

5th March 1938

# THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY DEBATES

(Official Report)

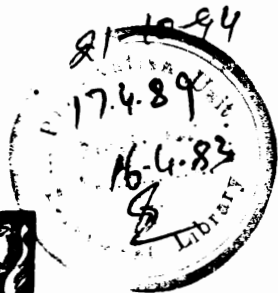
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Volume II, 1938

*(23rd February to 23rd March, 1938)*

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## 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.

*Saturday, 5th March, 1938.*

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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.

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## STARRED QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

### (a) ORAL ANSWERS.

#### MANUFACTURE OF AEROPLANES IN INDIA.

649. **\*Mr. T. S. Avinashilingam Chettiar:** Will the Honourable Member for Communications state:

- (a) whether the news on page 2 of the *Hindu* of the 27th January, 1938, that the first aeroplane built in India by the Aeronautical Training Centre of India, will make its flight is true;
- (b) whether the manufacture has been successful from the point of view of cost and efficiency;
- (c) what is the annual amount spent in the purchase of aeroplanes from foreign countries; and
- (d) how much of this is expected to be replaced by Indian machines?

**The Honourable Sir Thomas Stewart:** (a) and (b). The Honourable Member is referred to the reply given to question No. 88 by the Honourable Raja Yuveraj Datta Singh in the Council of State on the 17th February, 1938.

(c) No expense is incurred by Government on the purchase of civil aircraft. The figures of purchase by users of civil aircraft and parts during the years 1934, 1935 and 1936 are given on page 19 of the Report on the Progress of Civil Aviation in India, 1936-37?

(d) None of these is expected to be replaced in the near future by machines constructed in India.

**Prof. N. G. Ranga:** Are any aeroplanes being constructed in India?

**The Honourable Sir Thomas Stewart:** Not, so far as I am aware.

**Mr. Abdul Qaiyum:** Is it that the parts were assembled here or were the parts manufactured here?

**The Honourable Sir Thomas Stewart:** My information is that it was assembled here and not manufactured.

**Mr. T. S. Avinashilingam Chettiar:** In reply to part (a) of the question the Honourable Member referred to an answer that was given in the Council of State in 1933. What was the answer given in the Council of State?

**The Honourable Sir Thomas Stewart:** My answer to parts (a) and (b) of the question was to refer the Honourable Member to the reply given to question No. 88 asked by the Honourable Raja Yuveraj Datta Singh in the Council of State on the 17th February, 1938.

**Mr. T. S. Avinashilingam Chettiar:** It is a very recent question, of which we have no information. Will the Honourable Member kindly read out the answer given in the Council of State?

**Mr. President** (The Honourable Sir Abdur Rahim): Has it been published? If it has not been published I think the Honourable Member should repeat the answer that was given in the Council of State.

**The Honourable Sir Thomas Stewart:** The answer was given by the Honourable Mr. S. N. Roy and it ran as follows:

"I presume the Honourable Member refers to the Miles type machine which underwent preliminary trials at the Delhi Aerodrome on the 28th January, 1938. The machine was not, strictly speaking, constructed in India, but was assembled by the staff and students of the Aeronautical Training Centre of India, Ltd., from major components imported from the manufacturers in England. The pilot has unofficially stated that the performance of the aircraft was well up to the requirements of this type of machine, but no official report has yet been received."

**Mr. T. S. Avinashilingam Chettiar:** In view of the fact that the major components are coming from England or elsewhere, what will be the proportion of the same to the material used in India?

**The Honourable Sir Thomas Stewart:** I am afraid I cannot give the Honourable Member any idea of what proportion of the material was available in India.

**Mr. Abdul Qaiyum:** Is it possible to manufacture these parts in India?

**The Honourable Sir Thomas Stewart:** I understand that it is not.

**Mr. T. S. Avinashilingam Chettiar:** Was there any economy by way of costs, because it was assembled here?

**The Honourable Sir Thomas Stewart:** I can give no information. I am not responsible for the administration of the Aeronautical Training Centre.

**Pandit Krishna Kant Malaviya:** Are we to understand that the materials necessary for the manufacture of aeroplanes are not available in this country or that mechanics are not available?

**The Honourable Sir Thomas Stewart:** I understand that the technique of aeroplane construction has not sufficiently developed in India.

**Pandit Krishna Kant Malaviya:** Are we to understand that we cannot even impart the necessary training to our mechanics to manufacture parts here? Are they so dull or wanting in intelligence that they cannot understand the technique of the thing?

**The Honourable Sir Thomas Stewart:** I am afraid I cannot answer the question. We have no experience of attempts to manufacture aeroplanes in India.

**Pandit Krishna Kant Malaviya:** May I ask the Honourable Member whether gliders, which are a sort of aeroplanes, cannot be started as cottage industries in this country?

**The Honourable Sir Thomas Stewart:** I have no information.

**Pandit Krishna Kant Malaviya:** Will the Honourable Member kindly get the information and tell the House whether these gliders can be manufactured in this country or not?

**The Honourable Sir Thomas Stewart:** If the Honourable Member will inform me where gliders can possibly be made, I am quite prepared to make further enquiries.

**Pandit Krishna Kant Malaviya:** In every part of the country.

**Mr. M. Ananthasayanam Ayyangar:** Are Government taking any steps to get Indian students trained in aeronautical engineering?

**The Honourable Sir Thomas Stewart:** Yes. It is our endeavour to secure suitable training for Indian personnel.

**Mr. Manu Subedar:** Has any enquiry been set a foot in the Defence Department to see what should be done in order to expedite the manufacture of aeroplanes in this country?

**The Honourable Sir Thomas Stewart:** The Honourable Member should address that question to the Defence Secretary.

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

#### TRADING DISABILITIES OF INDIANS IN THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

650. **\*Mr. T. S. Avinashilingam Chettiar:** Will the Foreign Secretary state:

- (a) whether Indians in the United States of America are subject to any disabilities in matters of trade, and if so, what disabilities;
- (b) whether the Government of India have taken any steps in the matter; and
- (c) if so, with what results?

**Sir Aubrey Metcalfe:** (a) Yes. I place on the table a statement which outlines the principal disabilities under which Indians are labouring in the United States of America.



(b) and (c). The whole matter is receiving the attention of the Government of India in consultation with His Majesty's Government.

*Disabilities under which Indian business men are labouring in the United States of America.*

The United States of America Immigration Act of 1924 places restrictions on aliens going to that country. Unless an Indian has entered the United States of America before 5th February, 1917, and is regarded as belonging to one of the following exempt classes, and has maintained his exempt status, he is required to obtain a re-entry permit :

- (1) Government officials, their families, attendants, servants and employees.
- (2) Tourist or temporary visitor for business or pleasure.
- (3) One continuously transiting the United States of America.
- (4) One lawfully admitted to the United States who later goes in transit from one point of the United States to another through foreign contiguous country.
- (5) *Bona fide* alien seaman temporarily entering the United States solely in pursuit of his calling as a seaman.
- (6) One entitled to enter the United States solely to carry on trade under and in pursuance of existing treaty of commerce and navigation.

2. Visas are in practice granted for a period of six months only to Indians entering the United States, and although renewals are granted without difficulty, Indians engaged in business are not permitted to remain indefinitely in the United States of America.

3. An immigration quota of 100 was fixed for the entry of Indians into the United States of America, but Indians, having now been declared by the Supreme Court of the United States of America to be ineligible to citizenship, are not entitled to a quota.

**Mr. Mann Subedar:** Have Government written to His Majesty's Government that in negotiating the trade treaty with the United States of America they should insert a clause for the purpose of securing the redress of the disabilities of Indians trading in the United States?

**Sir Aubrey Metcalfe:** No. The reason for that is that the law of the United States of America makes it clear that no such clause can be included in any trade agreement.

**Mr. T. S. Avinashlingam Chettiar:** May I know whether the negotiations that are going on between Great Britain and the United States of America, at present, are with regard to the removal of disabilities of Indians also?

**Sir Aubrey Metcalfe:** No. They are in regard to a trade agreement, in which, as I have already said, the law of the United States of America makes it quite clear that no such clause or condition can be included.

**Mr. M. Ananthasayanam Ayyangar:** How long have these disabilities been in existence?

**Sir Aubrey Metcalfe:** Since various laws were passed in the United States of America. I cannot give the exact dates of the legislation, but they have been in existence for a considerable number of years.

**Mr. M. Ananthasayanam Ayyangar:** What steps have Government taken till now? Have any steps been taken by the Government so far to remove any of these disabilities?

**Sir Aubrey Metcalfe:** It is not within the power of the Government of India to remove disabilities imposed by legislation in the United States of America.

**Mr. M. Ananthasayanam Ayyangar:** Have any negotiations been carried on with the American Government to the effect that these disabilities or some of them at least may be removed?

**Sir Aubrey Metcalfe:** As I have already said, the matter is receiving attention and it would not be in the public interest for me to describe on the floor of this House the exact stage of the negotiations.

**Mr. M. Ghiasuddin:** Will Government contemplate introducing retaliatory laws for the purpose of imposing similar disabilities on the Americans in this country?

**Sir Aubrey Metcalfe:** No.

**Mr. M. Ghiasuddin:** Why not?

**Mr. President** (The Honourable Sir Abdur Rahim): The Honourable Member cannot have an argument. Next question. This matter has been fully discussed. It was only the other day that it was done.

#### ZONE TICKETS BETWEEN CERTAIN STATIONS ON THE EAST INDIAN RAILWAY.

651. **\*Mr. Badri Dutt Pande:** Will the Honourable Member in charge of Railways be pleased to state if zone tickets are available during *melas* or other days on the East Indian Railway between Bareilly, Lucknow, Allahabad, Benares, Ajodhia and *vice versa*? If so, for how many days?

**The Honourable Sir Thomas Stewart:** The East Indian Railway do not issue zone tickets.

**Mr. Badri Dutt Pande:** Have these zone tickets been abolished?

**The Honourable Sir Thomas Stewart:** I am informed that the East Indian Railway do not issue zone tickets.

**Mr. Lalchand Navalrai:** Are there any such tickets on the North Western Railway?

**The Honourable Sir Thomas Stewart:** That does not arise.

**Mr. Badri Dutt Pande:** Is it the intention of the East Indian Railway to introduce zone tickets in their area?

**The Honourable Sir Thomas Stewart:** I have no idea as to what is the intention of the East Indian Railway.

**Mr. Badri Dutt Pande:** Which are the railways that have got the zone ticket system?

**Mr. President** (The Honourable Sir Abdur Rahim): That does not arise.

## USE OF AIR MAILS AND SHIP MAILS. 12

652. \***Mr. T. S. Avinashilingam Chettiar:** Will the Honourable Member for Communications state:

- (a) whether the extent of the use of air mails has increased within recent times;
- (b) whether the extent of foreign posts by ships have decreased as a consequence; and
- (c) if so, whether this will be considered in giving fresh contracts for foreign mails?

**The Honourable Sir Thomas Stewart:** (a) Yes.

(b) No.

(c) Does not arise.

**Mr. T. S. Avinashilingam Chettiar:** Am I to understand that the amount of mails carried by ships is continuing at present?

**The Honourable Sir Thomas Stewart:** That is my information.

## RECOGNITION OF UNIONS BY RAILWAY ADMINISTRATIONS.

653. \***Mr. T. S. Avinashilingam Chettiar:** Will the Honourable Member for Railways state:

- (a) what are the necessary requisites which will make a union of workers recognisable by the Railway Administration;
- (b) how many Railway Administrations have recognised their unions; and
- (c) whether South Indian Railway Administration have applied for the recognition of their union; if so, what has been the attitude of the administration in this matter?

**The Honourable Sir Thomas Stewart:** (a) I would refer the Honourable Member to the reply given to starred question No. 978, asked by Mr. S. Satyamurti in this House on 6th March, 1936; I would add that the conditions on which a Company-managed railway administration may be prepared to grant recognition to a Union is a matter entirely within the discretion of the railway administration concerned.

(b) I lay on the table of the House a statement giving the required information.

(c) Government understand that the South Indian Railway Labour Union has recently applied for recognition to the Agent, South Indian Railway, and that the matter is under the consideration of that administration.

*Statement giving particulars of Trade Unions or Associations of Railway Employees recognised by principal Railway administrations in India.*

| Railways.        | Names of Unions.   |
|------------------|--|
| 1                | 2  |
| B., B. and C. I. | The National Union of Railwaymen of India and Burma, Bombay.                   |
| Ditto            | The Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway Employees Association, Ahmedabad. |
| G. I. P.         | National Union of Railwaymen of India and Burma.                               |
| Ditto            | New Great Indian Peninsula Railway Staff Union.                                |
| Ditto            | Great Indian Peninsula Railway Accounts Staff Union.                           |
| B. N.            | The Bengal Nagpur Railway Workers Welfare Association.                         |
| Ditto            | The Bengal Nagpur Railway Employees' Union.                                    |
| E. B.            | Eastern Bengal Railway Indian Employees Association.                           |
| Ditto            | National Union of Railwaymen of India and Burma.                               |
| Ditto            | Kanchrapara Railway Workmen's Union.   |
| E. I.            | The East Indian Railwaymen's Union, Lucknow.                                   |
| Ditto            | East Indian Railway Employees' Association.                                    |
| Ditto            | National Union of Railwaymen of India and Burma.                               |
| Ditto            | All India and Burma Covenanted non-Gazetted Railway Service Association.       |
| N. W.            | North Western Railway Union.   |
| Ditto            | North Western Railway Accounts Union.  |
| Ditto            | Association of Accountants North Western Railway.                              |

**Mr. T. S. Avinashilingam Othettiar:** May I know whether Government have sent any general ideas as to what requisites are to be satisfied by the Unions before they can be recognised.

**The Honourable Sir Thomas Stewart:** If the Honourable Member will refer to the reply given to Mr. Satyamurti's question, he will get the information.

(At this stage several Honourable Members rose to put supplementary questions, including Mr. Abdul Qaiyum).

**Mr. Abdul Qaiyum:** May I know . . . . .

**Mr. President** (The Honourable Sir Abdur Rahim): I must ask the Honourable Member to resume his seat. (Mr. Qaiyum remained standing). He ought to know this elementary principle that when the President rises in his Chair to address the Assembly, no Honourable Member should remain standing.

**Mr. Abdul Qaiyum:** I sat down when you got up.

**Mr. President** (The Honourable Sir Abdur Rahim): I must point out to Members on my left (Congress Members) that it is becoming impossible for the Chair to conduct the proceedings properly when more than one Member of the Party rises at the same time to put supplementary questions.

**Mr. Abdul Qaiyum:** On a point of explanation . . . . .

**Mr. President** (The Honourable Sir Abdur Rahim): I do not want any explanation from the Honourable Member.

**Mr. Abdul Qaiyum:** Surely, Sir, I have got a right to say something on . . . . .

**Mr. President** (The Honourable Sir Abdur Rahim): Order, order. I do not want any explanation.

**Mr. Abdul Qaiyum:** I want to explain my position.

**Mr. M. Ananthasayanam Ayyangar:** I am sitting in one of the front Benches and my friends are sitting behind me. When I rise to put a supplementary question, how can I be expected to know who is standing behind me? We are certainly agreeable to the adoption of a procedure by which only those who catch the eye of the Chair will be allowed to put supplementary questions but surely we cannot be prevented from standing up. We have certainly no objection to the Chair calling any one of us.

**Mr. President** (The Honourable Sir Abdur Rahim): I am very glad that the Honourable Member desires that no one is to put supplementary questions unless he catches the eye of the Chair. If it is agreeable to the rest of the House, I will enforce the Standing Order.

**Mr. M. Ananthasayanam Ayyangar:** It is agreeable to us.

**Mr. M. Asaf Ali:** I want to say something . . . . .

**Mr. President** (The Honourable Sir Abdur Rahim): Order, order. If that is agreeable to the entire House, I shall enforce that practice.

**Mr. M. Asaf Ali:** We want to explain our position before you give your decision. It is extremely difficult for us to carry on the proceedings of this House if every time we get up to say something we are called to order. We do not object to the procedure you suggest. We are always willing to bow to the Chair. We have always been respectful to the Chair and we will continue this conduct but at the same time it is perfectly clear that we have no intention of annoying or embarrassing you.

**Mr. President** (The Honourable Sir Abdur Rahim): That is not the question.

**Mr. M. Asaf Ali:** At the same time, I spoke to the Members of my Party and they have been observing this rule as carefully as possible but now and again it does happen that more than one Member gets up. That ought not to be a cause for annoyance.

**Mr. President** (The Honourable Sir Abdur Rahim): If it happened only now and then, I would have overlooked it but it is happening every day and very frequently. If the Honourable Members of the Congress Party do not really wish me to enforce the Standing Order that no person should put a supplementary question unless he catches the eye of the Chair, then I must expect them to have some sort of arrangement in their own Party, so that one Member, at a time, will get up to put supplementary questions. This is quite feasible and it is for them to take the necessary step.

**Mr. Abdul Qaiyum:** I have not put a single supplementary question yet . . . . .

**Mr. President** (The Honourable Sir Abdur Rahim): I will not allow any more discussion to go on. Next question.

COMMUNAL COMPOSITION OF APPRENTICES TAKEN FOR TRAINING IN THE WORKSHOPS OF CERTAIN RAILWAYS.

†654. **\*Maulvi Muhammad Abdul Ghani:** Will the Honourable Member for Railways please state the total number of apprentices and the number of Hindus, Christians and Muslim apprentices, taken during the period 1934—37 for training in workshops under the Loco. departments and also under the Engineering Departments of the following Railways.

- (a) Bengal and North Western Railway;
- (b) Rohilkund and Kumaon Railway;
- (c) Great Indian Peninsula Railway;
- (d) East Indian Railway;
- (e) Eastern Bengal Railway;
- (f) Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway;
- (g) North Western Railway;
- (h) Bengal Nagpur Railway;
- (i) Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway;
- (j) South Indian Railway; and
- (k) Assam Bengal Railway?

**The Honourable Sir Thomas Stewart:** So far as the State-managed railways are concerned, I lay on the table of the House a statement showing the information available with Government regarding the number of apprentice mechanics and trade apprentices engaged on the Great Indian Peninsula, Eastern Bengal, North Western and East Indian Railways during 1935 to 1937.

As regards apprentices engaged for the Engineering Department of the State-managed railways, I am obtaining information and will lay a reply on the table of the House in due course.

As regards the railways other than State-managed railways mentioned in the question, Government have no information.

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

Statement showing the number of Apprentice Mechanics and Trade Apprentices engaged on four State-managed Railways during 1935 to 1937.

| Railways. | Number of apprentice mechanics recruited. |         |        |                               |                     | Number of trade apprentices recruited. |        |  |         |        |                               |                     |         |        |
|-----------|---|---------|--------|-------------------------------|---------------------|--|--------|--|---------|--------|-------------------------------|---------------------|---------|--------|
|           | Hindus.                                   | Muslims | Sikhs. | Euro-peans and Anglo-Indians. | Indian Christi-ans. | Others.                                | Total. | Hindus.  | Muslims | Sikhs. | Euro-peans and Anglo-Indians. | Indian Christi-ans. | Others. | Total. |
| 1935.     |   |         |        |                               |                     |  |        |  |         |        |                               |                     |         |        |
| G. I. P.  | 46  | 19      | 1      | 1                             | 15                  | 1                                      | 82     | Separate figures not available (See apprentice mechanics.) |         |        |                               |                     |         |        |
| E. B.     | 5   | 1       | ..     | 5                             | ..                  | 11                                     | 41     | 18   | ..      | ..     | ..                            | 4                   | ..      | 63     |
| N. W.     | 6   | 4       | 3      | 2                             | 2                   | 15                                     | 18     | 26   | 7       | 6      | ..                            | ..                  | 3       | 60     |
| E. I.     | 17  | 6       | ..     | 11                            | ..                  | 34                                     | 64     | 28   | ..      | ..     | 7                             | ..                  | ..      | 99     |
| 1936.     |   |         |        |                               |                     |  |        |  |         |        |                               |                     |         |        |
| G. I. P.  | 72  | 16      | ..     | 10                            | 23                  | 3                                      | 124    | Separate figures not available (See apprentice mechanics.) |         |        |                               |                     |         |        |
| E. B.     | 4   | ..      | ..     | 7                             | 1                   | 1                                      | 13     | 54   | 37      | ..     | 5                             | ..                  | ..      | 96     |
| N. W.     | 2   | 10      | 1      | 2                             | ..                  | 15                                     | ..     | ..   | ..      | ..     | ..                            | ..                  | ..      | ..     |
| E. I.     | 19  | 5       | ..     | 4                             | ..                  | 28                                     | 65     | 27   | 1       | 7      | ..                            | ..                  | ..      | 100    |
| 1937.     |   |         |        |                               |                     |  |        |  |         |        |                               |                     |         |        |
| G. I. P.  | 13  | 2       | 1      | 3                             | 1                   | ..                                     | 20     | 58   | 19      | ..     | 2                             | 20                  | 4       | 103    |
| E. B.     | 11  | ..      | ..     | 3                             | ..                  | 1                                      | 15     | 24   | 15      | ..     | ..                            | 4                   | ..      | 43     |
| N. W.     | 2   | 9       | 2      | 1                             | ..                  | 14                                     | 51     | 116  | 19      | 4      | 4                             | 4                   | ..      | 194    |
| E. I.     | 7   | 5       | ..     | 13                            | ..                  | 25                                     | 55     | 22   | 2       | 2      | 2                             | 2                   | ..      | 83     |

### EMPLOYMENT OFFICER AT JAMALPUR AND RECRUITMENT OF MINISTERIAL OFFICERS.

†655. \***Maulvi Muhammad Abdul Ghani**: Will the Honourable Member for Railways be pleased to state:

- (a) the name of the present employment officer at Jamalpur, East Indian Railway, and also the name of the officer whom he succeeded;
- (b) the total number of Ministerial Officers in various branches at Jamalpur till 31st December, 1937, and the total number of Muslims, Christians, Beharis and Bengalees;
- (c) the number of Ministerial Officers employed during the period 1934—37 and the number of Muslims, Beharis, Bengalees and Christians including Anglo-Indians and Europeans; and
- (d) whether any Beharee or Muslim has ever been appointed as Employment Officer at Jamalpur?

**The Honourable Sir Thomas Stewart**: (a) Mr. K. N. Banerjee is the present Employment Officer at Jamalpur. He succeeded Rai Bahadur H. N. Banerjee.

(b) Government are informed that the total number of ministerial staff at Jamalpur on the 31st December, 1937, was 268, comprising 149 Beharis of whom 34 are Muslims, 98 Bengalees of whom 29 are domiciled in Bihar, eight Christians and three other classes

(c) The information is not readily available. Government consider that the amount of time and labour involved in its collection will not be justified by the results.

(d) Government are informed that Rai Bahadur H. N. Banerjee referred to in part (a) owned property in Bihar and was resident in Bihar for over 20 years.

### CONSTRUCTION OF QUARTERS FOR THE STAFF OF AND PROMOTIONS IN THE RAILWAY CLEARING ACCOUNTS OFFICE.

†656. \***Maulvi Muhammad Abdul Ghani**: (a) Will the Honourable Member for Railways be pleased to state if it is a fact that about 800 clerks of the Railway Clearing Accounts Office submitted a memorial to His Excellency the Viceroy of India for the construction of residential quarters for the staff of the Railway Clearing Accounts Office during August last? If so, what action has been or is proposed to be taken thereon? If not, why not?

(b) Who is the present Superintendent of Establishment Branch of the Railway Stores Department?

(c) Is it a fact that since the date he took over the charge as Superintendent Establishment, there are more supersessions and irregularities in the matter of promotions etc.? Will the Financial Commissioner, Railways, please make independent enquiries and deal with the party at fault?

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



(d) Is it a fact that representations from the staff and even from the recognised class I Association of the Railway Clearing Accounts Office are generally turned down on flimsy grounds although they are addressed to the higher authorities?

**The Honourable Sir Thomas Stewart:** (a) About 650 clerks of the Railway Clearing Accounts Office submitted a petition on the subject sometime last year. The Director returned the petition and asked the petitioners to expunge the manifest exaggerations and mis-statements contained in it. The petition has not been resubmitted so far.

(b) I presume the question relates to the Railway Clearing Accounts Office; if so the Superintendent of the Establishment Branch is Mr. Lal Chand.

(c) No. Promotions, etc., in the Railway Clearing Accounts Office are made personally by the Director and the Financial Commissioner sees no need for any enquiry.

(d) No.

**LENGTH OF SERVICE OF THE SUPERINTENDENT OF THE OFFICE OF THE  
POSTMASTER GENERAL, BIHAR AND ORISSA.**

+657. **\*Maulvi Muhammad Abdul Ghani:** (a) Will the Honourable Member for Communications be pleased to state the total length of service of the Superintendent of the Office of the Postmaster General, Bihar and Orissa at Patna?

(b) Since when is the present Superintendent there and how many extensions has he been granted?

**The Honourable Sir Thomas Stewart:** 35 years.

(b) The Superintendent has held his present post since 1922. He has been retained in service after attaining the age of 55 years for periods of six months at a time since 1st July, 1936, under Fundamental Rule 56(b) which lays down that a ministerial servant should ordinarily be retained in service, if he continues to be efficient, up to the age of 60 years.

**CERTAIN RESTRICTIONS IMPOSED ON THE STAFF OF THE SOUTH INDIAN  
RAILWAY.**

658. **\*Mr. C. N. Muthuranga Mudaliar:** (a) Will the Honourable Member for Railways please state whether it is a fact that the South Indian Railway imposed (i) short time, (ii) cut in salaries, and (iii) stoppage of grade to grade promotions on their staff as a temporary measure in 1931?

(b) How many of these restrictions have been removed? If all have not been removed, what are the reasons for not doing so?

**The Honourable Sir Thomas Stewart:** Government are informed as follows:

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

- (a) (i) Short time was resorted to for varying periods between 1931 and 1935, and again between 3rd October, 1936, and 16th April, 1937, for all the shops. All shops are now working on full time.
- (ii) Cuts in salaries were resorted to from 1st December, 1931, and were in force to the 31st March, 1935. There are no cuts in salary in force now.
- (iii) The stoppage of grade to grade promotion was not a temporary measure of economy but was necessitated by the need to adjust the numbers in each grade to actual requirements.
- (b) In view of the reply to part (a) above, this does not arise.

**Mr. T. S. Avinashilingam Chettiar:** What is the object of the introduction of short time?

**The Honourable Sir Thomas Stewart:** Economy.

**Mr. T. S. Avinashilingam Chettiar:** It will be economy only if the pay is given according to the time.

**Mr. K. Santhanam:** Is there a complete stoppage of promotion from one grade to the other?

**The Honourable Sir Thomas Stewart:** That is not the substance of my reply.

**Mr. C. N. Muthuranga Mudaliar:** What is the disparity between the pay and emoluments of employees in the South Indian Railway and those of the State Railways?

**The Honourable Sir Thomas Stewart:** I want notice of that question.

#### RESTRICTIONS ON INDIAN TRADERS IN AFGHANISTAN.

†659. \***Sardar Sant Singh:** Will the Secretary for External Affairs state:

- (a) the number of Afghan subjects trading and residing in India;
- (b) the number of Indians trading and residing in Afghanistan;
- (c) whether it is a fact that an Indian trader intending to leave Afghanistan has to find an Afghan surety to vouch for the fact that he does not own any debt in the country and that Indians are not allowed to leave Afghanistan until they have paid all their debts;
- (d) whether it is a fact that an Indian trader is not allowed to trade in Afghanistan, unless he gives a surety to the State;
- (e) whether it is a fact that all these restrictions are applicable only to Indians and not to other foreigners residing and trading in Afghanistan; and

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

- (f) whether any restrictions are placed on the trading activity of Afghan money-lenders and Afghan traders in India; if not, whether Government propose to impose similar restrictions on Afghan subjects trading and residing in India?

**Sir Aubrey Metcalfe:** (a) According to the census which was held in 1931 the number of Afghan subjects then residing in India was about 81,000. No other statistics are available.

(b) No figures are available regarding the total number of Indians residing in Afghanistan. Indian brokers and merchants are reported to number 140 but this figure probably does not include petty traders.

(c) Yes.

(d) Yes.

(e) No, the restrictions so far as Government are aware are applicable to all foreigners.

(f) The answer to both portions is 'No'.

#### RESTRICTIONS ON INDIAN VISITORS AND TRADERS IN AFGHANISTAN.

†660. **\*Sardar Sant Singh:** Will the Secretary for External Affairs be pleased to state:

- (a) whether any restrictions are imposed by the Afghan Government on Indian visitors and businessmen entering Afghanistan;
- (b) if so, what those restrictions are;
- (c) whether Indian visitors and traders to Afghanistan have to report their whereabouts to the police, and that no other foreigner is subjected to this regulation;
- (d) whether Indians are allowed to stay in Afghanistan for 15 days only and have to acquire special licences from the Foreign Minister for a longer stay for business purposes; and
- (e) whether it is a fact that no Indian can acquire any immovable property in Afghanistan?

**Sir Aubrey Metcalfe:** (a) and (b). All foreigners entering Afghanistan have to comply with the provisions of the Afghan Visa Code. These include a provision for the taking of security in certain cases before a visa is granted.

(c) All foreigners have to report their whereabouts to the police.

(d) and (e). Yes, but these restrictions apply to all foreigners.

#### AIR-CONDITIONED SALOON PROVIDED FOR THE AGENT, EAST INDIAN RAILWAY.

661. **\*Mr. Sri Prakasa:** Will the Honourable Member for Railways state:

- (a) if it is a fact that an air-conditioned saloon is placed at the disposal of the Agent of the East Indian Railway;
- (b) what is the cost of this saloon;
- (c) what passengers besides himself he can take in this saloon free of cost;

- (d) if Agents of other railways have also similar saloons at their disposal; and
- (e) if the Agent of one railway can travel on other railways of the same gauge in his own saloon free of cost?

**The Honourable Sir Thomas Stewart:** (a) No.

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

(d) No.

(e) Yes, provided he is in possession of a pass.

**CANCELLATION OF ARRANGEMENTS FOR BROADCASTING THE PROCEEDINGS  
OF THE INDIAN NATIONAL CONGRESS.**

**662. \*Sardar Mangal Singh:** Will the Honourable Member for Communications please state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that arrangements were made by the All-India Radio to broadcast the proceedings of the Indian National Congress this year; and
- (b) whether these arrangements were cancelled after the ministerial crisis in the United Provinces and Bihar and consequent political tension between the Congress and the Government of India?

**The Honourable Sir Thomas Stewart:** (a) Arrangements were announced in the *Indian Listener* for a commentary of half an hour on the Haripura Session and a resume of the proceedings of a similar length.

(b) No, Sir. The cancellation of the arrangements had nothing whatever to do with the ministerial crisis in the United Provinces and Bihar.

**Sardar Mangal Singh:** May I know the date on which the arrangement was cancelled?

**The Honourable Sir Thomas Stewart:** I cannot tell the Honourable Member the precise date but as far as my recollection goes, the decision not to broadcast was taken three or four days before there was any news of the ministerial crisis.

**Mr. Manu Subedar:** By which officer was the decision taken?

**The Honourable Sir Thomas Stewart:** By myself.

**Mr. Manu Subedar:** For what reasons?

**The Honourable Sir Thomas Stewart:** The answer to that question involves a question of policy rather than of fact, and if I am to give a considered reply I must ask for notice.

**Mr. Manu Subedar:** Will the Honourable Member make a statement on that subject at an early date?

**The Honourable Sir Thomas Stewart:** The Honourable Member had better put down a question.

**Mr. T. S. Avinashilingam Chettiar:** Will you accept short notice?

**The Honourable Sir Thomas Stewart:** I see no necessity for it.

**Mr. Mohan Lal Saksena:** When was the public statement made that the proceedings will not be broadcasted?

**The Honourable Sir Thomas Stewart:** I do not remember.

**Sardar Mangal Singh:** May I know whether the original decision was taken with your consent?

(No answer.)

(Some Honourable Members rose to put questions).

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

**Prof. N. G. Ranga:** Sir, there are very few questions and, therefore, there is plenty of time, I submit, to put supplementary questions. . .

**Mr. President** (The Honourable Sir Abdur Rahim): The question hour is allotted for answering questions for obtaining information on matters of public concern, and I must see that the time is not taken up by a debate on particular questions in which an Honourable Member may be interested?. I must put down sternly any attempt to raise a debate.

**Prof. N. G. Ranga:** Sir, are you satisfied that the question was satisfactorily answered?

**Mr. President** (The Honourable Sir Abdur Rahim): I am not here to answer a question like that.

**Prof. N. G. Ranga:** We should not be stifled like this, I submit. . . .

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

**Prof. N. G. Ranga:** I withdraw it, but yet the grievance remains.

**Mr. President** (The Honourable Sir Abdur Rahim): I cannot allow that sort of withdrawal. If there is any grievance on the part of any Member, there are other ways of bringing it to my notice, but the expression being a reflection on the conduct of the Chair, the Honourable Member must withdraw it unreservedly.

**Prof. N. G. Ranga:** I have already withdrawn it, Sir.

#### NON-RESERVATION OF FIRST AND SECOND CLASS LADIES COMPARTMENTS ON CERTAIN SECTIONS OF THE EASTERN BENGAL RAILWAY.

663. **\*Maulvi Sikandar Ali Choudhury:** Will the Honourable Member for Railways be pleased to state:

- (a) if he is aware that in certain sections of the Eastern Bengal Railway there are no first and second class compartments for ladies in certain trains, and that this causes great hardship to *purdahnashin* ladies; and

- (b) whether the Honourable Member is prepared to see that the grievance is redressed at an early date?

**The Honourable Sir Thomas Stewart:** (a) and (b). First and second class compartments for ladies are provided on the Darjeeling, Assam, Chittagong and Dacca Mails only. Similar accommodation on other trains, (except local trains, branch trains and for journeys of less than fifty miles), can be arranged by giving not less than 24 hours notice to the station master of the station at which the journey will be commenced.

**Mr. Lalchand Navalrai:** May I know why there is no such arrangement on these other trains?

**The Honourable Sir Thomas Stewart:** I take it that it is the experience of the Railway Administration that it is unnecessary to provide such accommodation.

**Mr. Lalchand Navalrai:** Will the Honourable Member investigate into it and come to a conclusion whether there are no ladies to occupy those compartments?

**The Honourable Sir Thomas Stewart:** I would refer the Honourable Member to the census report of Assam.

#### NON-ISSUE OF RETURN TICKETS FOR SHORT DISTANCES ON THE ASSAM BENGAL RAILWAY.

664. **\*Maulvi Sikandar Ali Choudhury:** Will the Honourable Member for Railways be pleased to state:

- (a) whether he is aware that no return tickets are available for first, second and intermediate class passengers (from Chandpur to Comilla and *vice versa* and other short distant places) on the Assam Bengal Railway; and

- (b) if the answer to part (a) be in the affirmative, whether he proposes to ask this Railway to issue return tickets?

**The Honourable Sir Thomas Stewart:** (a) The extent to which first class return tickets are issued on the Assam Bengal Railway is indicated in paragraph 26, page 84 of the Assam Bengal Railway's current time table. These include certain short distance journeys, but not between Chandpur and Comilla. Similar information in regard to intermediate class tickets is given in paragraphs 17 and 20, pages 82 and 83 of the time table. These include certain short distance journeys, as also week-end tickets for distances over 15 miles which would include journeys between Chandpur and Comilla. Second class accommodation is not provided on the Assam Bengal Railway.

(b) I shall convey the Honourable Member's suggestion to the Agent of the Assam Bengal Railway for his consideration.

#### REPRESENTATION OF MUSLIMS IN CERTAIN TRAFFIC APPOINTMENTS ON THE EASTERN BENGAL RAILWAY.

665. **\*Maulvi Sikandar Ali Choudhury:** Will the Honourable Member for Railways be pleased to state:

- (a) what is the actual number of Bengalis in general and Muslims in particular, holding such posts as District Traffic Superintendent and Assistant Traffic Superintendent on the Eastern Bengal Railway; and

- (b) what is the policy being pursued by Government in the matter of proper representation of Muslims in connection therewith?

**The Honourable Sir Thomas Stewart:** (a) I would refer the Honourable Member to the 'Classified list of State-Railway establishment and distribution: return of establishment of all railways corrected up to 31st December, 1936' and to 'the History of services of the officers of the Indian State Railways corrected up to 1st July, 1937, which contain the information available with Government. Copies of these publications are in the Library of the House.

(b) The policy of Government on this question is laid down in the Home Department Resolution No. F. 14/17-B/38, dated the 4th July, 1934, a copy of which is in the Library of the House.

**PROPOSAL FOR A RAILWAY LINE BETWEEN KHULNA, BARISAL AND MADARIPUR BY THE EASTERN BENGAL RAILWAY.**

666. **\*Maulvi Sikandar Ali Choudhury:** Will the Honourable Member for Railways be pleased to state:

- (a) if he is aware that sometime ago there was a proposal for the opening of a branch line between Khulna, Barisal and Madaripur by the Eastern Bengal Railway;
- (b) whether Government are prepared to give practical shape to the proposal at an early date; and
- (c) if not, why not?

**The Honourable Sir Thomas Stewart:** (a) The Khulna-Barisal project was abandoned in 1916. The Bengal Government condemned it, as likely to be a standing menace to the general health of the population by interfering with the natural flow of the drainage of the country traversed. The Barisal-Madripur (Faridpur) broad gauge project was abandoned in 1927 as it was unremunerative.

(b) and (c). Not unless it is supported by the Provincial Government who will have to guarantee it.

**Mr. Lalchand Navalrai:** Will the Honourable Member consult the Provincial Government now as to whether their opinion has changed, and also whether the circumstances have changed?

**The Honourable Sir Thomas Stewart:** No, Sir. If there is a demand on the part of the inhabitants of these districts for railway facilities, that demand should be brought to our notice through the Local Government concerned.

**Mr. K. Ahmed:** Sir, is the opinion of the Government just the same, and the same principle is laid down, in regard to the railways which have been already constructed and there are admittedly reports saying the same thing,—that is to say, the flow of water was stopped and cultivation and other things were impeded. . .

**Mr. M. Asaf Ali:** On a point of order, Sir,—the Honourable the Finance Member seems to be reading a newspaper in the House.

**Mr. President** (The Honourable Sir Abdur Rahim): That is not allowed.

**The Honourable Sir Thomas Stewart:** If the Honourable Member, Mr. K. Ahmed, will bring to my notice any specific instances, I shall look into them.

**POSTING OF MUSLIM OFFICERS TO CERTAIN BRANCHES ON THE NORTH WESTERN RAILWAY.**

**667. \*Maulana Zafar Ali Khan:** Will the Honourable the Railway Member please state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that there is no Muslim Divisional Personal Officer on the whole of the North Western Railway system;
- (b) whether it is also a fact that there is no Muslim Office Superintendent on the whole of the North Western Railway;
- (c) whether it is also a fact that there is no Muslim officer in the Works, Operating and Commercial and Accounts branch of the Headquarters Office, North Western Railway, Lahore; and
- (d) if the reply to the above be in the affirmative, whether Government propose to consider the expediency of posting suitable Muslim officers in the said branches?

**The Honourable Sir Thomas Stewart:** (a) Yes. I would, however, mention that the Deputy Agent, Personnel, on the North Western Railway is a Muslim.

(b) No.

(c) No.

(d) Does not arise.

**PROPOSAL TO CHARGE LICENCE FEE FROM VENDORS AND INDIAN REFRESHMENT ROOM CONTRACTORS ON THE NORTH WESTERN RAILWAY.**

**668. \*Maulana Zafar Ali Khan:** Will the Honourable the Railway Member please state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that the North Western Railway Administration intends to charge a licence fee from all station vendors and Indian refreshment room contractors;
- (b) whether it is a fact that no such licence fee is proposed to be charged from ice and aerated water contractors, in spite of the fact that their sales and earnings far exceed those of sweetmeat and bread vendors at stations; and
- (c) if the reply to the above be in the affirmative, the reasons for making such a distinction?

**The Honourable Sir Thomas Stewart:** (a) Certain proposals to levy licence fees on vending and catering contracts were recently under examination, but the matter is not being proceeded with for the present.

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



**Mr. Manu Subedar:** Is the object of introducing a licensing system, the raising of the prices of these articles to the public, or is there any other object?

**The Honourable Sir Thomas Stewart:** The Honourable Member's question, I submit, does not arise out of my reply.

**Mr. Manu Subedar:** With all respect, I say that it relates to a proposal for licensing traders. . .

**Mr. President** (The Honourable Sir Abdur Rahim): All that is wanted is information as to whether it is a fact that licences are issued for certain purposes.

**Mr. Manu Subedar:** Sir, such licences are issued on other Railways and the Railway Board are considering the general policy and I am asking whether the levying of such licences will or will not have the result of raising the prices, and whether Government have considered this question.

**Mr. President** (The Honourable Sir Abdur Rahim): If the Honourable Member is in a position to answer that, he can do it.

**The Honourable Sir Thomas Stewart:** I have said that the proposal is in abeyance.

#### CONTRACT FOR ICE AND AERATED WATERS ON THE NORTH WESTERN RAILWAY.

669. **\*Maulana Zafar Ali Khan:** Will the Honourable the Railway Member please state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that out of the three ice and aerated water contractors on the North Western Railway, none is a Muslim;
- (b) whether it is also a fact that several representations from the Muslim community in the Punjab and the Frontier Province have from time to time been made to the Railway Administration for the appointment of a Muslim ice and aerated water contractor;
- (c) if the reply to parts (a) and (b) be in the affirmative, whether Government will please state what action has been or is proposed to be taken on the representations of the Muslims;
- (d) whether it is a fact that Kulwar Deep Chand, one of the ice and aerated water contractors has no ice and aerated water factory of his own, except a small machine which he has placed at the Delhi Railway Station and which cannot possibly turn out a sufficient supply for such a big section of the line and that he has to purchase supply of inferior quality from other sources; and
- (e) if the reply to the above be in the affirmative, whether Government will consider the advisability of giving ice and aerated water contract to firms of standing who own ice and aerated water factories?

**The Honourable Sir Thomas Stewart:** (a) Yes.

(b) The Agent, North Western Railway, states that he received two representations from the Muslim community, viz., one from the North-West Frontier Province in December, 1935, and the other from the Punjab in December, 1937.

(c) These contracts are not given on a communal basis, but to such firms as, in the opinion of the Railway Administration, are best able to give a good service to the public. The Administration do not consider that any change in the existing arrangement is called for at present.

(d) Kanwar Deep Chand has an aerated water factory, but not an ice factory. The terms of his contract permit him to obtain, if required, aerated waters from other factories which are inspected by the medical authorities of the Railway to ensure that the quality is up to the requisite standard.

(e) Government do not consider that their interference in this matter is called for.

**Maulana Zafar Ali Khan:** May I ask in this connection whether the Railway Board are infallible like the Pope of Rome?

**Mr. President** (The Honourable Sir Abdur Rahim): That question need not be answered.

**Dr. Sir Ziauddin Ahmad:** Is it not a fact that there has been a repeated demand on the floor of the House that the contract should be given not for the whole line but only for a portion of the line? Are the Government considering this proposal?

**The Honourable Sir Thomas Stewart:** I mentioned on the floor of the House that the question of catering contracts was under our consideration.

**Seth Haji Sir Abdoola Haroon:** May I ask the procedure that is followed by the Railway Board or the Railway Agents in giving these catering contracts? Do they advertise these contracts and ask for applications or do they give these contracts to whomsoever they like?

**The Honourable Sir Thomas Stewart:** The contracts have been fixed by private negotiation. When satisfactory service has been given, then the contract is renewed from time to time.

**Seth Haji Sir Abdoola Haroon:** May I ask the Honourable Member whether in the beginning they advertise the fact that they want to give such and such contract and then the Agent of the North Western Railway receives some applications or whether they simply call upon one or two contractors at their sweet will and then negotiate with them?

**The Honourable Sir Thomas Stewart:** My information is that no public tender is issued.

**Seth Haji Sir Abdoola Haroon:** Why should they not issue a public tender? The mere fact that they do not issue a tender shows that only the favourites of Government are getting the contracts.

(No answer.)

**Dr. Sir Ziauddin Ahmad:** Who fixes the prices?

**The Honourable Sir Thomas Stewart:** The Railway Administration.

**Lieut-Colonel Sir Henry Gidney:** Will the Honourable Member state whether or not it is the Government policy and also the promise of the Railway Department to advertise these contracts?

**The Honourable Sir Thomas Stewart:** I am not at the moment aware of that promise.

**Dr. Sir Ziauddin Ahmad:** Will the Railway Administration consider the application of a person who is prepared to sell the same articles of the same quality at half the price?

**The Honourable Sir Thomas Stewart:** Sir, if any such proposition were put before the Administration, I presume they would certainly consider it.

**Mr. President** (The Honourable Sir Abdur Rahim): Order, order: Short notice questions. Prof. Ranga.

#### SHORT NOTICE QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

##### WORKERS' STRIKE IN THE BIRLA MILLS, DELHI.

**Prof. N. G. Ranga:** Will the Labour Secretary be pleased to state:

- (a) if he is aware of the fact that on the suggestion of the local Sub-Judge, the Birla Mill Secretary had agreed to see the representatives of the strikers to discuss a settlement;
- (b) whether, in pursuance of that the workers' representatives met the Secretary of the Mill on the 23rd February in the *Hindustan Times* office and were told that the Mill authorities were not prepared to discuss the demands of the workers unless they go back to work unconditionally;
- (c) whether his answer to Mr. Sri Prakasa's question No. 517, stating that more than half the workers have gone back to work is based on wrong information;
- (d) whether it is not a fact that even now more than three-fourths of workers are still on strike;
- (e) whether it is not a fact that even the few hundreds of workers who are taken into the Mill for work are confined in the Mill compound for 24 hours of the day;
- (f) whether it is not a fact that the continued refusal of Government to intervene in the strike is undermining the strength of the strikers;
- (g) whether any Government officer has so far interviewed the Mill authorities and ascertained how far they are prepared to concede the demand of workers; and
- (h) if so, which officer and on what occasions, and what the offers made by the Mill authorities were?

**Mr. A. G. Olow:** (a) I understand that the Subordinate Judge who acts as the Authority under the Payment of Wages Act in Delhi, and is now hearing a case under that Act to which the Birla Cotton Spinning and Weaving Mills, Ltd., and some of the strikers are parties, made a suggestion in Court that the parties should come to a settlement.

(b) I believe that a meeting of some kind occurred at the office of the *Hindustan Times* on the 23rd February, but I naturally have no official information as to the course or nature of the discussion.

(c) There is no foundation for this suggestion. When I answered this question on the 25th February the Mill was working two shifts and well over 2,000 men were employed.

(d) No. The number now at work is approximately 2,500 and I understand that others are returning today.

(e) I understand that the men at work are permitted to stay within the Mill, but I have no reason for supposing that anyone is confined against his will, nor does the Factories Act require that men not at work should leave the compound.

(f) It is a matter of opinion rather than of fact.

(g) Yes.

(h) The Chief Commissioner and the Superintendent of Industries have both seen the Mill authorities on several occasions, the last occasion being on the 3rd March when the Secretary of the Mill saw the Chief Commissioner and undertook to publish a full statement of the views of the management. This has since appeared in the press.

**Prof. N. G. Ranga:** Had the Chief Commissioner communicated the views of the Mill authorities to the workers or their representatives?

**Mr. A. G. Olow:** I have no information on that point. The Mill authorities have themselves communicated their views by issuing a statement to the press.

**Prof. N. G. Ranga:** Am I to understand that Government are satisfied with the statement made by the Mill authorities in regard to their position?

**Mr. A. G. Olow:** I do not think it is a question of Government being satisfied with the statement issued by the Mill authorities, but I gather that most of the men are satisfied with it.

**Mr. N. M. Joshi:** May I ask whether the Government of India have appointed any Conciliation Officer for Delhi?

**Mr. A. G. Olow:** No, Sir.

**Mr. N. M. Joshi:** May I ask whether the Government of India propose to do so?

**Mr. A. G. Clow:** The Bill which provides for the appointment of Conciliation Officers is before the House and has not yet been passed.

**Mr. N. M. Joshi:** May I ask if for the appointment of a Conciliation Officer any Act is necessary?

**Mr. A. G. Clow:** It is not necessary but it is desirable.

**Prof. N. G. Ranga:** May I ask whether the terms offered to the Chief Commissioner by the Mill authorities are the same as those which are published in the *Hindustan Times* or whether they were more or less?

**Mr. A. G. Clow:** I have not got the details of what the Mill authorities have stated to the Chief Commissioner, but, so far as my information goes, they are practically the same.

**Prof. N. G. Ranga:** Is it not a fact that the suggestion was made by the Mill authorities that they would be willing to concede the demand of the workers for the restoration of the  $2\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. cut that was made in the wages paid to the weavers in the weaving section?

**Mr. A. G. Clow:** I do not know.

**Mr. Sri Prakasa:** Are the Government satisfied that the terms under which the workers have gone back to the Mill are based on equity and have not been accepted simply because of their helplessness?

**Mr. A. G. Clow:** I think the question whether any particular terms are equitable must be a matter of opinion.

**Mr. Sri Prakasa:** What I want to know is whether the Government are satisfied that the terms are equitable and not such to which the workers submitted because they were helpless?

**Mr. A. G. Clow:** The Honourable Member is asking me to say whether the terms are equitable or not. I say that is apparently a matter of opinion.

#### WORKERS' STRIKE IN THE BIRLA MILLS, DELHI.

**Prof. N. G. Ranga:** Will the Labour Secretary be pleased to state:

- (a) if the workers of the Birla Mills, or the Textile Labour Union representing them, have petitioned the Chief Commissioner of Delhi, asking for the appointment of a Conciliation Board under the Trade Disputes Act of 1929 to settle their strike;

- (b) if so, when this application was received;

- (c) whether it is not a fact that when the workers going in a procession wanted to interview the Chief Commissioner, the police prevented their entry into the compound of the Chief Commissioner's bungalow and made a *lathi* charge on the workers and dispersed them;
- (d) whether it was the intention of Government to prevent workers from making their representation to the Local Government; and
- (e) if not, whether the Chief Commissioner has given adequate opportunities thereafter for workers to make their representations asking for his 'good offices'?

**Mr. A. G. Clow:** (a) and (b). A representation asking the Chief Commissioner to appoint a Court of Enquiry or Board of Conciliation under the Trade Disputes Act was made by Mr. Fazle Karim, who described himself as the General Secretary of the Textile Labour Union, Delhi, on the 26th February, 1938, and received by the Chief Commissioner on the same day.

(c) Some of the strikers on one occasion expressed the intention of going to the Chief Commissioner's house in procession. They were persuaded by the Police to abandon this intention; no charge was made by the police, nor were *lathis* used on the occasion.

(d) No. The intention was to prevent a disorderly demonstration.

(e) The only application received by the Chief Commissioner other than that mentioned under (a) and (b) above, and subsequent letters connected therewith was one received on the 26th February, purporting to be from five of the strikers. The Chief Commissioner asked the Deputy Commissioner to see these applicants.

**Prof. N. G. Ranga:** What was the nature of the persuasion used in order to see that the workers did not go there in procession?

**Mr. A. G. Clow:** I am afraid I cannot follow the question. They were simply persuaded.

**Prof. N. G. Ranga:** Is it not a fact that they were persuaded by the use of *lathis* and force at the gate of the Chief Commissioner's bungalow?

**Mr. A. G. Clow:** I am assured that *lathis* were not used.

**Prof. N. G. Ranga:** Was any other kind of force used against the workers?

**Mr. A. G. Clow:** I would refer the Honourable Member to the answer I gave to his question.

**Prof. N. G. Ranga:** Are Government aware of the fact that this continued refusal of the Chief Commissioner to use his discretion under the Trade Disputes Act and to use his good offices to bring about a settlement was partly responsible in forcing the workers to go back to work unconditionally after having been on strike for more than 30 days?

**Mr. A. G. Clow:** I have already said that it is a matter of opinion, rather than of fact, of the effect it had.

**Prof. N. G. Ranga:** Is it not a fact that in reply to the latest request made by the workers to the Chief Commissioner that he should be willing to see them and hear their grievances, he refused to have anything to do with them on some *ex parte* evidence placed before him in regard to the conduct of those workers?

**Mr. A. G. Clow:** I would refer the Honourable Member to the answer I gave to part (e) of his question.

**Prof. N. G. Ranga:** Why is it that the Chief Commissioner continually refused to see the workers?

**Mr. President** (The Honourable Sir Abdur Rahim): The Honourable Member is arguing.

#### STATEMENTS LAID ON THE TABLE.

*Information promised in reply to starred question No. 206 asked by Mr. Sri Prakasa on the 31st August, 1937.*

#### COMMUNICATION CHORDS FITTED IN THE COMPARTMENTS OF TRAINS RUNNING BETWEEN BHAGALPUR AND BERARI ON THE BENGAL AND NORTH WESTERN RAILWAY.

(a) The trains running between Bhagalpur and Berari railway stations on the Bengal and North Western Railway are exempt from the rule relative to the provision of means of communication between passengers and railway staff in charge of the train.

(b) and (c). The Honourable Member is referred to sections 62 and 94 of the Indian Railways Act, 1890, and to rule 111 of the General Rules for All Open Lines of Railways in British India, the application of which to the Bengal and North Western Railway was notified in the Railway Department's Notification No. 1078-T., dated the 21st August, 1929.

(d) No case of default has come to the notice of the Government.

*Information promised in reply to unstarred question No. 195 asked by Mr. Mohan Lal Saksena on the 2nd October, 1937.*

#### PURCHASE AND MANUFACTURE OF WAGONS.

A statement, showing particulars of wagons provided by Railways during 1936-37, is laid on the table.

## STATEMENT.

| Railways.                              | Wagons purchased. |   | Wagons manu-<br>factured in Railway<br>Workshops. |       | Total    | Remarks.   |
|--|-------------------|---|---|-------|----------|--|
|  | Nos.              | Cost<br>(without<br>wheels &<br>axles). | Names of<br>Contractors.                          | Nos.  |          |  |
| <i>Broad Gauge.</i>                    |                   |   |   |       |          |  |
| Bengal Nagpur                          | 5                 | 26,028                                  | Burn & Co., Ltd.                                  | ..    | ..       |  |
| Bombay, Baroda and Cen-<br>tral India. | 45(a)             | 1,59,370                                | Jessop & Co., Ltd.                                | ..    | ..       | 1,85,395 (a) Replacing bodies only.  |
|  | 265               | 11,38,697                               | Jessop & Co., Ltd.                                | 29    | 1,23,069 | 329 14,18,385  |
|  | 36                | 1,51,619                                | Braithwaite & Co.                                 | ..    | ..       | ..   |
| Eastern Bengal                         | 16(c)             | 1,69,350                                | Jessop & Co.                                      | (b) 3 | 55,728   | 48 4,25,766 (b) Built on old underframes.  |
|  | 25                | 1,89,899                                | Burn & Co.  | ..    | ..       | .. (c) Includes two Cranes ordered complete with wheels and axles.   |
|  | 4(d)              | 10,789                                  | Braithwaite & Co.                                 | ..    | ..       | .. (d) The order was for under-frames only, the Railway building the superstructures.                      |
| East Indian                            | 410               | 15,04,587                               | Burn & Co.  | ..    | ..       | 410 15,04,587  |
| Great Indian Peninsula.                | 30                | 1,52,374                                | Indian Standard<br>Wagon Co.                      | 1(e)  | 3,125    | 40 2,11,028 (e) Tank wagon constructed from surplus gas cylinders and mounted on a second hand underframe. |
|  | 9                 | 55,529                                  | Burn & Co.  | ..    | ..       | ..   |
| Madras and Southern<br>Maharatta.      | 42                | 1,38,285                                | Braithwaite & Co.                                 | ..    | ..       | 42 1,38,285  |
| North Western                          | 50                | 3,16,099                                | Burn & Co.  | ..    | ..       | (5)a 4,27,537 (5)a Includes cost of wheels and axles not manufactured in India.                            |
| South Indian                           | 10                | 1,11,438                                | Jessop & Co.                                      | ..    | ..       | ..   |
|  | 7                 | 39,165                                  | Jessop & Co.                                      | ..    | ..       | 15 85,885  |
|  | 8                 | 46,720                                  | Burn & Co.  | ..    | ..       | ..   |



## STATEMENT.

| Railways.                         | Wagons purchased. |   | Wagons manu-<br>factured in Railway<br>Workshops. |       | Total    | Remarks.  |
|-----------------------------------|-------------------|---|---|-------|----------|---|
|                                   | Nos.              | Cost<br>(without<br>wheels &<br>axles). | Names of<br>Contractors.                          | Nos.  |          |   |
|                                   |                   | Rs.                                     |   |       | Rs.      |   |
| <i>Metre Gauge.</i>               |                   |   |   |       |          |   |
| Assam Bengal                      | 12                | 1,42,431                                | Burn & Co.  | 12    | 1,42,431 | (f) The order included 4 under-frames, superstructure being built by the Railway.           |
| Bombay, Baroda and Central India. |                   |   |   | 190   | 6,12,400 |   |
| Eastern Bengal                    | 113(f)            | 3,00,208                                | Burn & Co.  | 119   | 4,03,138 |   |
|                                   | 6(g)              | 1,02,930                                | Jessop & Co.                                      |       |          | (g) These are cranes and were ordered complete with wheels and axles.                       |
| Madras and Southern Mahratta.     | 1                 | 8,970                                   | Burn & Co.  | 1     | 8,970    | (h) 12 Brake-vans with wheels and axles built on old under-frames in serviceable condition. |
| South Indian                      | ..                |   |   | 12(h) | 26,554   |   |
| <i>Narrow Gauge.</i>              |                   |   |   |       |          |   |
| Bombay, Baroda and Central India. | ..                | ..                                      |   | 4     | 7,681    |   |
| North Western                     | ..                | ..                                      |   | 1     | 2,300    |   |

Information promised in reply to question No. 261 asked by Mr. C. N. Muthuranga Mudaliar on the 15th February, 1938.

**INADEQUACY OF THE POLICE ARRANGEMENTS AND THE MUNICIPAL SERVICES DURING SUMMER SEASONS AT NEW DELHI.**

(a) No; but electric and water connections are cut off in houses which remain vacant.

(b) Road lighting is reduced to half the normal scale on some of the roads which are uninhabited.

(c) and (d). A statement is placed on the table. The Honourable Member will appreciate the fact that the New Delhi police are required to protect several square miles of unoccupied bungalows and quarters; he will see that the figures for 1937 show a considerable improvement over those for the two preceding years.

(e) I do not think that any further measures are really needed, though it may be necessary in due course to consider an increase in the strength of the police.

*Statement.*

| Year.                 | No. of thefts. | No. where property was recovered. |
|-----------------------|----------------|-----------------------------------|
| 1935 } 1st May        | 77             | 13                                |
| 1936 } to             | 67             | 17                                |
| 1937 } 30th September | 52             | 24                                |

Information promised in reply to starred question No. 286 asked by Mr. Sham Lal on the 15th February, 1938.

**BAZAR COMMITTEES CONSTITUTED IN CANTONMENTS.**

| (a)<br>Bazar Committee. |                  | (b)  | (c)   | (d)   |
|-------------------------|------------------|------|---|---|
| Constituted.            | Not constituted. |      |   |   |
| Ferozepore              |                  | .... | Functioning   | The delegation of powers under section 44 (1)(2) of the Cantonments Act, 1924 is entirely at the discretion of the Board and varies in different Cantonments. |
| Jullundur               |                  |      | Do.   | Do.   |
| Lahore                  |                  |      | Do.   | Do.   |
| Multan                  |                  |      | Do.   | Do.   |
| Rawalpindi              |                  |      | Do.   | Do.   |
| Sialkot                 |                  |      |   |   |
| Hyderabad (Sind).       |                  |      | Not functioning as the powers delegated have not yet been published by the Provincial Government. | Do.   |

| (a)<br>Bazar Committee.               |                  | (b)  | (c)  | (d)  |
|---------------------------------------|------------------|--|--|--|
| Constituted.                          | Not constituted. |  |  |  |
| Allahabad                             |                  |  | Not functioning af the powers delegated have not yet been published by the Provincial Government.                | The delegation of powers under section 44(1)(2) of the Cantonments Act, 1924 if entirely at the discretion of the Board and varies in different Cantonments. |
| Bareilly                              | ....             | ....   | Start functioning with effect from 1st March 1938.   | Do.  |
| Benares<br>Barrackpore<br>and Jhansi. | }                | ....   | Functioning  | Do.  |
|                                       |                  | ....   | Not functioning as regulations under section 44 (1) (2) have not yet been approved by the Provincial Government. | Do.  |
| Cawnpore                              |                  |  | Functioning  | Do.  |
| Dinapore                              |                  |  | Not functioning as regulations have not been published by the Provincial Government.                             | Do.  |
| Fyzabad                               |                  |  | Do.  | Do.  |
| Lansdowne                             |                  |  | Functioning  | Do.  |
| Belgaum                               |                  |  | Do.  | Do.  |
| Ranikhet                              | ....             | ....   | Do.  | Do.  |
| Deolali                               | ....             | ....   | Do.  | Do.  |
| Jubbulpore                            | ....             | ....   | Do.  | Do.  |
| Kamptee                               | ....             | ....   | Do.  | Do.  |
| Nasirabad                             | ....             | ....   | Do.  | Do.  |
| Pachmarhi                             | ....             | ....   | Do.  | Do.  |
| Saugor                                | ....             | ....   | Do.  | Do.  |
| ....                                  | Ambala           | Elections have not been held by the Provincial Government. | ....   | ....   |

| (a)<br>Bazar Committee. |                     | (b)   | (c) | (d) |
|-------------------------|---------------------|---|-----|-----|
| Constituted.            | Not constituted.    |   |     |     |
|                         | Kasauli . .         | Has only recently been declared a Class II Cantonment as a result of a special census, and elections have not yet been held by the Provincial Government.                           |     |     |
| ..                      | Nowshera .          | Members have only just been elected and have not yet met.   |     |     |
| ..                      | Peshawar .          | Owing to the delay in holding elections by the Provincial Government.   |     |     |
| ..                      | Karachi . .         | There is no bazar area in this Cantonment.  |     | ..  |
| ..                      | Agra . . .          | The elected members have refused to serve on the bazar committee. In this connection attention is invited to the reply given to starred question No. 462 on the 23rd February 1938. |     |     |
| ..                      | Delhi . . .         | Owing to the delay in holding elections.  |     |     |
| ..                      | Dehra Dun .         | There is no bazar area in this Cantonment.  |     |     |
| ..                      | Fategarh .          | Do.   |     | ..  |
| ..                      | Lucknow and Meerut. | The regulations under section 44 (1) (e) have not yet been published by the Provincial Government.  |     | ..  |
|                         | Shillong . .        | The regulations under section 44 (1) (e) are in course of preparation.  |     |     |

| (a)<br>Bazar Committee. |                  | (b)   | (c) | (d) |
|-------------------------|------------------|---|-----|-----|
| Constituted.            | Not constituted. |   |     |     |
|                         | Kirkee . . .     | The names of elected members have not yet been notified by the Provincial Government.   |     | ..  |
|                         | Ahmednagar .     | Owing to the delay in holding elections by the Provincial Government.   | ..  | ..  |
|                         | Poona . . .      | The new Board has not yet come into being, elections having been postponed by the Provincial Government.  |     | ..  |
|                         | St. Thomas Mt.   | Owing to delay in the publication of the election rules by the Provincial Government, elected board has not yet been constituted.                                   | ..  | ..  |
| ..                      | Wellington .     | The Cantonment Board under section 13 has not yet been constituted as the question of dividing the cantonment into wards is pending with the Provincial Government. | ..  | ..  |

*Information promised in reply to starred question No. 293 asked by Mr. D. K. Lahiri Chaudhury on the 15th February, 1938.*

#### RESTRICTIONS ON PARKING OF CARS ON THE ROAD JOINING THE BARAKHAMBA ROAD AND CURZON ROAD IN NEW DELHI.

(a) and (b). The parking of cars opposite the entrance to the office of the *Statesman* has been prohibited by the Senior Superintendent of Police on a representation made by the Manager of the paper. The reason for this prohibition is that access to the office of the paper was much impeded by the cars. No order of the kind has been

made in regard to the office of Burmah-Shell. As the parking of cars in the centre of the street was found difficult, the Senior Superintendent of Police arranged for cars to be parked on the grass near the *Statesman* office and on the opposite side of the street and the New Delhi Municipal Committee has been asked to provide ramps to facilitate parking.

(c) I understand that no complaint has been received from any of the residents or shopkeepers of the Bombay Life Building. Such inconvenience as has been caused appears to be due to delay in providing the ramps referred to above.

(d) Government see no reason to interfere with the orders issued by the Senior Superintendent of Police in this case.

## ELECTION OF MEMBERS TO THE STANDING COMMITTEE FOR ROADS.

**Mr. President** (The Honourable Sir Abdur Rahim): I have to inform the Assembly that upto 12 Noon on Tuesday, the 1st March, 1938, the time fixed for receiving nominations for the Standing Committee for Roads ten nominations were received; since when the candidature of four Members has been withdrawn. As the number of candidates is now equal to the number of vacancies, I declare the following Members to be duly elected, namely:

1. Seth Haji Sir Abdoola Haroon;
2. Sardar Bahadur Captain Dalpat Singh;
3. Syed Ghulam Bhik Nairang;
4. Babu Kailash Behari Lal;
5. Mr. Sham Lal; and
6. Mr. J. Ramsay Scott.

## THE GENERAL BUDGET—LIST OF DEMANDS.

### SECOND STAGE.

**Mr. President** (The Honourable Sir Abdur Rahim): Demands for Grants:

#### DEMAND No. 1—CUSTOMS.

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

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 79,22,000, 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 'Customs'."

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

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 79,22,000, 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 'Customs'."

The Assembly divided:

**AYES—46.**

Abdul Hamid, Khan Bahadur Sir.  
Aikman, Mr. A.  
Ayyar, Mr. N. M.  
Bajpai, Sir Girja Shankar.  
Bewoor, Mr. G. V.  
Boyle, Mr. J. D.  
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.  
Dow, Mr. H.  
Fazl-i-Haq Piracha, Khan Bahadur  
Shaikh.  
Fazl-i-Ilahi, Khan Sahib Shaikh.  
Ghulam Muhammad, Mr.  
Gidney, Lieut.-Colonel Sir Henry.  
Griffiths, Mr. F. J.  
Grigg, The Honourable Sir James.  
Highet, Mr. J. C.  
James, Mr. F. E.  
Jawahar Singh, Sardar Bahadur Sardar  
Sir.

Kamaluddin Ahmed, Shams-ul-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.  
Rahman, Lieut.-Col. M. A.  
Row, Mr. K. Sanjiva.  
Scott, Mr. J. Ramsay.  
Sen, Rai Bahadur N. C.  
Sher Muhammad Khan, Captain Sardar  
Sir.  
Singh, Maharaja Bahadur Ram Ran  
Vijai Prasad.  
Sircar, The Honourable Sir Nripendra.  
Sivaraaj, Rao Sahib N.  
Slade, Mr. M.  
Smith, Lieut.-Colonel H. C.  
Spence, Mr. G. H.  
Stewart, The Honourable Sir Thomas.  
Sundaram, Mr. V. S.  
Walker, Mr. G. D.

**NOES—64.**

Abdoola Haroon, Seth Haji Sir.  
Abdul Ghani, Maulvi Muhammad.  
Abdul Qaiyum, Mr.  
Abdul Wajid, Maulvi.  
Ahmed, Mr. K.  
Aney, Mr. M. S.  
Asaf Ali, Mr. M.  
Ayyangar, Mr. M. Ananthasayanam.  
Azhar Ali, Mr. Muhammad.  
Bajoria, Babu Baijnath.  
Banerjee, Dr. P. N.  
Bhagavan Das, Dr.  
Bhagchand Soni, Rai Bahadur Seth.  
Chaliha, Mr. Kuladhar.  
Chaudhury, Mr. Brojendra Narayan.  
Chettiar, Mr. T. S. Avinashilingam.  
Chetty, Mr. Sami Vencatachelam.  
Chunder, Mr. N. C.  
Das, Mr. B.  
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.  
Ghiasuddin, Mr. M.  
Ghulam Bhik Nairang. Syed.  
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.  
Misra, Pandit Shambhu Dayal.  
Mody, Sir H. P.  
Mudaliar, Mr. C. N. Muthuranga.  
Murtuza Sahib Bahadur, Maulvi Syed.  
Nauman, Mr. Muhammad.  
Pande, Mr. Badri Dutt.  
Parma Nand, Bhai.  
Raghubir Narayan Singh, Choudhri.  
Rajah, Raja Sir Vasudeva.  
Ramayan Prasad, Mr.  
Ranga, Prof. N. G.  
Rao, Mr. Thirumala.  
Saksena, Mr. Mohan Lal.  
Sant Singh, Sardar.  
Santhanam, Mr. K.  
Shahban, Mr. Ghulam Kadir Muhammad.  
Sham Lal, Mr.  
Shaukat Ali, Maulana.  
Siddique Ali Khan, Khan Sahib Nawab.  
Sikandar Ali Choudhury, Maulvi.  
Singh, Mr. Gauri Shankar.  
Sinha, Mr. Satya Narayan.  
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. 2—CENTRAL EXCISE DUTIES.

**The Honourable Sir James Grigg:** Sir, I beg to move:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 10,50,000, 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 Excise Duties'."

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

12 Noon.

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 10,50,000, 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 Excise Duties'."

The Assembly divided:

## AYES—46.

|   |   |
|---|---|
| Abdul Hamid, Khan Bahadur Sir.            | Kamaluddin Ahmed, Shams-ul-Ulema.             |
| Aikman, Mr. A.                            | Kushalpal Singh, Raja Bahadur.                |
| Ayyar, Mr. N. M.                          | Lloyd, Mr. A. H.                              |
| Bajpai, Sir Girja Shankar.                | Mackeown, Mr. J. A.                           |
| Bewoor, Mr. G. V.                         | Mani, Mr. R. S.                               |
| Boyle, Mr. J. D.                          | Menon, Mr. P. A.                              |
| Buss, Mr. L. C.                           | Metcalfe, Sir Aubrey.                         |
| Chanda, Mr. A. K.                         | Miller, Mr. C. C.                             |
| Chapman-Mortimer, Mr. T.                  | Rahman, Lieut.-Col. M. A.                     |
| Clow, Mr. A. G.                           | Row, Mr. K. Sanjiva.                          |
| Conran-Smith, Mr. E.                      | Scott, Mr. J. Ramsay.                         |
| Craik, The Honourable Sir Henry.          | Sen, Rai Bahadur N. C.                        |
| Dalal, Dr. R. D.                          | Sher Muhammad Khan, Captain Sardar Sir.       |
| Dalpat Singh, Sardar Bahadur Captain.     | Singh, Maharaja Bahadur Ram Ran Vijai Prasad. |
| Dow, Mr. H.                               | Sircar, The Honourable Sir Nripendra.         |
| Fazl-i-Haq Piracha, Khan Bahadur Shaikh.  | Sivaraaj, Rao Sahib N.                        |
| Fazl-i-Ilahi, Khan Sahib Shaikh.          | Slade, Mr. M.                                 |
| Ghulam Muhammad, Mr.                      | Smith, Lieut.-Colonel H. C.                   |
| Gidney, Lieut.-Colonel Sir Henry.         | Spence, Mr. G. H.                             |
| Griffiths, Mr. F. J.                      | Stewart, The Honourable Sir Thomas.           |
| Grigg, The Honourable Sir James.          | Sundaram, Mr. V. S.                           |
| Highet, Mr. J. C.                         | Walker, Mr. G. D.                             |
| James, Mr. F. E.                          |   |
| Jawahar Singh, Sardar Bahadur Sardar Sir. |   |



## NOES—66.

Abdoola Haroon, Seth Haji Sir.  
 Abdul Ghani, Maulvi Muhammad.  
 Abdul Qaiyum, Mr.  
 Abdul Wajid, Maulvi.  
 Ahmed, Mr. K.  
 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.  
 Ghiasuddin, Mr. M.  
 Ghulam Bhik Nairang, Syed.  
 Gupta, Mr. K. S.  
 Hans Raj, Raizada.  
 Jedhe, Mr. K. M.  
 Jehangir, Sir Cowasji.  
 Jogendra Singh, Sirdar.

Jooshi, Mr. N. M.  
 Kailash Behari Lal, Babu.  
 Lalchand Navalrai, Mr.  
 Malaviya, Pandit Krishna Kant.  
 Misra, Pandit Shambhu Dayal.  
 Mody, Sir H. P.  
 Mudaliar, Mr. C. N. Muthuranga.  
 Murtuza Sahib Bahadur, Maulvi Syed.  
 Nauman, Mr. Muhammad.  
 Pandey, Mr. Badri Dutt.  
 Parma Nand, Bhai.  
 Raghubir Narayan Singh, Choudhri.  
 Rajah, Raja Sir Vasudeva.  
 Ramayan Prasad, Mr.  
 Ranga, Prof. N. G.  
 Rao, Mr. Thirumala.  
 Saksena, Mr. Mohan Lal.  
 Sant Singh, Sardar.  
 Santhanam, Mr. K.  
 Shahban, Mr. Ghulam Kadir Muhammad.  
 Sham Lal, Mr.  
 Shaukat Ali, Maulana.  
 Siddique Ali Khan, Khan Sahib Nawab.  
 Sikandar Ali Choudhury, Maulvi.  
 Singh, Mr. Gauri Shankar.  
 Sinha, Mr. Satya Narayan.  
 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. 3—TAXES ON INCOME INCLUDING CORPORATION TAX.

**The Honourable Sir James Grigg:** Sir, I move:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 78,26,000, 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 'Taxes on Income including Corporation Tax'."

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

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 78,28,000, 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 'Taxes on Income including Corporation Tax'."

The Assembly divided:

AYES—45.

Abdul Hamid, Khan Bahadur Sir.  
Aikman, Mr. A.  
Ayyar, Mr. N. M.  
Bajpai, Sir Girja Shankar.  
Bewoor, Mr. G. V.  
Boyle, Mr. J. D.  
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.  
Dow, Mr. H.  
Fazl-i-Ilahi, Khan Sahib Shaikh.  
Ghulam Muhammad, Mr.  
Gidney, Lieut.-Colonel Sir Henry.  
Griffiths, Mr. F. J.  
Grigg, The Honourable Sir James.  
Highet, Mr. J. C.  
James, Mr. F. E.  
Jawahar Singh, Sardar Bahadur Sardar Sir.

Kamaluddin Ahmed, Shams-ul-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.  
Sivaraaj, Rao Sahib N.  
Slade, Mr. M.  
Smith, Lieut.-Colonel H. C.  
Spence, Mr. G. H.  
Stewart, The Honourable Sir Thomas.  
Sundaram, Mr. V. S.  
Walker, Mr. G. D.

NOES—65.

Abdoolah Haroon, Seth Haji Sir.  
Abdul Ghani, Maulvi Muhammad.  
Abdul Qaiyum, Mr.  
Abdul Wajid, Maulvi.  
Ahmed, Mr. K.  
Aney, Mr. M. S.  
Asaf Ali, Mr. M.  
Ayyangar, Mr. M. Ananthasayanam.  
Azhar Ali, Mr. Muhammad.  
Bajoria, Babu Baijnath.  
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. Sani 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.  
Ghiasuddin, Mr. M.  
Ghulam Bhik Nairang, Syed.  
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.  
Misra, Pandit Shambhu Dayal.  
Mody, Sir H. P.  
Mudaliar, Mr. C. N. Muthuranga.  
Murtuza Sahib Bahadur, Maulvi Syed  
Pande, Mr. Badri Dutt.  
Parma Nand, Bhai.  
Raghubir Narayan Singh, Choudhri.  
Rajah, Raja Sir Vasudeva.  
Ramayan Prasad, Mr.  
Ranga, Prof. N. G.  
Rao, Mr. Thirumala.  
Saksena, Mr. Mohan Lal.  
Sant Singh, Sardar  
Santhanam, Mr. K.  
Shahban, Mr. Ghulam Kadir Muhammad.  
Sham Lal, Mr.  
Shaukat Ali, Maulana.  
Siddique Ali Khan, Khan Sahib Nawab.  
Sikandar Ali Choudhury, Maulvi.  
Singh, Mr. Gauri Shankar.  
Sinha, Mr. Satya Narayan.  
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. 4.—SALT.

**The Honourable Sir James Grigg:** Sir, I move:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 64,72,000, 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 'Salt'."

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

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 64,72,000, 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 'Salt'."

The Assembly divided:

AYES—45.

Abdul Hamid, Khan Bahadur Sir.  
Aikman, Mr. A.  
Ayyar, Mr. N. M.  
Bajpai, Sir Girja Shankar.  
Bewoor, Mr. G. V.  
Boyle, Mr. J. D.  
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.  
Dow, Mr. H.  
Fazl-i-Ilahi, Khan Sahib Shaikh.  
Ghulam Muhammad, Mr.  
Gidney, Lieut.-Colonel Sir Henry.  
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, Shams-ul-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.-Colonel H. C.  
Spence, Mr. G. H.  
Stewart, The Honourable Sir Thomas.  
Sundaram, Mr. V. S.  
Walker, Mr. G. D.

## NOES—66.

Abdoola Haroon, Seth Haji Sir.  
 Abdul Ghani, Maulvi Muhammad.  
 Abdul Qaiyum, Mr.  
 Abdul Wajid, Maulvi.  
 Ahmed, Mr. K.  
 Aney, Mr. M. S.  
 Asaf Ali, Mr. M.  
 Ayyangar, Mr. M. Ananthasayanam.  
 Azhar Ali, Mr. Muhammad.  
 Bajoria, Babu Baijnath.  
 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. Bhulabbaj J.  
 Deshmukh, Dr. G. V.  
 Deshmukh, Mr. Govind V.  
 Essak Sait, Mr. H. A. Sathar H.  
 Gadgil, Mr. N. V.  
 Ghiasuddin, Mr. M.  
 Ghulam Bhik Nairang, Syed.  
 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.  
 Misra, Pandit Shambhu Dayal.  
 Mody, Sir H. P.  
 Mudaliar, Mr. C. N. Muthuranga.  
 Murtaza Sahib Bahadur, Maulvi Syed.  
 Pande, Mr. Badri Dutt.  
 Parma Nand, Bhai.  
 Raghurir Narayan Singh, Choudhri.  
 Rajah, Raja Sir Vasudeva.  
 Ramayan Prasad, Mr.  
 Ranga, Prof. N. G.  
 Rao, Mr. Thirumala.  
 Saksena, Mr. Mohan Lal.  
 Sant Singh, Sardar.  
 Santhanam, Mr. K.  
 Shahban, Mr. Ghulam Kadir Muhammad.  
 Sham Lal, Mr.  
 Shaukat Ali, Maulana.  
 Siddique Ali Khan, Khan Sahib Nawab.  
 Sikander Ali Choudhury, Maulvi.  
 Singh, Mr. Gauri Shankar.  
 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. 5.—OPIUM.

**The Honourable Sir James Grigg:** (*Cries of "Resign" and "Go back"*): Sir, I move:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 24,37,000 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 'Opium'."

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

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 24,37,000 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 'Opium'."

The Assembly divided:

AYES—44.

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

Kamakuddin Ahmed, Sham-ul-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.  
Sivaraaj, Rao Sahib N.  
Slade, Mr. M.  
Smith, Lieut.-Colonel H. C.  
Spence Mr. G. H.  
Stewart, The Honourable Sir Thomas.  
Sundaram, Mr. V. S.  
Walker, Mr. G. D.

NOES—68.

Abdoola, Haroon, Seth Haji Sir.  
Abdul Ghani, Maulvi Muhammad.  
Abdul Qaiyum, Mr.  
Abdul Wajid, Maulvi.  
Ahmed, Mr. K.  
Aney, Mr. M. S.  
Asaf Ali, Mr. M.  
Ayyangar, Mr. M. Ananthasayanam.  
Azhar Ali, Mr. Muhammad.  
Bajoria, Babu Baijnath.  
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 Sait, Mr. H. A. Sathar H.  
Gadgil, Mr. N. V.  
Ghiasuddin, Mr. M.  
Ghulam Bhik Nairang, Syed.  
Gupta, Mr. K. S.  
Hans Raj, Razada.  
Jedhe, Mr. K. M.  
Jehangir, Sir Cowasji.  
Jogendra Singh, Sirdar.

Joshi, Mr. N. M.  
Kailash Behari Lal, Babu.  
Kalchand 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.  
Pande, Mr. Badri Dutt.  
Parma Nand, Bhai.  
Raghubir Narayan Singh, Choudhri.  
Rajah, Raja Sir Vasudeva.  
Ramayan Prasad, Mr.  
Ranga, Prof. N. G.  
Rao, Mr. Thirumala.  
Saksena, Mr. Mohan Lal.  
Sant Singh, Sardar.  
Santhanam, Mr. K.  
Shahban, Mr. Ghulam Kadir Muhammad.  
Sham Lal, Mr.  
Shaukat Ali, Maulana.  
Siddique Ali Khan, Khan Sahib Nawab.  
Sikandar Ali Choudhury, Maulvi.  
Singh, Mr. Gauri Shankar.  
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. 6.—PROVINCIAL EXCISE.

**The Honourable Sir James Grigg:** Sir, I move:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 4,97,000, 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 'Provincial Excise'."

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

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 4,97,000, 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 'Provincial Excise'."

The Assembly divided:

AYES—45.

|   |   |
|---|---|
| Abdul Hamid, Khan Bahadur Sir.            | Kamaluddin Ahmed, Shams-ul-Ulema.       |
| Ahmad Nawaz Khan, Major Nawab Sir.        | Kushalpal Singh, Raja Bahadur.          |
| Aikman, Mr. A.                            | Lloyd, Mr. A. H.                        |
| Ayyar, Mr. N. M.                          | Mackeown, Mr. J. A.                     |
| Bajpai, Sir Girja Shankar.                | Mani, Mr. R. S.                         |
| Bewoor, Mr. G. V                          | Menon, Mr. P. A.                        |
| Boyle, Mr. J. D.                          | Metcalf, Sir Aubrey.                    |
| Buss, Mr. L. C.                           | Miller, Mr. C. C.                       |
| Chanda, Mr. A. K.                         | Ogilvie, Mr. C. M. G.                   |
| Chapman-Mortimer, Mr. T.                  | Rahman, Lieut.-Col. M. A.               |
| Clow, Mr. A. G.                           | Row, Mr. K. Sanjiva.                    |
| Conran-Smith, Mr. E.                      | Scott, Mr. J. Ramsay.                   |
| Dalal, Dr. R. D.                          | Sen, Rai Bahadur N. C.                  |
| Dalpat Singh, Sardar Bahadur Captain.     | Sher Muhammad Khan, Captain Sardar Sir. |
| Dow, Mr. H.                               | Sircar, The Honourable Sir Nripendra    |
| Fazl-i-Ilahi, Khan Sahib Shaikh.          | Sivraj, Rao Sahib N.                    |
| Ghulam Muhammad, Mr.                      | Slade, Mr. M.                           |
| Gidney, Lieut.-Colonel Sir Henry.         | Smith, Lieut.-Colonel H. C.             |
| Griffiths, Mr. P. J.                      | Spence, Mr. G. H.                       |
| Grigg, the Honourable Sir James.          | Stewart, The Honourable Sir Thomas      |
| Highet, Mr. J. C.                         | Sundaram, Mr. V. S.                     |
| James, Mr. F. E.                          | Walker, Mr. G. D.                       |
| Jawahar Singh, Sardar Bahadur Sardar Sir. |   |

## NOES—66.

Abdul Ghani, Maulvi Muhammad.  
 Abdul Qaiyum, Mr.  
 Abdul Wajid, Maulvi.  
 Ahmed, Mr. K.  
 Aney, Mr. M. S.  
 Asaf Ali, Mr. M.  
 Ayyangar, Mr. M. Ananthasayanam.  
 Azhar Ali, Mr. Muhammad.  
 Bajoria, Babu Baijnath.  
 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 Vencatachalam.  
 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.  
 Ghasiuddin, Mr. M.  
 Ghulam Bhik Nairang, Syed.  
 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  
 Pande, Mr. Badri Dutt.  
 Raghubir Narayan Singh, Choudhri.  
 Rajah, Raja Sir Vasudeva.  
 Ramayan Prasad, Mr.  
 Ranga, Prof. N. G.  
 Rao, Mr. Thirumala.  
 Sakseena, Mr. Mohan Lal.  
 Sant Singh, Sardar.  
 Santhanam, Mr. K.  
 Shahban, Mr. Ghulam Kadir Muhammad.  
 Sham Lal, Mr.  
 Shaukat Ali, Maulana.  
 Siddique Ali Khan, Khan Sahib Nawab.  
 Sikandar Ali Choudhury, Maulvi.  
 Singh, Mr. Gauri Shanker.  
 Sinha, Mr. Satya Narayan.  
 Som, Mr. Surya 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. 7.—STAMPS.

**The Honourable Sir James Grigg:** Sir, I move:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 16,79,000, 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 'Stamps'."

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

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 16,79,000, 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 'Stamps'."

(While the Division Bell was ringing.)

**Mr. Lalchand Navalrai** (Sind: Non-Muhammadian Rural): Sir, I rise to a point of order.

**Mr. President** (The Honourable Sir Abdur Rahim): There can be no point of order regarding the question I am putting.

**Mr. Lalchand Navalrai:** I am raising a point of order regarding these divisions. I admit that every Member has got a right to ask for divisions but I would like to know when the Finance Member knows that these divisions are being conducted in the House in same manner adversely to his side and he knows the particular attitude of the House, will it be *bona fide* to ask for divisions?

**Mr. President** (The Honourable Sir Abdur Rahim): That is not a point of order at all.

The question is:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 16,79,000, 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 'Stamps'."

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.  
Boyle, Mr. J. D.  
Buss, Mr. L. C.  
Chanda, Mr. A. K.  
Chapman-Mortimer, Mr. T.  
Clow, Mr. A. G.  
Conran-Smith, Mr. E.  
Dalal, Dr. R. D.  
Dalpat Sing, Sardar Bahadur Captain.  
Dow, Mr. H.  
Fazli-Ilahi, Khan Sahib Shaikh.  
Ghulam Muhammad, Mr.  
Gidney, Lieut.-Colonel Sir Henry.  
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, Shams-ul-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.  
Sivaraaj, Rao Sahib N.  
Slade, Mr. M.  
Smith, Lieut.-Colonel H. C.  
Spence, Mr. G. H.  
Stewart, The Honourable Sir Thomas.  
Sundaram, Mr. V. S.  
Walker, Mr. G. D.

NOES—66.

Abdoolah Haroon, Seth Haji Sir.  
Abdul Ghani, Maulvi Muhammad.  
Abdul Qaiyum, Mr.  
Abdul Wajid, Maulvi.  
Ahmed, Mr. K.  
Aney, Mr. M. S.  
Asaf Ali, Mr. M.  
Ayyangar, Mr. M. Ananthasayanam.  
Azhar Ali, Mr. Muhammad.  
Bajoria, Babu Baijnath.  
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 Seit, Mr. H. A. Sathar H.  
Gadgil, Mr. N. V.  
Ghiasuddin, Mr. M.  
Ghulam Bhik Nairang, Syed.  
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.  
Pande, Mr. Badri Dutt.  
Raghubir Narayan Singh, Choudhri.  
Rajah, Raja Sir Vasudeva.  
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.  
Sinha, Mr. Satya Narayan.  
Som, Mr. Surya Kumar.  
Sri Prakasa, Mr.  
Subedar, Mr. Mannu.  
Umar Alv Shah, Mr.  
Varma, Mr. B. B.  
Yamin Khan, Sir Muhammad.  
Zafar Ali Khan, Maulana.

The motion was negatived.



## DEMAND NO. 8.—FOREST.

**The Honourable Sir James Grigg:** Sir, I move:

1 P.M.

“That a sum not exceeding Rs. 6,02,000, 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 ‘Forest’.”

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

“That a sum not exceeding Rs. 6,02,000, 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 ‘Forest’.”

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.  
 Boyle, Mr. J. D.  
 Buss, Mr. L. C.  
 Chanda, Mr. A. K.  
 Chapman-Mortimer, Mr. T.  
 Clow, Mr. A. G.  
 Conran-Smith, Mr. E.  
 Dalal, Dr. B. D.  
 Dalpat Singh, Sardar Bahadur Captain.  
 Dow, Mr. H.  
 Fazl-i-Ilahi, Khan Sahib Shaikh.  
 Ghulam Muhammad, Mr.  
 Gidney, Lieut.-Colonel Sir Henry.  
 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, Shams-ul-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.-Colonel H. C.  
 Spence, Mr. G. H.  
 Stewart, The Honourable Sir Thomas  
 Sundaram, Mr. V. S.  
 Walker, Mr. G. D.

## NOES—65.

Abdul Ghani, Maulvi Muhammad.  
 Abdul Qaiyum, Mr.  
 Abdul Wajid, Maulvi.  
 Ahmed, Mr. K.  
 Aney, Mr. M. S.  
 Asaf Ali, Mr. M.  
 Ayyangar, Mr. M. Ananthasayanam.  
 Azhar Ali, Mr. Muhammad.  
 Bajoria, Babu Baijnath.  
 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 Sait, Mr. H. A. Sathar H.  
 Gadgil, Mr. N. V.  
 Ghiasuddin, Mr. M.  
 Ghulam Bhik Nairang, Syed.  
 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.  
 Pande, Mr. Badri Dutt.  
 Raghubir Narayan Singh, Choudhri.  
 Rajah, Raja Sir Vasudeva.  
 Ramayan Prasad, Mr.  
 Rang, Prof. N. G.  
 Rao, Mr. Thirumala.  
 Saksena, Mr. Mohan Lal.  
 Sant Singh, Sardar.  
 Santhanam, Mr. K.  
 Sham Lal, Mr.  
 Shaikat Ali, Maulana.  
 Siddique Ali Khan, Khan Sahib Nawab.  
 Sikandar Ali Choudhury, Maulvi.  
 Singh, Mr. Gauri Shankar.  
 Sinha, Mr. Satya Narayan.  
 Som, Mr. Suryya Kumar.  
 Sri Prakash, Mr.  
 Subedar, Mr. Manu.  
 Umar Ali Shah, Mr.  
 Varma, Mr. B. B.  
 Yamin Khan, Sir Muhammad.  
 Zafar Ali Khan, Maulana.

The motion was negatived.

### DEMAND NO. 9—IRRIGATION (INCLUDING WORKING EXPENSES), NAVIGATION, EMBANKMENT AND DRAINAGE WORKS.

**The Honourable Sir James Grigg:** Sir, I beg to move:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,09,000, 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 'Irrigation (including Working Expenses), Navigation, Embankment and Drainage Works'."

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

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,09,000, 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 'Irrigation (including Working Expenses), Navigation, Embankment and Drainage Works'."

The motion was negatived.

### DEMAND NO. 10—INDIAN POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS DEPARTMENT (INCLUDING WORKING EXPENSES).

**The Honourable Sir James Grigg:** Sir, I beg to move:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 10,86,66,000, 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 Department (including Working Expenses)'."

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

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 10,86,66,000 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 Department (including Working Expenses)'."

The motion was negatived.

**DEMAND NO. 11—INTEREST ON DEBT AND OTHER OBLIGATIONS AND  
REDUCTION OR AVOIDANCE OF DEBT.**

**The Honourable Sir James Grigg:** Sir, I beg to move:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 95,44,000, 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 on Debt and other Obligations and Reduction or Avoidance of Debt'."

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

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 95,44,000, 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 on Debt and other Obligations and Reduction or Avoidance of Debt'."

The motion was negatived.

**DEMAND NO. 12—EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.**

**The Honourable Sir James Grigg:** Sir, I beg to move:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,28,000, 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 'Executive Council'."

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

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,28,000, 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 'Executive Council'."

**Lieut.-Colonel Sir Henry Gidney** (Nominated Non-Official): Sir, after the exhibition we have witnessed this morning of a vocal Congress lobby divide and, I suppose, a certificated rule, and, after the Congress lion has roared, might I, as an Anglo-Indian lamb on this side, say a word? I take advantage of this Demand because Government have stated that we can refer to defence matters of which the Executive Council has some control, and I hope my remarks will call forth a reply from the Honourable Member in charge of the Defence Department.

**Mr. President** (The Honourable Sir Abdur Rahim): The Honourable Member can continue his speech after Lunch.

The Assembly then adjourned for Lunch till Half Past Two of the Clock.

The Assembly re-assembled after Lunch at Half Past Two of the Clock, Mr. Deputy President (Mr. Akhil Chandra Datta) in the Chair.

**Lieut.-Colonel Sir Henry Gidney:** Sir, when the House rose before lunch, I said that my remarks would be mainly confined to the Defence Department and, in particular, to the Medical Branch of that Department . . . .

**Mr. M. S. Aney** (Berar: Non-Muhammadan): Is there a quorum, Sir?

**Mr. Deputy President** (Mr. Akhil Chandra Datta): There is a quorum.

**Lieut.-Colonel Sir Henry Gidney**: If one looks at the blue books supplied to us . . . .

**Mr. Deputy President** (Mr. Akhil Chandra Datta): There is no quorum now.

(The bells were rung.)

**Mr. Deputy President** (Mr. Akhil Chandra Datta): The Honourable Member can proceed now.

**Lieut.-Colonel Sir Henry Gidney**: Sir, if one looks at the Defence estimates he will find it comes to a total of Rs. 45 crores: out of this Rs. 1½ crores is devoted to the maintenance of the military Medical Department; and of this amount about Rs. 70 lakhs is devoted to the pay of officers, the balance for other purposes. I desire to deal briefly with two or three aspects of this expenditure.

First and foremost I desire to deal with an establishment called the Royal Army Medical Corps (other ranks). The total personnel of this establishment is 400, and their cost is Rs. 7 lakhs—I find there is an increase of about Rs. ½ lakh over last year's cost. This Royal Army Medical Corps (other ranks) consists of soldiers recruited from England and brought out to this country as trained hospital nurses. These soldier-nurses perform the duties which should ordinarily be performed, in all Hospitals, by nurses: yet, in addition, we have nurses in British Military Hospitals who are paid very high salaries indeed and who are exclusively recruited from England. I cannot conceive why British Military Hospitals in India require 400 male nurses when they have about 300 proper nurses, and why the Army Department is prepared, year after year, to expend the sum of Rs. 7 lakhs on this luxury of male nurses, if I may call it so, from a professional point of view. I have always looked upon this as a relic of the late Major General Sir Charles Burchell, at one time Director of Medical Services in India; but why it should be continued I cannot understand. I ask, is it necessary for the Army Department to incur this extraordinary expenditure on the training of these men in England, their passages here and passages back and the high salaries they receive, when there are hundreds of splendid young men in the European Schools of this country who would make excellent hospital orderlies if given a chance? I put it to the Army Member, if the Army is seriously disposed to economise, why indulge in this, professionally speaking, medical frill; and, if the Army feels it must have this frill, why do they not employ recruits from our European Schools in India at cheaper rates and more efficient men? If he gives me an opportunity, I will be able to supply the Army over a thousand of the finest young men from the European schools in India to fill those jobs and so reduce the Defence Estimates by a few lakhs.

I next come to the hospital nurses who form the Queen Alexandra Nursing Service and who come out to this country to treat British troops in the British Military Hospitals. I see from the details of the Defence Budget that there are 312 nurses and matrons—consisting of 269 nurses and 43 matrons—in other words every six nurses require one matron. These

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nurses are recruited from a class of ladies who are trained nurses in England, and I am sure the Army Member will not contradict me when I say that the usual pay of these nurses in England ranges from about £70 to £100 a year. These nurses who come out here are paid their passage to India and back and besides this are entitled to allowances and privileges outside their salaries which brings their pay to nearly £300 a year. Rather a big jump from £70 to £300 a year, and the taxpayer in India is asked to pay over 300 nurses at this extravagant rate, when India has a plentiful supply of nurses ready to take up these appointments. During the great war, when the British Army wanted more nurses, India gladly supplied them and they did very well indeed. The last time I mentioned this matter, I was told that there was a shortage of nurses in India and it was also said that the right type of nurses could not be secured for these appointments. I call that all nonsense. To my mind, the chief reason why the Army wants to recruit these nurses from England is because they want a white nurse for a white soldier. I have heard of white nurses being brought out to India to give white milk to white babies, but why do you want a white nurse to give white milk to a white soldier? Why should the Indian taxpayer be called upon to pay for this luxury? It is a costly luxury. I have nothing to say against these nurses in their professional capacity but what does their work consist of? Nothing much except when serious cases are being nursed in hospitals. But the Royal Army Medical Corps (other ranks) do the ordinary nursing. I still without fear of contradiction think India can supply the right type of nurses if the opportunity is given to the women of this country. Let me here strike a personal note. I refer to the members of the domiciled European and Anglo-Indian community in India. There is no doubt that this community has been supplying the largest number of nurses in this country. The Simon Commission paid a glowing tribute to the services rendered to India by these nurses. But the Army Department prefer to observe what I would call a white policy and still insists on bringing these ladies out to this country at these extravagant rates of pay. I submit this is financial profligacy. If nurses are needed, India can supply the proper type of nurses; and if the Army Member will only allow me and the Association which I have the honour to represent, we would, within a short while, supply him with more than enough of the correct type of women from the correct type of families. It is said that the nurses who come out from England are all supposed to be ladies: surely the women of this country are also ladies. Lady nurses are not confined to England and the white complexion. Surely there can be no difference socially, except what the Army and these ladies want to manufacture. But, Sir, it is entirely a question of colour which stands in the way. I submit it is nothing else but colour prejudice; and who are the biggest offenders in this respect? The R. A. M. C. officers themselves who think they cannot do without white nurses to sit and talk with them and go about the wards and help them to work. The Indian Army Nursing Service, I believe, have rendered excellent service in nursing the Indian Army and are ladies in every sense of the term, and I challenge the Honourable Member to deny it. But may be, their defect is their complexion? If that is not so, why does not the Army Department, if they wish to economise, recruit more women from this country and use them in British Military Hospitals? After all, what is happening in civil hospitals in India today? Civil hospitals in India are rapidly recruiting more Indian nurses and rightly so. The result is

that what was once a monopoly of Anglo-Indian and Domiciled European nurses is going the same way as have the railways and other Government departments and we are being elbowed out of a profession we have built up. I put it to the Government of India to consider this aspect as far as my community is concerned—elbowed out of civil hospitals and not wanted in British Military Hospitals—a tragedy! These are two of the points which are necessary for Government's urgent consideration and I submit, if the Army Department are true and honest economists, they will no longer waste the Indian taxpayers' money on such an extravagant Army Nursing Service when more suitable and efficient nurses are procurable in sufficient numbers in India from the Anglo-Indian and Domiciled European Community.

Now, Sir, I come to another point, and that is the superfluity of dental surgeons attached to the Army in India. There are about 25 dental surgeons attached to whom are 40 R. A. M. C. (other ranks). In days gone-by when soldiers suffered from bad teeth, there were no Dental Corps Surgeons. During the war, Assistant Surgeons who had specialised in dentistry performed this work very efficiently, so why this extravagance? Therefore, I ask why have a Corps of Dental Surgeons and swell the Army Budget when there are so many efficient Civil Dental Surgeons all over India?

Then, Sir, another point is the policy of the Army Department in the North-West Frontier. There seems to be an obsession in the Army Department that we should retain on the frontier the army that we have today, i.e., one-third of the total British forces. We know that the frontier policy today demands a different orientation. We know that the old Russian menace—the one time bogey of India—does not exist today and, therefore, there is no need for such a huge collection of troops as we have today on the North-West Frontier. In my opinion we should concentrate and focus our attention on a more vulnerable frontier of India, i.e., the naval defence of this country. We are told that we must have a certain number of troops on the frontier. I am not going to put myself against the views of an expert like H. E. The Commander-in-Chief. But this obsession of the North-West Frontier recalls to my mind a riddle of many years ago. What is the difference between Russia's policy in the Pamir Steppes on the North-West Frontier and a cook hunting for black beetles? The answer is: One is (H)encroaching while the other is cockroaching!

The naval defence of this country calls for serious thought and attention on the part of the Defence Department. After all, what is really the strength of the naval defence of this country? We have been given a gift which we accepted with great gratitude from the British Government—a gift of a hundred thousand pounds which was our annual tribute to the British Government towards India's naval defence. But, in return, the Indian Government is asked to maintain a fleet of six modern escort vessels to help the Royal Navy. But what is the use of these vessels even if they be of the type of the Indus and the Hindustan? What use are they for the defence of our main ports in India? Absolutely none. What use are they to prevent enemies from attacking the naval coast line of India? None. What use are they to prevent our ports from being raided by enemy ships? Absolutely none. We urgently need vessels for anti-submarine work and mine sweeping which in turn necessitate a naval

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reserve establishment. And, yet, we are asked to build up a navy! We need light torpedo crafts of the motor boat variety. Why, Sir? The personnel of the Royal Indian Navy is not enough to man these auxiliary ships. We want more than six escort vessels. We have not got a proper naval reserve nor have we got enough men. Truly, this is a scandalous state. Surely the Government of India and the Army Department realise that the naval defence of this country does need more attention than is given to it today. Sir, I desire to bring this serious state to the notice of the Defence Secretary, because, I do consider that the naval defence of India, if we are ever to be given the right to defend our own coast line, should be put on a sounder footing than is the case today. I would, therefore, ask the Honourable the Defence Secretary to give this matter his serious consideration. Russia is too threatened on both her flanks to be a serious menace to India—so let us look elsewhere for potential enemies, and the more we look the more obvious is our naval defence.

The next point to which I should like to refer is that part of the speech of the Honourable the Finance Member which appears on page 4 of his Budget speech,—“Payments by Indian States”. This is a matter with which I think this House should become more closely familiar. The payment from Indian States consists of subsidies which are paid to the Government of India, some large amounts, some small amounts. Let me centre my remarks mainly on the tribute paid by the Mysore Durbar to the Government of India. The Mysore Durbar since the year 1801 has been paying the Government of India an annual tribute of about 25 lakhs. The total amount paid to the Government of India by the Mysore Durbar, up to date, comes to nearly 40 crores, and, yet, that tribute is being continued and the Finance Member of the Government of India does not seem to have any desire to reduce it though repeatedly asked to do so. Sir, India is on the eve of grave constitutional changes. We know that if the Federation does become a *fait accompli*, the Princes of India will play an important part. But how can the Government of India expect the Princes of India with unanimity to accept Federation on equal terms with themselves and the Provinces when they are forced to pay these tributes? How can they with justice and equity extract a tribute as they do today from the Mysore State and still ask it to join the Federation? May be the Mysore State is prepared to federate. But I know if I were the Mysore State I should not like to federate unless I had a remission of this iniquitous tribute—this loot of over a century old! Mysore is a very progressive State and it needs all her money. Why extract this tribute? Similarly, Sir, there are many other States in this position. For instance, the Travancore State is called upon to pay about ten lakhs for the upkeep of two British regiments which left the Travancore State over sixty years ago! I consider this absolutely unjustifiable—a relic of John Company days—for the Government of India to expect Indian States to join the Federation and at the same time to fetter them financially in this way. Mysore will soon have a part of the Civil and Military station of Bangalore retroceded to it. For this it must have more money and yet the Finance Member is ready to “pilfer” twenty odd lakhs from the Mysore Durbar for services rendered a century ago! I consider this policy is wholly wrong and, if Federation is to become a *fait accompli*, the payment of tributes by Indian States must be redressed and at once. The Finance Member is

prepared to acknowledge the justice of the recommendations of the Indian States Enquiry Committee of 1932, yet is unable to implement it. Truly a Lee loot repeated and perpetrated on the loyal Princes of India.

There are one or two other points I should like to discuss; one of them refers to the Air Defence policy of India. It is evident that India is not adequately air-minded, or I might say that the Defence Department is inadequately air-minded and the Government of India seems to be air-blinded regarding civil aviation in India. I believe the strength of the Royal Air Force, today, in India, is just under 100 machines. Now, supposing there is an international war, I am sure, in such an eventuality the Defence Department will not deny that our aeroplanes will be called back to Europe to protect the interests of Britain. In that event what will be the position of India's air defence? During the past Great War India was almost entirely depleted of her British forces and I am sure the same state will exist regarding her air force tomorrow. Sir, the reserve the Army Department has made in respect of the air force in India is entirely inadequate.

Let me now deal with the attitude of the Government of India regarding civil aviation. We have today a solitary institution called the Aeronautical Training Centre of India which is fighting against tremendous odds, without Government help, in order to keep its head above water and so be a national asset. Here is an opportunity to the Army Department or the Government of India to mould it or to take it over as it stands or improve it and help it continue to play its part in this national movement. Can't the Government of India do it? Surely the time has come when it cannot treat this important question so lightly. We were asked the other day by the Communications Member why private firms did not start locomotive manufacture in India, and it was suggested that there should be more private enterprise in this direction. Well! here is a private firm consisting of shareholders and a Board of Directors, well-known public men keen on this pioneer work, who have started the Aeronautical Training Centre in India, and I ask what has the Government of India done to help it? It is crying out for help, and, as far as I know, the Government of India have done nothing. Does it wish to see the Centre wrecked before it comes to its help? The point is, if we are going to be air-minded, if we are going to start an air training centre in this country.—and we must do it sooner or later,—here is a beginning. If this centre is not acceptable to Government, for reasons best known to itself, what proposals have the Army Department or the Government of India got to make to create a civil air force in this country as an air reserve for the Army? A number of our Indian lads are being trained in this Centre. I ask, what future have they got? Nothing at all. And, yet, we have the Government of India, as far as I know, complacently looking on at this tragedy. We are always told that India cannot afford to pay for her Air force. The old cry, uneconomical—unpractical. But surely a beginning must be made at some time and somewhere? It is time that the Army Department, indeed, the Government of India gave both moral and practical support to any private venture that has for its object the improvement of air-mindedness in India and the supply of a civil air force and the training of aircraft in this country. This institution, the Aeronautical Training Centre of India, Sir, stands today almost on the brink of financial ruin. It cries out for financial assistance and help from the Government, and I implore the Government of India to give the assistance it needs so badly. The institution is out to supply India with a civil air force which can be a



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reserve to the Army Air Force in times of emergency and I would ask the Government of India to open out their purse strings and help this infant institution. I would ask the Government of India in all seriousness, to give this matter the serious thought that the subject deserves and before it is too late. With these remarks, Sir, I close.

**Mr. C. M. G. Ogilvie** (Defence Secretary): Sir, I have listened with the greatest interest to the speech of my Honourable friend, Sir Henry Gidney, and I wish that I could give him something better than what I fear will be a *jeune* and meagre reply. He has ranged over a wide list of subjects extending from nurses to the navy; he has also included the air and the general defence policy. With regard to what he had to say about the subject of the Royal Army Medical Corps and the number of nurses that they employ I can only say that the Royal Army Medical Corps other ranks form a part of the Royal Army Medical Corps, that the Royal Army Medical Corps is an integral portion of the army in India, and that while there are British troops stationed in India we must have the Royal Army Medical Corps to look after them medically. On the subject of nurses Sir Henry said that India was full of nurses. There I respectfully beg to join issue with him. I understand that for the right type of nurse, ladies who have the necessary training and education are still very hard to get . . . . .

**Lieut.-Colonel Sir Henry Gidney:** Question.

**Mr. C. M. G. Ogilvie:** That Indian ladies have not yet taken up the profession to any extent and the ladies of the domiciled community are too few even to go round the civil hospitals.

**Lieut.-Colonel Sir Henry Gidney:** Question.

**Mr. C. M. G. Ogilvie:** That the community which Sir Henry so worthily and so valiantly represents has been a pioneer in this matter I, for one, would not for a moment deny. But, for the present, I cannot see that there is any hope of going back on the arrangements which at present exist. A minor matter which he mentioned was the large proportion of matrons to nurses. Off-hand I can only suggest that the reason for that is that many of the military hospitals are small and contain perhaps only five or six nurses, but all must have a matron in charge. It is necessary, I think, to remember that for nursing soldiers a type of nurse is required who can maintain hospital discipline or assist the medical officers in its maintenance. That, I submit, is one of the reasons why it would be difficult at present to change the present system. Sir Henry also complained of the superfluity of dental surgeons and said that in days gone by the soldiers suffered from bad teeth. The answer is that they presumably suffered then and now they do not suffer.

I now turn to the larger subject of naval defence. Sir Henry has asked of what use are the six escort vessels which we are now bound to keep. The Indian navy at present does consist of six escort vessels but only two are modern and the four obsolete ones will have to be replaced in due course. The duties of an escort vessel may be summarised as escorting convoys of merchant ships or transports protecting

them against attacks by submarines or light surface craft, and also keeping the approaches to ports clear of mines and submarines.

**Mr. F. E. James** (Madras: European): What type will they be?

**Mr. C. M. G. Ogilvie:** The type has not actually been decided, but very careful investigation is being made into the type which will give us the greatest possible value both as regards the functions which I have briefly outlined and also with regard to the possibility of an attack from the air. They are expensive things, and even escort vessels which are small ships cost from 45 to 60 lakhs each. We certainly would like to have bigger and larger ships but the cost of a modern navy, sufficient to protect India's shores, would be definitely entirely outside practical politics. The cost of a modern battleship is about £7½ millions, the cost of its upkeep, its annual maintenance, £320,000 to 350,000 a year. The cost of a modern cruiser, a heavy cruiser, is £2 millions or more, and of a light cruiser £1½ to 1¼ millions. The cost of maintenance of a heavy cruiser would be over a quarter of a million pounds a year, and of a light cruiser, perhaps £130,000 to 150,000. In addition to the actual fighting ships, we have also to take into consideration the vast and enormously costly shore establishments,—docks, repair shops and the like. The cost of His Majesty's Navy for the current year—and that was the cost of a going concern, and not starting a new one—was over 90 million pounds. It is obviously impossible that India can, at present, hope to compete in that direction. It is, I think, true to say that no agricultural country can possibly hope to compete with the colossal burden entailed by modern defence armaments but fortunately, as I have said before, India, in time of need, has a call on the British Navy and the British Air Force.

As regards air, much of what I have said, again also applies. We must have an army; we cannot do without an army to maintain internal tranquillity and to resist attacks on the borders. We maintain troops on and near the frontier to keep India and the settled districts free from the attacks which would otherwise most certainly fall on them. The Honourable Member may know that in recent operations in Waziristan something like 40,000 combatant troops were necessary. I do not think any one here can say easily that our army is too large for this purpose. It has been reduced, since 1922, by approximately 50,000 men and it is now far smaller, infinitely smaller than the army of any first class power and smaller than that of a very large number of second class powers, and it has to protect a country of 350 million people. If we could divert a portion of what we spend on the army to the navy or the air force, the amount would be too trifling to be of any account. The only suggestion that I have ever heard was that we should substitute Indian troops for British troops and thereby achieve a saving of approximately seven crores of rupees a year. That, in view of the sums which the provision of first class naval and air defence would necessitate, reminds me of an old Punjab story. A mouse found a piece of turmeric and it said to itself, "I will now open a grocer's shop". It is not really much more than that. The air force which we now maintain is sufficient for our needs in India and on the frontier. There is of course always definite scope for improvements in various directions but we cannot say that we are definitely under-equipped for our own particular purposes, provided, as I say, that no serious danger menaces us from outside.

3 P.M.

[Mr. C. M. G. Ogilvie.]

Again, we are up against cost in this matter. The cost of a fighter aeroplane is a lakh and a half, that of a medium bomber 2½ lakhs and a heavy bomber three lakhs, and in order to keep a squadron in the air in active service conditions two or even three fully equipped planes are required, in addition to those actually in use. The cost, therefore, of the maintenance of a modern squadron of highly specialised air-craft is very high indeed. We spend, at present, something in the vicinity of two crores or a little more. England, I believe, last year spent £100 millions. Here too, as in regard to naval defence, money must be our master, but we are in an extremely favourable position, for though we have not paid for it, we share the advantages arising from the re-armament of England and I cannot see that any one should be sorry that India has thereby been saved from astronomical defence budgets.

**Major Nawab Sir Ahmad Nawaz Khan** (Nominated Non-Official): I rise to oppose the several points and criticisms of Sir Henry Gidney. The first objection I want to raise is about the nurses. The Defence Secretary has explained fully but I have to put another point of view before the House. Candidates from good Indian families are not coming up for taking the profession of Indian nurses. Now, it is only the Anglo-Indians who are learning the work of the nurses. I admire Sir Henry Gidney for advocating the cause of the community to which he belongs, but the danger is this that if Indian nurses are put in the service of British soldiers, and if any soldier makes a joke even innocently, there would be surely lots of adjournment motions in the Assembly and a great agitation in the Indian Press. There will be political troubles and communal troubles also, and I always request the Government to be more careful about this political agitation than with the question of finance of ordinary nature. If you mix milk with milk (white soldier and white nurse), you will have white colour but if you mix milk and blue black ink (white soldier and Indian nurse), the colour will change very much. It will be far cheaper when compared with political and communal troubles to have white nurses for the white soldiers if we want to have peace in the country. If the white soldier makes any jokes with the white nurses, there will be no agitation at all. I think we should wait till Indian ladies are properly trained, just as lawyers are. There was a time when English barristers were found in all the big cities but now their places have been taken by able Indian lawyers. So, it will be like this in the case of nurses after a short time.

Then, about the question of dental surgeons. Sir Henry says that the Indians are in great number and they can be employed in the military as dental surgeons. I do not think that the number of good dental surgeons is so great that they can be employed in the army and yet sufficient number is left in the cities for the good of the people of the country.

About the question of army and the navy, I want to say that India has always been attacked by the army and not by the navy. The condition of India is such that it is always in need of a strong army and a strong air force. The army and the air force must be strong, efficient and up to date in every respect. No naval power, however, strong, can attack India with success. For instance, if Bombay is attacked from the sea, the forces must land in Bombay later on. They cannot remain on

sea all the times, and if we have a strong army and a strong air force we can annihilate them. What happened to Turkey, everyone knows. Turkey had no naval power. When she was attacked, by sea, she was defeated but when the conquering army landed, the Turkish army marched against the enemy and reconquered the whole country. After all, the enemies have got to land and if we have a strong army and a strong air force, we can annihilate them in no time.

Well, now about the question of Mysore State. Sir Henry raised the question of the tribute. If he will look into the history of that country, he will find clearly that it was a mere gift from the British Government to the ancestor of the Maharaja of Mysore. The British Government conquered that country, and it was and is the legal right of the British Government to keep it as part of British India, but the Government granted it to that family and if my Honourable friend thinks it is unfair, then there are hundreds of people who are prepared to pay three times greater tribute in perpetuity and to take half of that gift. The gift with the tribute is a great advantage to the Mysore State and in no way it is a disadvantage to the State. I do not say that the Government should not show any more generosity to that State or to any other State like that, but in the case of Mysore the tribute is not a burden upon that State, because when the Government gave as a gift to the Maharajah of Mysore the territories which are in value thousand times greater than that of the tribute, then the State should feel quite satisfied. So, I support the demand and oppose the criticism that my friend, Sir Henry Gidney, has expressed from his seat.

**Mr. Deputy President (Mr. Akhil Chandra Datta):** The question is:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,28,000, 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 'Executive Council'."

The motion was negatived.

#### DEMAND No. 13.—COUNCIL OF STATE.

**The Honourable Sir James Grigg:** Sir, I move:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,34,000, 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 'Council of State'."

**Mr. Deputy President (Mr. Akhil Chandra Datta):** The question is:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,34,000, 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 'Council of State'."

The motion was negatived.

#### DEMAND No. 14.—LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY AND LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY DEPARTMENT.

**The Honourable Sir James Grigg:** Sir, I move:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 8,32,000, 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 'Legislative Assembly and Legislative Assembly Department'."

**Mr. Deputy President (Mr. Akhil Chandra Datta):** The question is:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 8,32,000, 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 'Legislative Assembly and Legislative Assembly Department'."

The motion was negatived.

#### DEMAND NO. 15.—HOME DEPARTMENT.

**The Honourable Sir James Grigg:** Sir, I move:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 9,43,000, 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 'Home Department'."

**Mr. Deputy President (Mr. Akhil Chandra Datta):** Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 9,43,000, 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 'Home Department'."

**Mr. F. E. James:** Sir I desire to take this opportunity of raising a matter which I have more than once desired to raise but for which I have had no opportunity. Owing to events over which we had no control, this year the opportunity is vouchsafed to us and we propose to take it. On this Demand for Grant I wish to make a few observations, in particular upon the Bureau of Public Information. I would, first of all, like to say that we welcome the small increase, although it is very small, that the new estimates include, relating to the subordinate staff of that department. What I wish to say on this occasion can be divided into two parts, because I have felt for some years the tremendous importance of the whole question of publicity not only in the Central Government but also in Provincial Governments. I desire to bring two aspects of that matter more especially to the attention of the department concerned. I believe that the question of publicity is of paramount importance to the Central Government during the transitional period where you have at the Centre still a bureaucratic form of government while in the provinces you have popular and responsible Governments which have their own methods of publicity and which, naturally, attract a very large measure of attention in the daily press. There are two aspects in regard to the publicity which I should like to touch upon. The first is the general question of propaganda. It is, I am given to understand, a truism in circles which are expert in matters of publicity that in the long run the best propaganda of all are the facts. I am not urging for one moment that in their policy in regard to this Bureau the Government of India should exercise either directly or indirectly any pressure in order to make that Bureau merely an instrument for its policy. That Bureau should be an efficient agent of publicity in regard to the facts. I am quite aware that there are different ways of putting forward the facts. There is the ordinary and dull way; and there is the way that is used by journalists to attract public attention. The method makes no difference to the actual facts themselves. I remember some years ago a journalist friend of mine in London telling me of a complaint which was made by the Foreign Office to a well-known journal at home for having as one of its sub-headings one day a curious caption: "Anthony Eden eats eels". They discovered that Mr. Anthony Eden was lunching in the south of France and had been caught in the actual act of

eating eels for lunch. A mere statement of the fact that Anthony Eden was having his lunch at a particular restaurant would not have attracted the attention at all; but the heading of the paragraph: "Anthony Eden eats eels" obviously is something that attracts attention. I can well imagine the Publicity Department here doing that in regard to some of the existing Members of the Cabinet: Craik consumes curry: Sircar snaffles Sandesh: all sorts of attractive captions one might think of in order to draw attention to the activities of Members of the Council. But, if I may touch on a serious note, what I have in mind is this. There has recently been published a very important despatch by His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief in regard to the operations in Waziristan. Now, very few people will read that despatch. It is, of course, written as a despatch should be written; but, in order that the facts relating to that campaign should be more widely known, it requires that touch of journalistic imagination for the presentation of those facts that we cannot expect His Excellency to use. That should be used by the officers in the Bureau of Public Information.

Again, I have, from time to time, spoken in Committee and in this House on the publicity relating to the railways in this country. The railways are alleged to be one of India's greatest assets and yet from the general point of view of the railways what publicity is done on their behalf? It is true, we have the annual report of the Railway Board which begins on the first page with the statement, as I found the other day while turning up previous copies, that India is mainly an agricultural country. But that kind of thing is not of much interest to the public. The really important fact about the railways is that they are one of the most valuable and romantic assets of the Government. So, I hope that in regard to the Bureau of Public Information the policy of the Home Department will not be to attempt to direct the method of presentation that goes out from that office, but that once they are satisfied that they have men in that office whom they can trust and who have the abilities and capacities which are required for that work, and they should leave them full and free scope to put out the information, which they are required to send, in as attractive a form as they possibly can. It will work all right. I am not suggesting for one moment, nor has it ever been suggested to me, that there has been any attempt on the part of the departments concerned to dictate measures or the way in which information should be published; but I merely wish to emphasise this point as being of paramount importance. In passing, may I say that the new publication issued by this Bureau called the "Indian information series" is a very great step in the direction which I have indicated and I believe is of great value to the press of the country.

Then, Sir, the other part of my observations relating to this Department has to do with the relations of the Central Government with the press generally. I believe the cultivation of close and cordial relations is already acknowledged and accepted as the policy of the Central Government. Whatever may have been the policy in the past, I think they would certainly subscribe to the slogan which was once used by the Director of Propaganda in England during the war that the relationship between the Government and the press should be described in three words: contact, courtesy and confidence. I am perfectly sure that the increasing contact between the press and the authorities at the Centre will be of inestimable

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value. In this connection I hope I may be permitted to suggest that better accommodation might be provided for the reception of representatives of the press in the Bureau of Information and at headquarters. As far as courtesy is concerned, it is well known that an almost unlimited courtesy, as far as the press is concerned, has shown to have the best results. I may be permitted to quote one of the most recent and distinguished examples of these. In connection with the campaign to raise funds to combat tuberculosis in this country, Her Excellency Lady Linlithgow attended a conference of the press representatives. I believe, and I have heard from many of my friends, that that conference was very greatly appreciated. But not only was it appreciated by those who were present, it is obvious that it was also appreciated, if one reads the accounts of the preparations for that campaign, by the press of all shades in different parts of the country. This is an outstanding example of the way in which the collaboration of the press can be obtained even by the highest in the land. I am perfectly sure that the results of that particular conference will indicate to all concerned the value of contact and courtesy and indeed of confidence in dealing with the press which has such a tremendous influence in this country. I may observe here that the President of the Congress always makes it his business, almost immediately after his election to that responsible office, to meet the representatives of the press in open conference. What the Congress has learned, as far as their relation with the press is concerned, I am quite sure that even this Government might benefit by.

Now, Sir, the main points which I should like to reiterate in referring to this matter at this stage are as follows: First of all to express the hope that what I believe to be the present policy—of leaving the Bureau of Information alone as far as the presentation of its material is concerned,—should be continued. Secondly, to express the hope that even the Finance Department will not look upon this valuable Bureau in any niggardly spirit. I understand that the Bureau is cramped for space and I also understand that the provision which is made for the reception of the representatives of the press is quite inadequate. I also understand that there has been a proposal before the Government for expansion of the services of the press. All these at present are not possible on account of the lack of funds. That, one can perfectly understand. But I am anxious to hear from the Honourable the Home Member, who is responsible for this Department, that the Government have not turned down finally these desirable proposals for the extension of the services of this Department as a whole: and I hope that if in the near future funds become available, the proposals which at present seem to be impracticable on that account will once more be revived, and that such of them as are feasible financially will be put into execution as soon as possible.

**The Honourable Sir Henry Orsk** (Home Member). Sir, I am grateful to my Honourable friend for giving me a chance of saying a few words about the Bureau of Information and the relations of Government to it. There is nothing in my Honourable friend's remarks to which I can take exception. Indeed, I may say at once that I agree with practically every word he has said. To take his points one by one, he emphasized the

desirability of Government leaving the Bureau a free hand, as I understand it, as to the choice of methods, and in that I entirely agree. We are now fortunate in having as the head of the Bureau a gentleman who himself has had many years experience as a journalist and who, I think, is singularly well qualified to know the best method of dealing with journalists and the best methods of presenting the facts in a way that journalists will appreciate. My Honourable friend said that the best propaganda was facts and I would express my concurrence with this view and I would make his definition more precise by saying that the best propaganda is "the objective presentation of facts". That is the aim of the Bureau and I think that in this Information Series which my Honourable friend referred to, he will find that the facts are presented in a perfectly objective way and in a way that avoids anything tendentious or propagandist in character. But the facts are presented, I claim, in an attractive form and with head-lines ready made, so to speak. The best proof of the fact that this publication is appreciated is that it has now a circulation of 2,000 not only in India—practically every newspaper of any importance in India receives it and likes it—but also in a great many countries outside India. It is in fact an attempt, I venture to think a pretty successful attempt, to record in journalistic form and without any tendentious tinge the doings of Government in the period under review. As regards railways, that is not strictly speaking my concern, but I would call my Honourable friend's attention to an attractive publication known as the *Railway Magazine* published every month, which seems to me an extremely useful and popular publication possibly in a more ambitious and expensive style. As regards the methods of approach to the press which Mr. James summed up as contact, courtesy and confidence these qualities have always characterised, so far as I am aware, the relations between the Bureau and the Correspondents who reside at Delhi and those who come to Delhi occasionally. I believe, their relations with the Bureau are of the best possible kind.

One small point my Honourable friend referred to was the accommodation in the Press room and I agree with him that this leaves a good deal to be desired. I will make it my business to see that, so far as funds permit, a better standard of comfort is provided. He has referred briefly to a scheme for the reorganisation and expansion of the Bureau, and that scheme, it is well-known, has been the subject of questions and answers across the floor of the House. It is also well known that Mr. Joyce, who came out here to advise us on the future of the Bureau, had submitted a scheme. All I can say about that at the moment is that the scheme is still under the consideration of Government but I hope it will eventually result in considerable improvement of the Bureau in regard to efficiency and in regard possibly to some extent to its capacity. I do not think I can say more than that.

**Mr. Deputy President** (Mr. Akhil Chandra Datta): The question is:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 9,43,000, 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 'Home Department'."

The motion was negatived.



**DEMAND NO. 16.—LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.**

**The Honourable Sir James Grigg:** Sir, I beg to move:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 4 03,000, 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 'Legislative Department'."

**Mr. Deputy President** (Mr. Akhil Chandra Datta): The question is:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 4 03,000, 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 'Legislative Department'."

The motion was negatived.

**DEMAND NO. 17.—DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION, HEALTH AND LANDS.**

**The Honourable Sir James Grigg:** Sir, I beg to move:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 6 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 'Department of Education, Health and Lands'."

**Mr. Deputy President** (Mr. Akhil Chandra Datta): The question is:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 6 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 'Department of Education, Health and Lands'."

The motion was negatived.

**DEMAND NO. 18.—FINANCE DEPARTMENT.**

**The Honourable Sir James Grigg:** Sir, I beg to move:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 5 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 'Finance Department'."

**Mr. Deputy President** (Mr. Akhil Chandra Datta): Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 5 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 'Finance Department'."

**Mr. F. E. James:** Sir, I rise to make a few observations on the long standing complaint which has been voiced from time to time by these Benches, namely, the continuance of the surcharges on revenue duties, and in fact the continuance of the high incidence of the revenue duty. I would like the Honourable the Finance Member, if he will, to be in reminiscent mood while I remind him of some of his previous observations in his budget speeches or during budget debates. On the very first occasion on which he addressed this House in presenting his first Budget, he used these words:

"I am disappointed not to be able to take the first steps in the revision of the revenue tariff in a downward direction. That tariff is too high; certainly it is far too complicated, and on both counts it is a restraint on trade and recovery."

In 1937-38 he made these remarks in the course of his Budget speech:

"Again, the height of the protective and possibly of the revenue duties as well is bringing about the inevitable diminishing returns, and these are operating more rapidly than we had believed possible."

Sir, I make no apology for returning to the charge this year, and I would remind the House of some very striking figures in this connection which were presented by Mr. Chapman-Mortimer during the discussion on this subject last year. The Customs revenue in 1921-22 yielded 16 per cent. of the revenues of the Central Government or 34 crores; the general level of duty then was 11 per cent. In 1922-23 it was 41 and odd crores and the general level was 15 per cent. Today approximately we are getting 45 crores in revenue from the Customs duty on an average basic level of 25 per cent. In other words, whereas in 1922-23 the revenue was 40 odd crores while the basic level was about 15 per cent., today it is only 4 crores more and the basic level is very much higher. We have repeatedly received from our constituents representations as to the harm to trade in this country which the continuance of these high revenue duties is causing. We appreciate the financial necessities of the situation, and one has only to look back over the past four years and look into the Budget statements of those years to realise that the Honourable the Finance Member has successfully achieved some of the objects which he set out to achieve when he first presented his Budget. But there still remains this surcharge on revenue duties, and I can well imagine the Honourable Member's disappointment in this his fourth Budget when he is still not able to take steps for a general revision of the revenue tariffs in a downward direction. Our general policy on these Benches in this matter may perhaps be described as follows: that in imposing revenue duties, they should be imposed so as to produce the maximum revenue consistent with the legitimate interests of the consumer, but so as not to attract the law of diminishing returns or to foster the growth of uneconomic industries or impede the development of India's export trade.

There is no doubt that the continuation of these high duties is having a very serious effect on the retail trade within this country. I believe that the Central Government has recently received more than one representation on this point, and as far as some of these representations are concerned, I can speak from personal knowledge of the condition in which these retail traders have been placed. Let me read to the House an extract from one of these representations which call attention to the high import duty on certain commodities. These commodities are watches, clocks, silverware, gold, platinum, imitation jewellery, optical goods and surgical instruments. While some perhaps of these might be luxury articles, others are articles of common necessity. What are the duties on these particular goods taken as a group? In 1915, they were increased from 5 to 7½ per cent.; in 1921, from 7½ to 20 per cent; in 1922, from 20 to 30 per cent; in 1931, from 30 to 40 per cent; and in 1932, from 40 to 50 per cent. The original 5 per cent. import duty was apparently introduced for paying off expenses incurred after the Boer War and was to be removed after its purpose had been served. In later years we have had similar experience of how an emergency surcharge has been utilised to get this country through an emergency, but has in fact been retained as a normal part of the revenue tariff.

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[At this stage, Mr. President (The Honourable Sir Abdur Rahim) resumed the Chair.]

The representation goes on to say:

"Many of the older established retail firms have been compelled to close down. They have gone out of business altogether while others have lost practically everything they once possessed."

A further sentence reads as follows:

"The urgent needs of Government in 1931 to 1933 can no doubt be held to justify the exceptionally high level of the duties then introduced, but we strongly feel that in their anxiety to produce enough revenue to tide over the crisis of these two financial years the Government of India overlooked the sound economic maxim that where revenue is the chief consideration it is, in general, necessary to avoid high *ad valorem* rates of duty wherever, prior to taxation, a dutiable commodity showed a high degree of elasticity of demand or supply."

A further representation that we received after the debate last year on this very question drew attention to another important factor in the incidence of these revenue duties upon the retail trader and upon the community which buys a large number of imported goods. The cost of manufactured goods has risen to a very large extent in recent months. On the whole, the wage level in the country has remained stationary. I am speaking now of the classes which buy large quantities of imported materials. Therefore, unless there is some relief in either one direction or the other, not only the retail trader but also the consuming public greatly suffers. The added costs of manufactured goods plus the tariff on such goods has in fact operated to the very great detriment of the firms which are engaged in importing this class of articles. One knows from personal experience how much members of our own community and also members of the Indian middle class communities which buy fairly largely imported articles have been forced either to postpone buying such articles or to stop buying them altogether, and as a result traders, both Indian and European, have very greatly suffered. Is it not possible, even at this fairly late stage in the Honourable the Finance Member's career in India, to give us some hope that there may be an early consideration of a revision in the downward direction of the import duties? There does appear to be a possibility of a movement in the direction of lower tariffs in different parts of the world. Cannot the Honourable Member hold out any hope that as far as this country is concerned, India will join in that movement? Is he sure that a reduction of the level of revenue duties in many instances,—while the present level has not yet operated, from a purely statistical point of view, to attract the law of diminishing returns—is he entirely satisfied that a reduction in some of these articles would not in fact once more release the flow of trade between this and other countries? There is no doubt that when the surcharges were imposed, however necessary that imposition was at that time, they dealt a very heavy blow to the retail business houses in this country, and many today are actually succumbing under the continued weight of these high duties. I do appeal to the Honourable Member at any rate for a word of comfort, not necessarily a word of promise, but some indication that he will endeavour, before he lays down his office, to fulfil the strong hopes which he entertained when he first came to this country.

**The Honourable Sir James Grigg:** Sir, the Honourable Member who has just spoken referred to my having expressed early in my period of office

in India disappointment over various things or one particular thing that it had not been possible to do. Since then I have learnt that disappointment is the lot of a Finance Member. I am disappointed over a great many things, and if I may be allowed to be flippant for a moment or two, I am disappointed at not yet having seen Sir Cowasji Jehangir wearing a khaddar cap, but I live in hopes. I am disappointed at Sir Muhammad Yamin Khan's method of expressing his, shall I say, disappointment. I am disappointed, as the Honourable Member who has just spoken has said, about my inability up to now to have revised the revenue tariff. I am disappointed in the attitude of the Congress Party over the Stamps Unification Bill. I have not the slightest doubt that I shall find great disappointment in the attitude of the Congress Party over the Income-tax Amendment Bill. In fact, the life of a Finance Member in general, and mine in particular in this country, is one long disappointment.

Sir, in this particular matter my disappointment is rather deeper than in some of the other cases, because it is a matter on which I

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had entertained some expectations, but the reasons why those expectations have been nullified I will try and briefly set out. The first is illustrated, if I may say so, by the propinquity of Mr. James to Mr. Scott, and I noticed that Mr. Scott looked pretty miserable during Mr. James' speech, but the propinquity of those two Honourable Members who are of the same Group is an illustration of the general attitude of people to this matter of revenue duties or duties generally. Everybody believes in high tariffs on what they sell and low ones on what they buy. That is all right for the individual, because he can decide whether he is predominantly a buyer or a seller in each particular case but Government have a certain trusteeship for everybody and what is quite clear is that the trustee for all the buyers and all the sellers cannot simultaneously please them all. But, Sir, there are two other reasons why it has not been possible to deal with this re-organization or revision of the revenue tariff which, as I said three years ago, was a very desirable matter. The first is the prolonged uncertainty about what if anything, is to replace, the present Ottawa Agreement. That has resulted, as the House knows, in a considerable state of uncertainty for some years, and the uncertainty has not yet been resolved. Clearly, if the decision is to renew something like the Ottawa Agreement, the revision of the revenue tariff will take one form; clearly, if it is ultimately decided to abolish that Agreement, the revision will have to take another; and in either case, it is pretty clear that some revision of the revenue tariff will have to take place. But the uncertainty as to the particular direction of revision has inevitably involved some delay. The third reason is that the time when our revenue was overflowing or was likely to overflow has never come, and even now, though I quite recognise that taking a long view the revenue tariff may be getting towards the stage when it will produce diminishing returns,—at the moment it seems to be inevitable that the first result of a revision downwards of our revenue duties will be in the first year at any rate a loss of revenue which up till now we have never been able to afford, and that is the unfortunate dilemma we are still in. So if we do what we ought to do taking a long view, we shall create for ourselves considerable embarrassment on a short view, and that dilemma is likely to remain with us particularly in view of the economic recession which has started in America and has spread eastward as I mentioned in my Budget speech. In the circumstances, though the Honourable Member who raised this discussion realised that there was no

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question of any promise, I may tell him that I do not think there is much hope in the immediate future, or, at any rate, it would be wrong in me to hold out expectations of any early revision, of the tariff in the direction he wishes. And the only consolation I can give him is that, whatever his disappointments, mine are a great deal deeper, because I do think that a scientific revision at any rate of the revenue tariff of this country is a very desirable thing, and that it is a great pity that it has not been possible to undertake it even earlier than this.

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

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 5 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 'Finance Department'."

The motion was negatived.

#### DEMAND No. 19—COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

**The Honourable Sir James Grigg:** Sir, I move:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 4,50,000, 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 'Commerce Department'."

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

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 4,50,000, 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 'Commerce Department'."

**Mr. J. Ramsay Scott** (United Provinces: European): The Honourable Sir Zafrullah Khan, when Commerce Member, gave us the undertaking that there would be no more delays in the releasing of Tariff Board Reports. The Sugar Report, although presented to Government in October or November, has not yet seen the light of day, and I would like to ask if the Commerce Secretary can let us know when it will be released. The delay has been very inconvenient to the Sugar Industry, for two provinces have just legislated on sugar matters without having the latest information on the costs of growing sugar-cane or on the cost of manufacturing sugar.

We would like to suggest that, if Government consider a lengthy examination of the report necessary, others too would like time to read the report before legislation is brought in. I hope the Commerce Secretary will be able to give me some information.

**Mr. H. Dow** (Commerce Secretary): I am not quite sure of the precise terms of the undertaking of Sir Muhammad Zafrullah which has been referred to by my Honourable friend, Mr. Ramsay Scott, but as regards this particular report, the report was received by Government, not in October or November, but late in December—I think the actual date was 17th December,—and even then only a type-script copy of the report was received, and final printed copies are not yet available. Now, I would like to point out that not only this report, but Tariff Board reports in general cover a very large field, and they very often require action in more than one Department of Government. This particular report, coming as it did only a month before the beginning of this Legislative Assembly Session and covering a particularly large field,—I think that Honourable Members will realise that it has not been possible during the preoccupations of this Assembly for Government to formulate all their conclusions. Sir, it has always been the practice of Government not to publish Tariff Board reports until they have considered them, and have made up their mind as to the action they propose to take. The reason for this is in most cases obvious. The action taken on a Tariff Board report very often takes the form of an imposition of a duty or the alteration of a rate of duty. To publish a report submitted to the Government on such matters—a report on which it was known that at any rate Government would shortly be taking some action or other—would obviously be to invite a great deal of undesirable speculation. So, for these reasons Government have come to the general conclusion—so far as I know, there has never been any departure from this—that they do not publish Tariff Board reports until they are in a position to announce their conclusions on the matter. Apart from that, I can assure the Honourable Member who has just spoken that Government are fully aware of the necessity of dealing with recommendations made in such reports as rapidly as possible, and that there will be no avoidable delay on the part of the Government in dealing with the reports.

**Mr. F. E. James:** May I ask a question on a matter relating to the same Demand? There is a provision in the Demand for an officer on special duty for trade negotiations with Ceylon. Is the Honourable the Commerce Secretary in a position to say anything in regard to those negotiations, when they are likely to be opened, and can he also let the House know whether these negotiations are going to be confined to trade between India and Ceylon, or whether in connection with them negotiations are going to be undertaken relating to the other outstanding matters between India and Ceylon?

**Mr. H. Dow:** I am not in a position to state exactly when these negotiations will be undertaken, or what will be their exact scope. The scope of these is a matter which will obviously have to be discussed with the Government of Ceylon and no such discussions have yet been initiated. But I should say that Government are very well aware that it may be convenient to undertake at the same time as these trade negotiations discussions on other matters it may be convenient to include in the discussions certain matters which are not usually included in trade negotiations. And, indeed, it was partly for that reason that Government thought that separate negotiations with Ceylon would be an appropriate method of

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procedure than the conclusion of a general colonial treaty. More than that, I am afraid I cannot say. As regards the time, it has been agreed that the discussions will begin shortly after the conclusion of the trade discussions which are now going on between India and the United Kingdom.

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

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 4,50,000, 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 'Commerce Department'."

The motion was negatived.

#### DEMAND NO. 20—DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR.

**The Honourable Sir James Grigg:** Sir, I move:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 4,13,000, 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 'Department of Labour'."

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

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 4,13,000, 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 'Department of Labour'."

The motion was negatived.

#### DEMAND NO. 21—DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS.

**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 'Department of Communications'."

**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 'Department of Communications'."

**Mr. J. Ramsay Scott:** The Transport Advisory Council have recently set up a Technical Sub-Committee of four members and a Secretary to advise on technical matters. We are glad to see that this Committee has the power to co-opt two non-officials. Although we consider the number of non-officials small and would like a larger number, we consider that this is a step, though a small one, to meet our wishes.

We have also been informed that the agenda and relevant memoranda of the Transport Advisory Council will be sent to the Provincial Boards of Traffic and Communications. I would, however, point out that the agenda of the last meeting was put before these Boards, but the relevant memoranda were not attached as it was stated that the Government of India had marked them confidential. I would point out that the agenda without the memoranda is useless and would ask that the Government

of India should not mark such memoranda confidential as a general rule. We, of course, realise that in certain circumstances certain parts may be confidential, but we suggest that the word confidential be very sparingly used and I hope the Honourable Member will be able to meet our views.

**Mr. J. D. Boyle** (Bombay: European): May I ask, for information, two additional points on the same question. We know roughly the composition of this Committee. May we know a little more about its functions and secondly, will it be open to them to co-opt members of the trade who are interested and finally, will their function be to consider references from the Traffic Advisory Council only or will they be open to discuss subjects suggested to them by, say, the Government of India?

**The Honourable Sir Thomas Stewart** (Member for Railways and Communications): First of all, let me tell the House what has happened in regard to the circulation of the agenda of business to be taken in the Transport Advisory Council. It is perfectly true that in the past the practice has been that the memoranda issuing from the Government of India have been marked as confidential, but that practice was departed from on the occasion of the last meeting of the Transport Advisory Council. On that occasion, the agenda were not marked as confidential with one exception and that was the memorandum in respect to the draft Bill to regulate motor transport. At that time we could not throw it open to general discussion. Our proposal is that in future we shall follow the practice that has been initiated from the last meeting and I say so with the reservation that it may on occasions be necessary to keep certain questions confidential.

So far as the constitution of the Technical Committee is concerned, it is as follows. There will be two road experts and two experts on motor transport control nominated by the Council from amongst the expert advisers attending the Council and the Consulting Engineer to the Government of India will be the convenor of this Committee. There will be vested in the Chairman of the Council the power to co-opt two other members, and the object of this provision is that when any particular technical subject is taken up it should be possible to get the service and advice of persons who are particularly qualified to advise on that particular subject. The function of the Committee, as we conceive it, is to advise the Central Government and the Provincial Governments, as regards the drafting of the model rules and on all technical questions relating to motor transport. A typical case would be, for example, the framing of a formula determining the permissible axle load of a particular type of car or truck. That is a matter that can be dealt with much more satisfactorily in a technical committee than in a rather unwieldly Transport Advisory Council. As I conceive it, there should be no reason why the Government of India should not of their own motion refer matters to this Committee, at the same time informing the other constituent members of the Transport Advisory Council that they had done so. I think that those are the points that have been raised in the course of the discussion.

**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 'Department of Communications'."



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.  
 Boyle, Mr. J. D.  
 Buss, Mr. L. C.  
 Chanda, Mr. A. K.  
 Chapman-Mortimer, Mr. T.  
 Clow, Mr. A. G.  
 Couran-Smith, Mr. E.  
 Craik, The Honourable Sir Henry.  
 Dalal, Dr. R. D.  
 Dalpat Singh, Sardar Bahadur Captain.  
 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, Shams-ul-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.-Colonel H. C.  
 Spence, Mr. G. H.  
 Stewart, The Honourable Sir Thomas.  
 Sundaram, Mr. V. S.  
 Walker, Mr. G. D.

NOES—59.

Abdul Ghani, Maulvi Muhammad  
 Abdul Qaiyum, Mr.  
 Abdul Wajid, Maulvi.  
 Ahmed, Mr. K.  
 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 Sait, Mr. H. A. Sathar H.  
 Gadgil, Mr. N. V.  
 Ghiasuddin, Mr. M.  
 Ghulam Bhik Nairang, Syed.  
 Gupta, Mr. K. S.  
 Hans Raj, Raizada.  
 Jedhe, Mr. K. M.

Jehangir, Sir Cowasji.  
 Jendra Singh, Sirdar.  
 Joshi, Mr. N. M.  
 Kailash Behari Lal, Babu.  
 Lalchand Navalrai, Mr.  
 Misra, Pandit Shambhu Dayal.  
 Mudaliar, Mr. C. N. Muthuranga.  
 Muhammad Ahmad Kazmi, Qazi.  
 Murtuza Sahib Bahadur, Maulvi Syed.  
 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.  
 Shaikat Ali, Maulana.  
 Siddique Ali Khan, Khan Sahib Nawab.  
 Sikandar Ali Choudhury, Maulvi.  
 Singh, Mr. Gauri Shankar.  
 Sinha, Mr. Satya Narayan.  
 Som, Mr. Surya Kumar.  
 Sri Prakasa, Mr.  
 Subedar, Mr. Manu.  
 Umar Aly Shah, Mr.  
 Verma, Mr. B. B.  
 Yamin Khan, Sir Muhammad.

The motion was negatived.

## DEMAND No. 22—CENTRAL BOARD OF REVENUE.

**The Honourable Sir James Grigg:** Sir, I move:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 3,09,000, 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 Board of Revenue'."

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

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 3,09,000, 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 Board of Revenue'."

The motion was negatived.

## DEMAND No. 23—INDIA OFFICE AND HIGH COMMISSIONER'S ESTABLISHMENT CHARGES.

**The Honourable Sir James Grigg:** Sir, I move:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 17,58,000, 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 'India Office and High Commissioner's Establishment Charges'."

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

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 17,58,000, 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 'India Office and High Commissioner's Establishment Charges'."

The motion was negatived.

## DEMAND No. 24.—PAYMENTS TO OTHER GOVERNMENTS, DEPARTMENTS, ETC., ON ACCOUNT OF SERVICES RENDERED.

**The Honourable Sir James Grigg:** Sir, I move:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,25,000, 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 'Payments to other Governments, Departments etc., on account of Services rendered'."

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

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,25,000, 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 'Payments to other Governments, Departments etc., on account of Services rendered'."

The motion was negatived.

## DEMAND No. 25—AUDIT.

**The Honourable Sir James Grigg:** Sir, I move:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 94,05,000, 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 'Audit'."

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

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 94,05,000, 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 'Audit'."

The motion was negatived.

#### DEMAND No. 26—ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE.

**The Honourable Sir James Grigg:** Sir, I move:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,12,000, 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 'Administration of Justice'."

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

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,12,000, 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 'Administration of Justice'."

The motion was negatived.

#### DEMAND No. 27—POLICE.

**The Honourable Sir James Grigg:** Sir, I move:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,66,000, 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 'Police'."

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

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,66,000, 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 'Police'."

The motion was negatived.

#### DEMAND No. 28—PORTS AND PILOTAGE.

**The Honourable Sir James Grigg:** Sir, I move:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 14,30,000, 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 'Ports and Pilotage'."

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

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 14,30,000, 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 'Ports and Pilotage'."

The motion was negatived.

#### DEMAND No. 29.—LIGHTHOUSES AND LIGHTSHIPS.

**The Honourable Sir James Grigg:** Sir, I move:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 8,83,000, 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 'Lighthouses and Lightships'."

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

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 8,83,000, 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 'Lighthouses and Lightships'."

The motion was negatived.

#### DEMAND No. 30—SURVEY OF INDIA.

**The Honourable Sir James Grigg**: Sir, I move:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 19,40,000, 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 'Survey of India'."

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

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 19,40,000, 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 'Survey of India'."

The motion was negatived.

#### DEMAND No. 31—METEOROLOGY.

**The Honourable Sir James Grigg**: Sir, I move:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 20,60,000, 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 'Meteorology'."

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

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 20,60,000, 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 'Meteorology'."

The motion was negatived.

#### DEMAND No. 32.—GEOLOGICAL SURVEY.

**The Honourable Sir James Grigg**: Sir, I move:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,18,000, 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 'Geological Survey'."

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

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,18,000, 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 'Geological Survey'."

The motion was negatived.

#### DEMAND No. 32.—GEOLOGICAL SURVEY.

**The Honourable Sir James Grigg**: Sir, I move:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 61,000, 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 'Botanical Survey'."

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

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 61,000, 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 'Botanical Survey'."

The motion was negatived.

## DEMAND No. 34—ZOOLOGICAL SURVEY.

**The Honourable Sir James Grigg:** Sir, I move:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1.37,000, 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 'Zoological Survey'."

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

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1.37,000, 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 'Zoological Survey'."

The motion was negatived.

## DEMAND No. 35.—ARCHÆOLOGY.

**The Honourable Sir James Grigg:** Sir, I move:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 12.51,000, 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 'Archæology'."

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

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 12.51,000, 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 'Archæology'."

The motion was negatived.

## DEMAND No. 36—MINES.

**The Honourable Sir James Grigg:** Sir, I move:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1.56,000, 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 'Mines'."

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

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1.56,000, 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 'Mines'."

The motion was negatived.

## DEMAND No. 37—OTHER SCIENTIFIC DEPARTMENTS.

**The Honourable Sir James Grigg:** Sir, I move:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 3.05,000, 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 'Other Scientific Departments'."

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

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 3.05,000, 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 'Other Scientific Departments'."

The motion was negatived.

## DEMAND No. 38—EDUCATION.

**The Honourable Sir James Grigg:** Sir, I move:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 6.74,000, 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 'Education'."

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

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 6.74,000, 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 'Education'."

The motion was negatived.

## DEMAND No. 39—MEDICAL SERVICES.

**The Honourable Sir James Grigg:** Sir, I move:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 7.04,000, 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 'Medical Services'."

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

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 7.04,000, 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 'Medical Services'."

The motion was negatived.

## DEMAND No. 40—PUBLIC HEALTH.

**The Honourable Sir James Grigg:** Sir, I move:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 10,63,000, 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 'Public Health'."

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

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 10,63,000, 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 'Public Health'."

The motion was negatived.

## DEMAND No. 41—AGRICULTURE.

**The Honourable Sir James Grigg:** Sir, I move:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 35.79,000, 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 'Agriculture'."

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

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 35.79,000, 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 'Agriculture'."

The motion was negatived.

**DEMAND No. 42.—IMPERIAL COUNCIL OF AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH  
DEPARTMENT.**

**The Honourable Sir James Grigg:** Sir, I move:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 7.53 000, 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 'Imperial Council of Agricultural Research Department'."

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

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 7.53 000, 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 'Imperial Council of Agricultural Research Department'."

The motion was **negated**.

**DEMAND No. 43—SCHEME FOR THE IMPROVEMENT OF AGRICULTURAL  
MARKETING IN INDIA.**

**The Honourable Sir James Grigg:** Sir, I move:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 5,10 000, 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 'Scheme for the Improvement of Agricultural Marketing in India'."

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

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 5,10 000, 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 'Scheme for the Improvement of Agricultural Marketing in India'."

The motion was **negated**.

**DEMAND No. 44—IMPERIAL INSTITUTE OF SUGAR TECHNOLOGY.**

**The Honourable Sir James Grigg:** Sir, I move:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 3,41 000, 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 'Imperial Institute of Sugar Technology'."

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

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 3,41 000, 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 'Imperial Institute of Sugar Technology'."

The motion was **negated**.

**DEMAND No. 45—CIVIL VETERINARY SERVICES.**

**The Honourable Sir James Grigg:** Sir, I move:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 8.97 000, 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 Veterinary Services'."

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

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 8,97,000, 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 Veterinary Services'."

The motion was negatived.

#### DEMAND No. 46—INDUSTRIES.

**The Honourable Sir James Grigg**: Sir, I move:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 9,07,000, 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 'Industries'."

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

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 9,07,000, 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 'Industries'."

The motion was negatived.

#### DEMAND No. 47—AVIATION.

**The Honourable Sir James Grigg**: Sir, I move:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 32,53,000, 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 'Aviation'."

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

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 32,53,000, 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 'Aviation'."

The motion was negatived.

#### DEMAND No. 48—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON CIVIL AVIATION 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 'Capital Outlay on Civil Aviation 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 'Capital Outlay on Civil Aviation charged to Revenue'."

The motion was negatived.

#### DEMAND No. 49—BROADCASTING.

**The Honourable Sir James Grigg**: Sir, I move:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 22,32,000, 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 'Broadcasting'."

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

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 22,32,000, 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 'Broadcasting'."

The motion was negatived.



## DEMAND No. 50—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON BROADCASTING.

**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 'Capital Outlay on Broadcasting'."

**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 'Capital Outlay on Broadcasting'."

The motion was negatived.

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STATEMENT OF BUSINESS.

**The Honourable Sir Nripendra Sircar** (Leader of the House): It may

**5 P.M.** be convenient to Honourable Members if I furnish them with an indication of the outstanding business of the Session. Apart from the Finance Bill, Government will seek to secure the consideration and passing of the Hindu Women's Rights to Property (Amendment) Bill which I introduced on Thursday and of at least three Bills not yet introduced, namely, a Prevention of Cruelty to Animals (Amendment) Bill, a Coffee Cess (Amendment) Bill and a Bill relating to the protective duty on sugar. The Stamp Duties Unification Bill may or may not be proceeded with.

It is hoped to proceed with the final stages of the following Bills now under reference to Select Committee, namely, the Trade Disputes (Amendment) Bill, the Indian Oaths (Amendment) Bill, the Commercial Documents Evidence Bill and the Import of Drugs Bill and of the Sind Salt Law Amendment Bill consideration of which has been moved and which appears likely to be referred to a Select Committee. Opinions on the Indian Patents and Designs (Amendment) Bill which was circulated at the close of the Simla Session have for the most part been received and, if examination of the opinion is completed in time, a motion will be made for reference of the Bill to Select Committee.

Two Bills of major importance, the Indian Motor Vehicles (Amendment) Bill and the Indian Income-tax (Amendment) Bill remain to be introduced and referred to Select Committee. The Motor Vehicles Bill will, it is hoped, be ready for introduction on the 17th March, but the Income-tax Bill is unlikely to be ready before the beginning of April.

The House will also be asked to consider a Resolution, of which Mr. Clow has given notice, relating to a Geneva Convention on the subject of safety in public works.

The Assembly then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Monday, the 7th March, 1938.