) What are the results of the negotiations ?

(e) In case Roumania does not agree to remove the ban on Indian goods, are Government prepared to put a similar ban on imports of Roumanian goods into India ?

The Honourable Sir Muhammad Zafrullah Khan : (a) and (b). Restrictions were recently imposed by the Roumanian Government on the import of Indian goods into Roumania under the impression that the balance of trade between the two countries was in favour of India.

(c) and (d). On representations being made to the Roumanian Government that the balance of trade was not in India's favour that Government have since permitted the issue of import licences for goods coming from India.

(e) Does not arise.

Mr. S. Satyamurti : On what basis are these licences for imports issued ?

The Honourable Sir Muhammad Zafrullah Khan : Under these import licences, India is getting unrestricted exports into Roumania. The question, therefore, does not arise.

Mr. S. Satyamurti : What is the meaning of this statement that licences are being issued ?

The Honourable Sir Muhammad Zafrullah Khan : Roumania has introduced a system by which imports into Roumania from other countries must be made under import licences. Import licences had been refused in the case of India except to a very small extent : but, on representations being made, Indian exports into Roumania have been permitted on the original basis.

COUNTRIES WITH BANNED OR RESTRICTED IMPORTS FROM INDIA.

6. ***Mr. T. S. Avinashilingam Othettiar :** (a) Will Government state which countries have either banned or restricted imports from India ?

(b) What are the causes for such bans and restrictions ?

(c) Have Government been negotiating with any of these countries for the removal of these bans and restrictions ?

(d) What are the results of these negotiations ?

(e) In case these countries do not agree to remove these bans and restrictions on Indian goods, are Government prepared to restrict the imports of goods from those countries into India ?

The Honourable Sir Muhammad Zafrullah Khan : (a) Several foreign countries have introduced restrictive measures against imports of various kinds from other countries. These measures are not directed specifically against India but apply generally to all countries. The more important countries from the point of view of India's export trade which have imposed such restrictions are Germany, Italy, Turkey and Iran.

(b) The restrictions have, generally speaking, been imposed by those countries for the purpose of safeguarding their industrial and monetary interests.

(c) Representations have been made in respect of India's trade relations with Italy, Turkey and Iran.

(d) As regards Italy, I would invite the Honourable Member's attention to the reply given by me today to his starred question No. 4. Negotiations with regard to Turkey and Iran are still in progress.

(e) The question is engaging the attention of the Government of India and such action as may be found necessary and desirable will be taken to safeguard India's export trade with the countries in question.

Mr. Sami Vencatachelum Chetty : Is it a fact that the guiding principle of these restrictions is that India is not taking the exported articles from those countries ?

The Honourable Sir Muhammad Zafrullah Khan : India is buying exported articles from those countries.

Mr. Sami Vencatachelum Chetty : In regard to the restrictions imposed by several foreign countries, is it or is it not a fact that the guiding principle of these restrictions is that India is not buying their manufactured goods ?

The Honourable Sir Muhammad Zafrullah Khan : I have already replied to that question : India is buying from them.

Mr. S. Satyamurti : Have Government examined the question whether these bans and restrictions are due, wholly or partially, to the Ottawa preferences ?

The Honourable Sir Muhammad Zafrullah Khan : Government are of the view that that implication is not justified.

Mr. S. Satyamurti : What are the reasons of the Government, and what is the expert advice on which Government have come to that conclusion ?

The Honourable Sir Muhammad Zafrullah Khan : Government have taken no expert advice, but have examined the course of trade between those countries and India and have come to the conclusion that the present state of affairs is due to the difficulties of those countries themselves with regard to their trade and monetary position and is not due to the Ottawa Agreement.

Mr. S. Satyamurti : What is the reason as to why Government have come to the conclusion that, in spite of the Imperial Preference given to British and British Empire goods, as against these countries' goods, still that preference has not been, in part at least, responsible for these bans and restrictions ?

The Honourable Sir Muhammad Zafrullah Khan : That is a matter of opinion, but the examination of this question by the Government of India leads them to the conclusion that it is not due to the operation of Imperial Preferences.

Dr. N. B. Khare : Is it not a fact that these bans were imposed only after the imposition of the Ottawa Agreement ?

The Honourable Sir Muhammad Zafrullah Khan : That involves a comparison of dates which Honourable Members can very well make for themselves.

Seth Govind Das : Do Government not think it proper to have this matter examined with the help of expert advisers ?

The Honourable Sir Muhammad Zafrullah Khan : Government always consider these questions with such advice as may be necessary with reference to each question as it arises.

Prof. N. G. Ranga : What is the percentage loss of export trade after all these restrictions were imposed ?

The Honourable Sir Muhammad Zafrullah Khan : I am afraid I could not say offhand.

Mr. S. Satyamurti : With reference to clause (e), may I know if the Government propose to take the ameliorative action which this question asks ?

The Honourable Sir Muhammad Zafrullah Khan : As I have already said, Government have the position under examination. With regard to some countries, action has already been taken : with regard to some, negotiations are going on ; and, with regard to others, such action as will be justified will be taken when the time comes.

Prof. N. G. Ranga : With regard to these representations, have Government made them only through correspondence or have they sent any of their special representatives to carry on these negotiations with other countries ?

The Honourable Sir Muhammad Zafrullah Khan : No special representatives have been sent to carry on these negotiations.

Prof. N. G. Ranga : Is it not a fact that every other country sends representatives in similar circumstances to other countries ? And, if so, does it stand to reason that the Government of India should do the same ?

The Honourable Sir Muhammad Zafrullah Khan : I am not aware of that.

Dr. T. S. S. Rajan : May I know where the negotiations with Germany stand at present ?

The Honourable Sir Muhammad Zafrullah Khan : I have not said that we are carrying on any negotiations with Germany.

Pandit Lakshmi Kanta Maitra : May I know whether these bans were imposed after the Ottawa Agreement ?

The Honourable Sir Muhammad Zafrullah Khan : I have already replied to that.

Pandit Lakshmi Kanta Maitra : What are those countries which have imposed these bans and restrictions with which the Government of India are not carrying on any negotiations at all ?

The Honourable Sir Muhammad Zafrullah Khan : That is perfectly clear from the replies that I have given.

Mr. T. S. Avinashilingam Chettiar : Why have no negotiations been opened with Germany, when negotiations are carried on with other countries ?

The Honourable Sir Muhammad Zafrullah Khan : Government consider that the stage has not yet arrived when it would be useful to open these negotiations with Germany.

Mr. T. S. Avinashilingam Chettiar : When do you think it will come ?

The Honourable Sir Muhammad Zafrullah Khan : I could not answer that question.

Pandit Lakshmi Kanta Maitra : I simply wanted to know whether these bans were imposed as a matter of sequence after the conclusion of the Ottawa Agreement.

The Honourable Sir Muhammad Zafrullah Khan : I have answered that question already.

Mr. Mohan Lal Saksena : Have these countries imposed bans on other countries besides India ?

The Honourable Sir Muhammad Zafrullah Khan : Yes.

TRANSFERS OF BRITISH OFFICERS IN THE REMOUNT DEPARTMENT.

7. ***Qazi Muhammad Ahmad Kazmi :** (a) Is it a fact that in the Remount Department there are some British officers who have been posted to one station continuously for four years and more ?

(b) Will Government be pleased to state the names of those officers, and the reason why the officers have not been transferred after the period of four years ? Is not the posting of those officers at one place for such a long time against paragraph 36 of the Regulations for the Army in India ?

(c) Will Government be pleased to state whether it is a fact that under that Regulation, all military troops and officers are bound to be transferred from one station to another after the period of four years, and if so, why the Remount Department does not comply with the Regulation ?

(d) Do Government propose to take action under that Regulation and transfer those officers who have been posted to one station for more than four years ?

(e) Is it a fact that there are several superior employees, such as head clerks, godown-overseers, and A. F. Os. who have not been transferred from one place to another for more than twelve years ?

Mr. G. B. F. Tottenham : (a) Yes, there are three.

(b) to (e). The rule quoted by the Honourable Member applies to staff officers only. There are no definite rules to governing the postings of departmental personnel, but the Honourable Member can rest assured that the military authorities are fully aware of the dangers as well as the advantages of keeping their servants for considerable periods in one place.

RESTRICTION OF IMPORTS INTO INDIA.

8. ***Mr. T. S. Avinashilingam Chettiar :** (a) Will Government state whether they are aware :

(i) that the figures for exports and imports of India for the year 1933 are 135 crores and 132 crores, respectively, and that the

figures for exports and imports for the year 1934 are 149 crores and 115 crores, respectively, and that the balances of trade in our favour are only three crores and 34 crores respectively for the years 1933 and 1934 ;

(ii) that about 40 crores of rupees are being spent by the Government of India every year in England ; and

(iii) that, besides these, there is an invisible drain from this country by way of moneys sent by European officers and trade concerns ?

(b) Have Government made any attempts to stop this drain ? If so, what ?

(c) Are Government aware that countries similarly situated, are seeking to set right their balance of trade by restricting imports from other countries ?

(d) Are Government prepared to consider the advisability of restricting imports into this country ? If not, why not ?

The Honourable Sir James Grigg : (a) (i). Yes.

(ii) About 35 crores.

(iii) A certain amount of money is remitted by European officers and trade concerns but no reliable figures are available.

(b) It is true that at present the balance of trade in merchandise is not sufficient to meet items (ii) and (iii) above, and that a portion is met by sales of gold. I have explained fully to the House my views about the export of gold in my speech introducing the Budget for 1935-36 and in my reply to the general discussion on the Budget.

(c) and (d). I am aware that some countries have tried to set right their balance of trade by restricting imports, but there is ample evidence to show that by doing so they have increased their own difficulties as well as the difficulties of other countries. I would invite the attention of the Honourable Member in this connection to the Review of World Trade, 1934, published by the League of Nations, a copy of which is in the Library of the Legislature.

Mr. M. Ananthasayanam Ayyangar : Since the last Budget speech, 12 Noon. has the Honourable Member reviewed the position and found whether further export of gold is for the best interests of India ?

The Honourable Sir James Grigg : I am constantly reviewing the position.

Mr. M. Ananthasayanam Ayyangar : Is the Honourable Member going to be of the same opinion until the last piece of gold is exported from India ?

The Honourable Sir James Grigg : I never said anything of the sort.

Mr. T. S. Avinashilingam Chettiar : What steps do Government propose to take to stop the further export of gold from India ?

The Honourable Sir James Grigg : I have already answered that question.

Mr. S. Satyamurti : May I know whether the Honourable the Finance Member is considering the question of the reduction or abolition of sterling loans, by raising loans here, so as to partially at least reduce the drain of wealth from this country ?

The Honourable Sir James Grigg : I think it is safe to say that whenever it is advantageous to do so, other things being equal, I should always prefer to raise money here rather than in London.

Mr. S. Satyamurti : To pay off the sterling loans ?

The Honourable Sir James Grigg : That can only be done on maturity and it is considered in connection with each individual maturity.

MONEY SENT OUT OF INDIA AND MONEYS SPENT IN ENGLAND BY THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

9. ***Mr. T. S. Avinashilingam Chettiar :** Will Government state :

- (a) the amounts of money sent out of this country by European officers receiving salaries in this country during the years 1928-29 and 1934-35 ;
- (b) the amounts of profits sent by British and other foreign companies trading in India, outside the country during the years 1928-29 and 1934-35 ; and
- (c) the total amount of moneys spent by Government (including the Army expenditure, etc.) in England and other foreign countries during the years 1928-29 and 1934-35 ?

The Honourable Sir James Grigg : (a) and (b). No reliable figures are available.

(c) The figures for expenditure in England for 1928-29 are given in the Finance and Revenue Accounts for that year, copies of which are in the Library of the House. Final figures for 1934-35 are not yet available. The revised estimate for that year is given in the budget papers circulated to the Honourable Members. The figures of expenditure in foreign countries are not separately shown.

Mr. T. S. Avinashilingam Chettiar : Can the Honourable Member give us approximate figures ?

The Honourable Sir James Grigg : The Honourable Member had better refer to the documents I have mentioned.

Mr. B. Das : With reference to part (b) of the question, if the Honourable Member does not know what amount of money foreign companies are sending out, how does he assess his income-tax on them ?

The Honourable Sir James Grigg : I think he should address that question to the representative of the Income-tax Department.

Mr. A. H. Lloyd : I think the answer to that question is, we do not assess in India on the amount of income which persons export, but on the total amount of their earnings.

Mr. B. Das : So no party escapes you.

INCREASE IN THE IMPORT DUTIES ON PADDY AND FOOD STUFFS IMPORTED FROM INDIA INTO CEYLON.

10. *Mr. T. S. Avinashilingam Chettiar : (a) Are Government aware :

(i) that the Ceylon Government have recently increased the import duties on paddy and food stuffs, such as eggs, vegetables and ghee, imported from India into Ceylon ; and

(ii) whether *copra* from Ceylon is being given a preferential treatment in India ?

(b) Have Government opened up any negotiations with a view to getting preference for the import of Indian goods into Ceylon ?

(c) What is the result of the negotiations ?

(d) Is it a fact that the Ceylon Government have refused to give preference to Indian articles, and if so, are Government prepared to consider the advisability of withdrawing the preference that is being given to *copra* from Ceylon ?

The Honourable Sir Muhammad Zafrullah Khan : (a) (i). The Ceylon Government have recently, increased the import duties on certain food stuffs such as eggs, vegetables and ghee. There has been no increase in the duty on paddy.

(ii) Yes.

(b) The Government of India have been in communication with the Government of Ceylon on the subject of the grant of preferences to Indian goods on import into Ceylon.

(c) and (d). The negotiations have not yet been concluded.

Prof. N. G. Ranga : With reference to the answer given to part (ii) of the question, are Government aware that there is a considerable amount of distress prevailing in Malabar and other parts of India as a result of the dumping of Ceylonese *copra* into this country ?

The Honourable Sir Muhammad Zafrullah Khan : Without admitting all the implications contained in the question, I can state that representations have been received to that effect.

Prof. N. G. Ranga : Are the Government of India aware of the fact that the preferential treatment given to Ceylonese *copra* is also one of the contributory factors for the distress of *copra* growers in this country ?

The Honourable Sir Muhammad Zafrullah Khan : That may be true.

Prof. N. G. Ranga : In view of that position, are the Government of India prepared to review the position in regard to the preferential treatment given to Ceylonese *copra* ?

The Honourable Sir Muhammad Zafrullah Khan : As I have said, the Government of India are in communication with the Government of Ceylon.

Prof. N. G. Ranga : How long have the Government of India been in communication with the Ceylonese Government over this question ?

The Honourable Sir Muhammad Zafrullah Khan : I cannot say that off hand.

Prof. N. G. Ranga : Is it not a fact that, during the last Budget Session, we were told again and again that the Government of India were in communication with the Government of Ceylon, and yet how is it that nothing has been done so far ?

The Honourable Sir Muhammad Zafrullah Khan : That is a conclusion to be drawn by the Honourable Member.

Dr. T. S. S. Rajan : Are Government aware that dried fish from Malabar is liable to an import duty in Ceylon ?

The Honourable Sir Muhammad Zafrullah Khan : I am afraid I could not answer that without notice.

COMMISSION OF ENQUIRY TO SETTLE THE BURMA-YUNNAN FRONTIER.

11. ***Mr. T. S. Avinashilingam Chettiar :** (a) Will Government state whether it is true that notes have been exchanged between the Chinese and the British Governments to appoint a Commission of Enquiry to settle the Burma-Yunnan frontier ?

(b) Who will be the members of the Commission of Enquiry ?

(c) Will the Burman and the Indian Governments and the Legislatures be consulted before a final conclusion is come to ?

Mr. J. G. Acheson : (a) and (b). Yes. I invite the Honourable Member's attention to the Press Communiqué published by the Government of India on the 12th July, 1935.

(c) Both the Government of India and the Government of Burma have been consulted at all stages by His Majesty's Government. The Government of India are associated with the latter in an Agreement already reached with the Chinese Government by an Exchange of Notes, the texts of which have been published by the Government of India in their Press Communiqué, dated the 18th April, 1935, for the appointment of a Joint Boundary Commission with a Neutral Chairman, and will be consulted in regard to any points which may be left outstanding by the Commission and forming the subject of further negotiations with the Chinese Government.

Mr. S. Satyamurti : What is the answer to part (c) of the question—will the Burman and Indian Legislatures be consulted, before final conclusions are reached ?

Mr. J. G. Acheson : I regret I have nothing to add to what I have already said.

Mr. S. Satyamurti : There is no answer to that.

Mr. President (The Honourable Sir Abdur Rahim) : The Honourable Member said that he was not prepared to give any further information.

Mr. J. G. Acheson : I think I have already sufficiently answered this question.

Mr. S. Satyamurti : The Honourable Member has not answered my question.

NEGOTIATIONS WITH THE PRINCES IN REGARD TO THE COMING FEDERATION.

12. ***Mr. T. S. Avinashilingam Chettiar** : (a) Will Government state whether Government are carrying on any negotiations with the Princes in regard to the coming Federation ?

(b) If so, what are the results of these negotiations ?

The Honourable Sir Nripendra Sircar : (a) Not at present.

(b) Does not arise.

Mr. S. Satyamurti : Have the Government of India no information about the visit of Mr. Monckton who is carrying on negotiations on behalf of Hyderabad and various other Indian States ?

The Honourable Sir Nripendra Sircar : I am not prepared to answer that question. If the question is, are we carrying on negotiations, the answer is, no, we are not carrying on any negotiations.

Mr. S. Satyamurti : I am asking whether the Government of India are aware that negotiations are being carried on, through Mr. Monckton ?

The Honourable Sir Nripendra Sircar : We are not carrying on negotiations through anybody, whether through Mr. Monckton or Mr. Foxton.

Mr. S. Satyamurti : Have the Government of India any knowledge of the meeting of the Indian Princes in Bombay, to present Sample Instruments of Accession to His Majesty's Government and ask for their opinion, and then decide whether or not to join the Federation ?

The Honourable Sir Nripendra Sircar : I submit, Sir, that is not a supplementary question. The question is whether we are carrying on any negotiations, and the reply is "No".

Dr. N. B. Khare : Have you finished negotiations ?

The Honourable Sir Nripendra Sircar : You cannot finish a thing which is not begun.

Mr. Lalchand Navalrai : Can the Honourable Member tell me if the Government of India have no knowledge of the fact that the Secretary of State has been carrying on these negotiations ?

The Honourable Sir Nripendra Sircar : If my Honourable friend is really curious about it, I would ask him to put down a question.

Mr. Lalchand Navalrai : I think I should make myself clear.

The Honourable Sir Nripendra Sircar : If the Honourable Member will put down a question, I shall try to answer it. I have not come prepared to answer it now.

Mr. Sri Prakasa : Does the Honourable the Law Member say that Government never began any negotiations with the Indian Princes on this point ? Did the Honourable Member say that you cannot finish a thing that never began ? I ask whether negotiations really never began ?

The Honourable Sir Nripendra Sircar : If my Honourable friend will look at the form of the question, he will see it is stated here "whether Government are carrying on any negotiations with the Princes", and the reply is, as I have said, there are no negotiations going on at present.

Mr. Sri Prakasa : I am referring to the Honourable Member's reply to the supplementary question that was asked.

Mr. President (The Honourable Sir Abdur Rahim) : The Honourable Member has said that no negotiations are being carried on.

INDIAN ARMY CADETS AND REFRAMING OF THE LIST OF MARTIAL CLASSES.

13. ***Mr. Lalchand Navalrai :** (a) Has the attention of Government been drawn to the views of the *London Times* correspondent, republished in the *Sind Observer* of Karachi, dated the 17th April, 1935, under the heading 'Praise for Indian Army Cadets'?

(b) Do Government propose to revise the policy of considering only some Indian castes to be fighting people? If so, do Government propose to reframe the list of martial classes in India? If not, why not?

Mr. G. R. F. Tottenham : (a) Yes.

(b) There is no list of 'martial' classes.

Mr. Lalchand Navalrai : What is a fact, Sir, whether, in practice, people are taken from non-martial classes or from all classes?

Mr. G. R. F. Tottenham : I have often answered that question in this House. We recruit for the army those people whom we consider are likely to make the best soldiers.

Pandit Lakshmi Kanta Maitra : Did the Honourable Member say that there is no scope in the army for non-martial classes?

Mr. G. R. F. Tottenham : I did not say that.

Pandit Lakshmi Kanta Maitra : May I know if a revision of the martial classes is made from time to time, and is there any revision list?

Mr. G. R. F. Tottenham : Every now and then we stop recruiting from classes from whom we have recruited in the past. We do not revise the list of martial classes, because there is no such list.

Pandit Lakshmi Kanta Maitra : Are the lists of particular martial classes revised or not, and at what intervals are they revised?

Mr. G. R. F. Tottenham : I say there is no such list. According to our experience of the results we get, we may from time to time alter the classes we recruit from, but there is no fixed interval at which that is done, nor are there any rules on the subject.

Pandit Lakshmi Kanta Maitra : May I know when the revision was last made?

Mr. G. R. F. Tottenham : There is no such revision.

Mr. Sri Prakasa : Is there any discrimination about castes by birth, either for or against?

Mr. G. R. F. Tottenham : No.

Captain Sardar Sher Muhammad Khan : Is there any list maintained in the Army Headquarters of martial classes?

Mr. G. R. F. Tottenham : There is no list of martial classes. I have said that about four times.

MODIFICATION IN THE CARDWELL SYSTEM.

14. ***Mr. Lalchand Navalrai** : (a) Are Government aware that officers in India are now emphatic in saying that the Cardwell system has become a dangerous anachronism in its present form and that they ask for its modification ?

(b) Do Government propose to take any step in this direction ? If so, what ? If not, why not ?

Mr. G. B. F. Tottenham : (a) and (b). No.

Mr. Lalchand Navalrai : May I know if, when the selection takes place for the Dehra Dun Academy, discrimination is being made between martial classes and non-martial classes ?

Mr. G. B. F. Tottenham : That has nothing whatever to do with the present question.

Mr. Lalchand Navalrai : The first part of the question says that officers in India are now emphatic in saying that the Cardwell system has become a dangerous anachronism, and my query is whether this affects the recruitment to the Dehra Dun Academy or not.

Mr. G. B. F. Tottenham : The Cardwell system has nothing whatever to do with the Indian Military Academy.

AMENDMENT OF SECTION 61 OF THE INDIAN INCOME-TAX ACT.

15. ***Mr. Lalchand Navalrai** : (a) Will Government be pleased to state what steps they have taken towards amending section 61 of the Income-tax Act XI of 1922 by restricting the scope of the section regarding representation by persons on behalf of the assesseees ?

(b) Do Government remember that year before last when the Income-tax Act was being amended, the amendment of this section was under contemplation but Sir George Schuster, the then Finance Member, kept it in abeyance for further consideration ?

(c) Are Government aware that the wide scope of the section is doing a great disservice to the assesseees and the public ?

(d) What materials and opinions have Government collected since the last amendment of the Income-tax Act with respect to the amendment of this section ? Will Government be pleased to place them on the table ?

(e) When do Government propose to amend this section ?

Mr. A. H. Lloyd : (a), (b) and (d). A clause proposing the amendment of section 61 of the Indian Income-tax Act, 1922, was included in the Bill which passed into law as the Indian Income-tax (Second Amendment) Act, 1930. The clause was deleted by the Select Committee with the recommendation that the various suggestions made in that Committee should be further considered by Government and that definite proposals should be formulated thereon and circulated for opinion before legislation was undertaken. The Government of India accepted this recommendation and circulated revised proposals to Local Governments in April, 1930. A mass of widely divergent opinions was received and the Government of India after considering these opinions decided to leave the subject in

abeyance. The correspondence on this circular reference amounts to 100 printed foolscap pages and it would be inconvenient to place it on the table of the House ; but I will, if desired, have a copy of the correspondence placed in the Library.

(c) This is a matter upon which opinion is divided.

(e) I am unable to make any statement in answer to this part of the question.

Mr. Lalchand Navalrai : I am thankful to the Honourable Member for offering to keep a copy of the correspondence in the Library, but I should like to know from him, if the question is still in abeyance, when it is going to be decided.

Mr. A. H. Lloyd : The question will be decided when it is called out of abeyance.

Mr. Lalchand Navalrai : When will it be called out of abeyance ?

Mr. A. H. Lloyd : I am not able to say.

Mr. Lalchand Navalrai : Will it be in the near future or after ten years ?

Mr. A. H. Lloyd : I am unable to say.

ASSESSMENT OF INCOMES OF SMALL INCOME-TAX PAYERS IN SIND.

16. ***Mr. Lalchand Navalrai :** (a) Will Government be pleased to state in how many cases in Sind the Income-tax officers in their respective district served notices under sub-clause (2) of section 22 of the Income-tax Act of 1922, in respect of the small income-tax payers under Rs. 2,000 during the years 1933-34 and 1934-35 ?

(b) In how many cases did the same Income-tax officers dispose of the cases of the small income-tax payers in each district in Sind by making summary assessment of incomes, during the aforesaid years ?

(c) In how many cases in the respective beats of the said Income-tax officers did the assessee apply for cancellation or revision of their assessments consequent on summary procedure, and in how many cases were they cancelled or revised to any extent ?

(d) In how many cases did the assessee of such income-tax file a return of their income under sub-section (2) of section 22 of the Income-tax Act, and in how many cases were such returns accepted wholly or partially ?

(e) How much time was usually given to the assessee of the aforesaid small income-tax for payment of their income-tax after notices of demand were served on them ?

(f) Will Government be pleased to state if there happened any cases during the aforesaid two years in Sind in each district where the escaped assessment of previous years was reassessed and collected ? If so, in how many cases ?

Mr. A. H. Lloyd : (a), (b), and the first parts of (c) and (d). A statement giving the required information is laid on the table.

(c) and (d), second part. The information asked for is not on record and could be compiled only at an expenditure of time and labour that would not be justified by the value of the results.

(e) One month.

(f) As regards the first part the answer is in the affirmative. As regards the second part, the answer is the same as that to the second parts of (c) and (d).

Statement.

CIRCLE.	No. of notices issued under section 22 (2).		No. of cases disposed of by making summary assessments.		No. of cases in which assesses applied for cancellation or revision.		No. of cases in which such assesses filed returns of income under section 22 (2).	
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	1933-34.	1934-35.	1933-34.	1934-35.	1933-34.	1934-35.	1933-34.	1934-35.
Karachi A Division ..	500	642	51	43	27	29	13	8
Karachi B Division ..	312	368	..	..	..	..	..	..
Temporary Income-tax Officer	766	1,555	1,825	1,554	1,177	1,032	1,108	913
Hyderabad ..	752	1,069	615	212	241	10	241	10
Sukkur ..	484	806	351	143	159	93	148	83
Shikarpur ..	838	682	664	409	408	293	345	263
Larkana ..	1,106	1,364	366	13	265	5	249	5
Thar Parkar ..	1,000	787	78	181	33	34	33	34
Total ..	5,758	7,273	3,950	2,555	2,310	1,501	2,137	1,316

Mr. Lalchand Navalrai : May I know then that there were no cases where the escaped assessment of previous years was re-assessed and collected, as stated in part (f) of the question ?

Mr. A. H. Lloyd : I said that the answer to the first part of that question was in the affirmative.

INCOME DERIVED FROM SMALL INCOME-TAX AND EXPENDITURE INCURRED IN ITS COLLECTION IN SIND.

17. *Mr. Lalchand Navalrai : Will Government be pleased to state how much income was derived in Sind from the small income-tax under Rs. 2,000, during the years 1933-34 and 1934-35 and how much was the expenditure incurred by Government in recovering the same ?

Mr. A. H. Lloyd : A statement is laid on the table.

Statement.

	Revenue.	Expenditure.
	Rs.	Rs.
1933-34 ..	1,96,107	33,571
1934-35 ..	1,70,474	33,390

PRODUCTION OF BOOKS AND REGISTERS BY INCOME-TAX ASSESSEES IN SIND AND FIXATION OF MINIMUM AND MAXIMUM TIME LIMIT FOR THE PAYMENT OF INCOME-TAX.

18. ***Mr. Lalchand Navalrai :** (a) Will Government be pleased to state if it is a fact that in Sind the Income-tax officers invariably issue orders under section 23, clause 2, requiring the assesseees to produce their books to support their returns ? If so, why is that practice followed in every case ? If not, will Government be pleased to state in how many cases in each district of Sind the respective Income-tax officers did not call for and examine books of accounts during the year 1934-35 ?

(b) Is it a fact that often times the Income-tax Department requires the production of books and registers, which are not maintained by the assesseees, and the Income-tax officers make that failure an excuse to make final assessment under section 23, clause 4, of the Income-tax Act ? If so, do Government propose to issue directions in order to checkmate such a procedure ?

(c) Are there any orders of the Central Board of Revenue, fixing a reasonable time for payment of income-tax after a demand notice is served ? If not, do Government propose to fix the minimum and the maximum time limit for making such payments ? Is it a fact that there is no uniform system in all Income-tax offices ?

Mr. A. H. Lloyd : (a) The answer to the first part is in the negative. As regards the last part, a statement giving the required information is laid on the table.

(b) The answer to the first part is in the negative. The second part does not arise.

(c) The reply to the first part is in the affirmative. The second part, therefore, does not arise. With regard to the third part, the orders of the Central Board of Revenue to which I have referred are applicable to all income-tax offices.

Statement.

District.	Total number of returns filed.	No. of cases in which accounts were not called for.
1. Karachi	7,663	2,732
2. Hyderabad	2,747	298
3. Sukkur	1,338	290
4. Shikarpur	2,524	384
5. Larkana	1,431	146
6. Dadu	857	115
7. Nawabshah	740	139
8. Karachi and Thar Parkar Districts	1,527	40
Total	18,827	4,144

Mr. Lalchand Navalrai : With regard to clause (a) of the question, if I heard the Honourable Member aright, he said that the answer was in the negative, that is to say, that books were not invariably sent for. May I tell him that when returns are given, the books are being sent for invariably ?

Mr. A. H. Lloyd : I did not say that they were never sent for. I said they were not invariably sent for.

Mr. Lalchand Navalrai : What I want to know is this. Is it a fact or not that even when returns are given by respectable people and are verified, their books are sent for, and it is only in very rare cases that they are not sent for ?

Mr. A. H. Lloyd : When the Honourable Member sees the statement which I will lay on the table, I think, he will see that the expression "very rare cases" is incorrect. It is, however, true that in many cases when a return has been submitted, the accounts are sent for.

Mr. Lalchand Navalrai : If the Honourable Member has got figures for Sind, he will be in a position to know that what I am saying is correct.

Mr. A. H. Lloyd : May I again suggest that the Honourable Member should see the statement that I am laying on the table which gives the figures ?

TRANSFER OF CASES FROM ONE INCOME-TAX OFFICER TO ANOTHER IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.

19. ***Mr. Lalchand Navalrai :** (a) Will Government be pleased to state if there have arisen any cases in the Bombay Presidency where assessee having been dissatisfied on account of prejudice or bias of the Income-tax officers, applied for transfer of their cases from one Income-tax officer to another ? If so, how many such cases occurred in the Bombay Presidency during the last three years, and how were they disposed of ?

(b) Is there any practice or orders, allowing transfer of cases on the aforesaid grounds ? If so, what are they ? If not, do Government propose to make such orders ?

Mr. A. H. Lloyd : (a) Yes, but it is not possible to state the exact number of such cases as no record is kept. I understand, however, that there were about half a dozen cases during the last three years and the request for transfer was not granted in any of them as it was found on enquiry not to be justifiable.

(b) Yes, under section 5 (4) of the Indian Income-tax Act, 1922, a Commissioner of Income-tax is authorised to appoint Income-tax Officers to perform their functions in respect of such persons as he may direct.

Mr. Lalchand Navalrai : Has the Honourable Member sent for those cases and satisfied himself ?

Mr. A. H. Lloyd : No, Sir.

PERFORMANCE OF MARRIAGES BY THE PEOPLE OF SIND IN THE KHAIRPUR STATE TO EVADE PROSECUTIONS UNDER THE CHILD MARRIAGE RESTRAINT ACT.

20. ***Mr. Lalchand Navalrai :** (a) Will Government be pleased to state if the Sarda Act (Restraint of Marriage Act) is being broken by

Indian British subjects by performing illegal marriages in the Indian States ?

(b) Are Government aware that Sind people go to perform such marriages in 'Khairpur State' and come back to Sind to live with impunity ?

(c) If the answer to part (b) is in the affirmative, what steps do Government propose to take in this direction to stop such breaches of the Sarda Act being committed by people hopping over the British boundaries into the Indian States in India and into the neighbouring foreign States ?

The Honourable Sir Henry Craik : (a) Government are aware that residents of British India have performed marriages, which if performed in British India would have been punishable under the Act in Indian States and elsewhere outside British India.

(b) Yes.

(c) The Honourable Member has already given notice of his intention to move for leave to introduce a Bill on the subject, and Government will have an opportunity of stating their attitude in the matter when that Bill comes up for consideration.

Mr. Lalchand Navalrai : If the Honourable Member means that this practice is to go on until that Bill is passed by the House, does he know that it is causing injury to the public ? Why should not Indian States co-operate with us just as we are co-operating with them, and see that such marriages are not allowed to be performed ?

The Honourable Sir Henry Craik : In a large number of States, there is an Act on the lines of, or similar to, the Sarda Act, and, as regards the other States, I do not see that Government have any ground for interfering in a matter of purely internal administration.

Mr. Lalchand Navalrai : Will Government advise the Khairpur State not to make money out of this business by taking hundred rupees a marriage and allowing marriages to be performed there ?

The Honourable Sir Henry Craik : I am very doubtful whether that is a question that ought to be asked under Rule 33, proviso (2).

Mr. N. M. Joshi : May I ask whether Government propose themselves to take any action to remove this evil ?

The Honourable Sir Henry Craik : Legislative action ?

Mr. N. M. Joshi : Yes.

The Honourable Sir Henry Craik : No, Sir.

Mr. N. M. Joshi : May I ask whether Government will publish a report regarding the extent of this evil ?

The Honourable Sir Henry Craik : I will consider that.

Mr. B. Das : Will Government prohibit such Indian States as do not observe the provisions of the Sarda Act, from joining the Federation ?

The Honourable Sir Henry Craik : That does not arise.

Dr. T. S. S. Rajan : Are Government aware that many Government servants are liable under the Act, and they escape it by going and performing marriages in the Indian States near by ?

The Honourable Sir Henry Craik : I am not aware of that, Sir.

Dr. G. V. Deshmukh : May I know whether the Government of India mean to take this Act seriously ?

The Honourable Sir Henry Craik : They take all Acts seriously.

Prof. N. G. Ranga : Will Government make representations to the Indian States where these illegal marriages are being performed and see that they are prevented ?

The Honourable Sir Henry Craik : I have already answered that.

Dr. T. S. S. Rajan : Will Government take any notice of the action of their servants who violate the law by migrating into the States near by, if such action was brought to the notice of the Government of India ?

The Honourable Sir Henry Craik : I think the Honourable Member is aware that under the Act criminal prosecutions can be launched only on complaint by an interested person.

Dr. T. S. S. Rajan : Will they take any departmental action ?

Mr. President (The Honourable Sir Abdur Rahim) : Next question.

KHEWRA SALT MINE SETTLEMENT.

21. ***Mr. Lalchand Navalrai :** (a) Will Government be pleased to state when the Khewra Salt Mine settlement was started ?

(b) What was the establishment all told at the beginning, and what is it now, and what is its cost ?

(c) How much was the initial capital expense and how much has been spent since then on the buildings, mining and machinery ?

(d) What is its recurring expense every year ?

(e) What has been its produce of salt every year ? How much salt was sold and at what rate ?

(f) Is it a profitable concern ? If not, why is it continued to be run ?

Mr. A. H. Lloyd : (a) The administration of the Khewra salt mine was taken over by the British Government in 1849.

(b) Government have no information as to what was the establishment in the beginning. A statement (A) showing the establishment and its cost in 1934-35 is placed on the table.

(c) No information is available in regard to the initial capital expenditure, but the accounts of the Northern India Salt Revenue Department were commercialised on the 1st April, 1924, and capital expenditure on buildings, works, plant and machinery, roads, bridges and land at Khewra incurred up to that date amounted to Rs. 10,85,419-12-6. Expenditure incurred subsequently up to 31st March, 1935, is Rs. 17,37,248-3-9.

(d) Separate figures for Khewra are available only from 1927-28. A statement (B) giving the recurring expenditure of the working of the mine and depôt at Khewra is laid on the table. This excludes capital charges, interest and depreciation paid on the assets, pensionary charges, etc.

(e) The information is given in statement (C) which is placed on the table.

(f) The answer to the first part is in the affirmative ; the second part does not arise.

A

Statement showing the establishment of the Northern India Salt Revenue Department at Kheora during 1934-35 and its cost.

Designation.	Number.	Annual cost.		
		Rs.	A.	P.
General Manager ..	1	15,600	0	0
Assistant Commissioner ..	2	22,275	8	0
Superintendents ..	2	9,420	9	0
Superintending Engineer ..	1	11,898	6	0
Assistant Surgeon	1	3,068	12	0
Deputy Superintendent ..	1	18,511	12	0
Inspectors ..	9			
Mine Overseers ..	2			
Survey Coolies ..	2			
Tracers ..	1			
Kotegasht ..	1			
Electric Overseer ..	1	40,211	5	0
Clerks ..	38			
Construction Overseer	1			
Operators	3	889	0	0
Power House Superintendent	1	2,232	9	0
Inferior establishment ..	90	19,898	7	0
Storekeeper and Assistant Storekeeper ..	2	1,942	12	0
Foremen ..	1	2,035	0	0
Compounder	3	1,156	7	0
Dresser ..				
Midwife				
Total ..	..	1,51,120	7	0

Preventive Staff.

Designation.	Number.	Annual cost.
Superintendent	1	860 0 0
Deputy Superintendent ..	1	9,356 15 0
Inspectors	3	
Kotegasht	7	
Inferior establishment ..	206	45,627 14 0
Total ..		56,844 13 0
GRAND TOTAL ..		2,06,965 4 0

B.

Statement showing recurring expenditure at Khewra from 1927-28.

Year.	Expenditure.
	Rs.
1927-28	11,04,612
1928-29	10,11,272
1929-30	9,63,700
1930-31	9,55,970
1931-32	9,11,270
1932-33	8,77,320
1933-34	8,98,520
1934-35	7,34,426

C.

Statement showing the salt produced and sold at the Kheora Mine every year during the period from 1850-51 to 1934-35.

Year.	Quantity of salt produced.	Quantity of salt sold.	Selling price per maund.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5
	Maunds.	Maunds.	Rs. A. P.	
1850-51		4,64,624		There is no separate information regarding the production of salt during these years, but in paragraph 86 on page 177 of the Annual Administration Report of this Department for 1866-70 it is mentioned that production in 20 years previous to 1870 was a little over 154½ lakhs of maunds.
1851-52		3,98,415		
1852-53		5,81,991		
1853-54		6,46,590		
1854-55		7,51,236		
1855-56		7,21,189		
1856-57		6,55,499		
1857-58		6,62,592		
1858-59		7,21,181		
1859-60		7,57,016		
1860-61		9,16,106		
1861-62		7,50,491		
1862-63		7,35,136		
1863-64		8,29,123		
1864-65		8,85,330		The information regarding the selling prices of these years is not available.
1865-66		8,92,333		
1866-67		9,72,417		
1867-67		9,46,863		
1868-69		9,63,480		
1869-70		11,35,969		
1870-71 } *				
1871-72 }				
1872-73	10,85,140	10,06,140		Information regarding selling price during this year not available.
1873-74	12,43,500	11,41,885	0 1 0	
1874-75	10,40,755	11,26,391	0 1 0	

Year.	Quantity of salt produced.	Quantity of salt sold.	Selling price per maund.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5
	Maunds.	Maunds.	Rs. A. P.	
1875-76	10,97,668	10,93,452	0 1 0	
1876-77	12,03,052	11,43,923	0 1 0	
1877-78	11,17,817	11,86,831	0 1 0	
1878-79	14,04,087	13,04,392	0 1 0	
1879-80	13,67,420	13,28,212	0 1 0	
1880-81	12,05,065	12,73,767	0 1 0	
1881-82	17,78,267	12,00,917	0 1 0	
1882-83	19,72,355	13,98,283	0 0 9	
1883-84	14,44,512	13,32,064	0 0 9	
1884-85	19,50,459	13,88,513	0 0 9	
1885-86	11,07,135	14,56,477	0 0 9	
1886-87	10,63,731	15,73,364	0 0 9	
1887-88	11,52,298	15,69,949	0 0 9	
1888-89	19,00,675	17,46,566	0 0 9	
1889-90	14,37,091	20,00,097	0 0 9	
1890-91	20,49,782	17,47,250	0 0 9	
1891-92	19,95,627	18,45,342	0 0 9	
1892-93	18,02,348	19,46,227	0 0 9	
1893-94	18,19,233	18,93,275	0 0 9	
1894-95	17,19,269	16,55,027	0 0 9	
1895-96	18,82,229	19,40,640	0 0 9	
1896-97	18,36,868	18,40,229	0 0 9	
1897-98	19,57,792	19,75,769	0 0 9	
1898-99	18,36,104	20,21,712	0 0 9	
1899-00	23,36,138	21,21,743	0 0 9	
1900-01	21,23,285	21,75,463	0 0 9	
1901-02	21,57,115	21,57,468	0 0 9	
1902-03	22,57,421	22,86,446	0 0 9	
1903-04	20,83,149	23,42,865	0 0 9	

Year.	Quantity of salt produced.	Quantity of salt sold.	Selling price per maund.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5
	Maunds.	Maunds.	Rs. A. P.	
1904-05	25,40,002	21,24,420	0 0 9	
1905-06	23,08,285	24,57,665	0 1 0	
1906-07	23,97,593	21,40,849	0 1 0	
1907-08	23,73,197	26,06,260	0 1 0	
1908-09	25,74,390	27,38,998	0 1 0	
1909-10	29,52,002	28,04,701	0 1 0	
1910-11	26,82,204	28,38,786	0 1 0	Up to 30th June 1910 and then Re. 0-1-1.
1911-12	31,49,797	30,02,541	0 1 1	
1912-13	31,99,403	30,79,106	0 1 2	
1913-14	34,27,928	31,06,613	0 1 2	
1914-15	33,87,488	37,65,134	0 1 2	Up to 31st October 1914 and Re. 0-1-6 from 1st November 1914.
1915-16	35,82,169	35,73,288	0 1 6	
1916-17	39,54,616	55,01,883	0 1 6	
1917-18	32,77,660	32,52,746	0 1 6	
1918-19	41,89,859	43,62,012	0 1 6	
1919-20	38,27,658	39,00,120	0 1 6	Up to 14th June 1919 and then Re. 0-2-0.
1920-21	36,02,330	33,00,654	0 2 0	From 1st March 1921 the price was raised to Re. 0-3-0.
1921-22	30,29,792	28,89,212	0 3 0	
1922-23	39,41,934	38,40,329	0 3 0	
1923-24	13,28,608	13,00,177	0 3 0	
1924-25	36,98,389	38,54,328	0 3 0	
1925-26	20,14,260	21,42,351	0 3 0	
1926-27	27,66,606	28,41,606	0 3 0	Up to 19th February 1917 and then Re. 0-3-6.
1927-28	26,95,776	27,68,436	0 3 6	
1928-29	30,56,478	30,81,818	0 3 6	

Year.	Quantity of salt produced.	Quantity of salt sold.	Selling price per maund.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5
	Maunds.	Maunds.	Rs. A. P.	
1929-30	29,90,078	29,92,600	0 3 6	Up to 14th July 1929 and then Rs. 0-4-6.
1930-31	28,23,799	27,56,619	0 4 6	
1931-32	29,12,902	29,08,104	0 4 6	
1932-33	29,92,952	29,91,760	0 4 6	
1933-34	28,75,661	29,06,531	0 4 6	
1934-35	30,53,554	30,12,838	0 4 6	

N.B.—The selling price as shown in column 4 above excludes duty levied by Government.

Mr. Lalchand Navalrai : May I know from the Honourable Member if this concern is very profitable or it makes only a small profit over and above the expenditure ?

Mr. A. H. Lloyd : It is not the policy of Government to make large profits from their salt concerns. The general policy of Government is to sell salt at cost price.

Mr. Lalchand Navalrai : In view of the fact that the people round about this Khewra factory are suffering on account of the salt water going to their lands, will not the Government stop this concern altogether, especially as they are not making large profits ?

Mr. A. H. Lloyd : I do not think that question arises, though I do not admit the truth of the statement upon which it is based.

Mr. Lalchand Navalrai : The Honourable Member knows about it.

LAPSING OF POSTAL CASH CERTIFICATES.

22. ***Mr. Lalchand Navalrai :** (a) Will Government be pleased to state how many Postal Cash Certificates, and of what value, have lapsed to Government in all the Post Offices in Sind during the last ten years owing to the owners not having claimed the money after due date, probably through ignorance ?

(b) What steps were taken to trace out the owners in order to return the amounts to them after the due date ?

(c) Will Government be pleased to lay on the table a statement showing the cause in each case for appropriating the amounts of the Cash Certificates so lapsed ?

The Honourable Sir James Grigg : (a) and (c). As stated in the answers given by me on the 6th of August, 1934, to question No. 402 by Bhai Parma Nand, and to a supplementary question by the Honourable Member himself, Post Office Cash Certificates do not lapse to Government.

(b) Special notices were issued to investors throughout India, and as a result a number of outstanding cash certificates which have completed ten years have been discharged.

CONNECTION OF CHITTOOR WITH A TRUNK TELEPHONE LINE.

23. *Mr. M. Ananthasayanam Ayyangar : (a) Are Government aware that in the Madras Presidency, Chittoor which is the headquarters of a District, is not connected with a trunk telephone line ?

(b) Do Government propose to connect the same ?

The Honourable Mr. D. G. Mitchell : (a) Yes.

(b) There has been so far no demand from the public of Chittoor for a local telephone system and trunk facilities. The question is being investigated and if a sufficient number of applications for telephones is received the facility will be provided.

GRANT OF CONCESSION RATES OF POSTAGE ON PRINTED MARRIAGE INVITATION CARDS.

24. *Mr. M. Ananthasayanam Ayyangar : (a) Are Government aware that during the fixed seasons in the year (i.e., the middle of January to the middle of July) a large number of marriage invitation cards and letters are sent by post ?

(b) Are Government aware that printed invitation letters sent in open covers as packet post are charged like book packets, i.e., nine pies per packet ?

(c) Are Government prepared to give similar concession rates of postage for printed marriage invitation cards at half anna per card ?

The Honourable Mr. D. G. Mitchell : (a) and (b). Yes.

(c) No.

CONTEMPLATED CREATION OF A POST OF ASSISTANT DIRECTOR OF POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS AND RETRENCHMENT IN THE POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS DEPARTMENT.

25. *Mr. M. Ananthasayanam Ayyangar : (a) Is it a fact that Government contemplate creating a post of Assistant Director of Posts and Telegraphs ?

(b) Will Government be pleased to state the necessity for creating such an office and its probable expenditure per annum ?

(c) Has any retrenchment been effected in the personnel of the subordinate staff in the Posts and Telegraphs Department as a measure of economy, and was it effected in the year 1934-35 ?

(d) Is any retrenchment in the staff contemplated to be carried out during the year 1935-36 ?

(e) What are the probable savings expected per year owing to the proposed retrenchment ?

The Honourable Mr. D. G. Mitchell : (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Yes.

(d) The special retrenchment concessions have been withdrawn since the beginning of the present financial year and it is not under contemplation to effect any extensive retrenchment in the staff of the department during the year 1935-36. Increases or decreases in the number of staff employed by the department in accordance with the variations in the volume of traffic handled are normal features of the administration. When a reduction in establishment has to be effected this is carried out as far as possible by utilising vacancies which occur in the ordinary course by deaths, retirements, resignations or dismissals.

(e) It is not possible to make any estimate of the probable savings due to reduction in staff.

**REDUCTION IN THE PRICE OF SILVER AND INCREASE IN THE BALANCE OF TRADE
IN FAVOUR OF INDIA.**

26. ***Mr. M. Ananthasayanam Ayyangar :** (a) Are Government aware that the United States of America is steadily purchasing silver and the price of silver has gone up ?

(b) Do Government propose to take any further steps to reduce the price of silver in India ?

(c) What is the balance of trade regarding private merchandise during the year 1934-35 ?

(d) Do Government propose to take any steps, and if so what, to increase the balance of trade in favour of India ?

The Honourable Sir James Grigg : (a) I am aware that the United States of America have made considerable purchases of silver and I am aware that there have been considerable fluctuations of price.

(b) The only recent action of Government which has had any conceivable connection with the price of silver was the reduction of the import duty in April. This was taken purely on revenue grounds.

(c) The figures are given in the monthly Accounts relating to the Sea-Borne Trade and Navigation of British India for March, 1935, copies of which are in the Library of the House.

(d) Government have taken and will take whatever steps are both practicable and economically sound to this end. But no substantial advance is possible unless concerted action is taken by the principal countries of the world for currency stabilization and removal of trade restrictions.

Mr. B. Das : Is the Honourable the Finance Member aware that the American policy of purchase of silver has increased the gambling propensities of the Bombay bullion exchange market and has brought disaster to many brokers, and will Government give some subsidy to such brokers ?

The Honourable Sir James Grigg : The answer to the first part of the question is in the affirmative. The answer to the second part is a very decided " No ".

Mr. M. Ananthasayanam Ayyangar : Is it a fact that large quantities of silver were sold by Government and thus reduced the price of silver ?

The Honourable Sir James Grigg : That does not arise.

CONTROL OVER THE AGRA CANAL.

27. ***Mr. Sham Lal :** (a) Is it a fact that the Agra Canal has no claim to a share of the Jumna supplies and its existence has not been recognised by the Punjab Government ? If so, why ?

(b) Is it a fact that Jumna supplies at Tajawala are under the control of the Punjab Government, and the Punjab Government take no interest in the irrigation of the Gurgaon District ?

(c) Is it a fact that the supplies in the Agra Canal are very irregular, as they are solely dependent on whether there is surplus water in the United Provinces Canals ?

(d) Is it a fact that the Punjab Government collects the *abiana* from the Gurgaon cultivators on the Agra Canal, and credit it to the United Provinces, while the question of remission in case of crop failure is solely controlled by the United Provinces Government ? What is the reason for this dual system ?

(e) Is it a fact that water rates were increased in the Agra Canal in the Gurgaon District (Punjab) and not in the United Provinces Districts in 1930 ? If so, why ?

(f) Is it a fact that water rates charged on the main crops, cane, cotton and wheat on the Agra Canal in the Gurgaon District are higher than those charged in the United Provinces or on the Western Jumna Canal in the Punjab ? If so, why ?

The Honourable Mr. D. G. Mitchell : The information has been called for and a reply will be placed on the table of the House in due course.

REFRESHER COURSE AT KOT LAKHPAT.

28. ***Mr. Sham Lal :** (a) Is it a fact that Refresher Course at Kot Lakhpat does not result in forfeiture of one's appointment, as per Agent, North Western Railway's report, dated the 18th July, 1934 ? If so, will Government be pleased to state if the Commercial staff discharged in 1930 on account of failing in Refresher Course will be recalled ? If so, when, and if not, why not ?

(b) If they are treated as incompetent, do the local authorities make any effort to provide them with equivalent posts, as required by the North Western Railway subsidiary rule laid down in the North Western Railway Weekly Gazette No. 25 of the 23rd June, 1930, page 565 ?

Mr. P. B. Rau : The Agent, North Western Railway, reports that failure to pass a refresher course in the case of permanent employees does not involve discharge. As regards the commercial staff discharged in 1930, the railway administration do not propose either to recall them or to provide them with equivalent posts as these men were temporary and

their retention was dependent on their successfully passing the course in question. The subsidiary rule is, for the same reason, not applicable in their case.

CIRCULATION OF COUNTERFEIT COINS IN INDIA.

29. ***Mr. Lalchand Navalrai** : (a) Will Government be pleased to state whether their attention has been drawn to a letter of the Karachi Indian Merchants' Association, sent to the Secretary to the Government of India, Finance Department, and published in the *Sind Observer* of the 6th April, 1935 under the heading "Menace of Counterfeit Coins", "Too many Bad Rupees" ?

(b) Are Government aware that, as stated in that letter, there is a widespread circulation of counterfeit rupees in India ?

(c) Are Government by this time aware that people, particularly in the mofussil, are not inclined to accept rupees on account of the wide circulation of counterfeit rupees ?

(d) Is it a fact that the Banks, including the Imperial Bank of India, have on several occasions refused to accept rupees, which, however, have been certified as genuine by the Master of His Majesty's Mint ?

(e) Are Government aware that the trade and general public experience great hardship and inconvenience on account of people refusing to accept rupees, as well as small coins, on account of their not being able to distinguish genuine coins from bad ones easily ?

(f) What steps have Government taken to eradicate this evil and to create confidence in the public currency ?

(g) What steps have Government taken to revise the pattern of small nickel coins and silver rupees so as to make counterfeiting difficult ?

(h) Have Government devised any method to unearth the source of counterfeit coins, and checkmate the same ? If so, with what result ?

The Honourable Sir James Grigg : (a) Yes.

(b) Government are aware that in recent years there has been an increase in the circulation of counterfeit coins, but not to the extent that the Honourable Member suggests.

(c) and (e). Government are not aware of any general disinclination on the part of the public to accept rupees.

(d) There have been occasions on which the Banks have cut coins as counterfeit which later have been certified as genuine, but such occasions have been rare.

(f) and (h). Vigorous action is being taken by the Central Intelligence Bureau in conjunction with the local Criminal Intelligence Departments and the Controller of the Currency. Separate branches of the Criminal Intelligence Department have been established in Sind and the Punjab and their concerted action has met with success, especially in the Sukkur and Larkhana districts. Important captures have also been made recently in Bombay and, I understand, in Jodhpur State.

(g) None.

Mr. Lalchand Navalrai : With regard to the answer to clause (c), will the Honourable Member, in view of the fact that in the mofassil, money which is good tender is being refused on flimsy grounds, consider the advisability of issuing a communiqué urging people to accept coin which is otherwise good coin ?

The Honourable Sir James Grigg : My recollection is that a short time ago we did issue a communiqué about the Victoria coinage, which, I understand, is the coin chiefly concerned.

Mr. Lalchand Navalrai : Is the Honourable Member in a position to tell me if people do not accept good coin as legal tender, what is the penalty ?

The Honourable Sir James Grigg : You must give me notice of that question. I am not a lawyer.

Mr. Lalchand Navalrai : May I inform the Honourable Member that I have communicated this question for the purpose of getting an answer, and I shall be thankful for getting an answer.

The Honourable Sir James Grigg : I will see that the Honourable Member gets an answer.

Dr. T. S. S. Rajan : Will Government consider the advisability of issuing a circular and publish it in all the newspapers of this country as to the methods by which good coins could be identified from bad ones ?

The Honourable Sir James Grigg : If we knew all the processes by which bad coins were produced, they would not be produced.

Dr. T. S. S. Rajan : Could you not mention the practical way whereby the ordinary man, the villager, would be able to test for himself and find out which is a good coin and which is a bad one ?

The Honourable Sir James Grigg : I do not think they would find much difficulty about that.

Mr. B. Das : Is the Honourable the Finance Member aware that the 1862 rupee coin is not allowed to be accepted as legal coin in Orissa and that the traders return it back ? And what is the reason why the 1862 coin is not allowed to be accepted as a silver coin ?

The Honourable Sir James Grigg : Did I understand the Honourable Member to say that the 1862 coin is not accepted as legal tender ? I think that is a mistake.

Mr. B. Das : But nobody accepts it in the market ?

The Honourable Sir James Grigg : It is precisely that kind of coin on which we issued a press communiqué.

Prof. N. G. Ranga : Sir, the same evil prevails all over India, and will the Honourable Member be pleased to say what steps they are taking in other parts of India apart from Sind ?

The Honourable Sir James Grigg : I think the Honourable Member is a little exaggerating.

Prof. N. G. Ranga : I may say this particular evil prevails even in Simla, and there are several bad rupees.

The Honourable Sir James Grigg : There may be special considerations.

Prof. N. G. Ranga : Will the Honourable Member accept those bad rupees and substitute new rupees ?

The Honourable Sir James Grigg : No.

The Honourable Sir Henry Craik : Let the Honourable Member try them on the cinemas. (Laughter.)

ABOLITION OF THE INDIA STORE DEPARTMENT IN LONDON.

30. ***Sardar Sant Singh :** (a) What is the annual expenditure on the Indian Stores Department ?

(b) What is the annual expenditure on the Stores Department in London ?

(c) Are these two departments run as parallel machineries for the same purpose ? If so, why do Government maintain the two departments ?

(d) Do Government propose to close the Stores Department in London and make all purchases, even of articles of foreign origin, in India ? If not, why not ? Has there been a demand in India for the abolition of this department ?

The Honourable Mr. D. G. Mitchell : (a) and (b). The Honourable Member will find the information he requires in the annual Administration Reports of the Indian Stores Department and the annual Reports on the work of the India Store Department, London, copies of which are available in the Library of the House.

(c) I would invite the attention of the Honourable Member to pages 2395-97 of Volume VIII, No. 6, of the Legislative Assembly Debates, dated the 30th August, 1934, which contain a speech on the subject by the Honourable Sir Frank Noyce. The two departments are not parallel organisations ; they are to a great extent complementary.

(d) Government are actively considering the possibility of amalgamating the two departments. There has been a demand from some quarters for the abolition of the London Store Department, but Government consider that so long as any of their requirements have to be met from abroad, it will be essential to maintain an organization in London for inspection during manufacture and before shipment. The question has been fully discussed in the speech to which I have just referred.

Babu Baijnath Bajoria : Have Government taken any step to reduce the abnormal expenditure of the London Store Department ?

The Honourable Mr. D. G. Mitchell : Government do not admit that the expenditure of the London Store Department is abnormal.

Mr. S. Satyamurti : Have Government considered the question, not of abolishing this organization altogether, but of running it as a part of the Indian Stores Department ?

The Honourable Mr. D. G. Mitchell : I have already stated that Government are actively considering the possibility of amalgamating the two Departments.

Mr. S. Satyamurti : Have they arrived at any conclusion ?

The Honourable Mr. D. G. Mitchell : None yet.

Pandit Nilakantha Das : May I ask if its function is confined to inspection only,—I mean the function of this London Branch ?

The Honourable Mr. D. G. Mitchell : No ; it undertakes purchase, inspection and shipment.

Babu Baijnath Bajoria : Will Government put the London Store Department under the Chief Controller of Stores, Indian Stores Department, as one of its branch offices ?

The Honourable Mr. D. G. Mitchell : I don't know, Sir.

Babu Baijnath Bajoria : When will Government take action ?

The Honourable Mr. D. G. Mitchell : Government are considering the whole question.

Mr S. Satyamurti : What are the total purchases, for the last year for which figures are available, of purchases made by this Department, and what is the expenditure for that year on this Department ?

The Honourable Mr. D. G. Mitchell : I would refer the Honourable Member to the reports which are in the Library of the House. I regret I cannot give accurate figures off-hand.

Pandit Nilakantha Das : Does he not now accept tenders in London ? Does not the London Branch make purchases by accepting tenders in London now ?

The Honourable Mr. D. G. Mitchell : Yes.

Mr. B. Das : Is the Honourable Member for Industries aware that while the London Stores Department is spending Rs. 25 lakhs on only purchasing articles worth one crore of rupees—while it was purchasing only four crores of rupees worth five years before—the Indian Stores Department in India was spending 21 lakhs and purchasing Rs. 3½ crores worth of articles a year ? (Hear, hear.)

The Honourable Mr. D. G. Mitchell : This is a question which has been thrashed out in great detail before in the Public Accounts Committee and other places, and the Honourable Member is already perfectly aware of the answer. The answer is that the Stores Department in London does a great deal of important work for the Government of India other than mere purchase, and to assess the value of the two Departments by the amount of purchases made by them is entirely erroneous.

Mr. S. Satyamurti : What other precious work are they doing for the Government of India ?

The Honourable Mr. D. G. Mitchell : The inspection of all materials bought in England.

Pandit Nilakantha Das : I have not got the answer to my supplementary question : do they not make purchases there by accepting tenders ? We have a rule that all foreign tenders should be accepted in India by the Indian Stores Department. Do the foreign people give tenders in London ?

The Honourable Mr. D. G. Mitchell : The Honourable Member will find the details of stores purchase procedure in the Stores Purchase Rules of which there is a copy in the Library. The Government of India adhere to the system of rupee tenders in India, but in certain special cases, which are explained in the Stores Purchase Rules, departures have to be made and tenders called for in England.

Mr. M. Ananthasayanam Ayyangar : Who makes the inspections with regard to the purchases of articles in England ? Does the London Department make inspections and carry out negotiations with regard to articles purchased in countries other than England ?

UNSTARRED QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

DEALING OF APPEALS AGAINST DISCHARGE ON THE EAST INDIAN RAILWAY.

1. **Mr. Muhammad Azhar Ali :** (a) Is it a fact that in the rules regulating the discharge and dismissal of State Railways non-gazetted Government servants, the Agent, East Indian Railway, *vide* his Circular No. 508/A.E.-1795 of the 22nd January, 1930, has laid down that appeals against discharge will be finally dealt with as follows :

“(iii) By a Divisional Superintendent or by a Deputy Chief Mechanical Engineer if the order of discharge was issued by a senior scale officer attached to his Division or Workshops as the case may be” ?

(b) Is it also a fact that the Circular referred to in part (a) was published in the Weekly Gazette of the East Indian Railway ?

(c) Will Government please state whether this rule is still in force ?

(d) If the answer to part (c) be in the affirmative, will Government please state whether :

(i) the Divisional Superintendent is the final authority if he has not been consulted or in any way dealt with the case at any stage prior to the order of discharge by a senior scale officer ; and

(ii) if he has already dealt with the case before orders of discharge were passed, he is still the final appellate authority to dispose of an appeal against discharge ?

Mr. P. R. Rau : (a), (b) and (c). Yes.

(d) (i) Yes.

(ii) No. Where the order of discharge has been passed or dealt with by the Divisional Superintendent personally, the next appellate authority is the Head of the Department concerned. The general rules recently issued by Government provide for an appeal to the authority next above that imposing the penalty, or to such higher authority as the Agent may prescribe in respect of railway servants under his control.

NOTIFICATION OF THE RULES REGULATING THE DISCHARGE AND DISMISSAL OF STATE RAILWAY NON-GAZETTED SERVANTS TO THE EAST INDIAN RAILWAY EMPLOYEES.

2. **Mr. Muhammad Azhar Ali :** (a) Is it a fact that the rules framed by the Railway Board regulating the discharge and dismissal of State Railway non-gazetted servants were notified to the subordinate staff

on the East Indian Railway through an Appendix to the Weekly Gazette under the caption "Manual of Special Orders on matters of general importance concerning the staff, 1930" ?

(b) Is it also a fact that in the Report by the Railway Board on Indian Railways for 1933-34, Volume I, Staff, Security of Service, Government have stated that certain modifications, and extensions have been notified to Railway Administrations in connection with these rules ?

(c) Have these modifications, extensions and regulations of the rules been communicated to the subordinate staff on the East Indian Railway through the Weekly Gazette as an addendum to the Manual of Special Orders on matters of general importance concerning the staff, 1930 ? If not, why and when are these likely to be notified to the staff ?

Mr. P. R. Rau : (a) and (b). Yes.

(c) Yes. The modifications were communicated to the subordinate staff through the Railway's Gazette. No separate amendment has been issued to the "Manual of special orders or matters of general importance concerning the staff (1930)". The preface to the manual in question states that all orders concerning the staff will be published in the Railway Gazette.

EXAMINATIONS IN ESTABLISHMENT DUTIES PASSED BY THE SUPERINTENDENTS AND ASSISTANT SUPERINTENDENTS, STAFF, ON THE EAST INDIAN RAILWAY.

3. Mr. Muhammad Azhar Ali : (a) Will Government please state what qualifying examinations in Establishment Rules and Procedure the Superintendents and Assistant Superintendents, Staff, on the East Indian Railway, have passed ?

(b) Do Government propose to consider the advisability of removing all such Superintendents and Assistant Superintendents who have not passed qualifying examinations in Establishment duties ? If not, why not ?

Mr. P. R. Rau : (a) State railway officers are not required to pass qualifying examinations in establishment rules and procedure.

(b) No. The Government do not see that any useful purpose will be served by holding such examinations.

DUTIES OF THE DEPUTY AGENT (GENERAL), EAST INDIAN RAILWAY.

4. Mr. Muhammad Azhar Ali : (a) Does the Deputy Agent (General), East Indian Railway, deal with Establishment matters, appeals and cognate subjects governed by the Railway Services (Classification, Control and Appeal) Rules, the rules for the recruitment and training of the subordinate staff, the Government Servants' Conduct Rules and allied manuals ?

(b) Has the Deputy Agent (General), passed any qualifying examinations to prove that he has a sound knowledge of Government Rules and Regulations governing the conduct, discipline, appeal and allied matters relating to Government servants ? If not, are Government prepared to consider replacing him by a qualified officer trained by the Railway Board ?

Mr. P. R. Rau : (a) Yes.

(b) The answer to both parts of the question is in the negative.

POSTS OF TRANSPORTATION INSPECTORS SANCTIONED BY THE EAST INDIAN RAILWAY.

5. **Mr. Muhammad Azhar Ali :** (a) With reference to the reply to starred question No. 201 of the 13th February, 1935, regarding posts of Transportation Inspectors sanctioned by the East Indian Railway, will Government please state :

- (i) the names and designations of the officers who composed this Selection Board ;
 - (ii) the place and date on which the Selection Board examined candidates for these seven posts ;
 - (iii) the names and designations of the candidates considered by the Selection Board for these posts ; and
 - (iv) the names of the candidates recommended by this Selection Board for these seven posts of Transportation Inspectors ?
- (b) Did the Divisional Superintendents participate in this operation ? If so, in what manner ?
- (c) Are these Inspectors required to perform combined duties of Transportation and Commercial or only Commercial duties ?
- (d) Did the Chief Commercial Manager participate in this operation ? If not, why not ?

Mr. P. B. Rau : (a) The Agent, East Indian Railway, reports that a Selection Board consisting of Mr. W. H. Burnard, Chief Operating Superintendent and Mr. H. A. Collet, Superintendent, Staff, met on the 16th August, 1934, at the Head Office, Calcutta. In exercise of the discretion vested in them by Note 2 to paragraph 61 of the Rules for the Recruitment and Training of Subordinate Staff on State-managed Railways, a copy of which is in the Library of the House, the Selection Board did not summon candidates for an interview. All senior grades of staff with the required experience were considered for promotion but no list of the names and designations of the individuals considered was retained. The following candidates were recommended by the Selection Board :

1. Mr. J. A. Titman.
2. Mr. J. A. Doran.
3. Mr. G. H. Johans.
4. Mr. E. J. England.
5. Mr. H. E. Monk.
6. Mr. I. B. Gantzar.
7. Mr. T. A. Ferrier.

(b) Substantive promotions to the posts of Transportation and Commercial Inspectors are controlled by the Head Office. Divisional Superintendents participated to the extent that they were consulted.

(c) Out of 44 Inspectors 38 are required to perform the combined duties of the Transportation and Commercial Branches.

(d) No. The Administration considered that a Selection Board, comprising the Chief Operating Superintendent and the Superintendent, Staff, was sufficient.

SERVICE CONDITIONS OF THE EAST INDIAN RAILWAY EMPLOYEES.

6. **Mr. Muhammad Azhar Ali :** (a) Will Government please reconcile their reply to starred question No. 500 (d) of the 23rd February, 1935, with Clause 2 of the Service Agreement which states :

" I further agree to be subject to immediate dismissal or suspension without pay for refusal of duty, disobedience of orders, absence without leave, negligence or misconduct or any neglect of Government rules and orders applicable to my service "

and state what Government rules relating to the procedure in cases of dismissal, removal, or reduction regulated the conduct and discipline of those employees who were employed by Government from 1st January, 1925 ?

(b) Will Government also reconcile their reply to starred question No. 500 (e) of the 23rd February, 1935, with the following statement in the Report by the Railway Board on Indian Railways for 1924-25, Chapter I, General Administration :

" The Agent of the Railway has been invested with the powers of an Agent of a State Railway "

and lay on the table of the House a copy of the document detailing the powers that were vested in the Agent of the East Indian Railway ?

(c) Will Government please state whether the rules referred to in part (a) were communicated to the staff ? If so, in what manner ?

Mr. P. B. Rau : (a) If my Honourable friend will refer again to the reply which I gave to parts (c) to (e) of question No. 500 on the 23rd February, 1935, he will find that those replies were given on the assumption that the questions related to the period before the East Indian Railway was taken over by the State. Clauses 3 and 4 of the service agreement executed by employees make it clear that in regard to matters such as conduct and discipline, ex-Company employees who became State employees after the transfer to State control would be governed by Government rules. The latter are contained in paragraphs 287 to 302 of the State Railway Open Line Code, Volume II, a copy of which is in the Library of the House.

(b) I have already explained the position in my reply to part (a) of this question. A copy of the Schedule of powers of an Agent of a State Railway is already in the Library of the House.

(c) It was not the practice to supply copies of the State Railway Open Line Code to railway servants. The publication was available for sale to those who wished to purchase it.

RIGHT OF APPEAL TO THE HIGH COURT AGAINST THE DECISIONS OF THE COMMISSIONERS OF INCOME-TAX.

7. **Bhai Parma Nand :** Are Government prepared to amend the Income-tax Act, by giving a right of appeal to the High Court against the decision of the Commissioner of the Income-tax Department ?

Mr. A. H. Lloyd : The question whether any other authority than the officers of the Income-tax Department should be empowered to determine questions of fact is one of the questions which are to be considered by the experts who are shortly to arrive in India.

CONTRIBUTION BY THE EAST INDIAN RAILWAY PERMANENT STAFF TO THE PROVIDENT FUND.

8. **Mr. Amarendra Nath Chattopadhyaya** : Will Government be pleased to state if it is a fact that permanent staff on the East Indian Railway are allowed to contribute to the Provident Fund Institute ?

Mr. P. R. Rau : Eligibility to become members of the State Railway Provident Fund and the East Indian Railway Provident Fund is governed by the State Railway Provident Fund Rules and the East Indian Railway Provident Fund Rules, respectively. Copies of both these are available in the Library.

PROMOTION OF TYPISTS TO THE CLERICAL CADRE ON THE EAST INDIAN RAILWAY.

9. **Mr. Amarendra Nath Chattopadhyaya** : (a) Is it a fact that the East Indian Railway Administration have imposed a condition on the typists that they cannot be promoted to the clerical cadre ?

(b) If the reply to part (a) be in the affirmative, will Government please state the rules under which this restriction has been imposed by the East Indian Railway Administration ?

(c) Are Government aware that typing is an additional qualification to enter into the service ?

(d) Will Government please state the minimum qualification fixed by the East Indian Railway Administration for clerical appointments ? If not, why not ?

(e) Is it a fact that the typists of the East Indian Railway (executive) submitted a memorial to the Agent as early as 9th July, 1934, and that that memorial is still lying undisposed ? If so, why ?

(f) Is it a fact that the claims of the typists, who are also qualified stenographers, are overlooked for promotion to a stenographer's post, whenever vacancies occur, and outsiders are being appointed from time to time ? If so, why ? If not, will Government please state the reasons in the following cases where this actually happened :

(i) Chief Commercial Manager's office—Research Section—appointment of Mr. Iyer ;

(ii) Agent's office—appointment of Mr. Brown, Deputy Agent (Works)—Mr. Gilbert's stenographer ; and

(iii) Chief Mechanical Engineer's office—appointment of a lady stenographer (Miss I. Tern-Duff) ?

Mr. P. R. Rau : (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Not necessarily.

(d) Generally speaking the matriculation examination or its equivalent.

(e) The Agent reports that the appeal in question was submitted by the typists employed in the central typing section at headquarters and the decision to disband that section so materially changed the position in regard to the matters referred to in the appeal that no action was called for and it was accordingly filed.

(f) The answer to the first part of the question is in the negative.

As regards the particular instances given, the appointments were made by selection of the most suitable candidates.

NON-ADMISSION OF ARYA SAMAJISTS IN THE ARMY.

10. **Mr. Ghansham Singh Gupta :** (a) Has the attention of Government been directed to a note published on page 12 of the *Anathraksha* of Ajmer, dated the 28th February, 1935, under the heading "*Arya Sarva Deshik Sabha Dhyani De*" ?

(b) Will Government please state how far the allegations made therein are correct ?

(c) Is it a fact that the Arya Samajists are refused admission in the Army ?

(d) Is it a fact that Arya Samajists serving in the Army suffer on account of obstruction in following their faith ?

Mr. G. R. F. Tottenham : (a) Yes.

(b) The allegations are not correct.

(c) No.

(d) No. Indian soldiers of every shade of religious opinion are free to carry out their religious duties in any way they like, so long as military efficiency is maintained and no offence is given to other communities.

LOCOMOTIVES ON CLASS I RAILWAYS.

11. **Mr. V. V. Giri :** (a) Will Government be pleased to state the number of locomotives of each type for each gauge now in stock on each of the Class I Railways and the percentage of each type in use daily on the average ?

(b) Will Government be pleased to state the average cost of repair and maintenance of the 59 locomotives on the Great Indian Peninsula and the North Western Railways proposed to be scrapped in 1936-37 without replacement ?

(c) Will Government be pleased to state the number of locomotives on each Railway used in 1934-35 though replaced by new ones ?

Mr. P. R. Rau : (a) The available information on the subject will be found in statement 22, pages 136 to 139 of the Report by the Railway Board on Indian Railways, Volume II, of 1933-34. The information is not compiled for each type of locomotive.

(b) I presume the Honourable Member desires to know what expenditure would be incurred in repairs and maintenance if the 59 locomotives were allowed to run their normal life, and would be fully employed.

In the case of the 29 North Western Railway locomotives it has been estimated that the cost would be approximately 6½ lakhs.

Regarding the 30 Great Indian Peninsula Railway locomotives two have already exceeded their life limit and 20 more will be due condemnation in 1936-37.

The question of repairs to these engines, therefore, does not arise. The remaining eight locomotives would cost approximately four lakhs per annum in repairs and maintenance.

In this connection I would refer the Honourable Member to pages 54 and 68 of the Proceedings of the meeting of the Standing Finance Committee for Railways, Volume XII—No. 4.

(c) A statement giving the desired information is placed on the table.

Statement showing number of locomotives, by gauges, replaced but still running on each Class I Railway at the end of the year 1934-35.

No. 1	Railway. 2	Number re- placed but still running. 3
<i>5' 6" Gauge.</i>		
Bengal Nagpur .. ..	.. .. { Steam ..	1
Bombay, Baroda and Central India ..	.. .. { Electric ..	..
Eastern Bengal .. ..	.. .. { .. ..	..
East Indian .. ..	.. .. { .. ..	6
Great Indian Peninsula .. ..	.. .. { Steam ..	..
Madras and Southern Mahratta . ..	.. .. { Electric ..	..
Nizam's State .. ..	.. .. { .. ..	5
North Western .. ..	.. .. { Steam ..	..
South Indian .. ..	.. .. { Electric ..	2
<i>3' ½" Gauge.</i>		
Assam Bengal .. ..	.. .. { .. ..	1
Bengal North Western .. ..	.. .. { .. ..	31
Bombay, Baroda and Central India ..	.. .. { .. ..	14
Burma .. ..	.. .. { .. ..	..
Eastern Bengal .. ..	.. .. { .. ..	..
Jodhpur .. ..	.. .. { .. ..	2
Madras and Southern Mahratta ..	.. .. { .. ..	18
Nizam's State .. ..	.. .. { .. ..	..
Rohilkund and Kumaon .. ..	.. .. { .. ..	1
South Indian .. ..	.. .. { Steam ..	1
	.. .. { Electric ..	..

No.	Railway.	Number re- placed but still running.
1	2	3
	<i>2' 6" Gauge.</i>	
	Bengal Nagpur .. ..	..
	Bombay, Baroda and Central India .. ..	..
	Eastern Bengal	1
	Great Indian Peninsula .. ..	..
	North Western .. ..	..
	South Indian: .. ..	..

SCRAP VALUE ON CONDEMNED LOCOMOTIVES, COACHING AND WAGON STOCK
ON EACH RAILWAY.

12. **Mr. V. V. Giri** : Will Government be pleased to state the scrap value realised every year on condemned locomotives, coaching and wagon stock on each Railway since 1931 and the respective difference between the book value and the actual scrap value of the condemned stock ?

Mr. P. E. Rau : The information is not readily available and Government consider that the time and labour involved in collecting it is not likely to be justified by results.

DEPRECIATION FUND RULES OF STATE RAILWAYS.

13. **Mr. V. V. Giri** : Will Government be pleased to lay a statement on the table comparing the present Depreciation Fund Rules on Indian State-managed Railways with those obtaining on principal Railways of foreign countries ?

Mr. P. E. Rau : The revised method of calculation of the depreciation fund on the Indian State-managed Railways is explained in the memorandum printed at pages 46 and 47 of the Proceedings of the Meeting of the Standing Finance Committee for Railways held on the 2nd February, 1935 (Volume XII—No. 1). As regards the practice in other countries regarding depreciation fund, I have placed in the Library of the House a memorandum which furnishes the information available.

WAGON REQUIREMENTS OF INDIAN RAILWAYS.

14. **Mr. V. V. Giri** : (a) Will Government be pleased to state what firms in India are in a position to meet wagon requirements of Indian Railways and the capacity of each workshop to manufacture wagon under-frames in one full year ?

(b) Will Government be pleased to lay a statement on the table showing production statistics including amount of indigenous material used,

the amount of Indian capital invested, the number of Indians in the directorate and the number of workers employed, in each of the wagon manufacturing firms in India ?

Mr. P. B. Rau : (a) A statement showing the required information is attached.

(b) Government have no information.

The following firms in India are engaged in the manufacture of wagons and underframes :

1. Messrs. the Indian Standard Wagon Company, Limited.
2. Messrs. Jessop and Company, Limited.
3. Messrs. Burn and Company, Limited.
4. Messrs. Braithwaite and Company (India), Limited.

The estimated annual potential outputs of wagons from the works of the above firms are :

1. Messrs. the Indian Standard Wagon Company, Limited ..	3,000
2. Messrs. Jessop and Company, Limited	1,800
3. Messrs. Burn and Company, Limited ..	1,800
4. Messrs. Braithwaite and Company (India), Limited ..	1,800

All the above firms can also manufacture underframes and for the purpose of estimates of potential outputs one Broad gauge underframe may be taken as equivalent to two wagons.

In addition to the firms mentioned above, Messrs. Herman and Mohatta, Karachi, can undertake the partial manufacture of wagons and their estimated annual output is 300 wagons per annum.

CAPACITY OF THE TATA RAILWAY WORKSHOPS TO MANUFACTURE CARRIAGE AND WAGON UNDER-FRAMES.

15. **Mr. V. V. Giri :** Will Government be pleased to state the capacity of Tata Railway Workshops to manufacture carriage and wagon under-frames in a full year and the number of employees engaged in the works ?

Mr. P. B. Rau : The maximum capacity of the Tatanagar Workshops is 550 I. R. S. Broad Gauge 8'-0" Bogie under-frames per annum. The number of employees who would be engaged if the works were manufacturing to full capacity would be between 900 and 1,000 depending upon the type of under-frames passing through the shops.

EQUIPMENT OF RAILWAY WORKSHOPS FOR MANUFACTURING CARRIAGE AND WAGON UNDER-FRAMES.

16. **Mr. V. V. Giri :** Will Government be pleased to state to what extent Railway workshops in India have necessary equipment for manufacturing carriage and wagon under-frames ?

Mr. P. B. Rau : With the exception of the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway Workshops at Ajmer and the Tatanagar Workshops, no railway workshops can be considered as completely equipped for this purpose. They are intended for and are ordinarily fully employed upon the repair of rolling stock.

WAGONS RE-CONDITIONED ON INDIAN RAILWAYS.

17. **Mr. V. V. Giri :** Will Government be pleased to state the number of wagons re-conditioned on Indian Railways since 1926 obviating the necessity of replacement ?

Mr. P. B. Rau : It has recently been found that certain types of wagons built some 20 to 30 years ago are structurally too weak to stand up to modern traffic conditions with the result that the cost of a periodical overhaul to such vehicles is considerably above the average ; and it became a question of either replacing them by new wagons, or spending a certain amount of money in strengthening the under-frames, renewing their floors and otherwise enabling them to run their normal life without costing more than the average to repair. One thousand wagons are now being re-conditioned at Tatanagar. When the actual cost of re-conditioning those wagons is known the Railway Board will, after taking into consideration the financial implications, decide what other similar wagons should be re-conditioned and what should be replaced.

HEAVY REPAIR AND COST OF REPAIR IN WORKSHOPS PER UNIT OF ROLLING STOCK.

18. **Mr. V. V. Giri :** Will Government be pleased to lay a statement on the table showing the improvement every year in the number of staff per heavy repair, the frequency of heavy repair, the cost of repair in workshops per unit of rolling stock since 1925 ?

Mr. P. B. Rau : Information regarding the number of staff per heavy repair is not readily available. Regarding the frequency of heavy repairs and cost thereof no information is available prior to 1928 for locomotive and 1929 for carriages and wagons ; nor is information available in the precise form asked for by the Honourable Member.

Statements showing the average cost of a standard first class locomotive repair and the average mileage run since last heavy repair on each of the Class I Railways for the months of April, 1928, and April, 1934, and similar statements regarding carriages and wagons for the months of April, 1929, and April, 1934, have been however prepared and are laid on the table.

I would add for my Honourable friend's information that statement 26 (b) in Volume II of the Annual Report by the Railway Board on Indian Railways contains information regarding the cost of repairs per equated engine mile of locomotives and per carriage and per wagon which may be of interest to him.

Comparative abstract of Locomotive Workshop repairs on Class I Railways, 1928.

Name of Railway.	Average cost of a standard 1st class or unit repair during the previous three months.	Average number of miles run by engines despatched during the month after undergoing heavy repairs (since last heavy repairs).
	Rs. April.	April.
5'—6" Gauge.		
B. N. 	13,082	99,659
B. B. & C. I. 	16,624	60,984
E. B. 	10,102	58,179
E. I. 	11,208	85,305
G. I. P. 	8,091	60,166
M. & S. M. 	17,365	84,845
N. S. 	11,436	Nil.
N. W. 	16,328	61,934
S. I. 	20,194	39,007
3'—3½" Gauge.		
A. B. 	15,432	198,995
B. & N. W. 	14,559	56,597
B. B. & C. I. 	21,125	79,160
Burma 	15,918	119,440
E. B. 	15,223	71,336
Jodhpur 	24,026	107,890
M. & S. M. 	14,301	75,896
N. S. 	18,819	107,743
R. & K. 	7,591	69,130
S. I. 	33,885	89,193

Comparative abstract of Locomotive Workshop repairs on Class I Railways, 1934.

Name of Railway.	Average cost of a standard 1st class or-unit repair during the previous 3 months (In hundreds.)	Average miles run by all engines despatched since being last repaired in mechanical workshops. (In thousands.)
	Rs. April.	April.
5'-6" GAUGE.		
B. N. ..	11,8	69
B. B. & C. I. ..	10,6	73
E. B. ..	10,6	63
E. I. ..	8,8	78
G. I. P. ..	11,0	73
M. & S. M. ..	12,6	45
N. S. ..	17,1	94
N. W. ..	11,1	72
S. I. ..	9,9	72
3'-3½" GAUGE.		
A. B. ..	15,3	108
B. & N. W. ..	8,0	61
B. B. & C. I. ..	13,1	56
Burma ..	11,7	88
E. B. ..	12,9	79
Jodhpur ..	8,6	66
M. & S. M. ..	9,2	63
N. S. ..	12,4	73
R. & K.	9,3	47
S. I.	14,7	65

Comparative abstract of Carriage and Wagon Workshop repairs on Class I Railways. Passenger Carriages, 1929.

Name of Railway.	Average cost of repairs per passenger carriage (in terms of 4-wheelers) during the previous 3 months.	Average period in months passenger carriages despatched were in service prior to undergoing repairs.
	Rs.	
	April.	April.
5'—6" Gauge.		
B. N. ..	1,207	19.4
B. B. & C. I. ..	1,090	15.9
E. B. ..	276	7.78
E. I. ..	766	12.2
G. I. P. ..	1,045	9.02
M. & S. M. ..	832	11.3
N. S. ..	619	11.8
N. W. ..	781	14.2
S. I. ..	522	24.5
3'—3½" Gauge.		
A. B. ..	521	13.5
B. & N. W. ..	180	26.6
B. B. & C. I. ..	511	15.8
Burma ..	512	26.7
E. B. ..	326	13.8
Jodhpur ..	956	15.0
M. & S. M. ..	269	11.4
N. S. ..	769	2.76
R. & H.	448	17.0
S. I.	809	41.2

Comparative abstract of Carriage and Wagon Workshop repairs on Class I Railways. Passenger Carriages, 1934.

Name of Railway.	Average cost of repairs per passenger carriage (in terms of 4-wheelers) during the previous 3 months.	Average period in months passenger carriages despatched were in service prior to undergoing repairs.
	Rs.	
	April.	April.
5'—6" Gauge.		
Bengal Nagpur	915	10·9
Bombay, Baroda and Central India ..	712	8·52
Eastern Bengal	942	10·0
East Indian	741	12·2
Great Indian Peninsula	752	10·1
Madras and Southern Mahratta	834	14·0
Nizam's State	1,342	21·6
North Western	697	13·7
South Indian	630	15·3
3'—3½' Gauge.		
Assam Bengal	630	18·9
Bengal and North Western	207	13·0
Bombay, Baroda and Central India ..	563	13·6
Burma	453	27·0
Eastern Bengal	328	15·3
Jodhpur	524	12·4
Madras and Southern Mahratta	360	13·1
Nizam's State	1,132	21·2
Rohilkund and Kumaon	226	19·4
South Indian	435	28·0

Comparative abstract of Carriage and Wagon Workshop repairs on Class I. Railways.

Wagons.
1929.

Name of Railway.	Average cost of repairs per wagon (in terms of 4-wheelers) during the previous 3 months.	Average period in months wagons despatched were in service prior to undergoing repairs.
	Rs.	
5'—6" Gauge.	April.	April.
B. N.	279	26·8
B. B. & C. I.	140	24·2
E. B.	121	22·5
E. I.	153	24·3
G. I. P.	189	23·0
M. & S. M.	288	30·8
N. S.	316	24·7
N. W.	59	21·6
S. I.	122	24·4
3'—3½" Gauge.		
A. B.	130	31·4
B. & N. W.	144	43·5
B. B. & C. I.	112	45·6
Burma	392	50·5
E. B.	133	23·4
Jodhpur	139	28·5
M. & S. M.	138	39·1
N. S.	131	24·0
R. & K.	127	25·0
S. I.	118	29·0

*Comparative abstract of Carriage and Wagon Workshop repairs on Class I Railways.*Wagons.
1934.

Name of Railway.	Average cost of repairs per wagon (in terms of 4-wheelers) during the previous 3 months.	Average period in months wagons despatched were in service prior to undergoing repairs.
5'-6" Gauge.	Rs.	April.
B. N.	224	34.5
B. B. & C. I.	176	26.9
E. B.	160	27.2
E. I.	241	23.4
G. I. P.	220	35.4
M. & S. M.	237	28.7
N. S.	304	31.5
N. W.	210	30.8
S. I.	212	42.7
3'-3½" Gauge.		
A. B.	162	40.4
B. & N. W.	122	34.3
B. B. & C. I.	145	39.6
Burma	338	40.0
E. B.	99	28.9
Jodhpur	86	29.6
M. & S. M.	127	35.9
N. S.	180	39.8
R. & K.	40	35.0
S. I.	119	44.0

RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE STATE RAILWAY WORKSHOPS COMMITTEE.

19. **Mr. V. V. Giri** : Will Government be pleased to lay on the table a statement showing the action so far taken on each of the recommendations of the State Railway Workshops Committee ?

Mr. P. E. Rau : A statement showing the action taken on the more important recommendations is attached.

Major recommendations of the State Railway Workshops Committee.

GENERAL.

- | | | |
|-----|---|---|
| 347 | A wholehearted attempt must be made by all railways to adopt standard locomotive, carriage and wagon details. | Standard locomotive carriage and wagon details have been adopted by all railways. |
| 407 | Improvements in the internal organisation of all mechanical workshops are & urgently called for. | Repairs are now scheduled in all State Railway Workshops. Production Engineers have also been appointed, and each shop has an organisation for the inspection, and ganging of work done in each shop. A Metallurgist has been appointed for the Moghalpura shops and is in charge of a laboratory where the inspection and testing of materials is carried out. |
| 415 | Accepted life of a loco. boiler should be reduced from 25 to 17 years. | A life of 17 years for locomotive boilers has been assumed for the purpose of forecasting their replacement but the actual condemnation of a boiler depends upon its condition. |
| 423 | An urgent need exists for the examination of the present system of store-keeping and the substitution by one more satisfactory. | The system of store-keeping has since been revised on all railways. |

NORTH WESTERN RAILWAY.

- | | | |
|-----|---|--|
| 219 | Proposals for extensions to the boiler shops and the iron foundry in Moghalpura shops are not justified. | No extension to these shops has been made. |
| 220 | Rawalpindi and Karachi locomotive & workshops are to be closed down entirely. | Rawalpindi and Karachi locomotive shops have been closed down. A new locomotive shop at Sukkur has not been provided as owing to the improved out-turn from the Moghalpura shops there is no necessity for it. |
| 221 | A new 40 pit locomotive shop is to be laid down at Sukkur capable of extension to 80. | |
| 266 | Karachi and Rawalpindi are to be closed down as carriage repair shops, the work being concentrated at Sukkur in an up to date shop capable of dealing with all coaching stock previously repaired at smaller shops. | The carriage repair shops at Karachi and Rawalpindi have been closed down. |
| | Wagon repair shops to be provided at Rawalpindi and Sukkur with covered accommodation for 50 wagons each and at Karachi for 100 wagons. | Wagon repair shops at Rawalpindi and Karachi have not been provided as due to improved organisation the Moghalpura and Sukkur shops can deal with all requirements. |

- | | | |
|-----|--|--|
| 420 | The bonus system in the loco. shops at & Moghalpura is unsound and should be | Has been substituted by a piece work system. |
| 422 | substituted by one more satisfactory. | |

NORTH WESTERN RAILWAY—*contd.*

- 425 The distribution of carriage and wagon stores now carried out in the workshops at Moghalpura should be discontinued, the work being done by the Stores Department. Has been done.

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY.

- 275 The capacity of Lillooah for wagon repairs should be increased by 50 per cent. Further increase of a capacity of 300 units should be distributed between Lucknow and Ondal. Due to improved methods of working the outturn of wagons repaired per day from Lillooah has been so increased that the necessity for this recommendation did not arise.
- 225 Recommendations regarding Lucknow and Jamalpur Locomotive shops. The recent earthquake at Jamalpur did extensive damage to the locomotive workshops. As considerable re-building was necessary, advantage has been taken of the opportunity to bring the whole shop lay-out up to modern standards. Certain of the machinery which was in the Lucknow shops is being transferred to Jamalpur. Work will then be concentrated more at Jamalpur with consequent economy in production.
- 314
- 316
- to
- 320
- 353 Concentration of the building of as many of the lower class bogie vehicles for all railways as the shops can possibly undertake is recommended at Lillooah. Not accepted as it would have involved the dislocation of labour in other provinces and in the event of labour trouble there jeopardise the supply of lower class stock to all railways.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

- 235 A gradual transference should be effected of all manufacturing work from Parel to Jhansi. Transfer was completed some years ago. Jhansi is now a Carriage and Wagon repair workshop only.
- 234 The remodelling of Jhansi shops must be expedited. Proposal was later abandoned. A minor re-modelling scheme to enable workshops to be more adequately employed as carriage and wagon repair shops has been sanctioned and is now in hand.
- 285 Jhansi remodelling proposals for 96 units (carriage repairs) should be curtailed.
- 287 Wagon repair shops should be put down at Jhansi of 120 wagon capacity and at Bhusawal of 75 wagon capacity. All wagon repairs are now concentrated at Matunga and Jhansi.
- 325 New erecting boiler and tender shops are necessary for Jhansi and a large area may be made available for auxiliary shops if the erecting boiler and tender shops are removed from the present site. All locomotive repairs are now carried out at Parel.
- 283 Coaching repair accommodation at Matunga should be extended by commencing the steel workshop, also additional crane power provided. With improved scheduling and programme schemes for carriage and wagon repairs the desired out-turn has been obtained without putting the proposal into effect.
- 286 Covered wagon repair accommodation at Matunga should be increased from 72 to 105 units. When the present minor remodelling of Jhansi shops is complete 55% of wagon repairs will be undertaken at Jhansi and there is no need for any additional covered accommodation at Matunga for the purpose.

EASTERN BENGAL RAILWAY.

Saidpur Workshops.

- 241 The present Saidpur shops must be retained and an up to date efficient shop of about 50 pit capacity should be built. It has subsequently been represented that it will be more economical to carry out metre gauge wagon repairs at Kanchrapara and the matter is being investigated.
- 352 The building of four-wheeled miscellaneous vehicles, horse-boxes, motor-vans, etc., should be concentrated at Kanchrapara. Not accepted for reasons similar to those given against para. 353.
- 293 The existing repair shop accommodation for wagons should be doubled bringing the total capacity up to 120. Owing to improved methods of working a minor extension to the shops has been found sufficient to deal with all necessary wagon repairs.
- 296 Saidpur Carriage and Wagon shops & must be rebuilt on modern lines, the size of the shop being the same as at present for coaching stock but with respect to wagons increased to accommodate 80 units. Owing to financial stringency this matter has been postponed and is now under investigation.

SAFETY OF INDIANS IN ABYSSINIA.

20. **Mr. Akhil Chandra Datta :** (a) Are Government aware that there is a large Indian population residing and doing business in Abyssinia ?

(b) Have Government taken suitable steps to ensure their safety in the event of a break of war between Abyssinia and Italy ? If not, do Government propose to do so ?

Mr. J. G. Acheson : (a) Yes : there are about 1,000 Indians in Abyssinia.

(b) The Honourable Member is referred to the communiqué which appeared in the Press on the 23rd August, 1935.

QUESTION OF GRANTING JURISDICTION OF BARWALA VILLAGES TO THE LIMBDI STATE.

21. **Mr. N. V. Gadgil :** (a) Will Government be pleased to state :

(a) the stage at which the question of granting jurisdiction of Barwala villages to Limbdi State stand at present ;

(b) whether the method of ascertaining the wishes of the inhabitants of the villages has been decided upon ; if so, what will be the method and the time when the said ascertaining of wishes will take place ?

Mr. J. G. Acheson : (a) The matter is still under consideration.

(b) The reply to the first part of the question is in the negative and the second part does not arise.

CEDING OF JURISDICTION OVER CERTAIN VILLAGES IN VIRAMGAON TO THE PATDI DURBAR.

22. Mr. N. V. Gadgil : (a) Will Government be pleased to state whether it is a fact :

(i) that the Darbar of Patdi in Viramgaon Taluka in Ahmedabad District in Bombay Presidency has applied for ceding to them jurisdiction over his 17 revenue villages in Viramgaon Taluka ;

(ii) that the people of Patdi have sent to the Government their protest against this proposal and whether the said protest has been received by the Government of India ?

(b) What is the state at which this matter stands at present ?

(c) Whether the wishes of the people of Patdi villages will be consulted, before the matter is finally decided ?

Mr. J. G. Acheson : (a) (i). Yes.

(ii) Some protests have been received.

(b) The matter is under consideration.

(c) No decision to transfer the administration of the villages in question to the rule of the Patdi State will be taken without first ascertaining the wishes of the inhabitants of the villages.

STATEMENTS LAID ON THE TABLE.

Information promised in reply to starred question No. 567 asked by Mr. Sitakanta Mahapatra on the 14th August, 1934.

TECHNICAL INSTITUTIONS IN INDIA.

Statement giving the Information regarding Technical Institutions in India run or aided by the Central Government. The information relates to the years 1931-32, 1932-33 and 1933-34.*

Name of institution.	Whether Government of India or aided.	Average annual expenditure or annual grant-in-aid.	Average annual number of students successful.	Average annual percentage of successful students provided with Government employment.
<i>Bombay.</i>		Rs.		
Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute, Bombay.	Aided by G. I. P. Railway (Up to May 1935).	5,147	16	54
Training Ship "Dufferin", Bombay	Government of India.	2,34,375	29†	25

Name of institution.	Whether Government of India or aided.	Average annual expenditure or annual grant-in-aid.	Average annual number of students successful.	Average annual percentage of successful students provided with Government employment.
<i>Bengal.</i>				
Ordnance Technical School, Lahore	Government of India.	Rs. 6,200	5	23
Kanchrapara Technical School ..	Aided by E. B. Railway.	45,974	4	28
<i>United Provinces.</i>				
Harcourt Butler Technological Institute, Cawnpore.	Aided ..	20,000	11	7
Government Technical School, Lucknow.	Aided by E. I. Railway.	240	96 (attending).	All were already in employment.
Government Technical School, Jhansi.	Aided by G. I. P. Railway.	31	13	20
<i>Bihar and Orissa.</i>				
Technical School, Jamalpur ..	Maintained by E. I. Railway.	1,80,781	75	40 Apprentice Mechanics. 60 Trade apprentices. (100 Special Class Apprentices in 1933-34 only).
Indian School of Mines, Dhanbad.	Government of India.	1,54,217	12 Certificate Examination. 14 Diploma.	4
<i>Mysoore.</i>				
Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore	Aided ..	1,50,000	25	26

* Technical and industrial institutions in centrally administered areas have not been included.

† A further apprenticeship at sea is necessary to secure Second Mate's Certificates: so far 20 ex-cadets have secured this.

Information promised in reply to starred questions Nos. 17 and 18 asked by Dr. Ziauddin Ahmad on the 5th February, 1935.

CONTRACTS FOR THE SUPPLY OF COOLIES ON THE EAST INDIAN RAILWAY.

No. 17 (a).—Station Masters are responsible for arranging for coolies at the following stations :—

Bandel.	Sitarampur.	Hazaribagh Road.
Burdwan.	Madhupur.	Burhee.
Raniganj.	Giridih.	Japla.
Kulti.	Simultala.	Sheikhpura.
Barakar.	Jherria.	Nawadah.
Gomoh.	Bermo.	Kudra.
Kodarma.		

(b) If the complaint is intended to be against a station master personally, it should be made to his superior officer.

(c) Convenience.

(d) There is no necessary analogy between the two.

ALLEGATIONS AGAINST THE CONTRACTORS OF COOLIES ON THE EAST INDIAN RAILWAY.

No. 18 (d).—The amount paid for loading and unloading goods at Moghalsera, Bareilly and Lucknow for the six months ending December 1934 was as follows :

	Rs.	A.	P.
Moghalsera	4,045	9	0
Bareilly	3,502	4	0
Lucknow	5,023	4	0

(Saharanpur station is worked by the North Western Railway).

Information promised in reply to unstarred question No. 7 asked by Mr. V. V. Giri on the 5th February, 1935.

CONSTITUTION AND WORKING OF STAFF COMMITTEES ON STATE RAILWAYS.

Copies of circulars, etc., describing the constitution and working of the various forms of Staff Committees on State-owned railways have been placed in the library of the House.

Information promised in reply to starred question No. 158, asked by Mr. V. V. Giri on the 12th February, 1935.

RE-EMPLOYMENT OF RETRENCHED STAFF ON STATE RAILWAYS.

(a) The number of persons who have been re-employed after retrenchment in 1931 on the different State-owned Railways and the number of persons still on the waiting list is as follows :

Railways.	No. of persons who have been re-employed after retrenchment in 1931.	No. of persons still borne on the waiting list.
North Western	4,841	1,263
Assam Bengal	416	193
Burma	272	774
Bombay, Baroda and Central India	1,399	752
South Indian	1,064	197
Great Indian Peninsula	5,014	3,051
Eastern Bengal	650	221
Madras and Southern Mahratta	152	135
Bengal Nagpur	711	201
East Indian	3,963	3,759

(b) The number of persons appointed without previous railway experience on the different State-owned Railways is as follows :

Railways.	No. of persons appointed without previous railway experience.
North Western	Nil.
Assam Bengal	1,880
Burma	22
Bombay, Baroda and Central India	2,018
South Indian	(a)
Great Indian Peninsula	1,356
Eastern Bengal	2,787
Madras and Southern Mahratta	2,574
Bengal Nagpur	199
East Indian	6,342

Government are informed that outsiders have been employed by railway administrations in categories in which no suitable men were available from the waiting list or in cases in which men did not accept employment offered to them for one reason or other.

Information promised in reply to questions Nos. 173 and 174 asked by Mr. Ahmed Ebrahim Haroon Jaffer on the 12th February, 1935.

TERMS OF THE OUDH BEQUEST ADMINISTERED BY HIS MAJESTY'S CONSULATE, BAGHDAD.

173. (a) The terms of the Oudh Bequest are given in treaty* No. LXII, dated the 17th August, 1825, printed on pages 161—164 of Aitchison's *Treaties, Engagements and Sanads*, Volume II, 5th Edition (1929), which is a priced publication. As regards the Oudh Bequest administered by His Majesty's Consul at Baghdad your attention is invited to Article 5 of the treaty.

(b) The information asked for is contained in the statement attached.

TREATY No. LXII.

Agreement between His Majesty Aboo-ul-Moruffur Morsood Deen Ghazee-ood-Deen Hyder Shah, King of Oude, and the British Government on account of a sum which the former has given as a loan to the Honourable Company, settled by His Majesty on his part, and by M. Ricketts, Esq., Resident at the Court of the King of Oude, on the part of the British Government, in virtue of full powers vested in him by the Right Honourable William Pitt, Lord Amherst, Governor-General in Council, etc., etc., 17th August, 1825.

Article 1.

His Majesty the King of Oude has given as a loan, for ever, to the Honourable Company, one crore of Rupees, the interest whereof being five lakhs of Rupees per annum, will be paid from the 1st of Mohurram, 1241 Hegira, to the persons hereafter particularized, by monthly instalments; and the interest of this sum will always remain at five per cent. per annum though the British Government may reduce their interest below or raise it above the aforesaid rate.

(a) Reports that no new recruitment has been made of categories of staff represented on the waiting list.

* Copy enclosed for ready reference.

Article 2.

This loan is made in perpetuity ; the sovereigns of the Kingdom of Oude shall never have the power to take it back, nor shall they exercise any interference with its interest.

Article 3.

The British Government guarantees that it will pay for ever the monthly sums hereafter mentioned out of the interest of the above loan, to the persons set down in this instrument, in the current coin of the place where they may reside, without any deduction whatever.

Article 4.

The Honourable Company will always protect the honour of the stipendiaries, who will be paid out of this fund, and it will be the protector of their possessions, such as houses and gardens (whether bestowed by the King of Oude, or purchased or built by themselves), from the hands of the sovereigns and their enemies ; and in whatever city or country they may be, their allowances will be paid to them there.

Article 5.

This Agreement having been settled by His Majesty the King of Oude for himself and by M. Ricketts, Esq., Resident at the Court of Lucknow, on the part of the British Government ; the Resident at Lucknow has delivered one copy thereof in Persian and English, signed and sealed by him, to His Majesty the King of Oude, from whom he has received a counterpart, also duly executed by His Majesty. The Resident engages to procure and deliver to His Majesty the King of Oude a copy of the same, under the seal and signature of the Right Honourable the Governor General in Council, when that executed by the Resident will be returned.

Interest Rupees Five Lakhs per annum, by Solar Years.

Twelve months, at per month Rupees forty-one thousand six hundred and sixty-six, ten annas, and eight English pie (Rs. 41,666-10-8).

To the persons attached to the new Imambareh, called Imambareh Nujuf Ushruf, according to a separate detail, Rupees one thousand one hundred and thirty-seven, ten annas, and eight pie (Rs. 1,137-10-8).

This sum will be paid for ever to the person who will be appointed to the charge of the Imambareh through the King and its Amlah or officers will be kept or discharged at the pleasure of the superintendent.

Nabob Mobaruk Muhul, Rupees ten thousand (Rs. 10,000).

This allowance will be paid to the Begum Nabob Mobaruk Muhul during her life-time, and after her demise one-third of the allowances will be paid to any person, or for any purpose, she may will : the remaining two-thirds and whatever may be the saving of the one-third agreeably to the will, which will be an addition to the two-thirds, or in case of her not making a will, the whole allowance is to be divided into two equal parts, one-half to be given to the Nujuf Ushruf, and the other half for Kerbulla to the High Priest and Majawurs, or persons who have its charge on the part of the said King, that His Majesty might thereby derive its benefits.

Sultan Marium Begum, Rupees two thousand five hundred (Rs. 2,500).

To be given during the life-time of Sultan Marium Begum, as to Nabob Mobaruk Muhul, and after her death to be appropriated in the same manner.

Moomtaz Muhul, Rupees one thousand one hundred (1,100).

As the foregoing.

Surfraz Muhul, Rupees one thousand (Rs. 1,000).

Ditto.

Ditto.

Ditto.

The servants and dependents of Surfraz Muhul, as per separate list, Rupees nine hundred and twenty-nine (Rs. 929).

To be paid in perpetuity as per separate statement. The allowance of persons dying without heir, to be added to the sums for Nujuf Ushruf and Keroulla.

Nabob Moatummud-ood-Dowla Behauder, Rupees twenty thousand (Rs. 20,000).

This allowance is to be paid in perpetuity to the Nabob and his heirs. It will be paid in perpetuity after his demise, agreeably to his will, to his sons, daughters, and wives, and other dependents. If it happens that he makes no will, in that case the allowance is to be given to his lawful heirs, according to the laws of inheritance, in conformity to the tenets of the Sheeas. The allowances which are assigned to his wife, one son, and a daughter, from this fund, as specified below, are also to be continued in perpetuity separately, and whatever the Nabob may bequeath to them out of the above allowance, is to be given to them in perpetuity separately; and, in like manner, if a will be not made, shares are to be given to these three persons from the Nabob's allowance according to law.

Nabob Begum, the wife of Nabob Moatummud-ood-Dowla, Rupees two thousand (Rs. 2,000).

This allowance is to be paid to her during her life-time, and after her death to be paid to her lawful heirs, in perpetuity, according to the laws of inheritance, in conformity to the tenets of the Sheeas.

Nabob Aulecab Begum, the daughter of the said Nabob, Rupees one thousand (Rs. 1,000).

According to the foregoing rule.

Ameen-ood-Dowla Behauder, son of the Nabob, Rupees two thousand (Rs. 2,000).

Ditto.

Ditto.

Ditto.

Done at Lucknow, the 1st Mohurram, 1241 Hegira, corresponding with the 17th August, 1825.

MORDANT RICKETTS,

Resident.

AMHERST.

J. H. HARRINGTON.

W. B. BAYLEY.

Ratified by the Right Honourable the Governor General in Council at Fort William in Bengal, the Thirtieth day of September, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Twenty-five A. D.

GEO. SWINTON,

Secretary to Government.

Statement of account of Ouda Bequest administered by His Majesty's Consul at Baghdad.

Receipts.	Id. Fila.	Amount.	Payments.	Id. Fila.	Amount.
		Rs. a. p.			Rs. a. p.
To opening balance on 1st January, 1934.	387-273 3-000	5,203 10 0	By amounts distributed at Najaf and Karbala during January, 1934.	2349-050	31,320 10 6
To drawal from Government of India during January, 1934, through A/C current with A. G. C. R.		30,654 0 0	By amounts distributed at Najaf and Karbala during April, 1934.	2349-050	31,320 10 6
Ditto April, 1934		30,654 0 0	By amounts distributed at Najaf and Karbala during July, 1934.	2349-050	31,320 10 6
Ditto July, 1934	..	30,654 0 0	By amounts distributed at Najaf and Karbala during October, 1934.	2199-390	29,325 3 0
Ditto October, 1934	..	30,654 0 0	By miscellaneous expenses during the year.	8-319	110 15 3
			By closing balance on 31st December, 1934.	9254-859 331-614	1,23,398 1 9 4,421 8 3
		1,27,819 10 0		9586-473	1,27,819 10 0

B BAGDAD,

Dated April 3rd, 1935.

(Sd.) ILLEGIBLE.

H. M. Consul

TERMS OF FATEH ULLAH KHAN'S ZINDIYAH BEQUEST.

174. (a) A memorandum giving a description of Fateh Ullah Khan's Zindiyah Bequest is enclosed.

(b) The information asked for will be found in the statement attached.

Annuity of Fatehullah Khan, otherwise known as Zandiyah Bequest.

In the year 1822, while on a visit to India, a Persian prince named Fatehullah Khan, son of Lutf Ali Khan, expressed to the Supreme Government a wish to deposit a certain sum in the Treasury, his object being to provide against the possible sequestration or extortion of a portion, at all events, of his fortune in the event of his falling into disfavour in his own country. The Supreme Government were disposed to meet his wishes, and eventually, on January 24, 1824, he paid a sum of Rs. 40,000 into the Treasury at Bombay, assigning the amount unconditionally to the Honourable East India Company. In return the Company undertook, in a document of which a translation is annexed to this memorandum, to pay the sum of Rs. 2,400 yearly, being interest at 6 per cent., to Fatehullah Khan during his life-time, to his mother and sister after his decease, and, on the death of these, to the "Mujtahid of all the priests at the 'sacred tomb' (i.e., Karbala), for the use and benefit of poor pilgrims and the indigent dwellers about the hallowed region".

Translation of a paper presented in the name of the Honourable the Governor in Council at Bombay to His Highness Prince Fatehullah Khan on the 24th day of January, 1824, by way of receipt for certain monies delivered by His Highness into the Honourable Company's Treasury.

This writing is to certify that an agreement has been made on the part of the Honourable Company's Government to pay yearly, and so long as their authority shall last, the sum of Rs. 2,400 Bombay rupees to His Highness the Most Noble and illustrious Prince Fatehullah Khan, etc., etc., and whereas this illustrious Prince is without progeny and the number of his heirs is confined to two, namely, his mother and his sister, the property and disposed of the above-mentioned yearly sum is hereby secured to him during his life time, with reversion after him to his mother and sister; and on their deaths to the Mujtahid of all the Priests residing at the sacred tomb to be employed by him for the use and benefit of poor pilgrims, and the indigent dwellers about that hallowed region. The above is written by way of document authorizing all the Agents of the Honourable Company residing in Persia, whether at Baghdad, or at Bushire, or at Bussora, when they shall have perfectly comprehend its contents and the object with which this paper has been written, to pay the sum therein specified, year by year, and without any delay or evasion either to the Agent of the above-named illustrious Prince or to the Agents of His Highness' mother and sister; and after them, to the said Moojtahid as above-mentioned, on receiving a proper receipt from such person or persons. It is necessary also briefly to notice that if by accident it should happen that the issue of any portion of the above-mentioned yearly payment should be stopped, interest shall be allowed by the Honourable Company's Government at the rate of 6 per cent. from the date on which such issue ceased to be regularly made.

(Sd.) WILLIAM SIMSON,

Ag. Persian Secretary to Government.

True translation.

(Sd.) WILLIAM SIMSON,

Ag. Persian Secretary to Government.

Statement of account of annuity of Fatchullah Khan otherwise known as Zindvach Request.

Receipts.	Id. Fils.	Amount.	Payments.	Id. Fils.	Amount.
		Rs. s. p.			Rs. s. p.
To opening balance on 1st May, 1933 ..	4-678	62 6 0	By expenses on lighting chandelier at Kadhimaïn for the period upto 30th April, 1933.	21-000	280 0 0
To drawal from Government of India through A./C. current with A. G. C. R. during May, 1933 (interest due for year ended 30th April, 1933).	180-000	2,400 0 0	By distribution at Karbala and Najaf during July, 1933.	26-500	353 5 0
			By distribution at Kadhimaïn during September, 1933.	47-000	626 12 0
			By distribution at Karbala and Najaf during October, 1933.	26-500	353 5 0
			By distribution at Karbala and Najaf during January, 1934.	26-500	353 5 0
			By distribution at Karbala and Najaf during April, 1934.	26-500	353 5 0
			Closing balance on 30th April, 1934 ..	174-000	2,320 0 0
	184-678	2,462 6 0		10-678	142 6 0
				184-678	2,462 6 0

BAGDAD,

Dated April 3rd, 1935.

(Sd.) ILLEGIBLE,

H. M. Consul.

Information promised in reply to starred questions Nos. 198 and 199 asked by Lieut.-Colonel Sir Henry Gidney on the 13th February, 1935.

INCOME-TAX OFFICERS IN BENGAL.

196. (a) and (b). The answer is in the affirmative.

(c) This apparently refers to the scheme of re-organisation to which effect was given from March, 1927. The initial pay of Income-tax Officers was from that date fixed at Rs. 500 and not three but six officers were allowed to draw pay at that rate with effect from 1st March, 1927. Ten more officers were allowed to draw pay at this rate with effect from 1st February, 1928.

(d) (i) and (ii). The reply is in the affirmative.

(iii) In the case of persons recruited to the Department but not transferred from the Provincial Subordinate Service of the Local Government, the designation of Assistant Income-tax Officer was continued till a particular officer was placed in charge of a district. In some cases, however, for special reasons Assistant Income-tax Officers were vested with the powers of an Income-tax Officer and placed in charge of Districts, but for departmental purposes were still treated as Assistant Income-tax Officers.

(e) Which three particular officers are intended is not understood. Of the six officers who were allowed to draw pay at the rate of Rs. 500 per month as stated in reply to part (c), four who came over from the subordinate civil service were designated Income-tax Officers from the date of their original appointment in this department. The last two of the batch of six were designated Assistant Income-tax Officers up till the time they were placed in charge of districts. The four referred to above passed their departmental examination before being placed in independent charge of districts; at the time the other two were placed in charge of districts, they had already passed in all subjects except the vernacular and they passed in these subjects later.

RE-ORGANIZATION OF THE SUPERIOR STAFF OF THE INCOME-TAX DEPARTMENT IN BENGAL.

199. (a), (b), (c) and (e). Yes.

(d) The reply is in the negative. The Civil List of April, 1927, shows in all 69 officers (Income-tax Officers and Assistant Income-tax Officers) grouped together and of these 32 officers were holding charge of districts at that date. Not all the Income-tax Officers and Assistant Income-tax Officers shown in the list were then confirmed.

(f) The answer is in the negative and the orders regarding the re-organisation were strictly adhered to. Those orders did not direct that full effect was to be given to the scheme from the 1st March, 1927; on the contrary they authorised the Commissioner to give gradual effect to the scheme.

(g) (i). The initial pay of these officers was fixed under Fundamental Rule 22 (b) in accordance with the orders of the Government of India.

(ii) and (iii). Of the six officers mentioned in the reply to part (c) of question No. 198 the pay of three was fixed at Rs. 500 from the 1st March, 1927. Their pay immediately prior to this date was Rs. 450 and they were given advance increments of Rs. 50 with effect from the 5th August, 1927, as sanctioned by the Government of India.

(h) All officers other than those referred to in the preceding part were not brought on to the new scale immediately and this was done with the approval of the Government of India.

(i), (j) and (k). The answer is in the affirmative.

(l) On a reference to the Civil List it is found that the increment of one Income-tax Officer is drawn from the 2nd of June and it is possible that this officer was transferred to the new scale with effect from the 2nd of June, 1928. If the Honourable Member gives the name of the officer or officers concerned, the matter can be traced.

(j) Representations were made by certain officers some of whom were drawing more than Rs. 500 when the reorganisation orders came into force and some of whom were drawing less. To the former the Commissioner replied that their initial pay in the new scale would be fixed under rule 22 (b) of the Fundamental Rules under which no benefit would accrue to them except that contemplated by that rule and to the latter he replied that as they had been appointed to a new time-scale of pay the question of exercising option under Fundamental Rule 23 did not arise.

(k) The question does not arise as the orders regarding re-organisation were fully observed.

(l) This question also does not arise, as the orders of the Government were fully complied with.

Information promised in reply to starred question No. 296 asked by Mr. K. L. Gauba, on the 18th February, 1935.

STAFF AREA COUNCILS FORMED ON THE NORTH WESTERN RAILWAY.

(a) There are at present 39 Areas Staff Councils on the North Western Railway introduced with a view to provide staff both literate and illiterate, through their elected representatives with a means to discuss staff affairs and welfare questions.

(b) The Agent, North Western Railway, reports that no record has been maintained and that the compilation of the information would entail a great deal of labour not commensurate with the results to be obtained.

(c) The Agent, North Western Railway, further reports that glass tumblers are supplied to senior subordinates without racial discrimination. The request made by the Headquarters Area Staff Council was considered but it was not accepted as there are watermen employed in the headquarter's office, who have orders to supply drinking water to the staff.

(d) The Agent, North Western Railway, reports that only one Member of the Headquarters Area Staff Council resigned giving as his reason his inability to continue as a member and that this information in regard to other Area Staff Councils is not available in his office.

(e) and (f). Government understand that the Areas Staff Councils provide the staff both literate and illiterate through their elected representatives, with a means to discuss staff affairs and welfare question and that the resolutions passed by these Councils are given due consideration before decisions are reached and that judging by the extensive use made of this machinery it is much appreciated by the staff. Government are, therefore, not prepared to accept the suggestion contained in the Honourable Member's question that any money is wasted in maintaining this machinery.

Information promised in reply to parts (b) to (e) of starred question No. 308 asked by Mr. Lalchand Navalrai on the 18th February, 1935.

ALTERATION IN THE DATE OF BIRTH OF LITERATE STAFF ON THE NORTH WESTERN RAILWAY.

308. (b) The Agent, North Western Railway, reports that since 1931 the procedure in connection with the alterations in the recorded dates of birth of illiterate staff has been that applications for alteration in the date of birth are investigated by examining the records and by interviewing the men concerned with a reference to the Medical Officer in case of doubt.

(c) The procedure hitherto did not provide for alterations in the case of literate staff of over five years' service.

(d) and (e). As the procedure followed on the North Western Railway was not strictly in accordance with the intentions of the Railway Board as stated in the reply given by the Chief Commissioner of Railways referred to in the question, the Agent, North Western Railway, has been instructed to modify the instructions so as to admit of each case being dealt with on its merits in accordance with the policy of the Railway Board.

Information promised in reply to starred questions Nos. 331 and 590, asked by Sardar Sant Singh on the 20th and 27th February, 1935, respectively.

SECURITY DEMANDED FROM PRESSES, PRINTERS AND PUBLISHERS.
Community of Printers and Publishers as far as known.

No. of Printing Presses required to give security.	No. of Publishers required to give security.	Europeans.	Anglo-Indians.	Hindus.	Muslims.	Sikhs.	Indian Christians.	Burmese.	Others.	No. of cases in which security has been forfeited.	No. of cases in which appeals have been filed.	Result of appeal.	Remarks.
322	509	:	:	574	142	83	5	4	3	34	17	Appeals dismissed in 12 cases and orders set aside in 5 cases.	

Information promised in reply to starred question No. 341 asked by Khan Sahib Sheikh Fazl-i-Haq Piracha on the 20th February, 1935.

CONSIDERATION OF THE CLAIMS OF GUARDS OF THE RAWALPINDI DIVISION WHO FAILED IN THE NIGHT VISION TEST.

The Agent, North Western Railway, reports as follows :

(a) The duties and the functions of the Central Labour Exchange, Moghalpura, as they obtained in 1931 are contained in the attached Memorandum. Since then the work of absorbing surplus staff has also been placed under the control of that Exchange.

(b) and (g). Staff declared medically unfit for employment in their own category, but considered fit for employment in other classes in which at the moment no suitable appointment can be found, are considered eligible for leave due preparatory to retirement. Employees who are granted such leave may, if suitable appointments can be found for them while they are on leave, be recalled and put back to work in those appointments. In addition to this, orders have lately been issued that even after the expiration of leave pending retirement such staff should be considered to have a prior claim before outsiders for any suitable employment which may become available.

(c) and (d). Responsibility for attempting to find employment for Guards who have failed in night vision rests primarily with the Divisions, who register their names, sending a copy for information to the Central Labour Exchange. It has been found possible during the last two years to provide alternative employment for such Guards on the Lahore, Delhi, Multan and Quetta Divisions to a greater extent than on the Rawalpindi Division where a fewer number of vacancies have occurred.

(e) The following is a list of seven guards who have failed in vision test on the Rawalpindi Division since 1932 and for whom no suitable employment has yet been found. Out of these seven, four are still on leave preparatory to retirement and the remaining three have retired on expiration of their leave. Their names and the dates on which each of the seven men failed are given below :

Name.	Date on which failed.
1. Mr. Kanshi Ram	5th July, 1932 Passed C.-2. Unfit for Luggage Guard.
2. Mr. Des Raj, son of Davi Dial	29th October, 1932.
3. Mr. Krishen Lal	9th May, 1933.
4. Mr. Khushwaqt Rai	12th September, 1933.
5. Mr. Shiv Nath	3rd November, 1933.
6. Mr. Allah Ditta	10th April, 1934.
7. Mr. Des Raj, son of Shanker Dass	19th November, 1934.

(f) The names of such employees are not borne on any waiting list of retrenched staff, but they were noted for suitable employment, as described in the reply to parts (b) and (j) above from the dates mentioned in paragraph (e).

There are at present no vacancies of the Luggage or Road Van guards on the Rawalpindi Division to be filled up.

(h) Such Guards will only draw pay during the period of their leave pending retirement and not during any interval which may elapse between the expiration of that leave and the date of their re-employment.

Memorandum.

1. The Central Labour Exchange will maintain a complete record of the name with full particulars of every individual employee discharged as surplus to establishment under the present economy campaign on the new Labour Exchange Card.

2. The names and full particulars of such staff must, therefore, be communicated to the Central Labour Exchange irrespective of whether any such men

have since been given fresh employment, have secured employment elsewhere, expressed their unwillingness to serve again or are unlikely to accept any offer of fresh employment for any other reason.

3. The Central Labour Exchange will perform the work of recruitment of all staff in classes and grades controlled by Head Office from amongst discharged surplus employees and therefore demands must be placed on him when vacancies in such categories occur.

4. Divisions and extra-divisional officers will perform the work of recruitment of all staff in classes and grades controlled by them from amongst discharged surplus employees so long as they are able to comply with certain conditions and when no longer able to do so, will place their demands on the Central Labour Exchange.

5. To enable Divisional and extra-divisional offices to work to these general principles and the Central Labour Exchange to supervise the offers of fresh employment *Form C* (copy attached) will continue to be used but will be amplified by the addition of columns to show the following information :

- (i) Community,
- (ii) Date of discharge,
- (iii) The offer of employment made with scale and rate of pay,
- (iv) Acceptances of offers of employment,
- (v) Rejections of offers of employment,
- (vi) Failures to reply to offers of employment.

6. Commencing with the week ending 4th July, 1931, *Form C* (copy attached) revised should be prepared in triplicate, one copy being forwarded to the Central Labour Exchange with a certificate that all names of discharged employees have been communicated and thereafter a weekly statement to show any further discharges that may take place accompanied by a certificate that no names have been omitted, a nil statement being submitted when no discharges have taken place, one copy handed to your Assistant Staff Warden and one kept by you.

7. When making offers of fresh employment to discharged staff of classes and grades controlled by you the order of seniority observed at the time of discharge will be applied when re-employing surplus staff, e.g., the most senior discharged employee, according to whether discharge was based on Divisional, Sub-divisional sectional seniority or the seniority at a station shed or in a trade or from among staff working under an individual, will be the first to be offered fresh employment subject to the instructions in regard to the adequate representation of minority communities.

8. A fresh service record is to be opened for each discharged employee given fresh employment and old records carefully filed, where such an employee has had previous service elsewhere his old record must be called and the Central Labour Exchange informed of his re-employment at the same time.

9. An *ex*-employee refusing fresh employment in his substantive appointment, is not to be given another offer without reference to this office.

10. An *ex*-employee refusing fresh employment in lower post may be given another offer of employment in turn in his substantive appointment without penalty.

11. An employee accepting fresh employment in a post lower than that previously held by him substantively or demoted or having accepted employment in a lower post as an alternative to discharge under reduction of establishment should subject to good work, be given due consideration for promotion in turn as interpreted in item 7 above when a suitable opportunity offers to the class or grade in which he was formerly employed or to a post of an equivalent or lower rank.

12. All acceptances, rejections and failures to reply to offers of employment must be duly recorded.

13. It is not proposed to fix a time-limit during which offers of employment will remain open in view of the distances the homes of such men may be from their work and the possibility of poor facilities for transport but ordinarily not less than one week should be allowed.

14. No outsider is to be engaged without the authority of this office.

Statements showing particulars of Staff discharged as a measure of economy

	1	Name.
	2	Father's name.
	3	Community.
	4	Designation.
	5	Date of birth.
	6	Date of appointment.
	7	Scale of pay.
	8	Pay actually drawn.
	9	Date of last increment.
	10	Date of discharge.
	11	Posts other than his own for which considered qualified.
	12	The offer of employment made with scale and rate of pay.
	13	Acceptances of offers of employment.
	14	Rejections of offers of employment.
	15	Failures to reply to offers of employment.
	16	Remarks.

*Divisional Superintendent,
Head of Office.*

Information promised in reply to starred questions Nos. 393, 395 and 396 asked by Mr. Mohan Lal Saksena on the 21st February, 1935.

DEGRADATION OF PERSONS WHO FAIL TO PASS THE REFRESHER COURSES OF THE CHANDAUSI AND ASANSOL RAILWAY SCHOOLS.

393. (a) There is no Training School at Asansol. As regards the school at Chandausi, Government are informed that the Divisional Superintendents have been given discretion to decide on the merits of each case the fitness of staff who fail in Refresher Courses for continuance in their posts and whether further increments should or should not be withheld.

(b) Yes, according to the orders current at the time.

(c) The object of the Refresher Courses is to keep the staff posted up to date in rules directly connected with their duties and to maintain a uniform standard of efficiency. In the case of train passing staff these courses also serve a double purpose in that they ensure compliance with rules 327 and 350 of the Indian State Railways—General Rules for Open Lines of Railways in British India which require that an operator of block and token instruments shall hold a certificate of competency and that the certificate shall be periodically renewed. The danger to life and limb associated with train operation is a matter of such gravity to passengers and railway staff that the necessity for a periodical test of the efficiency of those responsible cannot be exaggerated.

(d) Government consider that it is necessary to take steps to see that the staff maintain the degree of efficiency required to ensure the safety and comfort of the travelling public and to prevent deterioration of the modern standard of proficiency which it is the aim of railways to maintain.

(e) Government do not propose to issue any general orders but Divisional Superintendents have been authorised to review past cases of failure to pass the Refresher Course.

DEMOTION OF CERTAIN DRIVERS ON THE EAST INDIAN RAILWAY.

395. (a) Yes.

(b) These men were demoted in 1931 as a measure of economy. No undertaking was given to them, but in the instructions issued by the Railway Board for the guidance of the Agents, State-managed Railways, re. carrying out the reduction of staff, it was laid down that when an employee who is retained in a lower post is subsequently promoted to his former grade, due consideration should be paid to the length and character of his previous service in determining his pay on such promotion.

(c), (d), (e) and (f). The Agent, East Indian Railway, reports that under the rules these employees could only be given pay on re-promotion to their former grades at the rates previously drawn by them.

The Chief Operating Superintendent, however, erroneously issued orders fixing their pay at rates which they would have drawn had they not been demoted. These orders were *ultra vires* of the terms of Fundamental Rule 26 (a) according to which only periods of service in a post on a time-scale count for increment in that scale. Revised orders were therefore issued in August, 1934, regarding the fixation of their pay in conformity with the rules.

(g) In view of the position explained in reply to parts (c), (d), (e) and (f) of the question, Government do not consider it necessary to order the re-fixation of their salaries.

RACIAL DISCRIMINATION IN THE SUPPLY OF UNIFORMS AND OCCUPATION OF QUARTERS, ETC., IN THE MORADABAD DIVISION, EAST INDIAN RAILWAY.

396. The Agent, East Indian Railway, reports :

(a) Racial discrimination in the matter of supply of uniforms has been eliminated in the revised dress regulations. Quarters are provided for staff in accordance with

their grades and modes of living and racial discrimination is not made. Running rooms are constructed so as to meet the requirements of the different communities, as different castes and creeds object to living and eating in the same rooms.

(b) Uniform is supplied in accordance with the grade of the Station Masters and Assistant Station Masters irrespective of whether the grade is occupied by a European, Anglo-Indian or an Indian.

(c) and (d). Government are informed that full uniforms are provided for certain grades of Assistant Station Masters while for other less important grades only jackets are provided. Government do not consider it necessary to provide full uniforms to all grades of Station Masters and Assistant Station Masters.

Information promised in reply to starred questions Nos. 406, 407 and 408, asked by Mr. Muhammad Anwar-ul-Azim, on the 21st February, 1935.

IGNORING OF THE CLAIMS OF OLD TRAVELLING TICKET EXAMINERS ON THE NORTH WESTERN RAILWAY.

406. (a) Special Ticket Examiners who have been given the option to retain the scales of pay, formerly allowed to Travelling Ticket Examiners, as personal to them throughout, will be borne on a *pro forma* list and their promotions regulated in accordance with the vacancies occurring among the old Travelling Ticket Examiners, according to the number of posts which existed on 31st May, 1931. Government are informed that no outsiders have been appointed on the old scales of pay of Travelling Ticket Examiners and their chances of promotion to higher grades on the old scales of pay have not been affected.

(b) and (d). No. Presumably the Honourable Member is referring to Mr. Bhagat Singh, Watch and Ward Inspector (pay Rs. 140 per mensem), who was selected to officiate as a Head Special Ticket Examiner on Rs. 210 per mensem (in the grade Rs. 210—10—270) on the 16th July, 1926. His service on the North Western Railway dates from 17th July, 1923, and his pay was regulated under Article 526 of the Civil Service Regulations.

(c) Government are informed that railway administrations have framed no rules relating to the pay of military pensioners on employment which is regulated under Article 526 of the Civil Service Regulations. Government are, however, informed that there has been no breach of the rule referred to above.

(e) This is a matter which has been left to the Agent to decide. Government are not prepared to interfere with the action taken.

NON-MAINTENANCE OF THE STRENGTH OF THE OLD TRAVELLING TICKET EXAMINERS ON THE NORTH WESTERN RAILWAY.

407. (a) No. In the letter referred to an option was given to special Ticket Examiners who prior to the 1st June, 1931, held permanent posts as Travelling Ticket Examiners in a substantive capacity of retaining the old scales of pay as personal to them.

(b) Yes.

(c) Seven with effect from January, 1932. The strength is in accordance with present requirements.

(d) Yes. The action taken is in accordance with that decision.

(e) Yes.

PROMOTION OF OLD TRAVELLING TICKET EXAMINERS ON THE NORTH WESTERN RAILWAY.

408. (a) (i). 12.

(ii) 1.

(b) 12.

(c) 12 from dates varying from June, 1932 to June, 1934.

(d) It is not the practice to publish the seniority lists of staff of this description.

(e) One for about 10 months.

Information promised in reply to part (d) of unstarred question No. 42 asked by Sriput N. C. Bardaloi on the 22nd February, 1935.

INDIAN TEA LICENSING COMMITTEE.

There are no tea estates in South India, in which existing members of the Licensing Committee are interested, which have been inspected by or on behalf of the Indian Tea Licensing Committee. One estate, namely Talliar, in which a previous member of the Licensing Committee is interested was, however, inspected by an Officer appointed by the Licensing Committee.

Information promised in reply to unstarred question No. 51 asked by U Thien Maung, on the 22nd February, 1935.

BURMANS EMPLOYED AS OFFICERS IN CERTAIN DEPARTMENTS AND SERVICES IN BURMA.

Name of Department or service.	(a) Number and percentage of Burmans.	(b) All India percentage of Indians.	(c) Steps being taken by Government to increase the number of Burmans in the near future.
1. RAILWAY DEPARTMENT. (GAZETTED OFFICERS.)	8 and 7.2 ..	41.25 ..	<p>The Burma Railway Company accepted the recommendation of the Lee Commission with a reservation in regard to Burmans instead of Indians to the extent of 75 per cent. adding that this percentage could only be reached if the requisite number of qualified Burmans became available.</p> <p>Since the taking over of the Burma Railways by the Government of India in 1929 recruitment to the superior services on the Burma Railways has been made under the same arrangements as are applicable to recruitment to the Superior State Railway Services in India. The Railway Board have, however, appointed suitable qualified Burmans or persons of Burma domicile as far as possible. Two such persons were appointed last year, one for training in the Engineering Department and the other for training in the Mechanical Engineering and Transportation (Power) Departments; the former has since been appointed to the service.</p> <p>The future arrangements will be arrived at after discussion between the management of the Burma Railways and the Burma Government.</p>

Name of Department or service.	(a) Number and percentage of Burmans.	(b) All India percentage of Indians.	(c) Steps being taken by Government to increase the number of Burmans in the near future.
2. TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT. (SUPERIOR TELEGRAPH ENGINEERING AND WIRELESS BRANCHES OF THE INDIAN POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS DEPARTMENT.)	Nil ..	Does not arise	<p>In the rules for recruitment to the Superior Telegraphs Engineering and Wireless Branches published in 1932 and 1933 preference was given to a Burman in respect of the vacancy reserved for a member of a minority community, but on both occasions a qualified Burman was not available.</p> <p>As recruitment to these Branches is by competitive examination held by the Public Service Commission and in view of the revised rules published in July 1934 on the subject of communal representation in Central Services recruited on an all-India basis, Government regret that they are unable to take any special steps to recruit Burmans to the Superior Telegraph Engineering and Wireless Branches unless individual Burman candidates attain a high qualifying standard in the examination.</p>
3. CUSTOMS ..	Class I : Nil .. Class II : 3 and 12.50.	Class I : 56% Class II : 57%	No special reservation have been made for Burmans in the Customs service.
4. MILITARY POLICE.	46 and 15.97 ..	The Military Police is not and all-India force.	A re-organisation of the Burma Military Police is proposed under which the number and percentage of Burman officers will be increased to 66 and 22.06 respectively.
5. ARMY ..	68 and 47.8 ..	6.16 ..	No particular steps are being taken to increase the number of Burmans for appointment to the Army. They are now recruited to the full establishment of the units of the Burma Rifles. They are, however, eligible for entry into the Indian Military Academy, Dehra Dun, as Indians are, either direct or through the ranks.
6. INCOME-TAX	Class I : 1 and 20% Class II : 27 and 47%.	Class I : 78 Class II : 96	Same as for Customs.

Name of Department or service.	(a) Number and percentage of Burmans.	(b) All India percentage of Indians.	(c) Steps being taken by Government to increase the number of Burmans in the near future.
7. CURRENCY OFFICE, RANGOON.	<i>Nil</i> ..	Does not arise	Same as for Customs.
8. THE ACCOUNTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, RANGOON.	<i>Officers of the I. 2 and 28-57 .. Nil ..</i> <i>Assistant Accounts Officers.</i> ..	<i>A. and A. S. 86-83 ..</i> <i>Accounts Officers.</i> ..	Same as for Customs.
9. INDIAN CIVIL SERVICE (INCLUDING OFFICERS HOLDING LISTED POSTS).	39 and 25-49 ..	43-11 ..	A certain number of vacancies in Burma is set apart for Burman candidates every year. Besides, officers of the Provincial Civil Service are eligible for promotion to listed posts.
10. INDIAN POLICE.	8 and 10-67 ..	25-88 ..	According to the scheme accepted by the Secretary of State the Indian Police cadre in Burma is eventually to consist of 50 per cent. Burmans. Recruitment in the province is being regulated accordingly and the number of Burmans is thus being gradually increased.
11. INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE.	3 and 9 .. (excluding temporary Commissioned officers.)	34 (Excluding temporary Commissioned officers).	Burmans are eligible for selection for commissions in the Indian Medical Service equally with other Indians. The numbers admitted depend upon the merits of the Burman candidates offering in comparison with others.
12. THE RANGOON PORT TRUST.	23 and 27 ..	Information not collected.	The power to fill appointments in the service of the Rangoon Port Commissioners, other than the appointments of Chairman and Vice-Chairman, vests in the Commissioners themselves by virtue of the Rangoon Port Act, 1905. The Commissioners normally fill their higher appointments by promotion from the lower grades. When, however, there is no employee available with the required qualifications and recruitment has to be made from outside, special consideration is given to candidates of Burman domicile.

Information promised in reply to unstarred question No. 104 asked by Mr. Sri Prakasa on the 22nd February, 1935.

LAVATORIES IN THE THIRD CLASS CARRIAGES ON THE BENGAL AND NORTH WESTERN AND THE BOMBAY, BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAYS.

I. Lighting arrangements.

Bengal and North Western Railway.—There are no lavatories in third class carriages without lights but in some of the older carriages light is admitted from carriage lighting through panes of glass at the tops of lavatory doors. Separate bulbs are being fitted in the lavatories of these carriages as they pass through shops for periodical repairs and orders have been given to expedite the work.

Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway.—Lights have been provided in the latrines of all third class compartments on Metre Gauge system.

II. Accommodation.

Bengal and North Western Railway.—In coaches of recent construction the design admitted of third class latrines measuring 12 square feet and this scale of accommodation will be provided in stock to be built in future. The old carriages have latrines with an area of 8.54 square feet. When these carriages come into shops for rebuilding, the floor area of latrines will be increased to approximately 12 square feet.

Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway.—The latrines of old third class carriages, which are now few in number, have a floor area of 6 to 10.5 square feet. All the latrines of new stock now built have an area of 12 to 12.5 square feet and over, except Bogie third and Brake Vans, which have 9 square feet floor area owing to the position of the bogies and the Guard's hand-brake, top operated.

Information promised in reply to part (a) (ii) of starred question No. 540 asked by Mr. Amarendra Nath Chattopadhyaya on the 25th February, 1935.

CERTAIN PARTICULARS REGARDING EAST INDIAN RAILWAY EMPLOYEES.

The number of retrenched staff re-employed, after the retrenchment in 1931 up to July, 1935, on the East Indian Railway, was 3,963.

Information promised in reply to starred question No. 573 asked by Mr. Muhammad Azhar Ali on the 26th February, 1935.

MILEAGE ALLOWANCE OF TRAIN DESPATCH CLERKS, ETC., OF THE OLD OUDH AND ROHILKUND RAILWAY.

The reply to the first part is in the affirmative. Government have, however, been informed since that the previous reply, referred to by the Honourable Member, related to Train Despatch Clerks who travel in trains taking and delivering railway dak on the old Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway portion of the East Indian Railway and are not entitled to mileage allowances. Persons now referred to by the Honourable Member are supernumerary brakemen of the old Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway who, pending absorption in some other suitable posts, are being utilised to work as letter delivery clerks and are being paid mileage allowance because they were entitled to it as brakemen. Government consider that the continuance of the mileage allowances to staff working as letter delivery clerks is not according to their present policies and the Agent, East Indian Railway, has been instructed to discontinue the practice and to absorb the men in categories the duties of which they are actually performing.

Information promised in reply to the supplementaries to starred question No. 598 asked by Mr. Muhammad Azhar Ali on the 27th February, 1935.

DIFFERENT CADRES OF THE ESTABLISHMENT OF THE EAST INDIAN RAILWAY.

The information readily available is contained in the following publications :

- (1) East Indian Railway Classified List of subordinate staff of all Departments on scales of pay rising to Rs. 250 and above.
- (2) East Indian Railway Revised scales of pay (1934) for non-gazetted staff.
- (3) Classified List of State Railway Establishment and Distribution Return of Establishment of all Railways.

Copies of these publications will be found in the Library of the House.

Information promised in reply to parts (d) and (e) of starred question No. 602 asked by Mr. Muhammad Azhar Ali on the 27th February, 1935.

TRANSFER OF CONTROL OF THE RAILWAY SCHOOL OF TRANSPORTATION, CHANDAUSI, TO THE AGENT, EAST INDIAN RAILWAY.

The Agent, East Indian Railway, reports :

“(d) The staff of Railway Schools of Transportation at Chandausi were fitted into the revised scales of pay from the 16th August, 1933, the date from which they elected the revised scales of pay.

“(e) The Circular in question was not applied with retrospective effect, but from the 16th August, 1933.”

Information promised in reply to a supplementary question by Professor N. G. Ranga to starred question No. 612 asked by Dr. Ziauddin Ahmad on the 27th February, 1935.

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT OF A SUGAR FACTORY.

The minimum prices of sugar cane fixed by the Governments of the United Provinces and Bihar and Orissa, for the season 1934-35, were published in the United Provinces Government's notification No. 2918/XVIII-676-34, dated the 25th October, 1934, and the Bihar and Orissa Government's notification No. 2284-D., dated the 10th December, 1934, respectively. Copies of these notifications have been placed in the Library of the Legislature.

Information promised in reply to starred question No. 628 asked by Dr. N. B. Khare on the 27th February, 1935.

PROMOTION OF INDIAN GUARDS ON THE GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

The Agent, Great Indian Peninsula Railway, reports :

(a) No Indian guards have been promoted to the passenger service. All vacancies since the current policy was introduced have been filled by retrenched passenger guards.

(b) No Anglo-Indian and European goods guards are stationed and working on branch lines. At present Anglo-Indian and European guards are in the higher grades which are not utilised for branch line working. Owing to the fall in traffic, etc., recruitment according to the current policy has been at a standstill.

(c) Although designated and paid as “goods” guards those working on branch lines are required to work all services on the branch lines. Indian goods guards

are eligible for promotion to the passenger grades. None have yet been promoted because their turn for promotion on seniority has not occurred; promotion generally has been restricted by the fall in traffic and economy measures.

(d) Yes, Indian goods guards have not been promoted to passenger service along with Anglo-Indian and European guards for the reasons given in parts (a) and (c) of the question.

(e) Indian goods guards are allowed to work off and on on passenger services on the main line. They have given satisfaction on such service. They have not been promoted to the passenger service for the reasons already stated in parts (a) and (c) of the question.

Information promised in reply to unstarred question No. 127 asked by Mr. B. B. Varma on the 5th March, 1935.

NON-ADOPTION OF SHORT TIME METHOD OF SPREADING WORK IN STATE RAILWAY WORKSHOPS.

With the exception of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway, State-owned Railways generally adopted short-time working in most of their workshops for varying periods. A statement giving the required information is placed below.

Statement showing the number of skilled, unskilled and semi-skilled labour employed in each of the State-owned Railway Workshops at the end of official year 1934-35.

Name of Railway.	Number of labour employed.			Remarks.
	Skilled.	Semi-skilled.	Unskilled.	
South Indian ..	2,994	257	879	
Assam Bengal ..	1,499	..	707	
Great Indian Peninsula	*	*	*	* The classification given in the question is not used. The number of employees of the artisan class and inferior labourers is 6,401 and 2,997 respectively.
Madras and Southern Mahratta.	5,743	1,272	1,572	
North Western ..	6,330†	2,458†	2,273†	† Include 245, 532, 407, skilled, semi-skilled and unskilled temporary labourers respectively.
Bombay, Baroda and Central India.	6,233	2,461	3,462	
Burma	1,693	405	822	
Bengal Nagpur ..	3,661‡	2,564‡	3,011	‡ In addition there are 90 men who have not yet been classified as skilled or semi-skilled.
East Indian ..	11,850§	4,604§	4,249	§ Includes 330 Trade apprentices.
Eastern Bengal ..	2,487	3,386	1,621	

Information promised in reply to a supplementary question by Dr. Zisuddin Ahmad to starred question No. 723 asked by Mr. S. Satyamurti on the 7th March, 1935.

PERSONNEL OF THE INDIAN LAC RESEARCH INSTITUTE.

There are standing instructions for the supply to the Library of the Legislative Assembly of all publications issued by the Indian Lac Research Institute and a complete set of the publications issued so far is available in the Library of the House.

Information promised in reply to unstarred question No. 146 asked by Mr. S.K. Hosmani on the 9th March, 1935.

EMPLOYMENT OF A WATCHMAN ON THE SHEDRAH LAKIN ROAD LEVEL CROSSING OF THE MADRAS AND SOUTHERN MAHRATTA RAILWAY.

The Agent, Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway, reports :

(a) Only one accident occurred at the level crossing referred to during the last two months. This was entirely due to the carelessness of the cart driver in not exercising sufficient caution before crossing the Railway.

(b) There is no permanent watchman at this crossing. It is not proposed to provide one, as the amount of traffic using the crossing does not justify such an appointment.

Information promised in reply to unstarred question No. 149 asked by Mr. V. V. Giri on the 9th March, 1935.

PROMOTIONS OF INDIAN GUARDS ON THE GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

The Agent, Great Indian Peninsula Railway, reports :

"(a) No representation has been received in this office at present. The question has been raised in the Railway Staff Council where it is under discussion.

(b) A statement, giving the required information is attached.

(c) Posts of passenger guards on the main line are not being denied to Indians. They are eligible and will undoubtedly be promoted to the grades working the main line, but up to the present, promotion has been slow owing to light traffic and economy measure.

(d) Yes.

(e) The procedure for promotion of present "B" grade guards, if suitable and when vacancies occur is under consideration with the Railway Staff Council on which the staff are represented."

Summary Statement showing Number and Percentages of Guards by Communities employed on the Great Indian Peninsula Railway.

	Europeans.		Anglo-Indians.		Hindus.		Mahomedans.		Indian Christians.		Parsees.		Other classes.		Total No. of Guards.	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
"A" Grade Passenger Guards ..	53	31.55	114	67.86	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	0.59	168	..
"A" Grade Goods Guards ..	8	11.11	60	83.33	1	1.39	1	1.39	2	2.78	..	..	..	..	72	..
"B" Grade Goods Guards ..	..	..	1	0.30	139	41.61	82	24.55	79	23.65	27	8.09	6	1.80	394	..
"C" Grade Goods Guards ..	..	..	1	1.45	39	56.52	18	26.09	9	13.04	1	1.45	1	1.45	69	..
Branch Line Guards ..	..	..	..	..	15	55.56	8	29.63	4	14.81	..	..	..	..	27	..
Pilot Guards ..	..	..	..	..	6	46.16	6	46.16	1	7.69	..	..	..	..	13	..
"Q" Grade Multiple Unit Service Guards ..	..	..	1	1.61	41	66.13	12	19.36	8	12.90	..	..	..	..	63	..

Information promised in reply to unstarred question No. 159 asked by Mr. B. B. Varma on the 9th March, 1935.

POSTING OF ASSISTANT SURGEONS TO HOSPITALS ON THE EAST INDIAN RAILWAY.

The Agent, East Indian Railway, reports :

(a) Three hospitals with 10 beds in each and 23 dispensaries with emergency beds ranging from 2 to 7 beds in each.

(b) No. With one exception the Sub-Assistant Surgeons on the East Indian Railway are qualified to practice medicine, surgery and midwifery under the various Medical Acts of the Legislature in force in this country and, therefore, are fully qualified to perform major operations.

(c) This is not necessary as no disability is suffered by employees owing to the absence of Assistant Surgeons in certain railway hospitals.

Information promised in reply to unstarred question No. 198 asked by Mr. B. B. Varma on the 9th March, 1935.

TREATMENT OF INDIAN STAFF IN THE EAST INDIAN RAILWAY HOSPITAL AT TUNDLA.

The Agent, East Indian Railway, reports :

(a) Three.

(b) No.

(c) No.

(d) The number of Indian Maternity cases treated during the last three years is 30 with 1 mortality. The number of non-Indian Maternity cases treated during the last three years is 35 with no mortality.

(e) It is not known, whether the services of a private doctor are available in or about Tundla. There is no Assistant Surgeon posted at the Railway Hospital. It is not a fact that Indian patients do not obtain adequate medical assistance in serious cases at the Railway hospital.

(f) No. The District Medical Officer attends to all patients without racial discrimination. No separate records of Indians and non-Indians are kept in the out-Patient's Department.

During the last 3 years 124 non-Indians and 1,370 Indians were treated as indoor patients. The District Medical Officer is responsible to the Railway administration for all these patients.

(g) No fee is charged for accommodation and treatment. In addition employees drawing a salary up to Rs. 30 per month get free diet at the Hospital.

Information promised in reply to parts (a) to (c) of unstarred question No. 160 asked by Mr. B. B. Varma on the 9th March, 1935.

STAFF CLASSIFIED AS INTERMITTENT ON THE EAST INDIAN RAILWAY.

(a) No.

(b) The Agent, East Indian Railway, reports as follows :

Division.	Total number of intermittent workers.	Number of intermittent workers housed in Railway quarters near their places of work.
Howrah	2,748	1,699
Asansol	2,549	1,578
Dinapore.. .. .	1,870	1,140
Allahabad	2,098	1,329
Lucknow.. .. .	1,536	1,337
Moradabad	2,391	1,457

(c) The Hours of Employment Regulations do not provide rest days for intermittent workers.

Information promised in reply to unstarred questions Nos. 161, 169, 171, 172, 173, 177, 182 and 197 asked by Mr. B. B. Varma on the 9th March, 1935.

WORKING HOURS OF STATION MASTERS ON CERTAIN STATIONS ON THE EAST INDIAN RAILWAY.

161. No. The Agent, East Indian Railway, reports that :

- (i) the duty hours of the station masters of Zamania, Chausa, Saiyadraja, Karmnasa, Majhwar, Twining Ganj and Sakaldiha are 58½ a week ;
- (ii) the duty hours of the station master, Fatehpur, are 56 a week and that
- (iii) the duty hours of the station master at Chandausi do not normally exceed 60 a week.

NON-SUPPLY OF WINTER UNIFORMS TO TRAVELLING TICKET EXAMINERS AND INSPECTORS IN THE HOWRAH DIVISION.

169. (a) Government understand winter uniforms have not been supplied to the staff referred to employed on the three Lower Divisions, viz., Howrah, Dinapur and Asansol Divisions.

(b) The Agent, East Indian Railway, reports that during 1933-34 it was decided, as a measure of economy, to curtail the supply of winter uniforms to certain categories of staff on the three Lower Divisions by extending the period of use from one year to two years. It has since been decided from the coming winter of 1935-36 again to supply winter uniforms annually.

PROMOTION OF ASSISTANT STATION MASTERS ON THE EAST INDIAN RAILWAY.

171. The Agent, East Indian Railway, reports that Grade II of guards is not regarded as a normal channel of promotion for Assistant Station Masters as the scales of pay for these classes of employees are more or less similar.

There have been cases in which Assistant Station Masters have been transferred to the guards' grade but these are exceptions.

FILLING UP OF RELIEVING VACANCIES ON THE EAST INDIAN RAILWAY.

172. The Agent, East Indian Railway, reports :

Relieving vacancies of controllers are filled by relieving guards or Senior Assistant Station Masters according as the duration of the vacancy justifies transfers of permanent staff or not.

Relieving vacancies of platform Assistants are normally filled by relieving guards.

UNIFORMS SUPPLIED TO INDIAN ASSISTANT STATION MASTERS ON THE EAST INDIAN RAILWAY.

173. The Agent, East Indian Railway, reports that full uniforms are provided for certain grades of Assistant Station Masters while for other less important grades only jackets are provided.

REST AVAILABLE TO THE TICKET CHECKING STAFF AT GAYA, PATNA AND DINAPORE.

177. The Agent, East Indian Railway, reports that the average periods of inaction of ticket checking staff at Gaya, Patna Junction and Dinapore who are classed as intermittent under the Hours of Employment Regulations and whose duty hours are 12 a day, are 6½, 7½ and 7½ hours respectively.

SENIORITY LISTS OF ASSISTANT STATION MASTERS ON THE NORTH WESTERN RAILWAY.

182. (a) The Agent, North Western Railway, reports that seniority of subordinates in a grade or class on the North Western Railway, is reckoned from the date, each employee is confirmed in the Grade or Class.

(b) This is considered unnecessary.

It may, however, be added for the information of the Honourable Member that on the State-managed Railways seniority lists of subordinate staff on scales of pay rising to more than Rs. 250 a month are published though it is not distributed to staff and that seniority lists in manuscript form for all grades and categories of subordinate staff are maintained and the staff concerned have no difficulty in obtaining access to them.

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY UNION AT DINAPORE.

197. (a) and (b). Yes.

(c) Government understand that the union has not been recognised by the Agent, East Indian Railway.

Information promised in reply to parts (b) and (f) of unstarred question No. 205 asked by Lieutenant-Colonel Sir Henry Gidney on the 9th March, 1935.

OPTION TO ELECT NEW LEAVE RULES TO THE STAFF ON THE NORTH WESTERN RAILWAY.

205. (b) and (f). The staff appointed on the North Western Railway between the 1st April, 1927 and the 22nd August, 1927 (both dates inclusive) have since been given the option either to come under the New State Railway Leave Rules or to continue to be governed by the old leave Rules.

Government see no reason to give any option to the staff appointed on or after the 23rd August, 1927, as they were made aware before their appointment that they would come under the New State Railway Leave Rules, when introduced.

Information promised in reply to unstarred question No. 209 asked by Mr. N. M. Joshi on the 9th March, 1935.

FILLING UP OF THE POSTS OF TRANSPORTATION INSPECTORS AND TRAIN CONTROLLERS ON THE EAST INDIAN RAILWAY.

The Agent, East Indian Railway, reports :

“(a) 16 and 31 posts of Transportation Inspectors and Train Controllers, respectively, were filled permanently during the last two years.

(b) The cases of staff who, officiated as Transportation Inspector were considered when filling up vacancies. No Transportation Inspectors were demoted to lower grades on account of economy during the last two years.

Two Section Controllers who were demoted on account of economy did not wish to be restored to their original posts.”

Information promised in reply to the supplementary question asked by Mr. N. C. Bardaloi in connection with starred question No. 797 by Mr. Basanti Kumar Das on the 11th March, 1935.

REPORT OF THE ASSAM FLOOD ENQUIRY COMMITTEE.

The provision of waterways on the Section between Chaparmukh and Silghat Stations is as given below :

Bridge.	Mile.	Old Bridge.	New Bridge.	Lft. increase.	Old Channel area.	New Channel area.	Approximate increase on old Channel.
..	424 C.S.	3'	30	27	10	253	2,330%
Kamarjan ..	425½ C.S.	5 × 20	5 × 20 2 × 30	60	10,20	2,200	118%
Ranthali ..	426-71 C.S.	5 × 20	4 × 40	60	1,027	2,250	119%
Dimau ..	431-47 C.S.	3 × 20	2 × 30 1 × 20	20	400	800	100%

The reason for the enlargement of these waterways is a change in the course of the Jamuna river at Jamunamukh some 18 miles away ; there always have been waterways between Chaparmukh and Silghat which in the past had been sufficient.

Information promised in reply to starred questions Nos. 822 to 825 asked by Bhai Parma Nand on the 11th March, 1935.

DUTIES OF NUMBER-TAKERS ON THE NORTH WESTERN RAILWAY.

822. The Agent, North Western Railway, reports :

(a) and (b). The duties of Number Takers employed on the North Western Railway are not similar to those performed by the Assistant Train Examiners on the East Indian Railway. A comparative statement showing the duties of the two is attached.

(c) All the Number Takers are literate, but only a few of them are Matriculates.

(d) On the East Indian Railway Assistant Train Examiners who successfully pass prescribed tests and examinations at the Training School and possess the

requisite standard of qualifications are eligible for promotion to the grade of Train Examiner according to the vacancies available. As Number Takers on the North Western Railway receive no technical training either before or after entering service they cannot be considered for promotion to the post of Train Examiners.

Comparative statement showing the duties of Number Takers employed on the North Western Railway and those performed by the Assistant Train Examiners on the East Indian Railway.

Duties of Number Takers employed on the North Western Railway.	Duties of Assistant Train Examiners employed on the East Indian Railway.
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Notes numbers of vehicles of all trains on arrival and departure. 2. Assistant Train Examiners in maintaining records such as Vacuum Brakes Registers and Vacuum Repair Registers. 3. Assistant Train Examiners in clerical work. 	<p>Assistant Train Examiners who are in independent charge are personally responsible for detecting, on all vehicles examined by them, any defects which might cause an accident or which render a vehicle unfit to carry safely a load of goods or passengers. Other staff allotted to the Assistant Train Examiners do not in any way relieve Assistant Train Examiners of this responsibility.</p> <p>Assistant Train Examiners when posted to work under Train Examiners, assist in the examination of trains but do not in any way relieve the Train Examiner of his responsibility for examination in general.</p>

TRAIN EXAMINERS ON THE NORTH WESTERN RAILWAY.

823. (a) Yes, but steps are being taken to improve their standard of efficiency by means of Refresher Courses at the Walton Training School.

(b) Out of the total number of 270 Train Examiners employed at present on this Railway, there are 41 Train Examiners who were initially recruited as Number Takers. These men were, in the first instance, transferred as Apprentice Train Examiners and were promoted to Train Examiners on their completion of a training course in the Mechanical Workshops. This method became less and less successful as the technical qualifications of Train Examiners increased under modern conditions.

(c) Train Examiners on this Railway are literate employees, though a good many of them are non-Matriculates, having been recruited when more highly qualified men were not available.

(d) The recruitment of Train Examiners is now made in accordance with the Rules for "The recruitment and training of Apprentice Mechanics and Trade Apprentices in the Mechanical Workshops of State Managed Railways". Number Takers as a class, having insufficient education would be unable to cope with the competitive examination which the present prospective Train Examiner has to pass before entering the MacLagan Engineering College, Lahore, where with practical training in Shops he undergoes a five years' course before appointment as Train Examiner. Apart from this, the prospective Train Examiner has to enter the College before attaining the age of 19, which is another reason why Number Takers cannot qualify for the posts of Train Examiners.

NUMBER TAKERS ON THE NORTH WESTERN RAILWAY.

824. (a) No. In the case of three stations on the Lahore Division this was done till recently but the practice has been discontinued.

(b) and (c). No.

(d) Reply to the first part is in the negative and to the second part in the affirmative.

(e) This is not the case. There are relieving Train Examiners.

(f) and (g). Do not arise.

(h) The Honourable Member's attention is invited to the reply given to part (d) of his question No. 823.

ELECTRICIANS ON THE NORTH WESTERN RAILWAY.

825. As regards the first part, a technical test is imposed, part of which must be written in English. Number Takers are not technical staff whereas Electric Examiners are so. As regards the second part, attention is invited to the reply given to part (d) of question No. 823.

Information promised in reply to parts (e) to (g) of starred question No. 828 asked by Mr. N. V. Gadgil on the 11th March, 1935.

RE-EMPLOYMENT OF THE GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY STRIKERS.

(e) Government do not propose to interfere with the discretion of the Agent in the matter.

(f) Government understand that an article in Marathi appeared in the *Independent Railwayman* in April, 1932, giving the names of 12 persons in the employment of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway alleged to have been sentenced to various punishments but it did not include particulars of the alleged offences. It cannot be inferred from the particulars furnished that all or any of the persons named had been guilty of offences such as murder, theft, safe breaking, etc. Government are informed that the Agent, Great Indian Peninsula Railway, has not knowingly employed any persons who have been convicted of such offences.

(g) Does not arise.

Information promised in reply to starred question No. 840 asked by Mr. Amarendra Nath Chattopadhyaya on the 12th March, 1935.

HOUSE RENT ALLOWANCE OF TRAVELLING TICKET EXAMINERS ON THE EAST INDIAN RAILWAY.

840. The Agent, East Indian Railway, reports :

"(a) and (b). Under the new rent rules introduced in 1932 free quarters or house allowance in lieu is not admissible except to those individual employees who at any time, in the course of their previous service held in a substantive capacity a post which carried the privilege of rent free quarters or house rent allowance in lieu of free quarters, and who in the course of their subsequent service from the date of the introduction of the revised rent rules hold (in an officiating or substantive capacity) posts which carried this concession prior to that date.

Under the old East Indian Railway Company's rules ticket checking staff were eligible for the privilege of free quarters or house allowance in lieu and accordingly those who held posts in this category substantively are still allowed the same privilege.

Ticket checking staff of the old Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway who were entitled to free quarters, when available, under old Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway Rules applicable to them are also still allowed this privilege but when quarters are not available for them they are eligible for house rent allowance in lieu.

It will thus be seen that the privilege of rent free quarters or house rent allowance has not been withdrawn as a measure of economy."

Information promised in reply to starred question No. 856 asked by Mr. Muhammad Azhar Ali on the 12th March, 1935.

METHOD FOR THE REDRESS OF GRIEVANCES OF THE RAILWAY STAFF.

856. (a) Yes.

(b) I would refer the Honourable Member to the "Rules regulating the discharge and dismissal of State Railway non-gazetted Government servants", a copy of which will be found in the Library. The aggrieved staff can under rule 11 of the rules referred to above appeal to the authority next above the officer passing the order. In this case the order was passed by the Staff Superintendent and the appeal lay to the Divisional Superintendent.

Information promised in reply to parts (d), (e), (f) and (g) of starred question No. 866 asked by Mr. Muhammad Azhar Ali on the 12th March, 1935.

MILEAGE ALLOWANCE PAID TO THE OLD TRAVELLING TICKET INSPECTORS ON THE EAST INDIAN RAILWAY.

The Agent, North Western Railway, reports :

(d) and (f). No. Mr. Bishen Singh's pay as Travelling Ticket Examiner on the Kalka-Simla Railway was Rs. 75 per mensem, in the scale of Rs. 55—5—105—10—155 at the time of his temporary transfer on the 29th August, 1926, to the Delhi Division to work as a Special Ticket Examiner (Batch-in-Charge of a Flying Squad). In consideration of the importance of the duties and the increased responsibilities attached to the post of a Batch-in-Charge, he was temporarily given Rs. 140 in the scale 105—5—140 and also daily allowance admissible under the rules. He was given the same pay later on when he officiated again for the same reason.

(c) On reversion as a Travelling Ticket Examiner he was given Rs. 90 per mensem in his substantive post on the scale of Rs. 55—5—105—10—155.

(g) No—because the special considerations in this case did not apply. Mr. Bishen Singh was not given 140 because it was 75 per cent. in excess of his old pay, but because it was considered that in view of his experience the maximum pay of the grade was justified.

Information promised in reply to parts (c) and (e) of question No. 871 asked by Pandit Sri Krishna Dutta Palival on the 12th March, 1935.

ALLEGATIONS AGAINST SOME RAILWAY OFFICIALS AT TUNDLA.

(c) and (e). Government are informed by the Agent, East Indian Railway, that so far as he is aware no Deputy Controller ran any raffles or lotteries nor was Mr. Marcon in any way connected therewith. Government are, however, informed that lorries Nos. 1337 and 1338 were registered in the name of the wife of a Deputy Controller and another person from the 25th March, 1933 to the 2nd August, 1933. The Deputy Controller in question has been suitably dealt with for indirectly engaging in trade in the name of his wife during the period referred to above, and the Agent, East Indian Railway, has issued a circular making it clear to the staff that the running of a business in the name of the wife of a railway servant amounts to the railway servant engaging indirectly in trade or business, which is prohibited under the Government Servants' Conduct Rules.

Information promised in reply to starred question No. 877 asked by Pandit Sri Krishna Dutta Palival on the 12th March, 1935.

PROVISION OF AN ASSISTANT SURGEON IN THE RAILWAY HOSPITAL AT TUNDLA.

The Agent, East Indian Railway, reports :

(a) Yes.

(b) It is not known whether there is a Civil Assistant Surgeon in the town. The District Medical Officer, East Indian Railway at Tundla, has five sub-districts which he is required to visit once a month and he can always return to headquarters within 12 hours.

He, and not the Sub-Assistant Surgeon, is in charge of the work in the Hospital at his headquarters. His position is that of a Civil Surgeon in a Sadar Hospital and his medical personnel is comparable with that of a Civil Surgeon at such a station.

(c) There is no need for an Assistant Surgeon at Tundla as a District Medical Officer is stationed there.

Information promised in reply to starred questions Nos. 880 and 885 asked by Lieut.-Colonel Sir Henry Gidney on the 12th March, 1935.

RATES OF PAY AND OTHER PRIVILEGES OF CERTAIN APPRENTICES OF STATE RAILWAYS.

880. The Agent, East Indian Railway, reports :

(a) Yes.

(b) and (c). Yes, the apprentices in question were brought under the revised scales of pay pending a decision by Government as to whether the old or the revised scales of pay were admissible to them.

They have since been granted the old scales of pay.

(d) Does not arise.

SENIORITY OF SUBORDINATES OFFICIATING IN THE TRANSPORTATION INSPECTOR'S GRADE ON THE EAST INDIAN RAILWAY.

885. The reply given to the question referred to by the Honourable Member was based on the practice followed in determining seniority in such cases. The exact date of the commencement of the practice is not traceable. I would, however, add that the posts of transportation inspectors are selection posts.

Information promised in reply to starred question No. 942 asked by Mr. Amarendra Nath Chattopadhyaya on the 21st March, 1935.

CASE OF MR. K. C. DAS, AN ASSISTANT STATION MASTER AT NAIHATI, EASTERN BENGAL RAILWAY.

(a) Yes. I would, however, add the orders contained in the Notification referred to have since been modified. A copy of the revised instructions is placed below.

(b) The Agent, East Indian Railway, reports that Assistant Station Master K. C. Das of Nalhati (not Naihati) failed for the second time in February, 1934, in the examination for Transportation and Commercial duties. He is at present working as a Number Taker at Jamalpur, and the Divisional Superintendent is endeavouring to find work for him as a signaller. This, of course, is conditional on Mr. Das passing the 20 word signalling test. Mr. Das has been instructed to advise the Divisional Superintendent when he wishes to appear for the test.

(c) No. The question of having a uniform procedure on all State-managed Railways for dealing with staff who fail to qualify at the Refresher Courses is under consideration.

Paragraph 632 of East Indian Railway Gazette, dated 3rd October, 1934.

632. *Railway School of Transportation, Chandauli.*—In modification of the orders contained in Gazette Notification No. 30 of East Indian Railway Gazette No. 2 of 24th January, 1934, it is notified that the penalties for failing in the examination will not be applied automatically but at the discretion of the Divisional Superintendent. Staff retained at the School under paragraph 3 (b) of the Notification will not be required to pay their own messing.

If a man is reported to have failed in any subject, it will rest entirely with the Divisional Superintendent whether he should be allowed to continue in his post or not, and whether his increment should be affected.

A special report on those who fail will be submitted by the School Superintendent to the Divisional Superintendent.

Information promised in reply to starred question No. 966 asked by Pandit Govind Ballabh Pant on the 25th March, 1935.

handsari SUGAR WORKS IN THE ROHILKUND DIVISION SUBJECTED TO EXCISE DUTY.

(a) 147.

(b) and (c). A statement is attached.

STATEMENT.

Name of factory.	Place.	Number of workers.	Nature of power.	Officers who inspected the factory before the imposition of the duty.
BAHAWLY.				
1. Brij Kishore ..	Alamgiri-ganj.	The exact numbers are not known but each of these factories was reported to have employed more than 20 men in the season of 1933-34.	Electric ..	District Sugar Officer.
2. Shiama Charan ..	Nai Basti		Do.	Do.
3. Muklada Ali Khan ..	Gher Zafar Khan.		Do.	Do.
4. Ramman Lal Ras Behari Lal.	Masitganj		Do.	Do.
5. Laloo Mal Suraj Bhan	Alamgiri-ganj.		Do.	Do.
6. Pooran Chand Kapoor Chand.	Shahdana		Do.	Do.
7. Ram Kumar Krishna Kumar.	Jatavpura		Do.	Do.
8. Seth Banwari Lal Purshottam Das.	Shahdana		Do.	Do.
9. Govind Ram Umrao Singh.	Siklapur ..		Do.	Do.
10. Baboo Ram Radhey Shiam.	Masitganj		Do.	Do.
11. Ram Ratan Lal Lechmi Narain.	Choki Math		Do.	Do.
12. Banwari Lal Shanti Prasad.	Alamgiri-ganj.		Do.	Do.

Name of factory.	Place.	Number of workers.	Nature of power.	Officers who inspected the factory before the imposition of the duty.
		BAREILLY— <i>contd.</i>		
13. Bhavat Narain Tandon	Nai Basti		Electric ..	District Sugar Office.
14. Ahmad Ali Khan ..	Jatavpura		Do.	Do.
15. Niranjan Singh Umrao Singh.	Lakhanganj		Do.	Do.
16. Chander Sen	Shahamat-ganj.		Do.	Do.
17. Rahim Bux Aijaz Ahmad.	Saidpuria		Do.	Do.
18. Radhey Lal Saraf ..	Alamgiriganj		Do.	Do.
19. Ram Narain Tandan ..	Beharipur		Do.	Do.
20. Chabbi Mal Ram Lal ..	Madari Darwaza.		Do.	Do.
21. Shiam Sundar Lal Ram Das.	Gangapur		Do.	Do.
22. Murli Manohar ..	Alamgiriganj		Do.	Do.
23. Faiyaz Husain Khan ..	Do.		Do.	Do.
24. Shiam Behari Lal Shanti Kumar.	Do.		Do.	Do.
25. Pt. Shiam Behari Lal ..	Tah. Nawab-ganj.		Either oil engine or steam engine Electric.	Do.
26. Raghu Nandan Pd. ..	Alamgiri-ganj.		Do.	Do.
27. Ram Das Harnam Das	Sufi Tola		Do.	Do.
28. Sita Ram Badri Rakhan	Phuta Darwaza.		Do.	Do.

NOTE.—Twenty-eight other factories had previously been assessed but had closed down before the 31st of January 1935.

Name of factory.	Place.	Number of workers.	Nature of power.	Officers who inspected the factory before the imposition of the duty.
		BLJNOR.		
1. Pandit Alakh Prasad ..	Mandawar	*	Electric ..	Tahsil staff.
2. L. Badri Prasad ..	Chandpur	29	Do. ..	Do.
3. L. Ram Chandra Mal ..	Bijnor ..	*	Do. ..	Do.
4. L. Lachman Dass ..	Nehtor ..	25	Do. ..	Do.
5. Abdul Qaiyum ..	Nagina ..	30	Do. ..	Do.
6. H. Mohd. Ibrahim ..	Do. ..	32	Do. ..	Do.
7. Mohammad Ismail ..	Do. ..	21	Do. ..	Do.
8. Mohammad Afaq ..	Do. ..	*	Do. ..	Do.
9. Mohammad Ishaq ..	Do. ..	*	Do. ..	Do.
10. L. Kashi Nath ..	Kiratpur	21	Do. ..	Do.
11. Mohammad Ismail ..	Do. ..	*	Do. ..	Do.

* Exact number not known, but each of these factories was reported by the tahsil staff to have employed more than 20 men.

MORADABAD.

1. S. Brij Pal Saran ..	Dhoeti ..	21	Oil engine	Tahsildar, Hasanpur.
2. Kalyan Das ..	Kundarki	Over 20 ..	Electric ..	Tahsildar, Bilari.

NOTE.—Two other factories were assessed but were subsequently exempted.

SHAJAHANPUR.

1. Shanti sugar works ..	Jeshanpur	50	Oil engine	Tahsildar.
2. L. Sri Ram, s/o Angney Lal	Bahadurgung.	37	Electric ..	District Officer. Sugar
3. L. Autarilal, s/o Mathura Prasad.	Taliaghuran	25	Do. ..	Do.
4. L. Radhey Lal Horilal	Do.	25	Do. ..	Do.
5. L. Janki Prasad ..	Chauksi ..	25	Do. ..	Do.
6. L. Kesarilal, s/o Jhoo Lal	Bahadurgunj.	25	Do. ..	Do.

Name of factory.	Place.	Number of workers.	Nature of power.	Officers who inspected the factory before the imposition of the duty.
SHANJAHANPUR—contd.				
7. Mohd. Hazabbarali Khan	Khalilshaqi	25	Electric ..	District Sugar Officer.
8. L. Mays' Ram Arthi ..	Rangmahla	25	Do. ..	Do.
9. L. Bankeylal ..	Katra Kham	25	Do. ..	Do.
10. L. Damodar Das ..	Do.	37	Do. ..	Do.
11. Mohd. Yiah Khan ..	Tarin Tikli	25	Do. ..	Do.
12. Moh. Yasinuddin Khan	Katra Kham	25	Do. ..	Do.
13. Ved Vrat Halwai ..	Bahadur-gunj.	25	Do. ..	Do.
14. L. Madho Ram, s/o Ram Kishan.	Do.	37	Do. ..	Do.
15. L. Saliq Ram ..	Mahadeo	36	Oil engine	Do.
16. L. Rup Kishore ..	Patai ..	25	Do. ..	Do.
17. L. Bajrang Das ..	Kastak ..	28	Do. ..	Tahsildar.
18. Mohd. Latafat Ali Khan	Ullia ..	27	Do. ..	Do.
19. L. Sita Ram, Ram Sarup	Tilhat ..	25	Do. ..	Do.
20. Shri Mahadeo Sugar and Flour Mills.	Nawadia Lechhan.	100	Steam engine.	District Sugar Officer.
21. L. Hira Lal ..	Mundia Pamar.	50	Oil engine	Do.
22. L. Gokal Prasad, Gaya Prasad.	Do. ..	50	Do. ..	Do.
23. L. Khunnu Lal Sunar ..	Nihal ..	23	Do. ..	Do.
24. L. Brij Bhukan Lal ..	Khudaganj	24	Do. ..	Tahsildar.
25. L. Mahadeo Prasad ..	Do. ..	24	Do. ..	Do.
26. L. Munna Lal Raj Kishan	Tilhar ..	24	Do. ..	Do.
27. M. Lal Bahadur ..	Posil ..	26	Do. ..	Do.
28. L. Badri Prasad Bajnath	Tilhar ..	30	Do. ..	Do.
29. L. Radhey Shiam ..	Talia Ghuran.	25	Electric ..	District Sugar Officer.
30. Mohd. Ahmad Hussain	Mundia Chhoan.	35	Oil engine	Do.

Name of factory.	Place.	Number of workers.	Nature of power.	Officers who inspected the factory before the imposition of the duty.
SHAHJAHANPUR— <i>conold.</i>				
31. L. Jaganath Prasad Jwala Prasad.	Dilawarganj	25	Electric ..	District Officer. Sugar
32. L. Raghunandan Prasad	Do. ..	25	Do. ..	Do.
33. L. Sukhbasi Lal ..	Bazaria Lalatali.	26	Do. ..	Do.
34. L. Ram Das, Hiralal ..	Bahadur- ganj.	25	Do. ..	Do.
35. Pt. Umrao Lal ..	Dilazak ..	25	Do. ..	Do.
36. Pt. Debi Charan Chaubey	Bahadur- ganj.	28	Do. ..	Do.
37. L. Har Prasad Kurmi..	Mohiuddin- pur.	25	Oil engine	Do.
38. L. Badri Dat ..	Bahadur- ganj.	25	Electric ..	Do.
39. L. Sita Ram, s/o Radha Kishan.	Masjidganj	25	Do. ..	Do.
40. L. Shanker Lal, s/o Inder Lal.	Aman Zai	25	Do. ..	Do.
41. L. Ganga Ram Kapur ..	Baksaryao	25	Do. ..	Do.
42. M. Sifat Ullah Khan, s/o Fahasat Ullah Khan.	Aman Zai	25	Do. ..	Do.
43. Prem Sugar Works ..	Baragaon	40	Steam en- gine.	Do.
44. L. Sri Ram, Lakshmi Chand.	Khudaganj	27	Oil engine	Sugar Officer. Excise

PILIBHIT.

1. M. Mohd. Jilani ..	Lahoreganj	20	Steam en- gine.	Tahsildar.
2. L. Johri Mal ..	Pilibhit ..	33	Do. ..	Do.
3. L. Ram Sanchi Mal ..	Do. ..	28	Oil engine	Do.
4. M. Mangal Khan ..	Do. ..	20	Do. ..	Do.
5. L. Sita Ram ..	Do. ..	22	Do. ..	Do.
C. L. Ram Kunor, Raj Kunor.	Do. ..	27	Do. ..	Do.

Name of factory.	Place.	Number of workers.	Nature of power.	Officers who inspected the factory before the imposition of the duty.
PILIBHIT—contd.				
7. L. Ram Gopal ..	Pilibhit ..	22	Oil engine	Tahsildar.
8. L. Lachhmi Narain ..	Do. ..	20	Do. ..	Do.
9. L. Ghasi Ram, Bhikari Dass.	Do. ..	20	Do. ..	Do.
10. L. Gopi Nath ..	Do. ..	23	Do. ..	Do.
11. L. Ram Chander Lal, Radhey Shiam.	Do. ..	25	Do. ..	Do.
12. L. Sheo Raj Singh ..	Do. ..	25	Do. ..	Do.
13. L. Sunder Lal Gupta ..	Do. ..	20 ..	Steam engine.	Do.
14. L. Sant Lal ..	Do. ..	28	Do. ..	Do.
15. L. Mangni Ram ..	Do. ..	20	Oil engine	Do.
16. Dr. Amolak Chand ..	Do. ..	23	Do. ..	Do.
17. Sh. Hamid Hussain ..	Do. ..	21	Do. ..	Do.
18. L. Ram Dass ..	Do. ..	20	Do. ..	Do.
19. L. Ram Kunor ..	Do. ..	20	Steam engine.	Do.
20. Sahu Ram Ballabh Saran	Bisalpur ..	24	Do. ..	District Excise Officer.
21. L. Kadher Mal ..	Ghuri Patti	20	Oil engine	Tahsildar.
22. L. Narain Dass ..	Richola Ghasi.	25	Do. ..	Do.
23. L. Surender Nath ..	Amirta ..	30	Steam engine.	Do.
24. L. Sri Ram Gupta ..	Puranpur	20	Oil engine	Do.
25. M. Khursheed Hasan Khan.	Do. ..	20	Do.	Do.
26. Devji Ravi Dass ..	Do. ..	20	Do. ..	Do.
27. Sadar Bhagga Singh ..	Kalinager	21	Do. ..	Do.
28. Ch. Munna Singh ..	Madho Tanda.	23	Do. ..	Do.
29. L. Sukh Lal ..	Puranpur	20	Do. ..	Do.
30. L. Laiq Ram ..	Dharmanpur.	26	Do. ..	Do.
31. Kr. Gopal Singh ..	Madho Tanda.	22	Do. ..	Do.
32. L. Tika Ram ..	Bileanda	Information not available.		Do.

Information promised in reply to starred question No. 979 asked by Mr. A. K. Fuzul Hug on the 25th March, 1935.

COMMUNAL COMPOSITION OF TECHNICAL AND NON-TECHNICAL MEN EMPLOYED IN THE CENTRAL PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

(a) Government have no information, but most of the retrenched staff who have shown any desire to obtain re-employment in the Central Public Works Department have now been provided for in temporary vacancies. This excludes persons who are overage or inefficient.

(b) I presume that the Honourable Member refers to non-gazetted staff. A statement giving the information asked for is placed below.

Statement showing technical and non-technical appointments made in the Central Public Works Department since the last retrenchment.

No. of appointments made.					No. of retrenched hands re-employed.				
Class of post.	Hindus.	Muslims.	Other communities.	Total.	Class of post.	Hindus.	Muslims.	Other communities.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Subordinates and Surveyors.	20	8	7	35	Subordinates and Surveyors.	3	1	1	5
Draftsmen ..	5	6	3	14	Draftsmen ..	5	6	1	12
Clerks ..	34	14	9	57	Clerks ..	15	6	4	25

NOTE.—This statement excludes (a) all appointments made for a period of less than three months, and (b) all appointments which had terminated before the 27th March, 1935, the date on which the statement was prepared.

Information promised in reply to starred question No. 983 asked by Mr. C. N. Muthuranga Mudaliar on the 25th March, 1935.

PUBLICITY OFFICERS WORKING ON STATE RAILWAYS.

(a) and (b). Two statements giving the required information are attached.

STATEMENT No. 1.

Statement showing the names of the various Publicity Officers working on the State Railways, and the monthly salary of each and the work they were doing before being appointed as such.

Name of Railway.	Name of Publicity Officer.	Salary per mensem.	Appointment held before his employment as Publicity Officer.	Remarks.
		Rs.		
East Indian Railway.	Mr. A. Gumbrell.	1,250 plus £30 S. O. P.	He was employed with Messrs. A. H. Wheeler & Co., as their Manager at Calcutta.	He was specially selected to fill the post of Publicity Officer, East Indian Railway, from the 15th March 1927.
Great Indian Peninsula Railway.	Mr. J. H. Carpenter.	1,300 plus £30 S. O. P.	He was Secretary to the Agent, Great Indian Peninsula Railway.	
Burma Railways.			....	No Publicity Officer is employed on this Railway.
Eastern Bengal Railway.			....	There is no officer exclusively employed on Publicity work on this Railway at present. The post of Publicity Officer has been held in abeyance since 1st September 1931.
North Western Railway.	..			There is no separate post of Publicity Officer on this Railway at present. The work in connection with Publicity is being done by Mr. C. D. Jordon, Sales Manager, as part of the work of the Sales Branch, which is at present on a temporary basis. Mr. Jordon is in receipt of Rs. 1,050 per mensem in the senior scale of the Transportation (Traffic) and Commercial Branch. He was employed as P. A. to the Chief Commercial Manager immediately prior to his posting as Sales Manager.

STATEMENT No. 2.

Statement showing the dates from which the various Publicity Offices were started and the number of Indians who have held the posts till now and the periods during which they held these posts.

Name of Railway.	Date of starting of Publicity Office.	Indians who have so far held the posts.		Remarks.
		Name.	Period during which the post was held.	
East Indian Railway.	27-1-27			No Indian Officer has held the post of Publicity Officer on the East Indian Railway.
Great Indian Peninsula Railway.	April 1920	Mr. Pothan Joseph.	16-4-1928 to 15-11-1928.	As Publicity Officer.
			16-11-1928 to 31-2-1931.	As Assistant Publicity Officer.
Burma Railways.				No Publicity Officer is employed on this Railway.
Eastern Bengal Railway.	15-11-1926	Mr. A. K. Gupta.	15-11-1926 to 25-11-1928.	
North Western Railway.	22-11-1926	Khan Sahib Z. H. Khan.	22-11-1926 to 24-2-1931.	The post was kept vacant from 25th February 1931 to 15th March 1931 and again from 24th April 1931 to 31st January 1932 and was finally abolished on account of the reduction in the Gazetted Officers cadre from 1st February 1932.

Information promised in reply to starred question No. 992 asked by Mr. Lalchand Navalrai on the 25th March, 1935.

VACANCIES IN THE COMMERCIAL GROUP ON THE NORTH WESTERN RAILWAY.

(a) Yes.

(b) Yes.

(c) The Agent reports that in view of the very few applications received from minority communities in the Karachi Division, it was necessary to restrict the numbers which came up from that Division in order to give effect to the orders of Government regarding communal proportion in recruitment.

(d) The answer to the first part of the question is in the negative. Between May and December, 1934, the Divisional Superintendent reported 19 vacancies of Booking Clerks and seven vacancies of Commercial Clerks, which were all filled by old Commercial and Station Master Group Students who were discharged in 1931.

(e) No, except in so far as retrenched men, who were formerly employed on one Division may, on re-appointment, have been sent to other Divisions.

(f) The compilation of these statistics will involve a great deal of labour which Government do not consider likely to be justified by results.

(g) Yes, but certain categories of staff, including Commercial Group students, are finally recruited by Central Selection Boards for employment on the Railway as a whole.

(h) No. Government do not consider that the Karachi Division has been unfairly treated.

Information promised in reply to starred question No. 1003 asked by Pandit Nīlakaṇṭha Das on the 26th March, 1935.

TECHNICALLY QUALIFIED MEN EMPLOYED IN AIRCRAFT AND AVIATION IN INDIA.

(a) (i). The number of military technical personnel employed is 1,584.

(ii) The number of civil technical employees in the civil aviation Directorate, flying clubs and air transport companies is 260. This figure includes unlicensed as well as licensed technical personnel.

(b) (i). The number of military technical personnel includes 1,245 British and 289 Indians.

(ii) Of the 260 civil employees, 108 are British, 147 Indians and 5 other nationalities.

Information promised in reply to starred questions Nos. 1014 and 1015 asked by Mr. Amarendra Nath Chattopadhyaya on the 26th March, 1935.

APPOINTMENTS OF THE TIME-EXPIRED APPRENTICES OF LILLOOAH WORKSHOPS UNDER THE CHIEF MECHANICAL ENGINEER, EAST INDIAN RAILWAY.

1014. The Agent, East Indian Railway, reports :

“(a) Appointments of *ex*-apprentices have not been made because primary consideration had to be given to *ex*-mechanics who were retrenched in 1931 and borne on the waiting list and vacancies occurring have been very few as until recently the workshop staff at Lillooah has been steadily reduced.

Though the Technical School results are given due consideration, the practical qualifications have to be taken into account and the apprentices' ability to control labour has also to be considered.

Since 1933, three Indian *ex*-apprentices have been taken on, one specially trained for Heat Treatment and two quite recently, for increased work in the Wagon Repair Shop.

(b) Four specially trained apprentices were taken on in 1931, namely two European and Anglo-Indian and two Indians. A fifth was added in May, 1934, as stated in answer to (a) above. These five appointments were for newly introduced sections in which none of the *ex*-apprentices senior to those engaged had had any training.”

(c) Does not arise.

APPOINTMENTS OF THE TIME-EXPIRED APPRENTICES OF THE JAMALPUR TECHNICAL SCHOOL TO POSTS UNDER THE CHIEF MECHANICAL ENGINEER AND CHIEF ELECTRICAL ENGINEER, EAST INDIAN RAILWAY.

1015. The Agent, East Indian Railway, reports :

(a) The reply is in the affirmative.

(b) A statement giving the required information is attached.

EAST INDIAN

Statement of Apprentice Mechanics who have been provided

Names.	Date of completion of apprenticeship training.	Name of Workshop from which training was completed.	Division in which passed in Technical School.
Sati Nath Mukherjee ..	6-4-33	Jamalpur Workshops. (Mech. Department).	Honours ..
Krishna Kumar Sanyal ..	14-4-33	Do. ..	1st Division ..
M. G. Nair ..	31-8-33	Do. ..	Honours ..
M. Roy ..	24-5-33	Do. ..	2nd Division ..
H. N. Banerjee ..	30-4-33	Do. ..	1st Division ..
T. G. Watson ..	17-5-33	Do. ..	Do. ..
Muhammad A. Karim ..	19-9-33	Do. ..	Honours ..
C. S. Hosie ..	4-4-34	Do. ..	1st Division ..
S. N. Verma ..	8-4-34	Do. ..	2nd Division ..
B. N. Mishra ..	3-6-34	Do. ..	Honours ..
H. E. Ennis ..	8-4-34	Do. ..	Do. ..
N. L. Sackett ..	18-8-34	Do. ..	1st Division ..
B. A. Peacock ..	22-8-34	Do. ..	Honours ..
H. P. Okhandiar ..	8-9-34	Do. ..	1st Division ..
O. P. Callaghan ..	20-8-34	Do. ..	Honours ..
Mohammad Ansari ..	10-12-34	Do. ..	1st Division ..
P. Mukherjee ..	5-9-34	Do. ..	Do. ..
A. Bose ..	24-11-31	Do. ..	Failed in Final Examination.
P. Biswas ..	15-3-32	Do. ..	1st Division ..
Mohammad Yusufally ..	3-9-31	Do. ..	Failed in Final Examination.
S. C. Ghose ..	9-11-32	Do. ..	1st Division ..
N. C. Sarkar ..	4-9-25	Do. ..	Passed 1st in 1924 Final Examination.
S. B. Mukherjee ..	1-3-35	Do. ..	1st Division ..
A. C. Banerjee ..	16-3-35	Do. ..	Do. ..
P. N. Dutt ..	9-2-30	C. and W. Shops, Lillooah	Do. ..
J. Carnegie ..	8-4-34	Do. ..	Do. ..
M. N. Ansari ..	21-1-34	Lillooah Workshops ..	Do. ..
I. K. Dass ..	5-3-30	Do. ..	2nd Division ..
S. C. Ganguly ..	21-8-30	Do. ..	1st Division ..
S. N. Mukherjee ..	7-4-33	Jamalpur Workshops and Technical School and Loco Shops, Lucknow.	Do. ..
S. K. Rana ..	22-8-34	Do. ..	Do. ..
M. F. Ducaase ..	9-2-35	Do. ..	Honours ..

RAILWAY.

with posts in the Mechanical Workshop since January 1933.

Date of		Name of the workshop in which employed.	Designation.	Starting salaries.
Appointment.	Confirmation.			
7-4-33		Charbagh (Loco) Lucknow	Chargeman (T. T.) H. T. (S.).	Ra. 180
15-4-33	..	Do. ..	Do. ..	130
Re. 6-2-34	Not yet confirmed.	Jamalpur Workshops (Mech. Department).	Out-turn Supervisor ..	110
Re. 12-5-34	Do. ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	110
1-5-33	Do. ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	110
18-5-33	Do. ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	110
20-9-33	Do. ..	Do. ..	Chargeman (T. T.) (Mechanist).	130
5-4-34	Do. ..	Do. ..	Chargeman (T. T.) (Br. Maker).	130
9-4-34	Do. ..	Do. ..	Chargeman (T. T.) (Erector).	130
4-6-34	Do. ..	Do. ..	Chargehand—Grade I ..	85
9-7-34	Do. ..	Do. ..	Chargeman (T. T.) (Millwright).	130
19-8-34	Do. ..	Do. ..	Chargeman (T. T.) (Erector).	130
23-8-34	Do. ..	Do. ..	Chargeman (T. T.) (Mechanist).	130
4-9-34	Do. ..	Do. ..	Chargeman (T. T.) (Blacksmith).	130
21-8-34	Do. ..	Do. ..	Draftsman (T. T.) ..	170
11-12-34	Do. ..	Do. ..	Chargeman (T. T.) (Blacksmith).	110
0-9-34	Do. ..	Do. ..	Chargeman (T. T.) (H. T. S.).	130
5-11-34	Do. ..	Do. ..	Gunner, Grade I ..	65
14-3-33	Do. ..	Do. ..	Out-turn Supervisor ..	110
3-11-33	Do. ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	110
14-3-33	Do. ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	110
18-7-33	Do. ..	Do. ..	Gunner, Grade I ..	85
2-3-35	Do. ..	Do. ..	Chargeman (T. T.) (Machinist).	110
17-3-35	Do. ..	Do. ..	Chargehand (Machinist)	85
5-2-35	Temporary	C. & W. Shops, Alambag, Lucknow.	Journeyman ..	85
15-1-35	Do. ..	Do. ..	Fitter ..	Rs. 2/6/0 in gr. 1 30-2-38.
7-5-34	Confirmed ..	C. & W. Shops, Lillooah	Chargeman (T. T.) ..	160
10-1-35	Temporary	Do. ..	Do. ..	100
21-1-35	Do. ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	100
8-4-33	Confirmed ..	Loco. Shops, Lucknow	Chargeman (T. T.) ..	130
23-2-34	Temporary	Do. ..	Do. ..	130
10-2-35	Do. ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	130

Information promised in reply to starred questions Nos. 1034 and 1036 asked by Mr. A. K. Fuzul Haq on the 26th March, 1935.

**SENIORITY LIST OF TICKET COLLECTORS AND TRAVELLING TICKET EXAMINERS
IN THE MORADABAD AND LUCKNOW DIVISIONS.**

1034. (a), (b) and (d). The seniority list is not confidential. A copy of the Seniority List cannot be given to each employee owing to the volume of work involved; but the staff are, on request, furnished with the information they require in connection with their position on the list.

(c) No. The staff are not furnished with copies of the Seniority List on any division.

**TESTS IMPOSED ON THE TICKET CHECKING STAFF ON THE EAST INDIAN
RAILWAY AT THE TIME OF PROMOTION.**

1036. The Agent, East Indian Railway, reports :

(b) No, except on the Moradabad Division but instructions have been issued to the Divisional Superintendent, Moradabad, to abolish the procedure.

(d) No.

(e) The periodical examinations are held with a view to judge whether the staff are up to the required standard of efficiency in their respective grades and posts. These tests do not mean that they are also capable of holding posts which involve duties of greater importance and heavier responsibilities. Therefore when the question of promotion from a lower grade to the next higher grade arises, it is necessary to take into consideration not only the results of the periodical examination but also other qualifications for promotion.

Information promised in reply to starred question No. 1041 asked by Mr. N. M. Joshi on the 26th March, 1935.

**NON-GRANT OF HOUSE ALLOWANCE TO CERTAIN RELIEVING CLERKS ON THE
EAST INDIAN RAILWAY.**

The Agent, East Indian Railway, reports that the practice in regard to grant of house allowance in lieu of free quarters to relieving clerks varies on the different divisions of the railway but that he has now issued orders that relieving clerks of the Traffic Department who were in service before the introduction of the new rent rules be provided with rent free quarters or given house rent allowance in lieu thereof.

Information promised in reply to part (c) of starred question No. 1048 asked by Mr. V. V. Giri on the 26th March, 1935.

**APPOINTMENT OF INEXPERIENCED CREW INSPECTORS ON THE EASTERN BENGAL
RAILWAY.**

The Agent, Eastern Bengal Railway, reports :

(c) The new appointments did not contravene the instructions laid down by the Railway Board regarding the re-employment of retrenched staff as there were no suitable retrenched staff available.

Information promised in reply to starred question No. 1071 asked by Mr. T. S. Aiyashilingam Chettiar on the 27th March, 1935.

**POLICE FORCE IN THE CRIMINAL INVESTIGATION DEPARTMENT IN THE CEN-
TRALLY ADMINISTERED AREAS.**

(a), (b) and (c). The information is given in the attached statement.

(d) and (e). The C. I. D. staff in these areas is employed partly on the investigation of ordinary crime partly on the investigation and prevention of crimes against the State which involves keeping a watch on persons suspected of being engaged in revolutionary activities. There is no fixed allocation of staff between these two duties.

STATEMENT.

	(a) Numbers.	(b) Amount spent.	(c) Whether expenditure is audited.
Mysore Residency ..	Sub-Inspectors 3	12,900 p.a.	Yes.
	Head Constables 6		
	Constables .. 11		
Hyderabad Residency ..	Sub-Inspectors 1	431 p.m. or 5,172 p.a.	Yes.
	Head Constables 8		
Rajputana Agency ..	D. S. P. 1	31,450	Yes.
	Inspectors .. 2		
	Sub-Inspectors .. 9 (including 6 engaged on Finger Print work).		
	Head Constables		
	Constables .. 5		
Baluchistan Agency ..	Inspectors .. 4	50,000	Yes.
	Sub-Inspectors 9		
	Head Constables .. 14		
	Constables .. 19		
Central India Agency ..	No separate C. I. D.	1,06,500	Yes, except that in the secret service Fund which is examined by the Chief Commissioner.
Western India States Agency			
Ajmer-Merwara ..			
Gujarat States Agency ..			
Aden ..			
Coorg ..			
Andamans ..			
Delhi ..	Supdt. .. 1	1,06,500	
	Dy. Supdt. 1		
	Inspectors .. 3		
	Sub-Inspectors .. 6		
	Hd. Constables .. 19		
	Constables .. 59		

Information promised in reply to starred question No. 1103 asked by Mr. Muhammad Azhar Ali on the 28th March, 1935.

SENIORITY LIST OF TRAVELLING TICKET EXAMINERS AND TICKET COLLECTORS ON THE EAST INDIAN RAILWAY.

(a) and (b). The Honourable Member is referred to the information laid on the table of the House to-day in reply to starred question No. 1034 asked by Mr. A. K. Fuzlul Haq on the 26th March, 1935.

Information promised in reply to starred questions Nos. 1110 and 1111 asked by Maulvi Syed Murtaza Sahib Bahadur on the 28th March, 1935.

PRODUCE OF THE LAND OF THE ISTIMVARI AREA OF SATHANA, AJMER-MERWARA.

1110. (a) There are very few instances in the Khalsa area of Ajmer-Merwara in which cash rents are charged, and even in those very rare cases the amount of rent is settled for a group of fields of various kinds of soil, collectively. It is, therefore, not possible to determine the cash rate per bigha of Chahi or Barani land. The rates of rent, in kind, generally charged on (i) Chahi, and (ii) Barani land are respectively :

- (i) half the gross produce when the landlord supplies manure, seed, etc., to the tenant,—otherwise one-third of the gross produce ; and
 - (ii) one-third of the gross produce.
- (b) The cash rates of rent realised in Dolatpura are as under :

Crop.	Rate per bigha on			
	Chahi land.		Barani land.	
	Rs.	as.	Rs.	as.
Cotton	1	12	0	14
Melhi	0	14	Nil.	
Chillies	0	14	Nil.	

No cash rent is charged for other crops. One-third of the gross produce is generally recovered as rent on both Chahi and Barani areas. In addition there is a cess of $3\frac{1}{2}$ seers per maund.

Information promised in reply to starred questions 1110 and 1111 asked by Maulvi Syed Murtaza Sahib Bahadur on the 28th March, 1935.

PRODUCE OF THE LAND OF THE ISTIMVARI AREA OF SATHANA, AJMER-MERWARA.

1111. (i) Attention is invited to the answer to part (a) of Honourable Member's question No. 1110.

(ii) One-third of the produce is generally recovered as rent, and in addition to this there is a cess of $3\frac{1}{2}$ seers per maund.

Information promised in reply to starred question No. 1224 asked by Syed Ghulam Bhik Narang on the 30th March, 1935.

NUMBER OF MUSLIMS AND NON-MUSLIMS EMPLOYED AS ASSISTANT MANAGER AND HEADS OF BRANCHES, IN THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA PRESSES AND IN THE CENTRAL PUBLICATION BRANCH.

(a) 19 and 3 respectively.

(b) 244.

Information promised in reply to part (a) of starred question No. 1243 asked by Mr. N. V. Gadgil, on the 30th March, 1935.

DEPARTMENTS OF PUBLIC SERVICES DIRECTLY UNDER THE ADMINISTRATION OF THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

<i>Name of Department.</i>	<i>Headquarters.</i>
1. Southern Command (Indian Army)	Poona.
2. Sind (Independent) Brigade Area, (Indian Army)	Karachi.
3. Royal Indian Navy	Bombay.
4. Royal Air Force Units and Indian Air Force	Karachi.
5. Office of the Agent, Great Indian Peninsula Railway	Bombay.
6. Office of the Senior Government Inspector of Railways, Circle No. 5.	Bombay.
7. Office of the Chief Accounts Officer, Great Indian Peninsula Railway	Do.
8. Office of the Captain Superintendent, I. M. M. T. S. "Dufferin"	Do.
9. Offices of the Principal Officers, Mercantile Marine Department, Bombay District and the Shipping Master, Bombay	Do.
10. Office of the Superintendent of Lighthouses, Bombay District	Do.
11. Office of the Principal Officer, Mercantile Marine Department and Superintendent of Lighthouses, Karachi District	Karachi.
12. Indian Meteorological Department	Poona.
13. Office of the Deputy Controller of Currency (including the Currency Office, Bombay)	Bombay.
14. Security Printing, India	Nasik.
15. Office of the Accountant-General, Bombay	Bombay.
16. His Majesty's Mint	Do.
17. Customs Department (Collector of Customs and Salt)	Do.
18. Salt Department (Collector of Customs and Salt)	Do.
19. Income-tax Department (Commissioner of Income-tax)	Do.
20. Office of the Controller of Military Accounts, Southern Command	Poona.
21. Office of the Controller of Naval Accounts	Bombay.

Information promised in reply to starred question No. 1294 asked by Pandit Nilakantha Das on the 1st April, 1935.

POSITIONS UNDER GOVERNMENT (INCLUDING RAILWAYS) REQUIRING OUTSTANDING TECHNICAL QUALIFICATIONS TO SERVE AS HEADS.

(a) The Government of India are not concerned with provincial operations involving high technical skill. So far as their own Civil Departments are concerned, there are at present 22 posts of heads of engineering services, etc., the incumbents of which are required to possess outstanding technical qualifications. No non-official experts have been engaged for big building operations by the Government of India from outside during the last ten years.

(b) The Railway Department set up the following two Committees during the last 10 years :

- (1) The Committee appointed in 1933 to report on the suitability of Asen preservative for treating timber.
- (2) The Hardinge Bridge Committee, 1934.

There is also a standing expert committee attached to the Department of Industries and Labour, known as the Central Board of Irrigation.

(c) Of the posts mentioned in (a), nine have been held by Indians. The Central Board of Irrigation mentioned consists of Chief Engineers (Irrigation) of the different provinces and four Indian Chief Engineers have served on it. The Chairman of the committee which dealt with the Ascu preservative was an Indian who did not belong to any railway service.

(d) In view of the fact that the works in question are usually carried out by the members of the services concerned, Government do not consider that any useful purpose would be served by publishing a yearly report.

Information promised in reply to starred questions Nos. 1324, 1325 and 1326 asked by Mr. D. K. Lahiri Chaudhury, on the 2nd April, 1935.

SUCCESSFUL MECHANICAL *ex*-APPRENTICES OF THE LILLOOAH WORKSHOPS, EAST INDIAN RAILWAY.

1324. The Agent, East Indian Railway reports :

(a) Every endeavour is made to provide the successful mechanical *ex*-apprentices with posts when there are vacancies to be filled. Owing to the economy campaign and to retrenched mechanics on the waiting list having to be absorbed vacancies have been few. All mechanics on the waiting list have now been absorbed and in future *ex*-apprentices will be taken into consideration when vacancies occur.

(b) Yes, also by Deputy Chief Mechanical Engineer, Lillooah.

(c) The implication is inaccurate. The following Lillooah *ex*-apprentices have been given employment in the Lucknow Workshops :—

Name.	Completed apprenticeship.	Date appointed.
S. K. Rana	6 8 1933	7 8 1933
A. Beg	18 2 1929	19 2 1929
P. N. Dutta	9 2 1930	March 1935
J. Carnegie	8 4 1934	15 1 1935

(d) 35 per cent. of the Chargemen, Mechanics and Journeymen in the Locomotive and Carriage and Wagon Works at Lucknow are illiterate in English but with the exception of a very few cases, all are literate in their own vernacular. The exceptions are in the Journeymen's grade, a grade to which *ex*-apprentice mechanics are not normally appointed, although they are at times appointed, at their own request, to posts lower than that of the technically trained grades.

In regard to clerical staff appointed in the Workshop Supervising grade, there are three cases, all of which have been appointed in semi-technical posts, i.e., a Store Keeper, a Journeyman (who deals with workshop stores) and a Gunner.

(e) The staff in question were appointed prior to the amalgamation, as the then Locomotive Superintendent, Oudh and Rohilkund Railway considered that mechanics and mistries deserving of promotion should be encouraged by being promoted to supervising grades.

(f) This practice has been discontinued since the amalgamation and the posts in question have been reserved for *ex*-apprentice mechanics. This, however, does not indicate that deserving mistries have no longer any opportunities for promotion since posts carrying pay in the old scales up to Rs. 140 and in the new scales up to Rs. 120 are open to them.

(g) No, as it would be most unfair to replace these Indian Journeymen Mechanics and Chargemen by *ex*-apprentices. They have had long years of practical experience in workshops and have discharged the duties entrusted to them in an efficient and reliable manner. In many cases they have received technical education; although not up to the standard given at the present time to apprentices who pass through the Jamalpur Technical School.

EX-APPRENTICES OF JAMALPUR TECHNICAL SCHOOL, EAST INDIAN RAILWAY.

1325. The Agent, East Indian Railway reports :

(a) *Ex*-apprentices who cannot be absorbed on completion of their training are placed on a waiting list and from this list they are subsequently absorbed according to their training in their respective grades in order of seniority which is reckoned from the date of completion of their apprenticeship. *Ex*-apprentices are, however, retained on the waiting list for a period of two years only from the date of completion of apprenticeship. As between *ex*-apprentices on the waiting list and other apprentices who subsequently complete their training selection is **entirely by merit**. If merit is equal or nearly equal an *ex*-apprentice on the waiting list is given preference.

(b) Yes, those appointed as apprentices prior to the 16th July, 1931, and retained in service on completion of apprenticeship, are governed by the old scales of pay.

(c) Yes, *ex*-apprentices who were discharged on completion of apprenticeship and were re-engaged after the 15th July, 1931, are governed by the revised scales of pay of 1934.

(d) Five *ex*-apprentices were appointed in 1933 as Train-Examiners provisionally in the old scales of pay. On the introduction of the revised scales of pay (1934) their pay has been fixed in the new scales.

(e) No. Only apprentices who were appointed before the 16th July, 1931, and who were retained in service on completion of their apprenticeship, are entitled to the old scales of pay. The new scales of pay apply to apprentices engaged after a break in service if such break occurred after the 15th July, 1931.

(f) Does not arise.

CONFIRMATION OF CERTAIN MECHANICAL *EX*-APPRENTICES UNDER THE CHIEF MECHANICAL ENGINEER, EAST INDIAN RAILWAY.

1326. The Agent, East Indian Railway, reports :

(a), (b) (i) and (c). There are certain *ex*-apprentices who have been appointed temporarily both at Jamalpur and Lucknow in connection with the remodelling scheme and whose services will not necessarily be retained when this work is completed.

At Lillooah two *ex*-apprentices have been engaged in temporary posts to cope with a temporary rush of work.

(b) (ii). The question of the confirmation of these *ex*-apprentices will be considered when the Jamalpur remodelling has been completed.

Information promised in reply to parts (d) to (h), (k) and (l) of starred question No. 1359, asked by Dr. N. B. Khare on the 2nd April, 1935.

APPLICABILITY OF FINANCE DEPARTMENT CIRCULAR NO. F-78-XI-EX-I-31, TO THE STAFF ON STATE-MANAGED RAILWAYS.

(d) No. It was not the intention that committees should be formed to select the staff for retrenchment.

The Agent, East Indian Railway, reports :

(e) and (f). Six of the inferior staff at Chandausi School were retrenched from the 1st August, 1933 and the School Sergeant was retrenched in June, 1933.

(g) Yes.

(h) The surplus inferior staff at the Chandausi School were included in the number of Way and Works staff of the Moradabad division in the Gazette

referred to. The post of School Sergeant was not included in the notification as the Agent was not aware at the time that it was intended to retrench this post.

(k) The duties performed by the School Sergeant were as under :

Supervision of—

Conservancy staff.

Watch and Ward staff.

Maintenance of buildings.

Messing arrangements of Catering.

Contractor.

Workshop staff.

Peons and coolies.

Games and upkeep of games material.

School furniture.

Mess and school equipment.

(l) The School Steward who has replaced the School Sergeant and the accounts clerk formerly employed, is responsible to the Superintendent for the office work inclusive of upkeep of Ledgers, etc., conservancy, school furniture, mess equipment, supervision of peons and maintenance of school buildings.

Information promised in reply to part (b) of starred question No. 1375, asked by Khan Sahib Nawab Siddique Ali Khan (on behalf of Mr. A. K. Fazlul Huq) on the 2nd April, 1935.

COMMUNAL COMPOSITION OF INFERIOR ESTABLISHMENT OF THE CENTRAL PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT INCLUDING CENTRAL INDIA AND RAJPUTANA, AT THE END OF 1934.

Section.	Strength.	Hindus.		Muslims.		Europeans and Anglo-Indians.		Sikhs.		Indian Christians.		Other Communities.	
		No.	Percent- age.	No.	Percent- age.	No.	Percent- age.	No.	Percent- age.	No.	Percent- age.	No.	Percent- age.
Office Establish- ment.	{ Permanent ..	175	87	50	48	..	..	4	2	..	..	..	..
	{ Temporary ..	51	32	63	31	..	..	2	4	1	2	..	..
Caretaking Estab- lishment.	{ Permanent ..	114	79	69	25	..	..	10	9	..	..	..	..
	{ Temporary ..	33	17	53	23	..	..	7	22	1	3	..	..

Information promised in reply to starred question No. 1379 asked by Sardar Sant Singh on the 2nd April, 1935.

APPOINTMENT OF APPRENTICE PERMANENT WAY INSPECTORS ON THE EASTERN BENGAL RAILWAY.

(a) Yes.

(b) 2,075 applications were received. The number of vacancies to be filled was not mentioned in the advertisements. A preliminary selection was made by the Welfare Officer and the Personal Assistant to the Chief Engineer who selected 437 candidates for interview of whom five were employees of the Eastern Bengal Railway.

A selection Committee consisting of the Deputy Chief Engineer, the Personal Assistant to the Chief Engineer and the Welfare Officer interviewed 437 candidates and selected the following to fill up the eleven vacancies :

	Employees.	Outsiders.	Total.
Hindus	4	2	6
Muslim .. .. .	..	3	3
Anglo Indians .. .. .	..	1	1
Other Minority Communities .. .. .	..	1	1

(Sikh).

(c) Out of the total number of Hindus selected, namely, six, four were already in railway employment and two were recruited from outside. The Selection Board followed the accepted principle, i.e., giving preferential consideration to the sons of railway servants who have rendered efficient service to the railway, provided the candidates were otherwise suitable. It is a mere coincidence that one of the candidates selected, who is a son of a District Traffic Superintendent who died some years ago, happens to be also the nephew of a Stores Department Officer at present employed on the Eastern Bengal Railway.

(d) Yes.

(e) As regards the first part Government are informed that the object of inviting outsiders to be interviewed was to secure a certain number of suitable candidates in the open market.

The reply to the second part is in the negative.

(f) In view of the reply to part (e) above and of the facts that the number of vacancies was not advertised and that seven out of the eleven vacancies were available for outsiders, it was not considered necessary to differentiate between the vacancies to be filled by departmental candidates and those to be filled by outsiders.

(g) If railway Administrations are to advertise vacancies to be filled, a very large number of applications must be expected in the present state of the labour market, and it is not possible to make the final selection without interviewing a fair percentage of the applicants. In the case in point about 80 per cent. of applications were weeded out in the preliminary selection and 20 per cent. were interviewed by the Selection Board.

(h) No. The Agent, Eastern Bengal Railway, reports that the volume of work involved in going through all the applications, interviewing applicants and making the final selection, is so great that the Administrative officers mentioned in the question could not undertake it.

Information promised in reply to part (b) of starred question No. 1381, asked by Bhai Parmo Nand on the 2nd April, 1935.

PROMOTION OF A CLERK OF THE ROUTINE DIVISION TO THE SECOND DIVISION IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

Vacancies filled in the second division by the Departments of the Government of India, since the coming into force of the Home Department office memorandum No. F-452|27-Esta., dated the 8th December, 1928	58
Vacancies filled by the promotion of unqualified men	9

Information promised in reply to unstarred question No. 286 asked by Mr. B. B. Varma on the 3rd April, 1935.

RELIEF OF THE STAFF GRANTED LEAVE IN THE KOTAH DISTRICT OF THE BOMBAY, BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

The Agent, Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway, reports :

“(a) All leave and passes are sanctioned by the District Traffic Superintendent and relief arrangements for subordinate staff are made by the District Traffic Superintendent's office and for the inferior staff by the Traffic-Inspectors. Passes for the inferior staff are issued by the District Traffic Superintendent when the Traffic-Inspectors apply for them as soon as the latter are in a position to relieve the inferior staff. Staff are relieved as soon as relief becomes available.

(b) Pointsman Badri, son of Jodha of Rupbas, claimed damages of Rs. 1,500 from his Traffic-Inspector on the 4th January, 1935, for not relieving him in time.

(c) The case was investigated and it was found that the Station Master, Rupbas, had wired to the Traffic-Inspector on the 13th March, 1934, intimating that Badri's wife's condition was hopeless and he was relieved without undue delay on the 15th March, 1934, afternoon, when the first Relieving Pointsman became available.

Every possible effort is made to relieve staff promptly in urgent cases.

Information promised in reply to unstarred question No. 296 asked by Mr. C. N. Muthuranga Mudaliar on the 3rd April, 1935.

SEATS IN THE THIRD CLASS CARRIAGES ON THE SOUTH INDIAN RAILWAY.

(c) The carriages with two seater benches are not generally utilised on important main line trains. Steps are being taken by the South Indian Railway to replace these carriages by the latest type of third class carriages when the former are condemned or pass their time limit.

Information promised in reply to unstarred question No. 299 asked by U Theim Maung on the 1st April, 1935.

CONTRACTS FOR THE SUPPLY OF BALLAST STONES TO THE BURMA RAILWAYS.

Year.	Percentage.	
	By number.	By amount.
1932-33	2.00%	2.64%
1933-34	11.11%	9.73%
1934-35	15.18%	9.79%

Information promised in reply to starred question No. 1446 asked by Seth Govind Das on the 4th April, 1935.

ARREST AND CONVICTION OF FOUR PERSONS DAILY, FOUND TRAVELLING WITHOUT TICKETS, AT JUBBULPORE.

A large number of passengers were being detected at Jubbulpore travelling without tickets. The number so detected during the months of October, 1934 to

March, 1935, and the number who paid the charges due on demand were as follows :

Months.			No. of passengers detected without tickets.	No. of passengers who paid the charges due on demand.
October, 1934 ..	..	..	60,0	64
November, 1934 ..	..	..	560	11
December, 1934 ..	..	..	660	31
January, 1935 ..	..	..	675	28
February, 1935 ..	..	..	524	24
March, 1934 ..	..	..	463	63

As it was considered impracticable to prosecute all those who did not pay on demand, arrangements were made, in consultation with the local railway police and magisterial authorities for a maximum of four passengers per day to be sent up for prosecution. The numbers actually prosecuted, however, during the six months in question were :

40 under Section 113 of the Indian Railway Act.

138 under Section 112 of the Indian Railway Act.

Information promised in reply to starred question No. 1468 asked by Mr. D. K. Lahiri Chaudhury on the 4th April, 1935.

POST AND TELEGRAPH OFFICES MAINTAINED FOR MILITARY PURPOSES.

(a) The names of the Post and Telegraph offices maintained for military purposes are :

- | | |
|--------------------|-----------------|
| (1) Landikotal. | (12) Wana. |
| (2) Shahgai. | (13) Manzai. |
| (3) Jamrud. | (14) Jandala. |
| (4) Razmak. | (15) Dattakhel. |
| (5) Thull. | (16) Mirali. |
| (6) Fort Lockhart. | (17) Miranshah. |
| (7) Dossal. | (18) Sarwaksi. |
| (8) Dargai. | (19) Spinwam. |
| (9) Malakand. | (20) Sararogha. |
| (10) Chakdara. | (21) Shewa. |
| (11) Oghi. | |

(b) A contribution to compensate for the loss involved is made by the military authorities in respect of the seven offices, Nos. 15 to 21, in the above statement. The working of the other offices does not involve any loss and hence no contribution is made.

Information promised in reply to starred question No. 1470 asked by Mr. B. Satyamurti on the 4th April, 1935.

**SUBJECTS OF INDIAN STATES AGAINST WHOM PROCEEDINGS HAVE BEEN TAKEN
BY LOCAL GOVERNMENTS UNDER THE FOREIGNERS' ACT.**

Province.	No.	No. of orders still in force.	No. of orders cancelled.
Madras	4	4	..
Bengal	2	2	..
United Provinces .. .. .	..	..	..
Punjab .. .. .	..	..	..
Burma .. .. .	..	..	..
Bihar and Orissa .. .. .	..	..	..
Central Provinces	3	..	3
Assam .. .. .	..	..	..
North-West Frontier Province .. .. .	..	..	..
Coorg .. .. .	..	..	..
Delhi .. .. .	..	..	..
Ajmer-Merwara .. .. .	..	..	..

None of the persons referred to above was convicted in connection with the Civil Disobedience Movement.

Information promised in reply to starred questions Nos. 1485, 1487 parts (a) and (b) of 1488 and 1491 asked by Mr. Ram Narayan Sinha on the 4th April, 1935.

**GRIEVANCES OF TRAVELLING TICKET EXAMINERS ON THE EAST INDIAN
RAILWAY.**

1485. (a) Yes.

(b) Yes.

(c) The reply to the first part is in the negative. As regards the second part, Travelling Ticket Examiners frequently work on moving trains. So do many others.

(d) and (e). The Agent, East Indian Railway, reports that the method of preparation of programme is not the same for Travelling Ticket Examiners and guards.

(f) Yes.

(g) There is a great difference between the nature of the duties of Guards and those of Travelling Ticket Examiners and, therefore, the two classes of staff cannot be treated on the same basis in respect of hours of duty and periods of rest. There are no fixed rules as regards the rest at out-stations, but the programme of work is so arranged that the men get adequate rest.

(h) Yes. If admissible according to rules.

(i) Travelling Ticket Examiners are not entitled to rest periods and allowances which are permissible to Guards. The Agent, East Indian Railway reports that on that railway the hours of duty of all Travelling Ticket Examiners are so regulated as to give them the benefit of the hours of employment rules, although this is not actually required under the conditions of their service, since they are classified as running staff for the purpose of those rules.

(j) The duties are different, and the rules regarding rest have also to be different.

GRIEVANCES OF TRAVELLING TICKET EXAMINERS ON THE EAST INDIAN RAILWAY.

1487. (a) Yes. In accordance with the Guards Allowance Rules.

(b) The rules for Guards' allowances are not applicable to Travelling Ticket Examiners. In this connection I would refer the Honourable Member to the reply given to part (g) of Question No. 1485 just laid on the table of the House.

GRIEVANCES OF TRAVELLING TICKET EXAMINERS ON THE EAST INDIAN RAILWAY.

1488. The Agent, East Indian Railway, reports :

(a) Exchange of duties between staff is generally discouraged as such exchanges are liable to cause dislocation of normal working. In emergent cases, however, it is permitted, with the prior sanction of the competent supervising senior subordinate, and Travelling Ticket Examiners are not made an exception of in this respect.

(b) To prevent disorganisation of work a severe view is always taken of cases in which staff fail to turn up in time for the train by which they are booked without authorised leave or without producing a proper medical certificate. The consumption of medicine is not considered an authority for unpunctuality or absence from duty.

GRIEVANCES OF TRAVELLING TICKET EXAMINERS ON THE EAST INDIAN RAILWAY.

1491. The Agent, East Indian Railway, reports :

(a) The question is obscure for it is not clear in what connection the term "rest" is used.

(b) Until the obscurity referred to in reply to part (a) above is removed, differential treatment is not apparent and the question does not arise.

Information promised in reply to starred question No. 1513 asked by Prof. N. G. Ranga on the 4th April, 1935.

OFFERS OF SINKING OR CONSTRUCTING WELLS OR MYERS' PUMPS ON RAILWAY PLATFORMS OR WITHIN RAILWAY COMPOUNDS.

Government are informed that one such offer by the public of Indupalli to erect a "Myers Pump" on the Railway platform, was received by the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway Administration in January, 1934, and that this request was later supported by the Andhra Desa Railway Passengers Association. As the arrangement for the supply of water to passengers which had meanwhile been augmented, were considered adequate, the offer was not accepted.

The administration do not consider it desirable that works of this nature, within Railway premises, should be provided by any agency other than the Railway.

Information promised in reply to starred question No. 1563 asked by Mr. Satya Narayan Sinha on the 5th April, 1935.

RECONSTRUCTION OF CERTAIN BRIDGES BETWEEN MADHUBANI AND JAYANAGAR ON THE BENGAL AND NORTH WESTERN RAILWAY.

(a) Yes.

(b) It is a fact that in certain instances existing spans which had ceased functioning were filled in. In other cases, the bridges were rebuilt with an increase in waterway.

(c) Government have no reason to doubt that the floods caused damage to standing crops, but the flooding was in no way due to any deficiency in the water-way provided by the Railway as supposed, but to the steady rise of the river bed by silting and possibly to subsidence of the flooded areas due to the earthquake of January, 1934.

(d) to (f). A representation was received from the Chief Manager, Raj Darbhanga, but it was pointed out to him that the flooding was due to the rise in the river bed and to the change taking place in the course of the river which is tending to return to its old bed.

Information promised in reply to parts (a) and (b) of starred question No. 1577 asked by Mr. Ram Narayan Sinha on the 5th April, 1935.

APPLICATIONS MADE UNDER SECTION 30 OF THE INDIAN INCOME-TAX ACT.

(a) and (b). A statement giving the necessary information for the year 1934-35 is laid on the table.

STATEMENT.

1934-35.

District or Circle.	*No. of applications made under section 30.	†No. of cases in which modifications were made in favour of the applicants.
Patna	232	207
Gaya	236	100
Shahabad	172	40
Bhagalpur (South) Sonthal Pargannas (East)	379	239
Muzaffarpur (Sadar) Champaran	353	237
Darbhanga-Sitamarhi	281	160
Saran-Hajipur	293	290
Purnea-North Bhagalpur	393	280
Ranchi	59	36
Manbhum Sadar	66	33
Dhanbad	79	45
Singhbhum	107	64
Sambalpur	103	65
Hazaribagh	110	56
Palamau	45	17
Cuttack	142	75
Balasore	54	35
Puri	75	28
Salaries Circle	31	22
Monghyr-Sonthal Pargannas (West)	322	132

* Include appeals filed in previous years but disposed of in 1934-35.

† Include slight reductions.

Information promised in reply to part (b) of starred question No. 1580 asked by Mr. Ram Narayan Singh on the 5th April, 1935.

IMPOSITION OF PENALTIES UNDER SECTION 28 OF THE INCOME-TAX ACT IN CUTTACK, PURI AND BALASORE CIRCLES.

(b) No.

Information promised in reply to starred question No. 1659 asked by Mr. Umar Ali Shah on the 8th April, 1935.

CERTAIN SUBORDINATES OF THE CENTRAL PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT, NEW DELHI.

(a) A list of permanent subordinates in the Central Public Works Department who have not passed any recognised technical examination is laid on the table.

(b) They were given permanent appointments on the merits of their practical experience and qualifications.

(c) There are only two such subordinates, namely—Mr. Manzoor Ali, and Mr. Harbans Swarup.

List of permanent Subordinates in the Central Public Works Department who have not passed any recognised technical examination.

Subordinate Engineering Service.

1. Mr. Gurdit Singh.
2. Mr. Shib Dayal.
3. Mr. Ram Chand (Delhi).
4. Mr. Chiranji Lal.
5. Mr. Allah Ditta.
6. Mr. Badruddin I.
7. Mr. Rulia Ram.
8. Mr. Basant Singh.
9. Mr. Noor Mohammed.
10. Mr. Ram Chand (Ajmer).
11. Mr. Ghulam Sabir.

Electrical and Mechanical Section.

1. Mr. Kesar Chand.
2. Mr. Sundar Singh.
3. Mr. W. Wylie.
4. Mr. F. D. Williams.
5. Mr. Habibul Rahman.
6. Mr. Pooran Chand.
7. Mr. Bua Ditta Mal.
8. Mr. Sant Ram.
9. Mr. R. H. Foster.

Information promised in reply to unstarred questions Nos. 302, 303, 304, 307, 317 and 318 asked by Dr. N. B. Khare on the 9th April, 1935.

REMOVAL OF TRAVELLING TICKET COLLECTORS FROM THE CATEGORY OF TRAIN (TRAFFIC) OR RUNNING STAFF ON CERTAIN RAILWAYS.

302. So far as the grant of mileage allowances is concerned, the Travelling Ticket Checking staff ceased to be treated as running staff on :

- | | |
|---|----------------------------|
| North Western Railway | } from the 1st June, 1931. |
| East Indian Railway | |
| Eastern Bengal Railway, from the 1st April, 1931. | |

On the Burma Railways, the question is still under consideration.

On the Great Indian Peninsula Railway the Travelling Ticket Checking staff were never, so far as I am aware, given mileage allowances. They have all along been given either daily or night allowance under the Travelling Allowance Rules.

DUTIES AND RESPONSIBILITIES OF THE CREW SYSTEM IN THE HOWRAH AND LUCKNOW DIVISIONS, EAST INDIAN RAILWAY.

303. Mr. G. J. Harris's report from which the quotation has been taken has no bearing on the question of seniority. As regards fixation of seniority of Crew and other Travelling Ticket Checking staff on absorption in the Moody-Ward system, I would refer the Honourable Member to the information laid on the table of the House on the 19th July, 1934, in reply to part (i) of question No. 459, asked by Mr. S. G. Jog, on the 13th March, 1934.

PROMOTION AND SENIORITY OF THE TRAVELLING TICKET INSPECTORS OF THE ACCOUNT AND AUDIT DEPARTMENT TRANSFERRED TO THE TRAFFIC DEPARTMENT OF THE EAST INDIAN RAILWAY.

304. The Agent, East Indian Railway reports :

At each of the stages mentioned the seniority of the Ticket Checking Staff was maintained on the lines stated below :

1st May, 1931 : The seniority of Travelling Ticket Inspectors of the Accounts Department was distinct from the seniority of staff on the Crew System.

1st June, 1931 : A combined seniority list was made for each grade of the Moody-Ward system in which the Travelling Ticket Inspectors of the Accounts Department were positioned with other ticket checking staff, seniority being determined primarily according to pay and by length of service when pay was equal.

1st January, 1933. } In December, 1932, the old Travelling Ticket Inspectors
1st March, 1933. } of the Accounts Department who were absorbed in the Moody-Ward scheme as Travelling Ticket Examiners were allowed the option of retaining the scales of pay applicable to the former permanent posts held substantively by them with the benefit of increments therein.

CONSOLIDATED ALLOWANCE OF THE TICKET CHECKING STAFF ON THE EAST INDIAN RAILWAY.

307. The Agent, East Indian Railway, reports :

- (a) 1. Chief Inspectors (Tickets) = 6.
2. Inspectors (Ticket), Grade I = 6.
3. Inspectors (Ticket), Grade II = 5.
- (b) 1. Rs. 240—20—460.
2. Rs. 200—10—220.
3. Rs. 150—10—190.

(c) The Inspectors draw ordinary travelling allowance as applicable to other Inspectors under the State Railway or East Indian Railway Rules, the rates are as shown below :

State Railway Rules.	East Indian Railway Rules.
Staff drawing Rs. 501 and above Rs. 4 per day.	European and East Indian subordinates Rs. 4 per night.
Staff drawing Rs. 401 to Rs. 500, Rs. 3/8/0 per day.	Indian employees drawing Rs. 350 and above, Rs. 3/8/0 per night.
Staff drawing Rs. 301 to Rs. 400, Rs. 3 per day.	Indian employees drawing Rs. 250 to under Rs. 350 Rs. 2/8/0 per night.
Staff drawing Rs. 201 to Rs. 300, Rs. 2/8/0 per day.	Indian employees drawing Rs. 200 to under Rs. 250, Rs. 2 per night.
Staff drawing Rs. 101 to Rs. 200, Rs. 1/8/0 per day.	Indian employees drawing Rs. 100 to under Rs. 200, Rs. 1/8/0 per night.

(d) A statement giving the required information is attached. (A).

(e) A statement giving the required information is attached. (B).

The old Travelling Ticket Inspectors and staff of the Crew System were fitted into appointments in the Moody-Ward Scheme according to their suitability, limited necessarily by the sanctioned number of posts in each grade.

" A ".

List showing the rates of pay of the old Travelling Ticket Inspectors who are now employed as Head Ticket Collectors, Assistant Head Ticket Collectors or Ticket Collectors.

Name.	Designation.	Grade held.	Pay.
			Rs.
F. L. Roberts	Head Ticket Collector ..	200—10—220	210
B. B. Nigam	Assistant Head Ticket Collector.	130—10—200	200
D. Peck	Head Ticket Collector ..	200—10—220	220
D. Wheeler	Do. ..	150—10—190	190
J. N. Sinha	Do. ..	150—10—190	180
Shitab Rai	Do. ..	130—10—200	200
M. A. Springett	Do. ..	130—10—200	200
Hamin Hussain	Do. ..	130—10—200	200
S. Payambar	Assistant Head Ticket Collector.	110—5—140	125
T. Liddle	Do. ..	130—10—160	160

" B ".

Rates of pay last drawn by the staff of Crew System who are now employed as Ticket Inspectors.

Name.	Designation.	Existing grade.	Rates of pay last drawn in Crew System.	
			Grade.	Pay.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
A. H. Kuriashy ..	Inspector (Ticket)	200—10—220	220—20—300	260 Station Inspector.
A. L. Deesholts ..	Junior Inspector (Ticket).	150—10—190	150—10—200	190 Line Inspector.
A. G. Khan	Inspector (Ticket)	200—10—220	150—10—200	200 Hostel Supervisor.
T. N. Kitchlu ..	Junior Inspector (Ticket).	150—10—190	150—10—200	180 Line Inspector.
K. M. Asghar ..	Do. ..	150—10—190	150—10—200	180 Do.
Mohd. Latiff ..	Chief Inspector (Tickets).	240—20—460	240—20—460	260 Chief Inspector (Tickets).

CONSOLIDATED ALLOWANCE OF THE TICKET CHECKING STAFF ON THE EAST INDIAN RAILWAY.

317. The Agent, East Indian Railway, reports :

(a) In the Ticket Checking Branch the posts of Chief Inspectors (Tickets) are higher than the posts of the Travelling Ticket Inspectors. The rules for recruitment and training of subordinate staff referred to in part (c) of this question are followed.

(b) Attention of the Honourable Member is invited to the information just laid on the table of the House in reply to parts (a) and (b) of his question No. 307 asked by him on the 9th April, 1935.

(c) With the circular referred to, the rules for the recruitment and training of subordinate staff, were published for the information and guidance of all concerned.

(d) and (e). Ticket Collectors form one of the classes in the group of staff called "Ticket Collectors" in Rule 25 of the recruitment rules. The group includes besides ticket collectors, Travelling Ticket Examiners, Assistant Head Ticket Collectors, Head Ticket Collectors, Inspectors and Chief Inspectors of Tickets. Recruitment is normally made initially to the lowest grade of the class "Ticket Collectors".

PROMOTION AND SENIORITY OF THE TRAVELLING TICKET INSPECTORS ON THE EAST INDIAN RAILWAY.

318. (a) Attention of the Honourable Member is invited to the information just laid on the table of the House in reply to question No. 304 asked by him on the 9th April, 1935. Any changes that have taken place are the result of altered conditions due to the re-organisation of the ticket checking system and not of transfer from one Department to another.

(b) Agent, East Indian Railway, reports that there were only two grades, viz. :—

(i) Rs. 60—4—64—8—120, and

(ii) Rs. 130—10—200.

The number of staff in these grades was as follows :—

Date.	Grade (i).		Grade (ii).	
	Rs.		Rs.	
	60—4—64—8—120.		130—10—200.	
1st April, 1926	86		24	
31st May, 1931	86		24	
1st June, 1931	72		8	
1st March, 1935	69		8	

(c) There are no grades the maximum of which is Rs. 80 or Rs. 96, Rs. 180 and Rs. 210. In all branches of service staff after reaching the maximum of each grade normally wait until vacancies in the sanctioned cadre of the next higher grade occur.

(d) The answer to the first part of the question is in the affirmative.

(i) I would refer the Honourable Member to the reply given to part (c) above.

(ii) and (iii). The Railway Board's order in question allowed these men to retain the scales of pay applicable to the permanent posts held by each of them in a substantive capacity prior to the introduction of the Moody-Ward scheme. They held posts in the scales referred to in part (b) above and have been allowed increments in the scale of pay of the posts substantively held by them. The Board's orders did not allow these men to be given pay and increments in higher posts which were formerly in existence in the Accounts Department of which they were not the substantive holders at the time when they were absorbed in the Moody-Ward scheme.

(iv) Government are not prepared to go beyond the orders referred to above.

(e) The reply to the first part of the question is in the affirmative.

(i) For higher grade posts, I would refer the Honourable Member to the information just laid on the table of the House in reply to parts (a) and (b) of his question No. 317 asked on the 9th April, 1935. The employees concerned are, however, eligible, on the occurrence of vacancies.

for appointment to other posts carrying higher pay than those held by them substantively for which they may be qualified. The Agent, East Indian Railway reports that as the higher grade posts for which an employee may be qualified depend on the nature of his qualifications, it is not possible to name such posts or scales of pay attaching thereto.

- (ii) No.
- (iii) No. The latter part of the question does not arise.
- (iv) This is a hypothetical question. If, however, the Honourable Member is referring to the case of a Travelling Ticket Examiner on the Moradabad Division of the East Indian Railway, I would refer him to the information laid on the table of the House on the 25th January 1935 in reply to question No. 440 (b) asked by Maulvi Sayed Murtaza Sahib Bahadur on the 7th August, 1934.
- (v) The Agent, East Indian Railway, reports that there is no anomaly to be removed.
- (f) If the Honourable Member will quote specific cases, Government will be prepared to make enquiries.

Information promised in reply to unstarred question No. 309 asked by Dr. N. B. Khare on the 9th April, 1935.

PROMOTION AND SENIORITY OF TRAVELLING TICKET EXAMINERS AND TRAVELLING TICKET INSPECTORS OF THE ACCOUNTS AND AUDIT DEPARTMENT TRANSFERRED TO THE OPERATING DEPARTMENT OF THE NORTH WESTERN AND EAST INDIAN RAILWAYS.

The Agents, North Western and East Indian Railways, state :

North Western Railway.—The entire control of Travelling Ticket Examiners and special Ticket examiners (wrongly referred to as Travelling Ticket Inspectors) was transferred from the Accounts to the Executive with effect from 1st June, 1928. From 1st June, 1928 to 31st May, 1931. Travelling Ticket Examiners including Special Travelling Ticket Examiners and Special Ticket Examiners were borne on two separate cadres for the purpose of seniority and for temporary or permanent promotions to their respective higher grades.

2. From 1st June, 1931, the cadre of Travelling Ticket Examiners including Special Travelling Ticket Examiners was abolished and the incumbents of the post were fitted into the cadre of Special Ticket Examiners. Since then they have been borne on a combined seniority list for promotion to higher grades though due to surpluses in these higher grades no such promotions have been made. Travelling Ticket Examiners including Special Travelling Ticket Examiners who prior to 1st August, 1931, held permanent posts as such in a substantive capacity, have been informed that they must before 1st August, 1935, exercise an option of retaining their old scales as personal to themselves will effect from 1st June, 1931, the date on which they were fitted into the Special Ticket Examiner's cadre.

Further instructions as regards seniority and promotion will be issued when they have exercised this option.

East Indian Railway.—Attention of the Honourable Member is invited to the information just laid on the table of the House in reply to question No. 304 asked by him on the 9th April, 1935. The remarks given against the stage 1st May, 1931, also refer to the period previous to that. The remarks given against the stage 1st June, 1931, indicates the position upto 1932.

MOTIONS FOR ADJOURNMENT.

Mr. President (The Honourable Sir Abdur Rahim) : Order, order. I have received a notice from Mr. A. K. Fuzlul Huq that he intends to make a motion for adjournment today for the purpose of discussing a definite matter of urgent public importance, namely, "the situation created by the refusal of the Government to allow Mahatma Gandhi

and Congress Leaders to visit the area affected by the Earthquake at Quetta for purposes of carrying on relief operations". As the Honourable Member is not in his seat, that notice of motion for adjournment lapses.

PROHIBITION OF MR. MOHAN LAL SAKSENA FROM ENTERING INTO THE DISTRICT OF TIPPERA.

Mr. President (The Honourable Sir Abdur Rahim) : I have also received a notice from Mr. Akhil Chandra Datta that he intends to make a motion for adjournment today for the purpose of discussing a definite matter of urgent public importance, viz., "the order passed by the District Magistrate of Tippera on the 11th July, 1935, prohibiting Mr. Mohan Lal Saksena, M.L.A., from entering into the District of Tippera where he was proceeding as a member of a committee appointed by the Congress Party of the Assembly to investigate into the administration of repressive laws in Bengal".

Since then I have received a Message from His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General in which he says that, on the ground that this matter is not primarily the concern of the Governor General, he disallows the motion.

(Cries of "Shame, shame" from Congress Party Benches.)

REFUSAL OF PERMISSION TO MAHATMA GANDHI AND BABU RAJENDRA PRASAD TO ENTER INTO THE EARTHQUAKE AREA OF QUETTA.

Mr. President (The Honourable Sir Abdur Rahim) : Order, order.

Mr. Avinashilingam Chettiar has also given notice of an adjournment motion which runs as follows :

"I propose to move a motion for adjournment of the business of this House on the opening day of the coming Session for the purpose of discussing a definite matter of urgent public importance, namely, the Government of India's refusal to give permission to Mahatma Gandhi and Babu Rajendra Prasad to enter into the earthquake area of Quetta and do relief work."

I have to inquire whether any Honourable Member has any objection to this adjournment motion.

Mr. T. S. Avinashilingam Chettiar (Salem and Coimbatore *cum* North Arcot : Non-Muhammadan Rural) : Sir, I do not want to move my motion.

RIOTING OF BRITISH SOLDIERS STATIONED AT JUBBULPORE.

Mr. President (The Honourable Sir Abdur Rahim) : I have also received notice of an adjournment motion from Seth Govind Das in which he proposes to discuss "the situation created by the rioting of the soldiers of the King's Regiment stationed at Jubbulpore in the village of Benda near Jubbulpore, Central Provinces". Does the Honourable Member wish to move his motion ?

Seth Govind Das (Central Provinces Hindi Divisions : Non-Muhammadan) : Yes, Sir, I wish to move my motion.

Mr. President (The Honourable Sir Abdur Rahim) : I have to inquire whether any Honourable Member has any objection to it.

The Honourable Sir Nripendra Sircar (Leader of the House) : Sir, we object to the motion on the ground that the subject-matter is already being examined by Court, and, therefore, it is not in order. In whatever language the motion may be couched, reference will be made to the part the soldiers took in these disturbances, and I take objection on that ground also.

Seth Govind Das : May I point out to the Honourable Member that I do not want to touch the details of the question. I want to discuss the matter from the broader aspect of military discipline. At the time of the Meerut Conspiracy trial, though the question was *sub judice*, yet an adjournment motion was moved and the Honourable Mr. Patel, the then President, gave the ruling that, in spite of its being *sub judice*, it could be discussed on the floor of the House from the broader point of view.

Mr. President (The Honourable Sir Abdur Rahim) : What is that ruling ?

Seth Govind Das : Yesterday the Library was closed, and, therefore, I could not find it. It was at the time when the Meerut case was going on.

Mr. President (The Honourable Sir Abdur Rahim) : Is not the very fact of rioting one of the issues in the case ?

The Honourable Sir Nripendra Sircar : Yes, Sir. Whether the soldiers committed a breach of discipline or whether they were justified to do what they did, are matters for the Court.

Seth Govind Das : But, as I have said, I want to discuss it from the broader aspect. Sir, now I have got the gist of Mr. Patel's ruling.

The following words are on page 36 of the book, named "Decisions from the Chair" in this respect :

"It was, however, contended for the motion that the Court had nothing to do with the policy underlying the action taken by the Government."

Mr. President (The Honourable Sir Abdur Rahim) : Is there any question of policy here ?

Seth Govind Das : Certainly, Sir, as I have twice said, I do not want to discuss whether the soldiers committed any offence or not, but I want to discuss whether it was proper on the ground of military discipline, because such offences are committed by soldiers every now and then.

The Honourable Sir Nripendra Sircar : May I say a word in reply ? What happened then was that "Pandit Motilal Nehru sought to move the adjournment of the House in order to discuss the policy of the Government in sanctioning wholesale raids and arrests in different parts of India". That is to say, it was the "policy" which he was going to discuss. My friend has not suggested that it is the policy of the Government that he wishes to discuss. He is referring to a riot which is now being tried in a Court, and it has nothing to do with the present situation. As a matter of fact, all these raids were not the subject-matter of investigation by the Court when the riot was going on. It cannot be said that every single raid was then being investigated by the Court. So, the Honourable the President then rightly ruled that those cases were not *sub judice*. There, the Honourable Member wanted to discuss the policy of wholesale raids and arrests. I submit, therefore, that the position then was absolutely different from the present one.

Mr. S. Satyamurti (Madras City : Non-Muhammadan Urban) : The point which my Honourable friend, Seth Govind Das, wants to raise has nothing to do with the facts of the case, which are now being placed

before a Court of law. What he wants to discuss is the lack of discipline in this regiment.

Mr. President (The Honourable Sir Abdur Rahim) : But the rioting by the soldiers is a point at issue.

Mr. S. Satyamurti : The lack of discipline is admitted by the fact that these soldiers are being arrested by the army authorities themselves and are handed over for trial. They may be convicted or acquitted, that is quite a different matter. But, so far as the Government are concerned, they admit the facts and have proceeded on them. (*Voices of "No, no" from Official Benches.*)

Mr. President (The Honourable Sir Abdur Rahim) : Is not rioting a point at issue in this case ?

Mr. S. Satyamurti : I admit that it is ; but the point my Honourable friend wants to raise by means of this adjournment motion is the lack of discipline.

The Honourable Sir Nripendra Sircar : How is the lack of discipline proved ?

Mr. S. Satyamurti : It is admitted by Government.

The Honourable Sir Nripendra Sircar : No.

Mr. S. Satyamurti : They have arrested these men, and have placed them for trial before the Court.....

Mr. President (The Honourable Sir Abdur Rahim) : The Honourable Member wants to discuss the question of rioting and the situation created by the rioting, and I have no hesitation in ruling that this adjournment motion is out of order, because a principal issue at the trial must be whether there was rioting or not. The ruling which has been referred to and which is No. 33 of the "Selection from the Decisions from the Chair" has no bearing on this matter. There the question was whether the House should be allowed to discuss the policy of the Government in sanctioning wholesale raids and arrests in different parts of India. In this case, there is no question of any policy of Government.

REFUSAL OF PERMISSION TO MAHATMA GANDHI AND BABU RAJENDRA PRASAD TO ENTER INTO THE EARTHQUAKE AREA OF QUETTA.

Mr. President (The Honourable Sir Abdur Rahim) : Mr. Satyamurti has given notice of a motion for adjournment of the House which runs thus :

"The prohibition of Mahatma Gandhi and Babu Rajendra Prasad, President of the Indian National Congress, and other Congress leaders, from entering Quetta, for helping in relief operations to those who suffered on account of the Earthquake."

Mr. S. Satyamurti : Sir, I do not want to move it.

PROHIBITION OF THE CONVENER OF THE CONGRESS ASSEMBLY PARTY COMMITTEE *re* DETENUS TO ENTER CERTAIN PLACES IN BENGAL.

Mr. President (The Honourable Sir Abdur Rahim) : Mr. Satyamurti has given notice of another motion for adjournment of the House to consider the following definite matter of urgent public importance, namely :

"The prohibition of the Convener of the Committee appointed by the Congress Assembly Party to investigate and report on the condition of the detenus and their families in Bengal, from entering certain places in the province."

Does the Honourable Member want to move it ?

Mr. S. Satyamurti : Yes, Sir.

Mr. President (The Honourable Sir Abdur Rahim) : Then I have to inquire whether any Honourable Member has objection to it.

The Honourable Sir Nripendra Sircar : We object to the motion, but I am not asking you to rule it out. It requires 25 Members standing up.

Mr. President (The Honourable Sir Abdur Rahim) : As an objection has been taken, I would like to know how many Members are in favour of the leave being granted.

As not less than 25 Members are in favour of leave being granted, the motion will be taken up for discussion at 4 p.m. today.

GOVERNOR GENERAL'S ASSENT TO BILLS.

Mr. President (The Honourable Sir Abdur Rahim) : I have to inform Honourable Members that the following Bills which were passed by both Chambers of the Indian Legislature during the Delhi Session, 1935, have been assented to by His Excellency the Governor General under the provisions of sub-section (1) of section 68 of the Government of India Act :

- (1) The Indian Naturalization (Amendment) Act, 1935,
- (2) The Indian Tariff (Amendment) Act, 1935,
- (3) The Indian Tea Cess (Amendment) Act, 1935,
- (4) The Salt Additional Import Duty (Extending) Act, 1935,
and
- (5) The Indian Mines (Amendment) Act, 1935.

PANEL OF CHAIRMEN.

Mr. President (The Honourable Sir Abdur Rahim) : I have to inform the House that under rule 3 (1) of the Indian Legislative Rules, I nominate Pandit Govind Ballabh Pant, Mr. Abdul Matin Chaudhury, Mr. G. Morgan and Mr. M. S. Aney on the Panel of Chairmen for the current Session.

COMMITTEE ON PETITIONS.

Mr. President (The Honourable Sir Abdur Rahim) : I have to announce that under Standing Order 80 (1) of the Legislative Assembly Standing Orders the following Honourable Members will form the Committee on Petitions :

- (1) Pandit Govind Ballabh Pant,
- (2) Syed Ghulam Bhik Nairang,
- (3) Dr. F. X. DeSouza, and
- (4) Mr. Lalchand Navalrai.

According to the provision of the same Standing Order the Deputy President will be the Chairman of the Committee.

AGREEMENT BETWEEN THE RESERVE BANK OF INDIA AND THE IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA.

The Honourable Sir James Grigg (Finance Member) : Sir, I lay on the table a copy of the Agreement between the Reserve Bank of India and the Imperial Bank of India.

An Agreement made the fifth day of April 1935, between the Reserve Bank of India (hereinafter called the "the Reserve Bank") of the one part and the Imperial Bank of India (hereinafter called "the Imperial Bank") of the other part WHEREAS the Imperial Bank was constituted and incorporated by the Imperial Bank of India Act, 1920 (being Act No. XLVII of 1920) and WHEREAS the Reserve Bank was constituted and incorporated and is regulated by the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934 (being Act No. II of 1934) hereinafter called "the Act" and WHEREAS by section 45 of the Act it is *inter alia* provided that the Reserve Bank should enter into an agreement with the Imperial Bank which should be subject to the approval of the Governor General in Council and should be expressed to come into force on the date on which Chapter III of the Act should come into force and should remain in force for 15 years and thereafter until terminated after 5 years' notice on either side and should further contain the provisions set forth in the Third Schedule to the Act subject nevertheless to the proviso that the agreement should be conditional on the maintenance of a sound financial position by the Imperial Bank, and that if, in the opinion of the Central Board of the Reserve Bank, the Imperial Bank failed either to fulfil the conditions of the agreement or to maintain a sound financial position, the said Central Board should make a recommendation to the Governor General in Council and the Governor General in Council after making such further enquiries as he thought fit might issue instructions to the Imperial Bank with reference either to the agreement or to any matter which in his opinion involved the security of the Government monies or the assets of the Issue Department of the Reserve Bank in the custody of the Imperial Bank and in the event of the Imperial Bank disregarding such instructions might declare the agreement to be terminated and WHEREAS the agreement contemplated by the Act is the agreement hereinafter set out to which the Governor General in Council has already expressed his approval.

NOW IT IS HEREBY MUTUALLY AGREED AND DECLARED by and between the parties hereto as follows, that is to say :—

1. This agreement shall be deemed to have come into force on the 1st day of April 1935 being the day on which the Governor General in Council by notification in the Gazette of India appointed that Chapter III of the Act should come into force and this agreement shall remain in force for the term of twenty years from the aforesaid day and thereafter unless and until determined as hereinafter provided.

2. The Reserve Bank shall during the subsistence of this agreement employ the Imperial Bank as its sole agent at every place in British India where there is a branch of the Imperial Bank which was in existence at the date on which this agreement comes into force and where there is no branch of the Banking Department of the Reserve Bank.

3. The general banking business of the Governor General in Council which may be entrusted by the Reserve Bank to the Imperial Bank as sole agent of the Reserve Bank as aforesaid shall be managed by the Imperial Bank subject to the provisions of this agreement and with and to such orders and directions as may from time to time be given to the Imperial Bank by the Reserve Bank and for this purpose all such accounts shall be maintained by the Imperial Bank as shall be necessary or convenient or as the Reserve Bank shall from time to time direct :

Provided however that in conducting such business the responsibility of the Imperial Bank shall be solely to the Reserve Bank and shall be that of a Banker to an ordinary customer.

4. The Reserve Bank shall not maintain a balance with the Imperial Bank for the management of the accounts of the Governor General in Council, but all sums due to or from the Governor General in Council in the management of the aforesaid accounts shall be adjusted by the Imperial Bank by book transfer with the balances

[Sir James Grigg.]

which it holds with the Reserve Bank at such place or places at which there is a branch of the Banking Department of the Reserve Bank and in such manner as may be agreed upon between the Reserve Bank and the Imperial Bank from time to time.

5. (a) In consideration of the performance at the places and in the manner specified in this agreement by the Imperial Bank on behalf of the Reserve Bank of the functions which the Imperial Bank was performing on behalf of the Governor General in Council before the coming into force of this agreement with the exception of functions relating to the management of the public debt, the Reserve Bank shall pay to the Imperial Bank as remuneration a sum which shall be for the first ten years during which this agreement is in force a commission calculated at one-sixteenth of one per cent. on the first 250 crores and one-thirty-second of one per cent. on the remainder of the total of the receipts and disbursements dealt with annually on account of Government by the Imperial Bank on behalf of the Reserve Bank. At the close of the said ten years the remuneration to be paid by the Reserve Bank to the Imperial Bank for the performance of these functions shall be revised and the remuneration for the ensuing five years shall be determined on the basis of the actual cost to the Imperial Bank, as ascertained by expert accounting investigation, of performing the said functions. The remuneration so determined shall thereafter be subject to revision in like manner at the end of each period of five years so long as this agreement remains in force. The amount of the said remuneration shall be arrived at by discussion in advance between the Reserve Bank and the Imperial Bank so that the new arrangements may come into force at the beginning of each such period :

Provided that if any dispute arises between the Reserve Bank and the Imperial Bank as to the amount of the said remuneration, the matter shall be referred for final decision to the Governor General in Council who may for the purpose of arriving at such decision require from the Imperial Bank such information and may order such accounting investigation as he thinks fit.

(b) The Reserve Bank shall pay to the Imperial Bank for acting as agent in matters other than that for which the Imperial Bank is remunerated under clause 5 (a) such remuneration as shall be agreed between the parties from time to time and failing agreement as shall be determined by the Governor General in Council whose decision shall be final and binding on the parties.

6. The Imperial Bank shall maintain branches not less in number than those existing at the time this agreement comes into force and in consideration thereof the Reserve Bank shall until the expiry of 15 years from the coming into force of this agreement make to the Imperial Bank the following payments, namely

- (a) during the first five years of this agreement—nine lakhs of rupees per annum ;
- (b) during the next five years of the agreement—six lakhs of rupees per annum ; and
- (c) during the next five years of the agreement—four lakhs of rupees per annum.

7. The Imperial Bank shall not without the approval of the Reserve Bank open any branch in substitution for a branch existing at the time this agreement comes into force.

8. If the Imperial Bank so desires, the Reserve Bank shall maintain a chest of its Issue Department and a small coin depot at each branch of the Imperial Bank managing the Government account situated at a place in British India where there is no office of the Banking or Issue Department of the Reserve Bank, and at any local head office or other branch of the Imperial Bank in India if the two Banks so agree and the Imperial Bank shall provide sufficient accommodation for such chests and small coin depots as may be required for the deposit of notes or coin. The Reserve Bank shall supply the said chests and depots with the necessary currency whether notes or coin, and the Imperial Bank shall, subject to any general or special directions received from the Reserve Bank in that behalf, exchange notes for coin

and coin for notes and make deposits and withdrawal of notes and coin at such chests and depots and shall supply the Reserve Bank with such information as it may from time to time require as to the transactions at such chests and depots and the composition of the balances held thereat. The Imperial Bank shall be responsible for the safe custody in its strong rooms of the said chests and depots and their contents and the responsibility of the Imperial Bank in respect of the said chests and depots and their contents shall be that of a bailee as prescribed by section 151 of the Indian Contract Act (Act IX of 1872). The Imperial Bank shall allow the Reserve Bank to have access to the said chests and depots at all reasonable times for the purpose of inspecting the contents and the arrangements made for their safe custody. The Imperial Bank shall also be responsible for the examination and correctness of coin or notes at the time of deposit in or withdrawal of the same from the said chests or depots.

9. The Imperial Bank shall be at liberty for the purpose of the transfer of its funds from any of its local head offices or branches in India to any other or such offices or branches to make payments into and withdrawals from its account with any office or branch of the Banking Department of the Reserve Bank or any office or chest of the Issue Department of the Reserve Bank or any small coin depot in its custody free of charge.

10. The Imperial Bank shall give to all banks included in the Second Schedule of the Act such facilities for remittances as may be prescribed from time to time by the Reserve Bank and shall also as far as practicable give the public every facility for the transfer of money at rates not exceeding such rates as the Reserve Bank may by special or general direction approve.

11. The Imperial Bank shall not be at liberty to close any of its offices or branches at which it performs agency functions for the Reserve Bank except on Sundays and on public holidays as defined by the explanation to section 25 of the Negotiable Instruments Act (Act XXVI of 1881).

12. The Imperial Bank shall forthwith supply the Reserve Bank with any information which it may by special or general direction from time to time require, regarding the security of the Government monies or the assets of the Issue Department in the custody of the Imperial Bank and the Reserve Bank shall be entitled to issue instructions to the Imperial Bank in respect of any matter which in its opinion vitally affects either of these matters provided that nothing in this clause shall operate to affect the obligations in regard to the supply of information imposed on the Imperial Bank as a Scheduled Bank under section 42 of the Act and the regulations framed under section 58 (2) (c) of the Act.

13. If in the opinion of the Reserve Bank the Imperial Bank has failed either to fulfil the conditions of this agreement or to maintain a sound financial position or has wilfully disregarded or failed to comply with the provisions of clause 12 of this agreement, the Reserve Bank shall be entitled to make a recommendation to the Governor General in Council and the Governor General in Council after making such further enquiry as he thinks fit may issue instructions to the Imperial Bank with reference either to this agreement or to any matter which in his opinion involves the security of the Government monies or the assets of the Issue Department of the Reserve Bank in the custody of the Imperial Bank and in the event of the Imperial Bank disregarding such instructions may by notification in the Gazette of India declare this agreement to be terminated and on such notification being issued this agreement shall forthwith be determined accordingly but without prejudice to any rights acquired or liabilities incurred by either party prior to such determination.

14. This agreement may be determined at or at any time after the expiration of the said term of twenty years by notice in writing given in manner hereinafter mentioned, that is to say, that if on or after the expiration of fifteen years from the date on which this agreement comes into force either of the parties hereto shall give to the other party a notice in writing expressing its desire to determine this agreement such notice if given by the Reserve Bank to be addressed to and served upon the Managing Director of the Imperial Bank and if given by the Imperial Bank to be addressed to and served upon the Governor of the Reserve Bank, this agreement shall immediately upon the expiration of five years from the day of such service absolutely cease and determine save as to rights or liabilities acquired or incurred prior to such termination.

[Sir James Grigg.]

IN WITNESS whereof the Common Seals of the Reserve Bank of India and the Imperial Bank of India have been hereunto affixed in the presence of their respective subscribing officials the day and year first above written.

The Common Seal of the Reserve Bank of India was hereunto affixed pursuant to a resolution of its Central Board in the presence of Sir Osborne Arkell Smith, K.C.I.E., the Governor and Sir Edward Charles Benthall, Kt., and Sir Badridas Goenka, Kt., C.I.E., two of the Directors of the Reserve Bank of India who in token of their presence have hereupon signed their names.



(Sd.) OSBORNE A. SMITH,
Governor.

(Sd.) BADRIDAS GOENKA,
E. C. BENTHALL,
Directors.

The Common Seal of the Imperial Bank of India was hereunto affixed in the presence of William Lamond, the Managing Director and Evelyn James Bunbury and Harry Harrison Burn, two of the Directors of the Imperial Bank of India who in token of their presence have hereupon signed their names.



(Sd.) W. LAMOND,
Managing Director.

(Sd.) E. J. BUNBURY,
H. H. BURN,
Directors.

AGREEMENT BETWEEN THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR INDIA IN COUNCIL AND THE RESERVE BANK OF INDIA.

The Honourable Sir James Grigg (Finance Member) : Sir, I lay on the table a copy of the Agreement between the Secretary of State for India in Council and the Reserve Bank of India.

AN AGREEMENT made this fifth day of April 1935, BETWEEN THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR INDIA IN COUNCIL acting by and through THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL (hereinafter called "the Secretary of State") of the one part and THE RESERVE BANK OF INDIA (hereinafter called "the Bank") of the other part WHEREAS the Bank was constituted and incorporated and is regulated by the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934 (being Act No. II of 1934) (hereinafter called "the Act") with and subject to the various powers, provisions and restrictions in and by the Act set forth and it was thereby *inter alia* particularly provided as follows, *viz.*,

- (1) by section 20 of the Act that the Bank should undertake to accept monies for account of the Governor General in Council and to make payments up to the amount standing to the credit of his account and to carry out his exchange, remittance and other banking operations including the management of the public debt, and

(2) by section 21 (1) of the Act that the Governor General in Council should entrust the Bank on such conditions as might be agreed upon with all his money, remittance, exchange and banking transactions in India and in particular should deposit free of interest all his cash balances with the Bank provided that nothing in that sub-section should prevent the Governor General in Council from carrying on money transactions at places where the Bank has no branches or agencies and that the Governor General in Council might hold at such places such balances as he may require, and

(3) by section 21 (2) of the Act that the Governor General in Council should entrust the Bank on such conditions as might be agreed upon with the management of the public debt and with the issue of any new loans.

NOW IT IS HEREBY MUTUALLY AGREED AND DECLARED by and between the said parties hereto as follows, that is to say :—

1. This agreement shall come into force on the execution of these presents.

2. The general banking business of the Governor General in Council (in which business is included the payment, receipt, collection and remittance of money on behalf of the Governor General in Council and of such Local Governments as may not have the custody and management of their own provincial revenues) shall be carried on and transacted by the Bank in accordance with and subject to the provisions of this agreement and of the Act and with and to such orders and directions as may from time to time be given to the Bank by the Governor General in Council through any Government officer or officers authorised by him in that behalf and at any of the offices, branches or agencies of the Bank for the time being in existence as may from time to time be so directed and for this purpose such accounts shall be kept in the books of the Bank and at such offices, branches or agencies of the Bank as shall be necessary or convenient or as the Governor General in Council shall from time to time direct in the manner aforesaid.

3. The Secretary of State shall employ the Bank as the sole Banker in India of the Governor General in Council who shall deposit or cause to be deposited with the Bank or allow the Bank to receive and hold as banker the whole of his cash balances at any places at which for the time being the Bank shall have an office, branch or agency and the Bank shall subject to such orders as may from time to time be given by the Governor General in Council in the manner aforesaid receive and hold for the Governor General in Council all such monies as may be or become payable to him or on his account and the Bank shall transact at its offices, branches and agencies for the time being existing respectively all such business for the Governor General in Council regarding the receipt, collection, payment and remittance of money and other matters, as is usually transacted by bankers for their customers. The Bank shall make the said monies at the said offices, branches and agencies available for transfer to such places and at such times as the Governor General in Council may direct. No interest shall be payable to the Governor General in Council on any of the monies for the time being held by the Bank.

4. The management of the public debt and the issue of new loans by the Governor General in Council and the performance of all the duties relating thereto respectively including the collection and payment of interest and principal and the consolidation, division, conversion, cancellation and renewal of securities of the Governor General in Council and the keeping of all registers, books and accounts and the conduct of all correspondence incidental thereto shall be transacted by the Bank at its offices in Bombay, Calcutta and Madras and at any of its offices, branches or agencies at which respectively the administration of any portion or portions of the public debt is for the time being conducted or interest thereon is for the time being payable and the Bank shall also keep and maintain such registers, books and accounts in respect of the said public debt as the Governor General in Council may from time to time direct and shall audit all payments of such interest and act generally as agents in India for the Secretary of State and for the Governor General in Council in the management of the said public debt and shall conduct such agency subject to such orders and directions with regard to the general management thereof as may from time to time be given to the Bank by the Governor General in Council.

5. The Bank shall not be entitled to any remuneration for the conduct of the ordinary banking business of the Governor General in Council other than such advantage as may accrue to it from the holding of his cash balances free of obligation to pay interest thereon.

[Sir James Grigg.]

6. As remuneration to the Bank for the management of the public debt as aforesaid the Bank shall be entitled to charge to the Governor General in Council half-yearly a commission at the rate of Rs. 2,000 per crore per annum on the amount of the public debt as aforesaid at the close of the half-year for which the charge is made. In calculating this charge the following amounts shall be excluded from the amount of public debt, *viz.* :—

- (a) The amounts of loans discharged outstanding after one year from the date of a notice of discharge.
- (b) The amount of stock certificates for Rs. 50,000 and upwards held by the Governor General in Council or by a Local Government or by any officer or officers of the Government of India or of a Local Government authorised in that behalf.
- (c) The amount of the Government of India rupee securities held in the issue department of the Bank.
- (d) The amount of stock and notes outstanding in the London register.

And in addition to the charge of Rs. 2,000 per crore per annum the Bank shall be entitled to charge to the Governor General in Council a fixed sum of Rs. 2,000 a year on account of the stock certificates referred to in head (b) of this clause and the Bank shall be also entitled to charge the public (but not the Governor General in Council or a Local Government) all such fees and charges as are now or may hereafter from time to time be prescribed by the Governor General in Council under the powers conferred upon him by the Indian Securities Act, 1920 (Act No. X of 1920) for duplicate securities and for the renewal, consolidation, division or otherwise of all Government Securities which the Bank issues.

7. The Bank shall maintain currency chests of its issue department at such places as the Governor General in Council may prescribe and the Governor General in Council shall provide sufficient accommodation for such chests as may be required for the deposit of notes or coin and shall be responsible to the Bank for the safe custody of the said chests, notes and coin. The Bank shall keep the said chests supplied with sufficient notes and coin to provide currency for the transactions of the Governor General in Council and reasonable remittance facilities to the public at the said places. The Governor General in Council shall supply the Bank with such information and returns as the Bank may from time to time require as to the composition of the balances in the said chests and the amount and nature of the transfers to and from the said chests. The Bank shall have access to the said chests at all reasonable times for the purpose of inspecting and checking the contents. The Governor General in Council shall be responsible to the Bank for the examination and correctness of coin or notes at the time of deposit in or withdrawal from the said chests.

8. The Bank shall not be at liberty to close any of its offices or branches except on Sundays, New Year's Day, Christmas Day, Good Friday and on any other day declared to be a public holiday by any notification published in pursuance of the Negotiable Instruments Act (Act XXVI of 1881) subject nevertheless and notwithstanding the provisions of that Act to any special orders or directions which may be issued by the Governor General in Council and the Bank shall be responsible that no one of its agencies doing Government business for the time being existing shall be closed except on Sundays and on public holidays authorised by the Local Government within whose jurisdiction such agencies may be respectively situated.

9. The responsibility for all loss or damage to the Secretary of State and the Governor General in Council which may result from any act or negligence or omission of the Bank in conducting the business of the public debt aforesaid or the payment of interest or discharge value thereon or the renewal, conversion, consolidation, subdivision or cancellation of any Government security shall rest with and be borne by the Bank provided however that it shall not be incumbent on the Bank to verify signatures and endorsements on Government securities which *prima facie* appear to be in order and in the acceptance of which the Bank shall not be guilty of any negligence and in such cases no liability shall be incurred by the Bank in respect thereto PROVIDED ALSO that in regard to the ordinary banking business at the offices, branches and agencies of the Bank of receiving and realising money and securities for money on account of the Governor General in Council and paying cheques, orders, draft bills and other documents whether negotiable or not in the Bank's capacity of bankers for the Governor General in Council and whether such

**AGREEMENT BETWEEN THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR INDIA IN COUNCIL 135
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business be done by the Bank or by agencies on its behalf the responsibility to the Secretary of State and the Governor General in Council shall be that of the Bank and such responsibility shall be that of a banker to an ordinary customer.

10. The Bank shall remit on account of the Governor General in Council between India and London such amounts as may be required by him from time to time at the market rate of the day for telegraphic transfers, subject to the proviso that if a large transfer has to be effected in connection with the floatation or repayment of a sterling loan or analogous operation, and if it is considered by either party to be inappropriate to apply the rate of a single day, an average rate based on a longer period may be fixed by agreement between the two parties.

11. This agreement may be determined by either party giving to the other party one year's notice in writing expiring on the 31st day of March in any year, such notice if given by or on behalf of the Secretary of State to be addressed to the Governor of the Bank and to be served by being left at the Head Office of the Bank and if given by the Bank to be served by leaving the same with or addressing the same by registered post to the Secretary to the Government of India in the Finance Department and immediately upon the expiration of such notice this agreement shall absolutely cease and determine save as to rights or liabilities acquired or incurred prior to such termination.

12. Nothing in this agreement shall operate to affect in any way the obligations imposed either on the Governor General in Council or on the Bank by or under the Act or any subsequent amendment or amendments of the Act.

13. The Bank shall be entitled to perform all or any of the matters contained in this agreement through such agency or agencies as may be prescribed by the Act or any amendment thereof or as may be approved by the Governor General in Council.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF

Secretary to the Government of India in the Finance Department by the order and direction of the Governor General in Council acting for and on behalf of the Secretary of State for India in Council has hereunto set his hand and the common seal of the Reserve Bank of India pursuant to a Resolution of its Central Board has been hereunto affixed in the presence of its subscribing officials the day and year first above written.

Signed by the said the Honourable Mr. Philip Cubitt Tallents, C.S.I., C.I.E., I.C.S., Secretary to the Government of India in the Finance Department for and on behalf of the Governor General of India in Council acting in the premises for and on behalf of the Secretary of State for India in Council in the presence of

(Sd.) P. C. TALLENTS,
*Secretary to the Govt. of
India, Finance Dept.*

(Sd.) H. S. STEPHENSON,
*Additional Under Secretary
to the Government of India.*

The Common Seal of the Reserve Bank of India was affixed hereto in the presence of Sir Edward Charles Benthall, Kt., and Sir Badridas Goenka, Kt., C.I.E., two of its Directors and Sir Osborne Arkell Smith, K.C.I.E., its Governor.



(Sd.) E. C. BENTHALL,
*BADRIDAS GOENKA,
Directors.*

(Sd.) OSBORNE A. SMITH,
Governor.

**STATEMENT (LAID ON THE TABLE) SHOWING THE OBJECTS
ON WHICH THE PETROL TAX FUND WAS EXPENDED
DURING 1934-35.**

The Honourable Mr. D. G. Mitchell (Member for Industries and Labour) : Sir, I lay on the table the statement promised in reply to part (b) of short notice question No. 146 asked by the Honourable Mr. E. Miller in the Council of State on the 28th August, 1934, showing the objects on which the Petrol Tax Fund was expended during 1934-35.

Object.	Expenditure.
1. Installation of an Illuminated Wind Indicator at the Karachi Air Port	2,768
2. Extra Expenditure in connection with the installation of a fixed floodlight at the Karachi Air Port	785
3. Experimental consolidation of ground at the Civil landing ground at Bassein	613
4. Purchase of an accelerometer for carrying out research in atmospheric turbulence.	777
5. Financial assistance and Scholarships to Indians for training in England in Civil Aviation	*16,000
Total ..	20,943

ELECTION OF A MEMBER TO SERVE ON THE STANDING COMMITTEE FOR ROADS.

The Honourable Mr. D. G. Mitchell (Member for Industries and Labour) : Sir, I move :

“ That this Assembly do proceed to the election, in such manner as may be approved by the Honourable the President, of a member to serve on the Standing Committee for Roads, in place of the late Mr. Fakir Chand, during the remaining months of the financial year 1935-36.”

Mr. President (The Honourable Sir Abdur Rahim) : The question is :

“ That this Assembly do proceed to the election, in such manner as may be approved by the Honourable the President, of a member to serve on the Standing Committee for Roads, in place of the late Mr. Fakir Chand, during the remaining months of the financial year 1935-36.”

The motion was adopted.

* This is the revised estimate ; actual expenditure is not yet known.

ELECTION OF ONE MUSLIM MEMBER TO SIT ON THE STANDING COMMITTEE ON PILGRIMAGE TO THE HEDJAZ.

Sir Girja Shankar Bajpai (Secretary, Department of Education, Health and Lands) : Sir, I move :

" That this Assembly do proceed to elect, in such manner as the Honourable the President may direct, one Muslim Member to sit on the Standing Committee on Pilgrimage to the Hejaz, *vice* Mr. Ahmed Ebrahim Haroon Jaffer whose election to the Assembly has been declared void."

Mr. President (The Honourable Sir Abdur Rahim) : The question is :

" That this Assembly do proceed to elect, in such manner as the Honourable the President may direct, one Muslim Member to sit on the Standing Committee on Pilgrimage to the Hejaz, *vice* Mr. Ahmed Ebrahim Haroon Jaffer whose election to the Assembly has been declared void."

The motion was adopted.

ELECTION OF TWO MEMBERS FOR THE CENTRAL ADVISORY BOARD OF EDUCATION.

Sir Girja Shankar Bajpai (Secretary, Department of Education, Health and Lands) : Sir, I move :

" That the Members of this Assembly do proceed to elect, in such manner as may be approved by the Honourable the President, two persons from among their own numbers to be members of the Central Advisory Board of Education constituted by the Government of India."

Mr. President (The Honourable Sir Abdur Rahim) : Motion moved :

" That the Members of this Assembly do proceed to elect, in such manner as may be approved by the Honourable the President, two persons from among their own numbers to be members of the Central Advisory Board of Education constituted by the Government of India."

Mr. B. Das (Orissa Division : Non-Muhammadan) : Sir, as experience grows on me about the fabrications and labyrinths of the Government of India, I feel more and more impressed that the Department of Education, Health and Lands happens to be the dustbin of the Government of India. (Hear, hear.) Only the other day, I found my Honourable friend, Mr. Clow, a great authority on labour, arguing in the role of the head of the Ecclesiastical Department, and I called him Bishop Clow in the Public Accounts Committee.

Mr. President (The Honourable Sir Abdur Rahim) : Is the Honourable Member objecting to this motion ?

Mr. B. Das : What I submit, Sir, is that this is a new proposal, and, as I proceed with my speech, I shall bring to the notice of the Government as to how they are trying to revive an old measure, and then I will leave it to the House and to you, Sir, whether the Government of India are justified in bringing forward this motion and in reviving a thing which was dead as long ago as 1922 or 1921. I would have preferred my Honourable friend, Sir Girja Shankar Bajpai, being Bishop Bajpai and being placed in charge of the Ecclesiastical Department which my Honourable friend, Sir Muhammad Zafrullah Khan, has disowned.

The genesis of this Central Advisory Board of Education is in a Resolution of the Department of Education, Health and Lands, where—to be fair to the Department—they have stated their case. What did the Government of India Act of

1 P.M.

[Mr. B. Das.]

1919 bring about ? It brought decentralization and gave the provinces full authority in the matter of education. The Government of India had and still have an Educational Commissioner. They want to give some work to that excellent officer on list of no work. The Incheape Committee came in 1925 and strongly recommended that the post of Educational Commissioner should be abolished ; and I must give credit to my Honourable friend, Sir Girja Shankar Bajpai, that he has mentioned that fact in this Resolution that it was the Incheape Committee that recommended the abolition of the post of Educational Commissioner. Now, Sir, my friend,.....

Sir Girja Shankar Bajpai : Sir, I wish to correct my Honourable friend. I have nowhere stated in this Resolution that the Incheape Committee recommended the abolition of the post of Educational Commissioner.

Mr. B. Das : It is said here in this Resolution :

“ But, as a result of the recommendations of the Indian Retrenchment Committee, which was presided over by Lord Incheape, they were abolished in 1923 in the interest of economy.”

Sir Girja Shankar Bajpai : That was the Advisory Board that was abolished, and not the Educational Commissioner.

Mr. B. Das : I stand corrected. Then, the other part of the story my friend, Sir Girja Shankar Bajpai, has not cared to mention in his Resolution. One of the recommendations was that the Educational Commissioner's post should be abolished. And, Sir, in the old days, older Members like myself exercised pressure on Government to abolish that post. But Government, in their self-denying mood, must nourish and foster old antiquated jobs under them ; and, so, in the year 1935, when, according to the Government, the country is supposed to envisage a new Constitution, they revive something that was dead so far as we are concerned.

Mr. President (The Honourable Sir Abdur Rahim) : But this motion is only for filling up two places in the Committee.

Mr. B. Das : No, Sir ; this Committee has not functioned for the last 15 years. The moment the House appoints these two persons they will authorise the Educational Commissioner with the Government of India to be the Chairman of the Central Advisory Board and they will authorise also, according to this Resolution, the appointment of a Secretary to the Board which will be a new post to be created. I do not know if my Honourable friend, Sir James Grigg, has sanctioned money for these idle deliberations of the Department of Education, Health and Lands.

The Honourable Sir James Grigg (Finance Member) : I do not agree that they are idle.

Mr. B. Das : Thank you ! I am glad I have a valued friend on the other side ! So, Sir, why this hurry ! If the Government of India want to create a Central Education Board, they ought to have waited till that Federal Assembly, that they are dreaming of in three or four years' time, came in, and then brought forward this proposal. I have read cursorily the J. P. C. Report and the Government of India Act, and I have never seen that anywhere such power has been given to the new Education Minister, whoever he might be, under the Government of India. Sir, I

OF EDUCATION.

would point out that the Government of India should pause at this moment and not create further jobs like the Education Commissioner's post which was recommended by the Inchcape Committee to be abolished and create an Education Board to co-ordinate the educational movement in India. As I understand the system of education in India, as soon as provincial autonomy comes in, the provinces will try to evolve their system of education in their own way. Why should there be any control by the Education Department or the Education Minister who may be here in the Federal Assembly and why should there be any dictation as to the system of education they will give in particular provinces? The provinces must build up their own systems of education.

Sir, one particular line which this Resolution contains is this :

“ The intention is that the Board should be a live organism.”

I know the activities of the Department of Education, Health and Lands, and how it is a *live organism* in the Government of India! The treatment that Indians are receiving in South Africa, Kenya, Tanganyika and Zanzibar shows how lively the Department of Education, Health and Lands is! In creating this live organism today, I do not know whether it will be a live organism or a *dead tissue*. There are many eminent doctors here who will say whether it will be a dead tissue of the Department of Education, Health and Lands. I would strongly ask the Government of India to reconsider at this late hour this new mad scheme of theirs and allow the provinces to develop their own system of education without being controlled by the Government of India.

Prof. N. G. Ranga (Guntur *cum* Nellore : Non-Muhammadan Rural) : Sir, it is rather surprising that this particular motion should be made in this House without, first of all, giving an opportunity to this House to say whether we really are anxious to have a Central Advisory Board of Education at all. This is, to put it shortly, short-circuiting the debates as well as the intentions of this House. To quietly bring it here as a matter of election of two members, and, then, merely because the House elects these two members, to come forward again for a grant for the maintenance of this particular Board, is really not a fair way of dealing with this House. Then, again, if you look to the constitution of this particular Board, you will find that only certain unimportant interests are to be represented on this, and, really, the most vital interests, commercial, industrial and agricultural, are not to have any place at all on this particular Board. I do not know how this Board can be expected to benefit these interests, especially when their representatives are not put on it at all. If only Sir Fazli Hussain had been in charge of this particular Department now, I am quite sure, he would have certainly thought many times before he committed this particular blunder. I have drawn the attention of Government again and again during the last Session to the absolute necessity of seeing that the representation of agricultural classes and peasants as well as the commercial interests is provided for on the constitution of this Board when it came to be constituted; and I was then given an assurance by Sir Girja Shankar Bajpai that certainly the Government of India would take every possible opportunity of trying to give representation for as many interests as possible. And yet I do not know why agricultural interests are not given any place at all.

Mr. President (The Honourable Sir Abdur Rahim) : The motion is for the filling up of two places on the Committee. Even supposing the motion is not carried, the only result will be that the Central Advisory Board will be without two members.

Prof. N. G. Ranga : The motion is for the acceptance of this particular Resolution that has been circulated to us and also the election of two persons to the Central Advisory Board of Education.

Then, again, coming to the functions of this particular Board, I find that it is.....

Mr. President (The Honourable Sir Abdur Rahim) : The Chair really cannot allow the policy to be discussed on this motion, because, even, if the motion is lost, the Central Advisory Board, the Chair takes it, will function without two members.

Prof. N. G. Ranga : The necessity for the establishment of the Central Advisory Board has not been placed till now before this House for discussion.

Mr. President (The Honourable Sir Abdur Rahim) : That is not in question.

Sir Girja Shankar Bajpai : May I just mention one fact for the information, both of Mr. B. Das and my Honourable friend, Mr. Ranga ? Both of them have been saying that Government are anticipating in some way the decision of the Standing Finance Committee and the decision of the Assembly. As a matter of fact, this proposal for creating a Central Advisory Board was put before the Standing Finance Committee in January, 1935, and funds have been actually voted by the Assembly as part of the annual budget for 1935-36.

Mr. President (The Honourable Sir Abdur Rahim) : The Chair will not allow the discussion to proceed beyond the limits of the motion.

Prof. N. G. Ranga : All right, Sir. In view of the fact that this Central Advisory Board for Education has to deal with questions concerning the agricultural classes and also commercial interests, I think it is really wrong on the part of the Government of India not to have thought of providing any representation for these classes on this Board. I also find that out of this number—15—only two are to be elected by this House. It is this House which has to provide funds for this Board, and we know what will be the effect of electing only two members, because we have had the experience of the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research : this House is expected to elect only two members there, and we have found that we do not have a sufficient say in its counsels and we do not have sufficient control over its affairs. I, therefore, suggest that the representation of this House should, first of all, be increased—should at least be trebled if not quadrupled—and that the interests of the peasants and agricultural classes and also commercial interests should be given representation on this Board and those classes should also give their advice, so that this Board can function properly in their interests.

Dr. Ziauddin Ahmad (United Provinces Southern Divisions : Muhammadan Rural) : Sir, I was rather surprised at the speech of Mr. B. Das who claimed to be one of the oldest Members of the Assembly. May I remind him that on the 16th February, 1932, we demanded of the Government of India to set up this Advisory Board, and Sir Frank Noyce, on

behalf of the Government of India, gave us an assurance that it would be established at no distant date? The year 1932 passed, and this Advisory Board was not there; and the plea of financial stringency was brought forward at the time of the next budget. We again demanded it in 1933 in series of questions—in 1934, I again raised this question; when the Demand for Grant came up for voting, I again raised the issue that we would not agree to vote for ordinary expenditure unless this Advisory Board was agreed to by the Government of India. Now, this year, the Standing Finance Committee and the Legislative Assembly both agreed to set up this Advisory Board. The only objection that I have is that they have taken three years to establish this Board which ought to have been established in the year 1932. As regards the constitution of the Board, I do not think my friend will have any objection that the Assembly should be represented on the Board. As regards the general constitution of the Board, I have myself some difficulties, but that can be raised either in the shape of questions or in the form of Resolutions. As far as the present issue is concerned, I think we should support that the Assembly should have representation on the Advisory Board.

Sir Girja Shankar Bajpai : Sir, I do not think I need detain the House very long—there are just one or two points which I should like to deal with. My Honourable friend, Mr. B. Das, evidently wants this organisation to be dead before it is born. I am quite confident that no section of this House, which is in favour of this organisation being set up, will approve of that particular suggestion. He further seemed to suspect some Machiavellian move on the part of the Government of India to restrict the powers of autonomy which already vest in the provinces. I fear he could not have studied the Resolution which I took the precaution of placing on the tables of Honourable Members this morning, because the Resolution definitely says :

“ While recognising its title—(*that is, the title of the Board*)—to such legitimate latitude, it is necessary to emphasise that its recommendations will be entirely advisory and will not be binding on provincial Governments and authorities.”

That should dispose of the bogey which my Honourable friend has raised of some subtle move on the part of the Government of India to restrict the liberties of the provinces. Then, my Honourable friend, Mr. Ranga, complained that there was no representation of agricultural, commercial and industrial classes on the proposed Board. I am sure, from his experience he must know that the more unwieldy a board is, the less usefully does it function. This is primarily an educational board: we want educationists on it and we have a predominance of educationists provided for in the constitution. Then, there are in this House gentlemen not professionally connected with education who have taken an interest in educational problems: we provide for their representation on the Board; but if my Honourable friend will read the Resolution carefully, he will find that in paragraph 4 we have specified the *modus operandi* as regards the study of particular problems by *ad hoc* committees. If a problem of agricultural or commercial education or industrial education comes up before the Board and is considered to be worthy of study or investigation, that is the method by which it will be tackled.

[Sir Girja Shankar Bajpai.]

That is all I have to say, and I hope that the House, which has in the past repeatedly expressed a desire that this Advisory Body should be set up, will give support to the motion which I have moved.

Mr. President (The Honourable Sir Abdur Rahim) : The question is :

“ That the Members of this Assembly do proceed to elect, in such manner as may be approved by the Honourable the President, two persons from among their own numbers to be members of the Central Advisory Board of Education constituted by the Government of India.”

The motion was adopted.

The Assembly then adjourned for Lunch till Half Past Two of the Clock.

The Assembly re-assembled after Lunch at Half Past Two of the Clock, Mr. President (The Honourable Sir Abdur Rahim) in the Chair.

ELECTION OF A MEMBER TO SIT ON THE IMPERIAL COUNCIL OF AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH AND ITS GOVERNING BODY.

Sir Girja Shankar Bajpai (Secretary, Department of Education, Health and Lands) : Sir, I beg to move :

“ That this Assembly do proceed to elect, in such manner as the Honourable the President may direct, one member to sit on the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research and its Governing Body, *vice* Maulvi Muhammad Shafi Daudi, whose seat in the Legislative Assembly has been declared vacant by the Governor General in Council.”

Mr. President (The Honourable Sir Abdur Rahim) : The question is :

“ That this Assembly do proceed to elect, in such manner as the Honourable the President may direct, one member to sit on the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research and its Governing Body, *vice* Maulvi Muhammad Shafi Daudi, whose seat in the Legislative Assembly has been declared vacant by the Governor General in Council.”

The motion was adopted.

Mr. President (The Honourable Sir Abdur Rahim) : I have to inform Honourable Members that for the purpose of election of members to the Standing Committee for Roads, the Standing Committee on Pilgrimage to the Hedjaz, the Central Advisory Board of Education and the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research and its Governing Body the following dates have been fixed for receiving nominations and holding elections, if necessary, namely :

	Nominations.	Election.
(1) Standing Committee for Roads	4th September, 1935	6th September, 1935.
(2) Standing Committee on Pilgrimage to the Hedjaz	.. 4th September, 1935	6th September, 1935.
(3) Central Advisory Board of Education	5th September, 1935	10th September, 1935.
(4) Imperial Council of Agricultural Research and its governing body.	5th September, 1935	10th September, 1935.

The nominations for all the Committees will be received in the Notice Office upto 12 Noon on each day appointed for the purpose, while the elections which will be conducted in accordance with the principle of proportional representation by means of the single transferable vote, will, as usual, be held in the Secretary's Room in the Assembly Building between the hours of 10-30 A.M. and 1 P.M.

THE PAYMENT OF WAGES BILL.

PRESENTATION OF THE REPORT OF THE SELECT COMMITTEE.

The Honourable Mr. D. G. Mitchell (Member for Industries and Labour) : Sir, I present the report of the Select Committee on the Bill to regulate the payment of wages to certain classes of persons employed in industry.

THE CRIMINAL LAW AMENDMENT BILL.

The Honourable Sir Henry Craik (Home Member) : Sir, at this the first stage of what I fear is likely to be a protracted—and possibly a hotly contentious—discussion, I do not propose to say anything that is contentious or argumentative, as I don't think it would be in accordance with the spirit of Standing Order 37 to do so. The Statement of Objects and Reasons attached to this Bill is, I venture to think, a sufficiently full explanation of its provisions except possibly on two points where the Statement of Objects and Reasons might have been a little fuller. The first of these is in regard to sub-clause (2) of clause 2 of the new Bill which repeals sub-section (3) of section 1 of the existing Act. The effect of that is to make those provisions of the existing Act, which we intend to retain, permanent and not merely temporary. We should perhaps have inserted in the Statement of Objects and Reasons very briefly our reasons for taking that course. They are, that it is, in our opinion, impossible to foresee within any reasonable time the cessation of the terrorist movement or of communal unrest, against both of which the provisions of this Bill are intended as a safeguard ; nor it is possible for us to say definitely that there is no chance within the next few years of a revival of the Civil Disobedience Movement, possibly in another form.

There is one other point, a less important point, in regard to which the Statement of Objects and Reasons might perhaps have been fuller, that is with regard to the retention of section 5 of the existing Act, the section which penalises the publication of a proscribed document. We are retaining that section, because in this respect the permanent law of the land as embodied in the Code of Criminal Procedure is obviously defective. Government have the power to proscribe a document, but it is not a penal offence to re-publish a document or any part of it that has been proscribed. Without such provision proscription is of course a comparatively valueless weapon.

That, Sir, is all I have to say. It is my earnest hope that in the further discussions on this Bill we shall be able to differ, if we have to differ, and I have no doubt we shall have to, without bitterness. I can assure the House that we on our side will do our best to keep any bitter feeling out of the discussion. Sir, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to amend the Criminal Law.

Mr. President (The Honourable Sir Abdur Rahim) : Motion moved :

“ That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to amend the Criminal Law.”

Mr. S. Satyamurti (Madras City : Non-Muhammadan Urban) : Sir, on a point of order, or what I should call the privilege of the House, I should like to call your attention to a statement in the *Statesman* of today, purporting to have gone from Simla yesterday, dated the 1st September, in which the provisions of the new Criminal Law Amendment Bill, which the Honourable the Home Member has now asked leave of the House to introduce, are reproduced exactly as they appear in the Bill, which has been placed on the table this morning. I will read those paragraphs :

“ The new Criminal Law Amendment Bill differs from the existing one (which was passed in 1932 and expires next December) in that certain sections have been dropped and in that it will be permanent instead of having a limited duration. Altogether five sections will be dropped—section 2, which makes it an offence to dissuade people from joining the Army, Navy or Police Force, section 3, which makes it an offence to tamper with public servants, sections 4 and 6, which make it an offence to boycott public services and to publish or circulate false statements or rumours, and section 8, which makes fines inflicted on young persons recoverable from their parents or guardians. Apart from these five sections, the Act will be presented for permanent renewal substantially unaltered.”

Then follow a number of sentences, with which I will not trouble the House, because it is merely propaganda for this Bill. Again, it ends up by saying that there is much more of press freedom in this country than in any other country. We are not concerned with that now. That is a matter of comment.

The point to which I want to draw your attention is particularly this, that this is a gross abuse of the privileges of this House. A Bill which has been kept back from us all these days, and the contents of which we saw for the first time this morning and which my Honourable friend, the Home Member, now wants the leave of the House to introduce has already appeared in a paper, on the basis of a message sent at least twenty-four hours before this morning. I do not know if it is a mere journalistic scoop ; if that is so, I have no fault to find. If there are enterprising journalists who can divine without any help from the department concerned the main provisions of the Bill, that is another matter. But I think you will enquire of the department concerned whether there was any conference or any communication of the contents of this Bill formally or informally to certain correspondents of newspapers, and, if so, whether any discrimination, racial or otherwise, was made in the choice of the papers to whom the contents of this Bill were communicated. You have laid down, Mr. President, last Session, that even questions or Resolutions should not be sent to the press, before they are admitted by you. We have tried to respect that convention, as one of the privileges of this House, and I do suggest that the first stage of asking for leave to introduce a Bill becomes almost a farce, if the contents of the Bill are to be published in advance, and that too, in one section of the press. As for a journalistic scoop, you know as well as I do, that there are enterprising journalists here belonging to all kinds of press and they would all have done it ; but the significant fact is that the *Statesman* alone contained this information, and I do suggest that it is a matter worth enquiring into, whether this information was obtained by the journalist concerned without any kind of help from the Government, or whether the Government communicated

the contents of this Bill to the Editor or representative of the *Statesman* in Simla, and, if it is so, whether it does not constitute a breach of the privileges of this House. It is not right that the means of communication to the public and to the House, which is this platform and nothing else, should be overshadowed by pre-publication, not to the press as a whole, but to one section of the press alone.

Mr. President (The Honourable Sir Abdur Rahim) : The Honourable Member has quoted the analogy of questions and Resolutions. But those have to be admitted by the President before they can be brought up before this House. There is no question of admitting a Bill.

Mr. S. Satyamurti : But there is this point, the House has got to give leave ; it may refuse to give leave to introduce the Bill.

Mr. President (The Honourable Sir Abdur Rahim) : That is another matter. Before any Resolution or question is admitted, nobody can introduce that business into this House.

Mr. S. Satyamurti : If, at this stage, leave is refused by this House for the introduction of my Honourable friend's Bill, the Bill dies unwept, unhonoured, and unsung.

Mr. President (The Honourable Sir Abdur Rahim) : But are not Government entitled to ascertain beforehand public opinion,—what the attitude of the public is likely to be ?

Mr. S. Satyamurti : I submit, the only constitutional and legal forum in which they can ascertain public opinion is this House so far as Bills are concerned, unless there is a motion to circulate which is moved in this House and is passed, in which case Government circulates to all relevant people, public bodies, or associations or individuals.

Mr. President (The Honourable Sir Abdur Rahim) : Government may want to find out what the public opinion is as regards any measure.

Mr. S. Satyamurti : In that case, they will not ask for leave to introduce till that public opinion is obtained. They will say, we propose to legislate on the following lines and we would like to know what public bodies think. Having obtained that opinion, they will then put it in the form of a Bill. I can see, Mr. President, what is in your mind. If the Government do not make up their mind finally to ask for leave to introduce a Bill and it is in a nebulous state, I can perfectly understand their publishing proposals, not in a legislative form, but in a series of propositions, any saying, we propose to legislate on these lines, and they can publish them, by the various means open to them, such as in the Gazette or elsewhere, and then invite public opinion. In this case, my submission is they have not submitted it to public opinion impartially.

Mr. President (The Honourable Sir Abdur Rahim) : That is another matter.

Mr. S. Satyamurti : My submission is, it is not a case of sounding public opinion before making up their mind to introduce this Bill. In this case, they have made up their mind to introduce the Bill, they have drafted the Bill.

Mr. President (The Honourable Sir Abdur Rahim) : But are they not entitled, until the very last moment before introduction, to know what is the public opinion and derive assistance in a matter like this ?

Mr. S. Satyamurti : If the suggestion is that between 4 P.M. yesterday when this message was sent, and 11 A.M. this morning, they intended to consult public opinion in this huge country, and to receive public opinion and then change their mind, it would simply be ludicrous. You will notice that the agenda that was sent to us for today is dated the 30th August. That agenda contains an item, "The Honourable Sir Henry Craik to move for leave to introduce a Bill to amend the Criminal Law".

Mr. President (The Honourable Sir Abdur Rahim) : But they could alter it any time.

Mr. S. Satyamurti : But they have given no notice of any alteration, till this morning. My suggestion is that this was not a case of publication for public opinion at all. It was a case of giving news, according to some people, to one particular favoured paper, or if that is denied, it is a journalistic scoop which I hardly believe.

Mr. President (The Honourable Sir Abdur Rahim) : Has the Honourable Member got any authority in his favour ?

Mr. S. Satyamurti : It cannot happen in decent countries ; it can only happen in India, where we have got to legislate in a House which is peculiarly placed. We can get no help from the Mother of Parliaments ; they would never do it.

Mr. President (The Honourable Sir Abdur Rahim) : Do they not carry on a lot of propaganda before they start a new measure ?

Mr. S. Satyamurti : They will do it much more decently, and not in this fashion. I know Government are carrying on propaganda, but this is not right. It is an insult to this House to give to one paper the actual contents. I think we are entitled to the co-operation of the press in this House and we can hardly hope to get it, if Government set an example of this kind. That I say is a matter of privilege of this House and I would like you to take suitable action in the matter.

The Honourable Sir Henry Craik : I submit that there is no question of privilege involved. Nothing that I have done is irregular or in any way out of accord with what is the ordinary and regular practice in Parliament in England. A few days ago, I had a conference with a certain number of pressmen, not the representative of one newspaper, but seven or eight pressmen, but I did not give any of them a copy of the Bill. I simply informed them what the intentions of the Government were and explained to them in general conversation what were broadly our reasons for the policy that we had decided to adopt. It was a friendly discussion. There were many questions asked of me, to which I replied to the best of my ability. That is, to my personal knowledge, the regular practice of Government Departments at home. When introducing legislation, they prepare the ground in the press.

An Honourable Member : All the press ?

The Honourable Sir Henry Craik : In the friendly press. The Congress press had many speculative articles as to what the contents of the Bill were, and all of them condemned the Bill in advance. Why should we not use the press that is friendly to us to secure a favourable reception for the Bill ?

Mr. S. Satyamurti : That is a confession.

The Honourable Sir Henry Craik : That is a perfectly legitimate practice, and, so long as I am in charge of this Department, I propose to continue the practice. There is no question of breach of privilege of any kind. If I had given to any of these gentlemen a copy of any confidential communication printed by the Legislative Assembly Office, then that might possibly have been a breach of privilege. I did no such thing. I had before me only my own copy of the Bill. I submit that my conduct was completely regular and was in no sense either a breach of privilege or any disrespect to this House.

Mr. President (The Honourable Sir Abdur Rahim) : The Chair holds that there is no breach of privilege in this case, and, as the matter is absolutely clear, it is not necessary for the Chair to go any further into it.

The question is :

“ That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to amend the Criminal Law.”

The motion was adopted.

The Honourable Sir Henry Craik : Sir, I introduce the Bill.

Mr. Sami Vencatachelam Chetty (Madras : Indian Commerce) : May I make a small request to you ? I request that Honourable Members of this House may be supplied with a copy of the original Act in order to find out the changes which are proposed to be made ?

The Honourable Sir Henry Craik : I will do my best to do so.

Mr. President (The Honourable Sir Abdur Rahim) : The Chair thinks that a sufficient number of copies might be circulated.

The Honourable Sir Henry Craik : I cannot say that there are enough copies to supply one to every Member of the House, but I will try to make as many copies as possible available to Honourable Members.

THE PROVINCIAL INSOLVENCY (AMENDMENT) BILL.

The Honourable Sir Nripendra Sircar (Law Member) : Sir, I move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Provincial Insolvency Act, 1920, for a certain purpose.

This Bill is rendered necessary by a judgment of the Madras High Court which recommends that the Act should be modified in the way in which we have proposed it. Very shortly, the position is this. The scheme and the spirit of both the Acts, the Provincial Act and the Presidency Act, is that once there is a discharge of a debtor, he is not to be bothered with any further debts provable in insolvency. That is the provision of the Presidency-towns Insolvency Act. In connection with the Provincial Insolvency Act, there have been conflicting rulings and on a recent occasion the Madras High Court recommended that the Bill should be amended. The object of the present amendment is that the debtor should be put on the same footing in the Provincial Insolvency Act as in the case of the Presidency-towns Insolvency Act, namely, that the discharge should cover all creditors. Now the position is that if one of the creditors keeps out and takes no part in the proceedings either negligently or deliberately, he gains an advantage over the other creditors. That is not the position under the Presidency-towns Insolvency Act. That is not the position

[Sir Nripendra Sircar.]

under this Act also according to certain rulings but there have been conflicting rulings and the learned Chief Justice of Madras who was one of a division bench in Madras strongly recommended that this should be brought into line with the Presidency-towns Insolvency Act, by making a change in the law. That is the object of the Bill.

Mr. President (The Honourable Sir Abdur Rahim) : The question is :

“ That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Provincial Insolvency Act, 1920, for a certain purpose.”

The motion was adopted.

The Honourable Sir Nripendra Sircar : Sir, I introduce the Bill.

THE INDIAN ARMY (AMENDMENT) BILL.

Mr. G. R. F. Tottenham (Army Secretary) : I move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Indian Army Act, 1911, for certain purposes.

Mr. President (The Honourable Sir Abdur Rahim) : The question is :

“ That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Indian Army Act, 1911, for certain purposes.”

The motion was adopted.

Mr. G. R. F. Tottenham : Sir, I introduce the Bill.

THE PROVINCIAL SMALL CAUSE COURTS (AMENDMENT) BILL.

The Honourable Sir Nripendra Sircar (Law Member) : I move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Provincial Small Cause Courts Act, 1887, for a certain purpose.

I do not think I need refer to anything further than what is stated in the Statement of Objects and Reasons. The whole object is to make the meaning perfectly clear, as we now understand that different Presidency Small Cause Courts have been construing the section in different ways.

Mr. President (The Honourable Sir Abdur Rahim) : The question is :

“ That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Provincial Small Cause Courts Act, 1887, for a certain purpose.”

The motion was adopted.

The Honourable Sir Nripendra Sircar : Sir, I introduce the Bill.

THE REPEALING AND AMENDING BILL.

The Honourable Sir Nripendra Sircar (Law Member) : I move for leave to introduce a Bill to amend certain enactments and to repeal certain other enactments.

I need not say anything more than what is contained in the Statement of Objects and Reasons. This Bill does not introduce any change in the law. What we want to do is that we want formally to repeal certain Acts which have ceased to be in operation. Also there have been small inaccuracies like omitting the word 'the' and so on, which are set out in a schedule and I can assure my Honourable friends here that this Bill does not seek to effect any important change in the law.

Mr. President (The Honourable Sir Abdur Rahim) : The question is :

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to amend certain enactments and to repeal certain other enactments."

The motion was adopted.

The Honourable Sir Nripendra Sircar : Sir, I introduce the Bill.

THE INDIAN MOTOR VEHICLES (AMENDMENT) BILL.

The Honourable Sir Henry Craik (Home Member) : Sir, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Indian Motor Vehicles Act, 1914, for certain purposes.

I do not think I need add anything to the Statement of Objects and Reasons.

Mr President (The Honourable Sir Abdur Rahim) : The question is :

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Indian Motor Vehicles Act, 1914, for certain purposes."

The motion was adopted.

The Honourable Sir Henry Craik : Sir, I introduce the Bill.

RESOLUTION RE RATIFICATION OF THE DRAFT CONVENTION OF THE INTERNATIONAL LABOUR CONFERENCE CONCERNING EMPLOYMENT OF WOMEN DURING NIGHT.

The Honourable Mr. D. G. Mitchell (Member for Industries and Labour) : Sir, I move :

"That this Assembly recommends to the Governor General in Council that he should ratify the Draft Convention concerning employment of women during the night (Revised 1934) adopted at the Eighteenth Session of the International Labour Conference."

Sir, at the first session of the International Labour Conference, which sat in Washington in 1919, a convention was adopted concerning the industrial employment of women during the hours of night. Copies of this Convention have been supplied to Honourable Members, but I may say that the gist of the Convention is that no woman worker shall work during eleven hours of the night and that those eleven hours shall cover the period between 10 P.M. and 5 A.M. The Convention was ratified by India in 1921, but, in pursuance of article 5, it has been applied to factory workers only. It was assumed when the ratification was made that the Factories Act of 1911 as it then stood was sufficient to justify the act of ratification and that no special legislation

[Mr. D. G. Mitchell.]

was required. Several years later the question was raised whether the Convention applied, or did not apply, to women in positions of supervision and management. The question was discussed by the Governing Body of the International Labour Office and was finally referred to the Permanent Court of International Justice, which ruled that the Convention did apply to women holding positions of supervision and management. This placed several nations in a difficulty, including India. Our section 29 of the Factories Act of 1911 allowed us to exempt from this particular restriction, and from other restrictions, persons holding positions of supervision or management or who are employed in a confidential position in a factory. The matter was of very small practical importance in India where very few such women exist. However, it was of some practical importance to certain other countries which pressed the point, and finally in 1934 a new Convention was adopted at Geneva. The Convention is practically the same as the old one, with the one difference that article 8 now lays down that the Convention does not apply to women holding responsible positions of management who are not ordinarily engaged in manual work.

The passing of this Convention and the ruling of the Permanent Court of International Justice has left India in somewhat of a dilemma. Section 29 of the Act of 1911 has been substantially reproduced in section 43 of the present Act of 1934. It still gives us the power to exempt women holding positions of management and supervision. To that extent, it is contrary to the Convention of 1919, the last Convention. Also the description of women given in that Convention is somewhat narrower than the description of women given in our Indian Act of 1934 and to that extent also our present legislation is inconsistent even with the later Convention. Obviously we must legislate, the only other course being the impossible one of denouncing the earlier Convention and refusing to ratify the later. The Government of India propose to take the straightforward course. They intend to adhere to the original Convention of 1919 and to ratify the new Convention of 1934. In order to do so, they propose to legislate at once, and if the House agrees to my present motion, I shall at once introduce the necessary Bill. The position of the Government of India is that they are prepared to go somewhat further than either of the two Conventions. The Bill will make an amendment in the Act which will prevent all women workers from working in factories between the hours of 7 P.M. and 6 A.M. Our reasons for this, very shortly, are two-fold. In the first place there are very few, if any, women in positions of trust and management working in factories. Secondly, if there were, then, as ordinary women workers may not work at night, these women would find themselves alone in the factory, in charge of a gang of men; and that is a position which I do not think we are required to provide for.

However, the immediate question is the ratification of this new Convention of 1934. There is no reason why we should not ratify it. It gives us a certain power to do a thing which we at present do not want to do; but if we do ratify it, and if conditions should so develop that we should wish to legislate in order to allow women in positions of management to work in factories at night, then we will be free to do so. Sir, I move.

Mr. President (The Honourable Sir Abdur Rahim) : Motion moved :

“ That this Assembly recommends to the Governor General in Council that he should ratify the Draft Convention concerning employment of women during the night (Revised 1934) adopted at the Eighteenth Session of the International Labour Conference.”

Mr. B. Das (Orissa Division : Non-Muhammadian) : Sir, it would appear to the House perhaps a little bit surprising, when the House hears from me, that I propose to oppose the ratification of this Convention, not on the ground that I am not one of those who desire to see an amelioration of the conditions of women working in mines, but on the ground that a mandate has come from an international body situated far away in Europe and which body is controlled in all its actions by the League of Nations, which happens to be a committee of old women, now almost gasping for its breath,—a body which may perhaps be vanishing into thin air soon as World situation would seem to show.

Sir, I notice from the report in my hand that my Honourable friend, Mr. Clow, was a delegate to that Eighteenth International Conference. Sir, I have great respect for my Honourable friend, Mr. Clow, particularly his heart, as I know, melts for his friends, the workers of India, and I know he has done good service to the workers of India (Hear, hear) which my Honourable friend, Mr. Joshi, will recognize, though sometimes at the cost of the industries of India. Yet, Sir, what do we find ? The Government of India send delegates. They are treating this International Conference—I must point out at this stage—with a little bit of contempt. The Government of India sent out that year four delegates to represent the Government of India. They allowed the employers of India to be represented by one delegate only—Seth Kasturbhai Lalbhai—and the workers to be represented by only one delegate—Mr. Jammadas Mehta. Now while in the body of the report they mention that they had to do the difficult work of attending to the committees which reached the alarming total of twelve, and thus forced the Government side to distribute the three gentlemen and the one distinguished lady that formed part of that delegation into those twelve committees, it would have been humanly impossible for the employers' delegate or the workers' delegate to identify themselves with all the twelve committees that sat that year. Sir, that shows how even the Government of India treat this International Labour Conference with supreme contempt. We find now that the deliberations of these so-called International Conferences have resulted in no good. The European countries that brought into existence this League of Nations after the Treaty of Versailles have set them at naught. They do not obey the mandates of the League of Nations and why should we, in India, obey its mandate particularly when a foreign power like the Government of Italy had the audacity through its spokesman to say that the coloured people and the people of Asia are “ barbarians ”. When the League of Nations consists of such people who now want to go back on the idea and principles of democracy, why should the British Government or their handmaids, the Government of India, compel India even to ratify a particular convention however beneficial it may be to the working classes in India. We could ourselves confer benefits on India. The representatives of industries, the representatives of workers and also the representatives of the Government of India can

[Mr. B. Das.]

devise ameliorating conditions whereby the conditions of workers will improve. There I do not think my Honourable friend, Mr. Joshi, or my Honourable friend, Mr. Giri, will find us lagging behind. We will respond to them whenever it is for the betterment of the industries and of the workers. I want my Honourable friend, Mr. Joshi, who is a member of the Governing Body of the I. L. O., to say how he likes this attitude of the League of Nations towards Asiatic nations (interruptions from Mr. Joshi)—as article 11 of this Convention says that unless the Secretary of the League of Nations writes to the Secretary General of the International Labour Conference the Convention cannot be ratified. Sir, I am opposed to the idea that India should be any more a member of the League of Nations and probably the Government of India in their supine policy wants to go on sleeping a few more months till the League of Nations is dead and buried. The other day I saw an excellent cartoon in the *Hindustan Times*. The League of Nations was shown as a serpent following another serpent, Italy. Both the serpents are trying to swallow each other's tail and in the end Italy will be smashed and so will the League of Nations.

Sir, if I have followed this unusual procedure of asking the House not to ratify a convention which will improve the conditions of the workers, it is because of the insult which Mussolini has hurled against the Asiatics and the people of Africa. What right has any European however mighty he may be to say that Asiatics are barbarians, that the coloured people have no place on this earth and that it is only the European big powers, who want to dictate terms to Asia, to Africa and to other countries, have the right of existence. As war clouds are threatening on the horizon, it may be a friendly neighbour, an Abyssinia, which may pass out as a free people and independent country.

The Honourable Mr. D. G. Mitchell : I rise on a point of order, Sir. Is the Honourable Member in order on the question of ratifying a convention regarding labour, to discuss the relations between two foreign powers ?

Mr. B. Das : Certainly I am.

Mr. President (The Honourable Sir Abdur Rahim) : The Honourable Member is giving his reasons why this House should not ratify the Convention of a body which is connected with the League of Nations, but the Chair hopes he will not dilate on it too much.

Mr. B. Das : I do not wish to add to the agony by again referring to Italy, but every Indian, who is present here—be he on this side or the other side of the House—feels it very much and his heart boils and his sense of injury burns in him and he feels indignant that there should be such an old body like the League of Nations that will perpetuate such distress and will allow its principal bodies to insult Asiatic nations ! Now, Sir, my advice to my Honourable friend, Mr. Mitchell, is this : “withdraw from the League of Nations”. But if the International Labour Conference can become a real international body independent from the League of Nations and does look into the interests of workers and employers all over the world, then I would ask the Government of India to become a subscriber of that international body. But when internationalism is dead and the dictatorship is the order of the day, I

would like India to develop aggressive nationalism even with the help of that immobile bureaucratic Government which sits on the Treasury Benches opposite. Sir, I would welcome such aggressive nationalism and I will co-operate with them in the matter of legislating for the amelioration of the conditions of the workers. Therefore, I would ask the House to throw out this proposal for ratification and I will ask the Government of India to join hands with us to get out of the League of Nations.

Mr. N. M. Joshi (Nominated Non-Official) : Mr. President, I admit that the subject-matter of this Resolution is not of great importance to the working classes of this country. India, as the Honourable Member in charge of the Department stated, has ratified the Convention of 1919. Personally, I do not think there is any necessity for us to ratify this Convention. The Honourable Member in charge of the Department explained that the new Convention has introduced one, what I may call, a reactionary proposal. I should have said two. The proposal which he mentioned authorises women in a supervisory position to work during certain hours of the night. I admit, again, that this is not a matter of very great importance. At the same time, I do not like that we should ratify a convention which admittedly is a little reactionary one. I was unable to follow the reasons given by the Honourable Member in charge of the Department in support of his view for the ratification of this Convention. He said that India practically does not need it. He proposes to introduce legislation which will put right the position of India as regards the ratification of the Convention of 1919. I do not really see what practical advantage the Government of India will get by ratifying this Convention. The Honourable Member said that it is no use to us for the present, because they are not inclined to put in practice the proposal of the new Convention. What he said was that time may come when we can make use of this what I consider to be a reactionary power. I was wondering, Sir, why the Government were showing so much far-sightedness and forethought. Generally, I hear them saying and stating in this Legislature that they do not like to legislate ahead. They look to the present and I want to ask them why they are not content this time by looking to the present and why are they so much far-sighted when they should not be so. I, therefore, feel that nothing will be lost by the working classes in this country if the convention is not ratified. On the contrary, they will get something, if they will at all get, by not ratifying this Convention. However, Sir, I feel that the matter is not of very great consequence. If the Government of India carry this Resolution, I shall not shed many tears.

One word more about what my Honourable friend, Mr. Das, has said. I was unable to understand his attitude towards the League of Nations and the International Labour Conference. He said that India really wants internationalism. I thought he approved of internationalism, at least a real kind of internationalism. Then he said that India does not want to be a member of the League of Nations. What will happen if India does not remain a member of the League of Nations and India does not obey the mandates of the League of Nations as he wants India not to obey. I feel that not only India but the whole world will return to a condition of savagery. The whole world will begin to fight amongst one another and there will be such a continuous and constant fighting that we will not make any progress towards civiliza-

[Mr. N. M. Joshi.]

tion, but whatever civilization we may have achieved so far will be destroyed. I am not here to make a speech in support of the League of Nations. But I feel that by even a country like India leaving the League of Nations, we shall not serve the cause of peace and internationalism, but we shall weaken whatever international organisation exists in the world for the promotion of peace.

Mr. B. Das : Does it exist ?

Mr. N. M. Joshi : One word more as regards the statement made by my Honourable friend, Mr. Das. He has some grudge against the League of Nations. Let him have it.

Mr. B. Das : Have you not got ?

Mr. N. M. Joshi : He was wrong in saying that the International Labour Organisation is controlled by the League of Nations in the passing of Conventions.

Mr. B. Das : See Article 11.

Mr. N. M. Joshi : Not even Article 11. The International Labour Conference and the International Labour Organisation have their own power to pass Conventions. I hope, Sir, the Government of India will not insist upon passing this Resolution.

Mr. A. G. Clow (Government of India : Nominated Official) : Mr. President, I must confess like Mr. Joshi that I was a little surprised at the tone of my Honourable friend, Mr. B. Das. He has received part of his reply from Mr. Joshi who has pointed out that the International Labour Organisation, although undoubtedly part of the organization of the League of Nations, is, in a sense, a separate organization. I may say at once that I have no knowledge of meetings of the League of Nations—I have never attended any—but I have attended several meetings of this organization and I can say that India there counts for much. Her views expressed there carry weight and India is there as a partner in what I regard as one of the most truly international organizations we have at present. Indeed, if my memory serves me rightly, I think my Honourable friend, Mr. B. Das, once assisted at one of those conferences which he now affects to despise. I was struck by the singular inconsistency, if I heard him rightly, in that while he seemed to be trying to pour contempt on this organization, he complained that we do not send enough advisers there. Surely he cannot have it both ways. I might add for his information that in the present year, we have sent one Adviser for every Delegate and we sent a distinguished Indian lady in addition.

As regards my Honourable friend, Mr. Joshi, I was a little surprised at the tone of his speech. Generally he complains that when we come forward we do not propose to ratify the Conventions, but when we come forward as in the present case and propose to ratify one of the Conventions, he is equally ready to complain. What I thought was the fundamental weakness in his position was that he seemed to attach no weight whatever to a convention. He took the line that we should have sound and strong reasons for ratifying. I would prefer to put it the other way and would prefer to say : here you have a Conference in

which you have the collected wisdom of the greater part of the labour world met to devise suitable measures for labour ; and if they adopt a Convention, the least that you can do is to say that we shall consider its ratification favourably unless we find that our national conditions are such as to render it undesirable. I have a lurking suspicion that if we had brought forward a Resolution in the negative sense, namely, " That this Assembly recommends that he do not ratify, etc.,", then Mr. Joshi would have come forward and said, " Why not ? "

Mr. N. M. Joshi : No, Sir.

Mr. A. G. Clow : Then I say it. Here you have a Convention : are there any sound reasons why we should not ratify ? It lays no further obligation upon India than she has already accepted and I think it is up to her to ratify the Convention.

Prof. N. G. Ranga (Guntur cum Nellore : Non-Muhammadian Rural) : Sir, Mr. Clow was saying that the International Labour Conference is really the collective wisdom of a major portion of the world and therefore it is up to this House as well as similar Houses in other countries to accept that particular wisdom and then try to ratify the conventions and accept the recommendations which they make. I should like to put one question to him and also to the Government of India. Why is it that whenever any good convention has been passed by the International Labour Conference and recommended to these Governments, then the Government of India comes forward with its own proposals that it be not ratified. Why is it, Sir, on their own admission, when a reactionary and a practically useless Convention is passed by them and is circulated among all these Governments, the Government of India comes forward in this House and says that it be ratified. I should like this paradox to be solved by this Government of India. They alone seem to be competent to solve it.

Coming to the other question of the advantages that India can derive from being a member of the League of Nations—so far as this particular International Labour Conference is concerned,—I would only like to bring to the notice of this House the insult that was meted out to India's delegates at the last International Labour Conference, when the labour delegates were constrained to walk out of that conference being also supported in their action by the representatives of employers also. Therefore it must mean that India as such and Indians as such were not treated properly and were not given as much consideration as they deserved, and the point of view they presented in the International Labour Conference was not considered as weightily and as carefully as it should have been. I am a strong and firm believer in the necessity for an International Labour Conference and I am also in favour of the present International Labour Conference although I hold just as strong views against the League of Nations as it exists today as my Honourable friend, Mr. Das.

Of course, I do not agree with Mr. Das when he said that in some cases the recommendations of the International Labour Conference had gone against the employers. It may be that because our employers simply look at their problems from their own point of view and from their own self-interest and profits that they have come to this particular conclusion on some of their recommendations that have come to be accepted by this Government and that have gone against them. But, at the same time, I must sound this note of warning that if such a conference, as the International Labour Conference, did not exist, I do not feel quite confident

[Prof. N. G. Ranga.]

that our employers would have been just as generous as they have been obliged to be in granting the few privileges that our workers have come to enjoy from this Government and also from this International Labour Conference.

In conclusion, Sir, I would like to recommend to the Government of India their own policy of not ratifying a convention which is not good and not accepting a convention which is really reactionary and reactionary in more than one sense. My Honourable friend, Mr. Joshi, has explained one sense in which it is reactionary, and I will mention the other one also for the information of this House. Sir, according to the old Convention, women were prohibited from working at night time between 10 P.M. at night and 5 o'clock in the morning. The new Convention states that they should be prevented from working between 11 o'clock in the night and 6 o'clock in the morning. To allow women to work in factories till 11 o'clock in the night is itself a dangerous thing and it is this reactionary measure which this Convention proposes and expects us to accept. And I am really glad that my Honourable friend, Mr. Mitchell, is going to come forward here with a legislative proposal to prohibit all women from working in factories during night time ; and certainly his proposal is far more liberal than this particular Convention. And, therefore, if those legislative proposals were to be accepted by this House, this country and the working classes will certainly have no advantage to derive from this reactionary Convention and nothing to gain from its ratification. I, therefore, suggest that this Convention should not be ratified at all, because it is reactionary and it is bad.

The Honourable Mr. D. G. Mitchell : Sir, on the whole I think Mr. Joshi's reactions to this motion do not differ very much from my own. I agree with him that if the Resolution is not passed I should not shed any tears over it. As a practical measure it has very little application to India ; but I would impress upon the House that the International Labour Conference is a going concern. I am not going to allow myself to be dragged into any general discussion about the League of Nations. This is not the time for it. But I would again point out,—and Mr. Joshi, I understand, agrees and I think other Members of the House who are closely connected with labour matters will also agree,—that the International Labour Conference is a going concern and it will be a very great pity indeed if India were now to take action which would virtually amount to a declaration of her intention to secede. There has been some talk about the new Convention being reactionary as compared with the old one. From the point of view that it will allow a selected class of women to work at night it is reactionary. But I would remind Mr. Joshi that he himself has several times in this Assembly advocated the cause of the emancipation of women ; and it has been held, and may be held even by some Members opposite, that a condition in the Convention whereby women in a position of supervision and management may be allowed to work at night is in some ways not reactionary.

I do not wish to say very much on Mr. Das' remarks. It seemed to me that his general attitude was, " Do not do a thing, which in itself is sound and which you want to do, because somebody you do not like asks you to do it ". I do not think the position is a very convincing one, and

**RATIFICATION OF THE DRAFT CONVENTION OF THE INTERNATIONAL LABOUR
CONFERENCE CONCERNING EMPLOYMENT OF WOMEN DURING NIGHT.**

I would again appeal to the House not to make any breach in the walls of the International Labour Conference but to agree to this very sound Convention and to pass the Resolution.

Mr. President (The Honourable Sir Abdur Rahim) : The question is :

“ That this Assembly recommends to the Governor General in Council that he should ratify the Draft Convention concerning employment of women during the night (Revised 1934) adopted at the Eighteenth Session of the International Labour Conference.”

The motion was adopted.

THE FACTORIES (AMENDMENT) BILL.

The Honourable Mr. D. G. Mitchell (Member for Industries and Labour) : Sir, I move for leave to introduce a Bill to amend the Factories Act, 1934, for a certain purpose.

This is a Bill to which I have already referred and which I understand several Honourable Members opposite will prefer to the Convention itself.

Mr. President (The Honourable Sir Abdur Rahim) : The question is :

“ That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to amend the Factories Act, 1934, for a certain purpose.”

The motion was adopted.

The Honourable Mr. D. G. Mitchell : Sir, I introduce the Bill.

MOTION FOR ADJOURNMENT.

PROHIBITION OF THE CONVENER OF THE CONGRESS ASSEMBLY PARTY COMMITTEE *re* DETENUS TO ENTER CERTAIN PLACES IN BENGAL.

Mr. President (The Honourable Sir Abdur Rahim) : As regards the motion for adjournment standing in the name of Mr. Satyamurti, I have received a Message from the Viceroy and Governor General that he disallows the motion on the ground that it relates to a matter which is not primarily the concern of the Governor General in Council.

STATEMENT OF BUSINESS.

The Honourable Sir Nripendra Sircar (Leader of the House) : With your permission, Sir, I desire to make a statement as to the probable course of Government business for the rest of the week. The list of business for Tuesday, the 3rd, is already in the hands of Honourable Members. On Thursday, the 5th, a motion will be made to take into consideration the Criminal Law Amendment Bill which has been introduced today. The discussion of this motion will be continued on Friday, the 6th September. Wednesday, the 4th, has been allotted by His Excellency the Governor General for the discussion of non-official Resolutions, and it is not proposed at present that the House should sit on Saturday, the 7th September.

The Assembly then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Tuesday, the 3rd September, 1935.