

7th March 1938

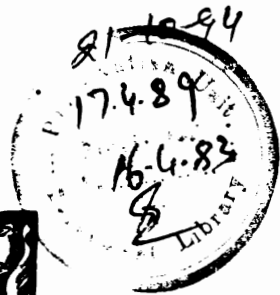
THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY DEBATES

(Official Report)

Volume II, 1938

(23rd February to 23rd March, 1938)

SEVENTH SESSION OF THE FIFTH LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY, 1938



PUBLISHED BY THE MANAGER OF PUBLICATIONS, DELHI.
PRINTED BY THE MANAGER, GOVERNMENT OF INDIA PRESS, SIMLA.
1938

M77LAD

Legislative Assembly.

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LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

Monday, 7th March, 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.

STARRED QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

(a) ORAL ANSWERS.

EDUCATIONAL AND ADMINISTRATIVE APPOINTMENTS RESERVED FOR BRITISH INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE OFFICERS.

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

- (a) what educational and administrative appointments have been reserved for British Indian Medical Service officers;
- (b) what were the grounds on which this reservation was made; and
- (c) since education is a provincial subject, whether any of the Provincial Governments were consulted in this matter?

Sir Girja Shankar Bajpai: (a) and (b). Only one administrative appointment, viz., that of Inspector General of Civil Hospitals, North-West Frontier Province, has been reserved for a British Indian Medical Service officer and the question whether it should continue to be so reserved is under consideration. A number of educational appointments had to be so reserved because, generally, specialist and educational duties are combined. The number of such appointments reserved and the reasons are set out in the Defence Department Resolution No. 205, dated the 25th March, 1937, a copy of which is available in the Library of the House.

(c) Yes.

Mr. Manu Subedar: Is it a fact that the educational work of the I. M. S. men in the provinces has to be paid for at Rs. 2,000 and Rs. 3,000, whereas the same work is done by equally competent men in the provinces in an honorary capacity?

Sir Girja Shankar Bajpai: In so far as the difference of salary between I. M. S. officers and non-I. M. S. officers is concerned, I believe that it has been explained in the Resolution to which I have referred that the Government of India will pay the difference to the provinces.

Mr. T. S. Avinashilingam Chettiar: May I know whether the reasons mentioned in that communique are such that no non-I. M. S. men can do it?

Sir Girja Shankar Bajpai: No; the reason which they have given is that a certain number of European I. M. S. officers are needed for attendance upon the European members of the All-India Services and their families.

Mr. T. S. Avinashilingam Chettiar: I am talking about the reservation of educational appointments.

Sir Girja Shankar Bajpai: I have already given the reasons: it so happens that a specialist and an educational appointment are combined.

Mr. T. S. Avinashilingam Chettiar: May I know whether no specialists are available in the non-I. M. S. men and that is the reason why these reservations are made for the I. M. S.?

Sir Girja Shankar Bajpai: No; the point is that no specialist Europeans are available amongst the non-I. M. S. men.

Mr. T. S. Avinashilingam Chettiar: Among the educational appointments is there any need for reserving any such for Europeans?

Sir Girja Shankar Bajpai: I have already explained to my Honourable friend that if he will look at the communique he will find that the emphasis is not upon educational work but upon the provision of European medical aid for Europeans.

Mr. Badri Dutt Pande: Has any Provincial Government expressed a desire that the I. M. S. should be provincialised?

Sir Girja Shankar Bajpai: Not so far as I am aware.

Dr. G. V. Deshmukh: If the reason for the reservation of these appointments is the attendance on the families of European officers, why have the Government appointed these I. M. S. men to educational institutions?

Sir Girja Shankar Bajpai: That is the point which I have been trying to explain for the last few minutes. It so happens that the Secretary of State's decision is that one surgeon, one physician and one gynaecologist—a specialist in each—should be available in all provinces as far as possible; and the specialist posts in Bombay, Madras and elsewhere in these subjects happen to have educational functions also attached.

Mr. Manu Subedar: Is it true that the educational work that is done by I. M. S. men in one province is being equally efficiently done in other provinces by people who do not belong to the I. M. S.?

Sir Girja Shankar Bajpai: That may be: I am not disputing that.

Dr. G. V. Deshmukh: Are these appointments meant to give these gentlemen experience in these subjects, or are they already specialists in these subjects before they are appointed?

Sir Girja Shankar Bajpai: As far as I can make out, the new arrangement contemplates both the appointment of people who are already specialists and also of understudies.

Dr. G. V. Deshmukh: If they are already specialists and if they are not attached to any educational institutions, will they not be available to these families just the same without their being in an educational institution?

Sir Girja Shankar Bajpai: That is rather a matter of argument. In any case I believe the idea is that even a specialist, if he is to continue to be a specialist, must continue to have clinical experience.

**MONEY SET APART BY THE INDIAN CENTRAL COTTON COMMITTEE TO
EXPLORE POSSIBILITIES OF MANUFACTURING ARTIFICIAL SILK.**

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

- (a) whether Indian Central Cotton Committee has set apart Rs. 30,000 to explore the possibilities of manufacturing artificial silk;
- (b) how the money is proposed to be spent; and
- (c) what are the raw materials necessary for the manufacture of artificial silk, and whether they are available in this country?

Sir Girja Shankar Bajpai: (a) Yes.

(b) So far expenditure has been incurred on laboratory experiments. It is now proposed to spend a further sum on a small scale plant for determining the cost of preparing chemical cotton which is a basis for artificial silk manufacture.

(c) A statement is laid on the table of the House.

Statement showing the raw materials required for the manufacture of artificial silk.

The two main processes in use in the world today for the production of artificial silk are the Viscose and the Acetate Processes. The materials required in these two processes and whether or not they are at present manufactured in India are shown in the following tabular statement:

Viscose Process.	Whether manufactured in India.
<i>Main Materials—</i>	
Cellulose (Chemical wood pulp and chemical cotton)	No.
Caustic soda	Will be shortly.
Carbon bisulphide	No.
Sulphuric acid	Yes, from imported sulphur.
<i>Auxiliary materials—</i>	
Glucose	No.
Sodium sulphate (Glauber salts)	Yes.
Zinc sulphate	No.
Sodium hypochloride	No.
Hydrochloric acid	Yes, with the aid of imported sulphur.
Sodium carbonate (Soda ash)	Will be produced shortly.
Softening oils and sizing materials	No.
Dyes	No.
 <i>Acetate Process.</i>	
<i>Main materials—</i>	
Cellulose (chemical cotton)	No.
Acetic acid	No.
Acetic anhydride	No.
Acetone	No.
<i>Auxiliary materials—</i>	
Sulphuric acid	Yes, from imported sulphur.
Sodium carbonate (Soda ash)	Will be produced shortly.
Sodium acetate	No.
Dyes (special types required)	No.

NOTE.—The constituents of the various chemicals mentioned all exist in India with the exception of sulphur and zinc.

Mr. T. S. Avinashilingam Chettiar: May I know whether any of these raw materials are available in this country?

Sir Girja Shankar Bajpai: As I have already stated in my reply, I am laying a statement on the table and my Honourable friend will be able to get the information from that statement.

ECONOMIC ADVISER TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

672. ***Mr. T. S. Avinashilingam Chettiar:** Will the Commerce Secretary state:

- (a) what are the functions and duties of the Economic Adviser to the Government of India;
- (b) under what department he is working at present; and
- (c) what are the financial commitments involved in the creation of this new office?

Mr. H. Dow: (a) to (c). I would invite the attention of the Honourable Member to pages 124—126 of the Proceedings of the meeting of the Standing Finance Committee held on the 11th February, 1937, a copy of which is in the Library.

Prof. N. G. Ranga: What is the work that this officer is engaged on at present?

Mr. H. Dow: That is the question I have just answered. I would refer the Honourable Member to the publication which I have mentioned.

Prof. N. G. Ranga: He has not answered my question, Sir, in regard to the work he is engaged in at present.

Mr. President (The Honourable Sir Abdur Rahim): It will be found in the publication he has referred to.

Prof. N. G. Ranga: That publication may give the information required by part (a) of the question—the functions and duties he has to perform: but I want to know what particular work he is at present doing.

Mr. H. Dow: That is why I want the Honourable Member to refer to the publication, which I have mentioned, in which he will find these things duly set forth.

Mr. Badri Dutt Pande: Has this Economic Adviser suggested any economies in the departments?

(No answer was given.)

PROPOSED ORDER-IN-COUNCIL REGARDING KENYA.

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

- (a) whether he is aware of the news published in the *Hindustan Times*, dated the 11th February, 1938, that an Order-in-Council regarding Kenya is going to be issued;
- (b) whether Government of India have been consulted in the matter; and

(c) if so, what is the subject of the Order-in-Council, and whether it in any way affects the Indians in Kenya?

Sir Girja Shankar Bajpai: (a) Yes.

(b) and (c). The attention of the Honourable Member is invited to the reply given by me on the 22nd February, 1938, to his starred question No. 432.

Mr. T. S. Avinashilingam Chettiar: I have not received an answer to clause (c) of the question, Sir.

Sir Girja Shankar Bajpai: I have already stated, in the previous answer I have given, what the Colonial Secretary has announced to be his intention.

Seth Goyind Das: Are the Government going to open the whole question of the reservation of these highlands in Kenya as they said they would before?

Sir Girja Shankar Bajpai: My Honourable friend has placed his views before the Department and so have the gentlemen who came from Kenya recently; and, as I explained to the House, the Government of India have already made representations on the subject of the Order-in-Council to the Secretary of State for the Colonies, but I am unable, as I have said, to disclose the contents.

Mr. T. S. Avinashilingam Chettiar: May I know whether in this Order-in-Council they have fixed the boundaries for the Kenya highlands?

Sir Girja Shankar Bajpai: If my Honourable friend will look up the question and answer referred to in part (a) of his own question, that is the question and answer in the House of Commons, he will be able to ascertain what the intentions of the Colonial Office are.

Mr. T. S. Avinashilingam Chettiar: In view of the fact that in the recent Order-in-Council they have fixed the boundaries

Sir Girja Shankar Bajpai: No Order-in-Council has been passed yet.

(Mr. T. S. Avinashilingam Chettiar rose to put a question.)

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

Mr. T. S. Avinashilingam Chettiar: Sir, this is a very important matter, and

Mr. President (The Honourable Sir Abdur Rahim): It is a very important matter and the Honourable Member has given such information as he can: it has been discussed before, I remember, and at present the Honourable Member has given full information.

Mr. T. S. Avinashilingam Chettiar: May I make a representation, Sir? We are having very few questions every day in this House. . . .

Mr. President (The Honourable Sir Abdur Rahim): That is not the point at all. There may be very few questions today because, perhaps, the subjects in which Honourable Members are interested are so few; but I have to see that questions that are asked are in accordance with the

rules and standing orders. Then I have to exercise my judgment and decide whether a particular question has been fully answered or requires any further elucidation. Next question.

CADETS PASSING OUT OF THE "DUFFERIN".

674. *Mr. T. S. Avinashilingam Chettiar: Will the Commerce Secretary state:

- (a) the average number of cadets passed out of the "Dufferin" every year;
- (b) how many of them can be annually absorbed in service; and
- (c) whether they are qualified to enter the Navy?

Mr. H. Dow: (a) The number of cadets who have passed out from the "Dufferin", since its establishment, is 258. The average from 1930 to 1936 inclusive is 31 per annum. Owing to the inauguration of the Marine Engineering Scheme the number who passed out in 1937 increased to 44.

(b) Judged by the actual figures of employment it appears that nearly all cadets passing out, who desire to follow a career at sea, have been absorbed.

(c) Yes; vacancies open only to the Training Ship are filled after a special examination.

Mr. T. S. Avinashilingam Chettiar: May I know, in view of the fact that there is a proposal to enlarge the Indian Navy, whether the Government propose to have more people trained on the "Dufferin"?

Mr. H. Dow: I did not quite hear the Honourable Member's question—whether they propose to have more people trained on the "Dufferin" in view.

Mr. M. S. Aney: In view of the contemplated expansion of the Indian Navy?

Mr. H. Dow: No, Sir.

Mr. Manu Subedar: With regard to the answer to part (c) of the question, may I ask whether these cadets are eligible for or are already taken up for other parts of the Navy than the training ship?

Mr. H. Dow: The training ship is not part of the Navy.

Mr. Manu Subedar: The Honourable Member's reply was that they are being taken up for service in the training ship.

Mr. H. Dow: No. I understood by the word "service" the mercantile marine service for which this ship is maintained. I did not take the Honourable Member as referring to Government service.

Mr. Manu Subedar: As regards part (c) of the question, may I enquire whether they are qualified to enter the Royal Indian Marine?

Mr. H. Dow: There is no Royal Indian Marine; it is the Royal Indian Navy. My answer to that was, "Yes. Vacancies open only to the Training Ship are filled after a special examination". The point is that there are certain vacancies which are reserved for candidates from "Dufferin", and for those vacancies only candidates from "Dufferin" compete. The examination is held by the Federal Public Service Commission. As regards other vacancies, I understand that candidates from "Dufferin" are eligible to compete as well as others, and can take their chance in the ordinary selection.

Mr. Manu Subedar: Has any cadet from the "Dufferin" who has passed been sent to England to be trained under the Admiralty for higher service in the Royal Indian Navy?

Mr. H. Dow: I am afraid that that is a question of which I must ask for notice.

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

(At this stage Mr. K. Santhanam rose in his place to put a supplementary question.)

Mr. President (The Honourable Sir Abdur Rahim): The Honourable Member must understand that I have called on the next question. If Mr. Mudaliar is not here I shall call on the question after next.

ACTIVITIES OF AND GRANT TO THE NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF SCIENCES, CALCUTTA.

+675. ***Mr. C. N. Muthuranga Mudaliar:** (a) Will the Secretary for Education, Health and Lands please state whether it is a fact that the Government of India contemplate a grant of Rs. 6,000 to the National Institute of Sciences, Calcutta? If so, will they please state the reasons, and the purpose for which they intend that the grant should be used?

(b) What is the standing of the National Institute in the scientific world, what are its achievements, how long has it been in existence, how many "Ordinary Fellows" are there in the Institute and how many of them have treatises or other work in science to their credit, and if so, what treatises or work?

(c) Is it a fact that the National Institute publishes an abstract of papers of scientific workers in India and Indian workers abroad? If so, how often is it published and is it a fact that the abstract for 1935 was completed only during the current year?

(d) Is it a fact that there are scientific abstracts published abroad, which furnish more up to date information?

Sir Girja Shankar Bajpai: (a) Yes. The grant is intended as a contribution towards the general expenses of the Institute.

(b) The standing of the Institute in the scientific world is a matter of opinion. Information regarding the work done by it since its establishment in January, 1935, is given in its annual reports, copies of which have been placed in the Library of the House. At the end of 1937 the

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

Institute had 151 Ordinary Fellows. Information regarding the scientific work done by each of them is not readily available and Government consider that the cost and labour involved in the collection of this information will not be justified by the results to be obtained.

(c) The reply to the first part is in the affirmative. The abstracts are published yearly in three parts. The first two parts for 1935 have already been published and the third is under preparation.

(d) Government have no information.

INDIAN TRADE DELEGATION SENT TO AFGHANISTAN.

676. ***Sardar Sant Singh:** (a) Will the Commerce Secretary be pleased to state if it is a fact that Indian Trade Delegation was sent to Afghanistan by the Government of India in 1935 to examine the direction in which trade between India and Afghanistan could be developed and expanded to the mutual benefit of both the countries?

(b) Did this delegation submit its report? If so, what action have Government taken on the recommendations made by the delegation?

(c) If the reply to the second part of part (b) be in the negative, will Government state their reasons for taking no action?

(d) Do Government propose to lay the report on the table of this House? If not, why not?

Mr. H. Dow: (a) Yes; but the Delegation was sent in April, 1934, not in 1935.

(b) Yes. As a result of the recommendations made by the Delegation an Indian Trade Agent has been appointed in Kabul. Another step taken is that statistics of trade between India and Afghanistan are being separately recorded from the 1st February, 1937, with a view to watching the progress of trade between the two countries.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) No. The report was confidential but a summary is available in the *Indian Trade Journal*, dated the 7th March, 1935, a copy of which is in the Library.

Mr. Mohan Lal Saksena: Am I to understand that the summary gives all the salient features of the report?

Mr. H. Dow: It is a summary of the report containing such matters as are deemed suitable for publication.

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS BETWEEN INDIA AND AFGHANISTAN.

677. ***Sardar Sant Singh:** (a) Will the Commerce Secretary be pleased to state the total imports and exports between India and Afghanistan for the last five years?

(b) Is it a fact that the balance of trade during the last five years has always been against India?

(c) Is it a fact that this unfavourable balance of trade against India is due to Afghan Government's policy of giving preference to foreign countries' manufactures over goods manufactured in India?

(d) Is it a fact that Vakil-i-Tyarat appointed by the Afghan Government at Peshawar, interferes in various ways with the export trade of India to Afghanistan such as by getting agreements executed by Indian sellers to accept liability for payment of Afghan duty in case the Afghan purchasers fail to pay the same when entering Afghan territory? If so, what action do Government propose to take to check such interference on British soil?

(e) What is the total amount paid by way of refund of custom duty on import through India into Afghanistan during the last five years, specifying the amounts paid as refund in respect of:

- (i) cotton piecegoods of United Kingdom make;
- (ii) cotton piecegoods of Japan make;
- (iii) matches;
- (iv) sugar of Java manufacture;
- (v) cement; and
- (vi) iron and steel manufactures?

Mr. H. Dow: (a) The information asked for by the Honourable Member is not available. I may state that statistics of trade between India and Afghanistan are being recorded separately only with effect from the 1st February, 1937, and these are available in the publication entitled "Trade at Stations adjacent to Land Frontier Routes", copies of which are in the Library.

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

(d) A complaint was received some time ago that the Afghan Trade Agent was interfering in the manner described, but it has not been substantiated. Further enquiries are now being made.

(e) The information is not available and cannot be collected without undue labour.

Sardar Sant Singh: May I ask the Honourable Member to tell us what is the balance of trade between India and Afghanistan since 1st February, 1937, for which statistics are available?

Mr. H. Dow: The Honourable Member will find that in the publication to which I have referred him.

Mr. T. S. Avinashilingam Chettiar: Have Government any other basis than the trade figures, by which they can find the balance of trade?

Mr. H. Dow: Obviously we cannot find that without any knowledge of the trade figures.

Sir H. P. Mody: With reference to part (e) of the question, have Government any information in their possession showing the quantity of goods re-exported from Afghanistan to India after the refund of the duties?

Mr. H. Dow: I am afraid I should require notice of that question: rather, I think it is a matter for the Honourable the Finance Member and not for me.

Sardar Sant Singh: As regards part (e) of the question, may I ask the Honourable Member whether he can give us the amount of refunds paid to the Afghan Government during the period from 1st February, 1937 to, say, 1st January, 1938?

Mr. H. Dow: I think possibly the Finance Department might be able to supply that information, but they would certainly require notice. It is a question which should be put to the Honourable the Finance Member.

Sir H. P. Mody: What is the percentage of the refund? Is the whole duty refunded or only a portion of it?

Mr. H. Dow: That, again, I am afraid, is a matter for the Honourable the Finance Member.

MONOPOLIES GRANTED BY THE AFGHAN GOVERNMENT IN RESPECT OF IMPORT AND EXPORT TRADE.

678. ***Sardar Sant Singh:** Will the Commerce Secretary be pleased to state if it is a fact that Afghan Government have granted monopolies to certain Afghan companies in respect of its import and export trade? If so, is it a fact that the policy pursued by the monopolist companies in Afghanistan has considerably affected the import and export trade between India and Afghanistan?

Mr. H. Dow: The Honourable Member is referred to part (d) of the reply given by me to Mr. Abdul Qaiyum's starred question No. 69 on the 1st February, 1938. As regards the latter part of the question, I may state that statistics of trade between India and Afghanistan are being recorded separately only with effect from the 1st February, 1937, and in the absence of comparative figures for the last few years Government are not in a position to say definitely to what extent the monopolistic policy of the Afghan Government has actually affected Indo-Afghan trade.

INDIAN TRADE DELEGATION SENT TO AFGHANISTAN AND BALANCE OF TRADE BETWEEN INDIA AND AFGHANISTAN.

679. ***Sardar Sant Singh:** Will the Commerce Secretary be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it was the object of the Government of India in sending the Indian Trade Delegation to Afghanistan to examine, in consultation with informed opinion in Afghanistan, the direction in which it may be possible to foster and expand mutual trade between India and that country;
- (b) what action Government have taken on the report submitted in 1935 by the Indian Trade Delegation to Afghanistan to achieve that object:

- (c) whether Government propose to publish that report;
- (d) the balance of trade between India and Afghanistan during the last five years;
- (e) the amount paid by way of refund of custom duty on imports through India into Afghanistan during the last five years, specifying particularly the refund paid in respect of:
 - (i) cotton piecegoods from United Kingdom;
 - (ii) cotton piecegoods from Japan;
 - (iii) matches;
 - (iv) sugar from Java;
 - (v) cement; and
 - (vi) iron and steel manufactures?

Mr. H. Dow: (a) to (e). The Honourable Member is referred to the replies given by me today to his starred questions No. 676 and 677.

Mr. T. S. Avinashilingam Chettiar: May I know if the Afghan Government have got any statistics of imports and exports into and from Afghanistan.

Mr. H. Dow: I am afraid that it is not a question that I can answer.

Mr. T. S. Avinashilingam Chettiar: But you must know.

(No answer.)

MONOPOLIES GRANTED BY THE AFGHAN GOVERNMENT IN RESPECT OF IMPORT AND EXPORT TRADE.

690. ***Sardar Sant Singh:** Will the Commerce Secretary state:

- (a) whether Government are aware that the grant of monopolies by the Afghan Government in respect of its import and export trade of important commodities has resulted in substantial losses to Indian traders?
- (b) whether Government are aware that the Afghan Government by a recent decree entrusted the monopoly of exporting dry fruit into India and its sale at various places in this country to another Afghan Company, affecting thereby the very existence of Indian business in that line; and
- (c) what steps Government propose to take to counteract the effects of such monopolies?

Mr. H. Dow: (a) and (b). The Honourable Member is referred to parts (d) and (e) of the reply given by me to Mr. Abdul Qaiyum's starred question No. 69 on the 1st February, 1938.

(c) Government hope shortly to enter into discussions with the Afghan Government for improving trade relations between India and Afghanistan.

**OFFICERS APPOINTED AND DISMISSED IN THE ARCHÆOLOGICAL
DEPARTMENT.**

681. ***Babu Kailash Behari Lal** (on behalf of Maulvi Muhammad Abdul Ghani): Will the Secretary for Education, Health and Lands please state:

- (a) the number of officers appointed in the Archæological Department during the last three years;
- (b) the number and percentage of Muslims therein;
- (c) the number of officers of the Archæological Department dismissed or removed from Government service during the last three years; and
- (d) the number and percentage of Muslims therein?

Sir Girja Shankar Bajpai: A statement furnishing the information asked for by the Honourable Member is laid on the table.

Statement.

- (a) Five including, one temporary appointment.
- (b) No Muslim was appointed.
- (c) One officer was removed.
- (d) The officer referred to in (c) was a Muslim.

**HINDU AND MUSLIM MONUMENTS UNDER THE ARCHÆOLOGICAL
DEPARTMENT.**

682. ***Babu Kailash Behari Lal** (on behalf of Maulvi Muhammad Abdul Ghani): Will the Secretary for Education, Health and Lands please state:

- (a) the number of Hindu monuments taken up by the Archæological Department for protection during the last three years;
- (b) the number of Muslim monuments taken up for protection by the Archæological Department during the last three years;
- (c) the number of Hindu monuments from which protection by the Archæological Department under the Ancient Monuments Preservation Act has been withdrawn;
- (d) the number of Muslim monuments from which protection by the Archæological Department under the Ancient Monuments Preservation Act has been withdrawn during the last three years; and
- (e) what number of the monuments referred to in parts (a), (b), (c) and (d), was recommended by the present Director General of Archæology in India?

Sir Girja Shankar Bajpai: (a) to (e). I lay a statement on the table.

Statement showing number of Hindu and Mohammedan Monuments which have been protected and from which protection has been withdrawn during the last three years, viz., 1935—1937.

	1935.	1936.	1937.	Recommended by the present D. G. A.	Remarks.
	No. of Hindu Monu- ments.	No. of Hindu Monu- ments.	No. of Hindu Monu- ments.	No. of Hindu Monu- ments.	No. of Moham- medan Monu- ments.
Protection	2	3	2	3	2
Withdrawal of Protec- tion.	Nil	1	1	Nil	1
					These do not include sites and mounds pro- tected under Section 20.

**APPOINTMENTS AND SUPERSESSIONS IN THE DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION,
HEALTH AND LANDS.**

683. ***Babu Kailash Behari Lal** (on behalf of Maulvi Muhammad Abdul Ghani): Will the Secretary for Education, Health and Lands please state:

- (a) the number of temporary appointments created or filled in the Education, Health and Lands Department during the last year;
- (b) the number and percentage of Muslims therein; and
- (c) whether the appointment of certain third division clerks in the temporary second division posts involved any supersessions, and if so, for what reasons were the supersessions permitted?

Sir Girja Shankar Bajpai: (a) Three.

(b) Nil.

(c) No.

APPOINTMENT OF MUSLIMS TO CERTAIN POSTS RELATING TO ARCHÆOLOGY.

684. ***Babu Kailash Behari Lal** (on behalf of Maulvi Muhammad Abdul Ghani): (a) Will the Secretary for Education, Health and Lands please state whether any of the following officials is a European, Anglo-Indian, Christian, or Muslim and if so which:

- (i) Director General of Archæology in India;
- (ii) Deputy Director General of Archæology in India;
- (iii) Office Superintendent, Office of the Director General of Archæology in India;
- (iv) Assistant dealing with Archæology in the Education, Health and Lands Department;
- (v) Superintendent dealing with Archæology in the Education, Health and Lands Department; and
- (vi) Officers dealing with Archæology in the Education, Health and Lands Department?

(b) Are Government prepared to consider the desirability of appointing suitable Muslims in the posts referred to in parts (ii) to (v) above?

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

(b) No.

Statement showing the Community to which certain Officers belong.

- (i) Hindu,
- (ii) Hindu,
- (iii) Hindu,
- (iv) Hindu (1) and Muslim (2),
- (v) Hindu,
- (vi) European (1) and Hindu (1).

PROMOTIONS TO CERTAIN POSTS IN THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL DEPARTMENT.

685. ***Babu Kailash Behari Lal** (on behalf of Maulvi Muhammad Abdul Ghani): Will the Secretary for Education, Health and Lands please state:

- (a) the number of Assistant Superintendents of Archaeological Survey promoted to the rank of Superintendent during the last three years;
- (b) the number and percentage of Muslims therein; and
- (c) whether the appointment of the present Director General of Archaeology from his substantive rank of Superintendent, Archaeological Survey, to that of Director General, involved any supersessions; if so, for what reasons was the supersession permitted?

Sir Girja Shankar Bajpai: (a) Two.

(b) Neither was a Muslim.

(c) Yes. The post of Director General of Archaeology is a selection post, appointment to which does not depend merely on seniority.

REPLACEMENT OF HONEY-COMB BRICK WORK BY A WINDOW IN THE BATH ROOMS OF OLD "D" TYPE ORTHODOX QUARTERS IN NEW DELHI.

686. ***Mr. Lalchand Navalrai:** (a) Is the Honourable Member for Labour (Public Works Department) aware that the tenants of old 'D' type orthodox quarters in New Delhi are subject to serious difficulties in cold months due to presence of honey-comb brick work in the bath rooms of those quarters?

(b) If not, is he prepared to have this question examined afresh through the advice of the medical authorities and have the facts placed before the House as early as possible?

(c) Is he also aware that many cases of pneumonia, cold, etc., occur in these quarters due to exposure while bathing with hot water?

(d) In view of the fact that Government have spent huge sums on the building of new quarters in recent years and many improvements have been carried out in the new quarters, does he propose to provide a few hundred of rupees for replacement of these honey-comb brick works by windows in the 'D' type quarters before the next winter? If not, what are the detailed reasons for not removing this particular difficulty of the tenants of the 'D' type quarters?

Mr. A. G. Glow: (a) Representations were received for the provision of windows in the place of the honey-comb brick work in the bath rooms of the quarters in question, but Government did not consider that there were serious difficulties.

(b) This does not strictly arise, but Government are prepared to re-examine the case.

(c) I am not aware that incidence of colds, etc., is increased by the present system of construction.

(d) I would refer the Honourable Member to the answer to part (b) but would observe that the work was estimated to cost Rs. 14,000.

Mr. Lalchand Navalrai: May I know if any officer has been appointed to investigate into this very inconvenience that has been caused to these tenants?

Mr. A. G. Clow: The matter was investigated more than once.

Mr. Lalchand Navalrai: Does the Honourable Member say that there is no fear of cold or pneumonia from the present construction?

Mr. A. G. Clow: I have already promised to re-examine the matter but I gathered from a medical expert that the present system is healthier than a closed window.

DENIAL OF OPTION TO REFUSE ELECTRIC AND WATER SUPPLIES FROM THE NEW DELHI MUNICIPAL COMMITTEE.

687. ***Mr. Lalchand Navalrai:** Will the Secretary for Education, Health and Lands please state if it is incumbent upon a resident, whether Government or private, in New Delhi that he must avail of certain amenities provided by the Municipality? If so, under what Regulations has such an authority been vested in the New Delhi Municipal Committee, so far as the electric and water supplies are concerned, and why has the option been denied to the residents in New Delhi?

Sir Girja Shankar Bajpai: With your permission, I propose to answer questions Nos. 687, 688 and 689 together. Information has been called for and will be supplied to the House in due course.

CONNECTION OF KAROL BAGH WITH NEW DELHI BY THE SHORTEST AND DIRECT ROUTE.

†688. ***Mr. Lalchand Navalrai:** Will the Secretary for Education, Health and Lands please state if the Delhi Improvement Trust have considered the desirability of connecting Karol Bagh with New Delhi by the shortest and direct route—Punch Kun Road with the new Road which is under construction and comes from the Agricultural Institute and passes alongside the school, double storeyed building called the Bank Building, and Naiwala in Karol Bagh? If not, do they propose to do so now?

RESTRICTION OF THE RIGHT OF TRANSFER OF THE LESSEES OF GOVERNMENT PLOTS IN DEVNAGAR NEAR KAROL BAGH, DELHI.

†689. ***Mr. Lalchand Navalrai:** (a) Is the Secretary for Education, Health and Lands aware of the fact that all the lessees of Government plots of land in Pahargunj and Karol Bagh, Delhi, have been given the option to transfer their rights in the respective plots whenever they consider it necessary?

(b) If the reply to part (a) above be in the affirmative, will he please state whether the Delhi Improvement Trust have restricted lessees of the Government plots of land in Devnagar (near Karol Bagh) from exercising this option? If so, why?

†For answer to this question, see answer to question No. 687.

EXCLUSION OF INDIANS FROM EDUCATIONAL AND PROVIDENT FUND FACILITIES IN MALAYA.

690. ***Seth Govind Das:** Will the Secretary for Education, Health and Lands be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government are aware of the agitation caused among the Indian community in Malaya following the announcement made by the Governor of that colony, which implies that Asiatic Government servants will be excluded from the provision of educational facilities for children;
- (b) whether it is a fact that the Governor's announcement merely states that the question of salaries of Government servants, both European and Asiatic, will not be re-examined;
- (c) the causes that led to the appointment of the Macgregor Committee;
- (d) whether it is a fact that Indians are excluded from the provident fund scheme in the plantations; and
- (e) whether Government propose taking any action in the matter?

Sir Girja Shankar Bajpai: (a) Government have received no representations on the subject from the Indian community in Malaya.

(b) Yes.

(c) Dissatisfaction among the staff with the rates of pay.

(d) The Provident Funds referred to by the Honourable Member are private and not official.

(e) Government are in communication with the Agent on the question whether any action by them is required.

COMBINED EXHIBITION OF INDIAN ARTS IN ENGLAND.

691. ***Seth Govind Das:** Will the Secretary for Education, Health and Lands please state:

- (a) whether Government have made any effort to secure a combined exhibition of Indian arts exhibited at the Indian Museum of South-Kensington and the Indian section of the British Museum;
- (b) whether it could be possible to agree upon an appropriate form of control for the institution (Indian Museum and the British Museum relating to Indian objects in England) to give the entire collection of Indian art a rich significance; and
- (c) what action Government propose taking in the matter?

Sir Girja Shankar Bajpai: (a) to (c). The Honourable Member probably has in mind the exhibition, in one place, of Indian exhibits of artistic value in the British and South Kensington museums in London. Neither the exhibits nor the museums are under the control of the Government of India who will, however, endeavour to ascertain whether any action in the direction suggested by the Honourable Member is feasible.

FALL IN THE PRICE OF RICE.

692. ***Seth Govind Das:** Will the Secretary for Commerce please state:

- (a) the average total production of rice, for the last five years, in this country;
- (b) the average total annual consumption of rice in this country, taking the period of last five years;
- (c) the average annual total export from rice in this country, taking the period of last five years;
- (d) the average total annual import of rice into this country during the last five years;
- (e) the approximate total import of rice from Burma during the last twelve months;
- (f) the extent to which price of rice has gone down in this country since the last ten years;
- (g) whether Government are aware of the agricultural distress in the country as a result of the price of rice having gone down,
- (h) whether Government propose levying prohibitive duty on the imports of rice, broken rice and paddy from Burma in order to raise the price of these commodities in this country;
- (i) what actions, beside the levy of prohibitive duty on rice, Government propose taking in order to put a stop to the dumping of outside rice in the coastal town markets of this country; and
- (j) what is the policy of Government in the matter of preventing rice from Burma and other countries being imported into this country?

Mr. H. Dow: (a) to (g), (i) and (j), The information is being collected and will be laid on the table in due course.

(h) No Sir.

DECREASE IN THE PURCHASE OF STEEL AND IRON BY GREAT BRITAIN.

693. ***Seth Govind Das:** Will the Secretary for Commerce please state:

- (a) whether Great Britain's purchase of steel and iron from this country has decreased since 1929;
- (b) if so, the proportion of the decrease;
- (c) whether it is a fact that the steel making capacity of Great Britain has been steadily increasing in recent years;
- (d) the annual producing capacity of Great Britain in steel;
- (e) whether Government have considered that Britain's increasing capacity of steel will affect the iron and steel industry in this country; and
- (f) if so, the extent to which it is feared it would be affected?

Mr. H. Dow: (a) No, Sir. There has been a very large increase.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) A statement showing the annual production of steel in the United Kingdom is placed on the table.

(e) No, Sir.

(f) Does not arise.

Statement showing the Production of Steel in the United Kingdom.

Year	1929	1935	1936	1937 (Partly estimated).
Production in Millions of Tons	9.64	9.86	11.78	12.96

PREPARATION OF MILK POWDER IN INDIA.

694. ***Mr. Manu Subedar:** Will the Secretary for Education, Health and Lands state:

- whether any experiments have been made for the preparation of milk powder in India, and whether there are any physical or other difficulties in such preparation;
- if the reply to part (a) be in the negative, whether there are any proposals for experiments in this direction;
- whether there is any import of milk powder into India;
- whether the Nutrition Expert of the Government has anything to say with regard to the usefulness of milk powder; and
- whether Government are prepared to make available to the House any record on the subject pointing out either the usefulness of the milk powder, or the possibility of having it manufactured in India?

Sir Girja Shankar Bajpai: (a) No experiments have been made so far. As regards the difficulties in the way of the production of milk powder in India, I would invite the attention of the Honourable Member to pages 52-54 of Dr. Wright's "Report on the Development of the Cattle and Dairy Industries of India", copies of which are available in the Library and have also been supplied to Members of the Central Legislature.

(b) Yes.

(c) Yes.

(d) and (e). An extract from a "Note on the nutritive value of skim milk" by the Director of Nutrition Research has been placed in the Library of the House. Information regarding the possibility of manufacture is not available at present.

Mr. Manu Subedar: Is there any proposal for making experiments in this direction?

Sir Girja Shankar Bajpai: The recommendation of Dr. Wright in this behalf is that official assistance should take the form of surveying the available supplies of milk, examining their quality and determining on a small scale the suitability of milk for processing. That recommendation is being examined.

Mr. Manu Subedar: Is the Imperial Dairy Research Institute capable of making experiments with regard to the preparation of milk powder?

Sir Girja Shankar Bajpai: Not the Institute at Bangalore.

Mr. K. Santhanam: Is there any proposal to encourage the import of milk powder from other countries?

Sir Girja Shankar Bajpai: I am not aware of any such proposal.

PREPARATION OF CONDENSED MILK IN INDIA.

695. ***Mr. Manu Subedar:** Will the Secretary for Education, Health and Lands state:

- (a) whether any enquiry was addressed by the Secretary to the Dairy Section of the Congress held at Haripura, regarding the possibility of preparing, or being supplied with, condensed milk in large quantity;
- (b) whether any experiment has been made by Government for the preparation of condensed milk in India;
- (c) if so, what are the results and in which publication of Government these results are given;
- (d) what is the present position and whether Government find it possible to have condensed milk made in India;
- (e) whether a scheme or programme was ever prepared for experiments in the making of condensed milk in India; if so, by whom and when; and
- (f) whether Government are prepared to make available to this House such scheme or programme?

Sir Girja Shankar Bajpai: (a) Yes.

(b) and (c). Experiments were started in 1927 but as the results were inconclusive they have not been published.

(d) The question has been examined by Dr. Wright and his report is under consideration.

(e) and (f). Two schemes were prepared, one by the Imperial Dairy Expert in 1932 and the other by the Animal Husbandry Expert of the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research, in consultation with the Director of the Imperial Agricultural Research Institute, in 1934. These schemes are being re-examined in the light of Dr. Wright's report. Government will consider the question of publishing these schemes when the re-examination has been completed.

Mr. Manu Subedar: With regard to (a) what was the reply sent by Government?

Sir Girja Shankar Bajpai: The inquiry was as to whether Government could provide skim milk products and as the plant which was used in producing condensed milk was not available, the reply was in the negative.

Mr. Mohan Lal Saksena: May I know when Government propose to reach final conclusions on the recommendations of Dr. Wright?

Sir Girja Shankar Bajpai: I cannot fix any definite date but we shall try to reach conclusions as quickly as possible.

Mr. Mohan Lal Saksena: It is already more than six months since Dr. Wright submitted his report?

Sir Girja Shankar Bajpai: That may be but the report is a voluminous document and not merely the Central Government but also the Provincial Governments are concerned.

Mr. Manu Subedar: With regard to the scheme prepared in 1932, what steps have been taken to carry out that scheme? Has it been accepted or rejected or is it still under consideration?

Sir Girja Shankar Bajpai: In reply to parts (e) and (f) of the question I said that action on these schemes (which incidentally were not sanctioned until October or December, 1936) has been held up pending consideration of Dr. Wright's observations.

Maulana Zafar Ali Khan: I should like to know the quantity of condensed milk imported into India and consumed by India?

Sir Girja Shankar Bajpai: If my Honourable friend will look at Table 21 in the Report (I believe it is on page 167) he will get the information.

Mr. President (The Honourable Sir Abdur Rahim): Answers to the next two questions in the name of Mr. Avinashilingam Chettiar will be laid on the table as he has already asked five questions.

TERRITORIES CEDED TO MEWAR AND JODHPUR STATES.

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

- (a) how long the territories just conceded to Mewar and Jodhpur States have been under British Indian administration;
- (b) when the territories were taken under British Indian administration and whether they were taken subject to any conditions; and
- (c) whether the people of the districts concerned were consulted in the matter?

The Honourable Sir Nripendra Sircar: (a) and (b). The Honourable Member's attention is invited to the communique issued to the Press for publication on the 3rd February, 1938. Copies of the communique are available in the Library of the House.

(c) does not arise as the territory belonged to the Darbars concerned and the majority of the inhabitants are State subjects.

TERRITORIES CEDED TO MEWAR AND JODHPUR STATES.

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

- (a) what were the immediate considerations that made the Government transfer territory to the Indian States of Mewar and Jodhpur; and

† Answer to this question laid on the table, the questioner having exhausted his quota.

- (b) whether any more transfer of territories to these many other Indian States are under contemplation?

The Honourable Sir Nripendra Sircar: (a) I would refer the Honourable Member to the reply given to parts (a) and (b) of his question No. 696.

- (b) The reply is in the negative.

UNSTARRED QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

IMPORT OF MOTOR CARS FROM GERMANY.

58. **Mr. J. D. Boyle:** Will the Commerce Secretary please state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that the number of motor cars imported from Germany is increasing annually and that during the past 12 months has increased from 739 to 1,701;
- (b) whether Government are aware that German export prices are more than 50 per cent. below their home retail prices and lower than manufacturing costs of the car;
- (c) whether Government are aware that by this means the effect of the preference of 7½ per cent. given to cars of British manufacture under the Ottawa Agreement is being nullified, and that the Central Government Revenues are losing considerably because of the fictitious value of these German cars; and
- (d) what action Government propose to take in this matter?

Mr. H. Dow: The question should have been addressed to the Honourable the Finance Member.

NON-OFFICIAL BILLS PENDING BEFORE THE CENTRAL LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

59. **Mr. D. K. Lahiri Chaudhury:** Will the Honourable the Leader of the House please state:

- (a) how many notices of non-official Bills are pending before the Assembly under section 100 (3) of the Government of India Act, 1935;
- (b) if there are any, whether Government will state their idea whether they will oppose them or support them at the time of introduction; and
- (c) whether Government will state the names of those Bills?

The Honourable Sir Nripendra Sircar: (a) and (c). The question whether a particular Bill is one which the Indian Legislature is incompetent to enact by reason of the provision contained in the sub-section referred to by the Honourable Member is in each case a question of construction and I am not prepared to anticipate the expression of Government's opinion on the question of construction which would or might

become necessary if a Bill giving rise to the question were introduced or sought to be introduced.

(b) Government reserve their freedom of action but they do not contemplate any general departure from the convention that Bills are not opposed at the introduction stage.

ELECTRICAL ESTABLISHMENT OF THE CENTRAL PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

60. Raizada Hans Raj: With reference to the answer to my starred question No. 431, dated the 22nd February, 1938, regarding the Electrical Establishment of the Central Public Works Department, will the Labour Secretary kindly lay on the table particulars regarding the Work Charge Establishment (excluding coolies) as soon as practicable?

Mr. A. G. Clow: I presume that by "coolies" the Honourable Member means inferior servants. The information asked for by the Honourable Member is being collected and will be laid on the table in due course.

OBSERVERS EMPLOYED IN THE UPPER AIR OBSERVATORY, AGRA.

61. Pandit Sri Krishna Dutta Paliwal: Will the Secretary for Education, Health and Lands please state:

- (a) what are the scales of observers employed in the Upper Air Observatory, Agra, and their strength in each scale; also, how this strength has been drawn from the various Provinces and States of India;
- (b) whether it is a fact that the services of observers are transferable throughout and even outside India; if so, whether any circles have been formed in order to keep Government expenditure on transfers at a minimum and to give as settled a life to the observers as possible;
- (c) whether any compensation is being given to the observers for their work on Government holidays and for extra observations called of them over and above the normal work;
- (d) whether those observers, who are ordered by their Head office to stay near their office, have been given rent-free quarters; in cases of choice and where ten per cent. rent is charged whether the accommodation allowed is to the required standard according to the grades; and
- (e) what has been the percentage of promotions made from one ministerial scale to another in the above office each year during the last five years and whether all these promotions have been based on seniority of service; if not, why these were not based on seniority of service in those cases where service was otherwise satisfactory?

Sir Girja Shankar Bajpai: The question should have been addressed to the Honourable Member for Communications.

GAZETTED STAFF OF THE METEOROLOGICAL DEPARTMENT AND LENGTH OF SERVICE OF THE HEAD OF THE UPPER AIR OBSERVATORY, AGRA.

62. Pandit Sri Krishna Dutta Paliwal: Will the Secretary for Education, Health and Lands please state:

- (a) the strength of the gazetted staff, class 1, of the India Meteorological Department;
- (b) the length of service of the present head of the Upper Air Observatory, Agra, and since what period he had been posted at Agra; and
- (c) whether there is any charge allowance attached to the above post and, if so, since how long the present head has been drawing it?

Sir Girja Shankar Bajpai: The question should have been addressed to the Honourable Member for Communications.

DEATH OF MR. GEORGE JOSEPH.

Mr. Bhulabhai J. Desai (Bombay Northern Division: Non-Muhammadan Rural): I rise, Sir, to make a reference to the sad news that we have received of the untimely death of one of our comrades, George Joseph. A career of remarkable richness has been cut off in the prime of life, for he was barely 51 years old. As an academician, he was Master of Arts; by profession he was a Barrister-at-Law. A Congress nationalist, ever since 1917, he had enlisted himself in the ranks of those who have served and sacrificed for this country. He was among the first who joined the Home Rule League and soon thereafter he joined the ranks of those who are now counted by many millions in this country and who have adopted a new method of attaining freedom by their ways of struggle. He became the editor, under the inspiration of Pandit Motilal Nehru, of the *Independent* but soon after this, as a result of his imprisonment, the newspaper had to be closed. After he came out of jail, he, however, was fortunate enough to find another greater work waiting for him,—the editorship of *Young India*, which has now become the inspiration and the guide of the whole of the country at large, and the awakening result of which India has seen beyond all recognition. After he gave up that, he continued for a while in the profession, but soon joined the Madras Council and thereafter he was elected a Member of this Assembly,—a man not merely of ability, not merely a man with forensic gifts which he undoubtedly possessed, but one of those steady, steadfast and selfless workers whom it would be difficult for us to replace among our Benches on this side. But we have only this satisfaction that he has left us a rich heritage of selfless, sustained, silent service and sacrifice which must necessarily be the badge of men who do not wait for enjoying the fruits of their struggle but who die in order only that their country may live better and freer. I ask you, Sir, that in the name of this House a message may be conveyed to Mrs. George Joseph and to his children of the loss we have suffered and the sense of appreciation which this House has of the services rendered by him in his too short a career in this House.

Sir Cowasji Jehangir (Bombay City: Non-Muhammadan Urban): Mr. President, we have once again to mourn the loss of a colleague. Many

of us met Mr. George Joseph for the first time when he was returned to this House not very long ago, and we are deeply grieved that we had not more opportunities of getting to know him better and to love and respect him as many of his friends have done throughout his life. Mr. George Joseph was an Indian Christian, educated in Edinburgh and called to the bar, and, as the Leader of the Opposition has just mentioned, from choice he did not follow his profession for long but took to journalism. Evidently he made a greater name as a journalist than as a barrister. Mr. President, in these times when the Indian Christian community are playing a greater part in Indian affairs than they ever did before, the Indian Christian community, especially in the south, loses in Mr. George Joseph a most prominent member. May I be allowed to associate my Party and myself with this expression of grief at the loss of one of our own colleagues, and may we be allowed to convey to the Indian Christian community our sincerest condolences. Sir, I associate my Party with this expression of sorrow and request that you do convey to Mrs. George Joseph our sincerest condolences in her irreparable loss.

Sir Muhammad Yamin Khan (Agra Division: Muhammadan Rural): Sir, on behalf of myself and my Party I express our feelings of sorrow at the sad demise of Mr. George Joseph. We request you kindly to convey our condolence to the bereaved family. I associate myself with the words that have fallen from Honourable Members in this House.

Mr. M. S. Aney (Berar: Non-Muhammadan): Sir, in Mr. George Joseph it is not merely the Congress Party that has lost a valuable colleague but I am sure this House also has lost a very valued colleague. Sir, he was one of those cultured men whose utterances always carry on them the stamp of deep thought and erudition. Sir, I have been knowing him since the year 1920. I have seen him work as the editor of the *Independent* also and in that capacity I had the privilege of knowing him very closely. He was one of those who loved to work silently and, more than that, to suffer silently. Yet the contributions that he has made to the cause of nationalism will be long remembered by his countrymen as very solid service rendered by him to the country. Sir, one thing that was remarkable in him and which must strike everybody is this. After the passing away of that great Christian, Kali Charan Banerjea, Mr. George Joseph was another prominent Christian who identified himself with the cause of the India National Congress and the cause of Indian nationalism and it is he who tried to inculcate into the Christian community the ideal of not looking up to a foreign nation for their uplift, welfare and betterment, but to look up to the Indian nation for their uplift, betterment and welfare. This new angle of vision was created by him in a community which is of the same flesh and bone as we are and in that respect the services he has rendered in bringing back to the Indian nation a section which was on the point of being permanently lost were immeasurable and invaluable. Such a colleague we have lost. I do not want to add more words but I desire to associate myself with the motion which has been proposed by the Leader of the Opposition and request you to convey to Mrs. George Joseph our sincere sense of sorrow for the premature and untimely loss of Mr. George Joseph.

Mr. L. C. Buss (Nominated Non-Official): Mr. President, on behalf of the European Group I wish to associate myself with all that has been said by the Leaders of other Parties about the death of Mr. George Joseph.

[Mr. L. C. Buss.]

During the comparatively short time that he was a Member of this House we hardly had an opportunity to become as well acquainted with him as we would have wished, but we came to know him as an able debater and as one who took his full part in the business of this House. His loss is a greater one to his Party and to the House and I desire you to associate us with any message of condolence which you may be sending to his relatives.

The Honourable Sir Nripendra Sircar (Leader of the House): Sir, I desire to associate myself with the sentiments which have been expressed and the request which has been made by the Honourable the Leader of the Opposition and the speakers who have spoken before me. I had not the privilege and honour of knowing Mr. George Joseph intimately as I came across him only once or twice, but from the way he took part in the proceedings of this House last Simla Session I think I am on firm ground in stating that those who had an opportunity to listen to him could not help forming the conclusion that he had come quite prepared and had made a serious study of the subject upon which he was going to speak. I join in the request which has been made by the other sections of the House to convey our condolence to Mrs. George Joseph.

Mr. President (The Honourable Sir Abdur Rahim): It will be my duty to communicate to the bereaved members of the deceased's family all that has been said by the Leaders of different Parties. I share the sense of loss that the House has sustained by the death of Mr. George Joseph to whose services such feeling and eloquent testimony has been paid by the Leader of the Opposition and others who have spoken.

THE GENERAL BUDGET—LIST OF DEMANDS—*concl'd.*

Mr. President (The Honourable Sir Abdur Rahim): The House will now proceed with Demands for Grants.

DEMAND NO. 51—INDIAN STORES DEPARTMENT.

The Honourable Sir James Grigg (Finance Member): Sir, I move:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 22,94,000, be granted to the Governor General in Council to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1939, in respect of 'Indian Stores Department'."

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

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 22,94,000, be granted to the Governor General in Council to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1939, in respect of 'Indian Stores Department'."

The motion was negatived.

DEMAND NO. 52—COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE AND STATISTICS.

The Honourable Sir James Grigg: Sir, I move:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 7,76,000, be granted to the Governor General in Council to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1939, in respect of 'Commercial Intelligence and Statistics'."

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

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 7,76,000, be granted to the Governor General in Council to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1939, in respect of 'Commercial Intelligence and Statistics'."

The motion was negatived.

DEMAND No. 53—CENSUS.

The Honourable Sir James Grigg: Sir, I move:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 5,000, be granted to the Governor General in Council to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1939, in respect of 'Census'."

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

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 5,000, be granted to the Governor General in Council to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1939, in respect of 'Census'."

The motion was negatived.

DEMAND No. 54—EMIGRATION—INTERNAL.

The Honourable Sir James Grigg: Sir, I move:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 12,000, be granted to the Governor General in Council to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1939, in respect of 'Emigration—Internal'."

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

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 12,000, be granted to the Governor General in Council to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1939, in respect of 'Emigration—Internal'."

The motion was negatived.

DEMAND No. 55—EMIGRATION—EXTERNAL.

The Honourable Sir James Grigg: Sir, I move:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,92,000, be granted to the Governor General in Council to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1939, in respect of 'Emigration—External'."

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

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,92,000, be granted to the Governor General in Council to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1939, in respect of 'Emigration—External'."

The motion was negatived.

DEMAND No. 56—JOINT-STOCK COMPANIES.

The Honourable Sir James Grigg: Sir, I move:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,47,000, be granted to the Governor General in Council to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1939, in respect of 'Joint-Stock Companies'."

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

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,47,000, be granted to the Governor General in Council to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1939, in respect of 'Joint-Stock Companies'."

The motion was negatived.

DEMAND No. 57—MISCELLANEOUS DEPARTMENTS.

The Honourable Sir James Grigg: Sir, I move :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 4,16,000, be granted to the Governor General in Council to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1939, in respect of 'Miscellaneous Departments'."

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

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 4,16,000, be granted to the Governor General in Council to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1939, in respect of 'Miscellaneous Departments'."

The motion was negatived.

DEMAND No. 58—CURRENCY.

The Honourable Sir James Grigg: Sir, I move :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 15,64,000, be granted to the Governor General in Council to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1939, in respect of 'Currency'."

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

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 15,64,000, be granted to the Governor General in Council to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1939, in respect of 'Currency'."

The motion was negatived.

DEMAND No. 59—MINT.

The Honourable Sir James Grigg: Sir, I move :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 19,07,000, be granted to the Governor General in Council to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1939, in respect of 'Mint'."

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

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 19,07,000, be granted to the Governor General in Council to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1939, in respect of 'Mint'."

The motion was negatived.

DEMAND No. 60—CIVIL WORKS.

The Honourable Sir James Grigg: Sir, I move :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 84,73,000, be granted to the Governor General in Council to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1939, in respect of 'Civil Works'."

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

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 84,73,000, be granted to the Governor General in Council to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1939, in respect of 'Civil Works'."

The motion was negatived.

DEMAND NO. 61—CENTRAL ROAD FUND.

The Honourable Sir James Grigg: Sir, I move:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,70,00,000, be granted to the Governor General in Council to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1939, in respect of 'Central Road Fund'."

Sir, perhaps before this motion is put by you, in order to avoid any possible misapprehension, I might point out to the House that the whole of this sum of Rs. 1,70,00,000 will go to the Provinces and we certainly propose to divide upon this.

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

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,70,00,000, be granted to the Governor General in Council to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1939, in respect of 'Central Road Fund'."

The Assembly divided:

AYES—45.

Abdul Hamid, Khan Bahadur Sir.
Ahmad Nawaz Khan, Major Nawab Sir.
Aikman, Mr. A.
Ayyar, Mr. N. M.
Bajpai, Sir Girja Shankar.
Bewoor, Mr. G. V.
Buss, Mr. L. C.
Chanda, Mr. A. K.
Chapman-Mortimer, Mr. T.
Clow, Mr. A. G.
Conran-Smith, Mr. E.
Craik, The Honourable Sir Henry.
Dalal, Dr. R. D.
Dalpat Singh, Sardar Bahadur Captain.
DeSouza, Dr. F. X.
Dow, Mr. H.
Fazli-Ilahi, Khan Sahib Shaikh.
Ghulam Muhammad, Mr.
Griffiths, Mr. P. J.
Grigg, The Honourable Sir James.
Highet, Mr. J. C.
James, Mr. F. E.
Jawahar Singh, Sardar Bahadur Sardar Sir.

Kamaluddin Ahmed, Shamsul-Ulema.
Kushalpal Singh, Raja Bahadur.
Lloyd, Mr. A. H.
Mackeown, Mr. J. A.
Mani, Mr. R. S.
Menon, Mr. P. A.
Metcalf, Sir Aubrey.
Miller, Mr. C. C.
Ogilvie, Mr. C. M. G.
Rahman, Lieut.-Col. M. A.
Row, Mr. K. Sanjiva.
Scott, Mr. J. Ramsay.
Sen, Rai Bahadur N. C.
Sher Muhammad Khan, Captain Sardar Sir.
Sircar, The Honourable Sir Nripendra.
Sivaraj, Rao Sahib N.
Slade, Mr. M.
Smith, Lieut.-Col. H. C.
Spence, Mr. G. H.
Stewart, The Honourable Sir Thomas.
Sundaram, Mr. V. S.
Walker, Mr. G. D.

NOES—68.

Abdul Qaiyum, Mr.
 Abdul Wajid, Maulvi.
 Ahmed, Mr. K.
 Ahsan, Maulvi Muhammad.
 Aney, Mr. M. S.
 Asaf Ali, Mr. M.
 Ayyangar, Mr. M. Ananthasayanam.
 Azhar Ali, Mr. Muhammad.
 Banerjee, Dr. P. N.
 Bhagavan Das, Dr.
 Bhagchand Soni, Rai Bahadur Seth.
 Chaliha, Mr. Kuladhar.
 Chattopadhyaya, Mr. Amarendra Nath.
 Chaudhury, Mr. Brojendra Narayan.
 Chettiar, Mr. T. S. Avinashilingam.
 Chetty, Mr. Sami Vencatachelam.
 Chunder, Mr. N. C.
 Das, Mr. B.
 Das, Pandit Nilakantha.
 Datta, Mr. Akhil Chandra.
 Desai, Mr. Bhulabhai J.
 Deshmukh, Dr. G. V.
 Deshmukh, Mr. Govind V.
 Essak Saif, Mr. H. A. Sathar H.
 Gadgil, Mr. N. V.
 Ghiasuddin, Mr. M.
 Ghulam Bhik Nairang, Syed.
 Ghuznavi, Sir Abdul Halim.
 Govind Das, Seth.
 Gupta, Mr. K. S.
 Hans Raj, Raizada.
 Jedhe, Mr. K. M.
 Jehangir, Sir Cowasji.
 Jogendra Singh, Sirdar.

Joshi, Mr. N. M.
 Kailash Behari Lal, Babu.
 Lalchand Navalrai, Mr.
 Malaviya, Pandit Krishna Kant.
 Mangal Singh, Sardar.
 Misra, Pandit Shambhu Dayal.
 Mody, Sir H. P.
 Mudaliar, Mr. C. N. Muthuranga.
 Muhammad Ahmad Kazmi, Qazi.
 Murtuza Sahib Bahadur, Maulvi Syed.
 Paliwal, Pandit Sri Krishna Dutta.
 Pande, Mr. Badri Dutt.
 Parma Nand, Bhai.
 Raghubir Narayan Singh, Choudhri.
 Ramayan Prasad, Mr.
 Ranga, Prof. N. G.
 Rao, Mr. Thirumala.
 Saksena, Mr. Mohan Lal.
 Sant Singh, Sardar.
 Santhanam, Mr. K.
 Sham Lal, Mr.
 Shaukat Ali, Maulana.
 Siddique Ali Khan, Khan Sahib Nawab.
 Sikandar Ali Choudhury, Maulvi.
 Singh, Mr. Gauri Shankar.
 Singh, Mr. Ram Narayan.
 Sinha, Mr. Satya Narayan.
 Som, Mr. Suryya Kumar.
 Sri Prakasa, Mr.
 Subedar, Mr. Manu.
 Umar Aly Shah, Mr.
 Varma, Mr. B. B.
 Yamin Khan, Sir Muhammad.
 Zafar Ali Khan, Maulana.

The motion was negatived.

DEMAND NO. 62—SUPERANNUATION ALLOWANCES AND PENSIONS.

The Honourable Sir James Grigg: Sir, I move:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,10,28,000. be granted to the Governor General in Council to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1939, in respect of 'Superannuation Allowances and Pensions'."

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

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,10,28,000. be granted to the Governor General in Council to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1939, in respect of 'Superannuation Allowances and Pensions'."

The motion was negatived.

DEMAND NO. 63—STATIONERY AND PRINTING.

The Honourable Sir James Grigg: Sir, I move:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 53,43,000. be granted to the Governor General in Council to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1939, in respect of 'Stationery and Printing'."

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

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 53.43,000, be granted to the Governor General in Council to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1939, in respect of 'Stationery and Printing'."

The motion was negatived.

DEMAND NO. 64—MISCELLANEOUS.

The Honourable Sir James Grigg: Sir, I move:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 11.45,000, be granted to the Governor General in Council to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1939, in respect of 'Miscellaneous'."

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

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 11.45,000, be granted to the Governor General in Council to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1939, in respect of 'Miscellaneous'."

The motion was negatived.

DEMAND NO. 65—GRANTS-IN-AID TO PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENTS.

The Honourable Sir James Grigg: Sir, I move:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1.72,000, be granted to the Governor General in Council to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1939, in respect of 'Grants-in-aid to Provincial Governments'."

Mr. President (The Honourable Sir Abdur Rahim): Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1.72,000, be granted to the Governor General in Council to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1939, in respect of 'Grants-in-aid to Provincial Governments'."

Mr. F. E. James (Madras: European): Sir, before you put this to the vote, I should like to raise one question and that is the question of the position of Coorg. I shall not detain the House long, so my Honourable friends need not trouble themselves to leave the Chamber.

Sir, the Demand for Grant in respect of Coorg for next year is less than the revised estimate for the present year. I understand that is in pursuance of the policy which the Government of India have now adopted of giving a decreasing grant to Coorg in order that within a certain number of years the grant from the Central Administration may be entirely wiped out. Sir, Coorg is the Cinderella of all the Provinces. It is inhabited by a proud and independent people. There have been, from time to time, suggestions that Coorg should be amalgamated either with Madras or with the State of Mysore,—propositions which I do not think are likely to commend themselves to the people of that province. I quite admit that Coorg does present an extremely difficult problem. It is much smaller than an average district even in the Madras Presidency. It has a population of only a little more than a lakh and a half. Yet it has a constitution which boasts a Legislative Council, a District Board, a Commissioner and the services of the Resident in Mysore as the Chief Commissioner.

[Mr. F. E. James.]

The points that I want to ask Government about may be briefly stated as follows: First of all, what is their view as to the ultimate financial position of this small province? Knowing something of the province; I can hold out no hope of any permanent improvement in the economic position of that province. It is mainly dependent upon coffee and sandalwood oil. The outlook of the coffee industry is not a very favourable one and I think it is very unlikely that even within a measurable distance of time the finances of the province will be such as to be able to do without any outside help from the Government of India. Secondly, there is definite need for simplification in the administration of the province. The various organs that exist in this very small province indicate that something might be done to cut away a certain amount of duplication in regard to local administration. And thirdly, what is Coorg's constitutional position going to be in the future? These are the three points to which I hope Government will shortly address themselves by means of some very specific inquiries, either by a deputation from the Government of India or through the usual channels of the Resident of Mysore acting as the Chief Commissioner of the province.

I understand that in the new Legislature under Federation Coorg is to have a representative in this House. Has not the time come when some definite inquiries should be undertaken in regard to Coorg's financial position, in regard to the administration of the province and in regard to Coorg's relation with the Centre? If Government can enlighten me as to their own policy in regard to this matter I shall be extremely grateful, for, although Coorg is small in area and although its population as compared to the populations of contiguous provinces and States seems to be infinitesimal, yet, after all, it is the direct responsibility at present of the Government of India. That being so, it has no eloquent voice such as Delhi or Ajmer-Merwara has in this House, I trust that the Government of India will be good enough to enlighten me as to what their policy is.

There is only one further word that I wish to add, so far as the financial position of Coorg is concerned. I cannot myself see that the policy of dwindling subventions is the right policy at the present time. I have had, on more than one occasion on behalf of the coffee planting community in Coorg (and my Honourable friend, Dr. DeSouza, well knows their position), to address myself to the administration of Coorg for financial help. We have always been given the same answer, namely, that the finances of the provinces do not justify any further help to an industry whose future is so uncertain. Some help undoubtedly has been given, but it has been given in a very grudging way and on a very meagre scale; and unless the Government of India are prepared entirely to wash their hands of this area and to suggest that it should be handed over to some other Administration I do appeal to them to regard this not only as their responsibility but as a very serious and direct one.

Mr. E. Conran-Smith (Government of India: Nominated Official): Sir, my Honourable friend, Mr. James, has taken advantage of the time made available for him by the empty Benches opposite to call attention to the needs of that rather distant, rather small, and rather attractive part of

India,—Coorg. He stated that the case of Coorg has not been represented in this House as the case of Delhi has, but, I think, this House will agree that Mr. James' eloquence on this occasion has supplied the deficiency, if there has been one in the past. Mr. James has raised three questions in regard to Coorg: the first,—I think he put this first,—is the financial one; the second is linked with that, *viz.* the question of some simplification of the administration; and the third is the constitutional one. I will take the constitutional point first, because there is the least to say about it.

The future of Coorg under the new Constitution is, as Honourable Members will be aware, governed by the provisions of section 97 of the Government of India Act; and there is, I believe, no immediate prospect of any change in the Constitution with which Coorg has entered the new order of things.

So far as Coorg's financial position is concerned, I can assure my Honourable friend that the Government of India, are, of course, fully aware of the condition of Coorg's finances, which were the subject of an inquiry by Sir Otto Niemeyer only some eighteen months ago. As a result of that inquiry, the Government of India have agreed that Coorg should receive a cash sum of Rs. 5 lakhs spread over four years, and have agreed to write off the debts of Coorg as on the 31st March, 1937, up to a certain maximum. That settlement still stands and I can hold out no hope to Mr. James that there will be any change in it.

The difficulties with which Coorg has been faced are well-known and have been explained by Mr. James. The revenue of the Coorg administration depends largely on sandalwood and the revenue of the inhabitants depends largely on coffee. The prices of both these commodities have fallen to a degree far below that subsisting even a few years ago; and the reaction of that fall on the revenues of Coorg needs no emphasising. I should, however, mention that a request for the deputation of a financial officer to Coorg to make proposals, if possible, to help the administration to achieve budgetary equilibrium has been under consideration; and it is likely that Government will agree to such a deputation provided it is made clear that there is no connection between the deputation and any question of constitutional reform at the moment. The Chief Commissioner will no doubt consider, in consultation with the officer deputed, the question whether any reduction or simplification could be suggested in the case of the administration of Coorg and the valuable suggestions made by the Honourable Mr. James as regards the simplification, and possibly a reduction in the cost of administration will, I have no doubt, receive consideration, at the hands of the Chief Commissioner. I trust that the information which I have given will show that the Government of India has not been in any sense neglectful of the interests of Coorg and are fully aware of the present position.

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

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,72,000, be granted to the Governor General in Council to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1939, in respect of 'Grants-in-aid to Provincial Governments'."

The Assembly divided:

AYES—45.

Abdul Hamid, Khan Bahadur Sir.
 Ahmad Nawaz Khan, Major Nawab Sir.
 Aikman, Mr. A.
 Ayyar, Mr. N. M.
 Bajpai, Sir Girja Shankar.
 Bewoor, Mr. G. V.
 Buss, Mr. L. C.
 Chanda, Mr. A. K.
 Chapman-Mortimer, Mr. T.
 Clow, Mr. A. G.
 Conran-Smith, Mr. E.
 Craik, The Honourable Sir Henry.
 Dalal, Dr. R. D.
 Dalpat Singh, Sardar Bahadur Captain.
 DeSouza, Dr. F. X.
 Dow, Mr. H.
 Fazl-i-Ilahi, Khan Sahib Shaikh.
 Ghulam Muhammad, Mr.
 Griffiths, Mr. P. J.
 Grigg, The Honourable Sir James.
 Highet, Mr. J. C.
 James, Mr. F. E.
 Jawahar Singh, Sardar Bahadur Sardar Sir.

Kamaluddin Ahmed, Shamsul-Ulema.
 Kushalpal Singh, Raja Bahadur.
 Lloyd, Mr. A. H.
 Mackeown, Mr. J. A.
 Mani, Mr. R. S.
 Menon, Mr. P. A.
 Metcalfe, Sir Aubrey.
 Miller, Mr. C. C.
 Ogilvie, Mr. C. M. G.
 Rahman, Lieut.-Col. M. A.
 Row, Mr. K. Sanjiva.
 Scott, Mr. J. Ramsay.
 Sen, Rai Bahadur N. C.
 Sher Muhammad Khan, Captain Sardar Sir.
 Sircar, The Honourable Sir Nripendra.
 Sivaraj, Rao Sahib N.
 Slade, Mr. M.
 Smith, Lieut.-Col. H. C.
 Spence, Mr. G. H.
 Stewart, The Honourable Sir Thomas.
 Sundaram, Mr. V. S.
 Walker, Mr. G. D.

NOES—58.

Abdul Qaiyum, Mr.
 Abdul Wajid, Maulvi.
 Ahmed, Mr. K.
 Ahsan, Maulvi Muhammad.
 Aney, Mr. M. S.
 Asaf Ali, Mr. M.
 Ayyangar, Mr. M. Ananthasayanam.
 Azhar Ali, Mr. Muhammad.
 Bajoria, Babu Baijnath.
 Banerjea, Dr. P. N.
 Bhagavan Das, Dr.
 Bhagchand Soni, Rai Bahadur Seth.
 Chaliha, Mr. Kuladhar.
 Chattopadhyaya, Mr. Amarendra Nath.
 Chaudhury, Mr. Brojendra Narayan.
 Chettiar, Mr. T. S. Avinashilingam.
 Chetty, Mr. Sami Vencatachelam.
 Chunder, Mr. N. C.
 Das, Mr. B.
 Das, Pandit Nilakantha.
 Datta, Mr. Akhil Chandra.
 Desai, Mr. Bhulabhai J.
 Deshmukh, Dr. G. V.
 Deshmukh, Mr. Govind V.
 Essak Sait, Mr. H. A. Sathar H.
 Gadgil, Mr. N. V.
 Ghasuddin, Mr. M.
 Ghulam Bhik Nairang, Syed.
 Ghuznavi, Sir Abdul Halim.
 Govind Das, Seth.
 Gupta, Mr. K. S.
 Hans Raj, Raizada.
 Jedhe, Mr. K. M.
 Jehangir, Sir Cowasji.

Jogendra Singh, Sirdar.
 Joshi, Mr. N. M.
 Kailash Behari Lal, Babu.
 Lalchand Navalrai, Mr.
 Malaviya, Pandit Krishna Kant.
 Mangal Singh, Sardar.
 Misra, Pandit Shambhu Dayal.
 Mody, Sir H. P.
 Mudaliar, Mr. C. N. Muthuranga.
 Muhammad Ahmad Kazmi, Qazi.
 Murtuza Sahib Bahadur, Maulvi Syed.
 Paliwal, Pandit Sri Krishna Dutta.
 Pande, Mr. Badri Dutt.
 Raghubir Narayan Singh, Choudhri.
 Ramayan Prasad, Mr.
 Ranga, Prof. N. G.
 Rao, Mr. Thirumala.
 Saksena, Mr. Mohan Lal.
 Sant Singh, Sardar.
 Santhanam, Mr. K.
 Sham Lal, Mr.
 Shaukat Ali, Maulana.
 Siddique Ali Khan, Khan Sahib Nawab.
 Sikandar Ali Choudhury, Maulvi.
 Singh, Mr. Gauri Shankar.
 Singh, Mr. Ram Narayan.
 Sinha, Mr. Satya Narayan.
 Som, Mr. Suryya Kumar.
 Sri Prakasa, Mr.
 Subedar, Mr. Manu.
 Umar Aly Shah, Mr.
 Varma, Mr. B. B.
 Yamin Khan, Sir Muhammad.
 Zafar Ali Khan, Maulana.

The motion was negatived.

DEMAND No. 66—MISCELLANEOUS ADJUSTMENTS BETWEEN THE CENTRAL AND PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENTS.

The Honourable Sir James Grigg: Sir, I move:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 10,000, be granted to the Governor General in Council to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1939, in respect of 'Miscellaneous Adjustments between the Central and Provincial Governments'."

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

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 10,000, be granted to the Governor General in Council to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1939, in respect of 'Miscellaneous Adjustments between the Central and Provincial Governments'."

The motion was negatived.

DEMAND No. 67—EXPENDITURE ON RETRENCHED PERSONNEL CHARGED TO REVENUE.

The Honourable Sir James Grigg: Sir, I move:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 7,000, be granted to the Governor General in Council to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1939, in respect of 'Expenditure on retrenched personnel charged to revenue'."

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

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 7,000, be granted to the Governor General in Council to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1939, in respect of 'Expenditure on retrenched personnel charged to revenue'."

The motion was negatived.

DEMAND No. 68—DELHI.

The Honourable Sir James Grigg: Sir, I move:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 54.65,000, be granted to the Governor General in Council to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1939, in respect of 'Delhi'."

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

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 54.65,000, be granted to the Governor General in Council to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1939, in respect of 'Delhi'."

The motion was negatived.

DEMAND No. 69—AJMER-MERWARA.

The Honourable Sir James Grigg: Sir, I move:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 16.26,000, be granted to the Governor General in Council to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1939, in respect of 'Ajmer-Merwara'."

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

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 16.26,000, be granted to the Governor General in Council to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1939, in respect of 'Ajmer-Merwara'."

The motion was negatived.

DEMAND No. 70—PANTH PIPLODA.

The Honourable Sir James Grigg: Sir, I move:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 13,000, be granted to the Governor General in Council to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1939, in respect of 'Panth Piploda'."

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

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 13,000, be granted to the Governor General in Council to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1939, in respect of 'Panth Piploda'."

The motion was negatived.

DEMAND No. 71—ANDAMANS AND NICOBAR ISLANDS.

The Honourable Sir James Grigg: Sir, I move:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 31,90 000, be granted to the Governor General in Council to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1939, in respect of 'Andamans and Nicobar Islands'."

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

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 31,90 000, be granted to the Governor General in Council to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1939, in respect of 'Andamans and Nicobar Islands'."

The motion was negatived.

DEMAND No. 73—INDIAN POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS.

The Honourable Sir James Grigg: Sir, I move:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 21.83 000, be granted to the Governor General in Council to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1939, in respect of 'Indian Posts and Telegraphs'."

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

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 21.83 000, be granted to the Governor General in Council to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1939, in respect of 'Indian Posts and Telegraphs'."

The motion was negatived.

DEMAND No. 73-A—INDIAN POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS—STORES SUSPENSE
(NOT CHARGED TO REVENUE).

The Honourable Sir James Grigg: Sir, I move:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,000, be granted to the Governor General in Council to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1939, in respect of 'Indian Posts and Telegraphs—Stores Suspense (Not charged to revenue)'."

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

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,000, be granted to the Governor General in Council to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1939, in respect of 'Indian Posts and Telegraphs—Stores Suspense (Not charged to revenue)'."

The motion was negatived.

DEMAND NO. 73-B—INDIAN POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS—APPROPRIATION TO TELEPHONE DEVELOPMENT FUND (NOT CHARGED TO REVENUE).

The Honourable Sir James Grigg: Sir, I move:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,50,00,000, be granted to the Governor General in Council to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1939, in respect of 'Indian Posts and Telegraphs—Appropriation to Telephone Development Fund (Not charged to revenue)'."

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

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,50,00,000, be granted to the Governor General in Council to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1939, in respect of 'Indian Posts and Telegraphs—Appropriation to Telephone Development Fund (Not charged to revenue)'."

The motion was negatived.

DEMAND NO. 75—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON SCHEMES OF AGRICULTURAL IMPROVEMENT AND RESEARCH.

The Honourable Sir James Grigg: Sir, I move:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 23,000, be granted to the Governor General in Council to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1939, in respect of 'Capital outlay on Schemes of Agricultural Improvement and Research'."

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

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 23,000, be granted to the Governor General in Council to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1939, in respect of 'Capital outlay on Schemes of Agricultural Improvement and Research'."

The motion was negatived.

DEMAND NO. 76—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON VIZAGAPATAM HARBOUR.

The Honourable Sir James Grigg: Sir, I move:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 3,86,000, be granted to the Governor General in Council to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1939, in respect of 'Capital outlay on Vizagapatam Harbour'."

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

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 3,86,000, be granted to the Governor General in Council to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1939, in respect of 'Capital outlay on Vizagapatam Harbour'."

The motion was negatived.

DEMAND NO. 77—DELHI CAPITAL OUTLAY.

The Honourable Sir James Grigg: Sir, I move:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 15,75,000, be granted to the Governor General in Council to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1939, in respect of 'Delhi Capital Outlay'."

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

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 15,75,000, be granted to the Governor General in Council to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1939, in respect of 'Delhi Capital Outlay'."

The motion was negatived.

DEMAND No. 78—COMMUTED VALUE OF PENSIONS.

The Honourable Sir James Grigg: Sir, I move:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,000, be granted to the Governor General in Council to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1939, in respect of 'Commuted Value of Pensions'."

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

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,000, be granted to the Governor General in Council to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1939, in respect of 'Commuted Value of Pensions'."

The motion was negatived.

DEMAND No. 79.—INTEREST-FREE ADVANCES.

The Honourable Sir James Grigg: Sir, I move:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 46,26,000, be granted to the Governor General in Council to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1939, in respect of 'Interest-free advances'."

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

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 46,26,000, be granted to the Governor General in Council to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1939, in respect of 'Interest-free advances'."

The motion was negatived.

DEMAND No. 80—LOANS AND ADVANCES BEARING INTEREST.

The Honourable Sir James Grigg Sir, I move:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 95,29,000, be granted to the Governor General in Council to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1939, in respect of 'Loans and Advances bearing Interest'."

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

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 95,29,000, be granted to the Governor General in Council to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1939, in respect of 'Loans and Advances bearing Interest'."

The motion was negatived.

Mr. President (The Honourable Sir Abdur Rahim): That concludes the Demands for Grants.

(Cries of "Mahatma Gandhi ki jai", etc., etc.).

I would ask Honourable Members not to make any such demonstration.

The Honourable Sir Wripendra Sircar (Leader of the House): Sir, before proceeding with the Finance Bill, Government must consider the position produced by the treatment accorded to the Demands for Grants. I, therefore, suggest that the Assembly should not meet tomorrow, being one of the days allotted for the voting of Demands for Grants, but that you should direct meetings to be held on Wednesday and Thursday which were also so allotted.

Mr. President (The Honourable Sir Abdur Rahim): If that will meet the convenience of the House, there will be no meeting of the Assembly tomorrow but there will be meetings of the Assembly on Wednesday and Thursday for official business.

The Assembly then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Wednesday, the 9th March, 1938.