

25th January 1937

**THE
LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY DEBATES**

(Official Report)

Volume I, 1937

(25th January to 19th February, 1937)

FIFTH SESSION

OF THE

FIFTH LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY,

1937



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1937**

M89LAD

Legislative Assembly.

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

Deputy President :

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

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Marshal :

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MR. M. GHILASUDDIN, M.L.A.

MR. MATHURADAS VISSANJI, M.L.A.

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THE

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY DEBATES.

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

VOLUME I—1937.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

Monday, 25th January, 1937.

The Assembly met in the Assembly Chamber of the Council House in New Delhi at Eleven of the Clock, being the First Day of the Fifth 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:

- Mr. A. Aikman, M.L.A. (Bengal: European);
Maulvi Muhammad Ahsan, M.L.A. (Bhagalpur Division: Muham-
madan);
Mr. James Drummond Anderson, M.L.A. (Secretary, Legislative
Department);
Major-General Sir Cuthbert Sprawson, Kt., C.I.E., K.H.P., M.L.A.
(Government of India: Nominated Official);
Mr. Alan Hubert Lloyd, C.S.I., C.I.E., M.L.A. (Government of
India: Nominated Official);
Mr. Mead Slade, M.L.A. (Government of India: Nominated Official);
Mr. Arthur Henry Ashworth Todd, C.I.E., M.L.A. (Madras: Nomi-
nated Official);
Mr. Vithal Shivram Bhide, M.L.A. (Bombay: Nominated Official);
Mr. Chandrakant Balvantrav Nagarkar, M.L.A. (Bombay: Nominated
Official);
Mr. Apurva Kumar Chandra, M.L.A. (Bengal: Nominated Official);
Mr. John Ford Sale, M.L.A. (United Provinces: Nominated Official);
Thakur Lalit Chand, M.L.A. (Punjab: Nominated Official);
Rai Sahib Bansidhar, M.L.A. (Bihar and Orissa: Nominated Official);
Rai Sahib Hiralal Verma, M.B.E., M.L.A. (Central Provinces: Nomi-
nated Official); and
Mr. Shrimukhrao Laxmilal Mehta, M.L.A. (Assam: Nominated Offi-
cial).

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

INTRODUCTION OF TEA LESSONS IN TEXT BOOKS IN SCHOOLS OF THE UNITED PROVINCES.

1. ***Mr. C. N. Muthuranga Mudaliar:** (a) Is it a fact that the Education Department of the Government of the United Provinces has approved of a proposal for the introduction of tea lessons in text books to be used in Vernacular and Anglo-Vernacular Schools?

(b) Has the above proposal been put through at the instance of the Tea Cess Committee?

(c) Are Government prepared to consider the advisability of instructing the Tea Cess Committee not to do propaganda for the consumption of tea among young children?

The Honourable Sir Muhammad Zafrullah Khan: (a) In the instructions issued in September, 1935, by the Director of Public Instruction, United Provinces, for the preparation of new common language readers for classes I to IV of primary schools for boys, 'Tea Topics' was mentioned as a subject on which lessons may also be included.

(b) The Indian Tea Cess Committee did make a representation, but the principle that lessons on common industries might also be introduced had already been accepted by the Government of the United Provinces.

(c) Government are informed that the lessons in question contain no propaganda on behalf of tea but are confined mainly to the importance to India of the indigenous tea industry. They see no reason, therefore, to issue any instructions on the subject to the Indian Tea Cess Committee.

FALL IN PRICES OF IMPORTED RAW SILK AND SILK PRODUCTS.

2. ***Mr. C. N. Muthuranga Mudaliar:** (a) Is it a fact that there has been a definite fall in prices of imported raw silk and silk products since the Tariff Board reported in 1933 and since the protective duty was introduced in 1934?

(b) Was the above scheme of protection partially based on an *ad valorem* duty? If so, was not the scheme of protection proportionately reduced?

(c) Are Government aware that the imports of silk and artificial silk products have either remained unaffected by the protective duties, or have increased in spite of them?

(d) Are Government aware that large quantities of surplus stocks are held in Japan and designed to be dumped on the Indian market at below home prices?

(e) Are Government aware that India has lost her foreign markets?

(f) What steps do Government propose to take to protect Indian producers of raw silk and reelers and weavers of indigenous silk?

(g) Are Government prepared to consider the advisability of ordering an expeditious enquiry by the Tariff Board with a view to ascertaining the exact degree of enhanced protection required?

The Honourable Sir Muhammad Zafrullah Khan: (a) and (d). Government have received representations to this effect.

(b) and (f). The attention of the Honourable Member is invited to the Indian Tariff (Textile Protection) Amendment Act, 1934, and to the debates on the Bill. A further measure of tariff assistance was granted to the industry under the Indian Tariff (Second Amendment) Act, 1936.

(c) I would refer the Honourable Member to the Sea-borne Trade Accounts, copies of which are in the Library.

(e) As the Honourable Member no doubt realises an industry which requires tariff protection in the home market is hardly in a position to compete in a foreign market.

(g) No, Sir.

PROTECTION OF THE INDIGENOUS SILK INDUSTRY.

3. ***Mr. C. N. Muthuranga Mudaliar:** (a) Is it a fact that Government recently received a deputation on behalf of the Mysore Chamber and the Mysore Silk Association?

(b) What steps have Government taken or propose to take to protect the indigenous silk industry in India?

(c) Are Government aware that the increase of duties on spun silk from 25 per cent. *ad valorem* to 25 per cent. *ad valorem plus 14 annas* a maund has not materially helped the bulk of the industry?

(d) Are Government aware that the application of protective duties to one small section of the industry has left the bulk of the industry exposed to foreign competition?

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

(b) If the Honourable Member is referring to the Government of India, they have, with the concurrence of the Legislature, imposed fiscal duties for the purpose and are also making an annual grant to assist the industry. The Local Governments concerned also assist the industry.

(c) Government have received representations to this effect. Incidentally, I would point out that the additional specific duty is 14 annas per lb. (not per maund).

(d) The industry as a whole has been protected under the Indian Tariff (Textile Protection) Amendment Act, 1934. Under the Indian Tariff (Second Amendment) Act, 1936, the protection previously granted to the industry was merely supplemented.

SAFEGUARDING OF THE INTERESTS OF INDIANS IN CEYLON.

4. ***Mr. C. N. Muthuranga Mudaliar:** (a) Is it a fact that the Civil Service Ordinance of Ceylon has completely shut out the Indian community from entering the State services of any kind whatsoever?

(b) Are Government aware that "the Destitutes' Ordinance" is being invariably invoked for application at Talaimannar in respect of any Indian immigrant whose political complexion is misunderstood and in respect of any other Indian immigrant who does not satisfy the technical requirement of having Rs. 250 on his person?

(c) Are Government aware that the Branch of the British Medical Association in Colombo successfully got passed an Ordinance to the effect that no Indian medical graduate is registerable, and consequently shut them out from practising the profession among the large number of Indian settlers in Colombo and the provinces?

(d) Are Government aware that the Branch of the British Medical Association recently submitted a memorandum to the sub-committee appointed by the Ministry of Health to enquire into the working of the College of Indigenous Medicine by castigating the Ayurvedic and *Unani* 'Quacks' as real social dangers, thereby implying the urgent necessity of gagging the Indian Ayurvedic practitioner and the *Unani Hakim* from practising their professions in Colombo and in the provinces?

(e) Is it a fact that a Land Commission was recently appointed which recommended that only those who were included in a list kept by Government could bid at auction in Crown Land Sales?

(f) Is it a fact that the list referred to in part (e) above excludes the Indian merchants?

(g) Are Government aware of the anti-Indian policy in Ceylon towards restriction and repatriation and finally towards the elimination of Indian element in the island?

(h) Did the Agent to the Government of India stationed in Ceylon take any steps to guard against such discriminatory measures being taken against Indians in Ceylon? If not, why not?

(i) Do Government propose to take drastic action to safeguard the interests of Indians? If not, why not?

Sir Girja Shankar Bajpai: (a), (c), (d), (e), (f) and (g). The answer is in the negative.

(b) No; but, possibly on account of unemployment which is said to have resulted from the economic depression, the administration of the Ordinance appears to have been tightened.

(h) and (i). Both the Government of India and their Agent in Ceylon are constantly watchful of the legitimate interests of Indian nationals in Ceylon and have every intention of doing their utmost to safeguard them, if they should be threatened.

TRAINING OF INDIANS IN FIELD-WORK IN THE ARCHÆOLOGICAL DEPARTMENT.

5. ***Mr. C. N. Muthuranga Mudaliar:** With reference to the answer to part (a) of unstarred question No. 63, dated the 15th September, 1936, will Government state who has been deputed for training in excavation work?

Sir Girja Shankar Bajpai: Mr. K. G. Goswami, M.A., has been deputed by the Calcutta University for training.

PUBLICATION OF THE REPORT OF MR. S. S. MARKHAM, EMPIRE SECRETARY, MUSEUM ASSOCIATION, ON THE MUSEUMS IN INDIA.

6. ***Mr. C. N. Muthuranga Mudaliar:** (a) With reference to the answer to unstarred question No. 64, dated the 15th September, 1936, will Government state whether the official report of Mr. S. S. Markham, Empire Secretary, Museum Association, on the museums in India has since been published? If so, will Government place a copy on the table of the House?

(b) What steps have Government taken on the recommendations of the report?

Sir Girja Shankar Bajpai: (a) and (b). Government have received *one* copy of the report which has probably not yet been published. The Honourable Member's request for supplying copies for the use of Members will be borne in mind; the copy now in possession of Government is being examined in order to determine what action on Government's part is desirable or feasible.

ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATION IN THE CHHOTA NAGPUR DIVISION.

7. ***Mr. C. N. Muthuranga Mudaliar:** With reference to the answer to unstarred question No. 65, dated the 15th September, 1936, will Government state whether the report of the Superintendent, Archaeology, Central Circle, who examined the antiquities in the Chhota Nagpur has since been received? If so, will Government place a copy of the same on the table of the House?

Sir Girja Shankar Bajpai: The answer to the first part is in the affirmative. Government do not consider the document to be of sufficient public interest to justify its publication in the manner suggested.

INDIAN FILM INDUSTRY.

8. ***Mr. C. N. Muthuranga Mudaliar:** (a) Will Government state whether a deputation of the Motion Picture Society of India waited on the 4th August, 1936 on the Honourable Member for Industries and Labour and invited his attention to the following points:

- (i) that the proposed erection of a new cinema theatre at Dhobi Talao, Bombay, by a foreign firm will considerably damage the interests of Indian exhibitors;
- (ii) that exemption of duty on 16 mm. cameras and projectors is necessary to produce films most suitable for educational and propaganda work for rural reconstruction in which the Government of India are at present keenly interested;
- (iii) that permission should be given for importing artistic and educational films for training technical talent without going into the formalities of customs and censorship;
- (iv) that Government should take steps to compile statistics concerning the Indian film industry such as are available in all progressive countries in the world, or in the alternative that Government should sanction a small annual grant to the Motion Picture Society of India for undertaking this work;
- (v) that railways should accord the same concessions to the film industry in the matter of fares as are shown to dramatic companies and entertaining parties;
- (vi) that a reduction of duty on raw cinema films should immediately be granted;
- (vii) that the Government in fulfilment of their promise given in the Legislative Assembly on the 31st March, 1933, "should treat the film industry as a whole, much in the same way as the broadcasting industry" and that Government should give annual grants to the film industry as is being given to broadcasting every year;

(viii) that Government should utilize the services of the Motion Picture Society in all matters pertaining to the Indian film industry whenever negotiations with any foreign country are entered into; and

(ix) that Government should increase the valuation of the exposed negatives or master prints from seven annas to Rs. 2-8-0 per foot minimum, further increasing the valuation in proportion to the importance of the film, with a view to checking foreign producers from competing with the Indian film industry?

(b) What steps have Government taken to comply with the demands of the industry as set out in part (a) above?

The Honourable Sir Frank Noyce: (a) Yes.

(b) The replies to the various points mentioned in part (a) are:

(i) As I explained to the deputation, Government cannot do anything in the matter. I may add that as recently as July, 1935, the Society admitted that the Indian industry was unable to build more theatres which were badly needed.

(ii) The use of 16 mm. cameras and projectors is not confined to educational and propaganda work only. As they are also used by private individuals, a general concession of the nature asked for is not justified.

(iii) It is not possible to grant a general exemption in this respect.

(iv) It is not possible to enlarge the scope of the present statistics in respect of the cinematograph industry. The deputation has already been informed that Government are unable to make an annual grant to the Society for the purpose. Government are, however, willing to consider the possibility of showing cinematograph machinery separately in the Annual Statement of Sea-borne Trade.

(v) In March, 1934, the Agents of State-managed Railways were advised that film producing companies should be granted the same concession as was allowed to *bona fide* professional entertainers subject to the following conditions:

(a) that not less than 20 persons travel by the same train,

(b) that the minimum distance for charge is 100 miles,

(c) that the journey is being undertaken for the production of films.

The Government of India see no reason to modify these instructions.

(vi) I have already informed the deputation that I am unable to make a statement on the subject at present.

(vii) If the statement quoted were read in its context, it would be clear that no such promise was made by Government.

(viii) As I pointed out to the deputation, it is always open to the Society to represent its point of view whenever negotiations with any foreign countries are in progress.

- (ix) Government are not satisfied that the importation of exposed negatives or master prints has any detrimental effect on the indigenous film industry at present and are not prepared to take action as suggested. Moreover, I understand that the Society has since decided not to press this point for the present.

DELHI ELECTRIC SUPPLY COMPANY.

9. ***Mr. C. N. Muthuranga Mudaliar:** (a) Is it a fact that the Delhi Electric Supply Company was originally founded in 1905 with a sterling capital of £100,000?

(b) Is it a fact that the Directorate of the company is entirely non-Indian and that no shares were issued in India?

(c) Are Government aware that from time to time the shareholders were issued additional shares (out of the profits of the company) without any actual payment by the shareholders towards such additional shares?

(d) What are the reasons for such free issue of shares?

(e) What was the rate of dividend paid by the company to the shareholders in 1930, 1931, 1932, 1933, 1934 and 1935?

(f) What are the gross assets of the company at present?

(g) Are Government prepared to consider the advisability of acquiring this company and running it as a State concern? If not, why not?

The Honourable Sir Muhammad Zafrullah Khan: (a) The Company was registered on the 14th May, 1906, as the Delhi Electric Tramway and Lighting Company, Limited, with a capital of £1,30,000.

(b) The Directorate of the Company is entirely non-Indian, and its capital was issued in sterling.

(c) Only once in 1929, when bonus shares to the amount of £50,000 were issued to the shareholders.

(d) Government have no information.

(e) 12 per cent. free of income-tax.

(f) The total value of the gross assets of the Company on the 31st December, 1935, amounted to £5,24,550.

(g) The question does not arise until the licence of the Company expires.

INDIANISATION OF THE KARACHI PORT TRUST.

10. ***Mr. C. N. Muthuranga Mudaliar:** (a) Will Government state how many posts there are in the Karachi Port Trust carrying a salary of Rs. 500 and above? How many of those posts are held by Indians and how many by Europeans?

(b) Is it a fact that two posts are due to fall vacant in the beginning of 1937? If so, are Government prepared to consider the advisability of filling up those posts departmentally or by selection from among outside Indian candidates?

(c) How many Indian Trustees are there on the Karachi Port Trust?

(d) Have Government received any communication from the Secretary, the Karachi Buyers and Shippers Chamber, requesting them to take up the matter of amending the constitution of the Board so as to secure on it a statutory Indian majority? If so, what steps do Government propose to take on that representation?

The Honourable Sir Muhammad Zafrullah Khan: (a) On the 15th January, 1937, there were 31 appointments under the Karachi Port Trust Board carrying a maximum salary of Rs. 500 and above. Of these, 14 were held by Indians and 17 by Europeans.

(b) The posts referred to have been filled by Departmental promotion of one Indian and one European.

(c) Seven, Sir.

(d) Yes, Sir, but Government do not propose to take any action in the matter in view of the explanation already afforded in the letter to the Secretary, Indian Merchants Chamber, Bombay, dated the 18th July, 1935, a copy of which was laid on the table of this House in reply to Mr. T. S. Avinashilingam Chettiar's question No. 148 asked on the 5th September, 1935.

SAFEGUARDING OF THE INTERESTS OF INDIANS IN NATAL AND TRANSVAAL.

11. ***Mr. C. N. Muthuranga Mudaliar:** (a) Is it a fact that Indians in Natal have been deprived of parliamentary franchise and municipal franchise?

(b) Is it a fact that Indians in Transvaal have been debarred from ownership of land in proclaimed areas, which means good lands, and is it a fact that they may start no business?

(c) Is it a fact that in Transvaal the Indians have been deprived in recent years of the right of residence and trade except in their own specified bazars?

(d) If the answer to parts (a) to (c) above be in the affirmative, what steps do Government propose to take to safeguard the interests of Indians in those places?

Sir Girja Shankar Bajpai: (a) The Parliamentary franchise was withdrawn from Indians in Natal in 1896 and the Municipal franchise in 1924-25.

(b) As regards the first part of the question, the Honourable Member probably has in mind the restrictions commonly known as the Gold Law restrictions. His attention is invited to the relaxation of these restrictions incorporated in the Transvaal Asiatic Land Tenure Amendment Act, 1936; the answer to the second part is in the negative.

(c) No.

(d) As the Honourable Member will have observed the answers to parts (a)—(c) of his question are not uniformly in the affirmative. The attention of the Honourable Member is invited to the reply given by me on the 22nd September, 1936, to part (c) of Mr. Satyamurti's question No. 491 regarding the Government of India's activities to safeguard Indian interests in South Africa.

SAFEGUARDING OF THE INTERESTS OF INDIANS IN CEYLON AND THE APPOINTMENT OF AN IMMIGRATION COMMISSION.

12. ***Mr. C. N. Muthuranga Mudaliar:** (a) Is it a fact that the Ceylon Government have appointed an Immigration Commission? What is its personnel? Are there any Indians on the Commission?

(b) What steps do Government propose to take to safeguard the interests of Indians in Ceylon and to see that the Commission referred to in part (a) does not make recommendations adversely affecting the position of Indians in the island?

Sir Girja Shankar Bajpai: (a) Yes. The Immigration Commission consists of a single commissioner, Sir Edward Jackson.

(b) Attention of the Honourable Member is invited to the reply given by me on the 8th October, 1936, to Mr. Satyamurti's question No. 873 on the same subject.

PUBLICATION OF A COMPREHENSIVE NOTE RELATING TO OR AFFECTING INDIANS IN DIFFERENT PARTS OF THE BRITISH EMPIRE.

13. ***Mr. C. N. Muthuranga Mudaliar:** With reference to the reply given on the 22nd September, 1936, to starred question No. 493 and the supplementary questions thereto regarding position of Indians outside India, will Government state whether they have decided to publish annually a comprehensive note summarising the important events relating to or affecting Indians in different parts of the British Empire?

Sir Girja Shankar Bajpai: Yes.

SUPPLY OF GOVERNMENT OF INDIA PUBLICATIONS IN REGARD TO AGRICULTURE TO VERNACULAR NEWSPAPERS.

14. ***Mr. C. N. Muthuranga Mudaliar:** With reference to the reply given on the 22nd September, 1936, to starred question No. 469, will Government state whether they have considered the suggestion of supplying the publications of the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research and other publications of the Government of India in regard to agriculture to all the vernacular papers in India so that they might publish relevant extracts from those publications for the benefit of the masses?

Sir Girja Shankar Bajpai: Agricultural publications which are not of a technical nature are supplied free to many vernacular newspapers and the question of revising the list of newspapers to whom such publications should be given free is under consideration.

RAILWAY FREIGHT RATES FOR THE TRANSPORT OF DRY MILCH CATTLE.

15. ***Mr. C. N. Muthuranga Mudaliar:** (a) Is it a fact that milch cattle are imported into Bombay mostly from Gujarat, Kathiawar, Delhi and Southern Punjab?

(b) What is the freight rate for the transport of wet milch cattle from the places mentioned in part (a) to Bombay?

(c) Are Government aware that a large number of milch cattle, after they have become dry, though they are potentially capable of giving milk, are slaughtered at the Bandra and Kurla slaughter houses in Bombay?

(d) Are Government aware that the dry cattle are slaughtered because of the uneconomic and prohibitive freight rate for transporting back such cattle to places wherefrom they were imported?

(e) Is it a fact that His Excellency the Viceroy is striving to help agriculture and live stock industries in India? If so, do Government propose to implement the wishes of His Excellency the Viceroy by charging only a nominal freight rate of one anna per wagon mile for taking dry cattle from Bombay to Gujarat, Kathiawar, Delhi and the Southern Punjab?

(f) Is it a fact that in the Madras Presidency, milch cattle are imported from Ongole, Nellore, etc., places in the Northern Circars to Madras City and places in the South? Are Government prepared to consider the advisability of charging the same nominal freight rate referred to in part (e) above for the transport of dry milch cattle back to the respective places of import?

(g) Are Government prepared to consider the advisability of laying down a general policy of the fixation of nominal freight rates over all railways for the transport of dry milch cattle back to their places of origin?

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

(b) Four annas per wagon per mile when booked from broad gauge stations and Re. -/3/6 per wagon per mile when booked from metre gauge stations.

(c) Government are not aware what proportion of the cattle slaughtered comes within the category referred to.

(d) The freight rates applicable may operate to prevent the return of dry cattle, but there is no traffic of corresponding value which is carried at lower rates than those for livestock.

(e) The reply to the first part is in the affirmative. As regards the second part, the matter is one for consideration by the Agent, Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway, who states that a reduction of 25 per cent. in the freight rates from the 15th June to 15th October, 1935, and again in 1936 resulted in a loss of revenue, and he does not, therefore, propose to make any reduction this year.

(f) The Agent, Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway, states that milch cows are imported into Madras from Ongole, Nellore and other stations. He has arranged to quote a rate of two annas per wagon mile, instead of four annas as at present, for the transport of dry cows from Madras to Nellore, Ongole and other stations up to Tenali.

(g) No.

PENSIONS OF TELEGRAPH DELIVERY PEONS.

16. ***Mr. C. N. Muthuranga Mudallar:** (a) Is it a fact that the telegraph delivery peons are classed under 'inferior' or 'menial' service?

(b) Is it a fact that under Finance Department No. F.-6 (48)-R. II/35, dated the 19th March, 1936, a retiring pension of Rs. 8 has been allowed for these employees on condition that their qualifying service is not less than 40 years?

(c) Are Government aware that the concession of increased pension is sought to be taken away by laying down a period of qualifying service not prescribed for any other class of Government servants?

(d) Is it a fact that Government servants should compulsorily retire at the age of 60?

(e) Are Government aware that telegraph peons in most cases are confirmed in service at the age of 25 or 30? If so, how can they earn a qualifying service of 40 years?

(f) Is it a fact that postmen who work in the same department as telegraph peons and who are recruited from the same class of people are classed under 'superior service' and are given half their salary after 30 years' qualifying service?

(g) Is it a fact that the conditions of service of telegraph peons are more onerous and exacting than those of postmen?

(h) Is it a fact that telegraph peons are called upon to perform duty day and night and to deliver messages within specified times regardless of rain, storm and danger to life?

(i) Is it a fact that postmen have no night duty and their circuit is much more restricted than that of the telegraph men?

(j) Are Government prepared to consider the advisability of taking steps to classify telegraph peons in the same category as postmen for purposes of pension and grant them a pension equal to half their salary after 30 years' service?

(k) If not, are Government prepared to consider the advisability of:

(i) including the telegraph men in Schedule No. II of the new rules;

(ii) reducing the minimum limit of qualifying service from 40 years to 30 years; and

(iii) substantially increasing the minimum rate of pension from Rs. 8 to a reasonable figure, though not equal to half the salary?

The Honourable Sir Frank Noyce: (a) Telegraph delivery peons belong to "inferior" service.

(b) Yes.

(c) The position is not as stated by the Honourable Member. The concession of increased pension is admissible not only to officials who retire on retiring pension after a qualifying service of 40 years, but also to those who retire on compensation, invalid or superannuation pension after a qualifying service of 25 years. The qualifying period laid down applies equally to all Government servants in inferior service and differs from that laid down for Government servants in superior service as the conditions differ.

(d) So far as inferior servants under the Central Government are concerned, the fact is as stated by the Honourable Member.

(e) As regards the first part, Government have no information. As the minimum age prescribed for appointment to the posts of telegraph delivery peons is 18 years, there is no reason why most of these officials should not be confirmed in service before the age of 25 or 30 years. Even assuming that some of these officials are confirmed in service so late as not to be able to put in a qualifying service of 40 years before attaining the age of 60, they do not stand to lose in the matter of pension under the new rules as compared with the old rules, in view of the explanation given in the reply to part (c) of this question.

(f) Postmen and telegraph delivery peons are not recruited from the same class. Otherwise, the fact is as stated by the Honourable Member.

(g), (h) and (i). Government do not admit that the conditions of service of telegraph delivery peons are more onerous and exacting than those of postmen. Both these classes of officials are equally exposed to the inclemencies of the weather in the performance of their outdoor duties. Their hours of duty are also the same, namely, eight hours a day. It is a fact that, unlike the postmen, telegraph delivery peons are required to perform night duty; but they get an allowance of two hours for the performance of night duty, 6 hours' night duty counting as eight hours day duty. While postmen may have smaller circuits to serve they have far larger quantities of traffic to deliver. They also handle cash and valuables involving monetary and account responsibilities. Telegraph delivery peons have no such responsibilities.

(j) and (k). No.

REVIEW OF INDIA'S EXCHANGE RATIO POSITION AND DEVALUATION OF RUPEE.

17. ***Mr. C. N. Muthuranga Mudaliar:** (a) Will Government state the names of the countries which depreciated their currency since the Great War?

(b) Is it a fact that India is the only country in the world which appreciated her currency?

(c) Are Government aware that owing to appreciated currency, India is seriously handicapped in competition with other countries in world markets?

(d) Are Government aware that the prices of agricultural products began to fall since the Rupee value was appreciated?

(e) What are the peculiar features applicable to India which made the Government not to fall in line with other countries in depreciating her currency?

(f) Are Government aware of the international monetary agreement which has been reached stabilising the pound, dollar and franc, and do Government propose to take steps to review our exchange ratio position and devalue the rupee in order that we may be able to meet others on equal terms in world markets?

The Honourable Sir James Grigg: With your permission, Sir, I will answer questions Nos. 17, 52, 58 and 203 together. I would refer the Honourable Members to my remarks in the Assembly on this subject on the 30th September and the 8th October last to which I have nothing to add.

UNDERTAKING OF SPECIAL PUBLICITY CAMPAIGNS TO EXPLOIT THE MARKET FOR CASHEW NUTS IN EUROPE.

18. ***Mr. C. N. Muthuranga Mudaliar:** (a) Is it a fact that the United States of America imported from India cashew nuts to the following extent:

	lbs.		£
1934	14,610,917	Value	461,664
1935	22,212,510	Value	726,815
Jan. to May 1936 .	6,636,326	Value	203,015

(b) What is the quantity imported by Great Britain and other countries in Europe?

(c) Are Government prepared to take steps to instruct the High Commissioner in England and the Trade Commissioners on the continent to undertake special publicity campaigns to exploit the market for this commodity in Europe?

The Honourable Sir Muhammad Zafrullah Khan: (a) Imports of cashew nuts from India into the United States of America in 1934 amounted to 14,610,967 lbs. valued at \$2,308,323. Later figures are not available.

(b) The available trade accounts of the United Kingdom and the continental countries do not give the required information, but exports of cashew nuts and kernels from Madras and Bombay, the chief exporting provinces, to the United Kingdom and the Continent in 1935-36 were valued at Rs. 1.64 and 2.39 lakhs and Rs. 10,000 and Rs. 24,000, respectively.

(c) The Trade Department of the High Commissioner for India has already been taking steps to give publicity to Indian cashew nuts in the United Kingdom. The question of asking the Indian Trade Commissioners at Hamburg and Milan to take similar action will be considered.

HARDSHIPS EXPERIENCED BY THE SALT LICENSEES OF CERTAIN PLACES IN THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY.

19. ***Mr. C. N. Muthuranga Mudaliar:** (a) Is it a fact that the Salt Licensees of Markanam, Chunampet and Cheyyur in the Madras Presidency, sent representations to the Salt Assistant Commissioner, Madras, bringing to his notice the following hardships experienced by them:

- (i) granting of restricted bag storage;
- (ii) joint storage system;
- (iii) refusal to give cover and protection to salts unstored and lying on drying grounds and platforms;
- (iv) silting of supply channels; and
- (v) construction of common drying ground resulting in double transport expenses and deterioration of the quality of salt?

(b) What action have Government taken on the representation referred to in part (a)?

(c) Are Government prepared to consider the advisability of removing all the hardships referred to in part (a) above?

Mr. A. H. Lloyd: (a) No.

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

ALLEGED EXACTIONS ON THE PART OF SUBORDINATE SALT OFFICIALS IN CERTAIN SALT FACTORIES IN THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY.

20. ***Mr. C. N. Muthuranga Mudaliar:** (a) Are Government aware that unlawful exactions are on the increase on the part of subordinate salt officials in Markanam, Chunampet and Cheyyur salt factories?

(b) Are Government prepared to consider the advisability of modifying the Salt Manual and the Rules so as to prevent the subordinate salt officials from using them for oppressing the licensees?

Mr. A. H. Lloyd: (a) Inquiries have been made into allegations to this effect and it has been found that the allegations are groundless.

(b) Does not arise.

APPOINTMENT TO THE POST OF THE DIRECTOR GENERAL OF INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE.

21. ***Mr. C. N. Muthuranga Mudaliar:** Will Government be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that the post of the Director General of Indian Medical Service will shortly fall vacant;
- (b) whether it is a fact that it has been decided to appoint Major-General Bradfield to the vacancy;
- (c) whether he is the seniormost officer in the service from which selection is made;
- (d) whether Major-General Goil is not senior to him;
- (e) whether Major-General Goil is not at present the head of the Medical Service in Bengal;
- (f) whether it is not a fact that the post he is now holding is a selection post, a post to which he was appointed on grounds of merit;
- (g) who makes the appointment to the post of Director General, Indian Medical Service, and on whose recommendations;
- (h) whether the Local Government under whom he is serving at present has any say in the matter;
- (i) whether the Local Government was consulted, and, if so, what was their recommendation;
- (j) the grounds on which the Government of India decided in favour of Major-General Bradfield;
- (k) whether racial considerations weighed with Government in the matter; and
- (l) whether they are aware that there is great resentment on account of this action of the Government?

Sir Girja Shankar Bajpai: (a) to (l). The Honourable Member is referred to the reply I gave to his practically identical starred question No. 1126 on the 12th October, 1936.

RECENT AMENDMENT OF SECTION 4 (2) OF THE INDIAN INCOME-TAX ACT.

22. ***Mr. C. N. Muthuranga Mudaliar:** Will Government be pleased to state:

- (a) whether they are aware of the view that the recent amendment of section 4 (2) of the Indian Income-tax Act, which gets under its purview income from property, employment and other source arising or accruing out of British India, is detrimental to national interests;

- (b) whether they are aware that the working of this Act has prevented the flow of foreign income into British India;
- (c) whether they have examined the working of this amendment, especially on taxation of salaries and wages of employees;
- (d) whether this prevented foreign wage-earners to spend their surplus earning in British India as often as they would otherwise do;
- (e) whether they have compared the working of the Act with a similar English Act; and
- (f) whether they propose to take steps to repeal this amendment or amend it in a suitable manner; and if not, why not?

The Honourable Sir James Grigg: I would refer the Honourable Member to the reply given on the 18th September, 1936, to a similar question No. 517 by Mr. Satyamurti.

FILLING UP OF THE VACANCY OF THE DIRECTOR OF ESTABLISHMENT, RAILWAY BOARD.

23. ***Mr. C. N. Muthuranga Mudaliar:** Will Government be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that Diwan Bahadur Mathra Das, the Director of Establishment, Railway Board, is to go on leave shortly;
- (b) whether it is a fact that this vacancy is to be filled up by a European Supervisor of Railway Labour;
- (c) whether this vacancy is a temporary one, or permanent;
- (d) whether it is not possible for Government to find a suitable Indian to be appointed in that vacancy; and
- (e) whether it is their policy or object to Europeanise the Departments as and when occasion arises?

The Honourable Sir Muhammad Zafrullah Khan: (a) to (d). Diwan Bahadur Mathra Das has been granted leave for three months and the post is being left unfilled for the time being.

(e) Does not arise.

GRIEVANCES OF INDIANS IN KENYA.

24. ***Mr. C. N. Muthuranga Mudaliar:** (a) Is it a fact that the Marketing Bill, which has become the law of the land in Kenya Colony, excludes Indians from acquiring agricultural land in the highlands, while even Nazi Germans and Fascist Italians can own such lands in the colony?

(b) Is it a fact that it is open to Indians in Kenya to follow commercial, industrial and all lawful pursuits other than agriculture in any part of the colony including the highlands?

(c) Is it a fact that attempts are being made to create all sorts of difficulties in the way of British Indians in acquiring land for industrial purposes in places like Rongai, Limuru and Koru?

(d) Is it a fact that exclusive markets are being opened to Native Reserves from which Indians, as non-Natives, would be excluded?

(e) Are Government aware that various measures in the name of rationalisation of industries are being introduced which would lead to the transfer of all trading activities into the hands of a few companies to the exclusion of the Indian trading community?

(f) Are Government aware that various 'pools' such as the wheat pool, maize pool and butter pool, are being created which are mere ramifications of the same scheme?

(g) Is it a fact that Indians are particularly excluded from trading in coffee, sisal and wheat, which are exclusively grown by Europeans?

(h) Do Government propose to take steps to redress all the above grievances of Indians in the colony?

Sir Girja Shankar Bajpai: (a)—(h). The attention of the Honourable Member is invited to the replies given by Mr. Yeatts to his identical question No. 1265 on the 15th October, 1936.

SAFETY OF LADIES TRAVELLING IN FEMALE COMPARTMENTS ON RAILWAYS.

25. ***Mr. C. N. Muthuranga Mudaliar:** Will Government be pleased to state:

- (a) whether their attention has been drawn to the article in the *Indian Express*, dated 26th September, 1936, from its correspondent at Jubbulpore, regarding an outrage perpetrated by a Muslim on a lady in a females' compartment in a running train between Shujalpur and Akodia and also an article in the *Hindustan Times*, dated the 6th October, 1936, reporting a daring robbery in a females' compartment in No. 103-Up passenger train from Ismailpore on the Grand Chord Line about 12 miles from Gaya;
- (b) what steps they propose to take to ensure the safety of life and property of the ladies travelling in ladies' compartments, in view of such frequent occurrences;
- (c) whether they propose to consider the advisability of fixing suitable bolts to the doors on the inside, in order that only *bona fide* lady passengers may enter the compartment; and
- (d) if the answer to part (c) be in the negative, whether they propose to consider the advisability of abolishing the ladies' compartment in all trains altogether?

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

(b) Alarm chains are provided in all compartments. Orders have recently been issued for additional alarm pulls to be provided in all compartments reserved for women in which the existing pulls are located only over body side doors. A suggestion that the upper part of partitions separating women's compartments from adjacent compartments should be provided with suitable shielded openings, which would more readily permit of oral communications between the two compartments, is under examination.

(c) No. The provision of bolts, if and when actually used, is likely to lead to serious delays to trains at way-side stations if other ladies desire to enter such compartments.

(d) No. I would refer the Honourable Member to section 64 of the Indian Railways Act according to which the provision of such compartments in third class carriages is a statutory obligation.

EXCAVATION AND RESEARCH ACTIVITIES OF THE ARCHÆOLOGICAL DEPARTMENT.

26. ***Mr. C. N. Muthuranga Mudaliar:** (a) Has the attention of Government been drawn to the leading article on Archæology in India in the *Current Science* of September, 1936?

(b) If so, are Government aware that enlightened scientific opinion in India is definitely against the present policy of starving the research and excavation activities of the Archæological Department?

(c) Are Government prepared to follow an active policy during the next five years?

(d) If the reply to part (c) be in the affirmative, are Government prepared to lay down a five-year programme of excavation and research for the Archæological Department and sanction adequate funds and also provide ample opportunities for young Indian talent to be trained for Archæological work?

Sir Girja Shankar Bajpai: (a) Yes.

(b), (c) and (d). Government realise that enlightened opinion in India is in favour of developing these activities and have the fullest sympathy with it. The Honourable Member may rest satisfied that, as funds permit, the activities of the Archæological Department will be encouraged. I have already informed my Honourable friend, in answer to another question, that facilities to train a number of University scholars are being provided. I need not remind him that the personnel of the Archæological Survey of India is already predominantly Indian.

EXCAVATION AND RESEARCH ACTIVITIES OF THE ARCHÆOLOGICAL DEPARTMENT.

27. ***Mr. C. N. Muthuranga Mudaliar:** (a) Will the Government of India be pleased to state what is being done by the Archæological Department towards:

- (i) investigation and study of the innumerable stone and iron age monuments in the Madras Presidency;
- (ii) the excavation of the Indus Valley sites;
- (iii) the further exploration of the great Buddhist sites; and
- (iv) the study of Hindu Architecture in the different provinces of India?

(b) How do Government expect to accelerate the growth of research in Indian Archæology?

(c) Will the experts, still existing in the Department, be given the opportunity to train a number of young men before they retire?

Sir Girja Shankar Bajpai: (a) I lay a statement of information on the table.

(b) and (c). The Government of India do what they can with their own staff; they have also recently approved of a scheme of training by the Archæological Department of a limited number of University scholars in methods of excavation.

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Statement.

- (i) Nothing is possible in this respect owing to shortage of staff.
- (ii) Clearance on a small scale at Harappa and Mohenjodaro.
- (iii) Exploration of monastic areas at Nalanda in Bihar and Taxila in the Punjab.
- (iv) The Archæological Superintendents in different circles devote their attention to Hindu as well as other monuments.

IMPORTS OF RICE AND PADDY IN MADRAS.

28. ***Mr. C. N. Muthuranga Mudaliar:** Will Government be pleased to state:

- (a) whether their attention has been drawn to an article, dated the 16th August, in the *Hindu* of Madras, regarding imports of foreign rice and paddy in Madras;
- (b) whether they are prepared to consider the advisability of imposing a protective duty on rice imported into India from foreign countries;
- (c) considering the fact that Burma is separated from India, whether they propose to impose a duty on broken rice and paddy imported into India from Burma; and
- (d) if the answer to part (c) be in the negative, whether they propose to consider the suggestion made by the Director of Agriculture, Madras, to fix a quota on rice imported from Burma?

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

(b) The matter is receiving the consideration of the Government of India.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) The Government of India are not aware that any such suggestion has been made by the Director of Agriculture, Madras.

KEEPING OF CERTAIN OFFICES OF ARMY HEADQUARTERS AT SIMLA DURING THE WINTER.

29. ***Mr. M. Asaf Ali:** (a) Is it a fact that certain offices of Army Headquarters, which are kept at Simla during the winter, unlike other offices forming part of the Government of India, are not required to be with the latter for six months of the year? If so, will Government please state the reason underlying the centralisation of these offices at the headquarters of the Government of India?

(b) Are Government aware that employment in these offices is very unpopular among Indians who form 75 per cent. of the establishment because these are non-moving offices, and Indians are loath to be kept in a hill station during the winter? If so, what facilities are given to these clerks for transfer to other offices that move between Simla and Delhi?

(c) Will Government please state the number of clerks who have succeeded in securing transfers to other offices from Army Headquarters during the last five years?

(d) Will Government please state the names of the departments of Army Headquarters which were centralized at Simla since the Great War from such stations as Calcutta, Poona, Lahore, Rawalpindi, etc.? Does any of these departments form part of the moving establishments of Army Headquarters?

(e) Is it a fact that Government cannot afford to spend 40 lakhs of rupees to place the whole of Army Headquarters offices on the same footing as other offices of the Government of India in the matter of move? If so, are Government prepared to decentralize those portions of Army Headquarters not required by the Government of India for six months, to any station in the plains? If not, why not?

Mr. G. R. F. Tottenham: With your permission, Sir, I propose to reply to questions Nos. 29 and 30 together.

I have already, on more than one occasion, answered very similar questions and I would refer the Honourable Member in particular to the replies given on the 4th September, 1935, to his own question No. 87, on the 13th March, 1936, to Mr. Satyamurti's question No. 1192, and on the 23rd March, 1936, to Mr. Muhammad Azhar Ali's question No. 1382.

COMPENSATORY ALLOWANCES TO ASSISTANTS AND SUPERINTENDENTS OF ARMY HEADQUARTERS.

† 30. ***Mr. M. Asaf Ali:** (a) Will Government please state why Assistants and Superintendents of Army Headquarters are given allowances at Rs. 60 to Rs. 100 per mensem for temporary transfer to Delhi, while those remaining at Simla during winter are given no compensatory allowances for being subjected to additional expenditure on account of heating and other comforts?

(b) Is it a fact that a couple of years ago when Government decided to grant allowances to those kept at Simla during winter, the British personnel made a representation against that decision, and as a result the decision was abandoned? If so, why?

SUFFERINGS OF FOUR BENGALI STATE PRISONERS DETAINED UNDER REGULATION III OF 1818 IN JAIL IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.

31. ***Mr. Mohan Lal Saksena:** Has the attention of Government been drawn to the report published in the *Bombay Sentinel* of the 20th August, 1936, about the sufferings of four Bengali State Prisoners detained under Regulation III of 1818 in jails in the Bombay Presidency? If so, what action, if any, have Government taken to redress their sufferings?

The Honourable Sir Henry Craik: I have seen the report to which the Honourable Member refers. The allegations contained therein are not new but have been brought to the notice of Government in the past. All complaints have been carefully investigated by Government and, where they proved reasonable, orders have been passed to meet them. Government are satisfied that the allegations of ill-treatment are unfounded.

†For answer to this question, see answer to question No. 29.

CERTAIN DETENUS UNDER REGULATION III OF 1818.

32. ***Mr. Mohan Lal Saksena:** (a) Is it a fact that Messrs. Manoranjan Gupta, Bhupendra Kumar Dutt, Satya Bhushan Gupta and Dr. Arun Guha Roy are detenus under Regulation III of 1818? If so, will Government state how long they have been under detention, and when were their cases examined last?

(b) Is it a fact that they are allowed B class treatment? What is their status and does it entitle them to A class treatment?

The Honourable Sir Henry Craik: (a) Yes. The State Prisoners have been under detention for above five years. Their cases are reviewed every six months and were last examined in July, 1936.

(b) No. As State prisoners they are not classified with ordinary convicts under the Classification Rules, but are treated in accordance with rules specially framed for their treatment.

STATE OF HEALTH OF MR. MANORANJAN GUPTA, A DETENU.

33. ***Mr. Mohan Lal Saksena:** (a) Is it a fact that Mr. Manoranjan Gupta, a detenu, is about 47 years of age and is getting shooting pains? If so will Government state if the cause of these pains has been diagnosed?

(b) Is it a fact that he often faints?

(c) Is it a fact that he fainted during the course of a search?

The Honourable Sir Henry Craik: (a) Manoranjan Gupta is a State Prisoner detained under Regulation III of 1818 and his age is 47. He complained 18 months ago of pains. Since then his health has been uniformly good.

(b) and (c). Manoranjan Gupta fainted once on the 2nd August, 1934. This was not during the course of a search.

STATE OF HEALTH OF MR. BHUPENDRA KUMAR DUTTA, A DETENU.

34. ***Mr. Mohan Lal Saksena:** Is it a fact that Mr. Bhupendra Kumar Dutta, a detenu, has profuse bleeding piles and was also suffering from dyspepsia? If so, what treatment has he been having and what is his present state of health?

The Honourable Sir Henry Craik: No. The general health of Mr. Dutta is reported to have been good throughout the past year. In December he showed some signs of dysentery for which he is receiving treatment.

SEARCHES OF DETENUS.

35. ***Mr. Mohan Lal Saksena:** (a) Is it a fact that searches are carried on after making the detenus stark naked? If so, why?*

(b) Is it a fact that during the course of one of these searches in Arthur Road Prison, there was a scuffle between the jail authorities and Mr. Bhupendra Kumar Dutt, and the latter was thrown down from the barracks into the yard?

(c) Is it also a fact that due to this, Mr. Dutt has developed pain in the liver and was examined by Col. Thomas, who gave emetine injection?

(d) Is it a fact that notwithstanding the emetine injections, Mr. Dutt is having pain?

(e) Do Government propose to direct that the searches of persons should be stopped?

The Honourable Sir Henry Craik: (a) It is not a fact.

(b), (c) and (d). No. I would refer the Honourable Member to the reply given by me on the 13th March last to part (f) of question No. 1209.

(e) No.

ALLOWANCE PAID TO THE FAMILY OF MR. BHUPENDRA KUMAR DUTT, A DETENU.

36. ***Mr. Mohan Lal Saksena:** (a) Will Government state what allowance, if any, is being paid to the family of Mr. Bhupendra Kumar Dutt, a detenu?

(b) Is it a fact that his aged parents, his two unmarried sisters and his younger brother, a student of B.A. class, are in great financial difficulties?

(c) Do Government propose to consider their hard cases and provide financial assistance to them?

The Honourable Sir Henry Craik: (a) Rs. 20 a month.

(b) and (c). Government have received and considered petitions in the matter, but see no reasons for increasing the allowance. Mr. Bhupendra Kumar Dutt contributed nothing to his family before he was detained.

ILLNESS OF DR. ARUN GUHA ROY, A DETENU.

37. ***Mr. Mohan Lal Saksena:** (a) Is it a fact that Dr. Arun Guha Roy, a detenu, is suffering from gout lumbago and very acute insomnia?

(b) Is it a fact that frequently he passes sleepless nights and has sleep only with the help of drugs?

(c) If the answer to parts (a) and (b) be in the affirmative, will Government be pleased to state what treatment he is having?

(d) Is it a fact that he is confined in Yervada Central Jail and is having no companions?

The Honourable Sir Henry Craik: (a), (b) and (c). The State Prisoner has had attacks of lumbago but they are not acute and do not ordinarily confine him to bed. His condition has yielded to treatment and the last report received in January shows that his health has improved. He has complained of insomnia on occasions and has received treatment.

(d) He is confined in Yeravda Central Jail with S. B. Gupta as a companion.

ILLNESS OF SATYA BHUSAN GUPTA, A DETENU.

38. ***Mr. Mohan Lal Saksena:** Is it a fact that Satya Bhusan Gupta, a detenu, is unwell and is suffering from headache and piles?

The Honourable Sir Henry Craik: During the last three months of the past year he complained of headache and piles. He has received proper treatment for his complaints. Otherwise his health has been reported to be good.

HUMILIATING TREATMENT METED OUT TO CERTAIN DETENUS BY THE
AUTHORITIES OF THE ARTHUR ROAD JAIL.

39. *Mr. Mohan Lal Saksena: (a) Is it a fact that while in the Arthur Road Jail the detenus Manoranjan Gupta, Bhupendra Kumar Dutt, Satya Bhusan Gupta, and Dr. Arun Guha Roy submitted representations against humiliating treatment by the jail authorities?

(b) Is it a fact that it was after no action was taken by Government on their complaints that they resisted and refused to be allowed to be searched naked?

(c) Is it a fact that the jail authorities used physical force and locked them up in separate cells?

(d) Is it also a fact that books and writing material were taken away from them and they were not allowed to write or receive letters?

(e) What other punishments, if any, were awarded?

(f) Are the detenus also subject to the rules of Jail Manual? If so, under what authority?

(g) Is it a fact that as a last resort, they were forced to go on hunger strike?

(h) Were two of them consequently transferred to Nasik and Yervada Central Jails?

(i) Is it a fact that later on when they demanded being kept in one jail, they were informed that their grievances were under consideration?

(j) Will Government state what steps have been taken to redress their grievances and whether they propose to keep them together?

(k) Is it a fact that they are not allowed and cannot have any recreation, having no company?

(l) Is it a fact that they were not locked up in the Punjab and Bengal Jails?

(m) Do Government propose to consider the advisability of transferring them to some detention camp?

The Honourable Sir Henry Craik: (a)—(e). Representations were made to Government but the facts are that the State Prisoners were guilty of resisting lawful authority and indulging in mutinous behaviour. I would refer the Honourable Member in this connection to the replies given by me on the 13th March to parts (f) to (i) of question No. 1209.

(f) State Prisoners for purpose of discipline are subject to such rules relating to civil prisoners as are not inconsistent with special orders passed by the Governor General in Council, in regard to their detention.

(g) No. A hunger strike was resorted to as an act of opposition to jail authority.

(h) Yes; for the reason given by me in reply to part (a) of question No. 1211 on the 13th March last.

(i) No.

(j) Government always take immediate steps to redress genuine grievances of the State Prisoners. The reply to the second part of the question is in the negative.

(k) No.

(l) The rules require that State Prisoners should be locked in at a specified time.

(m) No.

ALLOWANCES PAID TO CERTAIN DETENUS AND THEIR FAMILIES.

40. ***Mr. Mohan Lal Saksena:** Will Government state what allowance is being paid to the detenus Manoranjan Gupta, Bhupendra Kumar Dutt, Satya Bhushan Gupta, and Dr. Arun Guha Roy, and their families?

The Honourable Sir Henry Craik: I lay a statement on the table.

Statement regarding Allowances granted to State Prisoners.

Name of State Prisoners.	Amount of allowance sanctioned.	
	For State Prisoner himself.	For his family and dependents.
(1) Arun Chandra Guha	Rs. 2 per diem for diet plus Rs. 34 per mensem.	Nil.
(2) Satya Bhusan Gupta	Rs. 2 per diem for diet plus Rs. 34 per mensem.	40 per mensem.
(3) Manoranjan Gupta	Rs. 1-12-0 per diem for diet plus Rs. 34 per mensem.	Nil.
(4) Bhupendra Kumar Datta	Rs. 1-12-0 per diem for diet plus Rs. 34 per mensem.	20 per mensem.

REDUCED RETURN FARE FOR DAIRY CATTLE SENT BACK FROM CALCUTTA OFFERED BY THE NORTH WESTERN AND EAST INDIAN RAILWAYS.

41. ***Mr. Ghansham Singh Gupta:** (a) Is it a fact that the North Western Railway and the East Indian Railway are offering a specially reduced return fare for dairy cattle sent back from Calcutta?

(b) If so, will Government please state what is the reduction or concession allowed?

(c) Are the other Railways also giving the said concession, or contemplating to do so?

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

(b) A return journey rate of six annas per 4-wheeled wagon per mile for milch cows from North Western Railway stations to Howrah has been quoted: the return journey to be completed within nine months. A rate of two annas per 4-wheeler wagon per mile is also allowed for dry cows from Howrah to:

(i) stations on the North Western Railway;

(ii) over the East Indian Railway to:

any station on the Great Indian Peninsula Railway *via* Naini, Cawnpore or Agra;

any station on the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway *via* Agra Cantonment.

(c) Government have no information, but I will communicate the Honourable Member's question to the Agents of other principal railways for consideration.

REDUCTION OF RAILWAY FREIGHT ON MILCH CATTLE TO AND FROM CHHATISGARH DIVISION IN THE CENTRAL PROVINCES.

42. ***Mr. Ghanshiam Singh Gupta:** (a) Are Government aware of the condition of the milch cattle in Chhatisgarh Division (in the Central Provinces)?

(b) What is the estimated average yield of milk per Chhatisgarh cow per day?

(c) What is the estimated average yield in the case of other provinces or divisions in India?

(d) In view of the extremely poor condition of the Chhatisgarh milch cattle, do Government propose to extend the concession of especially reduced railway freight on such cattle from the Punjab to Chhatisgarh and of dry milch cattle from Bombay and Calcutta to Chhatisgarh?

Sir Girja Shankar Bajpai: (a) Yes, generally.

(b) and (c). No reliable information is available at present, but the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research are conducting enquiries into the production and consumption of milk in certain selected areas which may throw light on the question of average yield.

(d) The Honourable Member's suggestion will be conveyed to the Railway Administrations concerned.

UNDERTAKING OF MILK CENSUS.

43. ***Mr. Ghanshiam Singh Gupta:** In view of the importance of milk as human diet, are Government prepared to undertake milk census to find out exactly which tract in British India requires special treatment and attention of the Government?

Sir Girja Shankar Bajpai: The Imperial Council of Agricultural Research is conducting an enquiry into the production and consumption of milk in certain selected cattle breeding areas. Pending the result of this survey, Government cannot consider the suggestion for an all-India census of milk production.

REFUSAL OF ADMISSION TO INDIAN STUDENTS IN THE RAILWAY SCHOOL AT KALYAN.

44. ***Mr. Mohan Lal Saksena:** (a) Is it a fact that in the Railway School at Kalyan, Indian children are admitted at the rate of one Indian for every thirty Europeans and Anglo-Indians? If so, why?

(b) Is it a fact that the school is a free school and is being principally maintained by the Railway for the use of children of the Railway employees?

(c) Will Government state:

(i) the number of Indian, European and Anglo-Indian Railway employees residing at Kalyan; and

(ii) the number of Indian and European and Anglo-Indian students reading in the school?

(d) Is it a fact that a number of Indian students have been refused admission, because of the aforesaid rule and the number of European and Anglo-Indian students being small?

(e) Is it a fact that the South Indian children residing in Kalyan have no other facilities for elementary education?

(f) Do Government propose to consider the desirability of abrogating this rule at an early date?

The Honourable Sir Muhammad Zafrullah Khan: Government are informed as follows:

(a) No.

(b) It is not a free school. It is maintained by the Great Indian Peninsula Railway with the help of a Government grant.

(c) (i) The information asked for is not readily available and Government do not consider that the time and labour involved in collecting the information would be justified by the results to be achieved.

(ii) The number of students in the school is as follows:

European and Anglo-Indian	...	...	67
Indian	...	...	28

(d) In view of reply to part (a) above, this does not arise.

(e) No. It is understood that vernacular schools exist in Kalyan and its vicinity.

(f) Does not arise.

MAINTENANCE OF THE RAILWAY SCHOOL AT KALYAN.

45. ***Mr. Mohan Lal Saksena:** (a) What is the total amount of aid given by Government and the railway for the maintenance of the Railway School at Kalyan?

(b) What is the maximum capacity of the School?

(c) What is the number of students studying at present?

The Honourable Sir Muhammad Zafrullah Khan: Government are informed as follows:

(a) Government grant-in-aid is Rs. 1,800 per annum, and the expenses incurred by the Railway for 1934-35 were Rs. 3,590.

(b) 95.

(c) 95.

GRIEVANCES OF INDIANS IN MALAYA.

46. *Mr. Mohan Lal Saksena: (a) Have Government considered the annual report of R. S. Mukundan, Agent of the Government of India in Malaya?

(b) Have they considered his observation on the question of wages and their inadequacy? If so, what steps, if any, have they taken to raise them?

(c) Has the attention of Government been drawn to his remark that the arrangements for the feeding of third class passengers are not satisfactory? If so, what action, if any, has been taken to improve them?

(d) Are Government aware that the composition of the Indian Immigration Committee is not fully representative of all interests?

(e) What steps do Government propose to take to make it representative?

(f) Is it a fact that on Estates, clerks and part-time clerks are employed as dressers, and the Agent has suggested the need for a little more generosity in the matter of distribution of free milk to the children, and to the appointment of trained nurses to look after them?

Sir Girja Shankar Bajpai: (a)—(f). Government have noted the points in their Agent's report to which the Honourable Member has drawn attention and will consider what action is desirable in respect of them after they have received and examined Mr. Sastri's report on his deputation to Malaya?

INDO-BRITISH TRADE AGREEMENT.

47. *Mr. Mohan Lal Saksena: (i) With reference to the press note regarding the Indo-British Trade Agreement, issued on the 19th October, 1936, will Government be pleased to state:

(a) when the decision was arrived at by the Government of India;

(b) whether the proposal emanated from the Government of India or the British Government;

(c) whether non-official advisers were consulted regarding the *interim* agreement;

(d) whether the *interim* agreement between the British and Indian Governments virtually means the continuation of the Ottawa Pact;

(e) what the position of other Empire countries will be under the *interim* agreement;

(f) the reasons why the new agreement could not be concluded in time to replace the Ottawa Agreement;

(g) whether it is a fact that the notice of termination of the Ottawa Pact was given more than two months after the decision of the Assembly;

(h) how long the negotiation will take to arrive at a new agreement; and

(i) the reasons for accepting the last condition, i.e., providing for prior consultation before withdrawing the existing preferences in the event of failure to conclude a new agreement?

(ii) Will Government lay on the table a copy of the agreement?

The Honourable Sir Muhammad Zafrullah Khan: (a) The decision was arrived at shortly before it was communicated to the Assembly on the 17th September, 1936.

(b) Government do not consider it to be in the public interest to give that information.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Yes, temporarily pending the conclusion of a fresh agreement for which negotiations are in progress.

(e) The *interim* agreement has introduced no change in the position *vis-a-vis* other Empire countries.

(f) Necessary preliminary steps such as consultations with the Local Governments and commercial bodies as to the lines on which it is considered desirable to conclude a new Trade Agreement with His Majesty's Government and the scrutiny of the replies received did not allow sufficient progress to be made with the negotiations within the period of notice. The negotiations are still in progress.

(g) No, Sir. Notice of termination was given on behalf of the Government of India on the 13th May, 1936.

(h) It is not possible to calculate at the present moment the period that may be required before a new agreement is concluded.

(i) The provision in question has been inserted with a view to avoid uncertainty and disturbance in our trade by temporary amendments of the tariff.

(ii) The Agreement is embodied in the Press Communiqué of the 19th October, 1936, copies of which have been placed in the Library of the House.

APPOINTMENT OF THE RAILWAY ENQUIRY COMMITTEE.

48. ***Mr. Mohan Lal Saksena:** With reference to press communiqué issued on the 19th October, 1936, regarding the appointment of the Railway Enquiry Committee, will Government state:

(a) when the personnel was settled;

(b) why no experts from countries other than Great Britain were appointed; and

(c) how long the Enquiry Committee will take to complete its work and what the probable expenditure will be?

The Honourable Sir Muhammad Zafrullah Khan: (a) In October, 1936.

(b) Mr. Cheadle, Chief Traffic Manager, South African Railways, has also been appointed a member of the Committee.

(c) As regards the first part, according to the present arrangements, the committee is expected to complete its work by March, 1937. As regards the second part, the expenditure is estimated to be about Rs. 2 lakhs.

UNIFORMITY IN THE TREATMENT OF DETENUS.

49. ***Mr. Mohan Lal Saksena:** (a) Is it a fact that the detenus in the centrally administered areas are not allowed uniformity of treatment?

(b) Is it a fact that those living in camp are allowed greater privileges and facilities in the matter of lock-up, free use of writing materials and exercise books, the use of musical instruments, etc., than those living in jails? If so, do Government propose to consider the advisability of granting uniform treatment to all detenus whether confined in camp or jails? If this is not possible because of their detention inside jails, do Government propose to take necessary steps to remove them also to detention camps?

The Honourable Sir Henry Craik: (a) and (b). No.

ALLOWANCE FOR BOOKS, ETC., ALLOWED TO DETENUS.

50. ***Mr. Mohan Lal Saksena:** (a) Is it a fact that the detenus in the centrally administered areas are generally allowed a monthly allowance of Rs. 10 for books and other requisites?

(b) Is it also a fact that representations have been made to Government that this allowance is wholly inadequate? If so, do Government propose to consider the advisability of increasing it?

The Honourable Sir Henry Craik: (a) Yes.

(b) No representation has been received by the Government of India in recent years.

STUDY ALLOWANCE ALLOWED TO DETENUS.

51. ***Mr. Mohan Lal Saksena:** (a) Is it a fact that a study allowance of Rs. 5 per mensem to detenus in the centrally administered areas is allowed even to students of B.A. and M.A.? If so, are Government aware that it is wholly inadequate?

(b) Do Government propose to consider the advisability of increasing it?

The Honourable Sir Henry Craik: (a) and (b). The amount of the allowance is as stated in the question. I may add that Government also pay a half, three-quarters or the whole of the examination fees, the proportion depending upon the particular examination for which the detenu is a candidate. Government do not consider these concessions to be inadequate.

INDIA'S EXPORT TRADE IN MERCHANDISE AND LOWERING OF THE RATE OF EXCHANGE.

†52. ***Seth Govind Das:** Will Government be pleased to state:

(a) whether or not it is a fact that India's export trade in merchandise is not equal to the aggregate of the imports of merchandise; and

(b) whether they propose to try and secure the lowering of the rate of exchange in the near future?

†For answer to this question, see answer to question No. 17.

REBATE SYSTEM OF FREIGHT ON WHEAT.

53. *Seth Govind Das: Will Government be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Buyers and Shippers Chamber, Karachi, submitted any proposition to the Agent, North Western Railway, to continue the rebate system; and
- (b) whether it is a fact that Indian wheat was just in parity with other wheat in the United Kingdom markets to justify the necessity for a continuance of the rebate for another year?

The Honourable Sir Muhammad Zafrullah Khan: (a) Yes, in regard to the rebate that was being allowed on consignments of wheat.

(b) The continuance of the rebate till December, 1937, was sanctioned in November, 1936, when the following prices per kandy of wheat were ruling in London:

Manitoba No. 2	40 sh. 10½d.
Choice white, Karachi	39 sh. 1½d.

PROPOSAL FOR THE ENHANCEMENT IN THE CLASSIFICATION OF CERTAIN COMMODITIES ON THE EAST INDIAN AND EASTERN BENGAL RAILWAYS.

54. *Seth Govind Das: Will Government be pleased to state:

- (a) whether or not it is a fact that the East Indian and Eastern Bengal Railways have invited the views of the Chambers of Commerce in regard to their proposals for enhancing the classification of certain commodities (about 200 in number);
- (b) whether or not it is a fact that the Committee of the Chambers have replied protesting against enhancement in the classification of commodities;
- (c) whether or not it has been represented that such enhancement in the classification of commodities at the present juncture would act in certain cases as a great handicap to the development of industries and in others, where the enhancement relates to the daily necessities of life, affect the consumers;
- (d) whether it has been represented that the proposed enhancement in several cases would not only affect the indigenous industries concerned but would also affect adversely the Railway Revenues as a result of the fall in traffic;
- (e) whether the Railway Board have given previous sanction to the proposal of the railways to give effect to the increased rates on sugar, kerosene oil, tobacco and piece goods; and if so, why?

The Honourable Sir Muhammad Zafrullah Khan: (a) and (b). I understand that, in accordance with a recommendation made by a Committee of the Indian Railway Conference Association, each Railway Administration is endeavouring to obtain the views of principal local trade interests on certain proposals for an enhancement of the classification. Government have no information at present as to the views that have been expressed.

(c) and (d). Yes; these considerations will be borne in mind by Railways when they are formulating their recommendations in connection with the proposals they have under examination for changes in the classification.

(e) The Railway Board, in according sanction to the enhancement in the classification for the commodities referred to, advised Agents of State-owned Railways that, before coming to a decision as regards the date from which the enhanced classification should be given effect to, they should arrange to discuss the matter with Chambers of Commerce and other organised commercial bodies within their respective areas in order to satisfy themselves that the adoption of the enhanced classification would not affect railway earnings adversely.

IMPOSITION OF INCOME-TAX IN KENYA.

55. *Seth Govind Das: Will Government be pleased to state:

- (a) whether their attention has been drawn to the Pim Committee Report in regard to the recommendation about income-tax and the replacement of the graduated non-native poll tax, education tax and the modification of the trades and profession licences in Kenya;
- (b) what is the general view expressed by the European community in Kenya on the matter of imposing income-tax;
- (c) whether or not it is a fact that Indians in Kenya have been always in favour of the income-tax imposition;
- (d) whether or not they are aware that more than once in the past attempts have been made to introduce the imposition of income-tax, but those attempts were frustrated by the concerted efforts of the White settlers; and
- (e) whether the recommendations of the Pim Committee with regard to the income-tax are proposed to be implemented?

Sir Girja Shankar Bajpai: (a) Yes.

(b) Government have no authentic information.

(c) Indian opinion has not been uniform.

(d) Attempts in recent years to impose an income-tax have not been successful but the cause to which the Honourable Member attributes this does not appear to have been the only one.

(e) Government do not know.

GRIEVANCES OF INDIANS IN IRAN IN REGARD TO FOREIGN EXCHANGE RESTRICTIONS.

56. *Seth Govind Das: Will Government be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that over one hundred Indians residing in Iran have submitted a petition to the Viceroy of India stating their grievances against the manner in which the foreign exchange restrictions are being administered in Iran, and appealing for help;

- (b) whether or not it is a fact that the foreign exchange law imposes the punishment of imprisonment ranging from three months to three years, and in addition a fine is also payable if one is found in the act of buying or selling foreign exchange;
- (c) whether or not it is a fact that in the official decree it has been distinctly mentioned that "facilities will be afforded to foreigners in the purchase of exchange for the importation of newspapers and periodicals, for remittance abroad, for expenses of children's education, for remittance of employees' wages and for the expenses of dependants at home";
- (d) whether it is a fact that the Commissioner of Exchange in Iran does not grant the necessary facilities for obtaining exchanges even for the purposes mentioned in the decree;
- (e) whether or not it is a fact that the usual remittances from the Indians in Iran have been overdue for several months;
- (f) whether or not it is a fact that in the year 1934-35 India's total exports to Iran amounted to about Rs. 35 lakhs, whereas we imported from that country goods worth Rs. 208 lakhs, leaving a net balance of Rs. 173 lakhs in favour of Iran;
- (g) the reason why Indians in that country are placed in such straits; and
- (h) what action, if any, Government have taken or propose to take in the matter to redress the pressing grievances of Indian settlers in that country?

Sir Aubrey Metcalfe: (a) Yes.

(b) Yes, except that the penalty imposed by Article 9 of the Iranian Foreign Exchange Control Law is imprisonment from one to three years. The purchase or sale of foreign exchange is only illegal if it conflicts with the provisions of that Law.

(c) Regulations for the application of the Foreign Exchange Control Law were made by the Iranian Government, a translation of which is placed on the table of the House. It will be seen that under Article 15 (b) foreigners "who have direct commercial relations with public institutions" are entitled to remit abroad their profits up to ten per cent. on any transaction, and that under Article 15 (c) foreigners "who are in the service of public institutions" are entitled to remit abroad fifty per cent. of their salaries. The exact meaning of the term "public institutions" is uncertain. His Majesty's Legation at Tehran have made enquiries on this point and have also enquired how applications for permission to remit profits should be submitted; and a reply from the Iranian Government is now awaited. With regard to the importation of newspapers and periodicals, provision is made for the purchase of a limited amount of foreign exchange for this purpose under Article 16 of the Regulations. No express provision is made in the Regulation for any remittances for children's educational expenses, etc., but the final clause of Article 15 allows the Exchange Control Commission full discretion in regard to the grant or rejection of applications for such purposes.

(d) Numerous applications have been granted but in others difficulties and delays have been experienced. His Majesty's Legation are giving their full support to the interests of all British and British Indian subjects.

(e) While detailed information is not available, it appears that in a large number of cases the position is as stated by the Honourable Member.

(f) It is not a fact.

(g) and (h). The Exchange Control Law was brought into force by the Iranian Government in pursuance of their own economic and financial policy. Its application is universal and all traders whether of Iranian or foreign nationality have to conform with the provisions of the Law. In these circumstances the Government of India find great difficulty in devising means to remedy the situation, although they have given and are continuing to give anxious consideration to the matter in consultation with His Majesty's Minister at Tehran.

Translation of Regulations for the Application of the Foreign Exchange Control Law approved on the 10th Esfand, 1314.

1. Composition of the Commission.

Article 1.—The Control Commission mentioned in Article 2 of the Exchange Law shall be composed of five members as follows :

Two persons from the Finance Ministry, one of whom shall be President of the Commission.

One from the General Commerce Administration.

Two from the National Bank of Iran, one acting as Vice-President of the Commission.

Article 2.—The duties of the Commission shall be :

(a) To examine and formulate proposals necessary for assuring the application of the Exchange Law.

(b) To keep account of all exchange transactions in the country.

(c) To maintain equilibrium in exchange transactions through special accounts.

(d) To examine applications for the purchase of exchange and, if necessary, the issue of Djevazes (permits) when the application has been made by the Government or by public institutions, associations or individuals.

(e) To inspect if necessary the books of banks and exchange establishments.

General Regulations.

Article 3.—Individuals, societies and firms must inform the Control Commission before the end of the 9th Farvardine 1315 (29th March 1936) of the quantity of exchange obtained by them in 1314 (21st March 1935—20th March 1936) and in their possession on the 10th Esfand (1st March 1936).

Banks and establishments which keep accounts of the said exchange must also transmit these accounts to the Control Commission before the end of the 5th Farvardine 1315.

Article 4.—With effect from the date the present regulations are passed no one may make contracts in exchange without the previous permission of the Control Commission.

Article 5.—It is forbidden to agree to loans or any other security facilities in foreign exchange unless the exchange serving as security are in Iran or abroad.

Article 6.—The sale of exchange by authorised banks shall take place in accordance with the permit issued by the Commission, by telegraphic transfer, in writing or any kind of letter of credit, except in cases where the issue of a cheque is indispensable.

Article 7.—Transactions in "Salaf" (Transactions* the object of which must be intimated at a later date) of exchange between banks and the public are forbidden and are governed by the regulations which shall be passed by the Council of Ministers.

Article 8.—The export of notes of the National Bank of Iran is forbidden, only travellers may take with them an amount up to 200 Rials at the most.

* Preemption.

Article 9.—When exchange is sold, authorised banks must obtain and keep the permits for purchase of exchange; in respect of surplus exchange which they sell for the purpose of importing goods, they must intimate under their signature at the back of import licences, the kind and quantity and the amount in rials of the exchange sold.

Article 10.—Foreign diplomatic agents are excluded from the obligation to sell referred to in Article 7 of the Exchange Law; but in other respects they must abide by the provisions of the law and the regulations in the matter.

Duties of Authorised Banks.

Article 11.—Authorised banks must maintain in all their branches registers for the record of all exchange transactions; they must submit to the Commission the day following each transaction, the total transactions affected in their head office and by their branches; with regard to the surplus, a detailed list of transactions in exchange shall be submitted to the Commission in the manner required by them.

Article 12.—Authorised banks must pay cash at the rate fixed by the Council of Ministers for exchange presented for sale and must give the seller, if so desired, a certificate bearing a number and the date and testifying that the transaction has been concluded.

Article 13.—Authorised banks must sell in conformance with the stipulations of the permits, the quantity or exchange demanded every day, and of obtaining and keeping the permits.

If the exchange they have bought are not equivalent to those they sell, they must effect authorised sales upto the limit fixed in their contract with the Finance Department and must furnish the Commission within a fortnight an account of their transactions.

The Issue of Permits.

Article 14.—With regard to exchange required for the import of goods, the permit shall be issued in the following manner.

The Department of Commerce shall submit in each case to the Commission import licences before issuing them to the applicant, so that the Commission may endorse the said licences, consideration being given to the general balance of exchange, and then return them to the Department of Commerce for issue to the applicant.

Article 15.—In the case of exchange which are necessary for commercial requirements, purchasers must produce justification before the Commission and the latter shall issue the permit in the following manner:

(a) For the Government and for public institutions upto the limit of credit in exchange in cases other than import requirements.

(b) With regard to the transfer of profit of establishments or foreign persons who deal directly with public institutions, if the profit does not exceed 10 per cent. of the total amount of the transaction, the Commission shall have the right to postpone upto six months, permission for the transfer.

(c) With regard to foreigners resident in Iran and in the employ of public institutions, upto the limit of half their salaries or other income in Rials in accordance with the statements made by the employers and accepted by the Commission.

(d) With regard to Iranians going abroad for study or for treatment, who reside abroad or are returning thence; consideration must be given to their normal requirements and the extent of their incomes.

In other cases, the Control Commission shall have the power to reject, admit or reduce applications made.

Article 16.—Every authorised bank may sell without a permit from the Commission, exchange upto the value of 4,000 Rials per diem, for the requirements of Iranian students and invalids abroad, and for the purchase of books, reviews and newspaper subscriptions on condition that no one person is given more than £10 per month and that they are certain that the exchange required are being utilized for the above purposes.

Article 17.—A permit for the purchase of exchange is not transferable; it is only valid for 20 days in the case of commercial requirements. The period of validity of permits for the Government may be fixed for a period longer than 20 days.

If persons or establishments in possession of permits for exchange for the import of goods, do not effect import within three months from the date of issue, goods equivalent to the total amount of exchange obtained, they must sell the exchange not utilised to one of the authorised banks.

The Sale of Exchange.

Article 18.—The Export of goods shall take place in the following manner :

The exporter shall undertake, at the time of export, to sell to one of the authorised banks, within three months of the date of export, exchange equivalent to the amount calculated by the Customs plus 10 per cent.

This undertaking must be drawn up in triplicate, signed by the exporter and by the officer in charge of the Customs post, at the place of export; one copy shall be kept by the Said Customs post, another copy shall be transmitted to the Control Commission, and the third copy shall be returned to the exporter, if the latter so desires.

Article 19.—The certificate of export shall not be purchased before the execution of the undertaking relative to the exchange.

Article 20.—The sale of exchange is not necessary in the following cases :

1. Luggage and articles for the personal of travellers;
2. Articles sent abroad as gifts or as samples on condition that the price does not exceed 200 Rials in each case.
3. Goods which are exported from one of the frontiers of Iran to be imported on another part of the frontier.
4. With regard to the inhabitants of villages situated on the frontiers; upto the limit of the regulations relative to export licences.

Sanctions.

Article 21.—Infringement of the present regulations shall be punishable by the penalties given in Article 9 of the foregoing exchange Law.

(Sd.) DJAME.

President of the Council.

AGREEMENT WITH THE MARITIME STATES AND FRENCH INDIA REGULATING THE IMPORT OF FOREIGN GOODS.

57. *Seth Govind Das: Will Government be pleased to state :

- (a) whether the conditions in the agreement entered into by Government with the Maritime States and French India to regulate the import of foreign goods at the ports of those States differ in each case or whether one condition governs all these agreements;
- (b) what is the revenue derived in respect of goods which crossed the Viramgam line during the last three years as compared to the three years before the tightening of the control;
- (c) whether the settlement reached with the other Maritime States of Kathiawar is based on a different basis from that of Bhavnagar; and
- (d) whether they are prepared to make available to this House a copy of the agreements entered into with all these States?

The Honourable Sir James Grigg: (a) and (c). I would refer the Honourable Member to my answer to the short notice question and supplementary questions asked by Sir H. P. Mody on the 6th October 1936.

(b) I lay on the table a statement showing the net revenue for the last six years. I would at the same time point out that the conclusion of more satisfactory arrangements to regulate the trade into British India via Kathiawar ports would not naturally have the effect of increasing the revenue collected at the Viramgam line. On the contrary, in so far as those arrangements have the effect of removing an unnatural stimulus to such trade, the volume of dutiable goods crossing the Viramgam line may be expected to decrease.

(d) Copies of the agreements with the maritime Kathiawar States have been placed in the Library.

Statement showing the net Revenue derived from Goods crossing the Viramgam Line during the years 1930-31 to 1935-36.

Year.	Revenue. Rs. (000.)
1930-31	1,23,34
1931-32	82,21
1932-33	46,42
1933-34	27,14
1934-35	15,59
1935-36	2,22

INDIA'S TRADE AFFECTED BY THE DEVALUATION OF CURRENCIES IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

†58. ***Seth Govind Das:** Will Government be pleased to state:

- (a) the names of countries that have devalued their currency,
- (b) how far the devaluation of the "franc" affects Indian trade;
- (c) whether or not it is a fact that when buying Indian goods in British currency, the Frenchman used to pay over 76 francs to a pound sterling, and now we shall have to pay about 100 francs, thus affecting India's trade with France;
- (d) whether or not it is a fact that Java sugar is a powerful competitor of Indian sugar on Holland devaluing her currency;
- (e) what action, if any, they have decided to take in this matter or propose to take to meet the situation;
- (f) whether the United Kingdom has negotiated with America a monetary agreement;
- (g) whether Indian interest has also been involved by this agreement, so long as the rupee is linked to the sterling; and
- (h) who, if any, represented Indian views while negotiating such a monetary agreement?

SUICIDE COMMITTED BY SANTOSH CHANDRA GANGULI, A DETENU.

59. ***Mr. Mohan Lal Saxena:** (a) Is it a fact that Santosh Chandra Ganguli, a detenu confined in the Deoli Detention Camp, was found hanged on the evening of the 17th October, 1936? If so, did Government institute any enquiry into the circumstances leading to the suicide by the detenu and what were their findings?

†For answer to this question see answer to question No. 17.

(b) Is it a fact that the deceased was an M.Sc. student of the Dacca University when he was arrested on the 9th May, 1930?

(c) Will Government state how many times was his case examined during the period of detention and by whom?

(d) Is it a fact that one day before the suicide the deceased wrote a letter to his mother in which he referred to the illness of his mother and younger brother and their pecuniary difficulties, as well as to their consequent inability to interview him? If so, was the attention of Government drawn to these facts by the jail or the censoring authorities?

(e) Will Government state what allowance, if any, was being given to the mother and brother of the detenu?

(f) Was any representation made by the dependants for increasing the allowance or for defraying the travelling expenses for interviewing the deceased?

(g) For how long was the deceased confined in the Deoli Detention Camp, and how many times did the mother and other relations of the deceased interview him during this period?

(h) What is the third class fare from Deoli to the railway station nearest to the residence of the deceased's mother?

(i) Do Government propose to continue to pay the allowance to the deceased's mother during her life-time? If not, why not?

The Honourable Sir Henry Craik: (a) Yes. An inquest was held. The finding was that he committed suicide while in a temporarily unsound state of mind.

(b) Yes.

(c) Once by the advising Judges and three times by the Local Government.

(d) I have seen in the press the text of a postcard alleged to have been written by him but I have no further knowledge of it.

(e) A monthly allowance was paid by the Bengal Government to the father of the detenu.

(f) The detenu had no dependants. His mother made one application for free conveyance to and from Deoli for herself, her husband and her daughter. No relative applied for an increase in the family allowance.

(g) He had been confined in the Deoli Camp Jail since the 9th June, 1932. No relation interviewed him during this period.

(h) I understand that the bus fare from Deoli to Nasirabad, the nearest railway station, is Rs. 1-12-0 and the third class railway fare from Nasirabad to Dacca is Rs. 18-13-0.

(i) Government see no reason for making any such allowances.

TRAVELLING EXPENSES PAID TO THE RELATIONS AND DEPENDANTS OF DETENUS FOR INTERVIEWING THEM.

60. ***Mr. Mohan Lal Saxena:** Will Government state if any extra money is paid to the relations and dependants of the detenues confined in distant places to defray the travelling expenses incurred in interviewing them? If not, do Government propose to consider the advisability of defraying such expenses at least for interviews every three months?

The Honourable Sir Henry Craik: I invite the Honourable Member's attention to the reply given by me on the 16th October, 1936, to his questions Nos. 1359 and 1360.

NON-OFFICIAL VISITORS OF THE DEOLI DETENTION CAMP.

61. ***Mr. Mohan Lal Saksena:** Will Government state the names of non-official visitors, if any, appointed for the Deoli Detention Camp?

The Honourable Sir Henry Craik: The names are:

- (1) Diwan Bahadur Har Bilas Sardar.
- (2) Rai Bahadur Seth Bhagechand Soni, M.L.A.
- (3) Rai Bahadur Pandit Mithan Lal Bhargava.

APPOINTMENT OF NON-OFFICIAL MEMBERS OF THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY AS VISITORS OF THE DEOLI DETENTION CAMP.

62. ***Mr. Mohan Lal Saksena:** Do Government propose to consider the advisability of appointing non-official Members of the Assembly as visitors to the Deoli Detention Camp?

The Honourable Sir Henry Craik: As the Honourable Member will see from the reply to his question No. 61 a Member of the Legislative Assembly is a non-official visitor to the Deoli Camp Jail.

REPRESENTATIONS SUBMITTED BY DETENUS IN THE DEOLI DETENTION CAMP.

63. ***Mr. Mohan Lal Saksena:** (a) Will Government be pleased to lay on the table copies of representations submitted by the inmates of the Deoli Detention Camp during the last two years?

(b) Will Government state if any representation was made by them immediately after or before the death of Santosh Chandra Ganguli?

The Honourable Sir Henry Craik: (a) No.

(b) One representation was received a little after the death of Santosh Chandra Ganguli.

APPOINTMENT OF A COMMITTEE TO EXAMINE THE PRESENT SYSTEM OF JAIL ADMINISTRATION IN INDIA.

64. ***Mr. Mohan Lal Saksena:** (a) Has the attention of Government been drawn to Reuter's message from Ankara, published in the *Advance* (4th Dak Edition), dated the 31st October, 1936, regarding the new law introduced by the Ministers of Justice by which present prisons will be pulled down, and new "Houses of Correction" built in their places, designed and organised with the object of making prisoners "honest and useful members of society"?

(b) Is it a fact that the new 'correction houses' will be equipped with workshops, reading rooms, bath rooms, well stocked canteens and sports grounds?

(c) Is it a fact that under the new law long-term prisoners will be divided into five stages, beginning with solitary confinement in cells, and the treatment in other stages improving until being promoted to the fourth stage they will enjoy complete liberty within prison and as an additional privilege will be allowed to spend several hours weekly with their relatives?

(d) Do Government propose to consider the advisability of appointing a committee with a majority of non-officials to examine the present system of jail administration in India and to suggest measures to overhaul it completely with a view to making the jail treatment more humane and reformating?

The Honourable Sir Henry Craik: (a) I have seen the article.

(b) and (c). I have no other information as to the intention of the Turkish Government.

(d) No.

RESIGNATION OF SIR OSBORNE SMITH FROM THE GOVERNORSHIP OF THE RESERVE BANK OF INDIA.

65. ***Mr. Mohan Lal Saksena:** (a) Will Government state the circumstances which led to the resignation of Sir Osborne Smith, the Governor of Reserve Bank of India?

(b) Is it a fact that there were differences between the Honourable the Finance Member and Sir Osborne Smith?

(c) Were these differences in any way responsible for Sir Osborne's resignation?

(d) Will Government lay on the table copies of the correspondence between Sir Osborne Smith and the Government regarding his resignation?

The Honourable Sir James Grigg: With your permission, Sir, I will answer Nos. 65, 99, 118, 117 and 128 together.

I would refer the Honourable Members to the answer which I gave on the 7th October last to the supplementary questions asked by Mr. Ananthasayanam Ayyangar on starred question No. 687 and to the communicate which appeared in the Press on the 30th of the same month.

NATIONAL FLAG OF INDIA.

66. ***Mr. Mohan Lal Saksena:** (a) Will Government state if there is any truth in the news published in certain English papers that a tri-coloured flag with a small Union Jack reproduced at the top corner is going to be made the national flag of India?

(b) Is it not a fact that in reply to a question, the Honourable the Home Member stated that the question of the national flag for India will not be settled before the inauguration of Indian Federation? If so, have Government changed their mind since then?

The Honourable Sir Henry Craik: (a) and (b). The position has not changed in any way from that stated on the 16th March, 1936, in my reply to the Honourable Member's question No. 1282.

ENQUIRY BY EXPERTS INTO THE RAILWAY FINANCES.

67. *Mr. Mohan Lal Saksena: (a) Will Government state what shall be the total cost of the enquiry by experts into the railway finances?

(b) Are Government aware of the adverse criticism in the press regarding the personnel of the enquiry and the non-inclusion of Indians and particularly the representatives of business community in India? If so, do Government propose to consider the advisability of appointing representative Indians to the Enquiry Committee?

(c) When is the enquiry by the experts likely to be concluded?

The Honourable Sir Muhammad Zafrullah Khan: (a) The total cost of the Enquiry is estimated to be about Rs. 2 lakhs.

(b) The reply to the first part of the question is in the affirmative, and to the second part that Government gave the composition of the Committee most careful consideration.

(c) According to the present arrangements, the Committee is expected to complete its work by March, 1937.

PROVISION OF COMBINED INTERMEDIATE CLASS WAITING ROOMS ON CERTAIN STATIONS OF THE EAST INDIAN RAILWAY.

68. *Mr. Mohan Lal Saksena: (a) Is it a fact that at Akbarpur Station on the East Indian Railway there is a combined waiting room for the first, second and intermediate class passengers? If so, will Government state if there have been any complaints regarding this practice? If not, will Government state on which other stations on the East Indian Railway similar joint waiting rooms exist?

(b) Do Government propose to instruct the various railway authorities to make similar arrangements for the convenience of intermediate class passengers at stations where it is not possible to provide separate waiting rooms for them?

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

The United Provinces branch, Local Advisory Committee consider that this practice is not in the interests of the travelling public generally.

The Honourable Member is referred to pages 13—19 of the current East Indian Railway time table.

(b) This is a matter best left to the discretion of the Railway Administration.

TIME TABLES OF THE EAST INDIAN RAILWAY.

69. *Mr. Mohan Lal Saksena: (a) Will Government be pleased to state whether it is a fact that the price of the East Indian Railway time-table is higher than that of the time-table of any other Railway in India? If so, what are the reasons for it?

(b) Which other railways, if any, have increased the price of time-tables and by how much?

The Honourable Sir Muhammad Zafrullah Khan: (a) The reply to the first part is in the negative and the latter part does not, therefore, arise.

(b) The price of the Burma Railway's Time Table and of the combined Bengal and North Western and Rohilkund and Kumaon Railway's Time Table was increased by two annas.

TIME TABLES OF THE EAST INDIAN RAILWAY.

70. *Mr. Mohan Lal Saksena: (a) Will Government state how many copies of the time-table of the East Indian Railway were sold in April—September, 1929, 1930, 1934, 1935 and 1936?

(b) What was the comparative income through advertisement in the years 1930, 1935 and 1936?

(c) What was the income through advertisements in the present issue of the time-table, and of this how much was received on account of the front page advertisement of the Lucknow Agricultural and Industrial Exhibition?

The Honourable Sir Muhammad Zafrullah Khan: (a) & (b). I am placing on the table a statement giving the information required.

(c) Rs. 3,156. The illustration of the Exhibition on the front page cover is the East Indian Railway's contribution to stimulate traffic to Lucknow.

Part (a).

Time Table & Guide.	Number of copies sold during the period from April to September				
	1929.	1930.	1934.	1935.	1936.
2 Anna	52,681	58,014			
4 Anna			25,128	25,230	
1 Anna			37,325	41,705	
6 Anna					23,175 (April to August.)
					1,871 (September Estimated.)
					<hr/> 25,046
2 Anna					20,717 (April to August.)
					1,121 (September Estimated.)
					<hr/> 21,838

Part (b).

Year.	April issue.	October issue.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1930.	2,651	2,256	4,907
1935.	2,099	3,546	5,645
1936.	2,791	3,156	5,947

UNIFORMITY IN RATES OF FARE ON STATE RAILWAYS.

71. *Mr. Mohan Lal Saksena: (a) Will Government state why the rates of fare on the various State Railways vary, and which authority fixes them?

(b) Do Government propose to consider the advisability of making the rates uniform?

The Honourable Sir Muhammad Zafrullah Khan: (a) The Railway Board prescribe the maximum and minimum fares within which each Railway Administration has power to alter the scales applicable from time to time as may be considered necessary. The scale of fares now in force on each railway has been determined generally by each Administration with regard to its financial and other considerations.

(b) No. I would refer the Honourable Member to the reply given in another place by the Honourable Sir Guthrie Russel to the Honourable Pandit Prakash Narain Sapru's question No. 67 on 13th August, 1934.

UNIFORMITY IN RATES OF FARE ON STATE RAILWAYS.

72. ***Mr. Mohan Lal Saksena:** (a) Will Government state why week-end and return tickets are not issued on the Great Indian Peninsula and other State Railways, like the East Indian Railway?

(b) Do Government propose to consider the advisability of appointing a Committee to go into the question of rates of passenger fares and making them uniform for all the State Railways?

The Honourable Sir Muhammad Zafrullah Khan: (a) I would refer the Honourable Member to the reply given by the Honourable Sir Guthrie Russel in another place to the Honourable Rai Bahadur Lala Mathura Prasad Mehrotra's question No. 13 on 8th August, 1934.

(b) No. I would refer the Honourable Member to the reply I have just given to part (b) of his previous question.

STATE MANAGEMENT OF THE BENGAL AND NORTH WESTERN AND ROHILKUND AND KUMAON RAILWAYS.

73. ***Mr. Mohan Lal Saksena:** Will Government state what has been finally decided regarding the taking over by the Government of the Bengal and North Western and the Rohilkund and Kumaon Railways?

The Honourable Sir Muhammad Zafrullah Khan: Government have decided not to exercise the option of purchasing the Bengal and North Western and Rohilkund and Kumaon Railway Companies' lines on 31st December 1937.

INDO-JAPANESE AND INDO-BRITISH TRADE NEGOTIATIONS.

74. ***Mr. Mohan Lal Saksena:** (a) Will Government state who is incharge of Indo-Japanese and Indo-British trade negotiations on behalf of the Government of India?

(b) Will Government state what stage they have reached and how long will they take to reach settlement?

The Honourable Sir Muhammad Zafrullah Khan: (a) Commerce Department.

(b) The negotiations are in progress and it is not possible at present to calculate the time that may be required to settle them.

VISIT OF HIS MAJESTY THE KING EMPEROR TO INDIA.

75. *Mr. Mohan Lal Saksena: (a) Has the attention of Government been drawn to that part of His Majesty The King's Speech to the Parliament in which he has expressed his intention to visit India after the Coronation in 1937?

(b) Will Government be pleased to state whether they were consulted in this connection and what advice, if any, did they give?

(c) When is His Majesty likely to visit India?

(d) How much expenditure is likely to be incurred in connection with His Majesty's visit?

(e) Did Government consult public opinion in connection with the proposed visit? If not, why not?

(f) Are Government aware that the bulk of public opinion in the country is opposed to the proposed visit and the lavish expenditure it would entail?

(g) Do Government propose to consider the advisability of advising His Majesty to give up the idea of the proposed visit?

The Honourable Sir Henry Craik: (a) His former Majesty King Edward VIII stated that he hoped to visit India.

(b) & (e). As I stated in reply to supplementary questions to questions Nos. 88 and 476 on the 3rd and the 17th September 1936, respectively, the decision to visit India depends upon His Majesty's pleasure.

(c) No decision has yet been communicated.

(d) No estimate of expenditure has been made.

(f) & (g). No.

STEPS TAKEN TO FIGHT UNEMPLOYMENT.

76. *Mr. Mohan Lal Saksena: (a) Will Government make a detailed statement as to what steps they have taken to fight unemployment in India?

(b) Are Government aware that a number of students of economics and others have definitely opined that the problem of unemployment in India cannot be tackled piece-meal by Local Governments as recommended by the Sapru Committee? If so, do Government propose to consider the advisability of appointing a Central Board to devise and co-ordinate ways and means for fighting unemployment?

(c) Will Government state what steps they propose to take for collecting and publishing statistics regarding unemployment in the country?

The Honourable Sir Frank Noyce: (a) The attention of the Honourable Member is invited to the reply given by the Honourable Mr. Clow to parts (a) and (c) of the Honourable Lala Ram Saran Das's Question No. 60 in the Council of State on the 28th September, 1936.

(b) I am aware that that opinion has been voiced. In this connection I would invite the attention of the Honourable Member to the reply I gave to his own supplementary question arising out of his Question No. 633 on the 25th September, 1936. The reply to the latter part of the question is in the negative.

(c) The attention of the Honourable Member is invited to the reply given to Mr. S. Satyamurti's question No. 674 in the Legislative Assembly on the 28th September, 1936, and to the answers given to the supplementary questions on that occasion.

RUNNING STAFF ON RAILWAYS.

77. *Qazi Muhammad Ahmad Kasmi: As directed by the Honourable the President and promised by the Honourable Member in charge of the Railways, in reply to supplementary questions to starred question No. 555, asked in this House on the 23rd September, 1936, regarding definition of 'Running Staff' on Railways, will Government be pleased to state:

- (a) the particulars of questions and the number and page of the Debate where the information asked for in starred questions Nos. 555, 556 and 557, dated the 23rd September, 1936, is said to have been given; and
- (b) in case the answers be not available in answers to previous question detailed answers to those questions?

The Honourable Sir Muhammad Zafrullah Khan: (a) and (b). In reply to starred question No. 555 asked by the Honourable Member on 23rd September, 1936, I would refer him to the replies given by Mr. P. R. Rau to parts (a), (b) and (c) of starred question No. 1275 asked by Mr. F. H. M. Bower in the Legislative Assembly on the 1st September, 1933.

I may, however, add for the information of the Honourable Member that the rules made by the Governor General in Council in connection with the Hours of Employment of Staff were published in January, 1931 and not in 1930, as stated by the Honourable Member in part (c) of the question.

In reply to starred question No. 556 I would refer the Honourable Member to the replies given by Mr. P. R. Rau to part (a) of starred question No. 1361 and to starred question No. 744 asked by Sardar Sant Singh on the 11th December, 1933 and the 21st August, 1934, respectively.

In reply to parts (a) and (b) of starred question No. 557, I would refer the Honourable Member to the replies given by Mr. P. R. Rau to parts (a) and (b) of starred question No. 739 asked by him on 26th September, 1935 and to the reply given by Mr. P. R. Rau to starred question No. 132 asked by Mr. Maswood Ahmad on 16th February, 1934.

As regards part (c), Government have no information.

As regards parts (d), (e) and (f) I would refer the Honourable Member to the reply laid on the table of the House to part (b) of unstarred question No. 212 asked by Khan Bahadur Haji Wajih-ud-Din on 19th March, 1934.

As regards part (g), I would refer the Honourable Member to the reply given by Mr. P. R. Rau to starred questions Nos. 1361 and 1369 asked by Sardar Sant Singh on the 11th December, 1933.

FLOGGING OF POLITICAL PRISONERS.

78. *Mr. Amarendra Nath Chattopadhyaya: Will Government be pleased to state if flogging of political prisoners is still continued in Indian jails?

The Honourable Sir Henry Craik: As I have previously stated, there is no category of prisoners known as 'political'. Whipping is one of the punishments prescribed for Prison offences under the Prisons Act.

DIFFERENCE IN THE TREATMENT OF POLITICAL PRISONERS AND ORDINARY CONVICTS IN THE ANDAMANS.

79. ***Mr. Amarendra Nath Chattopadhyaya:** (a) Is it a fact that in the Andaman jail there is observed special difference between political prisoners and ordinary convicts in all matters? If so, do Government propose to secure by legislation the same difference in Indian jails?

(b) Will Government state in detail the nature of differential treatment as observed in the Andaman jails?

The Honourable Sir Henry Craik: (a) & (b). Prisoners convicted of terrorist crimes are as far as possible accorded the same treatment in the Andamans as they would have received in Indian Jails. As I have repeatedly stated, the rules for the treatment of prisoners in Indian jails recognise no distinction between crimes committed with political motives and other crimes.

ESTABLISHMENT OF A RADIO RESEARCH BOARD IN INDIA.

80. ***Mr. Mohan Lal Saksena:** (a) Will Government state the total amount spent in bringing and sending back experts from foreign countries during the last five years?

(b) What will be the probable cost of establishing a Research Board?

The Honourable Sir Frank Noyce: (a) The only expert from abroad who came and returned in the last 5 years to advise the Government of India on broadcasting was Mr. Kirke of the British Broadcasting Corporation to whom the Government of India paid subsistence expenses amounting to about Rs. 6,500.

(b) Government have not considered the cost of establishing a radio research board, and I am therefore unable to give an estimate.

MONEY SPENT ON BROADCASTING.

81. ***Mr. Mohan Lal Saksena:** Will Government state the total amount of money spent on broadcasting during the last four years and what portion of it has been spent in the purchase of foreign goods and in the payment of foreign (non-Indian) employees?

The Honourable Sir Frank Noyce: The total amount of expenditure incurred on broadcasting during the last 4 years (1932-33 to 1935-36) was Rs. 15,47,000. Until August, 1935, there was only one English officer in the Department. At present there are 4. The cost of goods imported on Government account during the period mentioned was approximately Rs. 4 lakhs.

VALUE OF RADIO GOODS IMPORTED INTO INDIA.

82. ***Mr. Mohan Lal Saksena:** What was the total value of radio goods imported into India from foreign countries and from Great Britain, during the last two years?

The Honourable Sir Frank Noyce: Figures for radio goods as distinct from wireless apparatus which includes wireless receivers, valves, component parts other than valves, etc., are not available for the period required. The total values of wireless apparatus imported into India during the two years in question were as follows:

	United Kingdom.	Other countries.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1934-35	4,66,316	11,28,529	15,94,845
1935-36	10,48,701	17,81,705	28,30,406

SUMS SPENT BY FOREIGN COUNTRIES ON RADIO RESEARCH AND MANUFACTURE OF RADIO GOODS.

83. ***Mr. Mohan Lal Saksena:** Are Government aware that other countries, particularly Russia and Japan, have spent large sums from Government funds over radio research and the manufacture of radio goods, during the last few years?

The Honourable Sir Frank Noyce: Government have no information.

PRICES OF RADIO SETS IN CERTAIN COUNTRIES.

84. ***Mr. Mohan Lal Saksena:** What are the comparative prices of radio sets in India, Japan, Great Britain and Soviet Russia?

The Honourable Sir Frank Noyce: It is not possible to compare prices of different makes of receivers in different countries because they differ in their design, performance and reliability; but broadly speaking a selling price of Rs. 100 in India is equivalent to about 100 shillings in England and about 75 yen in Japan. I have no information about prices in the U.S.S.R.

ANTI-WAR MEETINGS HELD IN INDIA.

85. ***Mr. Mohan Lal Saksena:** (a) Are Government aware of the anti-war meetings held all over India on the 11th November, 1936?

(b) Is it a fact that the old Imperial Council had passed a resolution on behalf of the people of India offering support and financial assistance to Great Britain during the last war? If so, will Government state the total amount of extra burden the Indian Exchequer had to bear for meeting the cost of Indian forces sent abroad?

(c) Do Government propose to give any opportunity to the Legislative Assembly to express its views regarding India's participation in any future war? If not, why not?

The Honourable Sir Henry Craik: (a) Government are aware that the Congress party declared an anti-war day on the 11th November, 1936.

(b) Yes. I would refer the Honourable Member to the answer given by the Defence Secretary to his question No. 850 on the 7th October, 1936.

(c) Government do not consider that it is in the public interest to discuss this question in the abstract.

UNEMPLOYMENT PROBLEM.

86. *Mr. Mohan Lal Saksena: (a) Has the attention of Government been drawn to the conclusion of the Bihar Educated Unemployment Committee that there can be no lasting solution of the unemployment problem without industrial development but this requires the co-ordinated effort of Local Governments and the Government of India as vital factors, such as currency, tariffs, railway freights, etc., are under the control of the Government of India?

(b) If so, will Government state what steps, if any, do they propose to take to bring about this co-ordinated effort?

The Honourable Sir Frank Noyce: (a) Government have seen the observations of the Bihar Unemployment Committee to which attention has been invited by the Honourable Member.

(b) I invite the Honourable Member's attention to the particulars given in the publication entitled "State Action in Respect of Industries: 1928-35" of which copies are in the Library.

OVERHAULING OF THE SECONDARY SYSTEM OF EDUCATION IN INDIA.

87. *Mr. Mohan Lal Saksena: (a) Has the attention of Government been drawn to Sir George Anderson's speech before the East India Association, London, regarding adverse effects of the secondary system of education in India and considerable waste of money involved therein? If so, what steps, if any, do they propose to take to overhaul the system?

(b) Did Sir George Anderson during the term of his office submit any scheme regarding the remodelling of the system of secondary education?

Sir Girja Shankar Bajpai: (a) Yes. I would invite the attention of the Honourable Member to the answer given to parts (b) and (c) of Mr. S. Satyamurti's starred question No. 295 in this House on the 10th September, 1936.

(b) Sir George Anderson collaborated with the Central Advisory Board of Education, of which he was a member at the time, in formulating the scheme of educational reconstruction which the Board adopted in 1935.

REPORT SUBMITTED BY RAIZADA HANS RAJ AND SIR MUHAMMAD YAMIN KHAN ON THEIR OBSERVATIONS IN THE ANDAMANS.

88. *Mr. Mohan Lal Saksena: Have Raizada Hans Raj and Sir Muhammad Yamin Khan submitted any report to Government regarding their observations in the Andamans? If so, will Government state what action, if any, is proposed to be taken thereon?

The Honourable Sir Henry Orskine: Both gentlemen have made some suggestions to me after their visit to the Andamans. These are being considered and I am not at present in a position to make any statement as to what action will be taken.

REPATRIATION OF PRISONERS CONFINED IN THE CELLULAR JAIL, PORT BLAIR.

89. ***Mr. Mohan Lal Saksena:** Do Government propose to consider the advisability of repatriating the prisoners confined in the Cellular Jail in the Andamans at an early date? If not, do they propose at least to give similar facilities to them as are being given to other prisoners?

The Honourable Sir Henry Craik: I presume the Honourable Member is referring to prisoners who are confined in the Cellular Jail, Port Blair, for the entire period of their sentence. If so, I have nothing to add to the reply which I gave to his starred question No. 591 on the 15th September, 1936.

FACILITIES REGARDING SEA BATHING AND OPEN AIR EXERCISE TO PRISONERS IN THE ANDAMANS.

90. ***Mr. Mohan Lal Saksena:** What facilities, if any, do Government propose to give to the prisoners regarding sea bathing and open air exercise outside jail as demanded by the prisoners in the Andamans?

The Honourable Sir Henry Craik: There is no intention of allowing prisoners in the Cellular Jail any such facilities.

NEW BOOKS FOR THE LIBRARY IN THE CELLULAR JAIL, PORT BLAIR.

91. ***Mr. Mohan Lal Saksena:** What provision do Government propose to make in the next year's budget regarding new books for the library in the Cellular Jail, Port Blair?

The Honourable Sir Henry Craik: As stated in my reply to the Honourable Member's question No. 388 on the 15th September, 1936, the annual grant for the library in the Cellular Jail, Port Blair, is Rs. 200.

SUPPLY OF DAILY NEWSPAPERS FROM INDIA TO PRISONERS IN THE ANDAMANS.

92. ***Mr. Mohan Lal Saksena:** (a) How many times a week is mail carried from India to Port Blair?

(b) Are Government prepared to consider the advisability of supplying daily papers from India to the prisoners at least weekly?

The Honourable Sir Henry Craik: (a) Mails for Port Blair are carried by the chartered steamer "Maharaja" which leaves India for Port Blair at intervals of about two to three weeks.

(b) No.

SUPPLEMENTING OF THEIR DIET AND CLOTHING BY PRISONERS IN THE ANDAMANS.

93. ***Mr. Mohan Lal Saksena:** Are the prisoners in the Andamans allowed to supplement their diet and clothing? If not, are Government prepared to give them permission to do so?

The Honourable Sir Henry Craik: I presume the Honourable Member is referring to the terrorist convicts in the Cellular Jail. If so, I invite his attention to the Rules, a copy of which is in the Library.

CELEBRATION OF FESTIVALS BY PRISONERS IN THE ANDAMANS.

94. ***Mr. Mohan Lal Saksena:** (a) Are the prisoners in the Andamans allowed to celebrate festivals? If so, in what manner? If not, are Government prepared to see that on the occasion of important festivals they are made to do no work, are given special food, and are allowed to have music and other entertainments?

(b) Are Government also prepared on such occasions to permit the friends of the prisoners and others to remit money for meeting the extra expenditure?

The Honourable Sir Henry Craik: (a) and (b). Festivals are observed by rest from labour. The Government of India have no information whether the prisoners in the Cellular and Associated Jails are allowed to celebrate festivals in other ways—except as regards the Durga Puja which the terrorist prisoners are permitted to celebrate by a religious ceremony, a drama, and a feast. The terrorist prisoners are allowed to receive money from outside to spend on festivals.

UNHEALTHY MORAL CONDITIONS OBTAINING IN THE ANDAMANS.

95. ***Mr. Mohan Lal Saksena:** (a) Has the attention of Government been drawn to the statement of Raizada Hans Raj, regarding unhealthy moral conditions obtaining in the Andamans?

(b) Is it a fact that there is no excise department there and there is a lot of illicit manufacture of liquor?

(c) Is it a fact that the ratio of women to men is in no case more than one to five?

(d) Will Government state the total number of men and women between the ages of 15 to 60 years (the latest available figures) as well as the number of those living in matrimonial alliance?

The Honourable Sir Henry Craik: (a) I have seen a press report.

(b) The detection of illicit manufacture of liquor is entrusted to the Police Department. The Chief Commissioner has taken a number of measures recently to ensure stricter control.

(c) and (d). The Honourable Member will find the information he seeks in the Census Report of the Andaman and Nicobar Islands for 1931, a copy of which will be found in the Library of the House.

ABORIGINES IN THE ANDAMANS.

96. ***Mr. Mohan Lal Saksena:** (a) Will Government state the total number of aborigines in the Andamans in 1858 and in 1935?

(b) Will Government state the causes of the dwindling number of the aborigines?

The Honourable Sir Henry Craik: (a) and (b). The information required by the Honourable Member is contained in the Census Report of the Andaman and Nicobar Islands for the year 1931, a copy of which will be found in the Library of the House. Government have no later information.

COMPETENCY OF THE INDIAN BROADCASTING DEPARTMENT TO UNDERTAKE RESEARCH WORK.

97. *Mr. Mohan Lal Saksena: (a) Is it a fact that Dr. Meghanad Saha has addressed a letter to the editor, *Indian Listener*, regarding the competency of the Indian Broadcasting Department to undertake the research work which could be done under university atmosphere? If so, is it a fact that the editor has not yet published any comments thereon notwithstanding his promise to do so?

(b) Will Government lay a copy of the letter on the table of the House?

(c) Have Government considered the letter, and what action, if any, do they propose to take?

The Honourable Sir Frank Noyce: (a) Yes.

(b) A copy of the letter is placed on the table of the House.

(c) Government have not considered the letter which was not addressed to them, but the Controller of Broadcasting has been asked to get into touch with the university authorities to see on what basis co-operation might be established.

To

The Editor,
"Indian Listener".

Bombay.

Dear Sir,

In the editorial of the "Indian Listener" of 22nd May, there is a reference to the meeting of scientists and radio workers called at London on 5th May by Professor S. K. Mitra, in which the proposal for the formation of a Radio Research Board in India was discussed. As I happened to be present in the meeting, I would like to say a few words in this connection.

It is mentioned in the said editorial that the newly formed research section of All-India Radio "will be able to develop both its functions of practical development and academic research in co-operation with the various scientific and educational institutions, as well as the splendid band of enthusiastic individuals." The co-operation alluded to, and also the co-ordination of the researches carried on by the various scientific bodies, can only be brought about by the formation of the Radio Research Board under discussion. There are several reasons why the newly founded research section of All-India Radio cannot perform the functions of a body like the Radio Research Board of England or of Australia or Canada.

In the first place, the research section will be more concerned with immediate engineering problems of a commercial nature, and will not be able to undertake investigation of problems of a fundamental character, which is one of the main items in the programme of work of the Radio Research Boards. This is because the academic atmosphere which is necessary for the study of such problems is entirely lacking in the research section of a broadcasting organisation.

Secondly, it has been our sad experience in the past that when a Government department takes upon itself the task of carrying on fundamental research work, the duties of the officer engaged for the purpose very often begin and end in going through an interminable series of official files and the officer is hardly allowed any time for quiet thinking and sustained work; the desire of the Government to carry out such investigations ultimately reduces to a mere pious hope.

Thirdly, it has not been found possible for the research sections of other and much bigger broadcasting concerns to take upon themselves the performance of functions of Radio Research Boards, and it will no more be so for the newly-formed similar section of the A. I. R.

(It may not generally be known that the British Broadcasting Corporation has a research section of which Mr. Kirke is the head. It deals with problems arising out of the technical development of the engineering of broadcasting, and it has neither

been within its scope, nor it has ever been its aim, nor indeed it is possible, for it to perform the functions of the Radio Research Board.)

The Radio Research Board of England (which may be said to be the model of such bodies) is under the control of the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research of which Sir Frank Smith is the Secretary. There are seats on it not only of representatives of the various Government departments like the Post Offices, the Meteorological Department, the Air Ministry, but also of independent Physicists and of bodies connected with the art of radio communication like the B. B. C. and the Marconi Company. Such a body, on account of its representative character, is eminently fitted to formulate and carry out programmes of researches having much wider scope than the necessarily restricted programmes of a broadcasting organisation. There is great need in India for a body like this, and its aims and objects cannot be fulfilled by the newly-formed research section of the A. I. R.

Yours faithfully,
M. N. SAHA.

ESTABLISHMENT OF A RADIO RESEARCH BOARD IN INDIA.

98. *Mr. Mohan Lal Saksena: (a) Is it a fact that besides B. B. C. Research station there is a Radio Research Board in England which carries on research work?

(b) Do Government propose to consider the advisability of constituting a Radio Research Board in India on the lines of the Agricultural Research Council?

The Honourable Sir Frank Noyce: (a) Yes.

(b) No. The specific problems of research connected with the development of broadcasting in India are being investigated by the Research Department of the All-India Radio.

EFFECT OF DEVALUATION OF CURRENCIES BY FRANCE AND OTHER COUNTRIES ON INDIA.

†99. *Mr. Mohan Lal Saksena: (a) Will Government state what has been the effect of devaluation of currencies by France and other countries on India?

(b) Is it a fact that Sir Osborne Smith and other British financiers were in favour of devaluation of rupee?

(c) Has the resignation of Sir Osborne Smith anything to do with his opinion regarding the proposed devaluation of rupee?

HEALTH OF MR. SUBHASH CHANDRA BOSE.

100. *Mr. Mohan Lal Saksena: (a) Will Government be pleased to state whether Mr. Subhash Chandra Bose has been examined by specialists as recommended by Sir Nilratan Sircar and other doctors? If so, when and where and what is their report?

(b) What is the present condition of his health?

(c) What is his present weight as compared with that when he was transferred to Kurseong?

(d) Does he still have any pain in abdomen?

(e) Are Government prepared to consider the feasibility of issuing periodical bulletins regarding his health?

†For answer to this question, see answer to question No. 65.

The Honourable Sir Henry Craik: (a) and (b). Mr. Subhash Bose was examined by three specialists at the Medical College, Calcutta, this month. Their report is to the effect that his general health is good and gives no cause for anxiety.

(c) His weight was 171 lbs. when he arrived at Kurseong; it is now 152½ lbs., which, in the opinion of the specialist, is a good weight for a man of Mr. Bose's height and build.

(d) There is some discomfort in the abdomen owing to adhesions after the operation which Mr. Bose underwent some time ago in Vienna. This is a common effect of such an operation.

(e) No.

PROSPECTS OF RELEASE OF MR. SUBHASH CHANDRA BOSE.

101. ***Mr. Mohan Lal Saksena:** (a) When was Mr. Subhash Chandra's case reviewed last and by whom?

(b) Is there any prospect of his release in the near future?

The Honourable Sir Henry Craik: (a) In accordance with the requirements of Regulation III of 1818 the case was examined by the Government of India in September last.

(b) He will not be detained longer than is considered necessary in the interests of public tranquillity.

AMENDMENT OF RULES AND STANDING ORDERS IN RESPECT OF PRIVILEGES OF THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

102. ***Mr. Mohan Lal Saksena:** With reference to the answer to question No. 22 of the last Session, will Government state when they propose to bring forward the motion for amending the rules and standing orders in respect of the privileges of the Legislative Assembly?

The Honourable Sir Nripendra Sircar: The Honourable Member is no doubt aware that during the last Session the Resolution could not be moved for congestion of business. I have given fresh notice of the Resolution which I propose to move during the course of the current Session.

WELFARE OFFICERS ON THE EAST INDIAN RAILWAY.

103. ***Mr. Mohan Lal Saksena:** (a) How many welfare officers have been appointed on the East Indian Railway?

(b) What are their duties, if any, in addition to their work as welfare officer?

(c) Will Government state how many cases were brought to the notice of the welfare officer at Lucknow, and in how many cases he successfully intervened?

(d) How many times, if any, did the welfare officer discuss the grievances with the office-bearers of the East Indian Railwaymen's Union at Lucknow?

(e) How are welfare officers recruited?

(f) Do Government propose to consider the advisability of appointing officers from amongst public men?

The Honourable Sir Muhammad Zafrullah Khan: (a), (b), (c) and (e). There are no Welfare Officers employed on the East Indian Railway. If the Honourable Member has in mind Employment Officers, there are three of these, one each attached to the Mechanical Workshops at Lillooah, Jamalpur and Lucknow. The Employment Officers deal with all establishment matters pertaining to the Mechanical Workshops staff including pay, increments, promotions, leave passes, appeals and complaints, etc. The posts of Employment Officers are filled by suitable persons in the service of the Railway.

(d) Government are informed that the Employment Officer at Lucknow had no occasion to discuss any grievances of the workmen with the office-bearers of the East Indian Railwaymen's Union at Lucknow during 1936.

(f) No.

DIFFICULTIES REGARDING TRADE RELATIONS OF BRITISH INDIA AND INDIAN STATES.

104. ***Seth Govind Das:** Will Government be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that the administration of section 34 of the Sea Customs Act was adding to the difficulties inherent in the trade relations of British India and Indian States under a regime of high customs duty;
- (b) whether this grievance will be removed by amending the section 34 of the Sea Customs Act in a suitable manner;
- (c) whether they have been negotiating with the Cutch State to remove the difficulty of Cutch levying duties at rates lower than the British India tariff; and
- (d) what action, if any, they are taking to prevail upon the Bhavnagar State authorities to co-operate with them in this matter?

The Honourable Sir James Grigg: (a) and (b). No, Sir.

(c) I would refer the Honourable Member to my replies to Mr. Satyamurti's question No. 750 and supplementary questions asked on the 24th of February, 1936.

(d) I have nothing to add to my replies to the supplementary questions asked in connection with Sir Homi Modj's short notice question on the 6th of October, 1936.

PERSONNEL AND TERMS OF REFERENCE OF THE COAL CONSERVATION COMMITTEE.

105. ***Seth Govind Das:** Will Government be pleased to state:

- (a) whether their attention has been drawn to the criticisms on the personnel and terms of reference of the coal conservation committee; and
- (b) whether they took steps to widen the terms of reference to consider the question of commercial aspects of the industry and to make the personnel a representative one; if not, why not?

The Honourable Sir Frank Moyce: (a) Yes. Since the publication of the personnel and terms of reference the Government of India have received two representations on the subject.

(b) No. The terms of reference to the Committee were already sufficiently wide and Government saw no reason for altering their view that it would be preferable to have an expert committee rather than a representative one.

DEVELOPMENT OF INDIA'S MERCANTILE MARINE.

106. *Seth Govind Das: Will Government be pleased to state:

- (a) what amount is spent annually by Britain by way of subsidising British tramp shipping;
- (b) whether or not they are aware that the United States of America, Germany, Italy and other countries have built up mercantile marines by resorting to the policy of subsidy;
- (c) whether or not they are aware that the Dominions of British Empire are also trying their level best to develop their mercantile marine and would not allow even British vessels to cut into their coastal trade; and
- (d) whether they have been taking steps to develop India's mercantile marine; if so, what those steps have been and the success they have derived so far; if not, what their difficulties are?

The Honourable Sir Muhammad Zafrullah Khan: (a) The British Shipping (Assistance) Act, 1935, and the British Shipping (Continuance of Subsidy) Act, 1936, provided for an expenditure not exceeding in the aggregate two million pounds for subsidising tramp shipping during each of the years 1935 and 1936. Government have no information as to the actual expenditure incurred.

(b) Government are aware that several countries have granted subsidies to their national shipping.

(c) Government are aware that certain Dominions have taken steps to encourage the development of their mercantile marines. As regards the second part of the question, so far as they are aware British vessels (by which the Honourable Member presumably means vessels registered in any part of the British Empire) are not excluded from the coasting trade of any of the Dominions.

(d) The steps successfully taken by the Government of India to assist the development of the Indian mercantile marine were outlined in my reply to a supplementary question asked by Mr Satyamurti on the 5th February, 1936, with reference to his starred question No. 75.

REBATES ON TARIFF DUTIES GIVEN BY MARITIME STATES.

107. *Seth Govind Das: Will Government be pleased to state:-

- (a) whether they have Customs officers in the ports of maritime States to detect what rebates, if any, are given by the States towards tariff duties of goods crossing those ports; if so, whether they are aware what rebates, if any, are being given at present by the States; and
- (b) whether they have succeeded in coming to a settlement with Bhavnagar State?

The Honourable Sir James Grigg: (a) No, but in the recent agreements with the maritime States of Kathiawar provisions are included which are designed to prevent practices of the nature suggested.

(b) Not yet.

CONTRIBUTION TOWARDS THE CAPITATION CHARGES.

108. *Seth Govind Das: (a) Did Government approach His Majesty's Government for a more satisfactory contribution towards the capitation charges?

(b) If they have not done so yet, when are they going to do so?

(c) If they have already approached, what success, if any, have they met with?

Mr. G. R. F. Tottenham: I would refer the Honourable Member to His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief's speech on the 7th October, 1936, in the Council of State dealing with the Honourable Mr. V. V. Kalikar's Resolution on this subject.

EFFECT ON INDIAN TEA OF THE DEPRECIATION OF THE DUTCH CURRENCY.

109. *Seth Govind Das: Will Government be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Indian Tea Planters' Association, Jalpaiguri, has submitted a memorial to the Secretary to the Government in Commerce Department in connection with the depreciation of the Dutch currency;

(b) whether it is a fact that the depreciation of the guilder has been to the extent of about 18 per cent;

(c) whether they made any representations to His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom to increase the margin of preference in favour of teas of Indian origin to cover the present depreciation in exchanges; and

(d) if they have not done so yet, when they are going to do so, or what other steps they propose taking in the matter to meet the situation?

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

(b) That is the figure given in the letter received from the Indian Tea Planters' Association, Jalpaiguri, but as the guilder is now without a fixed gold value the extent of the depreciation cannot be stated precisely. The latest available quotations make the devaluation about 20 per cent.

(c) and (d). The point has been noted for consideration in connection with the Indo-British Trade negotiations now in progress.

REPRESENTATION MADE BY INDIANS IN CEYLON REGARDING THE TERMS OF REFERENCE OF THE IMMIGRATION COMMISSION.

110. *Seth Govind Das: Will Government be pleased to state:

(a) whether they are aware that a representation has been submitted by the Indians in Ceylon to His Excellency the Governor requesting that the terms of reference of the Immigration Commission (now appointed with Sir Edward Jackson as the

sole Commissioner) should be wide enough to include not only assisted and un-assisted Indian Labour but also traders, professionals and others and further that the Commission should also enquire into and report on the contribution made by the Indian community to the economic prosperity of the island; and

(b) whether they took any steps in the matter, if so, what?

Sir Girja Shankar Bajpai: (a) Yes.

(b) Government were not called upon to take any action in the matter.

STATEMENT OF THE BHAVNAGAR DURBAR REPORTED IN THE STATESMAN.

111. *Seth Govind Das: Will Government be pleased to state:

(a) whether their attention has been drawn to a statement by the Bhavnagar Durbar reported in the *Statesman* on the 22nd October;

(b) whether they have taken any action thereon either to modify the treaty of 1886 or the text of the decision of the Secretary of State for India, communicated to the Bhavnagar Durbar in March 1911 on the treaty of 1866; and .

(c) at what stage the matter stands now?

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

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

REDUCTION IN THE FREIGHT ON COTTON EXPORTED FROM INDIA TO THE UNITED KINGDOM.

112. *Seth Govind Das: Will Government be pleased to state:

(a) whether they are aware that the Karachi Cotton Association has approached the Lancashire Cotton Committee, Manchester, to secure the reduction in the freight on cotton exported from India to the United Kingdom;

(b) whether they are aware that while the steamer freight on cotton from India to the United Kingdom during the seasons of 1933-34 and 1934-35 was on the average of 20 sh. per ton of 40 cft. the freight rate began to rise, since October 1935 reaching as high as 35 sh. per ton;

(c) whether they are aware of any reasons to account for this sudden and abnormal rise; if so, what they are;

(d) whether they propose to intervene and secure the reduction of the freight of the transport services;

(e) whether or not it is a fact that the transport agencies take away the profits and advantages, contemplated by any trade agreement, by raising their charges;

(f) whether they are aware that the increase in freight on cotton by the shipping companies provides cause to Lancashire for not using Indian cotton in larger quantities, and at the same time the exporter is badly affected; and

- (g) whether they have taken any action in the matter, and, if so, what it is?

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

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The recent increase in freights is not confined to cotton but applies to other commodities also, indicating a general recovery in the conditions of the shipping trade.

(d) No, Sir.

(e) The Honourable Member can draw his own conclusion.

(f) Government are not so aware.

(g) No, Sir.

RESIGNATION OF SIR OSBORNE SMITH FROM THE GOVERNORSHIP OF THE RESERVE BANK OF INDIA.

†113. ***Seth Govind Das:** Will Government be pleased to state:

- (a) whether or not it is a fact that Sir Osborne Smith, Managing Governor of the Reserve Bank of India, resigned his office as a result of differences between him and the Finance Member;
- (b) the subject matter on which the differences arose; and
- (c) whether they will place on the table relevant papers that actuated the differences between the Finance Member and the Managing Governor of the Reserve Bank; if not, why not?

REBATE SYSTEM ON WHEAT AND FLOUR.

114. ***Seth Govind Das:** Will Government be pleased to state:

- (a) whether representations were made to Sir Guthrie Russel, Chief Commissioner of Railways, at Karachi, in October last when he visited that place regarding the continuation of the rebate system on wheat and flour; and
- (b) what action, if any, they have taken in the matter?

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

(b) So far as wheat is concerned, I would refer the Honourable Member to the reply I gave to his question No. 53 today. As regards flour, it was not considered that there was any justification for allowing a rebate.

INADEQUATE PROVISION FOR THE EDUCATION OF INDIANS IN FIJI.

115. ***Seth Govind Das:** Will Government be pleased to state:

- (a) whether they received a memorial from the Overseas Indian Association, Madras, with reference to the inadequate provisions made by the Fiji Government for the education of Indians;
- (b) whether they have taken any action thereon; if so, what it is and the results thereof; and if not, why not?

Sir Girja Shankar Bajpai: (a) Yes.

†For answer to this question, see answer to question No. 65.

(b) The position in respect of the education of Indians in Fiji has improved since 1930, when a comprehensive survey was made by the special Inspector of Indian Schools. The number of registered and recognised Indian schools had increased by 1935 from 41 to 75, and the number of students from 2,869 to 5,501. Suggestions for enlarging the facilities for the education of girls, and for imparting secondary education on non-racial lines have recently been brought to the notice of the Government of India, and these will receive attention.

TRADE RELATIONS WITH GERMANY.

116. ***Seth Govind Das**: Will Government be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the trade relations in our export trade with Germany have improved during the last year;
- (b) whether they are trying to foster the present trade relations with Germany by allowing more concessions; and
- (c) what action, if any, they have taken in that direction?

The Honourable Sir Muhammad Zafrullah Khan: (a) India's export trade with Germany during 1935-36 increased by Rs. 152 lakhs as compared with the preceding year.

(b) and (c). Germany already enjoys most favoured foreign nation treatment in respect of her trade with India on a basis of reciprocity.

RESIGNATION OF SIR OSBORNE SMITH FROM THE GOVERNORSHIP OF THE RESERVE BANK OF INDIA.

†117. ***Seth Govind Das**: Will Government be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that Sir James Grigg threatened to resign his office if Sir Osborne Smith returned to India from England, where he had been on leave;
- (b) whether or not it is a fact that Sir James Grigg or the Government communicated to the Secretary of State for India that Sir Osborne Smith should either be prevailed upon not to return to India, or that he should acquiesce in the proposition of letting Sir James Grigg having his own way in matters of policy relating to the Reserve Bank of India;
- (c) whether or not it is a fact that because Sir Osborne Smith and Sir James Grigg could not agree on issues of fundamental importance relating to the Reserve Bank policy, Sir Osborne Smith was constrained to resign;
- (d) whether or not it is a fact that Sir Osborne Smith tried to convince the Secretary of State for India as to how important and necessary it was in the interest of Indian finance that he should return to India immediately and continue to carry on the work that he had undertaken on behalf of the Reserve Bank of India;
- (e) whether it was a fact that Sir Osborne Smith submitted propositions relating to the devaluation of Indian currency stating that by the devaluation British interests would be better served as also the Indian interests; and

†For answer to this question, see answer to question No. 65.

- (f) whether they will lay on the table all relevant correspondence and suggestions that are connected with the resignation of the Governor of the Reserve Bank of India; and if not, why not?

EVOLUTION OF UNIFORM METHODS OF EXCISE CONTROL AND DUTY IN DIFFERENT PROVINCES.

118. ***Seth Govind Das:** Will Government be pleased to state:

- (a) whether they are aware that there happen to be serious inter-provincial barriers existing today to trade in the pharmaceutical and drug industry in the country;
- (b) whether they propose placing on the agenda of the All-India Industries Conference the subject of evolving uniform methods of excise control and duty in different provinces;
- (c) whether they propose convening a special conference of representatives of all the provinces and Indian States to consider this particular and weighty problem as Government can take a view of the industry as a whole; and
- (d) if not, what their reasons are for failing to do so?

Mr. A. H. Lloyd: The question of removing the existing inter-provincial barriers to trade in the pharmaceutical industry in India was discussed at the Eighth Industries Conference held in December, 1936. The conclusion reached at the Conference was that a uniform set of excise rules was desirable and that the question should be referred to a meeting of Excise Commissioners who should be assisted by selected Directors of Industries. The Provincial Governments have been asked by the Government of India to consider the proposal.

REPRESENTATION OF INDIA ON THE COUNCIL OF THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS AND PROVISION OF A PERMANENT DELEGATE AT GENEVA.

119. ***Seth Govind Das:** (a) Will Government be pleased to state whether their attention has been drawn to the representation made by Mr. C. C. Biswas, substitute delegate to the League of Nations, Geneva, to the Secretary General of the League?

(b) Will Government be pleased to state whether or not it is a fact that India is not represented on the Council of the League and that India has no permanent delegation at Geneva?

(c) Did Government make any representation to the League for representation of India on the Council as also to have a permanent delegation of India at Geneva?

(d) Will Government be pleased to state the success they have had in making representations to the League for a permanent delegation and India's representation on the Council?

(e) Will Government be pleased to state whether they propose issuing an ultimatum to the League that if the League fails to provide for a permanent delegation and representation on the Council, India will be constrained to withdraw her membership from the League? If Government do not propose to do this, what are their reasons for not doing so?

The Honourable Sir Nripendra Sircar: (a) No.

(b) Yes.

(c) No.

(d) Does not arise.

(e) No. Government do not, for the present, propose to appoint a permanent representative at Geneva. As regards a seat on the Council Government have hitherto had no occasion to reconsider the attitude adopted in the speech made by Sir B. L. Mitter in the Council of State on 14th July, 1930.

ORDERS-IN-COUNCIL REGARDING PENSION, SALARY, ETC., OF CHIEF JUSTICE AND LEAVE ALLOWANCES OF PROVINCIAL GOVERNORS.

120. *Seth Govind Das: Will Government be pleased to state:

- (a) whether their attention has been drawn to the latest batch of eight Draft Orders-in-Council;
- (b) whether they were consulted in the drafting of the Draft Orders-in-Council;
- (c) whether they gave their consent to the Orders-in-Council, specially with regard to the maximum pension of £2,000 a year, salary of Rs. 7,000 per mensem, the provision for gratuity of £3,000 for the dependants of the Chief Justice;
- (d) whether they gave their consent basing their consent on any precedent in this country; and
- (e) whether they gave their consent to empower the Secretary of State for India to increase the leave allowance of a Provincial Governor to the amount of Rs. 5,500 per mensem?

The Honourable Sir Nripendra Sircar: The Orders-in-Council referred to by the Honourable Member are for the first time required under certain sections and Schedules of the Government of India Act, 1935. They were prepared in consultation with the Government of India. As regards part (e) of the question, the provision to which the Honourable Member refers merely repeats the existing rule.

ORDERS-IN-COUNCIL REGARDING INSTRUMENT OF INSTRUCTIONS TO THE GOVERNORS OF PROVINCES.

121. *Seth Govind Das: (a) Has Government's attention been drawn to the Draft Orders (the text of the Instrument of Instructions) which is proposed to issue to the Governors of eleven provinces?

(b) Has there been any alteration made now on the original order relating to this draft published in February 1935 as to how the Governor should constitute his Council of Ministers?

(c) Did Government suggest this alteration, or give their consent to the alteration to include the word "most" in clause VIII:—"In consultation with the person who in his judgment is (most) likely to command a stable majority in the Council"?

(d) Do Government propose suggesting the imposition of the condition that "the need for summoning anybody else to help in forming the Ministry would arise only when the leader of the largest group declines to undertake the responsibility"?

The Honourable Sir Nripendra Sircar: (a) Yes.

(b) and (c). The amendments which are of a verbal nature have been made to set out the intention more clearly.

(d) No.

CLAUSE IN THE INSTRUMENT OF INSTRUCTIONS REGARDING INDIANS IN BURMA.

122. *Seth Govind Das: Will Government be pleased to state:

(a) whether their attention has been drawn to the representation made by the Secretary, Burma Indian Delegation, Rangoon, to His Excellency the Governor of Burma, relating to the clause in the Instrument of Instructions regarding Indians in Burma;

(b) whether it is a fact that the Delegation who waited upon His Excellency the Governor of Burma, submitted that the first part of the clause relating to the making of immigration law was unsatisfactory and in direct contravention of the understanding arrived at in London last year between the Secretary of State for India and the Delegation;

(c) whether or not it is a fact that it was then agreed that the power of the Burma Legislature to impose restriction on the entry of Indians would be confined to unskilled labour alone;

(d) whether or not it is a fact that, in order to secure this, Earl Winterton had given notice of an amendment to amend the proviso to sub-clause 3 of clause 340 of the India Bill (section 44 of the Burma Act) as follows:

"Provided that nothing in this sub-section shall affect any restriction lawfully imposed on the right of entry into Burma of such Indian subjects of His Majesty domiciled in British India as enter Burma, whether by previous engagement or otherwise, to perform unskilled labour for hire in Burma, not being domestic or menial servants and members of their families and dependants."

(Parliamentary Debates, House of Commons, 10th April, 1935, Col. 1267);

(e) whether their attention has been drawn to the official amendment moved by the Attorney-General (Sir Thomas Inskip) to sub-clause 3 of clause 340, incorporated in the Burma Act and the issues raised by him:

"At the same time, we have tried to devise a Clause which will allow free flow between India and Burma, so that subjects of Indian State as well as all British subjects domiciled in India will not be made subjects of any racial or domiciliary discrimination."

(Parliamentary Debates of House of Commons, 10th April, 1935, Cols. 1767-68);

(f) whether they were consulted on the alteration of the clause in the Draft Instrument of Instructions;

(g) whether they gave their consent thereto after considering the immense importance of the question to the Indian community in Burma; and

- (h) whether they propose to attempt and secure the amendment of the relevant clause in the Draft of Instrument of Instructions, so as to confine the restrictions on entry to unskilled labour if and when the contingency arises; and if not, why not?

The Honourable Sir Nripendra Sircar: (a) No. But some commercial bodies in Burma and India have represented to Government regarding the provisions of paragraph 20 of the Instrument of Instructions to the Governor of Burma.

(b) to (g). The attention of the Honourable Member is invited to the speeches of Sir Thomas Inskip and Sir Samuel Hoare in the Committee of the House of Commons on the 10th April, 1935, on clause 340 of the Government of India Bill (now section 44 of the Government of Burma Act, 1935) and also to the speech of the Secretary of State in the House of Lords on paragraph 20 of the Instrument of Instructions to the Governor of Burma. The intention of Government is fully explained in these speeches and I have nothing to add.

(h) Government are not prepared to take the action proposed by the Honourable Member.

RESIGNATION OF SIR OSBORNE SMITH FROM THE GOVERNORSHIP OF THE RESERVE BANK OF INDIA.

†123. *Sardar Sant Singh: Will Government please state the reasons which led to the resignation of Sir Osborne Smith from the Governorship of the Reserve Bank of India?

RULES FOR TRAVEL BY MAIL TRAINS BY PASSHOLDERS.

124. *Sardar Sant Singh: What are the rules of the Railway for pass-holders in regard to their travelling by the mail train?

The Honourable Sir Muhammad Zafrullah Khan: The rules vary on the different railways according to the local conditions obtaining on each railway. But in the case of passes interchanged between railways, there is no restriction as regards first class passes; intermediate and third class passes are not available by mail: second class passes are available by mail:

- (i) for staff drawing Rs. 400 per mensem and over;
- (ii) for staff drawing less than Rs. 400, when travelling 600 miles and over;
- (iii) on medical certificate, at the issuing Agent's discretion.

DETENTION OF TEJA SINGH AZAD AS A STATE PRISONER UNDER REGULATION III OF 1818.

125. *Sardar Sant Singh: (a) Since how long has Teja Singh Azad been detained as a State Prisoner under Regulation III of 1818?

(b) Since his arrest, how many times were his papers laid before the Honourable Judges of the Lahore High Court?

(c) When were his papers examined last?

†For answer to this question, see answer to question No. 65.

(d) What allowance is being paid to him, to his wife and to his parents?

The Honourable Sir Henry Craik: (a) Since 17th March, 1936.

(b) and (c). I would refer the Honourable Member to the reply given by me to parts (a) to (d) and (f) of Mr. Satyamurti's question No. 1053 on the 26th March, 1935. Teja Singh's case was last reviewed by Government in September, 1936.

(d) He receives a daily allowance of Rs. 1-6-0 for diet and a monthly allowance of Rs. 32 and his wife gets a monthly allowance of Rs. 30.

UNIVERSITY TRAINING CORPS TRAINING CAMP HELD AT SHAHDARA NEAR LAHORE.

126. *Sardar Sant Singh: (a) Is it a fact that a U. T. C. training camp was held at Shahdara near Lahore during November, 1936? If so, for how many days was it held?

(b) Is it a fact that during the camp days, a bomb explosion occurred, causing injuries to several student-soldiers? If so, what was this explosion due to, and how many student-soldiers received injuries?

(c) Have Government paid any compensation to the injured soldiers? If not, do Government propose to grant some compensation?

Mr. G. R. F. Tottenham: (a) Yes, from 1st to 15th November, 1936.

(b) and (c). Information has been called for from the local military authorities and will be laid on the table on receipt.

ALLEGATIONS AGAINST MR. C. J. HAMMIL, STATION SUPERINTENDENT, NORTH WESTERN RAILWAY.

127. *Sardar Sant Singh: (a) Is it true that Mr. C. J. Hammil, Station Superintendent, North Western Railway, is carrying on as such for the last fourteen years?

(b) Are Government aware that corruption and bribery have been alleged to be rampant?

(c) Is it a fact that complaints regarding corruption, bribery and other serious irregularities at Lahore Station appeared in the *Railway Herald*, Karachi, and other papers? If so, why was action not taken by the administration?

(d) Are Government aware that two Divisional Superintendents (Mr. B. C. L. Bean and Colonel Carson, the present Agent of the North Western Railway) recommended for this man's transfer? Why was he not transferred?

(e) Is it a fact that Mr. A. P. R. Grindley, D.T.O., who criticised Mr. C. J. Hammil and his maladministration at Lahore was transferred out of Lahore for criticising Hammil?

(f) Is it a fact that open charges of paying hush money by the contractors of Lahore station have been made? If so, are Government prepared to hold confidential enquiry through Police?

The Honourable Sir Muhammad Zafrullah Khan: I am collecting information and will lay a reply on the table of the House in due course.

VENDING CONTRACTS FOR REFRESHMENTS, ETC., ON THE NORTH WESTERN RAILWAY.

128. ***Mr. Lalchand Navalrai:** (a) Will Government be pleased to state if vending contracts for refreshments, restaurants, dining cars, and stalls on North Western Railway are given permanently with a condition that they could be cancelled with a certain notice if not carried on properly?

(b) Is it a fact that tenders are called for every year and the contracts are not given to the highest bidders?

(c) Is it a fact that the above practice applies to both European and Indian vending and refreshment rooms contractors? If not, why not?

(d) Is it a fact that in 1934, a move was made to give the contracts to the highest bidder, but objections were raised to it by the public?

(e) Is it a fact that this question came up before the Local Advisory Committee at Karachi last year? If so, what was their opinion?

(f) Is it a fact that this question came up on the Resolution of Dr. Ziauddin Ahmed, M.L.A., before the Legislative Assembly in 1934, but was withdrawn?

(g) Is it a fact that the Railway authorities intend to re-open the matter and the public have sent in protests?

(h) Will Government be pleased to state if this question has been laid before the Local Advisory Committee at Karachi this year? If not, do Government propose to obtain their opinion and also submit the question to be discussed by the Central Railway Advisory Council? If not, why not?

The Honourable Sir Muhammad Zafrullah Khan: (a) The licenses referred to are given out without specifying any time limit, but there is a clause in the agreement which permits of its being terminated by the Railway on giving due notice.

(b) No.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) No.

(e) Yes. The Committee were opposed to licenses being sold.

(f) The general question of catering contracts was discussed on the Resolution which was withdrawn.

(g) Yes.

(h) The Agent, North Western Railway, states that he does not propose to discuss this matter with the Local Advisory Committee at Karachi again, as their opinion was obtained in 1935. His Advisory Committee at Lahore were of the opinion that licenses should be sold to approved contractors. The question of catering contracts was discussed at the last meeting of the Central Advisory Council for Railways whose views are under consideration.

Mr. Lalchand Navalrai: May I know, Sir, if the condition of giving notices has ever been used?

The Honourable Sir Muhammad Zafrullah Khan: I should require notice of that question.

Mr. Lalchand Navalrai: It does arise out of the same question.

The Honourable Sir Muhammad Zafrullah Khan: But, I said I require notice.

Mr. Lalchand Navalrai: But notice has already been given, and my question is whether there is any condition, and if there is any now, if that has ever been put into force?

The Honourable Sir Muhammad Zafrullah Khan: Does the Honourable Member expect me to carry the whole record of these contracts in my head and tell him whether this condition has or has not ever been exercised in the past?

Mr. Lalchand Navalrai: I thought the Honourable Member was carrying in his head more than this.

Mr. President (The Honourable Sir Abdur Rahim): The Honourable Member has given the information which was asked for.

Mr. Lalchand Navalrai: I want to know, Sir, whether the present contractors like Spencer & Co. and others had tendered, whether tenders had been called for from those people?

The Honourable Sir Muhammad Zafrullah Khan: I have not been able to follow the question.

Mr. Lalchand Navalrai: I want to know whether the European caterers have been having these contracts continuously even though better bids have come from others?

The Honourable Sir Muhammad Zafrullah Khan: I have no information on the point.

Dr. Ziauddin Ahmad: Did Government ever contemplate to change the contractors when the prices had substantially come down?

The Honourable Sir Muhammad Zafrullah Khan: That is not asking for definite information: it is asking for information whether Government did or did not contemplate doing a certain thing.

Dr. Ziauddin Ahmad: Are the Government aware that in the North Western Railway the contracts were sold in spite of their assurance to the contrary in the Central Advisory Committee for Railways?

The Honourable Sir Muhammad Zafrullah Khan: If the Honourable Member will put down a specific question with regard to that, I shall try to answer it.

CONVICTS IN THE ANDAMANS.

129. ***Mr. Lalchand Navalrai:** (a) Will Government be pleased to state if it is a fact that convicts in the Andaman Islands are given tickets of leave and then they live in villages?

(b) Is it a fact that they are given grants of land and are allowed to keep cattle?

(c) Is it a fact that they are allowed to bring their wives and families from India and are allowed to live in the villages? If so, on what conditions?

The Honourable Sir Henry Craik: (a) Yes, after spending three months in the jail at Port Blair.

(b) Yes.

(c) After passing one year in the Settlement a talabdar or self-supporter convict can apply for permission to import his wife and family at Government expense. If he desires to import his wife and family earlier he can do so at his own expense.

Mr. Lalchand Navalrai: May I know if they are given houses also to live in after they are given that ticket?

The Honourable Sir Henry Craik: Yes, I think so.

Mr. Lalchand Navalrai: Are they given any other help to maintain themselves?

The Honourable Sir Henry Craik: Yes, they are given advances to purchase cattle.

Mr. Lalchand Navalrai: To purchase cattle only?

The Honourable Sir Henry Craik: I think so.

Mr. Lalchand Navalrai: Is any takavi given to them to carry on cultivation?

The Honourable Sir Henry Craik: I cannot say for certain without notice, but I think they are given takavi.

PRISONERS IN THE ANDAMANS LIVING ON TICKET OF LEAVE SYSTEM AND CONVICTS CONFINED IN THE JAIL AT PORT BLAIR.

130. ***Mr. Lalchand Navalrai:** Will Government be pleased to state how many prisoners in the Andamans live on ticket of leave system, and how many convicts, political and others, respectively, are confined in the jail at Port Blair?

The Honourable Sir Henry Craik: On 31st April, 1936, the number of convicts living outside the Jail was 5,041. The number on the same date confined in the Jail was 864, of whom 294 were prisoners convicted of terrorist crimes.

Mr. Lalchand Navalrai: May I know if there are any political convicts who are also given tickets of leave system?

The Honourable Sir Henry Craik: No, if the Honourable Member means convicts convicted of terrorist crimes, no.

Mr. Lalchand Navalrai: I don't mean convicts convicted of terrorist crimes, I mean detenus.

The Honourable Sir Henry Craik: There are no detenus there.

Mr. Lalchand Navalrai: Are there any other political prisoners there who are not political terrorists?

The Honourable Sir Henry Craik: I don't know what the Honourable Member means by political prisoners.

Mr. Lalchand Navalrai: I mean those who have not committed offences similar to those committed in Bengal.

The Honourable Sir Henry Craik: No, as far as I am aware, the only convicts confined in the jail permanently are those who have been convicted of terrorist crimes.

PRISONERS WHO ESCAPED FROM THE ANDAMANS.

131. ***Mr. Lalchand Navalrai:** Will Government be pleased to state the number of prisoners who escaped from the Andamans during the last three years? How many of them were recaptured, and how many got drowned during the above period?

The Honourable Sir Henry Craik: Four prisoners escaped from the Andamans during the last three years. Three of them were recaptured and one is still at large. No prisoner was drowned.

Mr. Lalchand Navalrai: What was the punishment given to those that had run away; were those people punished or not?

The Honourable Sir Henry Craik: : I should like to have notice of that question.

SAFETY OF WOMEN PASSENGERS ON THE RAILWAYS.

132. ***Mr. Lalchand Navalrai:** (a) With reference to my question asked during the last Simla Session of the Assembly regarding the safety of women passengers on the Railways, will Government be pleased to state if they have been able to find any more effective preventive measures against miscreants entering compartments with an intention to commit offences? If so, what steps do Government intend taking in order to save the honour and property of the women passengers?

(b) Do Government propose to consider the suggestion made by Mr. Hiranand J. Adyani in the *Daily Karachi* of 4th November, 1936, namely, that an electric bell device in women's compartments may be created with one switch at one end of each bench within sitting reach of women passengers, or just below the luggage planks, away from the door, attached to one single wire in the compartment connected with a bell in the guard's compartment, or in the engine itself? If so, do Government propose to commit this plan for the approval and adoption to some experts? If not, why not?

The Honourable Sir Muhammad Zafrullah Khan: (a) Orders have been issued for additional alarm pulls to be provided in lower class compartments reserved for women in which existing pulls are positioned only over body-side doors.

A suggestion that the upper part of partitions separating women's compartments from adjacent compartments should be provided with suitable shielded openings, which would more readily permit of oral communication between the two compartments, has also been referred to all Railways for consideration through the Indian Railway Conference Association.

(b) The answer to the first part is that Government has already considered the suggestion. The answer to the second part is in the negative, if experts outside the Government of India are referred to by the Honourable Member. Reference to such experts is unnecessary to show that the cost of installation and maintenance of the device proposed prohibits its adoption.

Mr. Lalchand Navalrai: May I know who was the officer or expert who considered the suggestion given in clause (b)?

The Honourable Sir Muhammad Zafrullah Khan: I have not got the name with me here, but I don't think it is necessary to specify the name.

Mr. Lalchand Navalrai: I want to know if he was an expert or he was only one of the Members of the Railway Board or the Agent himself?

The Honourable Sir Muhammad Zafrullah Khan: Whoever considered this, was quite competent to consider the matter.

Mr. Lalchand Navalrai: In order to see if he was really competent or not, I should like to know whether he was the Agent of the Railway or a Member of the Railway Board or a mechanic?

The Honourable Sir Muhammad Zafrullah Khan: I don't think the Honourable Member is entitled to ask for that information.

Mr. Lalchand Navalrai: When it arises out of these questions, I think we should not be asked to restrict ourselves strictly to the question that is answered.

Mr. President (The Honourable Sir Abdur Rahim): If there is no ambiguity in the answer given, then there cannot be any supplementary question. If the Honourable Member will read the Standing Order he will see that it is only to elucidate any particular answer that a supplementary question is allowed.

Mr. Lalchand Navalrai: The answer is not clear, and that is why I asked who was the person who considered this.

Mr. President (The Honourable Sir Abdur Rahim): It is not in the original question. It ought to have been put down in the original question.

The Honourable Sir Muhammad Zafrullah Khan: Even generally, Sir, I would submit, are Honourable Members entitled to ask which particular person considered a particular suggestion which has been found to be feasible or not feasible?

Mr. Lalchand Navalrai: I am not asking the name of the person, but I am entitled to know whether he was a competent man or not.

Mr. President (The Honourable Sir Abdur Rahim): The Honourable Member has already answered that. Next question.

The Honourable Sir Muhammad Zafrullah Khan: I have said so.

ROBBERY IN TRAIN BETWEEN VIRAMGAM AND WADVANA.

133. ***Mr. Lalchand Navalrai:** (a) Are Government aware, as is stated in the Sind Vernacular Press—*Sansar Samachar*, dated the 20th November, 1936 that a daring robbery took place in the running train between 'Viramgam' and 'Wadvana' and in consequence a woman jumped out and was severely injured?

(b) What have Government done with regard to that incident and to prevent recurrence?

The Honourable Sir Muhammad Zafrullah Khan: (a) The Agent, Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway, reports that, according to the statement made by the lady who was travelling second class, after the train had left Lakhtar station she saw an armed man attempting to enter her compartment and becoming frightened jumped out of the window of the compartment sustaining certain injuries.

(b) The matter was enquired into by the police, who have reported the case as "undetected".

Mr. Lalchand Navalrai: May I know if the man got into the train while it was running or from some station when the train was standing?

The Honourable Sir Muhammad Zafrullah Khan: It could not be ascertained whether there was anybody at all trying to get into the compartment.

CLASSIFICATION OF APPRENTICES AS TECHNICALLY TRAINED HANDS ON THE EAST INDIAN RAILWAY.

134. ***Mr. Amarendra Nath Chattopadhyaya:** (a) Are Government aware that in the Mechanical Departments, Lucknow, East Indian Railway, all staff who underwent any sort of apprenticeship training are classified as technically trained hands and are promoted to chargemen's cadre, irrespective of their standard of apprenticeship training and education?

(b) Are Government aware that in the Mechanical Department, East Indian Railway, Jamalpore, special class apprentices, apprentice mechanics and trade apprentices are trained in different standards, although all of them attend the same Technical School?

(c) Are Government aware that in the East Indian Railway Technical School, Jamalpore, special class apprentices (selected by Public Service Commission) are trained for the gazetted officers' posts, apprentice mechanics for the post of chargemen and trade apprentices for the posts of mistries?

(d) Will Government please state whether the promotion and appointments of *ex*-apprentice mechanics or of trade *ex*-apprentices will be guided by the rules and principle applicable to the special class *ex*-apprentices of East Indian Railway Technical School, Jamalpore? If not, will Government please state the reasons therefor?

The Honourable Sir Muhammad Zafrullah Khan: (a) I would refer the Honourable Member to the reply laid on the table of the House to parts (a) and (b) of starred question No. 252 asked by him on the 9th September, 1936.

Government are informed as follows:

(b) and (c). Yes.

(d) No. The three groups of apprentices mentioned in the question are recruited and trained for different avenues of employment.

CLASSIFICATION OF TECHNICALLY TRAINED SUPERVISING STAFF OF THE MECHANICAL DEPARTMENT, EAST INDIAN RAILWAY.

135. ***Mr. Amarendra Nath Chattopadhyaya:** With reference to starred questions Nos. 252, 253, 254, 256 to 258 of 9th September, 1936, regarding classification of technically trained supervising staff of the Mechanical Department, East Indian Railway, will Government please state:

- (i) whether they have collected the information now;
- (ii) whether they are in a position to lay the replies on the table now; and
- (iii) the reasons for such long delay although they were given notice in June, 1936?

The Honourable Sir Muhammad Zafrullah Khan: The replies to questions Nos. 252, 253, 254, 256, 257 and 258 asked by the Honourable Member on the 9th September, 1936, have been placed on the table of the House.

WITHDRAWAL OF INDIA FROM THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS.

136. ***Sardar Mangal Singh:** Will Government please state:

- (a) whether they are aware of the fact that there is a widespread and strong public opinion in the country that India should immediately withdraw from the League of Nations; and
- (b) whether they have considered this question; and if so, what their conclusion is, and reasons therefor?

The Honourable Sir Nripendra Sircar: (a) Government are aware that India's membership of the League of Nations is viewed with dissatisfaction in certain quarters.

(b) I have explained in reply to a number of previous questions. Government's reasons for declining to contemplate the withdrawal of India from the League and I would refer the Honourable Member to the debate in the Council of State on the Resolution regarding the withdrawal of India from the League moved by the Honourable Mr. Hossain Imam, on the 22nd September, 1936.

APPOINTMENT OF DELEGATES FROM INDIA TO THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS.

137. ***Sardar Mangal Singh:** Will Government please state whether they have considered or propose to consider the question of appointment of delegates from India to the League of Nations?

The Honourable Sir Nripendra Sircar: Presumably the Honourable Member is referring to the appointment of delegates from India to the next September session of the Assembly of the League of Nations. If so, the question has not yet been considered.

DIFFERENCE OF OPINION BETWEEN THE INDIAN AND BRITISH DELEGATES TO THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS.

138. ***Sardar Mangal Singh:** Will Government please state how many times in the past the delegates from India have differed from the British delegates in the League of Nations?

The Honourable Sir Nripendra Sircar: I would refer Honourable Member to my reply to question No. 852 on the 7th October, 1936.

OPINION EXPRESSED BY THE INDIAN DELEGATES TO THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS REGARDING CONQUEST OF ABYSSINIA AND RAISING OF SANCTIONS AGAINST ITALY.

139. ***Sardar Mangal Singh:** Will Government please state what opinion the Indian delegates expressed at the last meeting of the League of Nations regarding the conquest of Abyssinia and raising of sanctions against Italy and who prepared the brief for them—the British Government, or the Government of India?

Sir Aubrey Metcalfe: The questions referred to by the Honourable Member were not discussed at the last meeting of the League and no opinions were expressed regarding them by the Indian delegates. The second part of the question does not therefore arise.

CONSULTATION OF THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ON THE QUESTION OF NON-INTERVENTION IN THE SPANISH CIVIL WAR.

140. ***Sardar Mangal Singh:** Will Government please state whether they were consulted by the British Government on the question of non-intervention in the Spanish civil war? If so, will Government please state what opinion they expressed in the matter?

Sir Aubrey Metcalfe: No.

**ACTION TAKEN ON THE RESOLUTION RE INDEBTEDNESS OF AGRICULTURISTS
PASSED BY THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.**

141. *Sardar Mangal Singh: Will Government please state whether they have considered the Resolution passed by this House on the 24th September, 1936, regarding the 'indebtedness of agriculturists'? What steps do they propose to take in furtherance of that Resolution?

Sir Girja Shankar Bajpai: The matter is under consideration.

TROOPS DESPATCHED TO KHAISORA VALLEY.

142. *Sardar Mangal Singh: (a) Will Government please state whether it is a fact that two columns of troops were despatched to Khaisora Valley in November, 1936, and that shortly after the columns left, they were met with stubborn opposition by the tribesmen and as a consequence of this the troops suffered heavy casualties?

(b) Will Government please state whether they have made enquiries from Army authorities that sufficient precautions were taken before the said columns started and whether suitable steps have been taken to avoid a repetition of such a disaster in future?

Mr. G. R. F. Tottenham: (a) Yes. Full details have already been published in Government communiques.

(b) The precautions taken were those that are invariably taken when any column moves in tribal territory on the North-West Frontier.

NATIONAL FLAG FOR INDIA.

143. *Sardar Mangal Singh: Will Government please state:

- (a) whether they propose to consider the question of a national flag for India;
- (b) whether they are aware of the fact that the tricolour national flag is generally recognised by all communities as the national flag of India; and
- (c) whether they are prepared to consider the suggestion that the tricolour national flag with the Union Jack inscribed in one corner should be officially recognised as the national flag of this country?

The Honourable Sir Henry Craik: (a), (b) and (c). I would refer the Honourable Member to the reply which I gave today to Mr. Mohan Lal Saxena's question No. 66.

ALLOWANCES GIVEN TO CERTAIN DETENUS AND THEIR DEPENDANTS.

144. *Sardar Mangal Singh: (a) Will Government please state what allowance is being given to the undermentioned detenues and their dependants:

- Sardar Teja Singh Sutantar.
- Baba Karam Singh Dhut.
- S. Wasdev Singh.
- S. Chanan Singh.
- Comrade Ram Kishan.
- Comrade Ihsan Elahi?

(b) Will Government be pleased to state if they are prepared to reconsider the cases of the above-mentioned detenues with a view to releasing them, as most of them have been in jail for more than five years?

The Honourable Sir Henry Craik: (a) I place a statement on the table showing allowances granted to the State Prisoners in question and their dependants.

(b) In accordance with the provisions of Regulation III of 1818, cases of all State Prisoners are reviewed by Government every six months. Only Karam Singh and Ihsan Elahi have been in jail for more than five years. Government are not at present able to agree to the release of these prisoners.

Supplementary statement regarding State prisoners.

Name of State Prisoners.	Amount of allowances for the State prisoner himself.	Amount of allowances for his family and dependants.
		Rs.
1. Teja Singh Azad	Diet allowance Rs. 1-6-0 per day. Monthly allowance Rs. 32	30 per mensem for wife.
2. Karam Singh	Do.	..
3. Teja Singh <i>alias</i> Wasdev Singh	Do.	20 per mensem for mother.
4. Chanan Singh	Do.	..
5. Ram Kishan	Do.	40 per mensem for wife.
6. Ihsan Elahi	Do.	..

FACILITIES TO DETENUS SEEKING ELECTION TO THE PUNJAB LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

145. *Sardar Mangal Singh: (a) Will Government please state if they are prepared to grant reasonable facilities to such of the detenues as are seeking election to the Punjab Provincial Assembly, such as S. Teja Singh Sutantar and Sardar Harjap Singh of Mahilpore?

(b) Will Government please state whether, in view of the fact that S. Teja Singh Sutantar is seeking election to the Punjab Assembly from Gurdaspur District, but he is at present detained in district jail at Campbelpore which is 300 miles away from his constituency, they are prepared to transfer him to Gurdaspur District Jail, or detain him within the revenue limits of his village, so that he may be near his constituency and be in a position to look after the affairs of his election?

The Honourable Sir Henry Craik: (a) The State Prisoners, to whom the Honourable Member refers, are detained in jail under Regulation III of 1818, where they are subject to certain restrictions. Government are not prepared to relax those restrictions to facilitate their standing for elections.

(b) No.

ABSENCE OF FACILITIES FOR AGRICULTURAL EDUCATION IN AJMER-MERWARA.

146. ***Rai Bahadur Seth Bhagchand Soni:** (a) Is it a fact that there are no facilities for agricultural education in the province of Ajmer-Merwara?

(b) Are Government aware that students from that province are refused admission in agricultural colleges of other provinces and in some cases they are admitted on very prohibitive terms?

(c) Are Government aware that a student of Ajmer-Merwara applied for admission to the agricultural college at Farrukhabad, through the Commissioner, Ajmer-Merwara and that he was asked by the authorities of the college to deposit Rs. 600 for his tuition fees?

(d) Are Government prepared to consider the advisability of providing free education for the students of Ajmer-Merwara, who cannot pay full fees in institutions of other provinces?

Sir Girja Shankar Bajpai: (a) Yes.

(b) and (c) Government are aware that a student from Ajmer-Merwara who sought admission to the agricultural school at Bulandshahar was required to pay contribution, over and above the ordinary fees, of Rs. 600 per annum as his domicile was not in the United Provinces.

(d) Yes.

Babu Baijnath Bajoria: Is there an agricultural college in each province?

Sir Girja Shankar Bajpai: I believe in the major provinces, yes.

Babu Baijnath Bajoria: Is there any in Bengal?

Sir Girja Shankar Bajpai: It may be that Bengal, which is a major province, is an exception to the statement that I have made; I do not know. My Honourable friend comes from Bengal; he should know. (Laughter.)

WOOL EXPORTED FROM AJMER-MERWARA AND BEAWAR.

147. ***Rai Bahadur Seth Bhagchand Soni:** (a) Will Government state the quantity of wool exported from the districts of Ajmer-Merwara and Beawar during the last five years?

(b) Are Government aware that there has been a steady decrease in the quantity of wool exported from this province?

(c) Will Government state the reasons for this decrease, and do they propose to take steps to encourage such trade?

The Honourable Sir Muhammad Zafrullah Khan: (a) The information asked for by the Honourable Member is not available.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

Rai Bahadur Seth Bhagchand Soni: Will Government try to obtain this information and place it before the House?

The Honourable Sir Muhammad Zafrullah Khan: Unless a special enquiry is made into the matter the information cannot be obtained, and I do not think it is worth while making an enquiry.

Rai Bahadur Seth Bhagchand Soni: It means that Government will not take steps to find out how much wool is being exported from Ajmer-Merwara.

The Honourable Sir Muhammad Zafrullah Khan: There are no separate statistics showing the quantity of wool exported from Ajmer-Merwara.

Rai Bahadur Seth Bhagchand Soni: Is it not a fact that it is the chief industry of Ajmer-Merwara and that Government should enquire into the matter?

The Honourable Sir Muhammad Zafrullah Khan: I have nothing to add to what I have said.

OPINION TENDERED BY THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA IN REGARD TO THE MARRIAGE PLANS OF *ex*-KING EDWARD VIII.

148. ***Sardar Mangal Singh:** Will Government please state what opinion they tendered to His Majesty's Government in regard to the marriage plans of His Majesty King Edward VIII? Will Government lay the same on the table of this House?

The Honourable Sir Henry Craik: The Government of India were not consulted on the question and no opinion was therefore expressed by them.

MOTOR VEHICLES IN PROVINCES AND INDIAN STATES.

149. ***Mr. J. Ramsay Scott:** (a) Is it a fact that Government have asked each province for the numbers of motor vehicles in each province during the last three years?

(b) Will Government please give the figures of motor vehicles in each province under the headings of private cars, taxis, buses, private lorries, lorries and cycles?

(c) Have the same details been called for from Indian States?

(d) If these details have not been called for, do Government propose to call for the same?

(e) If these details are available, will Government please give them?

The Honourable Sir Frank Noyce: (a) Yes.

(b) A statement giving the information as at the end of 1935-36 is laid on the table.

(c) No.

(d) Government are considering this question.

(e) Does not arise.

Statement showing the number of Motor Vehicles at the end of 1935-36.

Province.	Motor buses (Passengers.)	Motor lorries (Goods.)	Motor taxis.	Motor Cars (Private.)	Motor Cycles.	Remarks.
Madras	3,821	964	319	13,254	1,364	
Bombay	4,500	3,260	1,020	13,460	760	
Bengal	4,765 (including lorries.)	..	..	18,646 (including taxis.)	1,139 (including Scooters and auto-wheels.)	
United Provinces*	3,857	286	658	10,063	1,009	* Figures relating to the period upto September 1936.
Punjab	1,349	5,179 (public.) 499 (private.) 96 (heavy motor vehicles).	604	7,259	1,573	
Bihar	1,099 (including motor taxis.)	322		4,739	411	
Orissa	157	16	92	508	35	
Central Provinces.†	1,518	130	325	2,912	655	† As in August 1935.
Assam †	512	1,179	278	2,241	128	‡ Figures as at the end of calendar year 1935.
North-West Frontier Province.	3,530 (including motor lorries.)	..	..	4,783 (including motor taxis.)	1,637	
Sind	541	414	346	2,424	492	

Mr. N. M. Joshi: May I ask whether the Government of India will also collect information regarding the men employed in this industry, on motor cars, buses and such like things?

The Honourable Sir Frank Noyce: No.

INCREASE IN THE AMOUNT TO BE SPENT ON ROADS CREDITED TO THE PETROL FUND.

150. ***Mr. J. Ramsay Scott:** (a) Is it a fact that the Central Government collects from motor transport users taxes in the form of import duty

and excise on petrol, oil, cars, buses, trucks, tyres, paints and varnish, upholstery, electrical bulbs and wiring, machinery, etc., to the value of eight to nine crores a year?

(b) Will Government please give the receipts of such taxation in detail?

(c) Is it a fact that the only return to the motor transport user and spent on the roads by the Central Government is $1\frac{1}{2}$ crores derived from the petrol tax?

(d) Are Government prepared to consider the question of increasing the amount to be spent on roads credited to the petrol fund from $2\frac{1}{2}$ annas to 4 annas?

The Honourable Sir James Grigg: (a) and (b) The revenue from the tax on motor spirit, and from the import duties on motor vehicles and tyres, will be found in the monthly statements of Indian Customs Revenue, and in the Finance and Revenue Accounts, both of which are in the Library of the House. As regards the other dutiable commodities mentioned by the Honourable Member, it is impossible to say what proportion of them is consumed in connection with motor transport and I am therefore unable to verify the total figure of revenue or to give details under each head.

(c) No. Besides the grants to the Road Fund provision is also made from Central Revenues for the construction and maintenance of roads in Centrally Administered Areas.

(d) No.

Mr. N. M. Joshi: May I know whether the Government of India have accepted the principle that the amount collected from a tax on any article should be spent for the benefit of the users of that article?

The Honourable Sir James Grigg: Quite definitely no.

Mr. Lalchand Navalrai: May I know, with reference to the answer to part (d) of the question, what are the reasons for not considering the question of increasing the amount to be spent on roads?

The Honourable Sir James Grigg: I will give one reason which I think can be conclusive. I do not see why we should unbalance the central budget in order to intensify road rail competition and unbalance it still further.

Mr. Lalchand Navalrai: When the roads are in a bad condition on account of competition and they are being asked to be repaired, why should he not make up for it?

The Honourable Sir James Grigg: The Honourable Member is just as capable of answering that as I am. All I can say is we are not going to do it.

Dr. Ziauddin Ahmad: Will the Honourable Member tell us what portion of the ten annas which he collects from petrol is debited in the accounts of the revenue and how much goes to the road fund?

The Honourable Sir James Grigg: My recollection is that the full ten annas appears in the revenue collections and 2½ annas is debited by way of expenditure grants. In other words, the accounts in this matter are gross and not net.

AMOUNTS SPENT IN PROVINCES AND INDIAN STATES ON ROADS.

151. ***Mr. J. Ramsay Scott:** Will Government please give in detail the amounts spent in each province and Indian States on roads from their own revenues?

The Honourable Sir Frank Noyce: The Honourable Member has not stated for what period he wants the information, nor what details he requires. A statement showing the expenditure incurred in major Provinces from provincial and local revenues, excluding municipal revenues, for the year 1934-35, on original works and on maintenance is laid on the table. I cannot separate provincial revenues from local revenues, nor have I any information regarding expenditure by Indian States.

Statement showing expenditure incurred in major provinces on roads from provincial and local board revenues during the year 1934-35.

	Original works (Rs. lakhs.)	Maintenance. (Rs. lakhs.)	Total. (Rs. lakhs.)
1. Madras	36.5	99.8	136.3
2. Bombay	15.0	42.4	57.4
3. Bengal	2.2	24.4	26.6
4. United Provinces	0.7	30.4	31.1
5. Punjab	2.8	59.1	61.9
6. Bihar and Orissa	7.4	42.1	49.5
7. Central Provinces	3.9	31.1	35.0
8. Assam	1.6	27.5	29.1
9. North-West Frontier Province	0.5	18.7	19.2
10. Burma	3.7	36.7	40.4
Total	74.3	412.2	486.5

MILAGE AND CLASSIFICATION OF ROADS IN PROVINCES AND INDIAN STATES.

152. ***Mr. J. Ramsay Scott:** Will Government please give the mileage of roads in each province and Indian State and give the various classifications of such roads?

The Honourable Sir Frank Noyce: I regret that up-to-date information of road milage and its classification is not readily available in a complete form. I might, however, refer the Honourable Member to page 610 of the Statistical Abstract for British India from 1923-24 to 1932-33. Statistics of milage of certain classes of roads which were compiled for a special purpose will be found in Appendix A to the Mitchell-Kirkness Report, a copy of which is in the Library. Steps are being taken to collect complete statistics which will be placed on the table when they are ready.

Dr. Ziauddin Ahmad: Since this will be important when we discuss the question of road-rail competition, may I ask the Honourable Member, will he be able to get this information by the time he moves his Resolution?

The Honourable Sir Frank Noyce: I am afraid not.

TAXATION ON PRIVATE CARS.

153. ***Mr. J. Ramsay Scott:** (a) Is it a fact that taxation on private cars weighing between 20—30 cwts. is as below:

	Provincial.	Municipal.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Bombay	60	100	160
Madras	100	..	100
Bengal	48	..	48
Bihar and Orissa	50		50
United Provinces	45	..	45
Central Provinces	30	15	45
Punjab	80	30	110

(b) Will Government please supply taxation figures for Bihar and Orissa separately and also those for Sind, North-West Frontier Province, Central areas and Indian States?

The Honourable Sir Frank Noyce: With your permission, Sir, I will reply to questions Nos. 153 to 155 together. My information regarding the details asked for is at present far from complete, but I will obtain the information asked for and lay it on the table.

TAXATION ON MOTOR BUSES.

†154. ***Mr. J. Ramsay Scott:** (a) Is it a fact that taxation on a bus 30 cwt. 20 seater is as follows:

	Provincial Tax.	Municipal Tax.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Bombay	376	60	436
Madras	700	600 D. B. Tax.	1,300
Bengal . . . . .	..		111
Bihar and Orissa			342
United Provinces . . . . .	..	..	241
Central Provinces	160	36	196
Punjab	50	48†	74

†For answer to this question, see answer to question No. 153.

‡ Rebate of half of municipal tax.

(b) Will Government please supply taxation figures for Bihar and Orissa separately and also those for Sind, North-West Frontier Province, Central areas and Indian States?

TAXATION ON LORRIES.

†155. *Mr. J. Ramsay Scott: (a) Is it a fact that taxation on lorries 30 cwt. unladen is as follows:

	Provincial.	Municipal.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Bombay	300	120	420
Madras	400	400	800
Bengal			125
Bihar and Orissa	..	..	250
United Provinces (private)			100
United Provinces (public)	..	..	235
Central Provinces	100	50	150

(b) Will Government please supply taxation figures for Bihar and Orissa separately and also those for Sind, North-West Frontier Province, Central areas and Indian States?

(c) Is it a fact that private cars are taxed on the unladen weight in Bombay, Madras, United Provinces and Central Provinces while in Bengal they are taxed on area and in Bihar and the Punjab on the seating capacity?

BASIS OF TAXATION ON PRIVATE CARS, MOTOR BUSES AND LORRIES.

156. *Mr. J. Ramsay Scott: (a) Are Government prepared to consider that the taxation basis should be uniform?

(b) Would Government be prepared to consider:

- (1) that all private cars should be taxed on the unladen weight as declared by manufacturer;
- (2) that all motor buses should be taxed on the seating capacity; and
- (3) that lorries should be taxed on the gross laden weight, namely, the unladen weight plus the certified carrying capacity laid down by the manufacturer?

The Honourable Sir Frank Noyce: (a) I am not prepared to deal with so large a subject in the form of a reply to a question.

(b) The taxation of motor vehicles is a provincial subject but I may refer the Honourable Member to Part V of the Concise Statement of Policy adopted by the Transport Advisory Council in July, 1936, copies of which are in the Library.

†For answer to this question, see answer to question No. 153.

EDUCATION OF THE CHILDREN OF ANGLO-INDIAN AND INDIAN EMPLOYEES OF RAILWAYS.

157. *Mr. Mohan Lal Saksena: (a) Will Government state the total number of Indian and Anglo-Indian employees in the various railways and the respective sums of money spent by them on the education of Indian and Anglo-Indian children?

(b) Is it a fact that during the year 1934-35 the expenditure on the education of Anglo-Indian was more than four times that on the education of Indians in the Eastern Bengal, East Indian and the Great Indian Peninsula Railways and nearly seven times in the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway?

(c) Will Government state how the expenditure per student on education of Indians and Anglo-Indians compares on the various railways?

(d) Are Indian students admitted in Anglo-Indian schools maintained by the various railways? If not, why not? If so, what restrictions, if any, are imposed on their admission?

The Honourable Sir Muhammad Zafrullah Khan: (a) and (c) As regards the first part of (a) I would refer the Honourable Member to Appendix C of the Report by the Railway Board on Indian Railways for the year 1934-35, Volume II, a copy of which is in the Library of the House.

With regard to the latter part of (a) and part (c) of the question, I lay on the table of the House a statement giving the information available with Government.

(b) I would refer the Honourable Member to the information laid on the table of the House on the 31st August, 1936, in connection with starred question No. 1085, asked by Pandit Lakshmi Kanta Maitra on the 10th March, 1936.

(d) I am collecting information and will lay a reply on the table of the House in due course.

Statement showing the sums of money spent by certain Class I Railways in India on the education of the children of Railway employees during 1935-36.

Railway.	Total amount spent.		Cost per student.	
	European and Anglo-Indian.	Indian.	European and Anglo-Indian.	Indian.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
A. B. Railway	15,401	15,774	†	†
B. and N. W. Railway	5,489	3,477	55.2	4.59
B. N. Railway	54,690	62,303	47.2	13.5
B., B. & C. I. Railway	51,600	39,970	128.6	16.6
E. B. Railway	70,268	20,597	165.7	9.04
E. I. Railway	4,97,907	1,73,704	336.2	16.0
G. I. P. Railway	1,04,230†	26,512†	71.7††	15.9*†
M. & S. M. Railway	59,249	16,868	57.8	10.0
N. W. Railway	1,89,275	29,411	134.7	19.8
S. I. Railway	33,289	12,780	50.9	10.5

†Information not available.

*These figures relate to the year 1934-35. Figures for the year 1935-36 are not readily available.

SUFFERINGS OF INDIANS OWING TO DEVASTATION CAUSED BY THE RECENT FLOODS IN THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.

158. *Mr. Lalchand Navalrai: (a) Will Government be pleased to state if Indians, including Sindhis, have suffered in life and property owing to sad devastation caused by the recent floods in the Philippine Islands? If so, how much and what arrangements were made to save them from such a calamity?

(b) Are there any Indians, including Sindhis, still living in these Islands? If so, are they safe and have they been given sufficient protection and help in their disaster?

Sir Aubrey Metcalfe: Information has been called for from His Britannic Majesty's Consul General, Manila, and will be laid on the table of the House when received.

ISSUE OF REVISED PASS RULES ON THE NORTH WESTERN RAILWAY.

159. *Mr. Lalchand Navalrai: (a) Are Government aware that the Railway employees of the North Western Railway and their Unions have passed resolutions protesting against the issue of the revised Pass Rules in respect of number, classification and dependent relatives?

(b) What steps have Government taken to consider their protest and have they made or propose to make any modifications in the revised rules; if so, what?

(c) Will Government be pleased to state if the revised rules will have retrospective effect and will apply also to the employees in service before the date of the revised rules?

(d) If so, would Government be pleased to give reasons for doing so and do Government propose to reconsider that question and apply the rules progressively? If not, why not?

The Honourable Sir Muhammad Zafrullah Khan: (a) Protests against the changes in the Pass Rules have been received from certain employees and Unions.

(b) These protests have been considered and it is not proposed to make any modification in the orders already issued.

(c) The changes have effect from 1st January, 1937, and apply to all employees in service. A distinction has, however, been made in regard to the number of passes admissible per annum between staff on the revised scales of pay and staff on the old scales of pay.

(d) The changes were necessitated by abuses which had arisen and by complaints having been received of the extent to which available accommodation in trains was being utilised by railway employees on passes resulting in inconvenience and discomfort to passengers holding tickets. There is therefore no justification for discriminating between staff already in service and those that may hereafter be employed.

Mr. Lalchand Navalrai: May I know from the Honourable Member whether their protests were considered by the Members of the Railway Board or the Agents only?

The Honourable Sir Muhammad Zafrullah Khan: I will not, Sir, reply to a question which seeks to find out which particular officer in a Department has considered a particular question.

Mr. Lalchand Navalrai: I do not ask which particular officer. I say, the Railway Board—not one officer?

The Honourable Sir Muhammad Zafrullah Khan: I have already said that the protests that have been received have been considered by Government; I am not prepared to say which portion of Government considered it.

Mr. Lalchand Navalrai: Will that answer be right, Sir? I want to know whether the Railway Board have considered the protests; I am asking a particular question.

Mr. President (The Honourable Sir Abdur Rahim): The Railway Board is a part of the Government of India. It does not matter what body of officials considered the matter or not: all that the Honourable Member is entitled to ask information about is whether the Government have considered the matter.

Mr. N. M. Joshi: May I ask whether the Government rules provide for a larger number of passes being given to officers than to men holding subordinate positions?

The Honourable Sir Muhammad Zafrullah Khan: I believe that is generally so—as a matter of general recollection.

Mr. N. M. Joshi: May I ask on what ground this discrimination is made?

The Honourable Sir Muhammad Zafrullah Khan: How does that arise from the present question?

Mr. Lalchand Navalrai: May I know whether any Railway Unions were consulted in this matter, after the protests were made?

The Honourable Sir Muhammad Zafrullah Khan: That does not arise out of this question.

EARTHQUAKE SHOCKS FELT AT QUETTA.

160. ***Mr. Lalchand Navalrai:** (a) Is it a fact as stated in the Press that there were earthquake shocks felt at Quetta on the 12th December, 1936, at 10-25?

(b) Will Government be pleased to state how many times there have been earthquake shocks after the great disaster in May, 1935?

(c) Do Government propose to make any changes in the proposed site and building method of New Quetta in view of these incessant occurrences? If so, what? If not, why not?

Sir Aubrey Metcalfe: (a) Yes.

(b) According to press reports twenty-one earthquake shocks have occurred in Quetta since May, 1935. Seven only were recorded by seismographs.

(c) As regards the site the Honourable Member's attention is invited to the replies given in this House on the 17th April, 1936, to Mr. Satya-murti's starred question No. 1730 and to the supplementary questions thereto. It is proposed to construct the new buildings in Quetta on Earthquake-proof lines as far as possible.

Mr. Lalchand Navalrai: May I know if this question has been considered subsequently to the recent earthquake shocks in Quetta?

Sir Aubrey Metcalfe: It has been considered at all stages very fully.

Dr. Ziauddin Ahmad: In spite of these repeated earthquakes, do Government still insist on building more houses in Quetta and spending money?

(No answer).

IMPOSITION OF RESTRICTIONS AGAINST THE PUBLICATION OF MUSHROOM NEWSPAPERS.

161. **Mr. Lalchand Navalrai:** (a) Are Government aware of the publication in the *Sindhi* of Sukkur Sind which complains of the rise of several Mushroom papers, pointing out further the necessity of imposing restrictions against the publication of such papers which live only on the bounty of others and have no honest purpose or principle in the interests of public and which come out only to defame or support some individual?

(b) Are Government aware of the growing annoyance felt and offence taken by general public against such worthless mercenary papers that come out only to serve some base purpose or afford the means of existence for its editor?

(c) Is there any rule or order authorising the Magistrates receiving declarations for starting presses and papers to inquire into the *bona fides*, solvency, sanity, etc., of the new press concerns, before they register the same and allow their existence; if not, do Government propose to consider this point in view of the opinion of some section of the press?

(d) Will Government consider the advisability of fixing some standard of education and experience that a person must be equipped with before he is allowed to edit a paper?

The Honourable Sir Henry Orsk: (a) Government have seen the article.

(b) No.

(c) No.

(d) No.

Mr. Lalchand Navalrai: May I know if there is any system of putting any restrictions upon such press men when they first apply, in England?

The Honourable Sir Henry Craik: I do not know.

CIRCULATION OF BAD COINS.

162. ***Mr. Lalchand Navalrai:** (a) Do Government know that bad coins are still in circulation which cause damage and unnecessary vexation to the public?

(b) What steps have Government taken since the complaint with regard to bad coins was brought to the notice of Government and Assembly last time?

(c) Do Government propose to consider the suggestion made in the Press that besides laying hands on the counterfeiters, Government should issue orders that doubtful coins which are not counterfeit, if presented to the treasury, should be received by them and paid for; and then withdrawn from further circulation in order to avoid inconvenience and vexation which the public experience by coins not being received in the market on this or that pretext?

(d) If the above suggestion is not acceptable, what steps do Government propose to take to mitigate the hardship which is experienced in the market, at the Railway Booking Offices, at postal counters and other firms?

The Honourable Sir James Grigg: (a) Yes.

(b) Special steps are being taken by the Mint to render counterfeiting more difficult in future and by the Police to check the circulation of counterfeit coins.

(c) Defaced coins are received at treasuries and are paid for in accordance with definite rules, provided the coins are not fraudulently defaced.

(d) Does not arise.

DEVELOPMENT OF ADEQUATE SOURCE OF INDIAN SODA-ASH FOR PROMOTING INDIGENOUS GLASS INDUSTRY.

163. ***Mr. Akhil Chandra Datta:** (a) Have Government taken any steps to develop adequate source of Indian soda-ash for promoting indigenous Glass Industry in India?

(b) Has any fresh source of supply of soda-ash been available at Khewra within the last two years?

(c) Have Government taken any measure for the protection and promotion of Glass Industry in India beyond granting a rebate of the duty on imported soda-ash?

(d) What has been the effect of the said rebate during the last two years?

The Honourable Sir Frank Noyce: (a) and (b). No.

(c) I would ask the Honourable Member to await the reply to This starred question No. 165.

(d) The effect has been that glass manufacturers have obtained refunds to the extent of Rs. 1½ lakhs roughly and that their purchases of soda-ash have to this extent cost less than they would otherwise have had to pay.

PROTECTION TO THE GLASS INDUSTRY.

164. ***Mr. Akhil Chandra Datta:** Are Government considering the desirability of granting protection to the Glass Industry and of making another reference to the Tariff Board?

The Honourable Sir Muhammad Zafrullah Khan: The attention of the Honourable Member is invited to the reply given by me to parts (b) and (c) of Mr. Satyamurti's starred question No. 498 during the last Simla Session. So far as Government are aware the position still remains unchanged.

Mr. Akhil Chandra Datta: Have Government taken a final decision on this question?

The Honourable Sir Muhammad Zafrullah Khan: The answer to which I have referred shows what the position is. The Government's decision last time was not final.

Mr. Akhil Chandra Datta: Is that the position still?

The Honourable Sir Muhammad Zafrullah Khan: That is what I have said.

RESEARCHES AND INVESTIGATIONS RELATING TO THE GLASS INDUSTRY.

165. ***Mr. Akhil Chandra Datta:** (a) Have any researches and investigations been made by the Bureau of Industrial Intelligence and Research relating to the Glass Industry in India?

(b) If so, will Government be pleased to state the result thereof?

(c) Has the said Bureau made any suggestions and recommendations? What are these suggestions and recommendations?

The Honourable Sir Frank Noyce: (a) Yes. The Industrial Research Bureau has carried out a detailed survey of the position of the industry and is engaged, partly directly and partly in co-operation with the Benares Hindu University, in an examination of Indian glass-making materials. Some minor technical questions relating to glass technology have also been taken up by the Bureau.

(b) The results of the survey of the glass industry have been published as No. 2 of the Bulletins of Indian Industrial Research and the Bureau has in the press a further bulletin relating to Indian glass-making materials. The other investigations mentioned are in progress.

(c) As a result of the survey made, the Bureau has made recommendations with regard to improvements in furnace design. Detailed plans have been drawn up and I trust that it will be possible shortly to give practical effect to these by installing an experimental furnace.

APPOINTMENT OF A STANDING ARMY COMMITTEE.

166. ***Mr. Akhil Chandra Datta:** (a) Will Government be pleased to state if a Standing Army Committee has been appointed in pursuance of the Resolution adopted by this Honourable House on the 4th February, 1936?

(b) If not, do Government propose to consider the desirability of appointing such a Committee at once?

Mr. G. R. F. Tottenham: I would refer the Honourable Member to my reply to Mr. Lalchand Navalrai's starred question No. 524 asked on the 18th September, 1936.

CONSULTATION OF GOVERNMENT OF INDIA REGARDING EX-KING'S PROPOSED MARRIAGE WITH MRS. SIMPSON AND HIS ABDICATION.

167. ***Mr. Akhil Chandra Datta:** (a) Were the Government of India consulted by the British Government with regard to legality, propriety and advisability of His Majesty the King Emperor's marriage with Mrs. Simpson and with regard to the legislation about His Majesty's abdication?

(b) Did Government express and convey any opinion on this matter to the British Government?

The Honourable Sir Henry Craik: (a) and (b). The Government of India were not consulted on the question and no opinion was therefore expressed by them.

ACQUISITION OF THE BENGAL AND NORTH WESTERN AND THE MADRAS AND SOUTHERN MAHRATTA RAILWAYS.

168. ***Mr. Akhil Chandra Datta:** (a) Have Government taken any step towards the acquisition of the Bengal and North Western Railway and the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway?

(b) Has notice of such acquisition been served upon the companies in pursuance of the contract entered into between the Secretary of State and the Companies on the 8th December, 1932? If not, have Government taken any decision regarding the acquisition of the two Companies by 31st December, 1937?

(c) Have Government enquired what increase in working expenses is likely to occur by transfer of these two Railways to state management?

(d) If so, will Government be pleased to state the result of the enquiry?

(e) Have Government enquired what increase in revenue may be expected by the said transfer of the two Railways?

(f) Do Government still consider the question of the acquisition of the two Railways as an open question or consider the question as finally and irrevocably settled?

The Honourable Sir Muhammad Zafrullah Khan: (a), (b) and (f). It has been decided not to exercise the option in either case. The contract with the Bengal and North Western Railway will automatically continue for five years on the present terms and a fresh option to purchase will be available on the 31st December, 1942. The contract with the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway Company has been extended for a period of 8 years from 1st January, 1938, on terms much more favourable to Government than the existing arrangement.

(c), (d) and (e). Government did not expect any increase in earnings by the transfer of the two railways to State management, but anticipated some increase in working expenses, particularly on the Bengal and North Western Railway.

Dr. Ziauddin Ahmad: Will Government lay on the table the terms of the new contract with the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway?

The Honourable Sir Muhammad Zafrullah Khan: I believe it will be possible to do so.

SOLUTION OF THE FOOD PROBLEM IN INDIA.

169. ***Mr. Akhil Chandra Datta:** (a) Have Government formulated any scheme and policy for solving the food problem for the rapidly increasing population of India?

(b) If so, when was that policy formulated and what were the circumstances and conditions which led to that policy?

(c) Will Government state categorically and in chronological order the steps taken to give effect to that policy, and the agency through which the steps were taken?

Sir Girja Shankar Bajpai: (a) to (c). The position was explained to the Honourable Member in the replies given by me to his questions Nos. 158 and 312 on the 7th and 12th February, 1936.

DISTRIBUTION OF THE WATERS OF THE INDUS AND ITS TRIBUTARIES.

170. ***Mr. Akhil Chandra Datta:** (a) What is the precise scope of the investigation for which the Central Bureau of Irrigation appointed a Sub-Committee regarding the distribution of the waters of the Indus and its tributaries?

(b) What are the recommendations made by that Committee and when?

(c) Have Government given effect to those recommendations? If not, why not?

The Honourable Sir Frank Noyce: (a) The Committee to deal with the distribution of the waters of the Indus and its tributaries was appointed by the Government of India, and its terms of reference were as follows:

“The extent to which additional supplies of water are actually required for:

- (i) the Khairpur State,
- (ii) the Bahawalpur State,
- (iii) the Haveli Project.

The possibility of finding such supplies without detriment to the parties interested in the waters of the Indus and its tributaries and the effect upon the existing or prospective rights of those parties of any fresh withdrawals, the authorization of which the Committee may recommend.”

(b) The report of the Committee was received in September, 1935, and their recommendations are summarized on pages 29—31 of Volume I of their report, a copy of which will be found in the Library.

(c) No, but it is hoped to issue orders in the near future.

STATES SIGNIFYING THEIR INTENTION TO ACCEDE TO THE FEDERATION.

171. *Mr. M. Asaf Ali: Will Government please state:

- (a) how many States have so far signified their intention to accede to the Federation;
- (b) whether the requirements of section 5, part II, of the Government of India Act, 1935, has been satisfied; and
- (c) if not, what is the extent of the desideratum?

The Honourable Sir Nripendra Sircar: (a) to (c). No Instruments of Accession have yet been received.

INSTRUMENTS OF ACCESSION PROPOSED BY THE RULERS AND CHIEFS OF INDIAN STATES.

172. *Mr. M. Asaf Ali: (a) Have Government examined the Instruments of Accession proposed by those Rulers and Chiefs who have agreed to accede subject to limitations?

(b) Are Government prepared to take steps to publish either in the Gazette or otherwise all the Instruments of Accession to enable the representatives of British India to assess the effect of such reservations and limitations in relation to the consequences to the whole scheme of Federation?

The Honourable Sir Nripendra Sircar: (a) Draft Instruments of Accession have not yet been received.

(b) Government can give no undertaking as suggested.

ABSENCE OF PROVISION IN THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ACT, 1935, FOR THE APPOINTMENT OF REPRESENTATIVES BY RULERS IN CASES OF CASUAL VACANCIES.

173. *Mr. M. Asaf Ali: (a) Is it not a fact that there is no specific provision in the Government of India Act, 1935, for the appointment of representatives by Rulers in cases of casual vacancies or for rescinding appointments made by them?

(b) If so, have the States made any representations in this respect, and what Government contemplate doing?

The Honourable Sir Nripendra Sircar: (a) and (b). The attention of the Honourable Member is invited to section 291 and paragraphs 7 and 14 of Part II of the First Schedule to the Government of India Act, 1935.

PAYMENT OF SALARIES OF THE ROMAN CATHOLIC MILITARY CHAPLAINS.

174. *Mr. M. Asaf Ali: (a) Is it a fact that the Army Department pay the salaries of the Roman Catholic Military Chaplains?

(b) Is it a fact, that the Archbishop or the Bishop of each Archdiocese or Diocese in India used to take half the salary of these Military Chaplains?

(c) Is it a fact that the Army Department has since April 1927 been paying the salaries of the Roman Catholic Military Chaplains in a lump sum yearly to the Archbishop or Bishop within whose Archdiocese or Diocese they are serving?

(d) Is it a fact that the Archbishop or Bishop who receives the said amount from the Army Department keeps half of it himself and distributes the other half to the Chaplains concerned? If so, why?

Mr. G. R. F. Tottenham: (a) There is no establishment of Roman Catholic *Military* Chaplains. The Defence Department do, however, remunerate Roman Catholic priests for their services in ministering to the Roman Catholic British troops serving in India.

(c) Yes, though in some cases payments are made monthly and not yearly. The object of making the payments to the Roman Catholic Ecclesiastical authorities instead of direct to the priests themselves is to give elasticity and to enable the Roman Catholic ecclesiastical authorities to utilize the resources placed at their disposal to the best advantage. For instance, in some places it may be convenient to employ the services of a missionary or parish priest already on the spot, and to pay him a small allowance, thus setting free an amount which might be made available as additional remuneration for a priest in another and more expensive cantonment. It is the policy of the Government of India, having provided the total sums that are to be allotted to each archdiocese or diocese, not to interfere in any way with the distribution of the funds. All they are concerned with is that adequate provision is made for spiritual ministrations to Roman Catholic British troops.

(b) and (d). The Government have no information.

PAYMENTS MADE TO THE ROMAN CATHOLIC MILITARY CHAPLAINS.

175. ***Mr. M. Asaf Ali:** (a) Is it a fact that most of the Roman Catholic Military Chaplains in India are under a Vow of Poverty?

(b) If so, are the superior Priests under a similar vow?

(c) If the answer to part (b) be in the affirmative, is there any reason why such heavy payments are made to the Archbishops?

Mr. G. R. F. Tottenham: (a) There are no Roman Catholic *Military* Chaplains in India. It is, however, possible that some of the Roman Catholic priests who minister to Roman Catholic British troops in India are under the vow of poverty.

(b) The Government have no information.

(c) The Honourable Member is referred to the answer I have just given to part (c) of his question No. 174.

OFFICERS SELECTED TO RELIEVE CONGESTION IN THE WAR BLOCK.

176. *Mr. M. Asaf Ali: Will Government be pleased to state:

- (i) how many officers have been selected each year to relieve congestion in the War Block;
- (ii) of those how many have been Indians holding commissioned ranks each year;
- (iii) how many Indians were on the active strength when the scheme was adopted;
- (iv) how many Europeans were selected in 1919 and 1920 for removal against volunteers; and how many Indians;
- (v) the number of Europeans selected under part (iv) above, who have passed their 'd' for promotion to the rank of Major;
- (vi) the number of Indians in (iv) who have passed their 'd' for promotion to Major's rank;
- (vii) how many of (vi) have been selected for removal; and
- (viii) to what extent has Indianisation been affected by these removals?

Mr. G. E. F. Tottenham: (i) and (ii). The number of officers who have been or will be placed on the Special Unemployed List is as follows:

Year.	Total.	Indians.
1935 . . .	131	7
1936 . . .	98	1
1937 . . .	55	4
1938 and 1939	116	Nil.

(iii) 134.

(iv) Under the 1922-23 scheme of retirement, 1,859 European officers were compulsorily retired. Figures for voluntary retirement are not available. Under that scheme no Indian officer was retired either compulsorily or voluntarily.

(v) to (vii) There were no promotion examinations during the period of the Great War.

(viii) The Indianization has not been affected by the War Block Scheme.

EXPERIMENTAL RESEARCH IN REGARD TO TELEVISION.

177. *Mr. M. Asaf Ali: (a) Is it a fact that some time ago a leading Bombay interpreneur applied to the Government of India for permission to establish an experimental television transmitter and studio?

(b) Will Government state whether the permission sought was granted? If not, why not?

(c) What steps, if any, have Government taken, or propose to take to examine the advisability of experimental research in regard to television?

The Honourable Sir Frank Noyce: (a) An application was received.

(b) The applicant was informed that there would be no objection to granting a license for experimental work but that permission to broadcast programmes would not ordinarily be granted. The applicant was further informed that detailed proposals should be submitted but these have not yet been received.

(c) Television is in an experimental stage at present and Government consider that it would be premature to embark on experiments in India particularly in view of the heavy expenditure which would be involved and the difficulty in arranging suitable programmes.

NON-RUNNING OF SPECIAL TRAINS BY THE NORTH WESTERN RAILWAY FOR THE GARHMUKHTESHWAR MELA.

178. ***Mr. M. Asaf Ali:** (a) Is it a fact that during the Garhmukhteshwar Mela, the East Indian Railway ran a considerable number of special trains, but the North Western Railway ran no special trains?

(b) Are Government aware that hardships were experienced by passengers at the Delhi Junction on account of the North Western Railway running no connecting specials?

The Honourable Sir Muhammad Zafrullah Khan: (a) and (b). The Agent, North Western Railway, states that three special trains were run over the North Western Railway from Delhi and the stock on the normal train services was also augmented. These arrangements were adequate to meet traffic requirements and no complaint of any hardship to passengers was received by the Administration.

PREVALENCE OF MALARIA IN THE RURAL AREAS OF THE DELHI PROVINCE.

179. ***Mr. Sham Lal:** (a) Is it a fact that in the year 1933, malaria worked great havoc in the rural area of Delhi Province, and no Medical or Revenue Officer visited those villages which were water-logged or worst affected?

(b) Will Government please state what villages were so affected and which of these villages were not visited by the Medical or the Revenue Officers?

(c) Is it a fact that the Deputy Commissioner, Health or Sanitation Officer, incharge of the rural uplift work only visit those villages which are on the *pacca* roads and never go to villages which are away from the roads?

(d) Is it also a fact that uplift work is only confined to villages adjacent to *pacca* roads and no uplift work worth the name is being done in other villages?

Sir Girja Shankar Bajpai: The information has been called for and will be furnished to the House as soon as possible.

LOCATION OF THE COURTS AND OFFICES OF TEHSILDAR AND NAIB-TEHSILDAR AT DELHI.

180. ***Mr. Sham Lal:** (a) Is it a fact that the courts and offices of Tehsildar and Naib Tehsildar at Delhi are situated in the southernmost part of Delhi, and are Government aware that it is difficult for litigants to secure the services of lawyers for these courts, because they are far way from the District Headquarters?

(b) Are Government aware that Lambardars who come to Delhi for payment of Land Revenue are put to great risk and inconvenience in making the payment in that they have to go from the Railway Station to Tehsil to get a *chalan*, from Tehsil to Imperial Bank, from the Imperial Bank again to the Tehsil to present the payment receipt, which practically takes two days to finish this work? Are Government aware that this is all due to the Tehsil being located in one corner of Delhi?

Sir Girja Shankar Bajpai: (a) and (b). It is true that the Tehsil at Delhi is inconveniently situated, but it is hoped that this will be remedied when new courts and offices for the Delhi Administration are built; proposals for this purpose are now under the consideration of the Government of India.

REDUCTION IN THE DIET ALLOWANCES OF DETENUS.

181. ***Mr. Sham Lal:** (a) Will Government be pleased to state whether there has been a considerable reduction in the monthly and daily diet allowances of detenus? Is it a fact that formerly the monthly allowance was Rs. 32, and it is now Rs. 11 in Deoli? Is it a fact that the diet allowance was Rs. 2 per day, and it has been reduced to 0-12-0 per day?

(b) What are the reasons for these reductions?

(c) Is it a fact that formerly stamped envelopes used to be supplied to the detenus and that this is not now being done? Why has this privilege been withdrawn?

(d) Has the compulsory family allowance been stopped; if so, why?

The Honourable Sir Henry Craik: (a) The Government of India are only concerned with the detenus at Deoli. In that Jail the monthly allowance was never more than Rs. 20; it is now Rs. 11. The diet allowance was Rs. 1-1-3 a day, and is now 15 annas.

(b) Because the former rates were unnecessarily high.

(c) I would refer the Honourable Member to the reply given by me to question No. 1166 on the 29th March, 1935.

(d) The granting of family allowances is a matter for the Bengal Government under section 12 of the Bengal Criminal Law Amendment Act, 1930. I should mention, however, that the payment of such an allowance is not compulsory.

STATE OF HEALTH OF MR. SATIN SEN DETAINED IN THE AMBALA JAIL.

182. ***Mr. Sham Lal:** (a) Is Mr. Satin Sen detained in the Ambala Jail not keeping good health for a long time?

(b) Has he applied for an outside doctor's treatment?

(c) Has he been permitted to have it; if not, why not?

(d) Is Mr. Satin Sen being tried in an arson case?

(e) Is it a fact that he was not allowed interview with his counsel without the hearing of the jail officials and not allowed to give his brief to his counsel on the ground that he being a detenu could not be given these facilities?

(f) Has Mr. Satin Sen applied for a transfer to some place in Bengal, and what orders have been passed on this application?

(g) Why is Mr. Satin Sen being detained in Ambala and not in some place in Bengal?

The Honourable Sir Henry Craik: (a) No.

(b) Yes.

(c) No; because this is not considered necessary since he has been thoroughly examined by specialists.

(d) Yes.

(e) No.

(f) No.

(g) Because it is necessary in the public interest.

SPECIAL THIRD CLASS FARE CHARGED FROM PASSENGERS TRAVELLING BY THE BOMBAY, BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY MAIL.

183. ***Mr. Sham Lal:** (a) Is it a fact that the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway mail leaves Delhi at 9 or 9-30 A.M., that there is special third class railway fare for this train, which is in excess of ordinary third class fare, that several trains reach Delhi at about 9 A.M. and passengers for Rewari and Narnaul of these trains travel by the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway mail without notice that a special fare is to be charged and that ultimately they have to pay penalty for not having paid the special fare?

(b) Do Government propose to abolish this special third class fare or order that booking clerks issuing tickets would do so on payment of special fare?

The Honourable Sir Muhammad Zafrullah Khan: (a) By the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway express train which leaves Delhi at 8-25, the excess fare chargeable as compared with the fare chargeable by ordinary trains is three-quarters of a pie more for the first 300 miles and a quarter pie more for additional distances beyond 300 miles. This excess charge is notified in the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway's Tariff. Passengers found travelling by the express train on tickets not available by that train are required to pay the excess fare in addition to a penalty.

(b) Government are not prepared to suggest to the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway Administration the withdrawal of the higher scale of fares applicable by express trains. As booking clerks are not aware by what particular train a passenger may eventually travel, they would normally issue a ticket available by an ordinary train unless they were asked to issue one available by the express.

SUPPLY OF WATER TO PASSENGERS AT THE BAHADURGARH RAILWAY STATION ON THE NORTH WESTERN RAILWAY.

184. *Mr. Sham Lal: (a) Are Government aware that in hot weather there are not sufficiently good arrangements for giving water to passengers? If so, what is the reason therefor?

(b) Are Government aware that this complaint is particularly applicable to the arrangements at the Bahadurgarh Railway Station on North Western Railway line?

The Honourable Sir Muhammad Zafrullah Khan: (a) No. I would refer the Honourable Member to pages 72 to 75 of the Railway Board's Report for 1935-36, Volume I.

(b) I am communicating the Honourable Member's observations to the Agent, North Western Railway for such action as he may consider necessary.

POSITION WITH REGARD TO THE CINEMATOGRAPH (AMENDMENT) BILL AND THE INDIAN MOTOR VEHICLES (AMENDMENT) BILL.

185. *Mr. Sri Prakasa: (a) What is the present position of Government with regard to the Cinematograph (Amendment) Bill and the Indian Motor Vehicles (Amendment) Bill that were referred to Select Committees in the Simla Session of 1935?

(b) Were any meetings of the Select Committees held? If not, do Government intend to drop the Bills or have they any desire to proceed with them?

The Honourable Sir Henry Craik: (a) Both the Bills have lapsed—one under rule 36C of the Indian Legislative Rules, and the other under the proviso to Standing Order 4 (2) of the Standing Orders of the Legislative Assembly.

(b) It was not found possible owing to the pressure of more urgent business to hold any meetings. It is not at present intended to revive either Bill.

NON-RETURN OF THEIR INCOMES TO INCOME-TAX OFFICERS BY HIGH GOVERNMENT OFFICERS.

186. *Mr. Sri Prakasa: (a) Has the attention of Government been drawn to the fact that high Government officers do not return their incomes to income-tax officer apart from their salaries on which tax is deducted at source; and is it a fact that it is only after their retirement that income-tax officers are able to catch them and even to fine them?

(b) Are Government prepared to send out strict instructions that income-tax officers are to insist upon all Government servants returning their income-tax on the prescribed forms; and also instruct their income-tax officers to take all necessary steps to punish any that do not fulfil the requirements of law?

The Honourable Sir James Grigg: (a) No.

(b) The Government do not consider that it is necessary to issue any special instructions on the subject.

RESERVATION OF INTERMEDIATE CLASS COMPARTMENTS FOR MALES AND FEMALES ON THE EAST INDIAN RAILWAY.

187. ***Mr. Sri Prakasa:** (a) With reference to the reply to question No. 219 on September 9, 1936, are Government aware that not only in the second class but particularly in intermediate class, much inconvenience is felt by men passengers when women passengers also travel in the general compartments, while very often the compartment reserved for women goes empty?

(b) Is it not a fact that many intermediate class bogies on the East Indian Railway have six compartments of which one and sometimes two are reserved for women, while women have the right to travel in the remaining ones and men not permitted to travel in the reserved women's compartment even though empty?

(c) Are Government prepared to recommend to the East Indian Railway that whenever a six compartment intermediate class bogie is put on, one may be reserved for women, two for men and the remaining left as general compartments?

The Honourable Sir Muhammad Zafrullah Khan: (a) Government are aware that a certain amount of inconvenience is caused in such cases.

(b) I am prepared to accept this from the Honourable Member.

(c) The suggestion will be communicated to the Agent, East Indian Railway, for such action as he may consider necessary.

CLASSIFICATION OF SOLDIERS CONVICTED FOR RAID ON BENDA VILLAGE.

188. ***Mr. Sri Prakasa:** (a) With reference to the reply to question No. 220 on September 9, 1936, will Government state whether classification of prisoners is based solely on their social standing or on race as well?

(b) If on social standing only, to what grade would the soldiers convicted for raid on Benda village correspond to Indian non-officials?

(c) Are Indian non-officials of that grade always given "B" class classification?

(d) Is social grade judged upon financial condition or/and anything else when classification is given to a prisoner?

(e) What were the salaries of the various persons convicted in the Benda case? Are Government prepared to issue instructions that all Indian non-officials having this income shall be classed as "B" class prisoners?

The Honourable Sir Henry Craik: (a) and (d). I refer the Honourable Member to the Home Department Communiqué of the 19th February, 1930.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The classification of prisoners is the concern of the Local Government and of the convicting Court. The criteria for the classification of prisoners are clearly stated in the Home Department Communiqué, dated the 19th February, 1930.

(e) They were all Private soldiers whose pay is about Rs. 2 a day. Government see no reason for issuing any further instructions.

OPINION OF THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA REGARDING THE PROPOSALS OF EX-KING EDWARD VIII ABOUT HIS MARRIAGE AND ABDICATION.

189. ***Mr. Sri Prakasa:** (a) Did the Government in England invite the opinion of the Government of India regarding the proposals of his former Majesty King Edward VIII about his marriage and abdication and the possible reactions on Indian opinion of either alternative?

(b) If so, will Government state what reply, if any, they gave?

The Honourable Sir Henry Craik: (a) and (b). I would refer the Honourable Member to the reply which I gave today to Sardar Mangal Singh's starred question No. 148.

USE OF THE WORD "COOLIE" FOR PORTERS AT RAILWAY STATIONS.

190. ***Mr. Sri Prakasa:** (a) With reference to the answer to question No. 217 on September 9, 1936, will Government state what railways give badges to their porters with the word "coolie" and what with the word "porter"?

(b) Are Government prepared to consider the desirability of using the word "porter" officially in their own books and badges regardless of what terms passengers and others use?

The Honourable Sir Muhammad Zafrullah Khan: (a) Of the State-managed Railways in India the North Western Railway have adopted the term "Licensed Porter" for badges worn by porters at stations. The Great Indian Peninsula, East Indian, and Eastern Bengal Railways use the words "Licensed Coolie".

(b) I would invite the Honourable Member's attention to my reply to parts (c) and (d) of starred question No. 217 asked by him on the 9th September, 1936.

ENACTMENT OF A LEGISLATION TO TAX INCOMES EARNED AS SALARIES AND PENSIONS IN INDIA WHEN SENT ABROAD.

191. ***Mr. Sri Prakasa:** (a) Is it a fact that incomes earned as salaries or pensions in India when sent abroad, are not liable to income-tax?

(b) If so, do Government intend to bring in legislation to make these taxable?

(c) What is the approximate loss to Indian revenues by such sums escaping the income-tax?

The Honourable Sir James Grigg: (a) and (b). I invite the Honourable Member's attention to Chapter I, Section 2 (b), and Chapter I, Section 6 (b) and (c) of the Income-tax Enquiry Report, 1936, which will be in his hands on Wednesday next.

(c) It is impossible to frame any reliable estimate of the extra revenue that would be secured if the measures discussed in those passages of the Report were adopted.

GRANT TO THE AJMER MUNICIPALITY FOR DRAINAGE AND WATER SUPPLY SCHEMES.

192. ***Rai Bahadur Seth Bhagchand Soni:** (a) Are Government aware that in principal cities like Cawnpore, Lucknow, Benares, Allahabad,

Lahore, Amritsar and Rawalpindi for any sanitary schemes like drainage and water supply the Provincial Government give a grant to the extent of 50 per cent. of the total cost, as a rule, towards the capital cost?

(b) Are Government aware that the schemes in these Municipal areas are carried out under the expert supervision of the Government Sanitary Engineering Departments?

(c) Is it a fact that the Central Government has got a Sanitary Engineering Department at Delhi?

(d) Are Government prepared to consider the feasibility of giving a grant to Ajmer Municipality for drainage and water supply schemes, and is it a fact that during the last fifty years of its existence, the Municipality of Ajmer has never received any grant from the Government for the sanitary schemes?

(e) Are Government prepared to consider the advisability of asking the Sanitary Engineering Department at Delhi to plan and carry out these sanitary schemes in Ajmer as is done in other provincial towns by the Provincial Sanitary Engineering Departments?

Sir Aubrey Metcalfe: The information required is being collected and will be laid on the table in due course.

FIXATION OF UNIFORM STANDARDS OF WEIGHTS AND MEASURES IN INDIA.

193. *Sardar Mangal Singh: (a) Will Government please state whether they have examined the question of the introduction of necessary legislation to fix uniform standards of weights and measures throughout India, and if so, with what result?

(b) Will Government please state whether they intend to take suitable measures to fix weights and measures throughout India? Will Government also inform this house whether they are bringing forward any legislation on this subject this Session or in the Simla Session?

The Honourable Sir Muhammad Zafrullah Khan: (a) The Honourable Member is referred to the reply given to the Honourable Raja Sir Raghunandan Prasad Singh's question No. 23 in the Council of State on the 22nd September, 1936.

(b) Under the new constitution the Provincial Governments will be competent to legislate with regard to weights and measures and the Federal Government will only have power to legislate for the establishment of standards of weight. In the circumstances, the Government of India do not consider it advisable at this juncture to undertake any legislative measure for the standardisation of weights and measures on an all-India basis.

ESTABLISHMENT OF FEDERATION.

194. *Sardar Mangal Singh: (a) Will Government please state what progress has so far been made to bring in the Indian States into the proposed All India Federation and whether this House will be consulted before the final steps are taken in this matter?

(b) Will Government please state whether All India Federation would be established by April 1938?

The Honourable Sir Nripendra Sircar: First part of (a). Discussions are still proceeding with the States for clearing doubts and difficulties. The formal proposals of States have not yet been received.

Second part of (a). The attention of the Honourable Member is invited to the answers given on the 1st September, 1936, to the relevant supplementaries of Mr. Satyamurti to his starred question No. 25.

(b) It is not possible to make a forecast as to the date of inauguration of Federation.

CORONATION DURBAR OF HIS MAJESTY THE KING EMPEROR.

195. ***Sardar Mangal Singh:** Will Government please state whether the Coronation Darbar of His Majesty the King Emperor George VI will be held in India, and if so, when?

The Honourable Sir Henry Craik: No decision has yet been reached.

RELEASE OF POLITICAL PRISONERS IN MEMORY OF THE CORONATION DURBAR.

196. ***Sardar Mangal Singh:** Will Government please state whether they have considered the question of the release of the Political Prisoners in memory of the Coronation Darbar of His Majesty the King Emperor in London or in India?

The Honourable Sir Henry Craik: It is not proposed to grant an amnesty to prisoners of any description.

STATEMENT ISSUED BY MR. TYAB ALI ON MR. BINDER'S REPORT REGARDING INDIANS IN ZANZIBAR.

197. ***Mr. T. S. Avinashilingam Chettiar:** Will Government state:
- (a) whether they are aware of the statement issued by Mr. Tyab Ali on Mr. Binder's report and published in *The Hindu* of 19th December, 1936;
 - (b) whether it is true that Indian traders have been ruined;
 - (c) whether the Anti-Indian Legislation is still in force in Zanzibar;
 - (d) in view of this Act, what action have they taken in the matter; and
 - (e) if not, what action do they propose to take?

Sir Girja Shankar Bajpai: (a) Yes.

(b)—(e). I would refer the Honourable Member to information which I have supplied to the House on different occasions in the past. All that I have to add to it at the moment is that Mr. Binder's report has since been published, and the Government of India have made representations to His Majesty's Government on matters arising out of it.

RACIAL DISCRIMINATION IN THE MATTER OF EDUCATION OF INDIANS IN FIJI.

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

- (a) whether they are aware of the article entitled "Indians in Fiji" by Mr. C. F. Andrews, which was published in *The Hindu* of 19th December, 1936;
- (b) whether racial discrimination is made against Indians in the matter of education; and
- (c) if so, whether they have taken any steps to set this matter right?

Sir Girja Shankar Bajpai: (a) Yes.

(b) Separate schools for Indian, European and Fijian children exist in Fiji.

(c) The article referred to by the Honourable Member makes a suggestion for imparting secondary education on non-racial lines. As explained in my reply to part (b) of Seth Govind Das's starred question No. 115 of the current Session, this suggestion will receive attention.

EMPLOYMENT OF INDIANS TRAINED IN THE "DUFFERIN".

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

- (a) the number of Indians trained in the "Dufferin" till now;
- (b) how many of them have been employed; and
- (c) what steps have they taken to provide employment for the rest?

The Honourable Sir Muhammad Zafrullah Khan: (a) Since the establishment of the Training Ship "Dufferin" 214 cadets have completed their training and taken their Passing Out Certificates. Of these, 66 cadets have obtained their Certificates of Competency after completing their sea-training as apprentices.

(b) Of the 66 certificated *ex*-cadets 60 have found employment (including two who are now preparing for higher examinations).

(c) Of the six certificated *ex*-cadets, who are out of employment, four have obtained their Certificates of Competency only recently and are awaiting ships, and the position of the remaining two, who are believed to be in the United Kingdom, is not known. Government do not, therefore, consider that any action on their part is called for.

EMPLOYMENT OF INDIANS TRAINED IN THE "DUFFERIN".

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

- (a) whether they have approached foreign shipping companies enjoying Government contracts to employ in those companies Indian cadets trained in the "Dufferin";
- (b) whether they have received any definite replies from those companies; and
- (c) if so, what?

The Honourable Sir Muhammad Zafrullah Khan: (a) The Government of India have no contracts with foreign shipping companies.

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

STRIKE ON THE BENGAL NAGPUR RAILWAY.

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

- (a) what are the causes of the present strike on the Bengal Nagpur Railway Company;
- (b) how many workers have been involved in the strike; and
- (c) in view of the gravity of the situation caused by the strike of thousands of workers, whether they did anything to avert it?

The Honourable Sir Muhammad Zafrullah Khan: (a) The strike originated in the refusal of a number of staff surplus to requirements to accept employment temporarily in a lower grade and on a lower pay as the alternative to discharge.

(b) The number has fluctuated but Government are informed that approximately 26,000 men have been involved.

(c) Government considered the desirability of appointing a Board of Conciliation and decided that this would serve no useful purpose. Government also considered the desirability of appointing a Court of Enquiry and decided there was no justification for this.

REPORT OF THE INCOME-TAX EXPERTS.

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

- (a) whether the income-tax experts have submitted their report;
- (b) if so, whether the report will be circulated to the Members of the Legislature;
- (c) whether the experts have recommended the change of any portion of the Income-tax Law in this country; and
- (d) whether they propose to introduce legislation to amend the present Income-tax Law accordingly?

The Honourable Sir James Grigg: (a), (b) and (c). Yes.

(d) The question of the introduction of legislation will be decided after Government have considered the report.

REPRESENTATIONS RE DEPRECIATION OF INDIAN CURRENCY.

†203. ***Mr. T. S. Avinashilingam Chettiar:** Will Government state:

- (a) whether they are aware of a widespread feeling throughout the country that our currency should be depreciated;
- (b) whether they have received representations to that effect from commercial bodies;
- (c) whether they have considered these representations; and
- (d) if so, with what effect?

†For answer to this question, see answer to question No. 17.

IMPROVEMENT OF WATER SUPPLY IN AJMER.

204. ***Rai Bahadur Seth Bhagchand Soni:** (a) Are Government aware that water supplied by the Municipality of Ajmer for human consumption is unfit for that purpose not only on chemical and bacteriological examination but also on mere physical examination?

(b) If the answer to part (a) be in the affirmative, will Government please state what action is being taken to improve the quality of the supply?

(c) If the Municipality of Ajmer is not in a position to improve the quality of water, are Government prepared to consider the advisability of asking their own Sanitary Department to prepare a scheme for the immediate improvement of water supply?

Sir Aubrey Metcalfe: The information required is being collected and will be laid on the table in due course.

POSITION OF THE ARMY IN INDIA.

205. ***Sir Muhammad Yakub:** (a) What is the relative position of the Army in India as compared with the military strength of other countries of the world particularly of Russia, Japan, Italy and Germany?

(b) Will the Government of India be pleased to state what preparations they have undertaken to defend this country against foreign invasions in case the line of communication between England and India is interrupted?

Mr. G. R. F. Tottenham: (a) The Government of India have no official information regarding the military strength of the countries mentioned. Certain statistics are given in the *Statesman's Year Book*, which the Honourable Member might care to consult, but this, of course, is not an official publication.

(b) The Honourable Member will appreciate that it would not be in the public interest to disclose the nature of the preparations that have been made to meet an emergency of the kind envisaged in his question. He may, however, rest assured that the Government of India are doing and will continue to do everything possible, within the limits imposed by financial considerations, to secure the integrity of this country in all contingencies.

Sir Cowasji Jehangir: Does the answer to part (b) mean that there will be a larger expenditure on the army?

Mr. G. R. F. Tottenham: It does not necessarily mean that.

COMMUNIST AND SOCIALIST ACTIVITIES IN INDIA.

206. ***Sir Muhammad Yakub:** Are Government of India aware of the extent and magnitude of the communist and socialist activities in this country? Will Government be pleased to state what action have they taken to check its progress in this country?

The Honourable Sir Henry Craik: I would invite the attention of the Honourable Member to the answer given by me to parts (b), (c) and (d) of Pandit Nilakantha Das' Short Notice question in this House on the 21st March, 1935, and also to Mr. Hallett's speech on the 28th September, 1936, in the Council of State on the question of the growth of communism.

NON-CONSULTATION OF INDIA REGARDING IMPORTANT EVENTS RESULTING IN THE ABDICATION OF EX-KING EDWARD VIII.

207. ***Sir Muhammad Yakub:** (a) Is the Government of India aware of the deep feelings of resentment in this country because India was not consulted like other partners of the British Commonwealth of Nations, as regards the important events which resulted in the abdication of ex-King Edward VIII?

(b) Do Government propose to convey to the Secretary of State for India the feelings and resentment of the people of India in the matter and also India's unanimous desire that on important matters affecting the prestige and the position of the Empire she should be consulted and should have a voice like the other partners of the Commonwealth?

The Honourable Sir Henry Craik: (a) and (b). Government are not aware of any such widespread feeling on the subject that it is necessary to represent it to the Secretary of State. Government fully appreciate the desire of India to be consulted on important matters affecting the Empire, but in this particular case consultations were necessarily limited to the strict requirements of the law.

Sir Muhammad Yakub: Is the Government also aware that a Commission has been lately formed in connection with the Coronation of His Majesty King George VI in which members from the Colonies have been taken in and India has been excluded? Will the Government convey to the Secretary of State for India the feeling of the people of this country that their neglect of India in matters like this is extremely detrimental to the interests of the British Empire itself?

The Honourable Sir Henry Craik: That is an entirely separate question and it does not arise from this question. To the best of my recollection, however, there is some representation of India on the Committee dealing with the Coronation.

Mr. Lalchand Navalrai: May I ask the Honourable Member why an exception was made in the case of India because she was not consulted on this question?

The Honourable Sir Henry Craik: The Honourable Member has not listened to the answer. I said that in this particular case consultations were necessarily limited to the strict requirements of the law.

Mr. Lalchand Navalrai: May I know why they were limited and who were consulted?

The Honourable Sir Henry Craik: If the Honourable Member will refer to the Statute of Westminster he will see that it is obligatory to consult certain Dominions about any change in the Succession Act and that was why they were consulted on the Abdication Bill.

USE OF THICK AXLE BOX FACE PLATES ON THE EAST INDIAN RAILWAY.

208. *Sir Muhammad Yakub: (a) Is it a fact that the East Indian Railway as well as other Railways will now have to use $\frac{1}{4}$ of an inch thick axle box face plates instead of $\frac{3}{16}$ inch thick plates, which will enormously increase the cost? Is it a fact that only on the East Indian Railway the cost will be increased by Rs. 75 thousand per year?

(b) What will be total increase of cost on the other Railways?

(c) Is it also a fact that all the Railways have been ordered to use "Shake proof" washers in the wagons instead of the ordinary washers used now-a-days? How much expenditure will be increased by this change?

(d) Will Government be pleased to explain why this increase of expenditure is permitted at a time when the finances of the Railways are so alarmingly unsatisfactory?

The Honourable Sir Muhammad Zafrullah Khan: (a) It is a fact that the minimum acceptable thickness for steel axle box face plates on wagons offered for interchange in the wagon pool is now $\frac{1}{4}$ ". Appreciable expenditure has been involved in providing new face plates for wagons not already so fitted but such expenditure is not of a recurring nature.

(b) The total cost of providing $\frac{1}{4}$ " steel plates on all pooled wagons not already so fitted is estimated at 2 lakhs.

(c) All nuts on pooled wagons are now required to be provided with approved types of anti-vibration washers or other equally effective security devices. The estimated cost of providing such washers or devices on all pooled wagons is 4 lakhs.

(d) A large saving in the recurring cost of maintenance of wagons will result from such initial expenditure.

ANTI-AIRCRAFT PREPARATIONS IN INDIA.

209. *Mr. M. Asaf Ali: (a) Will Government be pleased to state if it is a fact that (i) according to all competent authorities air warfare will be the predominant factor in any international war of the future; and (ii) the comparative strength of the air armadas of each of the first class powers within striking distance of India is at least fifty times greater than that of the air force in India?

(b) If the reply to the foregoing question is in the affirmative or even partially so, will Government state what steps they have taken in the direction of anti-aircraft preparations, particularly against Thermite and Lewisite incendiary and mustard gas bombs, underground or other shelters for the populations of crowded cities like Peshawar, Lahore, Delhi, Lucknow in northern India, gas mask drills, affording protection to mills, water supply reservoirs, bridges, power stations, railways, etc., etc.?

The Honourable Sir Henry Craik: (a) (i) The part which aerial warfare will play in future wars is even among experts largely a matter of opinion.

(ii) Government have no detailed information, but it must be realized that India's main protection lies in the distance which separates her from the first class powers to which the Honourable Member refers.

(b) The whole question is at present under the consideration of Government.

BRITISH ARMY IN INDIA.

210. ***Mr. M. Asaf Ali:** Are Government prepared to reconsider their policy of maintaining 1/3rd of the entire British Army in India (i) in favour of replacing either the whole or the major part of it by a locally raised air force of reasonably adequate strength, and (ii) adequate anti-air craft measures?

Mr. G. E. F. Tottenham: No.

PLOTS OFFERED TO PUBLIC IN NEW DELHI.

211. ***Mr. M. Asaf Ali:** Are Government aware that the schemes of the Land and Development Department of the Province of Delhi have failed to attract the middle class population of the old town to New Delhi and that:

- (a) at every auction only a few plots are offered to the public;
- (b) buildings are not allowed on more than one-third of the plots;
- (c) in certain areas as the Babber-ka-takia, lessees are not allowed to have even communicating doors between adjoining houses;
- (d) plots surrendered by States are not offered to any but what is described as the *Rais* class;
- (e) no scheme of developing the land between the Old Fort and Humayun's Tomb has yet been taken in hand;
- (f) no scheme of developing the land adjoining the Lodi Golf Course has yet been taken in hand; and
- (g) no scheme of developing the land between Nizamuddin and the Government Nursery has been taken in hand?

Sir Girja Shankar Bajpai: Enquiries have been made and a reply will be placed on the table of the House on receipt of information.

DEMAND FOR RESIDENTIAL HOUSES FOR MIDDLE CLASSES IN DELHI.

212. ***Mr. M. Asaf Ali:** Are Government aware that:

- (a) the pressure on the residential area in Old Delhi has become intolerable;
- (b) there is an urgent demand for residential middle class houses; and
- (c) loans for schemes of such developments can be easily raised in the present conditions of the money market?

Sir Girja Shankar Bajpai: (a) to (c). Government are considering the formation of an Improvement Trust for Delhi, which will devise *inter alia* means of relieving congestion.

AGRICULTURAL INDEBTEDNESS IN THE DELHI PROVINCE.

213. ***Mr. M. Asaf Ali:** With reference to my question No. 348 (b) and (c), dated the 14th September, 1936, regarding agricultural indebtedness in the Delhi Province, asked during the last Session, will Government be pleased to state what results have followed the answer given to this question?

Sir Girja Shankar Bajpai: A proposal for the establishment of a Debt Conciliation Board in Delhi has been accepted and the necessary provision has been made in next year's budget estimates which will be presented to this House in due course.

REDUCTION IN THE PAY OF CERTAIN EMPLOYEES OF THE ELECTRICAL DEPARTMENT OF THE NORTH WESTERN RAILWAY.

214. ***Mr. Lalchand Navalrai:** (a) Is it a fact that on the North Western Railway the pay of certain daily rated employees of the Electrical Department has been reduced and recoveries have been ordered to be made from them of difference between the original and the newly fixed pay?

(b) Is the reduction made general in case of all daily rated employees? If not, why the difference?

(c) Is it a fact that some mistry wiremen such as Gurdatsing on the North Western Railway have not been affected and their service cards have been returned by the Agent's office duly checked?

(d) If the reply to the above be in the affirmative, will Government be pleased to say whether there has been any such case in the past and whether recoveries for periods over a year prior to such refixation of pay have ever been made?

(e) Will Government be pleased to say whether the officer who sanctioned the original rates of pay or subsequent increments in the case of these employees was fully empowered to do so and if he was so empowered why after the lapse of years the question has now been reopened? If he was not so empowered why immediate action was not taken by the Chief Electrical Engineer, Lahore or Audit, who used to prepare the salary bills and pass them finally?

(f) Will Government be pleased to say whether the refixations having the effect of reducing individual's pay is in accordance with Fundamental Rule 15; and whether the conditions of this rule, i.e., inefficiency or misbehaviour was proved against those employees before their pay was refixed? If not, why was the revision made and how do Government justify its application with retrospective effect?

(g) Is it a fact that pay of certain employees has been re-rated after five to ten years of service?

(h) Are Government prepared to review the position and see that justice is done to the employees of the Electric Department, especially with reference to retrospective effect? If not, why not?

The Honourable Sir Muhammad Zafrullah Khan: I am collecting information and will lay a reply on the table of the House in due course.

INDIA'S EXPORT TRADE WITH GERMANY AND OTHER EUROPEAN COUNTRIES.

215. ***Mr. Amarendra Nath Chattopadhyaya:** Has the attention of Government been drawn to the report of the Indian Trade Commissioner at Hamburg, wherein it has been stated that owing to exchange restrictions and other obstacles, India's export trade in Germany and other European countries has been greatly hampered?

The Honourable Sir Muhammad Zafrullah Khan: Government have not been able to find any such specific statement in the latest report of the Indian Trade Commissioner, Hamburg, but they are prepared to agree that "exchange restrictions and other obstacles" hamper the trade of any country to which they are applied.

COLLIERY DISASTERS IN BIHAR AND BENGAL.

216. ***Mr. Amarendra Nath Chattopadhyaya:** (a) Will Government be pleased to state how many colliery disasters had taken place in Bihar and Bengal during the years 1935 and 1936?

(b) Will Government be pleased to state the number of men and women, (i) died as a result of these disasters, (ii) became incapacitated, and (iii) wounded?

(c) Will Government be pleased to state the names of proprietors, Managers and Managing Agents and respective collieries?

(d) Will Government be pleased to state if any regular investigation had been made into the causes of these disasters; did such disaster take place through negligence of the managing authorities? If so, what steps were taken to punish such officers?

(e) What compensation was granted to those who died, were wounded and incapacitated? What was the total loss incurred by the proprietors of the respective collieries or by the managing authorities?

The Honourable Sir Frank Noyce: (a) and (c). As there is no clear indication of what the Honourable Member means by "disaster", it is difficult for me to give any precise answer; but on the assumption that he means fatal accidents in mines, I would refer him, so far as 1935 is concerned, to the report of the Chief Inspector of Mines, a copy of which is in the Library of the House. He will find in this particulars of every fatal accident which occurred in that year in every coal mine in the provinces mentioned. These give the names of the mines, the names of the owners, the names of the persons killed, and the causes of the accidents. Fuller particulars are also given of certain accidents. The names of the managers are not available in this report, but these can be found in the List of Coal Mines in British India. Particulars for 1936 are not yet available, but these will be published in due course in the report for that year.

(b) The following figures give the number of persons killed and injured during 1935. They are not confined to Bengal and Bihar, but these provinces contain the bulk of the coal mines.

Men killed, 284;

Women killed, 28;

Men injured, 805.

Women injured, 64.

I am unable to say in how many cases the injuries resulted in permanent incapacity.

(d) A regular enquiry as well as an inspection was made in the case of every fatal accident. In addition 4 Courts of Inquiry were appointed in 1935 and 1936 under section 21 of the Indian Mines Act. It is obviously impossible for me to make any general statement regarding negligence as the circumstances differ in each case, but the proportion of accidents which is directly traceable to negligence on the part of the management is small. Particulars of prosecutions, which are not limited to cases where accidents actually occur, are given in the Chief Inspector of Mines' report annually.

(e) The Government of India are not in possession of this information.

SUICIDES AND DEATHS OF DETENUS AND INTERNEES AND THEIR RELEASE ON THE OCCASION OF THE KING'S CORONATION.

217. ***Mr. Amarendra Nath Chattopadhyaya:** (a) Will Government be pleased to state the number of detenus and internees who have (i) committed, suicide during the last three years in their respective place of detention, (ii) died of diseases?

(b) Do Government propose to release them before the, or on the occasion of the, Coronation of His Majesty the King Emperor?

(c) Are Government aware that situation in Bengal or for the matter of that of India in relation to terrorism has changed? If so, do not Government propose to revise their policy regarding further detention of men without trial simply on suspicion?

The Honourable Sir Henry Craik: (a) The Government of India are only concerned with detenus at Deoli. As regards that detention camp there have been no deaths through natural causes during the last three years. One detenu recently committed suicide there.

(b) No.

(c) Although the situation in regard to terrorism has improved, the improvement would not justify the general release of persons detained because of their connection with terrorism, in view of the fact that such releases have, in the past, been followed by a recrudescence of the movement.

PRACTISING OF HOMŒOPATHY BY GOVERNMENT SERVANTS.

218. ***Mr. Amarendra Nath Chattopadhyaya:** (a) Will Government be pleased to state if a protest has been received by the Director General, Indian Medical Service, from a number of medical practitioners against the practice of Homœopathy by Government servants?

(b) Is it a fact that there are more than 50 Homœopathy practitioners who are Government servants?

(c) Is it a fact that Government servants who practise Homœopathy have to take permission in order to act in conformity with Rule 13 of the Government Servants Conduct Rules, 1935, or Rule 15 of the Rules applicable to other persons? If so, are such permissions granted by the Heads of respective Departments?

(d) Are Government aware that such practising Homœopaths do a good deal of useful work to their neighbours who seek their aid in time of illness in their homes? If so, have Government withheld the permission for practising Homœopathy in response to the aforesaid protest from a number of medical practitioners?

(e) Has there been any case of negligence of duty on the part of such Government servants who have been permitted to practise Homœopathy? If not, will Government be pleased to state that no such application for permission to practise Homœopathy from Government servants will be refused?

The Honourable Sir Henry Craik: (a) Yes.

(b) Government are not aware of the actual number; but there was reason to believe that a good many Government servants were practising Homœopathy when the protest was received.

(c) I invite the Honourable Member's attention to the Rules.

(d) I have no information, nor am I aware whether permission has been withheld in any case.

(e) Government have not enquired whether there are specific instances of neglect of duty due to the practice of Homœopathy. They are satisfied however that the practice is objectionable and should not be permitted.

INDIAN EXILES LIVING IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES NOT PERMITTED TO RETURN TO INDIA.

219. ***Mr. Amarendra Nath Chattopadhyaya:** (a) Will Government be pleased to state the names of the Indian exiles living in foreign countries who are not permitted to return to India on political grounds?

(b) Will Government state when the aforesaid exiles had left the shores of India and in what political connection they were obliged to go out of India and remain exiled?

(c) Is it not a fact that Mr. Bhupendra Nath Dutt and Mr. Sailandra Nath Ghose were exiles of the above type? If so, do Government propose to take similar steps with regard to other exiles as they have taken with regard to the aforesaid exiles?

The Honourable Sir Henry Craik: (a) and (b). I would invite the attention of the Honourable Member to the reply given by me to Pandit Paliwal's question No. 370 on the 13th September, 1935. Both the persons mentioned therein have since returned to India.

(c) The Government of India have not received requests from any other such persons for facilities to return to India.

TRAVELLING OF SERVANTS IN RAILWAY COMPARTMENTS WITH THEIR MASTERS.

220. ***Mr. Sri Prakasa:** (a) Is it a fact that Rules 83 and 84 of the Indian Railway Conference Association's Coaching Tariff No. 10 quoted by the Honourable the Commerce Member in reply to question No. 235 on September 9, 1936, refer to servants travelling with women and children, and are Government prepared to frame specific rules regarding the travelling of servants in the same compartment with their masters occasionally from station to station?

(b) Is it or is it not a fact that servants with ordinary third class servant tickets do travel with their masters in the first and second classes to attend on them as required? Is this against rules or not? If it is, do Railway Administrations connive at it? Have there been any cases where such servants have been found so travelling, and if so, have they or their masters been prosecuted?

The Honourable Sir Muhammad Zafrullah Khan: (a) The reply to the first part is in the affirmative. As regards the second part, I will convey the Honourable Member's suggestion to Railways for consideration.

(b) As regards the first part, Government believe that this is the case, but have no information as to the extent of the practice which is not provided for in the rules. Government are not aware of any case of the kind referred to in the last part of the question.

SALE OF PLATFORM TICKETS AT THE BENARES CANTONMENT RAILWAY STATION.

221. ***Mr. Sri Prakasa:** (a) Is it a fact that on the East Indian Railway, platform tickets at some stations are sold at the booking office and at some at the gate?

(b) If so, what is the exact point in this differentiation?

(c) Is it a fact that at the Benares Cantonment Railway Station platform tickets were formerly sold at the gates and are now sold at the booking office? If so, why was the change made?

(d) Are Government aware that an important platform at the Benares Cantonment Railway Station immediately adjoins the portico on the cantonment side and that persons arriving from that side to receive friends at that platform have to go over a long overbridge to reach the booking office to buy platform tickets, and are Government prepared to recommend to the railway authorities to arrange for the sale of platform tickets at the gate of this platform, at least for the important trains due to arrive at that platform?

The Honourable Sir Muhammad Zafrullah Khan: (a), (b) and (c). Government have no information.

(d) I will convey the Honourable Member's suggestion to the Agent, East Indian Railway, for consideration.

RESERVATION FOR A CERTAIN PERIOD OF THE DUFFERIN BRIDGE NEAR THE KASHI RAILWAY STATION FOR VEHICULAR TRAFFIC.

222. ***Mr. Sri Prakasa:** (a) What is the average number of trains passing over the Dufferin Bridge near the Kashi Railway Station on the East Indian Railway every 24 hours?

(b) Are Government prepared to recommend to the Railway Administration to arrange for the reservation of one hour every morning and evening definitely for vehicular traffic over the bridge during the months when the pontoon bridge is not available?

(c) Has the Railway Administration ever received any representation from the railway staff at Kashi Station that such reservation is possible and will be convenient both for the staff and the public?

The Honourable Sir Muhammad Zafrullah Khan: Enquiries are being made from the Railway Administration and a reply will be laid on the table in due course.

TENDERS FOR THE CONSTRUCTION OF THE IMPERIAL AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH INSTITUTE.

223. ***Mr. Sham Lal:** Is it a fact:

- (a) that in 1935 tenders to the value of about five lacs were invited by the Public Works Department for constructing the residential portion of the Imperial Agricultural Research Institute;
- (b) that the ultimate total cost in this portion of the scheme has exceeded twenty lacs;
- (c) that the same contractor was allowed to carry out the whole of 20 lacs without any further tenders being invited;
- (d) that the same contractor was given the contract for the non-residential portion of this work in spite of his tender being about sixty thousand rupees higher than the lowest tender;
- (e) that again in 1936 the same contractor was given the work of over a lac of rupees for four Gazetted Officers' bungalows when his tender was not the lowest; and
- (f) if the answer to the above be in the affirmative, will Government be pleased to state what action has been taken against these officials?

The Honourable Sir Frank Noyce: (a) Tenders for constructing the residential portion of the Imperial Agricultural Research Institute were invited at the same time as for the non-residential portion.

(b) No.

(c) and (d). The contract for both portions of the scheme was awarded to the same contractor, whose tenders for both together were Rs. 12,000 and not Rs. 60,000 higher than the lowest tenderer's.

(e) Yes.

(f) No action was called for against any official.

INSTITUTION OF AN ENQUIRY INTO THE WORKING OF THE PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT, DELHI.

224. ***Mr. Sham Lal:** (a) Do Government propose to institute an enquiry into the working of the Public Works Department, Delhi, and lay the findings before the house?

(b) Is it a fact that an enquiry was held in this connection by the Accounts Department?

(c) If so, will Government place on the table of this House the findings? Have Government considered a further enquiry necessary in the light of these findings?

The Honourable Sir Frank Noyce: (a) No.

(b) and (c). If the Honourable Member has in mind the enquiry made by the Government of India last year into the irregularities connected with the acceptance of tenders for the construction of the Irwin Hospital, New Delhi, I would invite his attention to the reply given by me to part (a) of Mr. Asaf Ali's question No. 355 on the 14th September, 1936, in this House. Government do not consider it necessary to hold any further enquiry into the matter.

NON-INCLUSION OF ENGINEERING AS A SUBJECT FOR THE INDIAN CIVIL SERVICE EXAMINATION IN INDIA.

225. ***Mr. Sham Lal:** (a) Will Government be pleased to state if it is a fact that engineering is not allowed to be taken up as a subject by the candidates for the Indian Civil Service examination appearing in India?

(b) Is it a fact that the same subject is allowed to be taken up in England?

(c) Will Government be pleased to state the reasons for this anomaly, and whether they are prepared to remove it in view of the increasing restrictions in the way of Indian students going to England?

The Honourable Sir Henry Craik: (a) and (b). The reply is in the affirmative.

(c) Government do not admit that any anomaly exists. During the years 1923 to 1930 when this subject was allowed only 3 candidates offered it in India, none of them with success. The I. C. S. examination is based upon a wide general education. An Engineering degree, on the other hand, in India involves a very specialised course of study and the candidate who takes up such a subject may be expected to look forward to a career in Engineering rather than in the Indian Civil Service. No change is therefore contemplated.

RELEASE OF MR. HIRA LAL DAS GUPTA, MR. MANORANJAN DHAR AND MR. HUNAJORANJAN DHAR, DETENUS IN THE PUNJAB.

226. ***Mr. Sham Lal:** (a) Is it a fact that Mr. Hira Lal Das Gupta, detenu, was transferred to the Punjab as a companion to Mr. Sen?

(b) Is it a fact that he is the eldest son of his father and that during his detention his father developed serious physical troubles which disabled him from earning his livelihood and resulted in his death two or three months back?

(c) Did Hira Lal make repeated representations for family allowance and leave to see his father and to what effect?

(d) Was Hira Lal allowed leave to perform the *saradh* ceremonies of his father and to arrange his domestic affairs?

(e) Have Government made any arrangements for the maintenance of the family?

(f) Is Hira Lal suffering from appendicitis and other diseases?

(g) Did he apply for his transfer to Calcutta for treatment? What was the fate of his application?

(h) Are Government prepared to release Hira Lal?

(i) Is it a fact that Mr. Manoranjan Dhar and his brother Hunajorjan Dhar are under detention for the last seven years?

(j) Is it a fact that during their absence from home their father has developed heart trouble and is not in a position to help his family?

(k) Did Manoranjan Dhar and his brother apply for release and maintenance for their family? If so, to what result?

The Honourable Sir Henry Craik: (a) Yes.

(b), (e), (h) to (k). The Government of India have no information. These are matters for the Government of Bengal.

(c), (d) and (f). The question of family allowance is one which concerns the Government of Bengal. I am making enquiries as regards the other information required and a reply will be laid on the table in due course.

(g) Yes. His request was not granted.

COLLISION AT BARHAN STATION ON THE EAST INDIAN RAILWAY.

227. ***Dr. Ziauddin Ahmad:** (a) Did the Inspector of Railways visit Barhan station, East Indian Railway, where Down Bareilly-Agra Express collided with Up Parcel Express, on the morning of the 5th December, 1936?

(b) Did the Inspector present a report to the Government?

(c) Will Government be pleased to lay the report on the table?

(d) Who was responsible for the collision?

(e) In case the collision was due to the mistake of the driver of Parcel Express that he did not see the signal on account of fog, will Government be pleased to tell whether fog signals were used? If not, why not?

(f) Did the Inspector find the proofs that fog signals were used?

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

(c) The suggestion will be considered.

(d) to (f). I regret I am unable, at the present stage when no decision has been reached in regard to the action to be taken against those concerned in the accident, to make any statement on these points.

Dr. Ziauddin Ahmad: When will Government take any action in this matter?

The Honourable Sir Muhammad Zafrullah Khan: There is a question by the Honourable Member on the subject later on.

COLLISION AT BARHAN STATION ON THE EAST INDIAN RAILWAY.

228. *Dr. Ziauddin Ahmad: (a) What is the total station staff at Barhan station, East Indian Railway, and what are their qualifications?

(b) What steps did the station staff take when they noticed that the Parcel Express did not stop outside the signal?

The Honourable Sir Muhammad Zafrullah Khan: (a) I have called for the information required and will place it on the table of the House when it is received.

(b) On account of the fog, the station staff did not see the Parcel Express till it had actually come into the station.

Dr. Ziauddin Ahmad: Has the Government devised any method by means of which the Driver can see the signal because the fog is a thing of common occurrence and is not confined to any particular line?

The Honourable Sir Muhammad Zafrullah Khan: There is a reply to that question later on.

COLLISION AT BARHAN STATION ON THE EAST INDIAN RAILWAY.

229. *Dr. Ziauddin Ahmad: (a) In view of the fact that the accident at Barhan station, East Indian Railway, took place at Down platform in front of the Station Master's office, will Government be pleased to tell us—why the Up Parcel Express comes on the Down platform?

(b) In case it is due to double inter-locking system, do Government propose to get the system examined by experts?

(c) What steps do Government propose to take to safeguard the life of travelling public that similar incidents may not occur in future?

(d) In view of the fact that thick fog frequently occurs in cold weather in Upper India in morning hours, what guarantee there is that drivers of fast trains will see the signals at small stations?

The Honourable Sir Muhammad Zafrullah Khan: (a) The Up Parcel Express should not have come on to the down platform.

(b) The interlocking system at the station had nothing to do with the occurrence.

(c) and (d). I would refer the Honourable Member to the reply I have just given to parts (d) to (f) of his question No. 227.

ISSUE OF INSURANCE TICKETS FOR ACCIDENT OR DEATH OCCURRING DURING RAILWAY TRAVELLING.

230. *Dr. Ziauddin Ahmad: Are Government prepared to take steps to issue insurance tickets for accident or death occurring during the travelling, as is done in some European countries?

The Honourable Sir Muhammad Zafrullah Khan: Proposals for the adoption of an Accident Insurance Scheme are at present under examination.

REPORT OF THE INSPECTOR OF RAILWAYS ON THE BARHAN ACCIDENT.

231. ***Dr. Ziauddin Ahmad:** Was the report of the Inspector of Railways on Barhan accident examined by Railway Board? What is their opinion?

The Honourable Sir Muhammad Zafrullah Khan: The report has only recently been received and is under the consideration of the Railway Board.

Dr. Ziauddin Ahmad: Will the Government lay this report on the table when it has been considered?

The Honourable Sir Muhammad Zafrullah Khan: I have replied to that in reply to a previous question.

PUTTING OF LUGGAGE VANS BEHIND PASSENGER CARRIAGES IN PARCEL EXPRESS.

232. ***Dr. Ziauddin Ahmad:** (a) Are the luggage vans put behind passenger carriages in parcel express? If so, why?

(b) What was the opinion of the Government Inspector on this point?

The Honourable Sir Muhammad Zafrullah Khan: (a) I have called for certain information and will place a reply on the table of the House when it has been received.

(b) The Government Inspector did not refer to this point in his report.

Dr. Ziauddin Ahmad: I thought it was rather an important question. In the case of the Parcel Express the luggage vans are put behind and the passenger carriages are put ahead. Is it not possible to do the other way round so that in case of a collision the lives of passengers may be saved from these accidents?

The Honourable Sir Muhammad Zafrullah Khan: That is a suggestion made by the Honourable Member, but that was not a point for the Government Inspector to consider for the simple reason that he was considering the cause of the accident.

Dr. Ziauddin Ahmad: Had the arrangement that I suggest been followed there would have been no damage done to the passengers. I was myself unfortunately a victim of the accident. If the passenger carriages had been put behind, then I would have been saved all the trouble.

The Honourable Sir Muhammad Zafrullah Khan: The Honourable Member has made that suggestion but it has nothing to do with the Government Inspector's report.

Dr. Ziauddin Ahmad: It has nothing to do with the question about the collision, but it has everything to do with the damages done to the passengers?

The Honourable Sir Muhammad Zafrullah Khan: The Honourable Member's suggestion will be considered but it had nothing to do with the Government Inspector's report who was not bound to consider it.

TERMS OF REFERENCE OF SIR RALPH WEDGWOOD ENQUIRY COMMITTEE.

233. ***Dr. Ziauddin Ahmad:** (a) What are the terms of reference of Sir Ralph Wedgwood Enquiry Committee?

(b) Is the Committee authorised to issue any questionnaire or to take oral and written evidence?

(c) Will the Committee confine its enquiry to the Railway officers attached to Railway Board and Agents?

The Honourable Sir Muhammad Zafrullah Khan: (a) To examine the position of Indian State-owned railways and to suggest such measures as may, otherwise than at the expense of the general Budget, (i) secure an improvement in net earnings, due regard being paid to the question of establishing such effective co-ordination between road and rail transport as will safeguard public investment in railways while providing adequate services by both means of transport; and (ii) at a reasonably early date place railway finance on a sound and remunerative basis.

(b) Yes.

(c) No.

Dr. Ziauddin Ahmad: Will the Government also consider the fact that there is a question of the levy of a protective duty for the railways as against motor cars on the petrol which has just been about $7\frac{1}{2}$ annas per gallon because the Honourable the Finance Member said this morning that ten annas per gallon are being collected out of which $2\frac{1}{2}$ annas go to the Road Fund and the remaining $7\frac{1}{2}$ annas are debited to the General Fund. This is really a question of protective duty for the benefit of the railways.

The Honourable Sir Muhammad Zafrullah Khan: That is a statement by the Honourable Member.

Mr. N. M. Joshi: May I ask whether this Committee will consider the question as to how the railway revenues are being adversely affected by the neglect of the third class passengers?

The Honourable Sir Muhammad Zafrullah Khan: They will consider everything that is relevant to the terms of their inquiry.

Mr. Lalchand Navalrai: May I ask whether this Committee will examine or consult the Railway Unions and the Motor owners whose interests are at stake?

The Honourable Sir Muhammad Zafrullah Khan: This Committee, I believe, invited suggestions from everybody as soon as the Chairman landed in India.

Mr. Lalchand Navalrai: May I know if these bodies will be examined?

The Honourable Sir Muhammad Zafrullah Khan: Anything that is put forward before them will be examined.

Babu Baijnath Bajoria: Is the Honourable Member aware that there is a great resentment in the country that no Indian has been associated with this Committee?

The Honourable Sir Muhammad Zafrullah Khan: How does this arise out of this question?

EXPENDITURE ON THE EXPERTS BROUGHT OUT TO INDIA.

234. ***Dr. Ziauddin Ahmad:** (a) How many experts did the Government of India bring out to this country in the calendar year 1936 and how much will each expert cost to the Indian tax-payers?

(b) Was the expenditure included in the budget of the current or the previous year?

The Honourable Sir Henry Craik: (a) and (b). I would refer the Honourable Member to the statement laid on the table on the 16th September, 1936, in reply to Mr. Avinashilingam Chettiar's question No. 413 and to the answers given to the supplementary questions on that occasion. The further information now asked by the Honourable Member is being collected and will be laid on the table in due course.

Dr. Ziauddin Ahmad: Were the expenses included in the Budget of 1936-37?

The Honourable Sir Henry Craik: That is part of the information I am collecting.

CASE OF MR. GHULAM HUSAIN KHAN, EX-TRAVELLING TICKET EXAMINER, NORTH WESTERN RAILWAY, LAHORE DIVISION.

235. ***Khan Bahadur Shaikh Fazl-i-Haq Piracha:** (a) Will Government please place on the table the report of Mr. S. C. Sircar who had been deputed to inquire into Mr. Ghulam Husain Khan's case *ex-Traveling Ticket Examiner, North Western Railway, Lahore Division*?

(b) Is it a fact that as a result of the investigation referred to above, Mr. Ghulam Husain was reinstated in his original appointment on the 27th of May, 1930, (*vide* letter No. 40131/C.T./30)?

(c) Are Government aware of the fact that simultaneously with his reinstatement Mr. Ghulam Husain Khan was given notice for the termination of his services; if so, will Government please state reasons?

The Honourable Sir Muhammad Zafrullah Khan: (a) Government are not prepared to place the report on the table of the House as this document is only for departmental use not intended for publication.

(b) and (c). Government are informed as follows:

Yes. As Mr. Ghulam Hussain was under suspension, the officer passing the order of discharge was under the impression that reinstatement should precede a notice of discharge.

CASE OF MR. GHULAM HUSAIN KHAN, EX-TRAVELLING TICKET EXAMINER, NORTH WESTERN RAILWAY, LAHORE DIVISION.

236. ***Khan Bahadur Shaikh Fazl-i-Haq Piracha:** Will Government be pleased to state:

- (a) whether due regard to the true interpretation of the terms of agreement entered into with Railway authorities was paid in serving Mr. Ghulam Husain with one month's notice; and
- (b) what action, if any, they propose to take in the case of Mr. Ghulam Husain Khan in view of the peculiar circumstances of this case?

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

(b) None.

UNSTARRED QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

INCOME FROM FIRST AND INTERMEDIATE CLASS PASSENGERS AND INTERMEDIATE CLASS WAITING ROOMS ON THE EAST INDIAN RAILWAY.

1. **Mr. Mohan Lal Saksena:** Will Government be pleased to lay on the table a statement giving the following information regarding East Indian Railway:

- (a) total income from first class passengers in 1935-36;
- (b) total income from intermediate class passengers in 1935-36;
- (c) the respective number of stations where separate waiting rooms for first and intermediate class passengers exist; and
- (d) the number of stations where no arrangements exist for the intermediate class passengers excepting the third class passenger hall?

The Honourable Sir Muhammad Zafrullah Khan: (a) Rs. 12,11,000.

(b) Rs. 34,36,000.

(c) and (d). Information is being obtained from the East Indian Railway, and will be laid on the table in due course.

COSTS OF TIME TABLES OF VARIOUS RAILWAYS.

2. **Mr. Mohan Lal Saksena:** Will Government lay on the table a statement giving the comparative costs of time tables of various railways, their respective mileage and incomes on account of advertisement in time tables?

The Honourable Sir Muhammad Zafrullah Khan: I am placing on the table a statement giving the particulars asked for in regard to those Railways for which information is available.

Statement relating to the half-yearly English Time Table—October 1936 issue.

Railways.	Mileage.	Cost of	Revenue
		production.	derived from advertisements.
		Rs.	Rs.
A. B.	1,306	2,112	920
B. & N. W.*	2,110	2,058	135
R. & K.	570		
B. N.	3,392	4,263	1,620
B., B. & C. I.	3,691	2,142	Nil.
Burma	2,059	2,464	1,684
E. B.	2,009	7,300	4,600
E. I.	4,391	14,070	3,156
G. I. P.*	3,727	4,749	210
M. & S. M.	3,228	9,115	1,182
N. W.	6,944	14,166	2,820
S. I.	2,532	4,433	212

*April 1936 issue.

ISSUE OF CHARGE SHEETS TO SUBORDINATE EMPLOYEES ON THE EASTERN BENGAL RAILWAY.

3. Mr. Umar Aly Shah: (a) Will Government be pleased to state whether the Railway Board has very recently issued a letter to the Agent, Eastern Bengal Railway, regarding issue of charge-sheets, stating that the issue of a charge-sheet to a subordinate employee by a gazetted officer is discretionary under certain circumstances in cases where a charge-sheet has already been issued by a senior subordinate?

(b) If the reply to part (a) be in the affirmative, will Government be pleased to state whether the Railway Board's recent orders referred to above run counter to the statement made by the Honourable the Commerce Member on the floor of this Assembly in reply to unstarred question No. 155 put by Mr. Amarendra Nath Chattopadhyaya—*vide* Legislative Assembly Debate, dated the 27th February, 1936?

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

(b) No.

MILEAGE OF ROADS IN INDIA.

4. Mr. Mohan Lal Saksena: Will Government lay on the table a statement giving the following information regarding roads in India:

- the total mileage of road;
- the mileage of metalled and unmetalled roads; and
- the respective mileage of metalled and unmetalled roads maintained by the Public Works Department by the District and Local Boards and by the Municipalities and Cantonments?

The Honourable Sir Frank Noyce: Sir, with your approval I will reply to questions Nos. 4 and 6 together.

The information is being collected and will be laid on the table when ready.

INADEQUACY OF ROADS IN INDIA.

5. **Mr. Mohan Lal Saksena:** (a) Are Government aware that the roads in India are inadequate to meet the requirements of the people?

(b) Is it a fact that in British India there is only 6·8 miles of surfaced and 24·19 miles of both surfaced and unsurfaced roads per 100 square miles of area and the comparative figures for a sparsely populated country like the United States of America the figures are 12·05 miles and 80 miles respectively per 100 square miles of area? If not, what are the exact figures for the two countries as well as for England and Wales?

The Honourable Sir Frank Noyce: (a) Yes.

(b) I am not in a position to verify the figures quoted by the Honourable Member, but they probably give a reasonably accurate picture, except that the figures for British India do not take into account the very large mileage of village roads regarding which no statistics are available. The figure for England and Wales together, including urban roads, is 262 miles per 100 square miles of area.

ADDITION TO ROADS SINCE 1ST APRIL, 1929.

†6. **Mr. Mohan Lal Saksena:** Will Government state how many miles of surfaced and unsurfaced roads have been added since 1st April, 1929?

MONEY RAISED BY THE IMPOSITION OF ADDITIONAL DUTY ON PETROL SPENT ON VILLAGE ROADS.

7. **Mr. Mohan Lal Saksena:** (a) Will Government state how much money has been raised by the imposition of additional duty on petrol since 1st April, 1929 and how it has been spent by the various Governments?

(b) Was any part of it spent on the improvement of village roads? If not, why not?

The Honourable Sir Frank Noyce: (a) The total audited revenue derived from the additional duty on petrol amounted, up to the end of 1935-36, to 763½ lakhs. Out of this, 3½ lakhs have been set aside for grants-in-aid for civil aviation purposes under paragraph 2(1) of the Resolution governing road development. The remainder has been distributed as follows between the different authorities:

	Lakhs.
	Rs.
Reserve with the Government of India	88·42
Allotments to provinces	563·37
Indian States and Minor Administrations	108·32
Unadjusted balance	0·14
Total	760·25

†For answer to this question, see answer to question No. 4.

The allotments to the Governors' Provinces up to the end of March, 1936, are shown in the attached statement. The grants have been mainly expended on reconstruction of existing metalled roads, metalling of unmetalled roads, and provision of bridges.

(b) Local Governments have full discretion to spend the amount distributed in the way they consider best, subject of course to the approval of the schemes intended to be financed from such allotments by the Government of India. The policy of the Transport Advisory Council, to which the provinces are a party, is that a large share of the expenditure should be devoted to the improvement of communications in rural areas. Paragraph 8 of the existing Road Resolution also lays down that in considering schemes the Governor General in Council shall bear in mind the urgent need for improving the efficiency and reducing the cost of transport by road of agricultural produce to markets and railways.

Statement showing allotments to Governors' Provinces from the Road Fund to end of 1935-36.

Name of Province.	Share to end of 1935-36 including allotments proposed to be made shortly for the period 1st October 1935 to 31st March 1936.	Probable expendi- ture to end of 1936-37.
	Rs. lakhs.	Rs. lakhs.
Madras	99.99	62.00
Bombay	130.83	80.00
Bengal	95.55	53.00
United Provinces	40.48	41.00
Punjab	51.84	33.00
Burma including Federated Shan States	69.42	34.00
Bihar and Orissa	24.59	14.00
Central Provinces	22.31	20.00
Assam	15.52	13.00
North-West Frontier Province	12.84	11.00
	563.37	361.00

CERTAIN INFORMATION REGARDING MILITARY MANŒUVRES.

8. **Mr. Mohan Lal Saksena:** Will Government lay on the table a statement giving the following information regarding military manœuvres held during the last three years:

- (a) number of manœuvres held;
- (b) total amount of compensation paid in various manœuvres;
- (c) total number of persons who were paid compensation; and
- (d) total number of days each manœuvre was held?

Mr. G. R. F. Tottenham: (a) The following figures relate to the manœuvres and field exercises carried out by formation of the strength of a brigade and above:

1933-34	27
1934-35	29
1935-36	25

(b) and (c). The information is not readily available. Its compilation would involve a reference to many civil and military authorities and the time and labour involved would not be commensurate with the value of the results.

(d) A statement is given below. The figures do not include "columns" operating from frontier stations and small concentrations for artillery practice camps, nor exercises without troops.

<i>Statement.</i>		
1933-34.		Number of days.
1. R. A. concentration		12
2. Brigade training		8
3. Brigade training		19
4. Brigade training		14
5. Brigade training		1
6. Brigade training		8
7. Brigade Exercise		1
8. Brigade Exercise		2
9. Brigade Exercise		1
10. Brigade Exercise		1
11. Brigade training		1
12. Brigade training		1
13. Brigade training		14
14. Brigade training		17
15. Brigade training		10
16. Brigade training		16
17. Brigade training		13
18. Brigade training		12
19. Combined (Div.) training		6
20. District exercises		6
21. Brigade training		18
22. Manœuvres		5
23. Brigade training		21
24. Brigade training		1
25. Brigade training		2
26. Inter-brigade exercise		6
27. Brigade training		2
1934-35		
1. Cavalry brigade training		21
2. Brigade training		13
3. Brigade training		13
4. Brigade training		13
5. Brigade exercise		1
6. Brigade exercise		17
7. Brigade training		12
8. Brigade training		13
9. Cavalry Brigade training		5
10. Cavalry Brigade training		16
11. Cavalry Brigade exercise		3
12. Inter-brigade training		3
13. Command exercise		3
14. Brigade training		13
15. Brigade training		10
16. Brigade training		9
17. Brigade training		4
18. Cavalry Brigade training		7
19. Inter-brigade training		2
20. Inter-brigade training		3
21. Manœuvres and ceremonial		8

	Number of days.
22. Brigade training	25
23. Cavalry brigade training	13
24. Brigade training	15
25. Brigade training	11
26. Command manoeuvres	7
27. Brigade training	22
28. Brigade training	11
29. Brigade, Bn. and Coy. training	35

1935-36.

1. A. H. Q. Exercise	8
2. Brigade training	14
3. Cavalry brigade training	17
4. Brigade exercise	2
5. Brigade training	14
6. Cavalry Brigade exercise	2
7. Brigade training	1
8. Brigade exercise	2
9. Cavalry brigade training	11
10. Cavalry brigade exercise	3
11. Brigade training	11
12. Brigade concentration	35
13. Brigade concentration	33
14. Cavalry brigade training	20
15. District exercise	3
16. Command exercise	3
17. Brigade training	4
18. District exercise	3
19. Artillery concentration	4
20. Brigade training	10
21. Cavalry brigade training	31
22. Brigade training	15
23. Brigade training	12
24. Brigade and Bn. training	11
25. Concentration, Infantry and Artillery	4

SOLDIERS AND OFFICERS IN THE ARMY.

9. **Mr. Mohan Lal Saksena:** Will Government lay on the table a statement giving the respective numbers of soldiers and officers in the Indian Army from the various districts and provinces?

Mr. G. R. F. Tottenham: The information in the form required by the Honourable Member is not available and its collection would entail an expenditure of time and labour which would not be commensurate with the result.

CONTRACTS OF BOOKSTALLS AND EUROPEAN REFRESHMENT ROOMS ON THE NORTH WESTERN RAILWAY.

10. **Mr. Sham Lal:** (a) Have Government considered whether it is economical to sell the contracts of Bookstalls and European Refreshment Rooms on the North Western Railway stations, as it will save the Railway free passes, freight concessions, free carriage of certain articles, etc.? If not, what are the reasons?

(b) Is the North Western Railway prepared to withdraw all free passes, freight concessions, etc., etc., from Bookstall contractors and European Refreshment Room contractors? If not, why not?

(c) Is it a fact that in European Refreshment Rooms over the North Western Railway a bottle of Murree Beer is sold at Re. 0-12-0 and its bazar rate is Re. 0-9-0, a bottle of whisky is sold at Rs. 10 while it is sold in bazar at Rs. 8-0-0 and a bottle of Beck's Beer which is sold in Bazar at Re. 0-14-0 is sold at Rs. 1-5-0?

(d) If the answer be in the affirmative, will the North Western Railway Administration explain why articles are not sold at market rate in the European Refreshment Rooms?

(e) Is it a fact that a peg of whisky is sold at the European Refreshment Rooms on the North Western Railway at Rs. 1-4-0 which means that a bottle of whisky is sold for Rs. 15 which can be had in bazar at Rs. 8-0-0? If the answer to the above be in the affirmative, what is the justification for this 80 per cent. increase of prices?

The Honourable Sir Muhammad Zafrullah Khan: I have called for certain information and will place a reply on the table when it has been received.

SALE OF FOOD CONTRACTS ON THE NORTH WESTERN RAILWAY.

11. **Mr. Sham Lal:** (a) Is it a fact that the North Western Railway Administration has decided to sell the food contracts, both European and Indian, and is it a fact that an Indian contractor of the Delhi Station has been selected for trial?

(b) What is the reason that a bookstall or a European Refreshment Room at Delhi has not been selected for a trial?

(c) On what Railways—State or Company—the food contracts, both European and Indian, are sold? What are the different methods on various Railways for making money on food contracts—both Indian and European?

The Honourable Sir Muhammad Zafrullah Khan: (a) No definite decision has yet been arrived at. As, however, certain contracts at Delhi were recently terminated, the opportunity was taken of inviting tenders and a contractor has since been appointed.

(b) A similar opportunity has not arisen in connection with the contract for the bookstall and the European refreshment room.

(c) I would refer the Honourable Member to the memorandum placed before the Central Advisory Council for Railways at their meeting in October, 1936.

COLLECTION OF MONEY FROM INDIAN FOOD CONTRACTORS ON THE BENGAL NAGPUR RAILWAY.

12. **Mr. Sham Lal:** (a) Is it a fact that a big amount is collected from Indian food contractors on the Bengal Nagpur Railway, and is it a fact that this amount is all spent up on the employment of a European Catering Superintendent and European catering?

(b) Is it a fact that the Railway Retrenchment Committee in the Report of 1931 disapproved of this system on the Bengal Nagpur Railway and strongly recommended for its abolition?

The Honourable Sir Muhammad Zafrullah Khan: (a) I would refer the Honourable Member to the reply given by Mr. P. R. Rau to Mr. Satyapurti's question No. 1264 on the 1st April, 1935.

(b) The Committee recommended that the question of letting the catering to contractors should be considered.

PASSES GIVEN TO EUROPEAN REFRESHMENT ROOM AND BOOKSTALL CONTRACTORS ON THE NORTH WESTERN RAILWAY.

13. **Mr. Sham Lal:** What is the total number of first, second, intermediate, third and card passes given to European Refreshment Rooms and Bookstall contractors by the North Western Railway and what is the total value of these passes?

The Honourable Sir Muhammad Zafrullah Khan: I am placing on the table a statement showing the number of card passes issued. It is not practicable to evaluate them, as particulars of the extent to which they are used are not available.

Statement of card passes issued.

Class of pass.	No. of passes issued.	
	Catering contractors.	Bookstall contractors.
1st	3	1
2nd	9	3
Inter	2	1
3rd	126	4
Total	140	9

OFFERS INVITED FOR CANTONMENT LAND AT KARACHI.

14. **Seth Haji Abdoola Haroon:** (a) Is it a fact that Government have invited offers from the Karachi Municipal Corporation for the Cantonment land at Karachi?

(b) If so, have Government considered the claims of old lessees who have been in possession of the land for more than 50 years?

(c) Are Government aware that some of the above lessees have spent a large amount for the development of land and have paid more than double the value of the land in the shape of rent, etc.?

(d) If so, what do Government propose to do to safeguard their rights on the land?

(e) Is it a fact that some of the lessees have been granted permanent leases, and if so, on what conditions?

(f) Will Government state why the same offer is not being extended to others who hold the plots and have been approaching Government for the conferment of the same rights?

(g) Are Government aware that the discriminating policy has created a great heart-burning in the lessees of the plots?

(h) If so, what steps do Government propose to take to give equal treatment to all the lessees?

Mr. G. R. F. Tottenham: (a) Yes, for certain areas in the Cantonment.

(b) to (h). I have had to call for certain information and will lay a reply on the table in due course. The rights of lessees will of course be given due consideration, if the land is sold.

STATEMENTS LAID ON THE TABLE.

Information promised in reply to starred question No. 250 asked by Mr. Amarendra Nath Chattopadhyaya on the 11th February, 1936.

PERSONS DETAINED UNDER THE PROVINCIAL REGULATIONS AS STATE PRISONERS.

Statement showing number of persons dealt with as State Prisoners since 1905 and period of detention.

(1) Released.

Year.	Province concerned.	Number detained.	Approximate duration of detention.
1907	Punjab	2	6 months.
1908	Madras	1	3½ years.
	Bengal	9	14 months.
1912	Madras	7	6 months.
1914	Madras	4	4 months in 3 cases and 3 years in 1 case.
	Bombay	7	10 years in 2 cases and 2½ to 3 years in 5 cases.
1915	Madras	4	1½ years to 5 years.
	Bengal	10	6 months to 4½ years.
1916	Bengal	63	3½ months to 4½ years.
	Punjab	3	6 months to 2 years.
1917	Bengal	47	6 months to 4 years.
	Ajmer-Merwara	2	2 years and 2½ years.
1918	Bengal	18	6½ months to 2½ years.
1919	Bengal	8	4½ months to 1 year.
	Central Provinces	2	7 months.
	N.-W. F. P.	12	5 months.
1920	N.-W. F. P.	2	1 year 10 months to 2 years.
1923	Bengal	17	1½ years to 4½ years.
	Punjab	1	10 months.
	N.-W. F. P.	1	9 months.
1924	Bengal	32	2 months to 4½ years.
	N.-W. F. P.	1	8½ months.
1925	Bengal	1	1 month.
1927	Punjab	1	1½ years.
1928	Punjab	2	1 year 2½ months.
1930	Punjab	3	3 years to 3½ years.
1931	Bengal	1	1 year 10 months.
	Punjab	2	3½ months and 3 years.
	N. W. F. P.	4	2½ years.
1932	Bengal	4	1 year to 4 years.
	Bombay	2	4 months and 2½ years.
	Punjab	1	10 months.
1933	Delhi	2	1½ and 2½ years.
	Punjab	1	1 year.

NOTE.—In addition, approximately 245 Moplahs were detained as State Prisoners between 1922-24 in connection with disturbances in Malabar involving forcible conversions. These persons were all released gradually between 1924—1931.

(2) *Under detention at present.*

Year.	Province concerned	Number detained.	Date from which detained.
1931	Bengal	11	23rd-25th November 1931.
	Punjab	2	10th February and 21st May 1931.
1932	Bengal	5	1st-2nd January 1932.
	Delhi	1	26th April 1922.
1933	Punjab	2	4th April and 3rd October 1933.
	Burma	1	30th April 1933.
	Delhi	1	13th August 1933.
1934	Madras	1	10th September 1934.
	Punjab	1	18th July 1934.
1935	Punjab	1	14th December 1935.
	Ajmer-Merwara	1	23rd September 1935.
1936	Punjab	1	17th March 1936.
	Bengal	1	8th April 1936.

N.B.—The above figures exclude political refugees and *Ex-Ruling* Chiefs detained as State prisoners for reasons other than those connected with the maintenance of law and Order in British India.

Information promised in reply to unstarred question No. 149 asked by Pandit Sri Krishna Datta Paliwal on the 18th February, 1936, and starred questions Nos. 1014 and 1015 asked by Bhai Parmanand on the 9th March, 1936.

DISABILITY PENSION TO MILITARY EMPLOYEES INVALIDED DURING THE GREAT WAR.

The questions appear to relate to one individual case *viz.*, that of Mr. J. P. Sharma, an *ex-clerk* of the Royal Indian Army Service Corps. That case has now been decided and, with the approval of the Secretary of State, a permanent disability pension of 22 shillings a week *plus* 20 per cent. thereof and wife's allowance at 8 shillings a week have been granted to Mr. Sharma, with effect from the 16th December 1930, in addition to the service invalid pension which he was already drawing. The additional pension is in conformity with the provisions of Article 741-A. Civil Service Regulations. There is no other outstanding case of a similar nature.

Information promised in reply to starred questions Nos. 1752 and 1753 asked by Mr. Muhammad Azhar Ali on the 18th April, 1936.

WILLINGDON NURSING HOME AT NEW DELHI.

Question No. 1752.—(a) and (d). The Nursing Home attached to the Willingdon Hospital at New Delhi is kept open throughout the year.

(b) The Nursing Home has been built and equipped from private funds and handed over to the New Delhi Municipal Committee for administrative purposes. It provides accommodation for all classes who live in the Western style and are prepared to pay the prescribed scale of fees.

(c) The General Ward in the Willingdon Hospital provides accommodation for patients free of charge.

(e) The Municipal Committee employs a nursing staff for running the Nursing Home. The Civil Surgeon who is in charge of the Willingdon Hospital is also Superintendent in charge of the Nursing Home.

(f) The Civil Surgeon is the Superintendent of the Nursing Home and the Assistant Surgeon is the Deputy Superintendent. There is nothing incompatible between their functions as such and their other duties.

(g) Recognised private doctors can treat and look after their patients who may be admitted to the Nursing Home with the previous permission of the Superintendent.

(h) The Civil Surgeon and the Assistant Surgeon are not paid by the Municipal Committee. No information is available regarding private fees recovered.

(i) Information to answer the first part is not available. As regards the second part, the Honourable Member is referred to the answer to part (g) of this question.

WILLINGDON NURSING HOME AT NEW DELHI.

Question No. 1753.—(a) The Willingdon Nursing Home owes its existence to private munificence and has been attached to the Willingdon Hospital, New Delhi, to enable private patients who can afford to pay for medical and surgical services, which cannot be equally conveniently rendered at home, to make use of the facilities that it provides. The Home is also available for Government officials. The arrangement is in no way invidious to the general and poorer section of the public for whom both Government and the Municipality provide other suitable facilities.

(b) and (c). All Government servants are entitled to free medical and surgical treatment in hospitals. Members of the superior services are in addition entitled to free ordinary nursing in hospitals. The flat rate of daily fee at the Home includes cost of special accommodation and diet and a portion of the fee representing that cost is realised in cash from the patients, the balance, which represents cost of medical and nursing services, being paid by Government.

(d) Yes, because the rate of Rs. 4 per diem was not remunerative.

(e) No. Government do not see any necessity for this.

Information promised in reply to starred questions Nos. 252, 253, 254, 256, 257 and 258 asked by Mr. Amarendra Nath Chattopadhyaya on the 9th September, 1936.

CLASSIFICATION OF TECHNICALLY TRAINED SUPERVISING STAFF OF THE MECHANICAL DEPARTMENT, EAST INDIAN RAILWAY.

Question No. 252.—Government are informed as follows :

(a) Apprentices who have completed a recognised course of training in a workshop together with training in a technical school are designated technically trained hands. Skilled mechanics recruited from trade apprentices who are either literate or have a little education are classified as non-technically trained hands.

(b) Similarity of procedure is observed in all the workshops under the Mechanical Department of East Indian Railway. In some cases non-technical trained staff have been promoted to the grade of chargemen, but these men had long practical experience in workshops and discharged the duties entrusted to them in an efficient and reliable manner. In many cases they had received some technical education although possibly not in such a regular manner as is given at the present time to apprentices who pass through the Jamalpur Technical School.

(c) When the technically trained grade of chargemen was introduced the staff at Lillooah who had the requisite educational qualifications, i.e., Matriculation or Junior Cambridge, were brought on to the technically trained chargemen's scale of pay. The remaining staff who had completed their apprenticeship but did not have the qualifications as required under the revised orders were allowed to continue on their old scales of pay.

(d) No.

(e) In view of my reply to part (c) above this does not arise.

(f) No case of the kind alleged is traceable.

(g) Technically trained staff are classified under the same principle in all the workshops of the Mechanical Department of the East Indian Railway.

APPOINTMENT OF APPRENTICES ON THE EAST INDIAN RAILWAY.

Question No. 253.—Government are informed as follows :

(a) Among those who had signified their willingness to accept lower posts than that of chargemen, and appeared before the Selection Board when called for, Messrs. P. N. Dutt and J. Carnegie had stood first in the technical school examination.

(b) Government do not consider any action is called for.

(c) In view of the reply to part (a) above, Government do not consider this is necessary.

EX-APPRENTICES OF THE JAMALPUR TECHNICAL SCHOOL, EAST INDIAN RAILWAY.

Question No. 254.—Government are informed as follows :

(a), (b), (c), (i) and (j). The persons in question were apprentice mechanics with no guarantee of appointment on completion of apprenticeship.

(d) Only those who were retrenched as a result of the economy campaign and placed on the waiting list.

(e) and (f). The waiting list of *ex*-apprentices has no connection with the waiting list instituted for retrenched staff.

(g) Yes in reply to part (f) of question No. 1324 and not question No. 1325.

(h) Such promotions are occasionally made in exceptional circumstances when apprentices trained in the particular branch are not available or for other good reasons.

(k) No.

SUCCESSFUL EX-APPRENTICES OF THE LILLOAH WORKSHOPS.

Question No. 256.—The information was placed on the table of House on the 31st August, 1936, in connection with the Honourable Member's unstarred questions Nos. 434 and 435 asked in the Legislative Assembly on the 23rd March, 1936.

APPOINTMENT OF SUCCESSFUL MECHANICAL EX-APPRENTICES OF THE LILLOAH WORKSHOPS.

Question No. 257.—Government are informed as follows :

Reply to the first part of the question is in the negative. The latter parts do not arise.

EX-APPRENTICES OF THE JAMALPUR TECHNICAL SCHOOL, EAST INDIAN RAILWAY.

Question No. 258.—(a) The attention of the Honourable Member is invited to the information laid on the table of the House in reply to part (b) of starred question No. 252 asked by him on the 9th September, 1936. In the circumstances explained therein, Government consider that it would not be fair to replace the *mistries* and others promoted previously to chargemen by engaging *ex*-apprentices.

(b) In view of my reply to part (a) above, this does not arise.

(c) No. Government consider this unnecessary and unlikely to serve any useful purpose.

Information promised in reply to unstarred question No. 50 asked by Mr. Amarendra Nath Chattopadhyaya on the 15th September, 1936.

CONTINUATION OF THE CUT ON ALLOWANCES OF THE RAILWAY STAFF AT HOWRAH AND CALCUTTA.

The condition in the agreement of the employee is that his pay, allowances, provident fund, gratuity and leave will be regulated by the rules and conditions of the *ex*-East Indian Railway Company's service as they stood on the 31st December, 1924. This condition did not imply that a compensatory allowance, which is given to meet certain specific expenditure, would not be altered at all. Such allowances are varied from time to time to meet the requirements of the case. Government do not propose, for the reasons stated above, to exempt the employees in question from the application to them of the reduced local allowances.

Information promised in reply to part (a) of short notice question asked by Sardar Sant Singh on the 24th September, 1936.

EXPLOSION AT THE MOGHALPURA WORKSHOP ON THE NORTH WESTERN RAILWAY.

List of men who received injuries as a result of the explosion which took place at the Moghalpura Workshops on the 18th September 1936.

Treated in Hospital as Indoor patients.

- | | | |
|--------------------------|---|---------------------------------------|
| 1. Pir Bux. | } | Mayo Hospital. |
| 2. Aziz Din. | | |
| 3. N. A. Jacob | | Albert Victor Hospital (at Naulakha). |
| 4. Abdul Rahman. | | |

Treated in N. W. Railway Hospital, Moghalpura as out-patients.

1. Ramanand.
2. Mohd. Sharif.
3. Inayat Ullah.
4. Dhani Ram.
5. Yakub Beg.
6. Jamal Din.
7. Madan Lal.
8. Ali Mohd. Discharged on 24th September 1936.
9. Gaj Ram. Discharged on 24th September 1936.
10. Manzur-ul-Haq.
11. Ilahi Bux.
12. Bulaki.
13. Mangal.
14. Jaimal Singh.
15. Abdul Rahim.
16. Fouja Singh.
17. Hira Lal.

Discharged to duty after attending Hospital.

1. Abdul Rahman.
2. Ibrahim.
3. Hayat Mohamad.
4. Mohd. Shafi.
5. Allah Bux.
6. Chanan Din.
7. Ram Kishan.
8. Partab Singh.
9. Abdul Aziz.

Injured and discharged to duty after First Aid and treatment.

1. Rattap Chand.
2. Mohinder Singh.
3. Shahab Din.
4. Badar Din.
5. Sarfaraz Khan.
6. Mohd. Saleem.
7. Hassan Khan.

Information promised in reply to starred question No. 637 asked by Mr. Mohan Lal Saksena on the 25th September, 1936.

VILLAGE POST OFFICES OPENED DURING THE LAST TWO YEARS.

Information by provinces is not available, but a statement showing the number of village post offices opened in the different postal circles during the years 1934-35 and 1935-36 is given below.

Name of Postal Circle.	Number of new village post offices opened during	
	1934-35.	1935-36.
Bengal and Assam	3	30
Punjab and N.-W. F.	31	43
Sind and Baluchistan	5	16
Madras	20	52
United Provinces	6	21
Bombay	11	33
Bihar and Orissa	5	15
Burma	5	12
Central	12	56
Total	98	278

Information promised in reply to starred question No. 726 asked by Prof. N. G. Ranga on the 30th September, 1936.

ADDITIONAL POSTAL FACILITIES PROVIDED FOR RURAL AREAS.

(a) The statement below shows the net increase in the number of post offices, letter boxes and postmen and village postmen (both departmental and extra-departmental) in rural areas during the period from the 1st January 1935 to 30th June 1936.

Circle.	Net increase in the No. of post offices in rural areas during the period 1st January 1935 to 30th June 1936.	Net increase in No. of letter boxes in rural areas during the period 1st January 1935 to 30th June 1936.	Net increase in No. of postmen and village postmen (both departmental and extra departmental) in rural areas during 1st January 1935 to 30th June 1936.
Bengal and Assam	31	-15	109
Central	41	209	10
Bombay	44	-7	35
Burma	11	-14	-8
Bihar and Orissa	20	21	27
Punjab and N.-W. F.	35	45	-9
United Provinces	20	8	9
Madras	63	106	38
Sind and Baluchistan	19	15	Nil
Total	284	359	211

(b) Information by provinces is not available but the number of post offices opened in and new letter boxes provided for rural areas in the different postal Circles for the period from the 1st January 1935 to the 30th June 1936 is given below. The totals of new letter boxes placed in rural areas include letter boxes transferred from villages in which advantage had not been taken of them, to other villages in which there were indications that they would be used and are not thus net increases.

Circle.	No. of Post Offices opened in rural areas during the period 1st January 1935 to 30th June 1936.	No. of new letter boxes placed in rural areas during the period from 1st January 1935 to 30th June 1936.
Bengal and Assam]	38	249
Central Circle	60	338
Bombay	51	298
Burma	17	93
Bihar and Orissa	21	111
Punjab and N.-W. F.	64	1,921
United Provinces	29	530
Madras	74	416
Sind and Baluchistan	21	29
Total	375	3,985

(c) Orders have been issued for the extended employment of departmental village postmen, for the delivery of mails in remote areas difficult to access, and for more frequent deliveries than before.

Government have also issued orders for the adoption of a more liberal policy in respect of un-remunerative post offices so that offices which are not paying their way may be retained when the loss does not exceed Rs. 240 per annum, instead of Rs. 120 per annum as formerly. This will avoid the closing down of offices even when they are not self-supporting and will permit the re-opening of others which have been closed down.

Information promised in reply to parts (b) and (c) of starred question No. 766 asked by Mr. S. Satyamurti on the 1st October, 1936.

BAN ON INDIAN STUDENTS IN GREAT BRITAIN.

(b) As a result of the investigation made by the High Commissioner for India it has been reported that no Indian Medical student has been refused, on racial grounds, admission to the course at the British Post-Graduate Medical School, Hammersmith, London, provided he was suitably qualified and there was a vacancy. On the contrary, since the opening of the School in May, 1935, and upto 19th October, 1936, ninety-two Indian students had been admitted to the School. Both the School authorities and the London County Council deny that there is any discrimination against Indian students in the matter of 'House' appointments at that School. The statements attributed to Colonel Proctor, the Dean of the School, are also denied.

(c) The question does not arise.

Information promised in reply to a supplementary question asked by Dr. Ziauddin Ahmad in connection with starred question No. 777 by Mr. S. Satyamurti on the 5th October, 1936.

DISTRIBUTION OF QUININE TO PROVINCES.

	Lbs.
North-West Frontier Province	1,250
Punjab	7,000
United Provinces	6,000
Bihar and Orissa	6,000
Assam	4,500
Central Provinces	3,500
Bombay	4,000
Madras	4,000
Burma	5,000
Delhi	1,250
Ajmer-Merwara	250
Baluchistan	1,250
Coorg	750
Andamans	250
Total	45,000

Information promised in reply to unstarred question No. 129 asked by Seth Haji Abdoola Haroon on the 8th October, 1936.

LOCAL PERSONS EMPLOYED IN BALUCHISTAN DUE TO EARTHQUAKE.

Number of vacancies.		Number of Locals employed.		Posts kept vacant.	
Superior.	Inferior.	Superior.	Inferior.	Superior.	Inferior.
133	500	43	426	8	5

Information promised in reply to part (a) of unstarred question No. 137 asked by Sardar Sant Singh on the 8th October, 1936.

NON-PENSIONABLE APPOINTMENTS IN THE TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

Mistries (including Assistant Mistries)	250
Mechanics (including Assistant Mechanics)	38
Distributors of Government Press	NIL

Information promised in reply to starred question No. 971 asked by Pandit Krishna Kant Malaviya on the 9th October, 1936.

ABOLITION OF POSTS OF INSPECTORS IN THE CREW SYSTEM ON THE EAST INDIAN RAILWAY.

Government are informed as follows :

(a) & (b). The reply to the first part of (a) is in the negative, the latter part and part (b) do not arise.

Information promised in reply to parts (c) (iv) and (v) of starred question No. 1076 asked by Mr. B. B. Varma on the 10th October, 1936.

LEAVE, PASSES, ETC., OF THE STAFF ON THE BENGAL AND NORTH WESTERN RAILWAY.

Government are informed as follows :

(c) (iv) There is no provision for casual leave for staff appointed either before or after 1933.

(v) The staff concerned are allowed 24 days leave on full substantive pay in each year. This amount is cumulative up to two months except for staff with over twenty years service who are allowed to accumulate up to four months.

Information promised in reply to starred question No. 1153 asked by Mr. Anugrah Narayan Sinha on the 12th October, 1936.

INCONVENIENCE AND HARDSHIP CAUSED BY SILTING UP OF A CERTAIN WATERWAY BETWEEN BUXAR AND CHAUSA RAILWAY STATIONS ON THE EAST INDIAN RAILWAY.

(a) A representation was received from Babu Jagdeo Rai.

(b) Yes.

(c) The Divisional Superintendent ordered the removal of about six inches of silt.

(d) and (e). The *pukka* floor of the bridge is about 3 ft. 4 inch below ground level. During floods, water stands at 5 ft. 2 inch above this floor.

No silt removal will affect the water level. The bridge was built about 1862, hence the cost of a level crossing, if now required, will have to be met by the local civil authorities.

Information promised in reply to starred question No. 1154 asked by Maulvi Badi-uz-Zaman on the 12th October, 1936.

FILLING UP OF A POST OF HIGHER GRADE CLERK IN THE RAILWAY CLEARING ACCOUNTS OFFICE.

(a) to (d). Government have had the case investigated and have satisfied themselves that no irregularity was committed.

Information promised in reply to Professor N. G. Ranga's starred question No. 1168 on the 12th October, 1936.

HISTORICAL MONUMENTS AT CHEBROLE IN THE GUNTUR DISTRICT.

(a) There are no ancient mounds of archæological value at Chebrolu but there is a fine group of four temples and several small shrines and also a few inscribed stone pillars dating from the 11th to the 15th Century A. D. Most of the temples have been disfigured by white-washing and are not in good repair. They are in use for religious purposes and are maintained by the Endowment Board from the endowments attached to them. There are also 6 inscriptions on massive square pillars of black stone standing within the precincts of the temples and two other inscriptions in the vicinity. All these have been copied out and published by the Archæological Department. Round about the temples are lying scattered a number of broken images of various deities and pillars of ruined *mandaps*.

(b) There is no evidence of any sculptures or antiquities having been removed or willfully destroyed. Such damage as is noticeable is merely due to the ravages of time and weather.

(c) The site is not worth excavating.

Information promised in reply to part (e) of starred question No. 1178 asked by Mr. B. Das on the 13th October, 1936.

APPOINTMENT OF COMMITTEES SIMILAR TO HAJ COMMITTEES FOR THOSE GOING TO PLACES OF PILGRIMAGE ABROAD.

Enquires made by Government show that the Port Haj Committee of Bombay has not negotiated with any shipping company for the transport of pilgrims.

Information promised in reply to starred question No. 1185 asked by Pandit Krishna Kant Malaviya on the 13th October, 1936.

PRESSURE ON TICKET EXAMINERS TO INCREASE THEIR EARNINGS.

The Honourable Member is referred to the information laid on the table of the House on the 15th September, 1932, in reply to Khan Bahadur Haji Wajihuddin's starred question No. 241 asked on the 12th February, 1932.

Information promised in reply to starred questions No. 1215 and 1216 asked by Pandit Sri Krishna Dutta Paliwal on the 13th October, 1936.

THEFTS COMMITTED IN THE AJMER CITY.

Question No. 1215.—(a) The statement required is placed on the table.

(b) No. Thefts and burglaries committed within the Ajmer Municipal limits from April, 1935, to August, 1936, were less than those committed in the preceding 17 months and the number of thefts and burglaries detected during this period was greater than that during the preceding 17 months as is evident from the statement placed on the table.

(c) Yes. The increase in expenditure was due to the investigation of the Dogra Shooting Case and the detection of other terrorist activities in Ajmer-Merwara by a special staff under an additional Superintendent of Police sanctioned for the purpose.

(d) In view of the replies to parts (b) and (c) of the question, no steps are necessary. Prevention of crime and its detection have improved considerably during the last 17 months.

Comparative Statement showing the number of thefts and Burglaries.

Period.	Total number of cases committed and reported to the Ajmer City Police.	Total value of the stolen property. Rs. A. P.	Total value of the stolen property reported and restored to the owners. Rs. A. P.	Number of cases sent to the courts by Ajmer Police.	Number of cases in which conviction was secured.	Acquitted.	Percentage of property recovered.	Percentage of cases traced out.
Thefts.								
April 1935 to August 1936.	387	18,466-3-6	2,914-2-3	146	128	4	15.78	37.73
November 1933 to March 1935.	401	21,185-12-9	2,538-12-9	111	105	6	11.98	27.68
Burglaries.								
April 1935 to August 1936.	194	32,168-0-9	3,292-1-0	44	40	2	10.23	22.68
November 1933 to March 1935.	243	36,534-12-0	1,450-7-6	44	38	6	3.97	18.10

Statement showing the number of thefts, value of stolen property and property restored to owners, &c.

Period.	Total number of thefts committed and reported to the Ajmer City Police.	Total value of property stolen.	Total value of the stolen property recovered and restored to the owners.	Names and addresses of persons whose property was stolen.	Number of cases sent to courts by Ajmer Police.	Number of cases in which conviction was secured.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	[8
		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.				
April 1935 to August 1936.	*387	18,466-3-6	2,914-2-3	List of the names and addresses in each case is attached separately.	146	128	14 still under trial, percentage of property recovered 15.78%.

* 408 cases were actually reported but 16 were expunged.

THE NAMES AND ADDRESSES OF PERSONS WHOSE PROPERTY WAS STOLEN.

From April 1935 to August 1936.

Case No.	Section.	Name and address of the complainant.
188	379	Mool Chand s/o Lal Chand, Mahajan, of outside Madar Gate, Ajmer.
189	379	Pershadi s/o Rewar, Gujar of Kaisarganj, Ajmer.
193	379	Wahid s/o Wazir, Muslim of Agra, Mohalla Mansur Khan ki Gudri.
203	379	Ram Bharosa s/o Udai Ram, Mali of Hathi Bhata, Ajmer.
204	379	Narain Singh s/o , Umba Lal Co., Srinagar Road, Ajmer.
209	379	Dr. P. Banerji, Victoria Hospital, Ajmer.
211	379	Mithu s/o Udai Ram, Mochi of Diggi Bazar, Ajmer.
213	379	Mst. Sukh Dei d/o Bhura Lal Mali of Gulab Bari, Ajmer.
216	379	Ram Pal s/o Bal Mokand, Mahajan of Ram Ganj, Ajmer.
229	379	Abdulla s/o Imam Udinn, Sheikh of Durgah, Ajmer.
222	379	Ram Dhan Chaurasia, Proprietor R. D. Chaurasia & Sons, Ajmer.
229	379	Railway Company.
232	379	Ditto.
239	379	Ram Chander s/o Ram Nath, Mahajan of V. Saradhana, P. S. Imperial, Ajmer.
246	379	Executive Officer, Municipal Committee, Ajmer.
251	379	Brij Lal s/o Lakhmi Chand, Mahajan of Kaisarganj, Ajmer.
257	379	Mohammad Isrullah s/o Zahurullah, of Inderkot, Ajmer.
262	379	Gauri Lal s/o Shiv Lal, Brahmin of Banda Town, Distt. Aligar.
274	379	Ram Bharosa s/o Udai Ram, Mali of Hathi Bhata, Ajmer.
280	379	Pushkar Narain s/o Shonath Singh, Mali of Garhi Malian, Ajmer.
281	379	Magdat s/o Lakhmi Chand, Brahmin of Jangi Chabutra, Ajmer.
284	379	Mst. Bhuri w/o Bhakta, Dhanka of Parao, Ajmer.
285	379	Gobind Dass s/o Ram Deo, Swami of V. Goj Pura, P. S. Ranwal, Jaipur State.
286	379	Mst. Pie w/o Nanda, Danga of Gulab Bari, Ajmer.
287	379	Ram Bharosa s/o Udai Ram, Mali of Hathi Bhata, Ajmer.
306	379	Jaswant Singh s/o Udai Singh, Rajput of Jathana, P. S. Mangilwa, Ajmer.
327	379	Kalash Narain Mistri, of Jonesganj, Ajmer.
330	379	Mohammad Hussain s/o Vasil Khan, Railway Quarter, Ajmer.
331	379	Prem Sarup Bhatnagar, Chargeman B., B. & C. I. Rly.
335	379	Peru s/o Ram Pal, Mali of Pal Bisla, Ajmer.
342	379	Magna s/o Dhira, Khatik of Ghisiti Mohalla, Ajmer.
344	379	Ganga Ram s/o Kaja, Khatik of Utar Ghisiti, Ajmer.
347	379	Sub Engineer Sahib, B. B. & C. I. Rly., Ajmer.
348	379	Ram Bharosa s/o Udai Ram, Mali of Hathi Bhata, Ajmer.

Case No.	Section.	Name and address of the complainant.
357	379	Bawani Singh s/o Chattar Bhuj, Daroga of Kala Bagh, Ajmer.
370	379	Sub-Engineer, B. B. & C. I. Rly., Ajmer.
371	379	Amir Ahmad s/o Mushtak Ahmed, Syed of Saharanpur.
372	379	Hamidullah Khan s/o Wazir Khan, Pathan, of Nala Bazar, Ajmer.
377	379	Sub-Engineer, B. B. & C. I. Rly., Ajmer.
378	379	Girwar Lal s/o Sita Ram, Brahmin of Jonesganj, Ajmer.
379	379	Mohan Lal s/o Bharun Lal, Mahajan of V. Karil, P. S. Pushkar, Ajmer.
382	379	Moti Singh s/o Sujan Singh, Mahajan of Sri Nagar Road, Ajmer.
387	379	Nazar Mohammad s/o Nur Mohammad, Quetta Baluchistan.
393	379	Imrat Chand s/o Mool Chand, Mahajan of V. Khatu, Jodhpur State.
396	379	Ratan Lal s/o Banwari Lal, of Kayasth Mohalla, Ajmer.
400	379	Laxmi Lal s/o Bishan Lal, Koli of Railway Power House, Ajmer.
401	379	Badri Pershad s/o Rati Ram, Brahmin of Usri Gate, Ajmer.
410	379	Gobind Ram s/o Bala Ram, Kalal of inside Madar Gate, Ajmer.
412	379	Sub-Engineer, Railway, Ajmer.
435	379	Mst. Kesari w/o Panna, Gujar of V. Mathi, P. S. Mal Pura, Jaipur State.
441	379	Bishamber Nath Advocate, Katcheri Road, Ajmer.
446	379	Chitar Mal s/o Chaju Ram, Mahajan of Naya Bazar, Ajmer.
453	379	Chander s/o Jathu, Mali, Banj Imli, Ajmer.
458	379	Shanker Lal s/o Moti Lal, Mahajan of Chodar Mohalla, Ajmer.
465	379	Ram Chander Chaprasi, City Magistrate Court, Ajmer.
466	379	Parmatama Sarup Vakil, Katchery Road, Ajmer.
482	379	Errol Quets Calf Ground, Ajmer.
486	379	Guwardhan s/o Nand Kishore, Kayasth, of Civil Line, Ajmer.
493	379	Dr. Irshad Ahmed Syed, Distt. Hazara.
496	379	Dip Chand s/o Kosari Mal Mahajan of Naya Bazar, Ajmer.
496	379	Fateh Mohammad s/o Ali Bux, V. Godhar, Distt. Jullandher.
497	379	Sadik Hussain s/o Gulam Ghaus of Assa Ganj, Ajmer.
500	379	Chandia s/o Bhura, Mochi of Chowk, Banni Garan, Ajmer.
501	379	Haji Juman s/o Kallu, Sheikh, Allahabad, Mohalla Atala.
502	379	Babu Khan s/o Amir Khan, Pathan of Gatti Mohalla, Jubbalpur State.
503	379	Abdul Sattar s/o Abdul Rahim, Sheikh of Inder Kot, Ajmer.
505	379	Abdullah Shah s/o Abdul Hamid, Muslim Dhari Din ka Jhonpra, Ajmer.
506	379	Abdul Qadir s/o Mohammad Ishaq, of Ahmedabad Panch Darwaza.
510	379	Hussana s/o Nathu, Muslim of Quota.
512	379	Piru Khan s/o Sadullah Khan, Fqiar, of Shahpura, Jaipur State.
513	379	Gulam Hussain s/o Shahab Uddin, of Mardan, Distt. Peshawar.
515	379	Izaz Hussain, Kotwali, Ajmer.
516	379	Abdul Hamid s/o Abdul Aziz, Ahmedabad Panch Kui, Darwaza.
517	379	Ahmed Khan s/o Malloo, V. Birtra, Dholpore State.
519	379	Abdul Ghani s/o Kadir, Muslim of Lahore Rai Darwaza.
520	379	Kukai s/o Pir Khan, Chaukidar Watch & Ward, Ajmer.
521	379	Mohammad Taslim s/o Abdul Hakim, Syed of Garukh Pur.
522	379	Sabba s/o Khuda Bux, Sheikh of Cawnpore, Anwar Ganj.
525	379	Kamur Uddin s/o Nasir Uddin, Muslim of Jhalara Patan.
526	379	Nur Mohammad s/o Hashmat Ullah, Amritsar.
527	379	Dhul Singh s/o Lakha Singh, Gujar of Purani Mandi, Ajmer.
528	379	Azizuddin s/o Nazam Uddin, Municipal Beard, Jaipur.
529	379	Raizuddin s/o Amminuddin, Imli Mohalla, Ajmer.
530	379	Karam Din s/o Fazal Uddin, Calcutta, House No. 12.
532	379	Sandhu s/o Wazir, of Cawnpore.
534	379	Mohammad Hussain s/o Rahim Bux, Sheikh of Datia.
535	379	Kapur Chand s/o Sheo Narain, Mahajan of inside Madar Gate, Ajmer.
536	379	Devi Dayal s/o Sri Lal, Kayasth of Kayasth Mohalla, Ajmer.
538	379	Katub Uddin s/o Ahmed Mian, of Ahmedabad Mohalla Kalupur
539	379	Mohammad Yakub s/o Abdul Hakim, Inder Kot, Ajmer.
540	379	Khan Mohammad s/o Pir Bux, Muslim of Meerut.
544	379	Tajamul Hussain s/o Ranuk Ali, of Calcutta.
546	379	Abdulla s/o Budha, Beawar Bazar, Ajmer.

Case No.	Section.	Name and address of the complainant.
547	379	Beghirath s/o Ram Kishore, Mahajan of Naya Bazar, Ajmer.
548	379	Sheo Bux s/o Durga Pershad, Johari of Delhi, Mohalla Dariba Kalan.
549	379	Mohammad Bux s/o Jan Mohammad, Lahore of Jit Ganj.
550	379	Rahmat Ali s/o Farzand Ali of Chandni Chawk, Delhi.
553	379	Ganesh s/o Ganda, Koli of Jadu Ghar, Ajmer.
556	379	Wazir s/o Bandu, Mandsow, Gwalior State.
557	379	Mohammad Naim s/o Moinuddin, Hyderabad.
569	379	Jas Karan s/o Sho Nath, Sunar of Karaka Chowk, Ajmer.
565	379	Lekhraj Singh s/o Baldev Singh, Rajput of Sardha Bhawan, Ajmer.
566	379	Mst. Bhakhtawar w/o Haji Ul Abbu, Sheikh, of Purani Kotwali, Ajmer.
572	379	Sadik Ali s/o Bula Ali, Ganj, Ajmer.
573	379	Abdul Rehman s/o Nathu, of Madar Gate, Ajmer.
574	379	Kali Charan s/o Bashishar Lal Chopra, Khatri of Ajmer.
576	379	Ram Dass s/o Ajudhia Pershad of Railway Account Office, Delhi.
601	379	Sham Shanker s/o Haria Lal, of Kayasth Mohalla, Ajmer.
611	379	Abdul Rehman s/o —, of Asa Ganj, Ajmer.
615	379	Sub-Engineer, Railway, Ajmer.
619	379	Kasim s/o Rehmat Ulla, Sheikh of Calcutta.
621	379	Roshan Lal Sop Ram Narain, Kayasth of Jatia Mohalla, Ajmer.
622	379	Mr. A. E. Franken Bungalow No. 58.
624	379	Ram Chander s/o Ram Bux, Khatri of Mundri Mohalla, Ajmer.
625	379	Lal Ji s/o Bhakta, Brehmin of V. Kaisa, P. S. Behror, Alwar State.
633	379	S. P. C. A., Ajmer.
641	379	Mst. Rafatul Nisa w/o Nawab Niaz Mohammad, of Khadim Mohalla, Ajmer.
645	379	Mr. G. Middle Court, Bungalow No. 303, Ajmer.
655	379	Gulab Shah s/o Mohammad, of Shabra, P. S. Mardan, Distt. Peshawar.
657	379	Kalay Khan, servant of Seth Abdul Latif Kaisar Ganj, Ajmer.
658	379	Debi Lal s/o Mathra Mali of Naya Ghar, Ajmer.
664	379	Lal Chand s/o Ghisu Lal, Mahajan of Purani Mandi, Ajmer.
668	379	Mr. M. K. Joshi, Government High School, Ajmer.
669	379	Engineer, Municipal Committee, Ajmer.
677	379	Rameshwar Pershad s/o Bhanwar Lal, Kayasth Mohalla, Ajmer.
687	379	Devi s/o Gopal, Gujar of Pahar Ganj, Ajmer.
694	379	Abdul Hamid s/o Abdul Gaffar of Ludhiana.
699	379	Abdul Rehman s/o Badloo, Kamandas Pura, Ajmer.
704	379	Phura Lal s/o Nathmal, Mahajan of Nehar Mohalla, Ajmer.
709	379	Wahid Beg, Shrishtaidar, Asstt. Commissioner, Ajmer.
711	379	Badri s/o Rakhji, Jonesganj, Ajmer.
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3	379	Ganga Ram of Beawar.
11	379	Kadir Bux s/o Khuda Bux, Muslim of Officer Club, Ajmer.
13	379	Abdul Majid Khan s/o Awaz Khan, of Nanak Pur, Distt. Partabgarh.
14	379	Alladad Khan s/o Jangul, Pathan of Rhil Pina, Distt. Hazara now Ajmer.
19	379	Chand Khan s/o Gulab Khan, Muslim of outside Usri Gate, Ajmer.
22	379	Mohan Lal s/o Ram Pal, Daroga of Gali Gajmal, Ajmer.
26	379	Sardar Tirlochan Singh, Sub-Inspector, District Police, Ajmer.
33	379	Medical Officer of Health, Ajmer.
34	379	Mr. F. L. Menning, Bungalow No. 73, Srinagar Road, Ajmer.
41	379	Niaz Uddin s/o Abdulla, Muslim of Nagar, Ajmer.
44	379	Mr. A. Madin, Railway Co-operative, Ajmer.
46	379	Abdul Majid Khan, s/o Awaz Khan, of Nanak Pur, Distt. Partabgarh.
47	379	K. G. Mehta, Purani Mandi, Ajmer.
51	379	Abdul Hafiz Khan No. 19 Head Constable, Kotwali, Ajmer.
63	379	Head Master Government High School, Ajmer.
66	379	S. M. Mehta, Manager Electric supply Company, Ajmer.
68	379	Channu s/o Chaju, Sweeper, servant of Bungalow Master Sahib, Naka Madar, Ajmer.

Case No.	Section.	Name and address of the complainant.
72	379	Salova s/o Furtawar, Anglo-Indian of Banglow Madars, now Dharamshala, Ajmer.
74	379	Mohammad Raouf Khan s/o Nasirabadi Khan, Muslim of Asa Ganj, Ajmer.
79	379	Basant Lal s/o Chedi Lal, Mahajan of Beneras of Pather Gali, Thana Kotwali.
81	379	Gulam Dastgir s/o Mula Bux, Sheikh of Ajmer, Mohalla Katala-walan.
82	379	Abdul Jabbar Khan s/o Dr. Jamal Khan, Easi Pura, Ajmer.
87	379	Elwing, S. P. W. L., Ajmer.
89	379	Lal Chand s/o Prem Raj, Mahajan of Purani Mandi, Ajmer.
91	379	Ganpat Ram s/o Birbhan Das, Mahajan of Naya Bazar, Ajmer.
92	379	Ganpat Ram s/o Birbhan Das, Mahajan of Naya Bazar, Ajmer.
95	379	Mr. Balston, Superintendent of A. C. B. S., Ajmer.
96	379	Muhammad Sadiq s/o Rahim Bux, Muslim of Alimgarh, Mohalla Diggi, Ajmer.
104	379	Railway Police, Ajmer.
107	379	J. W. Couates, Stenographer, Superintendent of Police, Ajmer-Merwara, Ajmer.
109	379	Fateh Chand Jethi, Nala Bazar, Ajmer.
111	379	Janki Kumar c/o Dr. B. N. Verma, dentist of Karaka Chowk, Ajmer.
114	379	Chand Khan s/o Azim Khan, Muslim, Pathan, of Khari Chah Ajmer.
126	379	S. N. Roberts s/o George Roberts, Ajmer Civil Lines, Ajmer.
130	379	Ustad Khan s/o Mohammad Ali Khan, Pathan of Phool Gali, Ajmer.
131	379	Jaffar Ali s/o Bane Shah, Faqir of Khadim Mohalla, Ajmer.
135	379	Choth Mal s/o Ganesh Ram, Mali, Nasirabad.
139	379	Behari Lal s/o Mewa Ram, Mahajan of Pati Katla, Ajmer.
141	379	Ganga Ram s/o Deva, Balai, of Ajmer, Mirshalli, servant of Lachman Contractor.
144	379	Mehtab Khan s/o Junai Khan, Pathan of Pal Bisla, Ajmer.
145	379	Kishan Sarup s/o—, Bar-at-Law, Civil Line, Ajmer.
148	379	Mr. Nathu Lal, Heda, B.A., LL.B., Vakil, Nasirabad.
149	379	Nawal Singh s/o Hans Raj, Mahajan of Kaisarganj, Ajmer.
162	379	Mr. J. W. B. T. Cargain, Kanwar Sahib of Thetari State now Mayo College, Ajmer.
163	379	H. P. Hasan, Production Office, Ajmer.
168	379	Bura s/o Ladu, Sadhu of Kasari Nari, Ajmer.
174	379	Naik Mohammad Khan s/o Zain Mohammad Khan, Rajput, Ajmer, Kaisarganj.
179	379	Abdul Shakur s/o Kallu, Muslim of Kaisarganj, Ajmer (Sheikh).
182	379	Umed Mal s/o Ram Chander, Mahajan of Ajmer, Ghasiti Bazar, Ajmer.
186	379	Mr. V. G. Hetley, Captain Medical Officer, Basao Camp, Ajmer.
190	379	Mr. Kanti Prershad, Vakil of Ajmer near Kotwali.
196	379	Ram Chander s/o Sheo Narain, Kalal, of Bhudol, Lodpura, Station Master, J. R. Railway, Pithor.
197	379	Gulab Chand s/o Sheo Nath, Mahajan Ajmer, Patti Katla, Ajmer.
200	379	Sit Narain s/o Balkishan Dass, Brehmin of Chun Pach Mohalla, Ajmer.
212	379	Bhoja s/o Parmanand, Mahajan, of Gudwa, Dist., Gudwa.
213	379	Moti Ram, Constable No. 109 Kaisarganj, Ajmer.
216	379	Ram Singh s/o Chiranji Lal, servant carriage No. 29 Ticket No. 37008.
217	379	Sita Ram s/o Raghbir Singh, Brahmin, Kaisarganj, Ajmer.
218	379	Ladu s/o Kaja, Balai of Diggi Bazar, Ajmer.
221	379	Bhanwar Lal s/o Ghisu Lal, Mahajan Madar Gate, Ajmer.
224	379	B. S. Wite.
228	379	Post Master Sahib, Ajmer.
231	379	Bal Kishan s/o Fokar, Mali of Loha Kan, Ajmer.
237	379	Nathu Lal s/o Laxmi Narain, Mahajan of Purani Mandi, Ajmer.
251	379	Jeth Mal s/o Jug Lal, Mali of Pal Bichla, Ajmer.
253	379	Rai Bholan of Bichla, Ajmer.
265	379	C. Maur Furon Cottage, Ajmer.
266	379	Musat. Rukman wife of Durga, Bhopa Dharmshala, Ajmer.
269	379	Ram Charan Gupta s/o Babu Makhan Lal of Kaisarganj, Ajmer.
270	379	Subhan Bakhsh s/o Qadir Bakhsh Musalman, Delhi Gate, Ajmer.

Case No.	Section.	Name and address of the complainant.
271	379	Habib Ullah Khan Constable No. 6 Imperial Police, Ajmer.
281	379	Musst. Manji wife of Tara Chand Koki of Jadughar, Ajmer.
289	379	Abdul Qayum, Head Constable No. 4 Police, Ajmer.
292	379	Bhairia s/o Shola Sweeper of Masuda-Nari, Ajmer.
293	379	Naula s/o Radha Kishan Sargara Jones-Ganj, Ajmer.
296	379	Anis-Ur-Rahman s/o Fazal-Ur-Rahman Ganj, Ajmer.
312	379	Engineer, Municipal Committee, Ajmer.
319	379	Babu Sampat Lal Overseer, Mayo College, Ajmer.
323	379	Shanan Lal Brahman of Hathi Bata, Ajmer.
324	379	Amra s/o Kana Dhobi, Ajmer.
325	379	Narain s/o Sita Ram Employee of Electric Supply, Ajmer.
328	379	Musst. Jamni Wife of Ramza Kanjar of Karaka Chawk, Ajmer.
330	379	Bhanwar Lal s/o Girdhari Mali of Patti, Katla, Ajmer.
334	379	Amin Ram Brahman of Ramganj, Ajmer.
335	379	Chhote Lal s/o Shew Bakhsh Mali of Power House, Ajmer.
341	379	Mul Chand s/o Unkar Barber of Lakhankothi, Ajmer.
348	379	Municipal, Ajmer.
359	379	Jamna Rawat of Mirzapura, Imperial Police, Ajmer.
371	379	Hussain Bakhsh s/o Ashraf Pathan Silawat Khari Chah, Ajmer.
374	379	Syed Ghulam Sabir Kazmi, Accountant of Superintendent's Office, Tonk State.
378	379	Musst. Fatma Daughter of Karim Bakhsh Musalman Kunjra of Madar Gate, Ajmer.
384	379	Allah Rakha s/o Gharib Ullah, Musalman, Lal Kothi, Ajmer.
392	379	Gokal Chand s/o Mangal Mahajan of Mundari Mohallah, Ajmer.
396	379	Bindra Ban s/o Babu Madan Mahajan of Lakhani Kothi, Ajmer.
405	379	Musst. Jhamri widow of Budha Rawat of Kalyanipura, Ajmer.
406	379	Abdul Karim s/o Din Mohammad Musalman of Laungia, Ajmer.
409	379	Bhola Singh s/o Bhawani Singh Sikh of Gulab Bari, Ajmer.
410	379	Wazir Khan s/o Ghulam Mohiuddin Khan, Pathan of Mohallah Sheikhan, Ajmer.
416	379	Unkar s/o Siri Ram Mahajan of Ghasiti, Ajmer.
418	379	Amar Chand s/o Ganga Mahajan of Nahar Mohallah, Ajmer.
419	379	Nihal Chand s/o Bagh Mal Mahajan of Sarauli Mohallah, Ajmer.
444	379	Abdul Shakur of Ajmer.
448	379	Perbesh Ram s/o Kedar Mal, Mahajan of Naya Bazar, Ajmer.
450	379	Manohar Lal s/o Mori Lal Kayast of Gheemandi, Ajmer.
452	379	Babu Guran Dass of Water Works, Ajmer.
454	379	Mahabir Pershad s/o Nathe Lal Chhipa of Hathi Bata, Ajmer.
457	379	Abdul Ghani s/o Ghiso Ji of Lakhankothi, Ajmer.
459	379	Dr. B. B. Banerji of Purana Hospital, Ajmer.
179	380	Panna Lal s/o Sagar Mal Mahajan of Chawk Karaka, Ajmer.
187	380	Ram Chandar s/o Pusa Ram Rajput of Nehar Mohallah, Ajmer.
200	380	Mohammad Ismai s/o Ghulab Khan Pathan of Puranimandi, Ajmer.
214	380	Rahmat Khan Constable No. 101 Police lines, Ajmer.
235	380	Sardar Karem Singh s/o Mahant Singh of Hathi Bata, Ajmer.
237	380	Mr. O. N. Sooper Divisional Electric Engineer, B. B. & C. I. Railway.
250	380	Rang Lal s/o Chuni Lal Gold Smith of Puranimandi, Ajmer.
254	380	Mohan Lal s/o Dil Sukh of Sanjiki Gali, Ajmer.
264	380	Sheikh Rahman s/o Banne Khan Edward Memorial, Ajmer.
267	380	R. B. Banke Lal Ji of Ajmer.
272	380	Mr. O. M. Sooper Divisional Electric Engineer, B. B. & C. I. Railway
283	380	Tandal s/o Mangal Koli of Jadughar, Ajmer.
299	380	Munshi Khan Constable No. 515 Police Lines, Ajmer.
304	380	Hardev Parshad s/o Har Nath Brahman of Lakhani Kothi, Ajmer.
307	380	Musst. Kesar wife of Bhopal Chhipa of Mondri Mohallah, Ajmer.
308	380	Ghasi s/o Samir Bahishti of Diggi Bazar, Ajmer.
309	380	Allah Bakhsh s/o Hussain Bakhsh Sheikh of Diggi Bazar, Ajmer.
312	380	Rugnath Parshad s/o Vidaya Parshad Vaish of Gulab Bari, Ajmer.
320	380	Tej Singh Constable No. 116 Police Lines, Ajmer.
321	380	Chail Bihari Teacher, Government High School, Ajmer.
324	380	Bijai Singh s/o Rugnath Singh Rajput of Chand Gate, Ajmer.
328	380	Kahlil Ahmad s/o Syed Ahmed Sheikh of Dargah Bazar, Ajmer.
336	380	Ganpat Lal s/o Matho Ram Brahman of Lakhani Kothi, Ajmer.
338	380	Unkar Parshad s/o Brij Lal of Kayasth Mohallah, Ajmer.
341	380	Ram Parshad s/o Bhagwan Dass Brahman of Paharganj, Ajmer.

Case No.	Section.	Name and address of the complainant.
355	380	Damodhar Lal Kishan Singh of Kayasth Mohallah, Ajmer.
362	380	Ibrahim s/o Nizamuddin Tailor of Dargah Bazar, Ajmer.
373	380	Mangal Singh s/o Sunder Singh Rajput of Mayo College, Ajmer.
390	380	S. D. Upadhia of Bombay.
391	380	Mr. Flax of Nursing Home, Ajmer.
406	380	Nur Mohammad s/o Abdullah of Nagra, Ajmer.
409	380	G. B. Durga of Government High School, Ajmer.
421	380	Pribhu Dayal s/o Kesra Mali of Ghari-Malian, Ajmer.
423	380	Abdul Jabbar s/o Habib-Ur-Rahman of Kachh State.
426	380	Debi Sahai s/o Dhanna Lal Brahman of Usri Gate, Ajmer.
428	380	Chhagan Lal s/o Ram Chandar Brahman of Gali Gajmal, Ajmer.
432	380	Abdul Baqi Paish Imam of Parao Mosque, Ajmer.
434	380	M. K. Telegraphist of Telegraph Office, Ajmer.
436	380	Pir Ban Singh Constable No. 562, Ajmer.
440	380	Abdul Rahman s/o Akbar Khan of Hathi Bata, Ajmer.
443	380	R. B. Seth Bhag Chand Ji Soni, Ajmer.
445	380	Siri Ram Constable No. 107, Lines, Ajmer.
447	380	Godhu Ram s/o Duni Chand Dhobi of Tirpolia Gate Ajmer.
450	380	Mirza Khan s/o Asal Khan Pathan of Dargah Sharif, Ajmer.
454	380	Jugal Kishore Parshad s/o Bas Dev of Shoba, Ajmer.
457	380	Har Lal s/o Kajja Mali, Ajmer.
461	380	Zafar Ahmad s/o Ali Ahmad Sheikh of Calcutta.
491	380	Hem Raj s/o Sheo Narain Gold Smith of Ajmer.
558	380	Musst. Dhanni, Banglow of I. G. P., Ajmer.
560	380	Puran of Ajmer.
570	380	Gopi Lal s/o Jivan Lal Mahajan of Puranimandi, Ajmer.
598	380	Mohan Lal s/o Basheshar Ram Kayasth, Ajmer.
610	380	Paras Lal s/o Mehtab Chand Mahajan of Gheemandi, Ajmer.
612	380	B. G. Malington, Ajmer.
614	380	Mr. T. C. Caverse, Banglow No. 496, Pal Bisla, Ajmer.
617	380	Mr. O. Brin, Beawar Road, Ajmer.
628	380	Mr. H. P. C. Vishnu, Divisional Engineer, Telegraphic Office, Ajmer.
631	380	W. R. Gairi, Loco Shop, Ajmer.
532	380	M. J. L. Barlet, Loco Shop, Ajmer.
640	380	Abbas Hussain Constable No. 60 Lines, Ajmer.
642	380	L. Polis, Banglow No. 385, Ajmer.
643	380	L. Polis, Banglow No. 385, Ajmer.
644	380	L. Polis, Bunglow No. 385, Ajmer.
646	380	A. Bannet, Ajmer.
647	380	W. Haujor, Ajmer.
652	380	Ashfaq Hussain s/o Mohd. Hussain Pathan of Ganj, Ajmer.
654	380	Kalyan Mal Typist J. Section, Carriage Shop, Ajmer.
676	380	A. Haujarse, Ajmer.
689	380	Sukh Dev s/o Ram Bakhsh Dorogha of Chawk Karaka, Ajmer.
7.6	380	Syed Zahid Mohd. s/o Syed Mohd. Jan Musalman, Ajmer.

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16	380	Abdul Rahim s/o Hussain Khan Muslim of Ghasiti, Ajmer.
38	380	Mushtaq Hussain s/o Ashraf Ali Muslim of Dargah, Ajmer.
42	380	Musst. Fatma wife of Mukhtar Ahmad of Piplore, Dist. Sultanpur.
43	380	Sheo Kishan s/o Gopi Nath of Puranimandi, Ajmer.
52	380	Imam Bakhsh s/o Ramzani Sheikh of Khari Chah, Ajmer.
57	380	Bholu s/o Kishan Ragar of Kalma Rao, Ajmer.
62	380	Sheo Shankar Lal s/o Manak Lal Kayasth of Gali Khazanchian, Ajmer.
83	380	Gobind Narain s/o Mahajan of Ganj, Ajmer.
84	380	Ram Nath s/o Chhoto Brahman of Ganj, Ajmer.
94	380	Mohd. Shabrati s/o Nathu of Silawat Mohallah, Ajmer.
100	380	H. Peark, Srinagar Road, Ajmer.
117	380	Mr. P. D. Fox, Assistant Electric Engineer, B. B. & C. I. Railway, Ajmer.
136	380	Nathu Lal s/o Bihari Lal Tamboli of Gali Balaji, Ajmer.
137	380	Ghulam Hussain s/o Gulab Muslim of Puranimandi, Ajmer.
151	380	Musst. Chanda widow Fazal Hussain Muslim of Autar Ghasiti, Ajmer.

Case No.	Section.	Name and address of the complainant.
164	380	Dhanpat Saroop S/o Ram Saroop Brahman of Autar Ghasiti, Ajmer.
165	380	Erodu S/o Chain Shan of Ghantaghar, Ajmer.
166	380	Shambu Lal S/o Mohan Lal of Naya Bazar, Ajmer.
170	380	Shujan Singh S/o Mangal Singh of Hath-Bata, Ajmer.
175	380	Durga Parshad Assistant Jailor, Ajmer.
181	380	Prem Dutt S/o Matho Lal Brahman, Ajmer.
194	380	Musst. Hussaini wife of Ghaffar of Khadim Mohallah, Ajmer.
199	380	Ashfaq Hussain of Mayo College, Ajmer.
205	380	K. K. Keffard of Naka Madar, Ajmer.
208	380	Parbhati S/o Bhaundou of Ajmer.
211	380	K. Bishan of Oriental Life Co., Ajmer.
229	380	Syed Sultan Abbas of Ramganj, Ajmer.
230	380	Sita Ram S/o Munshi Dharm Bha., Post Office, Ajmer.
242	380	Mr. Baran Parshad Sahib Bahadur, Ajmer.
244	380	Mr. S. J. Karnills, Ajmer.
247	380	Gulab Chand S/o Tan Sukh Ram Mahajan Usri Gate, Ajmer.
248	380	Pisu S/o Shamsher Iron Smith, Madar Gate, Ajmer.
257	380	Tula Ram S/o Jai Kishore Barber of Nagra, Ajmer.
272	380	Bha Shankar S/o Mehta Ji of Chawk Karakka, Ajmer.
301	380	Bansai Lal S/o Palji Darogha, Edward Memorial, Ajmer.
304	380	Durga Parshad S/o Lekhu Ram Brahman, Ajmer.
309	380	Gampat /o Laddu Sweeper, Ajmer.
314	380	Mushtaq Hussain S/o Mohd. Hussain Syed of Nahar Mohallah, Ajmer.
315	380	Fark Chand S/o Samir Mal Mahajan of Diggi Bazar, Ajmer.
320	380	Ganga Singh S/o Sardar Singh, Hath-Bata, Ajmer.
321	380	Teja S/o Chetan Abir, Jonesganj, Ajmer.
329	380	Madho S/o Ram Nath Teli of Sheo Bagh, Ajmer.
333	380	Mangal Chand S/o Moti Lal Mahajan, Ajmer.
351	380	Rahim Bakhsh of Ajmer.
354	380	Sham Singh S/o Bndh Singh Mahajan, Kesbarganj, Ajmer.
360	380	B. B. Dhandri S/o Pandu Ran Bhandari Dakhni Brahman of Brahm Bhawan, Ajmer.
370	380	Deo Karan of Lakhn Kothi, Ajmer.
372	380	A. Fernandes, Bungalow No. 452, Ajmer.
383	380	Ram Sahai S/o Jarana Lal Mahajan of Nagra, Ajmer.
387	380	D. Sena S. P. W. I., Railway Hospital, Ajmer.
388	380	Manna S/o Bhola Butcher, Parao, Ajmer.
391	380	Musst. Burga wife of Chand Mal Brahman of Siri Madhopur (present at Ajmer).
402	380	Babu Bishan Dass Vakil Co. Ajmer.
404	380	Babu Sukhdev Brahman, Ajmer.
411	380	Nathu Lal S/o Lachhman Lal Mahajan, Ajmer, Puranimardi.
421	380	Birdi Chand Cycle Merchant, Kutchery Road, Ajmer.
425	380	Ghabru Lal S/o Bhura Lal Dargah Bazar, Ajmer.
427	380	Chandar Pal Mistri, Agra Gate, Ajmer.
434	380	Ram Parshad S/o Girvar Lal Brahman of Ramganj, Ajmer.
441	380	Nizamuddin S/o Karim Bakhsh of Gali Khazanchian, Ajmer.
443	380	Dr. Manohar Lal Dubbe of Gheemandi, Ajmer.
464	380	Siri Kishan, S. P. W. I., Railway, Ajmer.
465	380	Atma Ram S/o Lachhman Lal Brahman Power House, Ajmer.
466	380	Kishan Chand S/o Jan Chand Mahajan of Topdhara, Ajmer.
467	380	Modu Ram, Iron Smith, Madar Gate, Ajmer.
470	380	Amar Chand S/o Moti Lal Mahajan of Holidayara, Ajmer.

Year 1935, section 381 cases.

Case No.	Section.	Name and address of the complainant.
221	381	Indar Bhan S/o Phul Chand Bahargava. Kutcheri Road, Ajmer.
263	381	Babu Sheo Ram, S. I. Police, Finger Print Bureau, Ajmer.
314	381	Rugbar Dayal S/o Tara Chand Brahman, Ramganj, Ajmer.

Case No.	Section.	Name and address of the complainant.
358	381	R. B. Seth Bhag Chandji Soni, Ajmer.
388	381	Roshan Lal S/o Ram Charan Mahajan Mali Mohallah, Ajmer.
417	381	Narain Dass S/o Mohan Lal Khatri of Hati Bata, Ajmer.
460	381	P. A. Pharera, Ajmer.
463	381	Superintendent, R. M. S. Office, Ajmer.
470	381	Bhanwar Lal S/o Panna Lal Mahajan outside Madar Gate, Ajmer.
552	381	Turab Ali S/o Yaqub Ali, near Ghanta Ghar, Ajmer.
583	381	Johri Lal Singh S/o Hira Lal Rajput of Hati Bata, Ajmer.
626	381	Mr. A. O. Watson, Bungalow No. 283, Beawar Road, Ajmer.
639	381	Babu Gori Shanker, Kutcheri Road, Ajmer.
708	381	Mr. T. L. Munro, Bungalow Divisional Electric Engineer, Ajmer. Year 1936.
28	381	Mr. W. A. Bristo, Sirinagar Road, Ajmer.
98	381	R. S. Chanka Parshad Pensioner Assistant Traffic Superintendent, Ganesh, Ajmer.
105	381	Norman Mafeet Sahib Priest, Bungalow, Sirinagar Road, Ajmer.
187	381	Seth Godmal Loda Bankar Khazanchi, Ajmer.
243	381	Lachmi Narain of Par Bichla, Ajmer.
273	381	Radhe Lal S/o Ganeshi Mahajan of Nagra, Ajmer.
295	381	Wazir Ali S/o Hafiz Fateh Mohd. Gali Langer Khana, Ajmer.
339	381	Har Charan Dass Kapur, Mayo College, Ajmer.
358	381	Modh Das S/o Binja Jat, Sarai Chishti-Chawon, Ajmer.
368	381	Nisar Mohammed S/o Moh Baksh Sheikh, Indar Kote, Ajmer.
407	381	Gopi Narain S/o Moti Narain Mahajan, Rattan Building, Ajmer.
412	381	Har Bhajan Lal S/o Madan Lal Brahman, Railway Quarters, Ajmer.
415	381	S. I. Balwant Singh, Kotwali, Ajmer.
436	381	Gordhan Lal S/o Ram Lal Brahman, Pahar-Ganj, Ajmer.

PROSECUTION OF PROSTITUTES IN AJMER.

Question No. 1216.—(a) A number of public prostitutes were prosecuted by the Municipal Committee themselves and certain areas of the city were cleared of them before 1935.

(b) No. The facts are that in 1934 the Municipal Committee, in amplification of a resolution passed by them in 1930, passed a resolution that there was no objection to residence in the prohibited areas of girls who followed the profession of dancing and singing and who came to Ajmer during the *Urs* Fair and were not public prostitutes. In 1935 the matter was raised in public discussion and, on a reference from the Chairman, Municipal Committee, on the eve of the *Urs* Fair, the Police authorities suggested, in conformity with the provisions of the Ajmer Merwara Municipalities Regulation, VI of 1925, that public prostitutes should not be allowed to stay in prohibited areas but that dancing girls having a declared paramour might be allowed in these areas to carry on the avowed object of dancing and singing only and that dancing girls carrying on public prostitution should be prosecuted. This suggestion was placed before the Municipal Committee.

(c) No. The question of adoption did not arise as the suggestion referred to in (b) above was already covered by the Committee's resolutions of 1930 and 1934.

(d) The resolution of the Municipal Committee does not prohibit residence of dancing girls as such. It prohibits the residence of public prostitutes. A large number of dancing girls came to Ajmer and resided in the Dargah Bazar during the *Urs* Fair in 1935, as usual. There is no evidence that these dancing girls were public prostitutes or that the Committee's resolution was thereby contravened.

(e) No.

(f) No.

(g) The information is not available.

(h) The statement is as below :

Year.	Number of cases instituted.
1934-35	622
1935-36	63

- (i) Does not arise in view of the reply to (d) above.
 (j) The Government of India do not consider that any action by them is called for.

Information promised in reply to starred questions Nos. 1227 and 1228 asked by Pandit Krishna Kant Malaviya on the 15th October, 1936.

RAILWAY BOARD'S LETTER REGARDING REVISED SCALES OF PAY.

Question No. 1227.—The reply to the opening part of the question is in the affirmative.

- (a) No.
 (b) The reply to the first part of the question is in the affirmative. As regards the latter part staff are liable to discharge on a month's notice.
 (c) (i) Yes.
 (ii) No.
 (d) No.

DESIGNATION OF TICKET CHECKERS ON THE EAST INDIAN RAILWAY.

Question No. 1228.—The Chief Operating Superintendent, East Indian Railway, was of the opinion that the travelling ticket inspectors working on certain sections of the line should be abolished on the introduction of the Moody-Ward system and the Agent, East Indian Railway, in forwarding the Chief Operating Superintendent's proposals expressed himself as in general agreement with them. The Railway Board accepted the recommendation.

Information promised in reply to a supplementary question asked by Dr. Ziauddin Ahmad to starred question No. 1236 on the 15th October, 1936.

RESEARCH WORKS CARRIED OUT BY THE IMPERIAL DAIRY EXPERT.

The subject of the improvement in yields of the different breeds of cattle is dealt with every year in the annual reports of the Imperial Dairy Expert published with the Scientific Reports of the Imperial Agricultural Research Institute, copies of which are available in the Library of the House.

Information promised in reply to parts (a) and (b) of starred question No. 1241 asked by Dr. N. B. Khare on the 15th October, 1936.

ELECTRIC SUPPLY IN SHAHDARA, DELHI.

(a) The farthest distance to which energy is supplied by generating plants is, in Delhi City and Civil Lines $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles from the Delhi Electric Supply and Traction Company Power House, and in New Delhi eight miles from the Municipal Committee Power House. There are no generating plants in Shahdara or Civil Lines. Shahdara is supplied from Bhola, 37 miles away, on the United Provinces Grid System. Only the Fort area is supplied from the Fort Power House.

(b) The distance from Shahdara to Delhi City is less than the farthest distance to which energy is supplied in each area from its Power House, except in the case of the Fort area.

Information promised in reply to starred questions Nos. 1275 and 1276 asked by Mr. B. Das on the 15th October, 1936.

ALLEGED THROWING OUT FROM A MOVING TRAIN OF AN ORIYA BOY BY A TRAVELLING TICKET COLLECTOR OF THE BENGAL NAGPUR RAILWAY.

Question No. 1275.—Government are informed as follows:

(a) The facts are not as stated in the question. The Travelling Ticket Checker of the Bengal Nagpur Railway was prosecuted under section 304-A, Indian Penal Code, for causing the death of a passenger, but was acquitted.

(b) No.

(c) (i) No claim has yet been received.

(ii) All the ticket checking staff have been personally reminded of their duty to the public by the Commercial Traffic Manager of the Bengal Nagpur Railway.

(d) (i) and (ii). The Ticket Checker was suspended from the date of the occurrence and was then dismissed after his conviction under section 323, I. P. C. (Assault) in a court of law.

(e) No, as it will not serve any useful purpose.

ALLEGATIONS AGAINST CERTAIN EMPLOYEES OF THE BENGAL NAGPUR RAILWAY.

Question No. 1276.— (a) No.

Government are informed as follows :

(b) (i) and (ii). The guard was suspended after arrest and his service will be terminated from the date of suspension with loss of Provident Fund Bonus and Gratuity. Suitable action will also be taken against the Khalasi.

(c) No circular has been issued.

(d) Does not arise.

(e) Yes.

Information promised in reply to Pandit Govind Ballabh Pant's starred question No. 1283, on the 15th October, 1936.

PERSONS PROHIBITED FROM ENTERING BRITISH INDIA.

(a) to (c). I presume the Honourable Member is referring to persons externed from British India by the Bombay Government in connection with the civil disobedience movement. Externment orders are at present in force against 18 such persons, all of whom are subjects of Indian States. A list of such persons is laid on the table.

(d) and (e). Manilal Kothari was subject to an order of externment, but the order was cancelled on the 22nd September, 1936. He is, I understand, suffering from acute melancholia.

List of Persons against whom Orders of Deportation issued under Section 3 of Act III of 1864 are still in force.

Serial No.	Name.	State of which he or she is a native.
1	Natvarlal Tapishanker Pandit	Chhota Udepur.
2	Manharlal Rajaram	Wadhwan.
3	Lavanprasad Fulchand	Nawanagar.
4	Trikamlal Mansukhlal	Limbdli.
5	Valjibhai Govindbhai Desai	Jetpur
6	Shivnandji Chaturbhuj	Wadhwan.
7	Nathalal Mansukhlal	Limbdli.
8	Fulchand Kasturchand	Wadhwan.
9	Ramshanker Jagannath Pandit	Baroda.
10	Virchand Bhikhabhai	Vanod.
11	Chhaganlal Nathabhai Joshi	Baroda.
12	Gooramma, wife of Venkatramaya	Mysore.
13	Narayanrao Sanjivrao	Do.
14	S. Venkatapathaiya	Do.
15	Audumbar Wishwanath Bhimaji	Aundh.
16	Waman Vithal Salgaonkar	Savantvadi.
17	Parbhatsang Gumansang	Rajpipla.
18	Dalpatram Dahyabhai Desai.	Sachin.

Information promised in reply to starred questions Nos. 1299, 1304, 1309, 1311, 1312, 1314 and 1315 asked by Mr. Mohan Lal Saksena on the 15th October, 1936.

PROVISION OF REST ROOMS FOR INDIAN GUARDS AT CERTAIN RAILWAY STATIONS.

Question No. 1299.—I presume the Honourable Member is referring to the Rohilkund and Kumaon Railway. If so, Government are informed as follows :

(a) Rest Rooms for Indian Guards have been provided at Lucknow Junction and Mailani. As Bareilly City is the headquarters of all guards operating on the Bareilly-Kasganj, Bareilly-Lucknow and Bareilly-Kathgodam Links, residential quarters have been provided and the need for a rest room does not arise. A Rest Room at Kasganj City is provided and guards return from Kasganj Junction to Kasganj City (a distance of half a mile) for rest. A rest room at Moradabad Junction is not considered necessary.

(b) Separate rest rooms for relieving staff are not provided. Staff to be relieved have instructions that before proceeding on leave a part of their quarters must be vacated for the relieving staff.

(c) No action is called for.

CIRCULAR NO. 11 OF 1932 OF THE AGENT, ROHILKUND AND KUMAON RAILWAY.

Question No. 1304.—(a) A copy of the circular is placed on the table of the House.

(b) Government have no reason to think otherwise.

Copy of Agent's Circular No. 11 (Rohilkund and Kumaon Railway Co.)

Rules regulating the discharge and dismissal of Railway servants.

1. *Extent of application.*—(a) These rules apply to all Rohilkund and Kumaon Railway employees including labourers employed in railway Workshops, or any other branch of State railway service, provided they have completed *three years'* continuous service; and to temporary employees provided they have completed 3 years' continuous service.

(b) The rules relating to dismissal also apply to all employees who have not completed 3 years' continuous service.

2. *Powers.*—No authority lower than the Head of a Department may pass an order of dismissal.

3. No officer lower than a District Officer or corresponding rank may pass an order of discharge.

4. Notwithstanding the provisions of rules 2 and 3, the Agent may, at his discretion, delegate power to an officer of an Assistant grade or a senior subordinate to discharge, or to an officer of the senior scale or a corresponding rank to dismiss, an employee on a scale of pay not exceeding Rs. 30 per mensem who has rendered less than ten years' continuous service.

5. *Dismissal.*—An employee will be liable to be dismissed from the service in the following circumstances, namely :

(i) in consequence of his conviction by a criminal court, or

(ii) for serious misconduct, or

(iii) for neglect of duty resulting in, or likely to result in, loss to the Railway Administration or danger to the lives of persons using the railway.

6. *Discharge.*—An employee will be liable to be discharged from the service in the following circumstances, namely :

(i) on reduction of establishment, or

(ii) for inefficiency, or

(iii) for an offence of a serious character but not so serious as to warrant dismissal or for repeated offences of a lighter character.

An order of dismissal operates as a bar to re-employment in Rohilkund and Kumaon Railway service and shall not be issued unless the employee's guilt is established by clear and conclusive evidence. In other cases when there is circumstantial evidence as to his guilt, it shall be open to the competent authority to consider the question of discharging him.

Explanations.—The Railway Department being a commercial department, service in it must in its nature differ from service in Government Departments and continuance of employment must be subject to the test and conditions enforced by large commercial concerns. Accordingly the power which the Railway Administrations possess of discharging railway servants without assigning reasons in accordance with the terms of their agreement, or otherwise on reduction of establishment due to fluctuations of traffic, simplification of the methods of work or any other cause, or on grounds of inefficiency must be retained. This power, however, by its very nature imposes upon the competent authority the obligation to use it considerably and with strict justice so that the railway servants shall feel that they can expect fair and reasonable treatment. A too frequent or a thoughtless recourse to it is apt to lead to a sense of instability of service which is detrimental both to the welfare of the staff and to the efficient and economical working of railways.

The following principles are accordingly laid down, without prejudice to the foregoing power, for the guidance of the competent authority :

- (a) In cases falling under Rule 6 (i) and (ii) the competent authority should consider before passing an order of discharge the desirability of employing the servant concerned usefully in any other place or position and, if this is desirable and possible, should offer him the option of transfer to such place or position. In this connection it is particularly necessary that whenever a reduction in establishment is foreshadowed, enquiries should be instituted at the earliest possible moment directed to find suitable employment on the same or even reduced pay for those who are likely to be brought under reduction, and if an employee is provided with a post on a lower pay on account of the abolition of his former post, his case should receive special consideration for promotion to a post on higher pay not exceeding, however, the scale applicable to his former post, which may fall vacant at a future date.
- (b) Rule 6 (ii) cover cases of inefficiency whether due to incompetency, insolvency, physical unfitness or any other cause, where an employee is so inefficient that it is considered unprofitable for the railway to continue to employ him. Every effort should, however, be made to avoid hardship and extenuating circumstances, if any, should be considered before an order of discharge is passed, as far as the exigencies of the service may permit. Rule 6 (ii) also includes cases in which an employee holding a post, the duties of which affect the safety of the travelling public, fails, due to defective eyesight or any other infirmity, to conform to the standard of physical fitness required of the holder of such post. In such circumstances, he may be given leave up to the amount admissible as may be decided by the sanctioning authority prior to discharge and during such leave every effort should be made to find other suitable employment for him.
- (c) Special effort should be made to avoid the hardship entailed by the discharge of an employee who has completed 10 years' continuous service. No such employee should ordinarily be discharged on grounds of incompetency under Rule 6 (ii) unless frequent specific failures in work have occurred on his part for which he has been given a written warning and he has been punished with the stoppage of an increment or by reduction in pay during the last two years of his service.

7. *Dismissal—Procedure.*—In all cases where an employee is charged with an offence of a nature which if proved against him is likely to lead to his dismissal, a charge sheet shall be drawn up by his Superior Officer who will read out and explain it to him stating the nature and details of the charge or charges against him, and thereafter hand it over to him and he shall be required to submit a written explanation by a fixed date which shall ordinarily allow of an interval of seven clear days from the date he received the charge sheet. In the case of an illiterate or semi-literate employee the charge sheet shall be read out and explained to him by the officer or a selected senior subordinate who shall record the explanation given by the employee.

The charge sheet with the explanation will then be placed before the officer competent to pass the order of discharge who shall make such enquiry and in such manner as he deems proper and sufficient into the facts of the case and shall record his considered opinion before passing the order of dismissal.

Note.—The provisions of this rule do not apply when it is proposed to issue an order on the strength of facts or conclusions established at a judicial trial or when the railway servant concerned has absconded with an accusation hanging over his head.

8. *Discharge—Procedure.*—When an employee who has completed ten years' continuous service is charged with an offence of a serious character or with repeated offences of a lighter character, meriting discharge under Rule 6 (iii), the procedure shall be as detailed in paragraph 7.

Note 1.—This rule does not require the presentation of a charge sheet for each offence of a lighter character but only when such offences are so repeated as to merit a discharge.

Note 2.—Note under Rule 7 applies here also.

9. Any person whose conduct is undergoing investigation on a serious charge shall be placed under suspension until his case has been decided by the competent authority.

10. *Appeals.*—No appeal shall lie from an order of discharge made on reduction of establishment.

11. Subject to the exception provided for in Rule 10, an appeal from an order of discharge or dismissal shall lie only to the authority next above the officer passing the order, provided that if the order was issued by the Agent himself, no appeal shall lie from it.

12. Every appeal shall be preferred within one month after the date on which the employee preferring the appeal is informed of the order he appeals against.

Note.—The post vacated by an employee dismissed or discharged under the provisions of Rule 5 or Rule 6 (ii) and (iii) shall not be filled up permanently until the expiry of six weeks or if an appeal is preferred until the orders of the authority to which an appeal lies are received.

13. An appeal preferred under these rules shall contain no disrespectful or improper language and shall be submitted through the immediate superior of the appellant and the head of the office to which he belonged, and through the authority from whose order the appeal is preferred.

14. On receipt of an appeal which complies with the provisions of the foregoing rules, the authority to whom it is addressed shall carefully review the whole case so as to avoid injustice or undue hardship, and shall pass such order as appears to him to be just and equitable, having regard to all the circumstances of the case. *In no case and in no sense is an appeal to be treated as a mere formality.*

Notes.—On receipt of an appeal which complies with the provisions of these rules, the officer to whom it is addressed shall ordinarily dispose of it himself, except that, in respect of appeals addressed to the Agent the latter may at his discretion and subject to such conditions as he may prescribe entrust their disposal to an officer of not lower rank than a Deputy Agent.

2. In the case of an appeal against an order of dismissal, the appellate authority shall consider :

- (a) Whether the facts on which the order was based have been established;
- (b) Whether the facts established afford sufficient ground for taking action; and
- (c) Whether the penalty is excessive or reasonable;

and after such consideration shall pass such order as he thinks proper, either confirming the order appealed against or remitting or reducing the penalty.

15. An appeal may be withheld by any officer through whom it is submitted if :

- (i) it is an appeal in a case in which under these rules no appeal lies; or
- (ii) it does not comply with the provisions of rules 12 and 13; or
- (iii) it is a repetition of a previous appeal and is made to the same appellate authority by which such appeal was decided, and no new facts or circumstances are adduced which afford grounds for a reconsideration of the case; or

(iv) it is an appeal to an authority to whom under these rules no appeal lies; Provided that when an appeal is withheld, the appellant shall be informed of the fact and of reasons for it.

16. No appeal shall lie against the withholding of an appeal by a competent authority.

NON-PROVISION OF QUARTERS AT AISHBAGH JUNCTION, BAREILLY AND MAILANI FOR THE MEMBERS OF THE TRAFFIC AND LOCO. DEPARTMENT..

Question No. 1309.—(a) Quarters are supplied for all staff liable to be called upon at any time without notice to attend to the business of the Railway; also for most of the remainder of the staff.

(b) No.

(c) No.

ABSENCE OF AN OVERBRIDGE AT THE BHOJEEPURA RAILWAY STATION.

Question No. 1311.—There is no overbridge at Bhojeepera. Adequate precautions are taken when the passengers are required to entrain from other than the main platform.

ABSENCE OF INTERLOCKING SYSTEM ON THE ROHILKUND AND KUMAON RAILWAY.

Question No. 1312.—The Agent, Rohilkund and Kumaon Railway, reports that the interlocking of the stations on that Railway is in progress.

FRAUDS IN THE SUPPLY OF COAL TO THE LOCO. DEPARTMENT IN BAREILLY CITY.

Question No. 1314.—The reply is in the negative. The second part of the question does not arise.

HOSPITALS AND DISPENSARIES ON THE ROHILKUND AND KUMAON RAILWAY.

Question No. 1315.—Government are informed as follows :

(a) The reply is in the negative.

(b) All the dispensaries are well stocked with medicines of every day use. The accommodation is enough for their requirements as these dispensaries cater only for the outpatients who come for treatment for minor ailments. All the serious cases are sent to the Central Hospital at Izatnagar.

(c) No.

Information promised in reply to starred questions Nos. 1326, 1328, 1329 and 1330 asked by Dr. N. B. Khare on the 15th October, 1936.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE THAT VISITED A CERTAIN SCHOOL ON THE EAST INDIAN RAILWAY.

Question No. 1326.—Government are informed that in actual practice only one officer, usually the Transportation Superintendent of a division, has visited the School on each occasion in pursuance of the instructions contained in item 7 of para. 30 of the Gazette referred to in the question.

These reports are departmental documents not intended for publication and Government regret that they are not prepared to place copies on the table of the House.

RESPONSIBILITY OF THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL AND THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR INDIA IN COUNCIL FOR THE ACTIONS OF THE AGENTS OF STATE RAILWAYS.

Questions Nos. 1328 and 1329.—The responsibility of the Secretary of State for India or the Governor General in Council for the actions, deeds and orders of the Agents of State-managed Railways depends upon the character of each such action, deed or order.

POLICY OF ABOLITION OF POSTS IN THE HIGHEST GRADES OF STATE RAILWAYS.

Question No. 1330.—The reply to the first part is in the negative. The latter parts do not arise.

Information promised in reply to starred question No. 1371 asked by Raizada Hans Raj on the 16th October, 1936.

STUDENTS PASSING FROM THE 'A' CLASS OF THE MACLAGAN ENGINEERING COLLEGE, LAHORE.

(a) 115.

(b) Approximately 95 per cent.

(c) Approximately 250.

(d) Two of the above vacancies were filled by direct recruitment of qualified 'A' Class students and three by promoting qualified 'A' Class students who had been initially recruited as journeymen. In addition, qualified, 'A' Class students were appointed to the following posts:

(1) In the Electrical Shops —4 Chargemen.

(2) In the Electrical Shops —9 Journeymen.

(3) In the Signal Shops —4 Assistant Block Inspectors.

(e) Reply to the first and second parts is in the affirmative. Initial recruitment is made to the post of Journeymen in the Workshops and these posts are filled by the appointment of qualified 'B' class students of the MacLagan Engineering College, if suitable and available. In the past when the requisite number of 'B' class MacLagan Engineering College students were not forthcoming for employment as journeymen, 'A' class students of that College, who cared to accept such posts, have been taken on as journeymen.

(f) Prior to the 23rd January, 1936, qualified students of the MacLagan Engineering College engaged as journeymen were borne on one seniority list with those who had attained this rank by promotion or had been recruited directly as journeymen after qualifying from other institutions; consequently promotion from journeymen to chargemen was from a common list. Recruitment to the post of journeymen since the above date has been restricted as a general rule to candidates qualified at the MacLagan Engineering College or other similar institution, the bulk of the promotions to chargemen's posts in the future will be from those with this qualification.

(g) The 'A' Course diploma of the First Class in:

(i) Mechanical Engineering, and

(ii) Electrical Engineering,

granted by the MacLagan Engineering College is now recognised.

As regards latter part if a qualified 'A' Class student chooses to offer himself for the post of a journeyman and is appointed he is paid accordingly, and his pay is the same as that allowed to a 'B' Class student recruited as a journeyman. Should, however, a qualified 'A' Class student be recruited as a chargeman or in any other corresponding or higher capacity his pay is regulated accordingly.

(h) Vacancies in posts of chargemen are normally filled by promotion of suitable journeymen and as stated in reply to part (f) qualified students of a recognised institution will secure the bulk of such promotions. Government do not consider that any further preference in favour of 'A' Class over 'B' Class is called for.

(i) Recommendations for promotion to the Lower Gazetted Service are made to the Railway Board when vacancies occur and when called for by the Board for promotion to the Superior Services.

(j) Does not arise.

(k) Twelve out of thirteen appointments on the North Western Railway were given to subordinates.

(l) and (m). The claims of qualified 'A' Class students of the MacLagan Engineering College who are in service are taken into consideration along with the claims of other subordinates when making recommendations for promotion to the Lower Gazetted Service, but possession of the College qualification in itself gives them no preference over other subordinates who may be more suitable for promotion.

Information promised in reply to part (a) of starred question No. 1378 asked by Mr. Mohan Lal Saksena on the 16th October, 1936.

INDIAN COMMISSIONED OFFICERS IN THE ARMY PASSING PROMOTION EXAMINATIONS AND REPORTED FIT FOR PROMOTION.

During the period October, 1934, to October, 1936, 28 Indian Commissioned Officers became due for promotion to the rank of Lieutenant. All of them were recommended and promoted from the due dates. During the same period, 12 Indian Commissioned Officers became due for promotion to the rank of Captain. Eleven were qualified and were promoted. During the same period 27 King's commissioned Indian officers qualified for promotion—25 for captaincy and two for majority. If recommended, they will be promoted when they actually become due for promotion.

Information promised in reply to starred question No. 1388 asked by Mr. Mohan Lal Saksena on the 16th October, 1936.

SELECTION OF CANDIDATES BY THE PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION FOR THE INDIAN AUDIT AND ACCOUNTS SERVICE EXAMINATION.

(a), (b) and (c). Yes; this is due to the fact that in making selections the Public Service Commission have to take into account the suitability of the applicants and to ensure adequate representation of the various provinces and communities of India. The attention of the Honourable Member is invited to rule 2 of the rules published with the Government of India, Finance Department, Resolution No. F-13(3)-Ref./36, dated the 16th May, 1936.

Information promised in reply to starred questions Nos. 1397, 1405 and 1406 asked by Mr. Lalchand Navalrai on the 16th October, 1936.

CONFIRMATION OF SPECIAL TICKET EXAMINERS ON THE NORTH WESTERN RAILWAY.

Question No. 1397.—Government are informed that final orders regarding the confirmation of Special Ticket Examiners are under issue.

RACIAL DISCRIMINATION IN THE MATTER OF PROMOTION OF OFFICE SUPERINTENDENTS ON THE NORTH WESTERN RAILWAY.

Question No. 1405.—(a) Yes.

(b) The reply to the first part of the question is in the affirmative. As regards the latter part communal considerations are not taken into account in making promotions.

(c) and (d). In view of my reply to part (b) these do not arise.

PROMOTION OF OFFICE SUPERINTENDENTS ON THE NORTH WESTERN RAILWAY.

Question No. 1406.—(a) A statement is placed on the table of the House giving the required information.

(b) There are no rules regarding the appointment of Office Superintendents to officiate in gazetted ranks. Officiating appointments are made by selection with due regard to Administrative convenience and to seniority.

(c) In view of my reply to part (b) this does not arise.

(d) As regards the first part no limit has been laid down. With regard to the latter part Government do not consider any rules on the subject are necessary.

(e), (f) and (g). Officiating service is taken into consideration when making permanent appointments to the Lower Gazetted Service. The power to make officiating appointments has been delegated to the Agents of State-managed Railways and Government have no reason to believe that the claims of staff do not receive due consideration when these appointments are made.

List of Office Superintendents who officiated as Gazetted officers during 1934-35 up to 31st October, 1936.

Rawalpindi	Mr. J. W. C. Knight	3rd January, 1935 to 3rd February, 1935. 15th March, 1935 to 30th April, 1935. 8th May, 1935 to 27th May, 1935. 25th May, 1936 to 29th June, 1936.
Delhi	Mr. J. D. J. Crowhurst	1st December, 1933 to 9th January, 1934. 18th December, 1934 to 14th January, 1935.
Karachi	Mr. Amir Chand	19th March, 1936 to 16th April, 1936.
	Mr. H. C. S. Bennett	22nd March, 1934 to 13th July, 1934. 24th September, 1934 to 23rd October, 1934.
Quetta	Mr. Gian Chand	22nd May, 1935 to date.
		4th June 1935, to 12th October, 1935- A. T. O. Lahore. 2nd November, 1935 to date A. P. O. Quetta.
Headquarters	Mr. Ramji Das	25th December, 1934 to 7th February, 1935.
	Mr. J. E. Orielly	16th September, 1934 to 26th October, 1934.
	Mr. Mohd. Ibrahim	1st June, 1934 to 30th September, 1934. 30th March, 1935 to date.

Information promised in reply to starred question No. 1425 asked by Bhai Parma Nand on the 16th October, 1936.

SELECTION OF CANDIDATES BY THE PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION FOR THE INDIAN AUDIT AND ACCOUNTS SERVICE EXAMINATION.

(a) 761.

(b) 272.

(c) The attention of the Honourable Member is invited to rule 2 of the rules published with the Government of India, Finance Department Resolution, No. F.-13(3)-Ref./36, dated 16th May 1936.

(d) 206 Hindus and 46 Muslims were selected for admission to the Combined Examination, 1936.

(e) Yes; the converse is also true.

(f) Candidates who were not selected were informed by the 9th September 1936. The Public Service Commission make every effort to inform candidates of the results of their applications as soon as practicable.

(g) No; the admission of candidates rests with the Public Service Commission.

Information promised in reply to starred questions Nos. 1428 to 1431 asked by Mr. Muhammad Azhar Ali on the 16th October, 1936.

MAINTENANCE ALLOWANCE FOR THE INHERITANTS OF THE PROPERTY UNDER THE COURT OF WARDS MANAGEMENT IN DELHI.

Question No. 1428.—(a) It is presumed the Honourable Member refers to certain members of the ex-Royal Family of Delhi and their property. Maintenance allowances were fixed at the time when the property was first taken over by the Court of Wards.

(b) The income of the estate when it was first taken over by the Court of Wards was Rs. 19,345 per annum. The present income of the estate amounts to Rs. 24,899. Since the estate was first taken under management in 1913 debts amounting Rs. 1,19,643 have been paid off. Arrangements have been made to improve the existing property at a cost of Rs. 55,401, new lands have been purchased and a sum of Rs. 61,725 has been expended on the education of the ward and his relatives.

CLAIMS OF SHAHZADA SALEEM MUHAMMAD SHAH'S DEBTORS.

Question No. 1429.—Yes, the Deputy Commissioner has the power to do this under the provisions of Section 28 of the Punjab Court of Wards Act, II of 1903.

COSTS OF LITIGATION FOR EXECUTION OF DECREES ON THE SIDE OF THE COURT OF WARDS.

Question No. 1430.—(a) It is not clear to what decree the Honourable Member refers. If the decree referred to is that obtained by M. Mohammad Shah against the Court of Wards, execution proceedings were taken by M. Mohammed Shah's widow and her daughter, and the defendants were Mohammad Shah's sister Badshah Jahan Begam through the Court of Wards. The amount spent, viz., Rs. 275, was debited against Badshah Jahan Begam's account in the ordinary course.

(b) The suit was filed by M. Mohammad Shah and the Court of Wards have, therefore, no details as to the cost involved. With regard to the cost of the execution proceedings, I would refer to the reply to part (a) of this question.

APPOINTMENT OF GIRDAWAR QANUNGO AS MANAGER OF THE COURT OF WARDS.

Question No. 1431.—(a) Yes.

(b) No.

(c) No.

(d) No.

(e) Does not arise.

(f) No.

(g) The judgments of the civil courts in question make certain reference to the policy of the Court of Wards, but no mention whatsoever is made therein in regard to the personality of the Manager. The Manager, Court of Wards, acts in accordance with the instructions received from the Deputy Commissioner, who in turn acts under the guidance of the Chief Commissioner, Delhi.

(h) The passage has not been correctly quoted.

(i) No action was taken by Government since in the circumstances no action was considered necessary. The passage in the judgment referred to is not correctly quoted, and, in any case, Government does not necessarily share the views of the Sub-Judge who tried the case.

Information promised in reply to unstarred question No. 156 asked by Maulvi Badrul Hasan on the 16th October, 1936.

ENFORCEMENT OF GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ACT X OF 1858 IN PORTION OF THE DELHI DISTRICT WHICH WAS UNDER THE PUNJAB GOVERNMENT.

It has not been possible to obtain definite information; but it is probable that Act X of 1858 was in force in that part of the District of Delhi which was then under the Government of the Punjab.

Information promised in reply to unstarred questions Nos. 160 and 173 asked by Mr. Sham Lal on the 16th October, 1936.

OPTION IN THE MATTER OF SCALES OF PAY AND SENIORITY LISTS IN THE MORADABAD DIVISION OF THE EAST INDIAN RAILWAY.

Question No. 160.—The reply to the opening part of the question is in the affirmative.

(a) Yes, the option is final for both.

(b) Under the circular referred to State and ex-Company employees alike may exercise the option to elect the co-ordinated scales of pay.

(c) I presume the Honourable Member is referring to the Assistant Station Masters employed on the Moradabad Division. If so, Government are informed that the determination of an equitable system of regulating the seniority and promotion of this class of staff was beset with difficulties, and as these difficulties came to notice it was necessary to amend the orders from time to time in the interests of the staff themselves.

RIGHTS AND PRIVILEGES OF THE NON-GAZETTED RAILWAY STAFF.

Question No. 173.—The powers, so far as they concern the non-gazetted staff, have been delegated by the Governor General in Council under the 'Direction' appended to the Railway Services (Classification, Control and Appeal) Rules, a copy of which is in the Library of the House.

Information promised in reply to unstarred question No. 187 asked by Mr. Amarendra Nath Chattopadhyaya on the 16th October, 1936.

REFRESHER COURSES OF RAILWAYS.

(a) The matter has been left to the discretion of each Railway Administration.

(b) Government are informed that the age for exemption is 45 and over, except in the case of Transportation Inspectors for whom it is over 50.

Information promised in reply to unstarred question No. 197 asked by Mr. N. M. Joshi on the 16th October, 1936.

OFFICIATING INCREMENTS FOR INFERIOR SERVANTS OF THE POSTAL DEPARTMENT IN THE KONKAN DIVISION.

(a) and (b). The facts were substantially as stated by the Honourable Member, but I may inform the Honourable Member that the claims in question have since been settled and that arrears of increments have been paid to the officials concerned.

(c) and (d). Do not arise in view of the reply given to parts (a) and (b) of the question.

Information promised in reply to unstarred questions Nos. 221, 222, 224, 225, 229, 230, 231, 232, 233 and 234 asked by Mr. Umar Aly Shah on the 16th October, 1936.

DISCHARGE OF CERTAIN FIREMEN AND SHUNTERS ON THE EASTERN BENGAL RAILWAY.

Question No. 221.—(a) Yes.

(b) No. It is not the practice to mention in the agreement details of the rules and conditions governing the service of the man executing it, as all railway employees are subject to the rules and regulations which may be in force from time to time.

(c) Yes, in most cases.

(d) Does not arise.

(e) and (g). Because they failed to pass their promotion examinations. Moreover, by retaining these men it became difficult to train efficient junior men to fill the higher posts of shunters and drivers, resulting in a lack of adequate supply of suitable men in those categories.

(f) Yes.

(h) Orders were originally issued in 1929, but in 1932 they were made applicable to staff recruited before 1929.

(i) Yes.

(j) In the interest of efficiency, and for reasons explained in the reply to part (e) above.

ABOLITION OF NIGHT SCHOOLS FOR EDUCATING THE ILLITERATE RAILWAY WORKERS OF THE LOCO. DEPARTMENT.

Question No. 222.—(a) Night schools have been abolished, but not on account of economy.

(b) Eight.

(c) Night schools were provided at most stations for the purpose referred to by the Honourable Member in the question, but the staff failed to make adequate use of them and so they were closed.

(d) There were Night Schools at Katihar and Lalmonirhat, but not at Ishurdi.

(e) One shunter and 12 firemen from Lalmonirhat; four firemen from Katihar and two firemen from Ishurdi, have been discharged for not passing the departmental examination.

RELIEVING ALLOWANCE TO STAFF SENT TO OUTSTATIONS TO RELIEVE STATION MASTERS, SIGNALLERS AND CLERKS.

Question No. 224.—Rule 364 of the State Railway Open Line Code, which permitted the grant of relieving allowance to the staff referred to, has been superseded by the orders contained in Railway Board's letter No. 6878-F., dated the 18th May, 1931, a copy of which has been placed in the Library of the House. These orders have been issued in order to introduce on State-managed Railways a uniform procedure which would be simple as well as economical. It is within the powers of the Government of India to issue such orders.

PROVISION OF BOX *KHALASIES* TO CARRY THE BOXES OF INDIAN DRIVERS.

Question No. 225.—The reply to first part of the question is in the affirmative. As regards the second part, all the State-managed Railways in India have complied with the instructions of the Railway Board in this matter.

RUNNING ROOM ARRANGEMENT FOR CREW STAFF ON THE EASTERN BENGAL RAILWAY.

Question No. 229.—The reply to the first part of the question is in the negative. As regards the latter part Government are informed that separate running rooms for crew staff have been provided at certain stations, and at others the crew staff are permitted to use the guards' running rooms.

MILEAGE ALLOWANCE GRANTED TO THE RUNNING PARCEL CLERKS ON THE EASTERN BENGAL RAILWAY.

Question No. 230.—(a) Yes.

(b) No. Such sanction is not considered necessary.

RETROSPECTIVE EFFECT TO CONCESSIONS GRANTED TO RAILWAY STAFF.

Question No. 231.—(a) The Honourable Member has quoted only one-half of what I said. The other half was "but each case must obviously be judged on its merits".

(b) The same principle applies generally when existing concessions are withdrawn.

REDUCTION IN WORKING EXPENSES ON THE EASTERN BENGAL RAILWAY.

Question No. 232.—The Eastern Bengal Railway Administration has for a number of years been making every endeavour to reduce working expenses and is continuing to do so. It is not practicable to detail all measures proposed; but they cover the ground indicated below :—

- (a) Job analysis with a view to making the best use of the staff already in service.
- (b) Investigating the possibility of utilizing cheaper materials, etc., without loss of efficiency.
- (c) Remodelling yards or reorganizing their working to effect reduction in the cost of operation.
- (d) Examining the possibilities of reducing payments which have to be made to other Departments of Government, Municipalities, etc.

RUNNING PARCEL CLERKS ON THE EASTERN BENGAL RAILWAY.

Question No. 233.—Government are informed as follows :—

(a) The reply to the first part of the question is in the affirmative. As regards the second part the transfers have been made for administrative convenience.

(b) May, 1919.

(c) and (d). Running Parcel Clerks only deal with parcels and their duties are, therefore, only part of those formerly performed by 2nd guards who were in addition responsible for the safe working and protection of the train.

(e) As regards the first part of the question, statistics of claims paid on parcels traffic carried in charge of Running Parcel clerks are not maintained separately. As regards the second part of question of mileage allowance is in no way connected with any saving that may have accrued from the employment of these clerks.

(f) Records are not available at this distant date to show the reasons for introducing Running Parcel Clerks in place of 2nd guards.

(g) The reply to the first part of the question is in the affirmative. As regards the latter part Government see no justification for the grant of mileage allowance to such staff as are performing duties not connected directly with the charge of moving trains.

POWERS GIVEN TO AGENTS OF STATE RAILWAYS TO MODIFY THE RULES FOR THE GRANT OF ALLOWANCES.

Question No. 234.—The reply is in the affirmative.

Information promised in reply to unstarred question No. 239 asked by Pandit Sri Krishna Dutta Paliwal on the 16th October, 1936.

DRIVERS IN THE JHANSI DIVISION OF THE GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

(a) A statement is laid on the table of the House giving the required information.

(b) Drivers are not recruited direct but promoted from firemen. A statement showing the grades and scales of pay of drivers on the Jhansi Division is placed on the table of the House.

(c) Racial considerations are not taken into account in making promotions which are made on qualifications and experience.

(d) The reply to the first part of the question is in the negative. As regards the latter part the Honourable Member's attention is invited to paragraph 9 (1) (a) of the Government of India Resolution No. F-14/17-B./33, dated 4th July, 1934, a copy of which is in the Library of the House.

(e) The Honourable Member is referred to the reply to part (b) of the question.

(f) Yes.

(g) The reply to the first part of the question is in the affirmative. The latter part does not arise.

(h) The reply to the first part of the question is in the negative. The latter part does not arise.

(i) and (j). No.

Statement showing the communal proportion of Drivers employed in the Jhansi Division on the Great Indian Peninsula Railway in different Grades.

	'A' grade.	'B' grade.	'C' grade.
Anglo-Indian	47	2	..
Parsee . . . . .	..	30	..
Hindu . . . . .	..	..	13
Muslim . . . . .	..	..	25
Indian Christian	1	5	1

Statement showing the different Grades and Scales of Pay for Drivers on the Jhansi Division on the Great Indian Peninsula Railway.

	Rs. -
'A' grade Goods	160—15—15—20—10—20—15—15—270
'A' ,, Mail & Passenger	285—310
'B' ,, Goods	130—10—20—15—15—20—210
'B' ,, Mail & Passenger	220—235
'C' ,, Passenger	140
'C' ,, Goods.	72—10—8—20—15—125.

Information promised in reply to unstarred questions Nos. 240, 242 and 243 asked by Sardar Sant Singh on the 16th October, 1936.

INCOME AND EXPENDITURE OF THE SALES DEPARTMENT OF THE NORTH WESTERN RAILWAY.

Question No. 240.—(a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

INJUSTICE DONE TO INDIAN OFFICERS ON THE NORTH WESTERN RAILWAY.

Question No. 242.—(a) Yes.

(b) Mr. Jordan was already a permanent gazetted officer, when selected to officiate as Sales Manager.

(c) No.

(d) Some of the officers of the Superior Service senior to Mr. Jordan represented against his appointment.

(e) No.

(f) No action is considered necessary.

APPOINTMENT OF MR. HALES AS DIVISIONAL SUPERINTENDENT, RAWALPINDI
DIVISION OF THE NORTH WESTERN RAILWAY.

Question No. 243.—(a) No.

(b) Mr. Hales was reduced temporarily in 1916 while working as Assistant Traffic Superintendent, Karachi Port, for not exercising proper vigilance in signing certain settlement bills.

(c) No.

(d) Does not arise.

Information promised in reply to unstarred questions Nos. 245, 246 and 247 asked by Mr. Ram Narayan Singh on the 16th October, 1936.

PROCEDURE ON STATE RAILWAYS FOR PUNISHING OR REDUCING THE STAFF FROM
SUPERIOR TO INFERIOR SERVICE ON FAILURE TO PASS AN EXAMINATION.

Question No. 245.—The reply to the first part of the question is in the negative. As regards the latter part, Government are informed that the rules like many others have varied from time to time in different divisions and they consider that their compilation will involve an amount of time and labour not likely to be justified by results.

APPEAL AGAINST THE DISCRETION OF THE DIVISIONAL SUPERINTENDENT ON
THE EAST INDIAN RAILWAY.

Question No. 246.—The Honourable Member is referred to rule 17 of the Rules regulating discipline and rights of appeal of non-gazetted Railway Servants, a copy of which is in the Library of the House.

MAINTENANCE OF RECORDS OF SUBORDINATE NON-PENSIONABLE SERVANTS ON
STATE RAILWAYS.

Question No. 247.—The reply to the first part of the question is in the negative. As regards the second part of the staff referred to are governed by paragraph 403 of the State Railway Open Line Code, Volume II, a copy of which is in the Library of the House.

DEATHS OF MAULVI BADI-UZ-ZAMAN AND U BA SI.

The Honourable Sir Nripendra Sircar (Leader of the House): Sir, with your permission, I desire to mention the deaths of two sitting Members which took place after we met here for the last time, I refer to the deaths of Maulvi Badi-uz-Zaman and U Ba Si, who were sitting Members of this Assembly. U Ba Si was once a Member of the Assembly in 1923. He was also a delegate to the Second Round Table Conference. We were informed that he had intended to stand for the local Assembly. Maulvi Badi-uz-Zaman was elected at a by-election and since then he had been attending this Assembly. About Maulvi Badi-uz-Zaman I really have no personal knowledge, but I understand that he was a respected Member of this House. I desire that you, Sir, will kindly convey to the members of the families of these two gentlemen our sincere condolences at the great loss suffered by them.

Sir Cowasji Jehangir (Bombay City: Non-Muhammadan Urban): Sir, I would like to associate myself and my Party with the Resolution moved by the Honourable the Leader of the House. The late Maulvi Badi-uz-Zaman was a member of this Party ever since he joined this House some

[Sir Cowasji Jehangir.]

seven years ago. I can truly characterise him as one of the most unassuming Honourable Members this House has ever had. He pulled his weight not only in the Party, but also in this House without being vocal. He served on Committees and he was always ready with his advice. I can say with confidence that he was exceptionally popular in his own constituency and was returned to this House unopposed whenever he stood for election. We deeply regret his loss, and we shall thank you, Sir, to convey to the members of his family our sincere condolences in their bereavement. We again have had to mourn the loss of a member of our Party which we can ill afford.

Mr. President (The Honourable Sir Abdur Rahim): It will be my duty to communicate the feelings of sorrow that have been expressed by the Leader of the House and by Sir Cowasji Jehangir with respect to the two deceased gentlemen to the bereaved members of their families. I happened to know Maulvi Badi-uz-Zaman fairly well in the last Assembly, and I endorse everything that has been said by Sir Cowasji Jehangir regarding him. He was, in fact, a very useful Member of this Assembly, though he seldom spoke in the House. He was always regular in his attendance and rendered useful service on committees. As regards U Ba Si, I had not the pleasure of knowing him personally. I shall convey the condolence of the House to the bereaved members of his family as well.

MOTIONS FOR ADJOURNMENT.

OFFICIAL INTERFERENCE IN ELECTIONS AT MORADABAD.

Mr. President (The Honourable Sir Abdur Rahim): I have received several notices of adjournment motions. The first is in the name of Mr. Mohan Lal Saksena, the second is also in the name of Mr. Mohan Lal Saksena, the third and fourth are in the name of Pandit Lakshmi Kanta Maitra, the fifth is in the name of Mr. Satyamurti, the sixth is in the name of Pandit Lakshmi Kanta Maitra, the seventh is in the name of Mr. Satyamurti. The eighth and the last is by Maulana Shaukat Ali. I do not know whether the Honourable Member, Maulana Shaukat Ali, has seen the Notification in the Gazette Extraordinary which was published only yesterday relating to motions of this class. There is a new Rule promulgated by the Governor General in Council, and I take it it comes into effect at once. Under that Rule, the Honourable Member has to give notice of his adjournment motion, not only to the Secretary of the Assembly, but also to the Member of the Government concerned. I want to know whether the Honourable Member has given that notice to the Government Member concerned.

The Honourable Sir Nripendra Sircar (Leader of the House): I am prepared to waive that notice.

The Honourable Sir Henry Crank (Home Member): I did receive notice.

Mr. President (The Honourable Sir Abdur Rahim): The notice is that the Honourable Member wishes to move the adjournment of the House on an urgent, definite and important matter of public importance, namely, the interference of the Collector, Moradabad, Major Nethersole, and the Tahsildar of Moradabad, Sayid Bashir Hyder, in the free elections in that district, in spite of the clear orders of the Government of India and the assurances given in the House by the Leader of the House and the Honourable the Home Member.

I understand that a Resolution was moved in the last Simla Session with reference to this very matter, that is to say the alleged interference by officials of Government in elections and that Resolution was debated for two days and it is down for further discussion on the 29th January. That being so, I should like to know from the Honourable Member how he could justify this motion because it will be anticipating the discussion on that Resolution. That Resolution will cover the whole subject matter contained in the notice he has given.

Maulana Shaukat Ali (Cities of the United Provinces: Muhammadan Urban): The elections are to take place on the 7th February, and if officials are allowed to interfere, then free elections would be a farce. In the debate on the Resolution referred to by you, Sir, the Honourable the Leader of the House realised the importance of non-interference by officials, and he very kindly promised that everything would be done to see that no interference took place in free elections. The Honourable the Home Member further asked us that if we had any complaints to make, we should refer them to him. In compliance with that promise, the Honourable the Home Member should now instruct his officials not to interfere in the elections. The elections are to take place on the 7th February, barely two weeks more. We have got no other means of bringing to the notice of Government how their officials disregard the orders of the Government.

Mr. President (The Honourable Sir Abdur Rahim): The Resolution will be on the list for 29th January. Then the Honourable Member can discuss this matter.

Maulana Shaukat Ali: There is no time to wait till then. Canvassing work has to be done. Moreover, I cannot speak on that Resolution as I have already spoken once. I have now got certain facts to put before the House as to how the officials in Moradabad are interfering in the elections.

Mr. President (The Honourable Sir Abdur Rahim): The point is that there is a Resolution already down for discussion on the 29th January, that is this week, and, therefore, this adjournment motion, if admitted, would anticipate that Resolution. That cannot be allowed. I, therefore, rule the motion out of order.

REPORT OF THE GOVERNMENT DELEGATES AT THE TWENTIETH SESSION OF THE INTERNATIONAL LABOUR CONFERENCE.

The Honourable Sir Frank Noyce (Member for Industries and Labour):
 Sir, I lay on the table the draft Conventions and Recommendations adopted at the Twentieth Session of the International
 12 Noon.

[Sir Frank Noyce.]

Labour Conference together with the report of the Government Delegates to that Conference and a statement indicating the course of action which the Government of India propose to follow in respect of these Draft Conventions and Recommendations.

THE TWENTIETH SESSION OF THE INTERNATIONAL LABOUR
CONFERENCE (JUNE 1936).

REPORT OF THE DELEGATES OF THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

Introductory.

1. The 20th Session of the International Labour Conference opened at Geneva on the 4th June 1936, and ended on the 24th June 1936. The Conference was one of the best attended in the history of the International Labour Office. Fifty-one countries were represented by 161 delegates and 256 advisers. Italy, which in past years had taken a prominent part in the deliberations of the Conference, was conspicuous by its absence. The Italian Government suddenly informed the Secretary-General of the Conference that "the Italian Delegation will be unable to attend". Egypt as usual sent an observer, but this country, during the course of the Conference, applied for and became a full member of the Organisation. The entry of Egypt was welcomed by the Conference.

2. The Indian Delegation consisted of the following :

Government Delegates.

Sir B. N. Mitra, K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E., C.B.E.

Mr. S. N. Roy, C.I.E., I.C.S.

Advisers to the Government Delegates.

Mr. A. Dibdin.

Mr. S. R. Zaman, I.C.S.

Employers' Delegate.

Sir Homi Mehta.

Adviser to the Employers' Delegate.

Mr. P. S. Sodhbans.

Workers' Delegate.

Rao Saheb R. W. Fulay.

Adviser to the Workers' Delegate.

Mr. G. Chelvapathy Chetty.

Mr. Zaman also acted as Secretary to the Delegation. Sir B. N. Mitra left Geneva for London on the 23rd June, and Mr. Dibdin acted as his substitute for the rest of the Conference.

Business of the Conference.

3. The agenda of the Conference consisted of the following items :

I. The regulation of certain special systems of recruiting workers.

II. Holidays with pay.

III. Reduction of hours of work in public works undertaken or subsidised by Governments.

IV. Reduction of hours of work in the building and civil engineering industry.

V. Reduction of hours of work in iron and steel works.

VI. Reduction of hours of work in coal mines.

VII. Reduction of hours of work in the textile industry.

VIII. Safety provisions for workers in building construction with reference to scaffolding and hoisting machinery.

Opening of the Conference and Election of Office Bearers.

4. In his capacity as Chairman of the Governing Body Mr. Riddell (Government, Canada), formally opened the proceedings. In the course of his opening speech he briefly reviewed the activities of the Organisation in the past twelve months and

mentioned the Preparatory Maritime Conference held in November 1935 and the Conference of American States held in Santiago in January 1936. According to him the holding of a regional Conference in Santiago far from impairing the universal character of the Organisation marked, as a matter of fact, a new phase in the development of the Organisation, pregnant with possibilities for broadening the horizons of social justice in all parts of the world. It also strengthened the ties between the Organisation and the Governments and peoples of the new world. The International Labour Conference, he concluded, provided a great opportunity for creating sound world public opinion on vital questions affecting labour.

The Conference then elected the following office bearers :

<i>President.</i>	Dr. Bramsnaes (Denmark).
<i>Vice-Presidents :</i>	
Government Group	Mr. Winant (United States of America).
Employers' Group	Mr. Vanek (Czecho-Slovakia).
Workers' Group	Mr. Mertens (Belgium).

In his Presidential speech Dr. Bramsnaes touched upon the increasing world interest in social problems since the Washington Conference of 1919, for which he thought that the International Labour Organisation was principally responsible. According to him the years of the strongest economic development seem to have afforded the greatest possibilities for the carrying through of social political measures. He was of the opinion that in the long run social policy and sound economy were, in reality, closely connected. He ended up by saying that although the world had not yet come out of the economic crisis, the bottom of the depression seemed to have been passed and he hoped that a turn for the better in the economic field had taken place in most countries, and that this might be taken as a signal for improved possibilities of carrying through a more extensive social legislation.

5. *Committees.*—The following members of the Indian Delegation were appointed to the Committees enumerated below :

Selection Committee.

Indian Government	Sir B. N. Mitra.
Indian Employers'	Sir H. Mehta.
Indian Workers'	Rao Sahab R. W. Fulay (Substitute member).

Committee on Application of Conventions.

Indian Government	Mr. A. Dibdin.
	Mr. Dibdin was also appointed Reporter of the Committee.
Indian Workers'	Rao Sahab R. W. Fulay.

Committee on Recruitment of Workers.

Indian Government	Mr. S. N. Roy.
Indian Employers'	Sir H. Mehta.
Indian Workers'	Rao Sahab R. W. Fulay (Substitute—Mr. G. C. Chetty).

Committee on Holidays with Pay.

Indian Government	Mr. S. R. Zaman.
Indian Employers'	Sir H. Mehta (Substitute—Mr. P. S. Sodhbans).
Indian Workers'	Mr. G. C. Chetty (Substitute Member).

Committee on Hours of Work in Iron and Steel Industry.

Indian Employers'	Sir H. Mehta.
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Committee on Hours of Work in Coal Mines.

Indian Employers'	Sir H. Mehta (Substitute—Mr. P. S. Sodhbans).
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Committee on Hours of Work in Textile Industry.

Indian Employers'	Sir H. Mehta.
Indian Workers'	Rao Sahab R. W. Fulay.

Item 1.—Regulation of certain special systems of recruiting Workers.

6. The Committee appointed to consider the draft Convention on the above subject included Mr. S. N. Roy, representing the Government of India, Sir Homi Mehta representing Indian Employers, and Mr. Chetty (substitute for Mr. Fulay) representing the Indian Workers.

7. In their reply to the questionnaire issued by the Labour Office the Government of India had made it clear that the ideal they had constantly kept in view was that of free recruitment of labour within India itself, and that their policy was to keep restrictions at a minimum and to reduce or remove such of them as still existed as and when conditions permitted. While, therefore, they had no objection to the adoption of a draft Convention for the regulation of extra-territorial recruitment they were not prepared to accept international regulations for the detailed control of internal recruitment in India. It is interesting to note that at the very outset of the discussions the British Empire Workers' representative moved an amendment to add the words "with a view to the progressive elimination of the recruiting of labour" at the end of Article 1. What he had in mind was internal recruitment in South Africa but in view of the arguments contained in the reply of the British Government to Question 40 of the questionnaire circulated to all Governments, even the Governments which had given a favourable reply to the question withdrew their support and the amendment was defeated.

8. Acting on instructions, the Indian Government representative moved an amendment to clause (6) of Article 2 for the substitution :

- (a) of the words "territories dependent on State members" for the words "dependent territories" in line 2, and
- (b) of the words "territories of State members" for the words "fully self-governing countries" in the last line.

The amendment, which was moved as a purely drafting amendment, was supported, among others, by the British Government and the Indian Employers' representatives and carried unanimously. The draft sub-committee, however, suggested some modifications in the wording in the final draft which did not affect the substance and were not objected to.

9. The British Workers' representative moved several amendments with a view to regulate conditions of labour, *e.g.*, the progressive abolition of the compound system, accommodation of workers in quarters conforming of health requirements, abolition of certain forms of the truck system and encouragement of co-operative trading. These were all rejected on the ground that they belonged properly to the question of labour contracts or conditions of labour, both of which were separately under the investigation of the Labour Office. The question of the right of association of recruited workers was also raised. It was pointed out that the subject was outside the scope of the Convention and was eventually not pursued.

10. A motion of the Netherlands Government representative for the insertion of a new article prohibiting all recruitment of non-adult persons was adopted, but subsequently it was pointed out that the new article would deprive a valuable class of workers of the chance of being better fed and better housed and that it was therefore necessary to modify the article. It was decided to refer the matter to the drafting committee and Article 6 was the result.

11. The British Workers' representative, with the support of other worker delegates, sought to modify the first paragraph of Article 17 so as to place the responsibility for the transport of the worker to his place of employment as well as his return home on the recruiter or employer. A long discussion ensued in the course of which it was pointed out that the question of repatriation went beyond the scope both of the article in question and the Convention in general, which was concerned only with recruitment and not with conditions of contract or employment. The only result of the adoption of the amendment would be to place difficulties in the way of States to ratify the convention. Eventually the British Workers' representative withdrew his amendment on Article 17, but on Article 18 he moved that the proviso at the end of paragraph 1 of the original draft, *viz.* :

"Provided that where this requirement is not in accordance with local custom it may be waived by the competent authority if the authority is satisfied that the employers have, in fixing wage rates, made reasonable allowance for the expenses of the workers in connection with their journey"

should be deleted. The proviso had been drafted to meet the objection of the Union of South Africa and the representative of that Government argued that the adoption of the amendment would destroy the system of subsidised voluntary emigration and prove an insuperable obstacle to the ratification of the Convention by the Government of the Union. The sympathy of the Committee was with the mover of the amendment but many members of the Committee were disinclined to support it

if it was going to endanger ratification. In the end the amendment was adopted by the narrow majority of one. In the Conference the point was again forced to a vote which confirmed the result of the voting in Committee.

12. The Indian Workers' representative moved an amendment to Article 22 in terms almost identical with an amendment presented during the 1935 Conference, providing that permission to recruit labour in any area shall not be granted by the competent authority unless guarantees were forthcoming in regard to:

- (a) rights to acquire property both movable and immovable,
- (b) equal status before the law,
- (c) franchise to local bodies in the area of employment, and
- (d) provision against discriminatory legislation.

It was pointed out that the first question figures in the draft Recommendation accompanying the draft Convention and that the remaining, however important they might be in themselves, had nothing to do with the question of recruitment. The Chairman, accordingly, ruled the amendment out of order as being beyond the scope of the Convention. Later, however, when the Recommendation drafted by the Labour Office came under discussion, the Recommendation proposed by the British Workers' representative was adopted by the Committee, with certain modifications, in substitution of the original draft of the Office. This recommendation is silent on the question of the right to acquire immovable property.

13. The Conference adopted the Convention as it emerged from the Committee without any modification.

Item II.—Holidays with Pay.

14. The subject was discussed at great length in the Committee to which it was referred. The Committee submitted a draft Convention, a draft Recommendation and four Resolutions, all bearing upon Holidays with Pay.

15. The Committee began its work by discussing whether it was in favour of a Convention or a Recommendation. Acting on instructions of the Government of India, the Indian Government representative (Mr. Zaman) pressed that a Recommendation would be more suitable than a Convention. He added, however, that so far as the principle of holidays with pay was concerned, there could be no objection to it, but that the difficulty lay in the applicability of the Convention. This view was also supported by Mr. Sodhbans, the Indian Employers' representative. Those who were in favour of a Convention held that international regulations in order to be effective, must take the form of a Convention. Paid holidays were justified, not only on humanitarian, but also on economic grounds, as they enabled the worker to maintain his skill and output. The supporters of a Recommendation maintained that the granting of holidays with pay should not be made compulsory by law, but should be introduced by collective agreements. Methods of granting holidays with pay vary of necessity from country to country, from district to district, and even from industry to industry. Where the wages bill constituted only a small percentage of the cost of production, the increase resulting from the granting of holidays with pay would not be of great importance, but where it represented a high percentage of the cost of production the increase would be such as to influence considerably the selling price and so cause an increase in unemployment. The Governments of many Continental and South American countries were in favour of a Convention and the Committee finally voted in favour of a draft Convention.

16. Taking the draft Convention prepared by the International Labour Office as a working model the Committee then examined each article seriatim. A large number of amendments were submitted which considerably delayed the work of the Committee. The view favoured by the Government of India that the Convention should give Governments absolute discretion in the matter of prescribing the occupations to which it should be applicable did not find much support among the members of the Committee. Efforts to restrict the number of occupations also proved abortive. When the Report of the Committee was submitted to the Conference, a general but brief discussion took place. Mr. Chetty (Workers' Delegate, India) supported the proposed Convention. During the course of his speech he stated that holidays with pay in certain State services and a few private undertakings in India had shown that the system tends to make labour more settled, improve discipline and efficiency and reduce absenteeism. Some of the Governments, although not very enthusiastic so far as the Convention was concerned, voted for it as they did not want to oppose the principle of holidays with pay. Mr. Forbes Watson (Employers',

British Empire) said that the Convention would add 2 per cent. to the British employers' wages bill and cost his country 25 million pounds sterling a year. It would also aggravate inequalities in international competition and so violate the intention of the Treaty of Peace. When the Convention was put up to the Conference for final vote it was adopted by 99 votes to 15. The Recommendation which is a corollary to the Convention was adopted by 98 votes to 15. The Indian Government Delegates abstain from voting on the Convention as well as the Recommendation. The Indian Employers' Delegate abstained from voting on the Convention but voted against the Recommendation. The Indian Workers' Delegate voted for the Convention as well as the Recommendation. The Conference also adopted four Resolutions relating to Holidays with Pay for domestic servants, hall porters, home workers and agricultural workers, and requesting the Governing Body to include the question of Holidays with Pay for the categories of workers mentioned above, in the agenda of as early a future session of the Conference as possible.

17. The Convention as adopted applies to persons engaged in industrial and commercial establishments and undertakings. It provides that after one year's continuous service such persons shall be accorded an annual holiday of at least six working days with pay at the usual rate or at a rate specified in collective agreements. The Convention also lays down the principle that the duration of the holiday should increase progressively with the length of service, and fixes the minimum annual holiday at twelve days in the case of persons below sixteen years of age including apprentices.

Item III.—Reduction of hours of work in Public Works undertaken or subsidised by Governments.

18. The question of the 40-hour week has already been discussed at several International Labour Conferences since 1931. Last year the Conference adopted a Convention which enunciated the principle of the 40-hour week. It may be noted, incidentally, that this Convention has not yet been ratified by any country. After a good deal of heated discussion it also adopted a Convention which applied the 40-hour week to glass bottle manufacture. Attempts made in the 1935 Conference to apply this Convention to Public Works, Iron and Steel, Building and Coal Mining, proved unsuccessful. The Employers' Group presented a solid front against a 40-hour week last year, so much so that although they took part in the general discussion in the Conference they refused to take part in any Committee set up to draft Conventions relating to the 40-hour week. This year they slightly modified their attitude and took part in the Committee discussions by means of their advisers, but on the understanding that they would take no part in the drafting of any Convention.

19. The 1936 Conference considered the application of the 40-hour week to five different industries, i.e. :

1. Public Works.
2. Building and Civil Engineering Industry.
3. Iron and Steel Works.
4. Coal Mines.
5. Textile Industry.

The supporters of the 40-hour week took the view that once a Convention relating to the principle of the 40-hour week had been adopted its extension to as many industries as possible was only a logical sequence. From the beginning, however, it was apparent that the chances of carrying through Conventions for all these five industries were remote.

20. The application of a 40-hour week to Public Works was warmly championed by Mr. Justin Godart (Government, France), who stated that Public Works were not dependent for their success on export conditions and were not, therefore, open to

competition from countries with low labour standards. Mr. McKeen (Government, New Zealand) also supported the Convention. Mr. Shelley (Employers', British Empire) opposed the Convention on the ground that the Building industry was subject to climatic conditions and that in England it was regulated by a system of collective bargaining. The excellent relations hitherto existing between employers and workers would be imperilled if the industry were used as a stalking-horse and subjected to super-imposed and doctrinaire Conventions.

21. On being put to final vote the Convention applying the 40-hour week to Public Works was adopted by 79 votes to 38. The Indian Government Delegates and the Indian Employers' Delegate voted against, and the Indian Workers' Delegate voted for the Convention.

Item IV.—Reduction of hours of work in the Building and Civil Engineering Industry.

22. There was not much discussion in the Conference on this subject. The draft Convention submitted by the Committee was put to final vote, the voting being—For the Convention 71: Against 42. Two-thirds majority not having been obtained the Convention was not adopted.

Item V.—Reduction of hours of work in Iron and Steel Works.

23. This subject was referred to a Committee which submitted a draft Convention to the Conference. The Convention was objected to by some of the Employers' Delegates as having been drafted in haste. It was, however, supported by the Government Delegate of the United States of America, who, it may be added, supported the 40-hour week in respect of the other industries under discussion in the Conference. The Conference was opposed by Mr. Leggett (Government, British Empire), who advocated a Tripartite Technical Conference for the purpose of arriving at an agreement based on a full knowledge of facts. Sir Homi Mehta (Employers', India) contended that the adoption of the 40-hour week for Iron and Steel Works would spell ruin to this industry in India, where it was in its infancy. Mr. Fulay (Workers', India) supported the Convention. On being put to final vote the Convention failed to obtain two-thirds majority and was consequently not adopted.

Item VI.—Reduction of hours of work in Coal Mines.

24. The draft Convention submitted to the Conference by the Committee was supported by the French Government Delegate, who stated that in the programme of the new French Government the average hours in French mines, which were at present 47 a week, would be reduced to 39. The Government Delegate of the United States of America also supported the application of the 40-hour week to the coal mining industry, and held that the adoption of the proposed Convention, although it may not solve all the problems of the industry, would certainly be the beginning of a solution. On being put to final vote the Convention did not secure two-thirds majority and was therefore not adopted.

Item VII.—Reduction of hours of work in the Textile Industry.

25. Although the discussion on the other 40-hour subjects was meagre, the Textile Industry provided the focus for the discussion of the 40-hour week and most of the important speeches relating to the principles and practice of the 40-hour week took place during the course of the discussion on this item, and may be taken as typifying the attitude of the three groups on this important subject. The British Employers' Delegate, who opened the discussion, stated that the Textile Industry comprised no less than eight main sections, i.e., Cotton, Wool, Silk, Rayon, Linen, Hemp, Jute and Hosiery. Technical considerations and labour requirements differed widely and this complexity rendered the Textile Industry altogether unsuitable for

an International Labour Convention. There could, therefore, be no enforcement of uniformity of application and one of the results of the 40-hour week Convention would be to increase the inequalities and accentuate the disparity between the backward and advanced countries. He also held that the argument that the reduction of working hours would result in a diminution of unemployment was fallacious. Some of the most important textile countries in the world could not possibly ratify this Convention. He was, therefore, in favour of collective agreement between the employers and employees rather than the fixation of hours by legislation.

26. The Workers' Delegate of the British Empire held that there was heavy unemployment in addition to underemployment in every branch of the Textile Industry. Another important feature of this industry was that the majority of persons employed were women and children. Collective agreement, if it had succeeded in some branches of the industry, had failed in other branches and he thought the time had arrived for framing some international regulation of hours as a step towards the levelling up of conditions of work throughout the textile industry in all countries.

27. The most important speech on this subject was delivered by Mr. Ernest Brown, Minister of Labour, Great Britain. He stated that the Convention of principle adopted last year gave sanction only to compulsory work-sharing and did not sufficiently safeguard wages. This kind of work-sharing would not be acceptable in any industry in Great Britain. The 40-hour week programme was launched with the idea of distributing available work and wages and reducing the number of the wholly unemployed by a sharing of work. It was inevitable, however, that the question should be considered, not only from the point of view of the unemployed, but also from that of the employed. It was natural that those in employment saw in the proposal a menace to their own earnings and this aspect of the question was very prominent in Great Britain. He warned the Conference against the dangers of rushing into premature Conventions. He was therefore in favour of collective agreements rather than Conventions which only provided for the sharing of work and could not possibly guarantee the keeping up of wages.

28. Sir Homi Mehta (Employers', India), declared himself opposed to the 40-hour Convention on the ground of difference of conditions in India and in other countries. He referred to the climatic conditions the frequency of holidays resulting from the multiplicity of religious festivals, the competition which employers in India had to face from Japan, and the lack of assurance that any system adopted for British India would be acceptable by the Indian States. In the last three or four years he stated that the textile industry in India had been going down to such an extent that nearly 20 per cent. of the machinery had been scrapped. Mr. Fulay (Workers', India) asserted that the Employers should not always think in terms of dividends and capital. According to him history had shewn that with every reduction in hours of work the textile industry had flourished. If Indian climatic conditions were to be taken into account they should tell in favour of reduction of hours and the raising of the standard of living rather than the reverse. As regards the multiplicity of religious holidays he held that such holidays were granted only in lieu of weekly days of rest and furnished no argument against a Convention for the reduction of working hours. He appealed to the Government of India to consider the situation created by the dumping of cheap Japanese goods. As regards the Indian States he held that conditions could be equalised if only the Indian Government exercised a little pressure.

29. The Japanese Government Delegate disputed the theory that the 40-hour week would give more employment. In his opinion the only solution to all the ills from which labour suffered was the removal of high tariffs and other restrictive measures imposed by certain countries against Japanese goods. Freer trade, according to him, was the only possible policy which would bring about economic recovery and social justice.

30. Mr. Jouhaux (Workers', France) made a passionate plea in favour of the 40-hour week and stated that academic discussion on this subject had gone on long enough. Rapid action was now necessary before it was too late. He pointed with pride to the fact that even while they were discussing this subject in the Conference a Bill for a 40-hour week was being introduced in the French Chamber of Deputies. The application of the 40-hour week to the Textile Industry was also supported by the Government Delegate of the United States of America.

31. After a general discussion on the subject the Conference decided not to suspend the Standing Orders for the purpose of having a single discussion and final decision at this session. It also decided to place the question on the agenda of the 1937 session for second discussion and directed the International Labour Office to frame a questionnaire.

Item VIII.—Safety provisions for workers in building construction.

32. This subject came up for first discussion. The Committee which was asked to examine the subject and which had laid down the points on which Governments should be consulted by questionnaire with a view to second discussion and possible decision in the next session of the Conference, submitted its report which was adopted without opposition. It was also decided to place the question on the agenda of the 1937 session of the Conference.

Committee on the Application of Conventions.

(Article 408.)

33. The Conference appointed the usual Committee to examine the reports of Governments on the application of Conventions. Mr. Dibdin represented the Indian Government and Mr. Fulay the Indian Workers on the Committee. Mr. Dibdin was elected Reporter of the Committee.

34. The Committee took as the basis of its discussion the report of the Experts. There were 69 reports which had been received too late to be reviewed by the Experts and these were examined by the Reporter assisted by the two Vice-Chairmen. Much of the Committee's seven sessions was devoted to discussion of general questions. The Committee were inclined to accept a formula in regard to ratification which was somewhat less rigid than that of other years. In so doing they were influenced by the needs of certain federal States who pointed out that in the constitutional position in which they found themselves federal ratification might be an indispensable preliminary to provincial legislation.

35. In the discussion regarding individual Conventions, Mr. Fulay made representations in regard to the application of the Hours of Work and Weekly Rest Conventions on railways in India and criticised the Government of India's application of the Unemployment Convention. The Government representative for India replied and the points are reported, with others, in the Appendix to the Committee's report.

36. The Report of the Committee was the subject of a short non-controversial debate on the last day of the Conference and was adopted without opposition.

Migration of Workers.

37. The Conference in accordance with the recommendation of the Committee which had considered this subject in the light of the report prepared by the International Labour Office, adopted a Resolution welcoming the enquiry which was being made and expressing the hope that the Governing Body would place on the agenda of a very early session of the Conference, if possible in 1938, the problems arising out of Migration of Workers with reference to recruiting conditions of labour and the question of equality of treatment of foreign and national workers.

Resolutions.

38. Thirteen Resolutions were submitted to the Conference which were adopted without opposition. Amongst the Resolutions the following may be cited as being the most interesting:

- (1) The Governing Body should consider the establishment of an Asiatic Committee within the framework of the International Labour Office to meet every other year in an Asiatic country. The Resolution was proposed by the Japanese and the Indian Workers' Delegates.

- (2) The Governing Body should consider including in the agenda of an early session the question of the safeguarding of individual workers in the exercise of their freedom of association from pressure by private employers.
- (3) The Governing Body should recommend to Governments in whose countries the sale of opium for smoking was permitted, certain measures for improving the conditions of labour and reducing the consumption of opium.
- (4) The Governing Body should take steps to enable the International Labour Office to continue the study of the Nutrition of Workers in collaboration with the other international organisations concerned and should consider placing on the agenda of the Conference certain questions relating to some aspects of the problem.
- (5) The Governing Body should study the effect of dumping on the standard of living and study the remedies for the evil caused. The Resolution was proposed by Mr. Fulay, the Indian Workers' Delegate.

39. Mention has been made in an earlier part of this Report that the application of the 40-hour week to the Building, Iron and Steel and Coal Mining Industries was not accepted by the Conference. Three Resolutions requesting the Governing Body to consider the convening of a Tripartite Technical Conference on these subjects were, however, adopted. A similar Resolution was also adopted in respect of the Textile Industry.

Discussions on the Director's Report.

40. The Director's Report containing as it does a compact but analytical and closely reasoned survey of world economic and social conditions, provides a very useful venue for discussing labour conditions as they strike observers in different parts of the world. The Report was discussed in six sittings of the Conference and practically every Member State contributed something towards the discussion. Although many of the subjects were academic and theoretical and the remedies proposed often far too ambitious, the discussion served the useful purpose of indicating in what directions reform was urgently needed. The Report begins with an examination of the question as to whether the world is proceeding towards economic recovery or suffering from a relapse. It then goes on to consider the various methods advocated for combating unemployment. From that it proceeds to the examination of various social and industrial policies and ends with the Director's views on reconstruction.

41. Speaker after speaker deplored the prevailing intense economic nationalism. It was stated that the present world-wide unemployment was, to a large extent, due to tariffs, bounties, subsidies and currency control. It was held by some that an expansionist monetary policy promoted international trade by increasing the buying power in the country adopting that policy. Many delegates pointed out that the erection of trade barriers by one country forced similar action in others and was ultimately responsible for the tangle of export subsidies, bounties and other dubious devices.

42. The Irish Free State Government Delegate, however, pleaded for self-sufficiency and held that nations could not expect political appeasement unless they were prepared to recognise the right of every country to develop its own resources as much as it reasonably could and to secure prosperity for its own people within its own borders. The importance of a forward Public Works policy, as a measure for combating unemployment was urged by some speakers. The Government Delegate of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics took advantage of the discussion to point out how Russia had developed economically under the Soviet Union and how Russian labour was improving in every way. Japan argued that all countries should try to consider one another's positions sympathetically and stated that it wished to recognise the rights of others but asked in return to be treated fairly.

43. Mr. Sodhbans (Employers', India) said that India was loyally co-operating in the work of the Organisation to the full measure of her possibilities, and that the Indian Employers had not shirked their share of this work. Every Convention

that could be applied in India had been ratified and was faithfully enforced. He hoped, however, that in Geneva there would be an adequate realisation of the difficulties which India had to face. Modern industrialisation was a comparatively new development in that country and time would be required for the working population to adapt themselves to new methods. He urged that the Conference should not overlook the competition which India had to meet from Japan and the Indian States. Mr. Fulay (Workers' India) advocated the desirability of holding Asiatic Conferences for the study of the labour problems of Japan, China and India and countries similarly placed, and invited the Director to seek an early opportunity of visiting India. Sir B. N. Mitra (Government, India) said that in spite of the rather gloomy picture drawn by the Indian Employers' and Workers' representatives, business conditions in India had improved in 1935. India, however, wished to see the restoration of the full and unrestricted flow of international trade at the earliest possible date. The Indian Government had been anything but remiss in "planning" and its attitude had always been progressive. Subject to the limitations imposed by the special conditions and circumstances of the country, the policy of the Government had steadily been directed towards improving the conditions under which the workers live and work and he saw no reason to anticipate any change in that policy in future.

44. The Director, in the course of his reply, criticised the usefulness of the double discussion procedure and suggested that instead of double discussion there should be a Technical Conference or Committee to be followed by a final discussion. As regards shorter hours he said that some countries which had adopted them had actually demonstrated that they had produced more employment, or at any rate that they had prevented more unemployment. As regards cost, he said that it was extremely likely that they would not increase as much as theoretical calculations would indicate, owing to offsetting factors. He joined issue with those who condemned artificial trade barriers, and ended up by saying :

"What is now needed is to bring the causes of political discord into relation with the problems of social and economic policy. If the economic element at the root of international differences and disturbances could be isolated and dealt with, a large part of their sting would be removed. The darkness of the present outlook is largely due to the fact that no such synthesis of politics and economics has yet been undertaken or even contemplated in the international field. Until it happens, the social prospects for the future must remain clouded and anxious, and it will be difficult for the Director in his annual report to express any unqualified optimism without being false to his duty."

Conclusion.

45. This Conference, like its predecessor, occupied itself principally with the application of the principle of the 40-hour week to various industries. The matter was forced on public notice on the eve of the Conference by the strike in France and the decision of the French Government to apply the 40-hour week to all industries. France, therefore, was a strong supporter of the reduction of hours and was supported by the United States throughout. Several Continental countries and States from South America also fell into line with them. Those who favoured reduction of hours held that it would reduce unemployment, while those against it argued that it would increase cost, reduce sales, and thereby cause more unemployment. The Government of the British Empire was against mere work-sharing and opposed any measure which would have the effect of reducing wages and hours without considering its effect on the possible lowering of the standard of living.

46. In conclusion we desire to place on record our warm appreciation of the able assistance we received from our advisers, Messrs. Dibdin and Zaman, throughout the Conference. We are also much indebted to Mr. Zaman for his help in the preparation of this report.

B. N. MITRA.

S. N. ROY.

APPENDIX.

1. DRAFT CONVENTION CONCERNING THE REGULATION OF CERTAIN SPECIAL SYSTEMS OF RECRUITING WORKERS.

Formal preamble has been omitted.

Article 1.

Each Member of the International Labour Organisation which ratifies this Convention undertakes to regulate in accordance with the following provisions the recruiting of indigenous workers in each of its territories in which such recruiting exists or may hereafter exist.

Article 2.

For the purposes of this Convention :

- (a) the term "recruiting" includes all operations undertaken with the object of obtaining or supplying the labour of persons who do not spontaneously offer their services at the place of employment or at a public emigration or employment office or at an office conducted by an employers' organisation and supervised by the competent authority;
- (b) the term "indigenous workers" includes workers belonging to or assimilated to the indigenous populations of the dependent territories of Members of the Organisation and workers belonging to or assimilated to the dependent indigenous populations of the home territories of Members of the Organisation.

Article 3.

Where the circumstances make the adoption of such a policy desirable, the following classes of recruiting operations may, except when undertaken by persons or associations engaged in professional recruiting, be exempted from the application of the Convention by the competent authority :

- (a) operation undertaken by or on behalf of employers who do not employ more than a prescribed limited number of workers;
- (b) operations undertaken within a prescribed limited radius from the place of employment; and
- (c) operations for the engagement of personal and domestic servants and of non-manual workers.

Article 4.

Before approving for any area any scheme of economic development which is likely to involve the recruiting of labour, the competent authority shall take such measures as may be practicable and necessary :

- (a) to avoid the risk of pressure being brought to bear on the populations concerned by or on behalf of the employers in order to obtain the labour required;
- (b) to ensure that, as far as possible, the political and social organisation of the populations concerned and their powers of adjustment to the changed economic conditions will not be endangered by the demand for labour; and
- (c) to deal with any other possible untoward effects of such development on the populations concerned.

Article 5.

1. Before granting permission to recruit labour in any area, the competent authority shall take into consideration the possible effects of the withdrawal of adult males on the social life of the population concerned, and in particular shall consider :

- (a) the density of the population, its tendency to increase or decrease, and the probable effect upon the birthrate of the withdrawal of adult males;
- (b) the possible effects of the withdrawal of adult males on the health, welfare and development of the population concerned, particularly in connection with the food supply;
- (c) the dangers to the family and morality arising from the withdrawal of adult males; and
- (d) the possible effects of the withdrawal of adult males on the social organisation of the population concerned.

2. Where the circumstances make the adoption of such a policy practicable and necessary, the competent authority shall, in order to safeguard the populations concerned against any untoward consequences of the withdrawal of adult males, fix the maximum number of adult males who may be recruited in any given social unit in such manner that the number of adult males remaining in the said unit does not fall below a prescribed percentage of the normal proportion of adult males to women and children.

Article 6.

Non-adult persons shall not be recruited: Provided that the competent authority may permit non-adults above a prescribed age to be recruited with the consent of their parents for employment upon light work subject to prescribed safeguards for their welfare.

Article 7.

1. The recruiting of the head of family shall not be deemed to involve the recruiting of any member of his family.

2. Where the circumstances make the adoption of such a policy practicable and desirable, the competent authority shall encourage recruited workers to be accompanied by their families, more particularly in the case of workers recruited for agricultural or similar employment at a long distance from their homes and for periods exceeding a specified duration.

3. Except at the express request of the persons concerned, recruited workers shall not be separated from wives and minor children who have been authorised to accompany them to, and to remain with them at, the place of employment.

4. In default of agreement to the contrary before the departure of the worker from the place of recruiting, an authorisation to accompany a worker shall be deemed to be an authorisation to remain with him for the full duration of his term of service.

Article 8.

Where the circumstances make the adoption of such a policy practicable and desirable, the competent authority may make it a condition of permitting recruiting that the recruited workers shall be grouped at the place of employment under suitable ethnical conditions.

Article 9.

Public officers shall not recruit for private undertakings either directly or indirectly, except when the recruited workers are to be employed on works of public utility for the execution of which private undertakings are acting as contractors for a public authority.

Article 10.

Chiefs or other indigenous authorities shall not:

- (a) act as recruiting agents;
- (b) exercise pressure upon possible recruits; or
- (c) receive from any source whatsoever any special remuneration or other special inducement for assistance in recruiting.

Article 11.

No person or association shall engage in professional recruiting unless the said person or association has been licensed by the competent authority and is recruiting workers for a public department or for one or more specific employers or organisations of employers.

Article 12.

Employers, employers' agents, organisations of employers, organisations subsidised by employers, and the agents of organisations of employers and organisations subsidised by employers, shall only engage in recruiting if licensed by the competent authority.

Article 13.

1. Before issuing any licence for recruiting the competent authority shall:

- (a) satisfy itself that the applicant for a licence, if an individual, is a fit and proper person;

- (b) require the applicant for a licence, except when the said applicant is an employers' organisation or an organisation subsidised by employers, to furnish financial or other security for proper conduct as a licensee;
- (c) require the applicant for a licence, if an employer, to furnish financial or other security for the payment of wages due; and
- (d) satisfy itself that adequate provision has been made for safeguarding the health and welfare of the workers to be recruited.

2. Licensees shall keep, in such form as the competent authority may prescribe, records from which the regularity of every recruiting operation can be verified and every recruited worker can be identified.

3. A licensee who is the agent of another licensee shall wherever possible receive a fixed salary, and in any case in which he receives remuneration calculated at a rate per head of workers recruited such remuneration shall not exceed a maximum to be prescribed by the competent authority.

4. The validity of licences shall be limited to a fixed period not exceeding one year to be prescribed by the competent authority.

5. The renewal of licences shall be conditional upon the manner in which the licensee has respected the conditions subject to which the licence was issued.

6. The competent authority shall be entitled :

- (a) to withdraw any licence if the licensee has been guilty of any offence or misconduct unfitting him to conduct recruiting operations; and
- (b) to suspend any licence pending the result of any enquiry into the conduct of the licensee.

Article 14.

1. No person shall assist a licensee in a subordinate capacity in the actual recruiting operations unless he has been approved by a public officer and has been furnished with a permit by the licensee.

2. Licensees shall be responsible for the proper conduct of such assistants.

Article 15.

1. Where the circumstances make the adoption of such a policy necessary or desirable, the competent authority may exempt from the obligation to hold a licence worker-recruiters who :

- (a) are employed as workers by the undertaking for which they recruit other workers;
- (b) are formally commissioned in writing by the employer to recruit other workers; and
- (c) do not receive any remuneration or other advantage for recruiting.

2. Worker-recruiters shall not make advances of wages to recruits.

3. Worker-recruiters may recruit only within an area to be prescribed by the competent authority.

4. The operations of worker-recruiters shall be supervised in a manner to be prescribed by the competent authority.

Article 16.

1. Recruited workers shall be brought before a public officer, who shall satisfy himself that the law and regulations concerning recruiting have been observed and, in particular, that the workers have not been subjected to illegal pressure or recruited by misrepresentation or mistake.

2. Recruited workers shall be brought before such an officer as near as may be convenient to the place of recruiting or, in the case of workers recruited in one territory for employment in a territory under a different administration, at latest at the place of departure from the territory of recruiting.

Article 17.

Where the circumstances make the adoption of such a provision practicable and necessary, the competent authority shall require the issue to each recruited worker who is not engaged at or near the place of recruiting, of a document in writing such as a memorandum of information, a work book or a provisional contract containing such

particulars as the authority may prescribe, as for example particulars of the identity of the workers, the prospective conditions of employment, and any advances of wages made to the workers.

Article 18.

1. Every recruited worker shall be medically examined.
2. Where the worker has been recruited for employment at a distance from the place of recruiting or has been recruited in one territory for employment in a territory under a different administration the medical examination shall take place as near as may be convenient to the place of recruiting or, in the case of workers recruited in one territory for employment in a territory under a different administration, at latest at the place of departure from the territory of recruiting.
3. The competent authority may empower public officers before whom workers are brought in pursuance of Article 16 to authorise the departure prior to medical examination of workers in whose case they are satisfied :
 - (a) that it was and is impossible for the medical examination to take place near to the place of recruiting or at the place of departure;
 - (b) that the worker is fit for the journey and the prospective employment; and
 - (c) that the worker will be medically examined on arrival at the place of employment or as soon as possible thereafter.
4. The competent authority may, particularly when the journey of the recruited workers is of such duration and takes place under such conditions that the health of the worker is likely to be affected, require recruited workers to be examined both before departure and after arrival at the place of employment.
5. The competent authority shall ensure that all necessary measures are taken for the acclimatisation and adaptation of recruited workers and for their immunisation against disease.

Article 19.

1. The recruiter or employer shall whenever possible provide transport to the place of employment for recruited workers.
2. The competent authority shall take all necessary measures to ensure :
 - (a) that the vehicles or vessels used for the transport of workers are suitable for such transport, are in good sanitary condition and are not overcrowded;
 - (b) that when it is necessary to break the journey for the night suitable accommodation is provided for the workers; and
 - (c) that in the case of long journeys all necessary arrangements are made for medical assistance and for the welfare of the workers.
3. When recruited workers have to make long journeys on foot to the place of employment, the competent authority shall take all necessary measures to ensure :—
 - (a) that the length of the daily journey is compatible with the maintenance of the health and strength of the workers; and
 - (b) that, where the extent of the movement of labour makes this necessary, rest camps or rest houses are provided at suitable points on main routes and are kept in proper sanitary condition and have the necessary facilities for medical attention.
4. When recruited workers have to make long journeys in groups to the place of employment, they shall be conveyed by a responsible person.

Article 20.

1. The expenses of the journey of recruited workers to the place of employment, including all expenses incurred for their protection during the journey, shall be borne by the recruiter or employer.
2. The recruiter or employer shall furnish recruited workers with everything necessary for their welfare during the journey to the place of employment, including particularly, as local circumstances may require, adequate and suitable supplies of food, drinking water, fuel and cooking utensils, clothing and blankets.
3. This Article applies to workers recruited by worker-recruiters only to the extent to which its application is considered possible by the competent authority.

Article 21.

Any recruited worker who :

- (a) becomes incapacitated by sickness or accident during the journey to the place of employment;
- (b) is found on medical examination to be unfit for employment;
- (c) is not engaged after recruiting for a reason for which he is not responsible; or
- (d) is found by the competent authority to have been recruited by misrepresentation or mistake;

shall be repatriated at the expense of the recruiter or employer.

Article 22.

The competent authority shall limit the amount which may be paid to recruited workers in respect of advances of wages and shall regulate the conditions under which such advances may be made.

Article 23.

Where the families of recruited workers have been authorised to accompany the workers to the place of employment the competent authority shall take all necessary measures for safeguarding their health and welfare during the journey and more particularly :

- (a) Articles 19 and 20 of this Convention shall apply to such families;
- (b) in the event of the worker being repatriated in virtue of Article 21, his family shall also be repatriated; and
- (c) in the event of the death of the worker during the journey to the place of employment, his family shall be repatriated.

Article 24.

1. Before permitting the recruiting of workers for employment in a territory under a different administration, the competent authority of the territory of recruiting shall satisfy itself that all necessary measures have been taken for the protection of the recruited workers in accordance with the provisions of this Convention when the workers have travelled beyond its jurisdiction.

2. Where workers are recruited in one territory for employment in a territory under a different administration and the circumstances and amount of recruiting appear to the competent authorities concerned to necessitate such action, the said authorities shall enter into agreements defining the extent to which such recruiting is to be permitted and providing for co-operation between them in supervising the execution of the conditions of recruiting and employment.

3. The recruiting of workers in one territory for employment in a territory under a different administration shall be undertaken only under licence issued by the competent authority of the territory of recruiting : Provided that the said authority may accept as equivalent to a licence issued by it a licence issued by the competent authority of the territory of employment.

4. Where the circumstances and the amount of recruiting for employment in a territory under a different administration appear to the competent authority of the territory of recruiting to necessitate such action, the said authority shall provide that such recruiting may only be undertaken by organisations approved by it.

Article 25.

1. In respect of the territories referred to in Article 35 of the Constitution of the International Labour Organisation, each Member of the Organisation which ratifies this Convention shall append to its ratification a declaration stating :

- (a) the territories to which it undertakes to apply the provisions of the Convention without modification;
- (b) the territories to which it undertakes to apply the provisions of the Convention subject to modifications, together with details of the said modifications;
- (c) the territories to which the Convention is inapplicable and in such cases the grounds on which it is inapplicable;
- (d) the territories in respect of which it reserves its decision.

2. The undertakings referred to in sub-paragraphs (a) and (b) of paragraph 1 of this Article shall be deemed to be an integral part of the ratification and shall have the force of ratification.

3. Any Member may by a subsequent declaration cancel in whole or in part any reservations made in its original declaration in virtue of sub-paragraphs (b), (c) or (d) of paragraph 1 of this Article.

Article 26.

The formal ratifications of this Convention shall be communicated to the Secretary-General of the League of Nations for registration.

Article 27.

1. This Convention shall be binding only upon those Members of the International Labour Organisation whose ratifications have been registered with the Secretary-General.

2. It shall come into force twelve months after the date on which the ratifications of two Members have been registered with the Secretary-General.

3. Thereafter, this Convention shall come into force for any Member twelve months after the date on which its ratification has been registered.

Article 28.

As soon as the ratifications of two Members of the International Labour Organisation have been registered, the Secretary-General of the League of Nations shall so notify all the Members of the International Labour Organisation. He shall likewise notify them of the registration of ratifications which may be communicated subsequently by other Members of the Organisation.

Article 29.

1. A Member which has ratified this Convention may denounce it after the expiration of ten years from the date on which the Convention first comes into force, by an act communicated to the Secretary-General of the League of Nations for registration. Such denunciation shall not take effect until one year after the date on which it is registered.

2. Each Member which has ratified this Convention and which does not, within the year following the expiration of the period of ten years mentioned in the preceding paragraph, exercise the right of denunciation provided for in this Article, will be bound for another period of ten years and, thereafter, may denounce this Convention at the expiration of each period of ten years under the terms provided for in this Article.

Article 30.

At the expiration of each period of ten years after the coming into force of this Convention, the Governing Body of the International Labour Office shall present to the General Conference a report on the working of this Convention and shall consider the desirability of placing on the Agenda of the Conference the question of its revision in whole or in part.

Article 31.

1. Should the Conference adopt a new Convention revising this Convention in whole or in part, then, unless the new Convention otherwise provides,

(a) the ratification by a Member of the new revising Convention shall *ipso jure* involve the immediate denunciation of this Convention, notwithstanding the provisions of Article 29 above, if and when the new revising Convention shall have come into force;

(b) as from the date when the new revising Convention comes into force this Convention shall cease to be open to ratification by the Members.

2. This Convention shall in any case remain in force in its actual form and content for those Members which have ratified it but have not ratified the revising Convention.

Article 32.

The French and English texts of this Convention shall both be authentic.

2. RECOMMENDATION CONCERNING THE PROGRESSIVE ELIMINATION OF RECRUITING.

Formal preamble has been omitted.

The Conference,

Having adopted a Draft Convention concerning the regulation of certain special systems of recruiting workers,

Considering that in addition to the regulation of recruiting of labour it should be a cardinal principle to be followed by the Members of the International Labour Organisation to direct their policy where necessary and desirable towards the progressive elimination of the recruiting of labour and the development of the spontaneous offer of labour,

Recommends that each Member of the International Labour Organisation should take steps to hasten such elimination by :

- (a) improvement of the conditions of labour;
- (b) development of the means of transport;
- (c) promotion of the settlement of workers and their families in the area of employment, where such settlement is the policy of the competent authority;
- (d) facilitating the voluntary movement of labour under administrative supervision and control; and
- (e) the educational development of indigenous peoples and the improvement of their standard of living.

3. DRAFT CONVENTION CONCERNING THE REDUCTION OF HOURS OF WORK ON PUBLIC WORKS.

The General Conference of the International Labour Organisation,

Having met at Geneva in its Twentieth Session on 4th June 1936;

Considering that the question of the reduction of hours of work on public works undertaken or subsidised by Governments is the third item on the Agenda of the Session;

Confirming the principle laid down in the Forty-Hour Week Convention, 1935, including the maintenance of the standard of living;

Considering it to be desirable that this principle should be applied by international agreement to public works;

adopts this twenty-third day of June one thousand nine hundred and thirty-six the following Draft Convention which may be cited as the Reduction of Hours of Work (Public Works) Convention, 1936 :—

Article 1.

1. This Convention applies to persons directly employed on building or civil engineering works financed or subsidised by central Governments.

2. For the purpose of this Convention the precise scope of the terms "building or civil engineering", "financed" and "subsidised" shall be delimited by the competent authority after consultation with the organisations of employers and workers concerned where such exist.

3. The competent authority may, after consultation with the organisations of employers and workers concerned where such exist, exempt from the application of this Convention :

- (a) persons employed in undertakings in which only members of the employer's family are employed;
- (b) persons occupying positions of management who do not ordinarily perform manual work.

Article 2.

1. The hours of work of persons to whom this Convention applies shall not exceed an average of forty per week.

2. In the case of persons who work in successive shifts on processes required by reason of the nature of the process to be carried on without a break at any time of the day, night or week, weekly hours of work may average forty-two.

3. The competent authority shall, after consultation with the organisations of employers and workers concerned where such exist, determine the processes to which paragraph 2 of this Article applies.

4. Where hours of work are calculated as an average the competent authority shall, after consultation with the organisations of employers and workers concerned where such exist, determine the number of weeks over which this average may be calculated and the maximum number of hours that may be worked in any week.

5. For the purpose of this Convention, the term "hours of work" means the time during which the persons employed are at the disposal of the employer and does not include rest periods during which they are not at his disposal.

Article 3.

1. The competent authority may, by regulations made after consultation with the organisations of employers and workers concerned where such exist, provide that the limits of hours prescribed in the preceding Article may be exceeded in the case of :

- (a) persons employed on preparatory or complementary work which must necessarily be carried on outside the limits laid down for the general working of the undertaking or branch thereof or of the shift; and
- (b) persons employed in occupations which by their nature involve long periods of inaction during which the said persons have to display neither physical activity nor sustained attention or remain at their posts only to reply to possible calls.

2. The regulations referred to in paragraph 1 shall determine the maximum number of hours which may be worked in virtue of this Article.

3. The competent authority may permit the limits of hours prescribed in the preceding Article to be exceeded to a prescribed extent in cases in which this is necessary, if serious hindrance to the execution of a particular public work is to be avoided, on account of abnormal circumstances such as the inaccessibility of the site or the impossibility of engaging sufficient qualified labour.

Article 4.

The limits of hours prescribed in the preceding Articles may be exceeded, but only so far as may be necessary to avoid serious interference with the ordinary working of the undertaking,

- (a) in case of accident, actual or threatened, or in case of urgent work to be done to machinery or plant, or in case of *force majeure*; or
- (b) in order to make good the unforeseen absence of one or more members of a shift.

Article 5.

1. The limits of hours prescribed in Articles 2 and 3 may be exceeded in cases where the continued presence of particular persons is necessary for the completion of an operation which for technical reasons cannot be interrupted.

2. The competent authority shall, after consultation with the organisations of employers and workers concerned where such exist, determine the operations to which this Article applies and the maximum number of hours in excess of the prescribed limits which may be worked by the persons concerned.

3. Overtime worked in virtue of this Article shall be remunerated at not less than one-and-a-quarter times the normal rate.

Article 6.

1. The competent authority may grant an allowance of overtime for exceptional cases of pressure of work. Such an allowance shall only be granted under regulations made after consultation as to the necessity of such overtime and the number of hours to be worked with the organisations of employers and workers concerned where such exist, and no such allowance shall permit of any person being employed for more than one hundred hours of such overtime in any year.

2. Overtime worked in virtue of this Article shall be remunerated at not less than one-and-a-quarter times the normal rate.

Article 7.

In order to facilitate the effective enforcement of the provisions of this Convention, every employer shall be required :

- (a) to notify, by the posting of notices in conspicuous positions in the works or other suitable place or by such other method as may be approved by the competent authority,
 - (i) the hours at which work begins and ends;
 - (ii) where work is carried on by shifts, the hours at which each shift begins and ends;
 - (iii) where a rotation system is applied, a description of the system, including a time-table for each person or group of persons;
 - (iv) the arrangements made in cases where the average duration of the working week is calculated over a number of weeks; and

- (v) rest periods in so far as these are not reckoned as part of the working hours;
- (b) to keep a record in the form prescribed by the competent authority of all additional hours worked in virtue of Articles 3 (paragraph 3), 5 and 6 and of the payments made in respect thereof.

Article 8.

The annual reports submitted by Members upon the application of this Convention shall include more particularly full information concerning :

- (a) the definition adopted in virtue of Article 1, paragraph 2;
- (b) processes which the competent authority has recognised as necessarily continuous in character in virtue of Article 2, paragraph 2;
- (c) determinations made in virtue of Article 2, paragraph 4;
- (d) decisions taken in virtue of Article 3; and
- (e) allowances of overtime granted in virtue of Article 6.

Article 9.

Nothing in this Convention shall effect any law, award, custom or agreement between employers and workers which ensures more favourable conditions than those provided by this Convention.

NOTE.—Articles 10 to 16 are identical with Articles 26 to 32 of the Draft Convention concerning the regulation of certain special systems of recruiting workers.

4. DRAFT CONVENTION CONCERNING ANNUAL HOLIDAYS WITH PAY.

Formal preamble has been omitted.

Article 1.

1. This Convention applies to all persons employed in any of the following undertakings or establishments, whether public or private :

- (a) undertakings in which articles are manufactured, altered, cleaned, repaired, ornamented, finished, adapted for sale, broken up or demolished, or in which materials are transformed, including undertakings engaged in shipbuilding or in the generation, transformation or transmission of electricity or motive power of any kind;
- (b) undertakings engaged wholly or mainly in the construction, reconstruction, maintenance, repair, alteration or demolition of any one or more of the following :

buildings,
 railways,
 tramways,
 airports,
 harbours,
 docks,
 piers,
 works of protection against floods or coast erosion,
 canals,
 works for the purpose of inland, maritime or aerial navigation,
 roads,
 tunnels,
 bridges,
 viaducts,
 sewers,
 drains,
 wells,
 irrigation or drainage works,
 telecommunication installations,
 works for the production or distribution of electricity or gas,
 pipe-lines,
 waterworks,

- and undertakings engaged in other similar work or in the preparation for or laying the foundation of any such work or structure;
- (c) undertakings engaged in the transport of passengers or goods by road, rail, inland waterways or air, including the handling of goods at docks, quays, wharves, warehouses or airports;
 - (d) mines, quarries and other works for the extraction of minerals from the earth;
 - (e) commercial or trading establishments, including postal and telecommunication services;
 - (f) establishments and administrative services in which the persons employed are mainly engaged in clerical work;
 - (g) newspaper undertakings;
 - (h) establishments for the treatment and care of the sick, infirm, destitute or mentally unfit;
 - (i) hotels, restaurants, boarding-houses, clubs, cafés and other refreshment houses;
 - (j) theatres and places of public amusement;
 - (k) mixed commercial and industrial establishments not falling wholly within any of the foregoing categories.

2. The competent authority in each country shall, after consultation with the principal organisations of employers and workers concerned where such exist, define the line which separates the undertakings and establishments specified in the preceding paragraph from those to which this Convention does not apply.

3. The competent authority in each country may exempt from the application of this Convention :

- (a) persons employed in undertakings or establishments in which only members of the employer's family are employed;
- (b) persons employed in public services whose conditions of service entitle them to an annual holiday with pay at least equal in duration to that prescribed by this Convention.

Article 2.

1. Every person to whom this Convention applies shall be entitled after one year of continuous service to an annual holiday with pay of at least six working days.

2. Persons, including apprentices, under sixteen years of age shall be entitled after one year of continuous service to an annual holiday with pay of at least twelve working days.

3. The following shall not be included in the annual holiday with pay :

- (a) public and customary holidays;
- (b) interruptions of attendance at work due to sickness.

4. National laws or regulations may authorise in special circumstances the division into parts of any part of the annual holiday with pay which exceeds the minimum duration prescribed by this Article.

5. The duration of the annual holiday with pay shall increase with the length of service under conditions to be prescribed by national laws or regulations.

Article 3.

Every person taking a holiday in virtue of Article 2 of this Convention shall receive in respect of the full period of the holiday either :

- (a) his usual remuneration, calculated in a manner which shall be prescribed by national laws or regulations, including the cash equivalent of his remuneration in kind, if any; or
- (b) the remuneration determined by collective agreement.

Article 4.

Any agreement to relinquish the right to an annual holiday with pay, or to forgo such a holiday, shall be void.

Article 5.

National laws or regulations may provide that a person who engages in paid employment during the course of his annual holiday may be deprived of his right to payment in respect of the period of the holiday.

Article 6.

A person dismissed for a reason imputable to the employer before he has taken a holiday due to him shall receive in respect of every day of holiday due to him in virtue of this Convention the remuneration provided for in Article 3.

Article 7.

In order to facilitate the effective enforcement of the provisions of this Convention, every employer shall be required to keep, in a form approved by the competent authority, a record showing :

- (a) the date of entry into his service of each person employed by him and the duration of the annual holiday with pay to which each such person is entitled;
- (b) the dates at which the annual holiday with pay is taken by each person;
- (c) the remuneration received by each person in respect of the period of his annual holiday with pay.

Article 8.

Each Member which ratifies this Convention shall establish a system of sanctions to ensure the application of its provisions.

Article 9.

Nothing in this Convention shall effect any law, award, custom or agreement between employers and workers which ensures more favourable conditions than those provided by this Convention.

NOTE.—Articles 10 to 16 are identical with Articles 26 to 32 of the Draft Convention concerning the regulation of certain special systems of recruiting workers.

5. RECOMMENDATION CONCERNING ANNUAL HOLIDAYS WITH PAY.

Formal preamble has been omitted.

The Conference,

Having adopted a Draft Convention concerning, annual holidays with pay for employed persons,

Considering that the purpose of such holidays is to secure to employed persons opportunities for rest, recreation and the development of their faculties,

Considering that the conditions laid down by the Draft Convention constitute the minimum standard to which any system of holidays with pay should conform,

Considering that it is desirable to deal in greater detail with the methods of applying the system,

Recommends that each Member should take the following suggestions into consideration :

1. (1) The continuity of service required in order to become entitled to a holiday should not be affected by interruptions occasioned by sickness or accident, family events, military service, the exercise of civic rights, changes in the management of the undertaking in which the employed person is employed, or intermittent involuntary unemployment if the duration of the unemployment does not exceed a prescribed limit and if the person concerned resumes employment.

(2) In employments in which work is not carried on regularly throughout the year the condition of continuity of employment should be regarded as satisfied by the working of a prescribed number of days during a prescribed period.

(3) The holiday should be earned after one year's work, regardless whether this period has been spent in the employment of the same or of several employers. Each Government should take effective steps to ensure that the cost arising from the granting of the holidays shall not fall entirely upon the last employer.

2. Although it may be desirable that provision should be made in special cases for holidays to be divided, care should be exercised to ensure that such special arrangements do not run counter to the purpose of the holiday, which is to enable the employed person to make good the loss of physical and mental forces during the course of the year. In other cases division of the holiday should be restricted save in quite exceptional circumstances, to division into not more than two parts, one of which should not be less than the prescribed minimum.

3. It would be desirable that the increase in the length of the holiday with the duration of service should begin to operate as soon as possible and should be effected by regular stages so that a prescribed minimum will be attained after a prescribed number of years, for example, twelve working days after seven years of service.

4. The fairest method of calculating the remuneration of a person paid in whole or in part on an output or piece-work basis would be to calculate the average earnings over a fairly long period so as to nullify as far as possible the effect of fluctuations in earnings.

5. It would be desirable that the Members should consider whether a more advantageous system should not be established for young persons and apprentices under 18 years of age in order to ease the transition from school to industrial life during a period of physical development.

Statement.

The following statement gives particulars of the course which the Government of India propose to follow in respect of the Draft Conventions and Recommendations adopted by the Twentieth Session of the International Labour Conference.

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| <p>I. (a) Draft Convention concerning the regulation of certain special systems of recruiting workers.</p> <p>(b) Recommendation concerning the progressive elimination of recruiting.</p> | <p>No Resolution will be moved by Government. The Convention is designed to regulate the recruiting of indigenous workers in the territories of Members of International Labour Organization and the term "indigenous workers" is defined as including "workers belonging to or assimilated to the indigenous populations of the dependent territories of Members of the Organization and workers belonging to or assimilated to the dependent indigenous populations of the home territories of Members of the Organization". This definition was carefully drafted by the Committee so that it would only cover the conditions which the Convention was framed to meet. It is not designed to cover conditions in India, since India has no dependent territories and no workers belonging to or assimilated to the dependent indigenous populations of her home territories. In these circumstances, the Government of India do not propose to ratify it.</p> <p>The Recommendation concerning the progressive elimination of recruiting is linked with the Convention for regulating certain special systems of recruiting workers and is equally not designed to cover conditions in India. In so far however as the principle underlying it, of encouraging the growth of voluntary offers of labour, is applicable to Indian conditions it accords with the settled policy of the Government of India.</p> |
| <p>II. Draft Convention concerning the reduction of hours of work on public works.</p> | <p>No Resolution will be moved by Government on the Draft Convention, as it is an application of the general principle of the 40 hours week which has been rejected by the Council of State and the Legislative Assembly.</p> |
| <p>III. (a) Draft Convention concerning annual holidays with pay.</p> <p>(b) Recommendation concerning annual holidays with pay.</p> | <p>A resolution will be moved in this House.</p> |

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 Sir Muhammad Yakub, Mr. S. Satyamurti, Sir Leslie Hudson and Sir Cowasji Jehangir on the Panel of Chairmen for the current Session.

THE DURGAH KHAWAJA SAHEB BILL.

Secretary of the Assembly: Sir, the following Message has been received from the Secretary of the Council of State:

"In accordance with rule 36 (1) of the Indian Legislative Rules, I am directed to inform you that the amendments made by the Legislative Assembly in the Bill to make better provision for the administration of the Durgah and the Endowment of the **Durgah of Khawaja Moin-ud-din Chishti**, generally known as Durgah Khawaja Sahab, Ajmer, were taken into consideration by the Council of State at its meeting held on the 17th October, 1936, and that the Council have agreed to the amendments."

LOYAL CONGRATULATIONS TO HIS MAJESTY KING GEORGE VI, EMPEROR OF INDIA, UPON HIS ACCESSION, AND AN ASSURANCE OF DEVOTION TO HIS ROYAL PERSON.

The Honourable Sir Nripendra Sircar (Leader of the House): Sir, I beg to move:

"That this Assembly do convey to His Majesty King George VI, Emperor of India, loyal congratulations upon his accession and an assurance of devotion to His Royal Person."

This is a motion which really does not require any speech in support of it. We meet for the first time after the accession, and I think it is the duty of this House to convey this message of loyal congratulations as is stated in the motion.

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

"That this Assembly do convey to His Majesty King George VI, Emperor of India, loyal congratulations upon his accession and an assurance of devotion to His Royal Person."

The motion was adopted.

ELECTION OF THE STANDING COMMITTEE FOR THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE.

The Honourable Sir Muhammad Zafrullah Khan (Member for Commerce and Railways): Sir, I beg to move:

"That this Assembly do proceed to elect, in such manner as the Honourable the President may direct, three non-official Members to serve on the Standing Committee to advise on subjects in the Department of Commerce."

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, three non-official Members to serve on the Standing Committee to advise on subjects in the Department of Commerce."

The motion was adopted.

Mr. President (The Honourable Sir Abdur Rahim): I may inform Honourable Members that the election of Members for the Standing Committee for the Department of Commerce will be conducted in accordance with the principle of proportional representation by means of the single transferable vote. The dates for receiving nominations and for holding election, if necessary, for the Committee will be announced later.

THE REPEALING AND AMENDING BILL.

The Honourable Sir Nripendra Sircar (Law Member): Sir, I beg to move for leave to withdraw the Bill to amend certain enactments and to repeal certain other enactments.

This has become necessary by reason of certain defects and Government do not wish to proceed with the Bill.

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

"That leave be granted to withdraw the Bill to amend certain enactments and to repeal certain other enactments."

The motion was adopted.

The Honourable Sir Nripendra Sircar: Sir, I withdraw the Bill.

THE INDIAN BOILERS (AMENDMENT) BILL.

The Honourable Sir Frank Noyce (Member for Industries and Labour): Sir, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Indian Boilers Act, 1923, 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 Boilers Act, 1923, for certain purposes."

The motion was adopted.

The Honourable Sir Frank Noyce: Sir, I introduce the Bill.

THE INDIAN ELECTRICITY (AMENDMENT) BILL.

The Honourable Sir Frank Noyce (Member for Industries and Labour): Sir, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Indian Electricity Act, 1910, 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 Electricity Act, 1910, for certain purposes."

The motion was adopted.

The Honourable Sir Frank Noyce: Sir, I introduce the Bill.

THE LAND CUSTOMS (AMENDMENT) BILL.

The Honourable Sir James Grigg (Finance Member): Sir, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Land Customs Act, 1924, 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 Land Customs Act, 1924, for certain purposes.”

The motion was adopted.

The Honourable Sir James Grigg: Sir, I introduce the Bill.

THE CODE OF CIVIL PROCEDURE (SECOND AMENDMENT) BILL.

INSERTION OF NEW SECTION 44-A.

The Honourable Sir Nripendra Sircar (Law Member): Sir, I beg to move.

“That the Bill further to amend the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908, for certain purposes, (*insertion of new section 44-A*), as reported by the Select Committee, be continued.”

This Bill could not be brought on owing to pressure of business and other work and it has lapsed. Under the rules this motion has become necessary.

Sir, I move.

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

“That the Bill further to amend the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908, for certain purposes, (*insertion of new section 44-A*), as reported by the Select Committee, be continued.”

The motion was adopted.

The Honourable Sir Nripendra Sircar: Sir, I beg to move.

“That the Bill further to amend the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908, for certain purposes, (*insertion of new section 44-A*), as reported by the Select Committee, be re-committed to a Select Committee consisting of Mr. Sham Lal, Mr. Sri Krishna Sinha, Mr. Kazmi, Mr. Lalchand Navalrai, Sir H. P. Mody, Mr. Nauman, Mr. F. E. James, The Honourable Sir Nripendra Sircar, Sir Abdur Hamid and Rao Bahadur Lal Chand, with instructions to report on or before the 8th February, 1937, and that the number of members whose presence shall be necessary to constitute a meeting of the Committee shall be five.”

I should explain why it is necessary to have the Bill re-committed. The Bill dealt with the matter of execution of foreign decrees, the idea being to avoid the necessity of bringing a suit over again on a foreign judgment. Now, that matter is really mixed up with the next item on the agenda, namely, the question of the enforcement of awards as opposed to decrees. Therefore the obvious course is—and I understood on the last occasion from inquiry that the idea was acceptable to all parts of the House—to refer both the matters to the same Select Committee. Sir, I move.

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

"That the Bill further to amend the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908, for certain purposes, (*insertion of new section 44-A*), as reported by the Select Committee, be re-committed to a Select Committee consisting of Mr. Sham Lal, Mr. Sri Krishna Sinha, Mr. Kazmi, Sir H. P. Mody, Mr. Lalchand Navalrai, Mr. Nauman, Mr. F. E. James, the Honourable Sir Nripendra Sircar, Sir Abdul Hamid, and Rao Bahadur Lal Chand with instructions to report on or before the 8th February, 1937, and that the number of members whose presence shall be necessary to constitute a meeting of the Committee shall be five."

The motion was adopted.

THE ARBITRATION (PROTOCOL AND CONVENTION) BILL.

The Honourable Sir Nripendra Sircar (Law Member): Sir, I move:

"That the Bill to make certain further provisions respecting the law of arbitration in British India be referred to a Select Committee, consisting of Mr. Sham Lal, Mr. Sri Krishna Sinha, Mr. Kazmi, Sir H. P. Mody, Mr. Lalchand Navalrai, Mr. Nauman, Mr. F. E. James, The Honourable Sir Nripendra Sircar, Sir Abdul Hamid, and Rao Bahadur Lal Chand with instructions to report on or before the 8th February, 1937, and that the number of members whose presence shall be necessary to constitute a meeting of the Committee shall be five."

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

"That the Bill to make certain further provisions respecting the law of arbitration in British India be referred to a Select Committee, consisting of Mr. Sham Lal, Mr. Sri Krishna Sinha, Mr. Kazmi, Sir H. P. Mody, Mr. Lalchand Navalrai, Mr. Nauman, Mr. F. E. James, The Honourable Sir Nripendra Sircar, Sir Abdul Hamid, and Rao Bahadur Lal Chand with instructions to report on or before the 8th February, 1937, and that the number of members whose presence shall be necessary to constitute a meeting of the Committee shall be five."

The motion was adopted.

THE INDIAN LAC CESS (SECOND AMENDMENT) BILL

Sir Girja Shankar Bajpai (Secretary, Department of Education, Health and Lands): Sir, I beg to move:

"That the Bill further to amend the Indian Lac Cess Act, 1930, for a certain purpose be taken into consideration."

This is a purely formal measure, necessitated by the separation of Orissa from Bihar: of the million maunds of lac which are produced by what used to be formerly the province of Bihar and Orissa, only 5,000 is produced by the province of Orissa and the amendments which I have put forward purport to limit the representation of Government only to the Government of Bihar and not to include the Government of Orissa which neither claims representation nor merits it in view of the infinitesimal proportion which its production of lac bears to the total production from Bihar and Orissa. Sir, I move.

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

"That the Bill further to amend the Indian Lac Cess Act, 1930, for a certain purpose be taken into consideration."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 2 was added to the Bill.

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

"That clause 1 stand part of the Bill."

Mr. J. D. Anderson (Secretary, Legislative Department): Sir, I beg to move the following amendment:

"That in clause 1 of the Bill, for the brackets, words and figures "(Second Amendment) Act, 1936", the brackets, words and figures "(Amendment) Act, 1937" be substituted."

This amendment is altogether formal. The title which was appropriate when this Bill was before this House previously has, in the process of time, become inept.

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

"That in clause 1 of the Bill, for the brackets, words and figures "(Second Amendment) Act, 1936", the brackets, words and figures "(Amendment) Act, 1937" be substituted."

The motion was adopted.

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

"That clause 1, as amended, stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 1, as amended, was added to the Bill.

The Title and the Preamble were added to the Bill.

Sir Girja Shankar Bajpai: Sir, I beg to move:

"That the Bill, as amended, be passed."

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

"That the Bill, as amended, be passed."

The motion was adopted.

THE HINDU WOMEN'S RIGHTS TO PROPERTY BILL.

PRESENTATION OF THE REPORT OF THE SELECT COMMITTEE.

Dr. G. V. Deshmukh (Bombay City: Non-Muhammadan Urban): Sir, I beg to present the Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to amend the Hindu Law governing the Hindu Women's rights to property.

The Assembly then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Tuesday, the 26th January, 1937.