

14th November 1938

# THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY DEBATES

(Official Report)

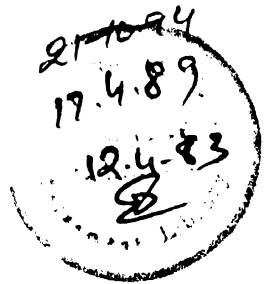
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Volume VII, 1938

*(10th November to 2nd December, 1938)*

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## EIGHTH SESSION OF THE FIFTH LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY, 1938



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1939

M437LAD

# Legislative Assembly.

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SYED GHULAM BHIK NAIRANG, M.L.A.

MR. N. M. JOSHI, M.L.A.

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# LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

Monday, 14th November, 1938.

The Assembly met in the Assembly Chamber of the Council House at Eleven of the Clock, Mr. President (The Honourable Sir Abdur Rahim) in the Chair.

## MEMBER SWORN.

The Honourable Sir Nripendra Sircar, K.C.S.I. (Law Member).

## STARRED QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

### (a) ORAL ANSWERS.

STATEMENT OF SIR FEROEZ KHAN NOON ABOUT INDIAN SUPPORT TO GREAT BRITAIN IN THE EVENT OF WAR.

1211. \*Mr. Abdul Qaiyum: Will the Honourable Member for Commerce please state:

- (a) whether he has read the statement of Sir Feroze Khan Noon, High Commissioner for India, made at Quebec and published in the *Statesman*, dated the 21st September, 1938.
- (b) whether the remarks about Indian support of Britain in the event of a war expressed the personal views of Sir Feroze Khan Noon, or whether they expressed the views of the Government of India after due consultation;
- (c) whether the said High Commissioner had any authority to speak for the people of India; and
- (d) whether any steps had been taken to ascertain the views of accredited representative of India before such a statement was made?

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

(b) The remarks in question expressed the personal views of Sir Feroze Khan Noon.

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

Mr. Abdul Qaiyum: May I know if it is part of the High Commissioner's duty to indulge in this tendentious propaganda?

The Honourable Sir Muhammad Zafrullah Khan: I do not know that the propaganda was tendentious, but I am afraid I do not know the exact scope of his duties in this respect.

Mr. Abdul Qaiyum: May I know whether any action has been taken or any correspondence has taken place with the High Commissioner as to why he made such a statement?

**The Honourable Sir Muhammad Zafrullah Khan:** No action is necessary.

**Mr. S. Satyamurti:** Have Government made it clear to those to whom these remarks were addressed, that they represented only the personal views of Sir Firoze Khan Noon and did not represent the views of the Government of India or the people of India?

**The Honourable Sir Muhammad Zafrullah Khan:** I do not think that there is any scope for misunderstanding on that point.

**Mr. S. Satyamurti:** May I know whether the Government of India have defined the duties of the High Commissioner, and in view of the fact that he is going on making these speeches, whether the Government will consider telling this gentleman to confine himself to his duties and not indulge in such politics?

**The Honourable Sir Muhammad Zafrullah Khan:** I am quite sure that the High Commissioner realises his duties in these matters. I am equally sure that on certain occasions, when it is not likely to cause any misunderstanding, he is as free to express his personal views as anybody else.

**Mr. Abdul Qaiyum:** May I know whether, in view of the fact that he has been making and has recently made similar statements in the same country, the Government of India will take steps to bring it home to him that he should tell his audience that these were his personal opinions and not the opinions of the Government of India or the Indian people?

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

**Mr. Lalchand Navalrai:** May I know from the Honourable Member if, when the High Commissioner makes any statement with regard to India, he consults the Government of India first?

**The Honourable Sir Muhammad Zafrullah Khan:** That does not arise.

**Mr. Lalchand Navalrai:** My submission is that it does arise from this question. In this case a statement has been made by the High Commissioner there which is being objected to, and it is our duty to ask here in this House whether he had any instructions, or he gets any instructions from here and makes these irresponsible statements or not.

**The Honourable Sir Muhammad Zafrullah Khan:** So far as the first part of the Honourable Member's question is concerned, that is covered by part (c) of the question which I have already answered.

**Mr. S. Satyamurti:** In view of the high office which the High Commissioner holds and the possibility of his views being understood or misunderstood as those of the Government or the people of India, may I ask my Honourable friend whether he will consider taking some steps to warn this gentleman that he must not express these views unless he adds at the same time that they are his own personal views?

**The Honourable Sir Muhammad Zafrullah Khan:** To begin with, I have already answered that question; in the next place, the reports of the proceedings of this House are available to the High Commissioner.

**Pandit Krishna Kant Malaviya:** May I know from the Honourable Member if he would send copies of these questions and answers to the High Commissioner?

**The Honourable Sir Muhammad Zafrullah Khan:** The High Commissioner, as I have already said, always receives a copy of the reports of the proceedings of this House.

**Sardar Sant Singh:** May I know if Government are willing to make a statement as to the general policy with regard to the high officials under the Government of India in these matters?

**The Honourable Sir Muhammad Zafrullah Khan:** I am afraid I do not follow the question. If the Honourable Member has in mind this particular matter on which the High Commissioner made observations, the Government view was expressed with regard to that on several occasions during the last Session.

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

#### COLONISATION OF JEWS IN KENYA.

**1212. \*Mr. Abdul Qayyum:** Will the Secretary for Education, Health and Lands please state:

- (a) whether he has read Mr. Pandye's statement in the *Hindustan Times*, dated the 21st September, 1938, under the caption "Foreign Jew preferred to Indians".
- (b) whether German and Austrian Jews have lately entered Kenya in appreciable numbers; if so, what is their approximate total;
- (c) whether the Kenya Legislative Council has recently passed a bill setting up a Board to maintain the present administrative practice of exclusively reserving the Highlands for Europeans;
- (d) what action the Indian Government have taken, or propose to take, to counteract this measure; and .
- (e) whether alien Jews can buy lands in the Highlands from which Indians are excluded?

**Sir Girja Shankar Bajpai:** (a) Yes.

(b) Government understand that a scheme for settling a limited number of Jews in the Kenya Highlands is under consideration. They are not aware that German and Austrian Jews are entering Kenya in appreciable numbers.

(c) The Crown Lands (Amendment) Ordinance, 1938, does not establish any Board nor does it contain any reference to the present



administrative practice governing the transfer of land from Europeans to Indians. All that it does is to define the Highlands Board as the Board that may be established in accordance with any Order of His Majesty in Council. No such order has been promulgated.

(d) As I have informed the House on previous occasions, the Government of India have repeatedly represented to His Majesty's Government that there should be no Order in Council.

(e) The issue has assumed practical importance as a result of the plan referred to in part (b) of the answer and the Government of India have placed the Indian point of view before His Majesty's Government.

**Mr. Abdul Qaiyum:** May I know if this settlement of Jews in Kenya is taking place under the auspices of the British Government?

**Sir Girja Shankar Bajpai:** As far as I know, there is a separate question down on the subject later on, but to my knowledge it is not taking place under the auspices of His Majesty's Government. A private company is promoting the settlement of a limited number of Jews not exceeding 150 I think.

**Mr. M. S. Aney:** May I ask the Honourable Member to repeat his answer to this part of the question, "If so, what is their approximate total"?

**Sir Girja Shankar Bajpai:** I have said 150 is the maximum number that is intended to be settled.

**Mr. Abdul Qaiyum:** Is it a fact that the present position is that alien Jews can buy land in Kenya while British Indians cannot?

**Sir Girja Shankar Bajpai:** The present position is that no transfer may take place from one person to another without the approval of the Governor. As far as I know, in practice the Governor has given his consent to transfers of land from British to non-British subjects. As I pointed out in reply to my answer to part (e) of the question, with regard to this question of German Jews the Government of India have represented to His Majesty's Government that this is not desirable.

**Mr. Abdul Qaiyum:** But my question still remains. Permission has been given to German Jews to buy land. I want to know if in this particular area German Jews are allowed to buy lands and British Indians are not allowed to do so.

**Sir Girja Shankar Bajpai:** I have already explained on previous occasions that in the so-called agricultural highlands of Kenya no land may be transferred from one person to another without the approval of the Governor. In the past it has happened that to transfer from an European who is a British subject to an European who is not a British subject—such permission has been given, but what they are going to do with regard to this I cannot say.

**RATE WAR BETWEEN SHIPPING COMPANIES CARRYING HAJ PILGRIMS.**

**1213. \*Mr. Abdul Qaiyum:** Will the Honourable the Commerce Member please state:

- (a) whether after the break-down of the last conference on Haj rate war, Government have received representations from the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry;
- (b) whether rate-cutting has again been threatened or resorted to by the Moghul Line;
- (c) whether Government intend to convene a conference of the interests concerned at the earliest possible date; and
- (d) whether Government have taken, or propose to take, any steps to save Indian shipping from this uneconomic competition?

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

(b), (c) and (d). Perhaps the Honourable Member has seen the Press Note of the 29th October issued by the Commerce Department to the effect that at my suggestion the two companies handling the pilgrim traffic have agreed that during the present season the return fare from Karachi shall not be less than Rs. 115 and that fares from other ports will be adjusted accordingly. The agreement was put into force on the 27th October, but since then complaints have been made to me by each party that the other has resorted to rate-cutting in contravention of the agreement. These allegations and counter-allegations are now under investigation.

**Mr. Abdul Qaiyum:** In view of the fact that even after this agreement, allegations and counter-allegations have been made, will Government bring in such legislation as will prevent such a practice?

**The Honourable Sir Muhammad Zafrullah Khan:** I do not know whether in that respect legislation would be more effective than an agreement.

**Mr. Abdul Qaiyum:** But what is the effective remedy which Government consider will stop such a practice?

**The Honourable Sir Muhammad Zafrullah Khan:** I do not know that people can be made honest by any kind of legislation or rules.

**Mr. Abdul Qaiyum:** But there is legislation about stopping dishonesty.

**An Honourable Member:** What about the Indian Penal Code?

**Mr. Abdul Qaiyum:** Yes. Do Government confess their helplessness? I want to know what steps Government intend to take to stop such a thing—especially when agreements which have been entered into by accredited representatives may be violated.

**The Honourable Sir Muhammad Zafrullah Khan:** If Government are satisfied that the agreement has been violated, Government will have to consider the question as to what should be done.

**Mr. Abdul Qaiyum:** What is the position? In view of these allegations, have Government made any enquiry whether these allegations are correct?

**The Honourable Sir Muhammad Zafrullah Khan:** I am afraid the Honourable Member did not listen to my reply.

**Mr. Abdul Qaiyum:** Will the Honourable Member kindly repeat it if it is not inconvenient?

**The Honourable Sir Muhammad Zafrullah Khan:** With your permission, Sir, I will repeat the the last part of the reply.

I said:

"Since then complaints have been made to me by each party that the other has resorted to rate-cutting in contravention of the agreement. These allegations and counter-allegations are now under investigation."

**Mr. T. S. Avinashilingam Chettiar:** May I know whether it has happened in the past that agreements with Government on these matters have been violated?

**The Honourable Sir Muhammad Zafrullah Khan:** I cannot answer a question like that.

**Mr. Manu Subedar:** Do Government propose to have a permanent settlement of this question, as between these competing lines?

**The Honourable Sir Muhammad Zafrullah Khan:** That must depend upon the results of the present experiment.

**Mr. Manu Subedar:** Have Government any legal powers to settle this matter and to enforce a settlement which may be arrived at?

**The Honourable Sir Muhammad Zafrullah Khan:** That question was asked by the Honourable Member in the last Session and it was answered.

**Mr. Manu Subedar:** This is a different question and I think the Honourable Member is evading an answer. He must say "yes" or "no".

**The Honourable Sir Muhammad Zafrullah Khan:** I strongly object to the expression used by the Honourable Member. Will he kindly withdraw it?

**Mr. Manu Subedar:** I will not withdraw it.

**Mr. President** (The Honourable Sir Abdur Rahim): What was the expression used by the Honourable Member?

**The Honourable Sir Muhammad Zafrullah Khan:** The Honourable Member said that I was evading an answer to his question.

**Mr. President** (The Honourable Sir Abdur Rahim): The Honourable Member must withdraw it.

**Mr. Manu Subedar:** I withdraw it. May I repeat my question? I am asking a clear question—whether Government have got legal powers to settle this question as between these two competing companies and enforce such a settlement. This is a specific question with regard to these two companies which was not raised before.

**The Honourable Sir Muhammad Zafrullah Khan:** It does not matter whether the particular companies are A and B or C and D. The general answer remains the same and applies to these particular companies too. If the Honourable Member is not satisfied with the answer given, that is a different matter.

**Mr. Manu Subedar:** Will the Honourable Member read the answer which he gave at the last Session?

**Mr. President** (The Honourable Sir Abdur Rahim): He says he has answered it.

**Mr. Abdul Qaiyum:** May I know whether the fares were recently brought down from Rs. 172 to Rs. 20 and that a company had to pay Rs. 27 per passenger for the privilege of carrying him to Jeddah and back?

**The Honourable Sir Muhammad Zafrullah Khan:** That allegation was made with regard to the rate war last year.

#### INDIANS KILLED AND WOUNDED IN BURMA DURING THE RECENT RIOTS.

**1214. \*Mr. Abdul Qaiyum:** Will the Secretary for Education, Health and Lands state:

- (a) the latest figures about the number of Indians killed and wounded in Burma during the recent riots;
- (b) whether any Indian women or children were killed or wounded; if so, their numbers;
- (c) whether any decisions have been arrived at by the Burma Government in the matter of compensating Indians for loss of life and property;
- (d) what steps have been taken by the Government of India to obtain compensation for Indians from the Burma Government;
- (e) the total number of Indians who were forced to leave Burma as a result of the riots, or who voluntarily left Burma; and
- (f) the steps taken, or proposed to be taken, to stop the exodus of Indians and to inspire confidence in them?

**Sir Girja Shankar Bajpal:** Sir, with your permission, I will answer questions Nos. 1214 and 1228 together. Figures of casualties by race in Rangoon were given in reply to Mr. Amarendra Nath Chattopadhyaya's starred question No. 1120 on the 19th September, 1938. Figures regarding casualties in the districts and amongst women and children by race as also loss of property have been asked for from the Agent. At the end of last month, it was estimated that only about 300 more refugees who sought repatriation were left; 9,952 had returned to this country. Conditions appear to have been normal now for some weeks and the resulting stabilisation of a feeling

of confidence should be the most effective deterrent to any further exodus of Indians. The question of compensation is the subject of negotiation with the authorities concerned.

**Mr. Abdul Qaiyum:** Will the Honourable Member give the House the latest figure about the number of those who had to leave Burma as a result of the riots?

**Sir Girja Shankar Bajpai:** I have said that there were 300 at the end of last month who were awaiting repatriation and 9,952 had already left.

**Mr. Abdul Qaiyum:** May I know whether Government will take steps to induce those who came back from Burma to go back to Burma if they want to?

**Sir Girja Shankar Bajpai:** No such suggestion has reached the Government of India so far. My own feeling is that as soon as conditions settle down in Burma, those who want to go back will go back.

**Mr. T. S. Avinashilingam Chettiar:** May I know the number of people who have applied for compensation?

**Sir Girja Shankar Bajpai:** I have not got any information on that point.

**Mr. Abdul Qaiyum:** May I know when a decision is likely to be reached on the question of compensation?

**Sir Girja Shankar Bajpai:** It will be fairly soon, I hope.

**Prof. N. G. Ranga:** May I know how long it will take for conditions to settle down in Burma?

**Sir Girja Shankar Bajpai:** The information of the Agent is that conditions are already returning to normal.

**Mr. M. S. Aney:** Who will receive the applications for compensation?

**Sir Girja Shankar Bajpai:** The question of the agency for considering cases relating to compensation is under consideration.

#### ATEBRIN IMPORTED FROM GERMANY.

1215. **\*Mr. Badri Dutt Pande:** (a) With reference to my supplementary question to starred question No. 172 of the 15th August, 1938, will the Secretary for Education, Health and Lands be pleased to state how much atebryn has been imported every year from Germany during the last two years?

(b) What is the cost thereof?

**Sir Girja Shankar Bajpai:** (a) and (b). Imports of atebryn are not separately recorded.

**Mr. K. Santhanam:** May I know the total quantity of imports of atebryn into India from all parts of the world?

**Sir Girja Shankar Bajpai:** We do not record the imports of these proprietary drugs separately.

## AGRICULTURAL QUOTA BILL UNDER DISCUSSION IN CEYLON.

1216. \*Mr. Manu Subedar: Will the Honourable Member for Commerce state:-

- (a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the Agricultural Quota Bill under discussion in Ceylon, by which an Agricultural Products Regulation Board will be established;
- (b) whether the Bill gives unlimited power to the Governor and the Commissioner for Agricultural Marketing to make any decisions in regulating the trade in agricultural products as they think proper, notwithstanding anything in any law to the contrary;
- (c) whether a list of "regulated products" has so far been published;
- (d) whether any items, which India is exporting to Ceylon, are included;
- (e) whether in recent conversations between the representatives of the Ceylon Government and the Government of India this subject was discussed; and
- (f) whether Government have an assurance that the operation of the proposed law will be watched so as not to prejudice the trade of India with Ceylon?

**The Honourable Sir Muhammad Zafrullah Khan:** (a) The Government have not yet received a copy of the Bill but they have seen some press reports relating to it.

(b) to (d). Government have no information at present but they are in communication with their Agent in Ceylon in the matter.

(e) There have been no such conversations.

(f) Does not arise.

**Mr. Manu Subedar:** With regard to (f), what is the machinery for watching that the interests of India will not be unduly or adversely affected in Ceylon.

**The Honourable Sir Muhammad Zafrullah Khan:** Our Agent in Ceylon.

**Mr. Manu Subedar:** Has any correspondence passed between the Government of India and the Agent in Ceylon? I want to know the substance of that correspondence.

**The Honourable Sir Muhammad Zafrullah Khan:** That is the subject matter of the Honourable Member's question, and I have answered it.

**Mr. Manu Subedar:** I want to know what is the latest information on that subject.

**The Honourable Sir Muhammad Zafrullah Khan:** The latest information is that we have asked the Agent for particulars and we have not received his reply.

**CONSULTATIONS BETWEEN THE REPRESENTATIVES OF INDIAN STATES AND  
THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA AT SIMLA.**

**1217. \*Mr. Manu Subedar:** Will the Honourable the Leader of the House state:

- (a) whether he is now in possession of any information, which he can give to this House, with regard to consultations which recently took place at Simla between representatives of Indian States and the Government of India;
- (b) whether it is intended at any stage in these negotiations to give any information to the representatives of the people in the person of the leaders of Parties in this House;
- (c) whether the Government of India have represented to His Majesty's Government the desirability of not coming to a final decision in regard to issues between British India and the Indian States without a tripartite consultation, involving leaders of British India as one of the parties interested;
- (d) whether it is a fact that very advantageous financial terms and other concessions have been made to some of the larger States and whether it is expected that these contracts would be binding on the Federal Ministers; and
- (e) whether it is true that in some cases these larger States have been induced by such concessions to take a more favourable view with regard to entry into the Federation?

**The Honourable Sir Nripendra Sircar:** With your permission, Sir, I shall reply to questions Nos. 1217, 1229 and 1233 together.

I have nothing to add to the statement made by the Honourable Sir James Grigg on the 10th March, 1938, in reply to Mr. T. S. Avinashilingam Chettiar's starred question No. 737.

**Mr. S. Satyamurti:** In the previous answer of Sir James Grigg, it was stated that he had nothing to add to the statement of Sir Nripendra Sircar and now the Honourable Member says that he has nothing to add to the statement of Sir James Grigg?

**The Honourable Sir Nripendra Sircar:** Sir James Grigg's answer extended to three typed pages. He did not merely say that he had nothing to add to my statement.

**Mr. Manu Subedar:** My question, part (b) of 1217, is not covered by the previous replies. I ask: whether it is intended at any stage in these negotiations to give any information to the representatives of the people in the person of the leaders of Parties in this House.

**The Honourable Sir Nripendra Sircar:** I think that is covered but I do not mind giving a separate reply. I am not in a position to make a statement as to what will be done in future.

**Mr. S. Satyamurti:** What is the present intention of the Government? Admittedly these negotiations are going on. Before any settlement, even *interim*, is arrived at, may I know whether Government have any intention of considering the desirability of consulting leaders of parties in the House?

**The Honourable Sir Nripendra Sircar:** At present, I am not in a position to state that such consultation will take place.

**Mr. S. Satyamurti:** May I know if it is a mere non-committal statement, because Government have not considered the question at all, or have they come to a temporary conclusion, to be revised later on, that, as at present advised, they will not consult the leaders of parties in this House?

**The Honourable Sir Nripendra Sircar:** The Honourable Member cannot have it in that way. He is perfectly aware of the position. As to whether they will be consulted or not, no decision has been arrived at, and we must wait for the proper time.

**Mr. Manu Subedar:** Have Government considered in what way and whether the contracts made with some of the larger Indian States are going to be accepted by the Legislature in future. Have they never considered the point that if there is no prior consultation with any party leaders now or at any stage until these contracts are concluded, there may be some difficulty in carrying on these contracts by the Federal ministers of the future?

**The Honourable Sir Nripendra Sircar:** Government have considered all the relevant matters, including the one mentioned by my Honourable friend.

**Mr. S. Satyamurti:** May I ask specifically whether Government have agreed to give any advantages—financial terms or other financial concessions—to some of the larger States as part of the bargain so as to induce them to join the Federation?

**The Honourable Sir Nripendra Sircar:** In connection with these negotiations, it is not the desire of the Government to act contrary to the public interest and to disclose the stage of the negotiations, the persons with whom the negotiations are taking place, who have said what, or what will happen, and so forth.

**Mr. S. Satyamurti:** My friend's four categories do not cover my question. My question simply is whether any advantages, financial terms or concessions, have been offered to Indian States or are proposed to be offered with a view to induce them to join the Federation.

**The Honourable Sir Nripendra Sircar:** That is covered by the fact that they must—if such a thing has been done, about which I say nothing—have been part of negotiations, and I have already made it perfectly clear that as to what has been offered, and what has been refused if anything, is a part of the negotiations and it is against the public interest to disclose them.

**Mr. S. Satyamurti:** In view of the fact that British Indian interests are vitally affected, may I know whether Government will, before making up their mind finally as to granting these concessions, take steps to consult British Indian public opinion?

**The Honourable Sir Nripendra Sircar:** I have answered that already.



**Mr. Manu Subedar:** May I know whether the "public interest" referred to by the Honourable the Leader of the House includes "disclosure" even to the four party leaders in this House?

**The Honourable Sir Nripendra Sircar:** I have nothing to add to my answer.

**Mr. President** (The Honourable Sir Abdur Rahim): This has really been answered. The Government are not prepared to give any further information.

**Mr. S. Satyamurti:** With reference to the answer to clause (f) of question No. 1229, may I ask what the specific answer of the Government is—whether the Federation is to be inaugurated early in 1940 or in 1941?

**The Honourable Sir Nripendra Sircar:** I would refer my Honourable friend to my previous answer; that is a matter for the astrologer.

**Sir Oowasji Jehangir:** Have Government consulted the official astrologer?

**The Honourable Sir Nripendra Sircar:** We are trying to find one.

**Mr. S. Satyamurti:** It does seem to me, Sir, that in answering a question of this kind the Honourable the Leader of the House is not taking the question seriously.

**The Honourable Sir Nripendra Sircar:** I am taking it very seriously: I cannot make any prediction as to the date on which Federation will come.

**Mr. Badri Dutt Pande:** Are we to understand that Government are acting as a secret society in the matter of the inauguration of Federation?

**The Honourable Sir Nripendra Sircar:** That is a complete misunderstanding of the position.

**Mr. S. Satyamurti:** With reference to the answer to clause (c) of question No. 1229, may I inquire specifically whether the draft Instrument of Accession is ready, and has been shown to the Indian Princes?

**The Honourable Sir Nripendra Sircar:** I have already explained why the question cannot be answered, and I have given the grounds.

**Mr. S. Satyamurti:** With reference to the answer to part (f) of my question No. 1229, may I know what are the outstanding questions between the Indian Princes and the Government of India with regard to the former's accepting Federation?

**The Honourable Sir Nripendra Sircar:** The answer is exactly the same.

**Mr. S. Satyamurti:** With reference to the answer to question No. 1233, may I know whether, according to the information of Government, any of the States have signified their assent to the revised Instrument of Accession?

**The Honourable Sir Nripendra Sircar:** I think I have made it perfectly clear that Government are not prepared to disclose that.

**Mr. S. Satyamurti:** Has the revised Instrument of Accession been shown to the Princes?

**The Honourable Sir Nripendra Sircar:** That is part of the negotiations; if it has been shown, it is part of the negotiations, and I am not going to disclose them.

**Mr. S. Satyamurti:** May I know then whether the Instruments of Accession are ready?

**The Honourable Sir Nripendra Sircar:** I am not going to state, Sir, whether it has been shown or not or whether it is ready or not.

**Mr. S. Satyamurti:** One more question. Am I to understand that Government's attitude is that, until the Federation is established according to their own wishes, they do not propose to give any information to the public or take the public into their confidence.

**The Honourable Sir Nripendra Sircar:** That is not the Government's attitude.

#### NEGOTIATIONS FOR INDO-BRITISH TRADE AGREEMENT.

**1218. \*Mr. Manu Subedar:** (a) Will the Honourable the Commerce Member state whether Government have communicated to the Board of Trade their final answer with regard to the Indo-British trade negotiations?

(b) Is this answer in conformity with the advice tendered by the majority of the non-official advisers?

(c) Have they also intimated the abandonment of these negotiations?

(d) Are Government free now to consider bilateral trade agreements with other countries?

(e) With which other countries is it proposed to open negotiations, and have any preliminary negotiations been opened?

(f) Has the material with regard to such bilateral agreements been made ready?

**The Honourable Sir Muhammad Zafrullah Khan:** (a) and (b). Certain proposals put forward by Government on the basis of the recommendations made by the unofficial Advisers are now under discussion with His Majesty's Government.

(c) No; negotiations are still proceeding.

(d), (e) and (f). I would invite the Honourable Member's attention to the answers given on the 29th August, 1938, to his question No. 578 and its supplementaries and on the 9th September, 1938, to part (d) of Mr. K. Santhanam's question No. 887 and the first supplementary question arising therefrom.

**Mr. Manu Subedar:** With reference to the answer to clause (f) of this question, may I know whether there is any activity in the Commerce Department with a view to examining the position with regard to the

fate of India in relation to important customers so as not to spend any inordinate length of time—as has been done with regard to the Indo-British trade agreement in the matter of negotiating a bilateral agreement? Has there been any material prepared or examined?

**The Honourable Sir Muhammad Zafrullah Khan:** Such examination is being continuously made.

**EXEMPTION OF JEWELLERY WARE FROM THE OPERATION OF THE SALE OF GOODS ACT.**

**1219. \*Mr. Manu Subedar:** Will the Honourable the Commerce Member be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government have received representations from the jewellery trade in India, pointing out the difficulties created by a judgment of the Bombay High Court with regard to goods given on "Jangad";
- (b) whether it is true that, in the jewellery trade in India, goods given out on "Jangad" for inspection, valuation, or for any other purpose, are deemed to belong to the original owner, and whether this practice has hitherto been recognized by law to the extent of being a cognizable offence for a person to appropriate "Jangad" goods;
- (c) whether Government have considered the practical difficulties, in which the trade will find itself, if the rights hitherto exercised by the original owner were not restored, or, at all events the legal position made clear;
- (d) whether Government have consulted Provincial Governments on this subject;
- (e) what are the replies of the Provincial Governments; and
- (f) whether Government propose to bring in a Bill exempting jewellery ware from the operation of the Sale of Goods Act, so far as the question of property in such goods is concerned?

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

(b) The information in the possession of the Government of India shows that it is not the case that in all "jangad" transactions in the jewellery trade the property in the goods necessarily remains with the original owner. The latter portion of this part does not arise.

(c) and (d). The Government of India have recently considered the matter in consultation with the Provincial Governments concerned and in the light of their views they are not satisfied that any action on their part by way of legislation or otherwise is necessary.

(e) The Provincial Governments were not unanimous as to the need for legislation on the subject.

(f) The Government of India have no such intention at present.

**Mr. Manu Subedar:** May I inquire if Government are satisfied on this fact that before the judgment of the Bombay High Court upset this issue the jewellery trade had certain facilities, viz., that when "Jangad" goods were misappropriated by any intermediary whatsoever, the police undertook a proper inquiry, and that subsequent to this judgment this particular

remedy has gone and the Bombay High Court has now decreed that the man has only got a civil remedy against the parties who have taken away the goods and who are regarded as trustees of goods under "Jangad"?

**The Honourable Sir Muhammad Zafrullah Khan:** I am not aware what facilities previously existed which according to the Honourable Member have now ceased to exist, but my information is that there has been a subsequent judgment of the Bombay High Court which has said that the judgment in the previous case must be deemed to be confined to the facts of that particular case.

**Mr. Manu Subedar:** May I submit that notwithstanding the information of the Honourable Member the latest position in Bombay is that that particular judgment does not restore remedies which were open and those remedies do not appear to be restorable except by legislation. May I have an assurance from the Honourable Member that this matter will be further examined?

**The Honourable Sir Muhammad Zafrullah Khan:** This matter has already been examined.

#### ELECTORAL ROLLS FOR THE FEDERAL COUNCIL OF STATE

†1220. **\*Sardar Mangal Singh:** Will the Honourable the Leader of the House please state:

- (a) when the electoral rules for the election of the members to the Federal Council of State will be made; and
- (b) whether any instructions have been issued to the Provincial Governments regarding the preparation of electoral rolls for the next election of the Federal Council of State?

**The Honourable Sir Nripendra Sircar:** (a) I am not in a position to make any statement on the point raised by the Honourable Member.

(b) No, Sir.

#### COMING INTO FORCE OF THE INSURANCE ACT.

†1221. **\*Sardar Mangal Singh:** Will the Honourable the Commerce Member please state:

- (a) when the rules under the Insurance Act will be ready; and
- (b) when the Act is expected to come into force?

**The Honourable Sir Muhammad Zafrullah Khan:** (a) The Rules under the Insurance Act, 1938, are expected to be ready by the end of February, 1939. Meanwhile, draft Rules are being published in this week's *Gazette of India* and opinions and criticisms thereon will be invited.

(b) The attention of the Honourable Member is drawn to the Press Communiqué issued by the Department of Commerce on the 3rd October, 1938, a copy of which is available in the Library of the House.

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†Answer to this question laid on the table, the questioner being absent.

## LANDS LEASED TO INDIANS IN FIJI.

**1222. \*Mr. T. S. Avinashilingam Chettiar:** Will the Secretary for Education, Health and Lands state:

- (a) whether Government have received replies from His Majesty's Government with regard to the evolving of a permanent land tenure of the lands leased to Indians in Fiji; and
- (b) if so, at what stage the negotiations over that matter are?

**Sir Girja Shankar Bajpai:** (a) and (b). Since I furnished a reply to the Honourable Member's starred question No. 683 on the 1st September, 1938, the Governor of Fiji has outlined in a speech to Fijian Chiefs, certain proposals for allocating some lands for the exclusive use of Fijians and for offering the remainder to non-Fijians on tenure. The proposals are still the subject of negotiation with His Majesty's Government.

**Mr. T. S. Avinashilingam Chettiar:** May I know whether this matter will be settled before the next settlement of the Indian leases?

**Sir Girja Shankar Bajpai:** As I informed the House on a previous occasion, the majority of the Indian leases do not fall in till 1942, and the intention is to finish this question in less than two years from now if possible.

## COLONISATION OF JEWS IN KENYA.

**1223. \*Mr. T. S. Avinashilingam Chettiar:** Will the Secretary for Education, Health and Lands state:

- (a) whether he has heard from His Majesty's Government with regard to the colonisation of Jews in Kenya;
- (b) if so, whether the report of Jewish colonisation of Kenya is true; and
- (c) how it will affect the Indian settlers in Kenya?

**Sir Girja Shankar Bajpai:** (a) and (b). His Majesty's Government have under consideration a scheme for the settlement of Jewish refugees in the Kenya Highlands under which a company has been formed which would arrange in the first instance for 25 young men, five of them married and accompanied by their wives, to proceed to Kenya to be placed with suitable farmers for training. The company would bear the cost of the training and would purchase five or six farms on which these persons would settle at the end of the period of training, when established settlers might be joined by other members of their families. The total number of settlers would not be large and there is no intention of forming a Jewish enclave in the Highlands.

(c) As I have indicated in reply to part (e) of Mr. Abdul Qaiyum's question, the matter is one of principle rather than economic effect and, on this aspect of it, representations have been made to His Majesty's Government.

**Mr. T. S. Avinashilingam Chettiar:** May I ask whether they have received similar representations and whether they have examined the question whether this will affect the trade of the Indians there?

**Sir Girja Shankar Bajpai:** I do not think that it is likely to affect the trade of Indians there because these people want to settle as farmers and not as traders.

**Mr. T. S. Avinashilingam Chettiar:** May I ask whether the Government of India have accepted the position that these alien Jews will have a better recognition than Indians in the matter of land in Highlands?

**Sir Girja Shankar Bajpai:** If the Government of India had accepted that position, there would have been no need to make representations to His Majesty's Government.

#### NEGOTIATIONS FOR INDO-BRITISH TRADE AGREEMENT.

**1224. \*Mr. Sami Vencatachelam Chetty:** (a) Will the Honourable the Commerce Member please state whether Government have considered the report of the non-official advisers on the Indo-British Trade negotiations?

(b) Is the report unanimous?

(c) When do Government propose to lay either the report or the proposed agreement for consideration by this House?

(d) Have Government renewed negotiations with other countries, which were suspended owing to the Indo-British Trade Agreement being not concluded?

(e) If so, what is the progress made in each case?

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

(b) No.

(c) In the event of any agreement being arrived at between the Government of India and His Majesty's Government for a new trade agreement to replace the Ottawa Agreement, the new agreement will not be given effect before it has been placed before the Legislature for its opinion. As regards publication of the unofficial advisers' report, I invite the Honourable Member's attention to the answers given on the 24th August, 1938, to Seth Govind Das's question No. 428 and its supplementaries.

(d) and (e). The Honourable Member's attention is invited to the answers given today to parts (e) and (f) of Mr. Manu Subedar's question No. 1218.

**Mr. T. S. Avinashilingam Chettiar:** May I ask whether it is the intention of the Government that it will not be given effect to unless it is approved by the House?

**The Honourable Sir Muhammad Zafrullah Khan:** That I am unable to say.

**Mr. Manu Subedar:** May I ask whether, since the last answer was given Government have not reconsidered the position with regard to the publication of the non-official advisers' report?

**The Honourable Sir Muhammad Zafrullah Khan:** The position continues to be the same.

**Mr. T. S. Avinashilingam Chettiar:** In view of the fact that this Ottawa Agreement is indefinitely continuing, will the Government of India consider the advisability of terminating it in case it is not finished within a particular time?

**The Honourable Sir Muhammad Zafrullah Khan:** Yes, Sir.

**Mr. T. S. Avinashilingam Chettiar:** What has been the result of such consideration?

**The Honourable Sir Muhammad Zafrullah Khan:** The matter is under consideration.

#### GHEE ADULTERATION.

**1235. \*Mr. M. S. Aney:** Will the Secretary for Education, Health and Lands, be pleased to state:

- (a) whether his attention has been drawn to the article under the caption "Minimising *Ghee* adulteration" by Satish Chandra Das Gupta, published in the *Harijan* of the 22nd October, 1938, at page 302;
- (b) whether any report containing the deliberations and resolutions passed at the *Ghee* Conference arranged by the Central Government in September, 1937, is published and copies of it are available to the public;
- (c) whether Government have so far taken any action on all or any of the resolutions of that Conference? If so, what those resolutions are and what the nature of the action taken is;
- (d) whether it is a fact that a suggestion to the effect that all hydrogenated oil products should contain ten per cent. of sesamum oil, was made at the Conference, and that the same was not accepted on the ground that it would not be proper to discuss it without having the views of the manufacturers of the vegetable products;
- (e) whether Government have since moved in the matter and ascertained the views of the manufacturers of the vegetable products; if so, whether Government will publish the same;
- (f) the number of factories in British India and Indian States for the manufacture of vegetable *ghee*;
- (g) the quantity of vegetable *ghee* manufactured by each of them annually;
- (h) the purposes for which the manufactured article is used; and
- (i) whether it is not a fact that in other countries *til* or sesamum oil has to be mixed under Government orders, as *til* oil can easily to be detected even when it is mixed with *ghee* vegetable or pure?

**Sir Girja Shankar Bajpai:** (a) Yes.

(b) The proceedings of the informal *ghee* conference convened by the Agricultural Marketing Adviser to the Government of India in September,

1937, have not been published. But copies have been distributed to Provincial Governments, Indian States, Municipalities, Banks, and persons and Associations interested in the *ghee* trade. Copies are also available in the Library of the House.

(c) A statement showing the action taken so far on the recommendations of the *Ghee* Conference is laid on the table.

(d) Yes.

(e) Steps to ascertain the views of manufacturers of hydrogenated oil products on the general question of standardisation of oils and hydrogenated oil products have been taken. The question as to what action should be taken for such standardisation will be taken up when the replies are complete. The question whether the replies of manufacturers will be published has not yet been considered.

(f) Four in British India and one in Indian States.

(g) Figures for individual factories are not available. It is estimated that the total annual production of all the five factories amounts to 27,000 tons approximately.

(h) It is used as an article of food and also for industrial purposes, e.g., soap-making.

(i) It is understood that regulations requiring the admixture of *til* oil with certain products are in force in some countries.

#### *Statement.*

Recommendations or Resolutions of the Simla <i>Ghee</i> Conference.	Action taken.
1. "Since <i>Ghee</i> from certain areas presented technical difficulty regarding the standards, it was requested that a special investigation should be made regarding the quality of <i>ghee</i> in Kathiawar and Gujerat, with a view to prescribing special standards, if necessary".	1. An investigation was carried out and the report was discussed at a special conference at Bombay on 23rd January, 1938. As a result of that conference, grading of <i>ghee</i> is now being done in Kathiawar also.
2. "The Committee further resolved that as existing standards laid down for <i>ghee</i> by the different Provincial Governments and Indian States differ from those laid down by the <i>Ghee</i> Conference convened for the purpose of grading and marking pure <i>ghee</i> under the Agricultural Produce (Grading and Marking) Act, 1937, a copy of the prescribed standard may be forwarded to the Provincial Governments and States with the recommendation that the "G" (General) standard be accepted as the presumptive standard of purity with a view to secure uniformity of standards throughout the country".	2. (i) The proceedings of the <i>Ghee</i> Conference held at Simla were supplied to the Provincial Governments and constituent States (of the I. C. of A. R.) for consideration and necessary action, particularly in regard to the resolutions passed at the conference. (ii) The question of recommending the adoption of uniform standards to all the Provincial Governments will be dealt with in the light of further experience gained in the working of the <i>ghee</i> grading stations.
3. "The Conference requests the Agricultural Marketing Adviser to establish experimental <i>Ghee</i> grading stations at suitable centres during the next <i>ghee</i> session".	3. <i>Ghee</i> rules have been notified under the Agricultural Produce (Grading and Marking) Act, 1937, and 18 <i>ghee</i> grading and packing stations have been established and about 15,000 maunds of <i>ghee</i> have been graded and marked with the AGMARK, as prescribed under the rules.



Recommendations or Resolutions of the Simla Ghee Conference.	Action taken.
<p>4. "That this conference requests that the Government of India may be requested to add to the schedule annexed to the Agricultural Produce (Grading and Marking) Act, 1937 the following commodities: (i) Oilseeds, (ii) vegetable oils, and (iii) vegetable oil products".</p>	<p>4. (i) Proposals for the inclusion of oilseeds and edible oilseed products in the schedule are under consideration, and steps have been taken to consult the trade.</p> <p>Certain replies are awaited.</p> <p>(ii) Samples of oilseeds and oils have been analysed and draft grade specifications for vegetable oils have been drawn up.</p>
<p>5. "This conference recommends to the Government of India and the various Provincial Governments and States:</p> <p>(i) that weights and measures should be uniform throughout the country.</p> <p>(ii) that market charges and allowances should also be uniform as far as possible".</p>	<p>5. (i) It has been decided to introduce a Bill in the Legislative Assembly regarding the standardisation of weights.</p> <p>(ii) A draft model Bill for the regulation of markets and market charges was prepared and circulated to provincial and State marketing staffs.</p>
<p>6. "That this conference recommends to the Government of India to devise ways and means to prevent adulteration of ghee by various adulterants, especially hydrogenated oils".</p>	<p>6. Under the Government of India Act, 1935, questions relating to the adulteration of food falls within the scope of provincial governments, and it is understood that the colourisation of hydrogenated products is receiving attention in certain provinces. Central legislation provides for the grading of ghee under the Agricultural Produce (Grading and Marking) Act, 1937. This provides buyers with a pure product and in itself is a step towards reducing the amount of adulterated produce on the market.</p>

**Prof. N. G. Ranga:** Do Government propose to institute such regulations as obtain in other countries in order to make it easier to detect this?

**Sir Girja Shankar Bajpai:** That really is the point which is under examination.

**Mr. Manu Subedar:** Have Government examined the position with regard to ghee adulteration as to whether the penal clauses of the Food Adulteration Act could not be applied to stop adulteration?

**Sir Girja Shankar Bajpai:** My Honourable friend is aware that food adulteration is a provincial subject and the machinery for imposing the provincial laws is under the control of the Provincial Governments and not under the control of the Government of India. What we are considering is the desirability of devising some ingredient which would make the detection of adulteration possible.

**Prof. N. G. Ranga:** Is it the policy of the Government of India to encourage the manufacture of vegetable ghee in India to the detriment of the natural ghee?

**Sir Girja Shankar Bajpai:** No, Sir; most certainly not.

**Mr. Manu Subedar:** Is it not a fact that the addition of a colour material to vegetable products was suggested as early as 1927 and that the Government of India have not acted in the matter for the last 10 years?

**Sir Girja Shankar Bajpai:** I do not think that my Honourable friend is justified in suggesting that the Government of India have not acted on that particular suggestion. If he will look up the relevant proceedings of the House for earlier periods, he will find what the Government of India did.

#### INSURANCE COMPANIES FAILING TO MAKE DEPOSITS WITH GOVERNMENT.

**1296. \*Mr. Badri Dutt Pande:** Will the Honourable the Commerce Member be pleased to lay on the table a statement of the Insurance Companies which have failed to deposit with Government in time the Government securities required in terms of the Indian Life Assurance Companies Act, 1912 (Act VI of 1912), section 4 (1), regarding deposits in respect of their published balance sheets:

(i) for the period ending 31st March, 1937, and

(ii) for the period ending 31st March, 1938?

**The Honourable Sir Muhammad Zafrullah Khan:** (i) A statement containing the required information is laid on the table of the House.

(ii) Under the Indian Life Assurance Companies Act, 1912, the Companies which closed their financial year on 31st March, 1938, are allowed to deposit Government securities in respect of that year up to the end of the next financial year, i.e., up to 31st March 1939.

*Statement showing the Insurance Companies which have failed to deposit with Government in time the Government securities required in terms of section 4 of the Indian Life Assurance Companies Act, 1912 in respect of their business for the year ending 31st March 1937.*

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Serial No.	Name of the Company.	Total deposit due for business up to 31st March 1937.	Total deposit made up to 31st March 1938.	Deposit in arrears on 1st April 1938.	Deposit made after 1st April 1938.	Remarks.
1	Agarwal Assurance Society, Ajmer.	Rs. 46,465	Rs. 41,000	Rs. 5,465	Rs. 5,400	Still in arrears of Rs. 65 only.
2	All India Security Life and General Assurance Company, Bombay.	60,044	45,000	24,044	4,500	Still in arrears of Rs. 19,544. Company has applied to Court for transfer of its business to the Prabhat Insurance Company vide Item 18 below.
3	Aryan Life Assurance Society, Bombay.	53,298	76,800	17,498	4,000	Still in arrears of Rs. 18,498. Provincial Government have been addressed to launch a prosecution against the Company.
4	Central Life and General Assurance Company Limited, Lahore	31,779	25,000	6,779		The Company was warned of the consequences on 9th July 1938.
5	Dawn of India Insurance, Poona.	56,830	50,200	6,630	5,500	Still in arrears of Rs. 1,130.
6	Federal India Assurance Company, Delhi.	64,863	56,000	8,863	3,500	Still in arrears of Rs. 5,363. Chief Commissioner, Delhi has been addressed to launch a prosecution against the Company. The Company has written to us that a deposit of Rs. 5,500 has since been made.
7	Free India General Insurance Company	1,43,590	70,000	73,590	30,000	Also Rs. 25,000 have been transferred from the Good Luck Insurance Co. Limited, in accordance with orders of the Court. It has also applied for transfer of deposit of Rs. 28,100 of the Indo-Asiatic Insurance Co. in accordance with the orders of the Court. The matter is under consideration.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Serial No.	Name of the Company.	Total deposit due for business up to 31st March 1937.	Total deposit made up to 31st March 1938.	Deposit in arrears on 1st April 1938.	Deposit made after 1st April 1938.	Remarks.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
8	Glory of India Insurance Company, Lahore.	28,552	25,000	8,552	...	The Company has ceased to transact business. It applied for refund of deposit and for this purpose it has been advised either to go into liquidation or to transfer its business to another Company under section 20 of the Indian Life Assurance Companies Act, 1912.
9	G. I. P. Railway Employees Death Benefit Fund, Bombay.	75,687	67,000	8,687	9,000	
10	Great Orient Insurance Company, Lahore.	Company has not submitted its accounts and statements for the year ending 31st March 1937.				In addition to the arrears for business done during the year ending 31st March 1937 the Company is also in arrears of deposit of Rs. 23,013 for its business up to 31st March 1936. The Provincial Government have been addressed to launch a prosecution against the Company.
11	Great Peninsular Insurance Company, Madras.	48,741	38,000	10,741	...	The Provincial Government have been addressed to launch a prosecution against the Company.
12	Hindustan National Insurance Company, Lahore.	27,703	25,000	2,703	2,500	The Provincial Government have already launched a prosecution against the Company.
13	Prabhat Insurance Company, Bombay.	98,997	45,000	53,997		Deposit of Rs. 32,300 of the Central Mutual Life Assurance Co. has been transferred to the credit of the Prabhat in accordance with Court's orders on the transfer of the business of the former to the latter. The All India security Life Assurance Company (item 2) has also applied to the Court to sanction transfer of its business to the Prabhat. If this is sanctioned deposit of Rs. 49,500 of the All-India Security will also be transferred to the Prabhat. The matter is under consideration.
14	Rajlaxmi Mutual Insurance Society, Karachi.	41,691	30,000	11,691		
15	Searchlight Insurance Company, Lahore.	30,751	30,000	751		Still in arrears of Rs. 751 only.
16	Shakti Insurance Company, Ambala.	29,961	25,600	4,361	...	The Company has ceased to transact business. Has applied for refund of deposit but has been asked to give proofs that it has no business on its books.
17	Star of India Insurance Company, Lahore.	1,41,887	1,24,300	17,087		The Company has applied for transfer of the deposit of Rs. 52,000 of the Taj Insurance Company in accordance with the sanction of the Court for the transfer of the business of the latter to the former. The matter is under consideration.
18	Sterling Insurance Company, Delhi.	60,589	43,000	17,589		The Company has applied for the transfer of the deposit of Rs. 81,900 of the United National Insurance Company, whose business has been transferred to the Sterling Insurance Company in accordance with the sanction of Court. It has been asked to send certain documents in this connection.
19	Unity Insurance Company, Lahore.	43,452	26,800	16,652		Provincial Government have launched a prosecution against the Company.

**INCLUSION OF CERTAIN INDIAN COMMODITIES IN THE PACT BETWEEN THE UNITED KINGDOM AND THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.**

**1227. \*Mr. Manu Subedar:** Will the Honourable the Commerce Member be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that commodities exported directly from India to the United States of America are included in a pact which is being negotiated between the United Kingdom and the United States;
- (b) whether the Government of India have asked His Majesty's Government to include these commodities;
- (c) whether His Majesty's Government have asked the Government of India for these commodities being included;
- (d) whether the Government of India have considered the effect of such a step in negotiating a bilateral trade treaty between the United States of America and India; and
- (e) whether the Government of India are aware that the inclusion of exports from India to the United States of America in any trade negotiations between the United Kingdom and the United States is being resented in Indian commercial circles; if so, whether they have considered the advisability of conveying this feeling to His Majesty's Government?

**The Honourable Sir Muhammad Zafrullah Khan:** (a) So far as Government are aware, the discussions between His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom and the Government of the United States of America in regard to a trade agreement are confined to articles of mutual interest to the two countries, although, in the event of an agreement being concluded, any tariff concession granted by the United States of America would, by virtue of the provisions of the United States of America Reciprocal Trade Agreements Act, be automatically extended to imports of similar goods from all countries which do not discriminate against the United States of America.

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

**Mr. Manu Subedar:** With regard to part (a) of the question, may I inquire whether India is precluded from a direct negotiation with the United States of America under an Old Convention of 1815?

**The Honourable Sir Muhammad Zafrullah Khan:** My impression is 'No', but for a definite answer, I am afraid the Honourable Member will have to give me notice.

**Mr. T. S. Avinashilingam Chettiar:** May I ask whether the Government are considering any proposal to negotiate a trade treaty with the United States of America themselves?

**The Honourable Sir Muhammad Zafrullah Khan:** I would require notice of that too.

## COMPENSATION TO INDIANS FOR LOSSES IN BURMA RIOTS.

†1228. \*Mr. T. S. Avinashilingam Chettiar: Will the Secretary for Education, Health and Lands, state:

- (a) whether an estimate of the loss of Indian lives and property in the recent Burman riots has been made;
- (b) if so, what are the final figures; and
- (c) if any compensation has been secured for the loss suffered, and if so, to how many and how much?

## INAUGURATION OF FEDERATION.

‡1229. \*Mr. S. Satyamurti: Will the Honourable the Leader of the House be pleased to state:

- (a) the latest position with regard to the inauguration of Federation;
- (b) whether there is any truth in the rumour that Federation is to be inaugurated early in 1940, or whether it will be inaugurated only in 1941;
- (c) whether the draft Instrument of Accession in its general part is ready and has been shown to the Indian Princes all or any;
- (d) whether there is to be any immediate or early consultation with the Indian Princes with regard to their accession to the Federation;
- (e) whether any Princes, and if so, how many, have already agreed to accede to the Federation; and
- (f) what are the outstanding questions between the Indian Princes and the Government of India with regard to their accession to the Federation?

## LIFE OF THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

1230. \*Mr. S. Satyamurti: Will the Honourable the Leader of the House be pleased to state:

- (a) whether he has any information with regard to the life of the present Legislative Assembly;
- (b) whether it is proposed to dissolve the Assembly at the end of the present period, namely 30th September, 1939;
- (c) whether it is proposed to extend the life of the Assembly by another year; and
- (d) when the information will be made available to the House?

**The Honourable Sir Nripendra Sircar:** (a) No.

(b) and (c). The decision rests with His Excellency the Governor General. I am unable to anticipate the date on which His Excellency's decision will be reached.

(d) The Honourable Member may assume that there will be no avoidable delay between the reaching of the decision and its communication to the Assembly.

†For answer to this question see answer to question No. 1214.

‡For answer to this question see answer to question No. 1217.

**Mr. S. Satyamurti:** With reference to the answer to part (d) of the question, may I know whether Government will bear in mind, to the extent to which they have any influence with the Governor General in this matter, that this information should be made available to the House as early as possible in order that we may prepare ourselves for the fight?

**The Honourable Sir Nripendra Sircar:** The Honourable Member may assume that there will be no avoidable delay between the reaching of the decision and its communication to the Assembly.

**Mr. S. Satyamurti:** That does not help me. I want to know whether the Government of India can give any undertaking to this House, whether apart from the avoidance of any delay between the reaching of the decision and its communication to the House, they will use their good offices to see that the decision is arrived at as early as possible, in order that all the Parties in the House may know the information sufficiently early.

**The Honourable Sir Nripendra Sircar:** I am not prepared to give an undertaking, but I have no reason to think that His Excellency the Governor General will purposely make any delay in coming to a decision.

**Mr. K. Santhanam:** May I ask whether Government will convey to H. E. the Governor General that our Party, at any rate, does not want the extension of the life of this Assembly?

**The Honourable Sir Nripendra Sircar:** I ask you, Sir, whether that arises from this question. That a particular section of this House does not want the extension of this Assembly, does not arise from this question.

**Mr. President** (The Honourable Sir Abdur Rahim): The Department themselves can convey that.

**Mr. K. Santhanam:** It arises in this way. May I know if Government are aware that the All-India Congress Committee has at its last meeting held in Delhi passed a resolution that the life of this Assembly should not be extended?

**The Honourable Sir Nripendra Sircar:** That surely does not arise from this question. I know there have been instances when resolutions have been passed, but the action has been to the contrary.

**Mr. K. Santhanam:** May I know what the Honourable Member means by the phrase "the action has been to the contrary"?

**The Honourable Sir Nripendra Sircar:** Like entering the ministries.

**Mr. S. Satyamurti:** I have not understood the answer at all.

**The Honourable Sir Nripendra Sircar:** I cannot give an answer to a question which is probably not intelligible.

**Mr. S. Satyamurti:** The question which my friend asked was this: whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the resolution of the All India Congress Committee which at its last meeting held at Delhi recommended that there should be no extension of the life of this Assembly.

**The Honourable Sir Nripendra Sircar:** The question was far wider than that. To this question, the answer is "yes".

**Mr. K. Santhanam:** That was exactly the question which I asked.

**The Honourable Sir Nripendra Sircar:** If so, now you have got the exact answer.

#### NEGOTIATIONS FOR INDO-BRITISH TRADE AGREEMENT.

**1231. \*Mr. S. Satyamurti:** Will the Honourable Member for Commerce be pleased to state:

- (a) the latest stage at which the Indo-British trade negotiations stand at present;
- (b) when they are expected to be completed;
- (c) whether Government have now made up their mind to place any agreement which may be reached before the House for its opinion before they sign the agreement;
- (d) what are the outstanding points of difference still between Great Britain and the Government of India in respect of this matter;
- (e) whether Government still propose to act in concert with the opinion of non-official advisers in respect of this matter; and
- (f) in view of the protracted nature of these negotiations, whether they intend to terminate the Ottawa Agreement forthwith; and, if not, why not?

**The Honourable Sir Muhammad Zafrullah Khan:** (a) and (b). I invite the Honourable Member's attention to the answers given today to parts (a) and (b) of Mr. Manu Subedar's question No. 1218.

(c) The Honourable Member's attention is invited to the answer given today to part (c) of Mr. Sami Venkatachalam Chetty's question No. 1224.

(d) and (f). The Honourable Member's attention is invited to the answers given on the 19th September, 1938, to parts (c) and (h) of his question No. 1123 and its supplementaries.

(e) The Honourable Member's attention is invited to the answers given on the 15th August, 1938, to parts (c) and (d) of his question No. 212 and the supplementary question arising therefrom.

**Mr. S. Satyamurti:** With reference to parts (a) and (b), my Honourable friend will pardon me if I did not hear his answer, may I know whether Government can give the House some indication of the time by which these negotiations are expected to be completed?

**The Honourable Sir Muhammad Zafrullah Khan:** As I informed the Honourable Member and the House during the last Session, at one stage it was hoped that the negotiations were nearly completed. Then out of the report of the unofficial advisers several matters arose which had to be taken up with His Majesty's Government. They are now being discussed between the Government of India and His Majesty's Government and I can only express the hope that the matter might be brought to a conclusion at no very distant date.

**Mr. S. Satyamurti:** In view of that answer, with reference to part (f) have Government fixed any outside time limit beyond which the Ottawa Agreement will not be continued, if in the meantime another agreement to take its place be not concluded for any reason whatsoever?

**The Honourable Sir Muhammad Zafrullah Khan:** I am unable to give a definite and specific answer. If the Honourable Member will renew the question before the end of this Session, I hope I shall be able to give some definite reply.

**Mr. Manu Subedar:** May I know whether the proposal that is being discussed is whether the unofficial advisers should go to England again for further consultation?

**The Honourable Sir Muhammad Zafrullah Khan:** Not so far as I am aware.

#### POSITION OF INDIANS IN BURMA.

**1232. \*Mr. S. Satyamurti:** Will the Secretary for Education, Health and Lands be pleased to state:

- (a) what the latest position in Burma is with respect to Indians settled there, or trading there;
- (b) whether the committee of enquiry has started work;
- (c) whether arrangements have been made by the Government of India for enabling Indians to lead proper evidence before that committee of enquiry;
- (d) whether the Agent of the Government of India in Burma is helping the Indians in respect of this matter;
- (e) whether law and order have been restored throughout Burma;
- (f) how many refugees are still waiting in Rangoon for being sent to India, and what arrangements have been made for their repatriation; and
- (g) whether any arrangements have been made for compensating the victims of the recent riots; if so, what they are?

**Sir Girja Shankar Bajpai:** (a) and (e). There are no disorders at present and so far as the Government of India know the situation is practically normal.

(b) to (d). Yes.

(f) The Honourable Member's attention is invited to the answer that I gave earlier this morning to Messrs. Qaiyum and Avinashilingam Chettiar's questions Nos. 1214 and 1228. Repatriation has been effected by the Indian Relief Committees in Rangoon and by the Government of Burma.

(g) I would invite attention to the reply I have given in the course of my answers to questions Nos. 1214 and 1228 earlier this morning.

**Mr. S. Satyamurti:** With reference to parts (a) and (b) may I know whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the recent occurrence in Mandalay, riots which have compelled Indians to close their shops and caused fear and alarm to them in the Mandalay district?



**Sir Girja Shankar Bajpai:** Our attention was drawn to this particular disturbance. We made enquiries from our Agent who said that it was a sporadic disturbance and that fortunately there has been no continuance of it and there was no serious consequence.

**Mr. S. Satyamurti:** With reference to parts (c) and (d) what are the arrangements which have been made by Government through their Agent to enable Indians to lead proper evidence before that committee of enquiry?

**Sir Girja Shankar Bajpai:** The position as regards that is that the Indian community in Rangoon has itself arranged to be represented before the Committee when occasion requires by a qualified lawyer. Over and above that, the Agent may similarly watch the proceedings from the point of view of protecting the Indian interests.

**Mr. S. Satyamurti:** With reference to part (g), may I know whether Government have pressed on the Government of Burma the desirability of enacting a law if necessary in order to pay compensation to the Indian victims of these riots?

**Sir Girja Shankar Bajpai:** My Honourable friend will, I hope, not press me to disclose details, but I would like to tell him and the House that we have made comprehensive representations to the Government of Burma after taking into account the law and the practice in this country.

#### REVISED INSTRUMENT OF ACCESSION.

†1233. **\*Mr. T. S. Avinashilingam Chettiar:** Will the Honourable the Leader of the House state:

- (a) whether the revised Instrument of Accession has been made available to the Princes for their consideration;
- (b) whether any, and if so, how many, States have signified their consent to it; and
- (c) whether any of the States have asked for a further amendment in it?

#### DEVELOPMENT OF THE DAIRY INDUSTRY IN INDIA.

1234. **\*Mr. K. Santhanam:** Will the Secretary for Education, Health and Lands please state:

- (a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the report of the New Delhi correspondent of the *Hindu* of Madras, published in the issue of the 27th October, 1938, page 7, regarding the development of the dairy industry in India;
- (b) whether a circular letter has been sent to Provincial Governments, and whether he will place a copy of the letter on the table of the House; and
- (c) whether Government contemplate the re-importation of one more British 'expert' as 'Director of Dairy Research'?

**Sir Girja Shankar Bajpai:** (a) Yes.

(b) Copies of the two circular letters which have been issued to Provincial Governments regarding Dr. Wright's report are placed on the table of the House.

(c) The attention of the Honourable Member is invited to the reply given to part (b) of Mr. Abdul Qaiyum's starred question No. 578 on the 29th August, 1938.

No. F. 24-2/38-A.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA,

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION, HEALTH AND LANDS.

Simla, the 17th October, 1938.

From

G. S. Bozman, Esquire, C.I.E., I.C.S.,  
Deputy Secretary to the Govt. of India,

To

All Provincial Governments.

*Report—Dr. Wright—Future dairy training in India.*

Sir,

I am directed to refer to para. 4 (ix) of this Department circular letter No. F.17-62/38-A, dated the 8th October, 1938, regarding action to be taken on Dr. Wright's report and to communicate the following remarks regarding recommendations 50 to 54 of that report which relate to the future dairy training in India.

2. In recommendation 50, Dr. Wright has suggested certain alterations in the curriculum of the I. D. D. course, which is at present being given at the Imperial Dairy Institute, Bangalore, and the Allahabad Agricultural Institute, and, in recommendation 51, he has suggested that the course should in future be given at provincial agricultural colleges. The Government of India have not yet come to a final decision in regard to the latter recommendation and propose to continue the existing I. D. D. course at Bangalore pending other arrangements for the future. The Imperial Council of Agricultural Research have sanctioned a grant to the Allahabad Agricultural Institute to enable it to continue instruction for the I. D. D. up to 1940. Meanwhile, the Government of India consider that the revision of the I. D. D. course along the lines suggested by Dr. Wright should be taken up. They will, therefore, be glad to be furnished with the detailed suggestions of the Provincial Government regarding the manner in which the present curriculum might be amended. I am also to request that the views of the Provincial Government on Recommendation 51, especially on the possibilities of instituting the future I. D. D. course at provincial agricultural or veterinary colleges and the date from which a beginning can be made, may be communicated to the Government of India at an early date. (In particular the Government of India will be glad to have the views of the Government of Madras/the Punjab on the possibilities of instituting the course at Coimbatore/Lyallpur, as suggested by Dr. Wright on page 99 of his report). In this connection, I am to refer to the recommendation of the Advisory Board of the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research made at its meeting held on the 12th November, 1937, viz., that "until all the provinces make provision for teaching the I. D. D. course, facilities should be provided for students from other provinces and states in such centres as may be established", and to enquire whether, in the event of the number of centres being limited in the first instance, as proposed by Dr. Wright, it will be possible for the Provincial Government to admit a limited number of students from other provinces or states.

3. Recommendation 52 relates to the future of the present Post-Graduate Course in Animal Husbandry and Dairying given at Bangalore, and the future training in dairy research methods. These are at present under the consideration of the Government of India in connection with the scheme for the establishment of an Imperial Dairy Research Institute, recommended by Dr. Wright.

( ) To Madras/Punjab only.

4. Recommendations 53 and 54 relate respectively to the training of villagers in elementary dairy practices and the provisions of better facilities for training in the production and handling of milk at Veterinary colleges. It has also been suggested that serious consideration should be given to the provision of dairy training for women. These recommendations are entirely the concern of the Provincial Governments but the Government of India endorse them and would commend them for the best consideration of the Provincial Governments. I am to request that, if there is no objection, the action taken or proposed to be taken, by the Government of Madras/etc., on these recommendations may kindly be intimated to the Government of India in due course.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

G. S. BOZMAN,

Deputy Secretary.

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No. F-24-2/38-A.

Copy forwarded to all Minor Administrations, the Imperial Council of Agri. Res.,/ the Imperial Dairy Expert, for information.

By order,

G. S. BOZMAN,

Deputy Secretary.

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No. F-17-62/38-A.

# GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION, HEALTH AND LANDS.

Simla, the 8th October, 1938.

From

G. S. Bozman, Esquire, C.I.E., I.C.S.,

Deputy Secretary to the Govt. of India,

To

All Provincial Governments.

*Development of Cattle and Dairy Industries of India—Report of Dr. Wright.*

Sir,

I am directed to refer to the Report on the Development of the Cattle and Dairying Industries of India by Dr. N. C. Wright and to say that the Government of India have given the most careful consideration to the recommendations contained in that Report. The most important general recommendation is that greater attention should be paid to the development and improvement of indigenous products and of indigenous processes and methods both of conversion of milk into various products and of conservation and distribution of milk and milk products. As a general statement of policy, the Government of India believe that this recommendation will receive universal approval and they themselves have accepted it in the sense that they believe this should be the main guiding principle in research work undertaken by them. They do not, however, on this account propose to exclude further research in regard to the improvement of butter making in India nor will they cease to supply technical assistance to the organised dairy industry.

2. As regards detailed recommendations the one which most affects the Central Government is the proposal to establish a Central Dairy Research Institute under the direction of an officer of outstanding ability. The Government of India have examined this recommendation and have accepted it in principle. Funds are not at present available for the establishment of the Institute but the Government of India have come to the conclusion that the appointment of an expert coordinating authority

need not on that account be delayed. Advertisements have therefore issued for the recruitment of a Director of Dairy Research and if suitable applications are forthcoming the intention is that an appointment should be made towards the end of this year. The officer appointed will be instructed to devise schemes for the improvement of dairying generally in India in accordance with the principles already stated; at the same time his expert knowledge will be at the disposal of any Provincial Government who may desire his assistance. The Government of India do not propose to come to any decision regarding the location, layout or equipment of the Central Institute until this officer has had an opportunity to study the position and make suggestions.

3. In view of this proposed appointment the Government of India are of opinion that a decision on a number of the detailed recommendations which concern them should be held in abeyance until the Director can assist with expert advice. In the meantime, however, it appears that there is not a little preliminary and exploratory work which can be taken in hand. The Government of India have taken up items where such work seems possible and desirable with the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research and with the Directors, Imperial Agricultural Research Institute and Imperial Veterinary Research Institute. It is clear, however, that the majority of Dr. Wright's practical recommendations call for action by Provincial Governments. The Government of India fully recognise the authority of Provincial Governments to decide for themselves what action, if any, should be taken in these matters but they believe it will be generally agreed, in order that the best value may be obtained from Dr. Wright's comprehensive Report, there should be the utmost co-operation and co-ordination of the work done. It is from this point of view that the Government of India have made a survey of Dr. Wright's recommendations and I am now to refer to specific items and offer certain suggestions for the consideration of the Provincial Governments :—

4. (i) In his recommendations 11—15 Dr. Wright proposes that widespread experiment should be carried out in the practice of processing of milk and loose milk distribution. The Government of India believe this offers a most important field for practical research but much time and energy might be wasted by unnecessary duplication of experiment. They believe that the Director of Dairy Research will be able to give valuable assistance and advice and would be glad to know whether the Provincial Government would agree that any proposal they may have for work on these lines should first be considered by him.

(ii) In recommendations 18-19, Dr. Wright lays great emphasis upon the necessity for improvement in the manufacture of ghee. The Government of India believe that a study of the comparative value of different methods should be undertaken by the Director. To make such a study effective the Government of India venture to hope that the Provincial Governments will give the Director the full benefit of their experience and advice.

(iii) As regards recommendation 22 the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research have already established experimental ghee grading centres and are working in co-operation with several Provinces and States. They have arranged for the establishment of a Central Control Laboratory at Cawnpore and a comprehensive series of analyses has been carried out on samples of ghee collected in various Provinces.

(iv) The Government of India do not propose to expand central research upon the matters referred to in recommendations 23—29 inclusive until the advice of the new Director is available. This does not, however, mean that research now in progress will be abandoned or that practical assistance will not be given; nor does it imply that the collection of statistics and information will not proceed as usual.

(v) In his recommendation 32 Dr. Wright refers to the possibilities of 'mixed farming'. This is mainly for Provincial Governments to consider and encourage if they think fit. The Imperial Council of Agricultural Research are, however, prepared to make small grants to Provinces for experiments and the Government of India have under consideration the adoption of similar experiments at Delhi and Karnal. The Government of India would be glad to know, if the Provincial Governments have no objection, of any proposed experiments in the institution or development of this system.

(vi) Recommendations 33-34 are again entirely for the Provincial Governments to consider. The Imperial Council of Agricultural Research will be glad to give any assistance which Provincial Governments may seek.

(vii) So far as stock under their own control is concerned the Government of India have accepted the principles laid down by Dr. Wright in recommendations 36-37 and 39 and would commend them to the careful consideration of Provincial Governments.

(viii) As regards recommendation 38 the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research have almost completed the definition of the breed characteristics of the eight most important milch breeds (including buffaloes) and it is hoped that the scheme for All-India Pedigree Herd Books will be brought into operation within a few months. The Imperial Council of Agricultural Research have in addition already made certain grants to Provinces to assist in the introduction of milk recording. Further action in this respect appears to be mainly for Provincial Governments to consider.

(ix) Recommendations 41-43 concern the supply of fodder. This question was thoroughly discussed at the Cattle Conference held in Simla in 1937 and the Government of India have no doubt that the conclusions then reached have already been engaging the attention of Provincial Governments. As regards recommendation 43 the Government of India think that before any special research is taken up at the Central Institutes it would be advisable to collate the information collected by the Central and Provincial Fodder and Grazing Committees. In the meantime the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research have agreed to give special consideration to schemes of research on pasture improvement and propose themselves to approach the Imperial Agricultural Research Institute, New Delhi, to undertake a study of Berseem seed production from the technical aspect.

(x) A separate communication will follow regarding the proposals in recommendations 50-54 to revise the Indian Dairy Diploma course.

(xi) Recommendations 55, 58, 61, 62 and 64-67 are matters for the Provincial Government to consider. They received the general approval of the Advisory Board of the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research and the Government of India therefore commend them for sympathetic attention. With reference to recommendation 57 the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research have approved of the creation of a scholarship for a qualified Indian graduate to undergo specialised training in animal genetics in the United Kingdom. Items 64-67 were carefully considered at the Cattle Conference.

(xii) A separate communication will be made regarding recommendation 68 which is now engaging the attention of the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research.

5. I am again to point out that the Government of India recognise that most of the items mentioned above are entirely within the discretion of Provincial Governments. The Government of India have, however, endeavoured to indicate what central action they have in view and wish to reiterate their keen desire that all the action taken upon Dr. Wright's Report should conduce to the benefit of dairying in India as a whole. They would therefore be glad to know what action Provincial Governments have already taken or have under consideration with regard to the various recommendations mentioned in this letter. I am to add that the Government of India have under consideration the possibility of holding a combined Cattle and Dairy Conference towards the end of 1939. For the purpose of such a Conference it would be of great value to have a conspectus of the action taken in various directions by the Provincial Governments and I am to enquire whether the Provincial Government would have any objection to forwarding a statement of the progress made by them by about September, 1939.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

G. S. BOZMAN,

Deputy Secretary.

**Mr. Manu Subedar:** With reference to part (c) may I know whether this foreign expert is being called out for a few months or as a permanent official?

**Sir Girja Shankar Bajpal:** As a matter of fact no decision has been taken to call out a foreign expert at all whether temporarily or for a period of years.

**Mr. M. Thirumala Rao:** Is there any truth in the statement appearing in today's *Hindustan Times* that one Dr. David is being imported to this post?

**Sir Girja Shankar Bajpai:** There is no truth in the statement that anybody is being imported to fill this post. My recollection of the statement in the *Hindustan Times* is that the High Commissioner in England has selected certain people to be recommended to the Government of India. That is all.

**Mr. S. Satyamurti:** Has there been a change of policy on the part of Government with regard to the production of milk products in this country in order to stop or at least considerably reduce the import thereof into this country from foreign countries?

**Sir Girja Shankar Bajpai:** I am not sure as to whether strictly speaking that arises out of this question. But I can inform my Honourable friend that he will find from the letter which has gone out to the Provincial Governments that the Government of India have attempted no change of policy in this respect as a result of Dr. Wright's recommendation.

**Mr. K. Santhanam:** With reference to part (c) may I know whether the Government are in a position to assure us that there will be no importation of British expert in this matter?

**Sir Girja Shankar Bajpai:** What I have already stated to the House is that the post has been advertised both in India and in England and when the nominations from the selection committee in England and the selection committee in this country are received, then a decision will be taken. Other things being equal my Honourable friend may rest assured that an Indian will be selected.

**Mr. K. Santhanam:** May I know if other things will be equal at any time?

**Sir Girja Shankar Bajpai:** They have been equal on several occasions.

#### TRADE RELATIONS BETWEEN INDIA AND BURMA.

1225. **\*Mr. K. Santhanam:** Will the Honourable Member for Commerce please state:

- (a) whether the present arrangements regarding trade relations between India and Burma will come to an end on the 1st April, 1940;
- (b) whether any steps have been taken towards starting negotiations for a fresh agreement;
- (c) when the negotiations will begin; and
- (d) what arrangements, if any Government intend to make to carry public opinion with them in these negotiations?

**The Honourable Sir Muhammad Zafrullah Khan:** (a) The Honourable Member's attention is invited to Article 7 of Part I of the India and Burma

(Trade Regulation) Order, 1937. Neither the Government of India nor the Government of Burma have given the other notice to terminate the operation of the Order.

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

**Mr. K. Santhanam:** May I know if the answer means that the Government of India propose to continue the agreement after this date?

**The Honourable Sir Muhammad Zafrullah Khan:** The question has not yet arisen.

**Mr. T. S. Avinashalingam Chettiar:** May I know whether Government propose to take up matters only after the agreement is finished or in time for the calling of a fresh agreement if necessary?

**The Honourable Sir Muhammad Zafrullah Khan:** Not after the operation of the agreement is finished.

**Mr. S. Satyamurti:** In view of the fact that the Indo-British trade agreement has taken years, will Government profit by the lesson thereof and start at least the preliminary enquiries with regard to the substitution of fresh agreement between India and Burma in 1940 as early as possible?

**The Honourable Sir Muhammad Zafrullah Khan:** It is a matter of opinion as to what is considered as early as possible in a particular case.

**Mr. S. Satyamurti:** When do Government propose to start preliminary talks or preliminary exploration themselves or in consultation with the Government of Burma for replacing the treaty which will expire on the 1st April, 1940?

**The Honourable Sir Muhammad Zafrullah Khan:** It does not necessarily expire on 1st April, 1940.

**Mr. S. Satyamurti:** Will Government enquire into this matter and see whether it is necessary in the interest of India to replace it on 1st April 1940?

**The Honourable Sir Muhammad Zafrullah Khan:** If Government become convinced—the matter is continuously under examination—that it is not in the interests of India, that will be done.

**Mr. K. Santhanam:** Have they decided that there is no need to terminate it?

**The Honourable Sir Muhammad Zafrullah Khan:** As I have said, it is too early to come to a decision on that.

#### IMPORT OF RICE AND PADDY FROM BURMA.

226. **Mr. K. Santhanam:** Will the Honourable Member for Commerce please state:

- (a) the quantities of rice and paddy imported from Burma into (i) India and (ii) Madras Presidency, during the years 1936-37 and 1937-38;

- (b) the average prices of paddy and rice during those years;
- (c) whether Government are aware that owing to the continued depression in the price of paddy and rice, the plight of paddy cultivators, especially in South India, is very pitiable;
- (d) whether steps are proposed to be taken to levy revenue and protective duties on imports of paddy and rice from Burma in any trade agreement that may be concluded in the near future; and
- (e) whether Provincial Governments will be consulted in the matter before the conclusion of any such agreement?

**The Honourable Sir Muhammad Zafrullah Khan:** (a) and (b). A statement is laid on the table.

(c) As the statement shows, prices of rice were generally higher in 1937-38 than in the preceding year.

(d) The question of the revision of the Indo-Burma Trade Agreement has not yet been taken up.

(e) Does not arise.

*Statement showing the quantity of rice and paddy imported into (i) India and (ii) Madras Presidency, from Burma and the average prices of rice during 1936-37 and 1937-38.*

	Rice.		Paddy.	
	India.	Madras Presidency.	India.	Madras Presidency.
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
1936-37	1,533,829	342,163	87,391	18,803
1937-38	1,197,734	680,998	33,233	28,281

	Average Prices (Rs. par maund).				
	Cuddalore.		Local rice superior.		
	Tanjore boiled.				
1936-37	3.58				3.18
1937-38	3.97				3.45

	Cocanada.	Thadapalli	Rangoon	Rangoon	Rangoon
	boiled rice.	boiled rice.	Hilcher rice.	full boiled rice.	raw rice.
1936-37	3.38	3.26	3.27	3.08	3.33
1937-38	3.56	3.34	3.32	3.20	3.30

Prices of paddy are not readily available.

**Mr. K. Santhanam:** With reference to the answer to part (b), may I know whether it is not a fact that the prices in 1938 have been lower than the prices in 1937?

**The Honourable Sir Muhammad Zafrullah Khan:** I have laid a statement on the table with regard to the two years—1936-37 and 1937-38 and it shows that the prices in 1937-38 have on the whole been higher than in 1936-37.

**Mr. T. S. Avinashilingam Chettiar:** May I know whether the Government of India have received any representations from the rice interests in the Madras Presidency that a duty should be levied on imports of Burma rice into this country?



**The Honourable Sir Muhammad Zafrullah Khan:** I would require notice of that.

**Prof. N. G. Ranga:** What about the price of rice and paddy in this year—1938-39, since March last?

**The Honourable Sir Muhammad Zafrullah Khan:** I have said that I have not figures here for the period mentioned by the Honourable Member.

**Prof. N. G. Ranga:** But what is the latest information of the Government of India? Is it not a fact that the prices are falling?

**The Honourable Sir Muhammad Zafrullah Khan:** I would require notice of that.

**Mr. K. Santhanam:** May I know if the Government of India will address the Government of Madras in this matter about the existing prices of paddy and rice and about the imposition of a duty on Burma rice in order to raise the price level of paddy in this country?

**The Honourable Sir Muhammad Zafrullah Khan:** Any views that the Government of Madras sends up will be very carefully considered.

#### CONCESSIONS AND WAGES FOR THE ENGINEERING APPRENTICES OF THE ex-"DUFFERIN" CADETS.

1237. **\*Mr. K. Santhanam:** Will the Honourable Member for Commerce please state:

- (a) whether Government have fixed any uniform scale of wages for the engineering apprentices of the ex-"Dufferin" cadets;
- (b) if the answer to part (a) be in the negative, whether they are contemplating the fixing of any such scale;
- (c) whether these cadets, while under training on the "Dufferin", were obliged to travel second class and offered concessions on the Railways;
- (d) whether such concessions are not available during their period of apprenticeship;
- (e) whether Government are prepared to secure them the same concessions during this period; and
- (f) what examinations, if any, have been prescribed for them during the period of apprenticeship?

**The Honourable Sir Muhammad Zafrullah Khan:** (a) and (b). No. I understand, however, that efforts are being made locally to secure for these ex-cadets a uniform scale of wages at Calcutta.

(c) Cadets on the "Dufferin" are not obliged to travel in a particular class on Railways. They are, however, granted certain concessions when travelling to and from their homes at the end and beginning of the terms, vide paragraph 16 of the Prospectus, a copy of which is in the Library of the House.

(d) and (e). No.

(f) Information is being collected and will be laid on the table in due course.

**Mr. K. Santhanam:** With reference to the answer to part (c), may I know if the Honourable Member is aware that the "Dufferin" cadets as a rule have to travel in the second class?

**The Honourable Sir Muhammad Zafrullah Khan:** I am not aware by which class they travel as a rule.

**RENTS OF RESIDENCES ALLOTTED TO MEMBERS OF THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY AND PAYMENTS FOR HAULAGE OF THEIR MOTOR CARS.**

**1238. \*Mr. K. Santhanam:** Will the Honourable the Leader of the House please state:

- (a) how many residences allotted to the members of the Assembly have been taken up by the members;
- (b) whether Government are aware of the general feeling of the members that the rent charged is excessive;
- (c) whether Government are prepared to consider the desirability of charging rent at the rate of ten per cent. of the daily allowances;
- (d) the total payments for haulage of motor cars belonging to the members during the last budget session; and
- (e) whether any revision of all these matters is under contemplation?

**The Honourable Sir Nripendra Sircar:** (a) On the assumption that the Honourable Member is referring to the residences reserved for Members of the Legislative Assembly in New Delhi during the current Session, the position is as follows:—

There are six double and 16 single suites in the Western Court, 34 self-contained bungalows and 40 orthodox residences on Queensway and Ferozshah Road and at Windsor Place reserved for Members, but of these only five double and eight single suites in the Western Court, 29 bungalows and ten orthodox residences have, so far, been applied for by Members and allotted to them. It will thus be seen that only about 50 per cent. of the orthodox accommodation available for Members of the Legislative Assembly has been taken up by them.

(b) No.

(c) No.

(d) Rs. 20,265-9-0 for the haulage of Members' cars and Rs. 1,147-0-0 for fares of Members' chauffeurs.

(e) No.

**Mr. K. Santhanam:** With reference to the answer to part (b), will the Honourable Member please inquire from Honourable Members whether the feeling is prevalent or not?

**The Honourable Sir Nripendra Sircar:** If there is any such feeling why do they not express it? The postage is only one anna.

**Prof. N. G. Ranga:** With reference to part (c), why is it that Government are not prepared to consider the desirability of charging 10 per cent. of their allowances, especially when only 10 per cent. is charged from Government officials when they occupy Government quarters?

**The Honourable Sir Nripendra Sircar:** It is a question of opinion. Government have come to the conclusion that no inquiry is necessary.

**Mr. T. S. Avinashilingam Chettiar:** May I know on what basis these rents are fixed?

**The Honourable Sir Nripendra Sircar:** I want notice of that question.

**Mr. Sri Prakasa:** With reference to the answer to part (d), may I know if it is not a fact that the haulage charges for motor cars when they come from long distances are out of all proportion to the needs of the situation, and that it results in a larger amount of money being spent out of the tax-payers' pockets than if all Members were given the ordinary Rs. 50 a month allowance; and if Government will consider this matter and make some reduction in these charges so that the position may be more equitable?

**The Honourable Sir Nripendra Sircar:** The Government will be quite prepared to consider it, but I suggest that the first move may be made by Mr. Sri Prakasa and other Members of this House by asking the Government to remove this heavy expenditure.

**Prof. N. G. Ranga:** Is it not clear that when only fifty per cent. of the accommodation is taken up by Honourable Members of this House that the rent is rather too high and that the price at which the accommodation is offered is unpopular with the Members?

**The Honourable Sir Nripendra Sircar:** That, again, is a question of opinion and argument.

**Mr. Manu Subedar:** Have Government considered why a large number of Honourable Members live in Old Delhi and whether there are any economic reasons?

**The Honourable Sir Nripendra Sircar:** I know that the insinuation of their friends is that it is because they get a motor allowance of Rs. 5 a day, but we have no views in the matter.

#### REPORT OF THE TARIFF BOARD ON SUGAR INDUSTRY.

1239. **\*Mr. T. S. Avinashilingam Chettiar:** Will the Honourable the Commerce Member state:

- (a) whether Government have finished consideration of the report of the Sugar Tariff Board;
- (b) if so, what is the result of the consideration; and
- (c) whether they propose introducing any fresh legislation in pursuance of the report?

**The Honourable Sir Muhammad Zafrullah Khan:** (a) No, Sir.

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

**Mr. T. S. Avinashilingam Ohettiar:** May I know when the report was submitted to the Government?

**The Honourable Sir Muhammad Zafrullah Khan:** That I have answered on a previous occasion.

**Mr. T. S. Avinashilingam Ohettiar:** May I know why so much delay has taken place in the consideration of this report?

**The Honourable Sir Muhammad Zafrullah Khan:** Because the questions raised in the report are many and of a very complicated and difficult nature.

**Mr. S. Satyamurti:** May I know whether Government propose to finish consideration of this report only in time for the next Finance Bill and not earlier?

**The Honourable Sir Muhammad Zafrullah Khan:** I could not say, but the consideration is being pushed forward as quickly as possible.

**Mr. S. Satyamurti:** May I know whether, before coming to any final conclusions on the Sugar Tariff Board's Report, Government will give an opportunity to this House and to public opinion generally to represent their views and recommendations on this report?

**The Honourable Sir Muhammad Zafrullah Khan:** The procedure which will be adopted in respect of this report will be the same as has been adopted generally in respect of previous Tariff Board Reports.

**Mr. T. S. Avinashilingam Ohettiar:** May I know, in view of the fact that the sugar industry is one of the most important industries in this country, whether Government will make a departure from the practice adopted hitherto, and submit it to the Assembly for its views before coming to any final decision?

**The Honourable Sir Muhammad Zafrullah Khan:** It is not their present intention to make any departure.

**Mr. S. Satyamurti:** May I know whether the Tariff Board Report has recommended a continuance of the protection and that Government do not want to accept that recommendation and that that is the reason for the delay?

**The Honourable Sir Muhammad Zafrullah Khan:** No.

#### MOTION FOR ADJOURNMENT.

MURDER OF MR. N. G. MAZUMDAR, SUPERINTENDENT, ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF INDIA.

**Mr. President** (The Honourable Sir Abdur Rahim): I have received notice of a motion for adjournment from Mr. Lalechand Navalraj who wants to discuss a definite matter of urgent public importance, namely:

"Dacoities committed on the border of Baluchistan and Sind in the mountainous districts in which Mr. N. G. Mazumdar, Superintendent, Archaeological Survey of India, was brutally murdered and his three clerks injured and also a Muslim zamindar and a Hindu youth were fatally shot by about 15 dacoits armed with guns who plundered houses and disappeared in the Khirthir Hills, this being a result of unchecked depredations prevailing on that border since long."

Apparently, on his own showing, this is not an urgent matter. However unfortunate it may be that these dacoities should happen, I rule that the motion is out of order.

**Mr. Lalchand Navai** (Sind: Non-Muhammadan Rural): I would like to say a few words, Sir . . . .

**Mr. President** (The Honourable Sir Abdur Rahim): It is clearly out of order, and I do not, therefore, want to hear the Honourable Member.

### DEATH OF MUSTAFA KEMAL PASHA.

**Mr. Bhulabhai J. Desai** (Bombay Northern Division: Non-Muhammadan Rural): Sir, before commencing the legislative business of this House, may I ask for your permission to refer to an event of almost world-wide importance and world-wide repercussions? I refer to the news of the death of Kemal Pasha, the President of the Turkish Republic. I recognise that this House has generally concerned itself with matters which perhaps immediately affect India and Indian questions and yet, this is such an unprecedented event that it is perfectly proper that this House should express its sense of loss to the world of Mustafa Kemal Pasha by his recent death. It is not my desire, Sir, on an occasion of this kind to set forth the biography of many events concerning almost the romantic career of Kemal Pasha, but it would not be inappropriate if I said that there is one great outstanding lesson which he left as a legacy, not only to the world, but particularly applicable to the conditions of our motherland, and that is the courage with which he was able to meet and sweep off the face of Turkey every convention that stood in the way of progress by whatever name it was called. He was, according to our humble appreciation, one of the most courageous of world reformers. In a day he abolished the *purdah*, in a day he established the equality of man and woman, in a day, if not in a few more days, he established a system of law applicable to almost all classes of people, considering not merely the past, but also looking far into the future, and he raised the humiliated and defeated Turkey to an independent and free State. The death of such a man is indeed an event which we cannot fail to take notice of. What his death will mean to Turkey is more than I can venture to express, but from what one has seen of the events happening there during the last 15 years of his regime, he has established an order which is not easily likely to be disturbed, and the Turkish people have assimilated the great lessons of his life and have launched on a career of progress on which we may well congratulate them. I, sir, on behalf of this House, if on an occasion like this I can venture to do that, wish to express our sense of loss at the death of Kemal Pasha, and may I request you, Sir, that our sense of regret may be conveyed to his successor, Ismet Pasha, the President of the Republic?

**Syed Ghulam Bhik Nairang** (East Punjab: Muhammadan): Sir, on behalf of my Party and myself, I associate myself with the condolence motion just moved by the Honourable the Leader of the Opposition. In my case, as a Muslim, it is more than a formality that I should give expression to feelings of deep sorrow at the passing away of a great figure like the late Mustafa Kemal Pasha who was not only one of the most

outstanding figures in recent Turkish history, but really the most prominent figure in the whole of Asia and a most powerful factor in world politics during the last 15 years. It is, Sir, seldom given to a man to bring back to life a body politic which to all intents and purposes is dead; but it was given to Mustafa Kemal Pasha to resuscitate and put fresh life into the remains of the dead Turkish Empire and make Turkey and the Turkish people a living, powerful, self-respecting and independent nation. That, Sir, I submit, is more than is ordinarily given to any mortal. It was given to Mustafa Kemal Pasha to effect such marvellous changes as to make him a veritable Messiah of modern Turkey, and it is an achievement for which Kemal Pasha will long be remembered throughout the world. I have already said, Sir, that in the case of any Muslim like myself, the event signifies much more than merely the passing away of a great figure from this world, and, therefore, Sir, I submit that it is the desire of my Party and of myself that we should not content ourselves merely with an expression of regret and condolence, but we would request you and also the House to agree to the proceedings of the House being adjourned today to mark our respect for the great soul that has passed away. With these few words, Sir, I associate myself with the condolence motion.

**Mr. M. S. Aney** (Berar: Non-Muhammadian): Sir, I also wish to associate myself and my Party with the expression of views expressed on the passing away of Mustafa Kemal Pasha. In him the world has lost a towering personality. He belonged to that race of great men who had the rare good fortune and the rare gift of bringing back to life the dead, or rendering the dead bones in the valley instinct with life. Turkey which was given up for lost is now a living, robust nation, full of vitality and full of promise for many good things in the future. The credit for all that is due to the extraordinary ability and energy of the late Mustafa Kemal Pasha. In fact, his feat has borne out the old story to be true, namely, that there is a great bird called Phoenix which comes back to life even after it is reduced to ashes. Kemal Pasha's activities have shown, according to the ideas of many people, that he had infused life into the dead Turkey, and she is now one of the promising nations of the world. Considering all other matters, what has attracted me most in the life of Mustafa Kemal Pasha is the extraordinary courage with which he introduced a number of reforms which would have been deemed impossible a few years before in a country which was notorious, so to say, for its extraordinary love of conservatism. It also indicates to me a clear and indisputable demonstration of truth in the lines of the great Sanskrit poet:

*"Kriya siddhi satve bhavati mahatam nopkarane",*

which means that success depends more upon the mettle of the man rather than upon the means he handles. Kemal Pasha was a man with that mettle, and was, therefore, really a great man of this age. Sir, I wish you to convey the message of condolence on behalf of this House to those whom he has left behind in charge of his great country.

**Mr. A. Aikman** (Bengal: European): Sir, I desire to associate my Party and myself with the vote of condolence which has just been proposed. We have realised, Sir, in common with the people of every other country, that in the passing of Kemal Pasha there has been lost to civilization an outstanding figure, a soldier, a diplomat and a nation builder.

[Mr. A. Aikman.]

It is in the last-named capacity that he has shown a unique example of what the courage and determination of one man can accomplish. It is fitting, Sir, that this House should desire to pay a tribute to his achievements and we would associate ourselves with the proposal that the proceedings of the House be adjourned out of respect to his memory.

**Maulana Zafar Ali Khan** (East Central Punjab: Muhammadan): Sir, with your permission, I would like to say a few words on this subject.

**Mr. President** (the Honourable Sir Abdur Rahim): The Deputy Leader of his Party has already spoken, so the Honourable Member must be as brief as possible.

**Maulana Zafar Ali Khan**: Sir, as a special privilege I should like you to permit me to say a few words as Mustafa Kemal Pasha's death means more to the Mussalman world than to any other section of humanity. He was a Mussalman, and, as a Mussalman, what I have felt I put in verse and I should like to read it out to the House:

*"Ata Turk Mustafa Kamal*

*(Nawwar Allah o margadahu)*

*az*

*Zafar Ali Khan*

*Kya puchhte ho ummat e khair-ul-wara ka hal  
Dekhoge jisko, padoge gham se use nidhal  
Yeh gham woh hai jo dil se jigar tak utar gaya  
Aqsa e Chin se ta ba muzafat-i-Purtaghal.  
Is gham men muhtala hai Arab bhi Ajam ke sath  
Sahib-dilo yeh gham hai gham-i-Mustafa Kamal  
Dunya se woh mujahid-i-a'zam guzar gaya  
Dhunde se bhi milegi na jis ki tumhen misal  
Millat ki mushkilat ko asan kar diya  
Us ki azimat-on ne, ba-ta-id-i-Zul-Jalal  
Guzre the jis ko riste hue tin sau baras  
Us zakham ke liye woh bana shakl-i-indimāl  
Jo saltanat zamane ki sartaj thi kabhi  
Us ka waqar az sar e nau kar diya bahal  
Charke diye Salib-paraston ko pai ba pai  
Le kar barha woh hath men jab khanjar e Hild  
Naubat phir Asia men woh bajne lagi, jise  
Sunte rahe hain Kaiser o Papa hazar sal  
Kadul se ta ba Ankara, Iran se ta ba Mier  
Basne laga phir ankhi men Islam ka jamal  
Qaim Kamal karke chala jis nizam ko  
Ai Rabb-i-Ku'ba ab na ho sharminda e zawal  
Turkon ki jin bal-e-on ko rad kar chuka hai tu  
Islamiyat-i-Hind ke sar se bhi unko tal.*

Delhi,

Friday, 12th Nov. 1938."

With these words, I associate myself with the condolence Resolution proposed by my Honourable friend, the Leader of the Opposition here, with this proviso that the proceedings of the House should not close so far as Mustafa Kemal Pasha's memory is concerned with a few words of sympathy and with a few expressions of grief and the conveyance of our sympathy to the Turkish nation, but also that, as a mark of respect and as a tribute to the memory of one of the greatest figures of the modern age—I mean *the* greatest figure of the modern age—the House should close today and a holiday should be observed. I should like to know the decision of the President on this subject, and if as I think the Leader of the European Group is with us and if the Congress is with us, then, of course, the decision will be according to our wish. If not, then we shall not be able to take part in the proceedings and will leave the House.

**Mr. President** (The Honourable Sir Abdur Rahim): It is unusual in this House to move a motion with reference to the death of a Ruler of a foreign State, but the circumstances, as pointed out by the Leader of the Opposition, are very special in this case, for Kemal Ataturk, whose death we all deplore, was a man of such predominant influence in the world politics of the day and his activities have influenced the lives of such large sections of the people of Asia in a manner which finds no parallel in the history of modern times, that I felt justified in allowing this matter to be mentioned. Kemal Ataturk was so well known and his achievements were so recent and so conspicuous that it is hardly necessary for anyone to dilate upon them. The loss to Turkey must be very great indeed, for Kemal Ataturk not only saved Turkey from political annihilation by his military genius, but as a far-seeing statesman he laid a new foundation, a very strong foundation for the national life of his people which bids fair to withstand the terrible destructive forces which are now let loose all over the world. I shall convey the deep and profound sympathy of this House with the Turkish nation in this great loss of theirs, to the successor of Kemal Ataturk, His Excellency Ismet Inönü.

A request has been made by the speakers of the Muslim League Party that the meeting of the Assembly may be adjourned today. But I cannot do that unless all sections of the House agree and make that request to me.

**The Honourable Sir Nripendra Sircar** (Leader of the House): Well, Sir, I can say that I do not object to the House being adjourned if that is wanted by the other sections.

**Mr. Bhulabhai J. Desai**: Yes, I have no objection.

**Mr. President** (The Honourable Sir Abdur Rahim): Very well, then, as a mark of respect to the memory of Kemal Ataturk, the meeting of the Assembly is adjourned.

The Assembly then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Tuesday, the 15th November, 1938.