

14th November 1941

THE  
LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY DEBATES

Official Report

Volume IV, 1941

*(27th October to 18th November, 1941)*

FOURTEENTH SESSION  
OF THE  
FIFTH LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY,  
1941



NEW DELHI : PRINTED BY THE MANAGER  
GOVERNMENT OF INDIA PRESS : 1942

# LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

## *President:*

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

## *Deputy President:*

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

## *Panel of Chairmen:*

LIEUT.-COLONEL SIR HENRY GIDNEY, M.L.A.

MR. L. C. BUSS, M.L.A.

SIR COWASJI JEHANGIR, BART., K.C.I.E., O.B.E., M.L.A.

## *Secretary:*

MIAN MUHAMMAD RAFI, BARRISTER-AT-LAW.

## *Assistants of the Secretary:*

MR. M. N. KAUL, BARRISTER-AT-LAW.

KHAN BAHADUR S. G. HASNAIN.

## *Marshal:*

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

## *Committee on Petitions:*

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

SARDAR SANT SINGH, M.L.A.

MR. L. C. BUSS, M.L.A.

SIR ABDUL HALIM GHUZNAVI, M.L.A.

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

CONTENTS.

VOLUME IV—27th October to 18th November 1941.

	PAGES.		PAGES.
<b>MONDAY, 27TH OCTOBER, 1941—</b>		<b>MONDAY, 27TH OCTOBER, 1941—<i>contd.</i></b>	
Members Sworn . . . . .	1	The Mines Maternity Benefit Bill—Introduced . . . . .	106
Starred Questions and Answers . . . . .	2—17	The Weekly Holidays Bill—Introduced . . . . .	106
Unstarred Questions and Answers . . . . .	17—24	The Code of Criminal Procedure (Amendment) Bill—Introduced . . . . .	106
Statements laid on the Table . . . . .	24—68	The Code of Criminal Procedure (Second Amendment) Bill—Introduced . . . . .	106
Statement made by the Honourable the President regarding the introduction of a second round for Starred Questions . . . . .	69	The Indian Income-tax (Amendment) Bill—Referred to Select Committee . . . . .	107—114 and 125
Motion for Adjournment <i>re</i> —Indo-Burma Immigration Agreement—Not moved . . . . .	69	The Railways (Local Authorities' Taxation) Bill—Discussion on the motion to refer to Select Committee not concluded . . . . .	125—127
Expansion of the Executive Council and the Establishment of the National Defence Council—Ruled out of order . . . . .	70—71		
Release of Political Prisoners, and Detenus and an immediate Declaration for recognising India's Status as a Self-Governing Dominion—Ruled out of order . . . . .	71	<b>TUESDAY, 28TH OCTOBER, 1941—</b>	
India's Dissociation in the Inter-allied Conferences and Allied Council to consider the Economic Post-War Problems—Leave refused . . . . .	71—72	Member Sworn . . . . .	129
Economic Condition of Cotton Growers—Withdrawn . . . . .	72 and 114—124	Starred Questions and Answers . . . . .	129—140
H. E. the Governor General's Assent to Bills . . . . .	72	Unstarred Questions and Answers . . . . .	140—142
Home Department Notification issued under the Registration of Foreigners Act, 1939 . . . . .	73	Motion for Adjournment <i>re</i> —Expanded Executive Council—Leave refused . . . . .	142—143
Amendment to certain Rules and Forms of the Insurance Rules . . . . .	73—78	Non-Release of Political Prisoners—Disallowed . . . . .	143
Election of Six Non-Official Members to the Defence Consultative Committee . . . . .	78—105	Occupation of Persia—Not allowed to be moved . . . . .	143—144
The Indian Income-tax (Amendment) Bill—Introduced . . . . .	105	Arrest and Detention of Mr. S. K. D. Paliwal—Disallowed . . . . .	144
The Excess Profits Tax (Second Amendment) Bill—Introduced . . . . .	105	Banning of Khaksar Volunteers—Negatived . . . . .	144, 178—186
The Factories (Amendment) Bill—Introduced . . . . .	105	The Delhi Masjid Bill—Substitution of the name of the Honourable Sir Sultan Ahmad in place of the Honourable Sir Muhammad Zafrullah Khan on the Joint Committee . . . . .	145
		The Code of Criminal Procedure (Amendment) Bill—Not moved . . . . .	145
		The Professions Tax Limitation Bill—Referred to Select Committee . . . . .	146—169

PAGES.	PAGES.
<b>TUESDAY, 28TH OCTOBER, 1941—contd.</b>	<b>THURSDAY, 30TH OCTOBER, 1941—contd.</b>
The Hindu Marriage Disabilities Removal Bill—Motion to refer to Select Committee withdrawn. . . . .	The Railways (Local Authorities' Taxation) Bill—Referred to Select Committee . . . . .
169—171	270—87
The Hindu Married Women's Right to Separate Residence and Maintenance Bill—Motion to refer to Select Committee withdrawn . . . . .	The Excess Profits Tax (Second Amendment) Bill—Referred to Select Committee . . . . .
171—177	287—303'
The Kazis Bill—Introduced . . . . .	The Madras Port Trust (Amendment) Bill—Referred to Select Committee . . . . .
177	304—10
The Special Marriage (Amendment) Bill—Introduced . . . . .	The Code of Criminal Procedure (Amendment) Bill—Passed . . . . .
177	310—11
The Reciprocity Bill—Introduced . . . . .	The Code of Criminal Procedure (Second Amendment) Bill—Passed . . . . .
177—178	311—12
The Muslim Personal Law (Shariat) Application (Amendment) Bill—Introduced . . . . .	The Factories (Amendment) Bill—Passed . . . . .
178	312—17
<b>WEDNESDAY, 29TH OCTOBER, 1941—</b>	Resolution re Amendment of the Auditor's Certificates Rules—Adopted . . . . .
Members Sworn . . . . .	317—21
187	<b>TUESDAY, 4TH NOVEMBER, 1941—</b>
Starred Questions and Answers . . . . .	Members Sworn . . . . .
187—208	323
Unstarred Questions and Answers . . . . .	Starred Questions and Answers . . . . .
208—09	323—33
Motion for Adjournment re Discontent among Detenus at the Deoli Detention Camp—Negatived . . . . .	Transferred Starred Questions and Answers . . . . .
209, 243—61	333—36
Resolution re—	Statements laid on the Table . . . . .
Indo-Burma Immigration Agreement—Debate adjourned . . . . .	337—42
210	Motion for Adjournment re—
The Atlantic Charter for a New World Order—Discussion not concluded . . . . .	Statement of Sir Shanmukham Chetty on Post-War Reconstruction—Ruled out of order . . . . .
211—43	342—43
<b>THURSDAY, 30TH OCTOBER, 1941</b>	Failure of the Government of India to instruct Sir Shanmukham Chetty re the grant to India of the status of a Self-Governing Dominion—Ruled out of order . . . . .
Starred Questions and Answers . . . . .	343
263—67	Assurance to grant India the status of a Self-Governing Dominion—Ruled out of order . . . . .
Statement by the Honourable the President re non-inclusion in the List of Business of matters received from the members of the Muslim League Party during the current Session . . . . .	343
268	Placing of the S. S. "Akbar" at the Calcutta Port to carry Haj Pilgrims—Withdrawn . . . . .
Nomination of the Panel of Chairmen . . . . .	343—44, 395—99
268	Notifications amending certain Motor Vehicles Rules . . . . .
Notification under the Indian Emigration Act . . . . .	344—46
268—69	The Code of Civil Procedure (Amendment) Bill—Presentation of the Report of the Select Committee . . . . .
Statement re Safety in the Building Industry . . . . .	346
269	The Professions Tax Limitation Bill—Presentation of the Report of the Select Committee . . . . .
Election of a Member on the Standing Committee on Emigration . . . . .	347
269—70	
The Code of Civil Procedure (Amendment) Bill—Appointments to the Select Committee . . . . .	
270	

	PAGES		PAGES.
<b>TUESDAY, 4TH NOVEMBER, 1941—</b>		<b>FRIDAY, 7TH NOVEMBER, 1941—contd.</b>	
<i>contd.</i>			
The Indian Income-tax (Amendment) Bill—Presentation of the Report of the Select Committee . . . . .	347	The Railways (Local Authorities' Taxation) Bill—Presentation of the Report of the Select Committee . . . . .	476
Presentation of the Report of the Public Accounts Committee . . . . .	347	The Code of Civil Procedure (Amendment) Bill—Passed . . . . .	476—78
The Indo-Burma Immigration Agreement and the Joint Report of the Indo-Ceylon Delegation . . . . .	347—56	The Professions Tax Limitation Bill—Passed . . . . .	478—81
Resolution <i>re</i> The Indo-Burma Immigration Agreement—Adopted as amended . . . . .	356-95, 399—409	The Special Marriage (Amendment)—Bill—Circulated . . . . .	481—87
<b>WEDNESDAY, 5TH NOVEMBER, 1941—</b>		The Kazie Bill—Circulated . . . . .	487
Starred Questions and Answers . . . . .	411—17	The Reciprocity Bill—Circulated . . . . .	487—89
Short Notice Question and Answer . . . . .	417—19	The Muslim Personal Law ( <i>Shariat</i> ) Application (Amendment) Bill—Circulated . . . . .	489—98
Unstarred Questions and Answers . . . . .	419—23	The Buddha Gaya Temple Bill—Introduced . . . . .	498
Motion for Adjournment <i>re</i> Statement made in the <i>Sunday News</i> of the United States of America regarding the Holy Prophet of Islam—Withdrawn . . . . .	423—24, 455—62	The Federal Court (Supplemental Powers) Bill—Introduced . . . . .	498
Election of a Member to the Standing Committee on Emigration . . . . .	424	The Code of Criminal Procedure (Amendment) Bill (Amendment of Sections 162, 488, and 496)—Introduced . . . . .	498—99
Election of Members to the Defence Consultative Committee . . . . .	424	The Indian Penal Code (Amendment) Bill—Introduced . . . . .	499
Committee on Petitions . . . . .	424—25	<b>MONDAY, 10TH NOVEMBER, 1941—</b>	
The Madras Port Trust (Amendment) Bill—Presentation of the Report of the Select Committee . . . . .	425	Starred Questions and Answers . . . . .	501—15
The Aligarh Muslim University (Amendment) Bill—Introduced . . . . .	425	Unstarred Questions and Answers . . . . .	515—21
The Mines Maternity Benefit Bill—Passed as amended . . . . .	425—55	Motion for Adjournment <i>re</i> Closing of Markets to protest against methods of assessing income-tax in Calcutta—Ruled out of order . . . . .	521—22
The Excess Profits Tax (Second Amendment) Bill—Presentation of the Report of the Select Committee . . . . .	462	Statement laid on the Table <i>re</i> cases in which the lowest tenders have not been accepted by the High Commissioner for India . . . . .	522—25
<b>FRIDAY, 7TH NOVEMBER, 1941—</b>		Statements laid on the Table . . . . .	526
Starred Questions and Answers . . . . .	463—72	The Trade Marks (Amendment) Bill—Introduced . . . . .	526
Transferred Starred Questions and Answers . . . . .	472—75	The Indian Companies (Amendment) Bill—Introduced . . . . .	527
Unstarred Question and Answer . . . . .	475—76	The Motor Vehicles (Amendment) Bill—Introduced . . . . .	527
		The Aligarh Muslim University (Amendment) Bill—Passed . . . . .	527—28
		The Indian Income-tax (Amendment) Bill—Passed . . . . .	528—63
		The Madras Port Trust (Amendment) Bill—Motion to consider adopted . . . . .	564—77
		<b>TUESDAY, 11TH NOVEMBER, 1941</b>	
		Starred Questions and Answers . . . . .	579—600

	PAGES.		PAGES.
<b>TUESDAY, 11TH NOVEMBER, 1941</b>		<b>FRIDAY, 14TH NOVEMBER, 1941—</b>	
— <i>contd.</i>		Members Sworn	807
Unstarred Questions and Answers	600—04	Starred Questions and Answers	807—19
The Madras Port Trust (Amendment) Bill—Passed.	605—26	Messages from the Council of State	819
The Excess Profits Tax (Second Amendment) Bill—Discussion on the consideration of clauses not concluded	626—56	The Railways (Local Authorities' Taxation) Bill—Passed as amended	820—24
Statement of Business	656	The Indian Companies (Amendment) Bill—Passed.	824—26
<b>WEDNESDAY, 12TH NOVEMBER, 1941—</b>		The Trade Marks (Amendment) Bill—Passed as amended	826—30
Starred Questions and Answers	657—81	The Motor Vehicles (Amendment) Bill—Referred to Select Committee	831—32
Unstarred Questions and Answers	681—83	Report of the Public Accounts Committee—Postponed	832—33
Statements laid on the Table.	683—92	Demands for Excess Grants for 1939—40	833—36
Resolution <i>re</i> —		Resolution <i>re</i> the Industrial Research Fund—Adopted	836—73
The Atlantic Charter for a New World Order—Adopted	692—708	Statement of Business	873—74
Release of Political Prisoners—Postponed	708—09	<b>MONDAY, 17TH NOVEMBER, 1941—</b>	
Repatriation of India's Sterling Debt—Adopted as amended	709—36	Starred Questions and Answers	875—82
<b>THURSDAY, 13TH NOVEMBER, 1941—</b>		The Mines Maternity Benefit Bill—Amendment made by the Council of State agreed to	882—84
Starred Questions and Answers	737—45	Joint Report by the Delegations from India and Ceylon—Motion adopted as amended	884—933
Short Notice Questions and Answers	746—47	<b>TUESDAY, 18TH NOVEMBER, 1941—</b>	
Unstarred Questions and Answers	747—53	Starred Questions and Answers	935—45
Motion for Adjournment <i>re</i> Condition of Allamah Mashriqui, Khaksar Leader, at the Vellore Jail—Disallowed	753—54	Unstarred Questions and Answers	946
Excess Profits Tax (Second Amendment) Bill—Passed as amended	754—75	Statements laid on the Table.	947—1013
The Railways (Local Authorities' Taxation) Bill—Discussion on the clauses not concluded	776—805	Message from the Council of State	1013
		Report of the Public Accounts Committee—Postponed	1013
		Resolution <i>re</i> Release of Political Prisoners—Withdrawn	1013—57

*CORRIGENDUM.*

In the Legislative Assembly Debates, Budget Session, 1936, Volume I, dated the 10th February, 1936, page 471, for the subject heading "DEMAND OF SECURITY FROM THE ABHYUDAYA OF ALLAHABAD." substitute the following independent heading, namely:—

"MOTION TO DISCUSS A QUESTION OF PRIVILEGE, NAMELY, HOW FAR PRESS PUBLICATION OF A MEMBER'S SPEECH IN THE ASSEMBLY IS PRIVILEGED."

# LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

Friday, 14th November, 1941.

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.

## MEMBERS SWORN:

- Raja Jagdambika Pratap Narain Singh, M.L.A. (Fyzabad Division: Non-Muhammadan Rural);  
Mr. John Dawson Tyson, C.B.E., M.L.A. (Government of India: Nominated Official); and  
Mr. Ammembal Vittal Pai, O.B.E., M.L.A. (Government of India: Nominated Official).

## STARRED QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

### (a) ORAL ANSWERS.

#### NOMINATION OR ELECTION OF MEMBERS TO THE IMMIGRATION AND THE CENTRAL HAJ COMMITTEES.

170. \*Sardar Sant Singh: Will the Honourable Member for the Department of Education, Health and Lands, be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the members nominated or elected to the Immigration Committee, as well as the Central Haj Committee, do not belong to ports from which immigration takes place and from which pilgrims proceed for Haj;
- (b) whether there are any rules in this respect, and, if so, whether he will please place a copy thereof on the table of the House;
- (c) the ports and Provinces from where immigration takes place as also the ports from which Hajis proceed to Haj; and
- (d) the names of members of the Immigration Committee and of the Central Haj Committee and their constituencies?

**The Honourable Mr. M. S. Aney:** (a) The Rules governing the constitution of the two Standing Committees referred to by the Honourable Member do not restrict membership of the Committees to Honourable Members residing at certain ports.

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

(c) The Ports from which emigration for the purposes of the Indian Emigration Act is at present lawful are the ports of Calcutta, Madras, Bombay, Karachi, Negapatam, Tuticorin, Dhanushkodi, Chittagong, Gopalpur, Vizagapatam, Cocanada and Cox's Bazar. The Ports from

which Haj pilgrims usually embark are those of Calcutta, Bombay and Karachi.

(d) I lay a statement on the table giving the information required by the Honourable Member.

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION, HEALTH AND LANDS

NOTIFICATION.

OVERSEAS.

*New Delhi, the 5th February, 1931.*

*No. 151.*—In supersession of the rules published with the notification of the Government of India in the Department of Education, Health and Lands, No. 114-0s., dated the 7th February, 1924, the following revised rules for the appointment of a Standing Committee on Emigration are published for general information :

RULES FOR THE STANDING COMMITTEE ON EMIGRATION.

1. Under the orders of His Excellency the Governor General a Standing Committee composed of members of the Indian Legislature shall be constituted to advise the Government of India on such questions relating to Emigration as may be referred to it under the orders of the Member in charge of the Department of Education, Health and Lands.

2. The Committee shall be known as the Standing Committee on Emigration and shall consist of the following :

*Chairman.*

The Member of the Governor General's Executive Council in charge of the Department of Education, Health and Lands, or an officer deputed by him by general or special order to act as Chairman on his behalf.

*Members.*

- (a) The Secretary or the Joint Secretary to the Government of India in the Department of Education, Health and Lands, as may be decided from time to time by the Member in charge of that Department.
- (b) Not more than eight members of the Legislative Assembly elected by the Assembly.
- (c) Not more than four members of the Council of State elected by the Council.

*Secretary.*

An officer of the Government of India in the Department of Education, Health and Lands as may be decided from time to time by the Member in charge of that Department.

3. The term of office of members elected by the Council of State and the Legislative Assembly will be one year commencing from the 1st April of each year provided that any member elected subsequent to that date shall cease to be a member after the 31st March of the following year and further that if any member ceases to be a member of the Council of State or the Legislative Assembly which elected him, he will also cease to be a member of the Committee.

4. If a member elected by the Council of State or the Legislative Assembly is summoned to attend a meeting of the Committee at a time when the Indian Legislature is not sitting, he will be entitled to receive the allowances admissible to him for attendance at meetings of the Legislature.

5. The functions of the Standing Committee on Emigration will be purely advisory and their proceedings will ordinarily be treated as confidential. No press representatives will be allowed to attend any meeting of the Committee.

6. Meetings of the Standing Committee on Emigration will be summoned by the Secretary at such times and as frequently as may be decided by the Member in charge of the Department of Education, Health and Lands. When the Legislature is not in session, at least 14 days' notice shall ordinarily be given before a meeting of the Committee can be summoned. In cases of emergency, this period of notice may be shortened at the discretion of the Member in charge of the Department of Education, Health and Lands. No quorum is prescribed. The agenda of each meeting will be drawn up and circulated by the Secretary, together with a memorandum explaining the nature of each item of business and copies of such papers as the Member in charge of the Department of Education, Health and Lands may direct to be furnished to the Committee. Such papers will be returned by members to the Secretary at the close of each meeting. The proceedings of the meeting will be confined to items entered in the agenda and any request for further information will be dealt with under the orders of the Member in charge of the Department of Education, Health and Lands.

7. The opinion of the majority will be regarded as the opinion of the Committee. In the case of an equality of votes, the Chairman shall have a second or casting vote.

RAM CHANDRA,

*Joint Secy. to the Govt. of India.*

*Rules for the Standing Committee on Pilgrimage to the Hedjaz.*

(Published with Education, Health and Lands Department Notification No. 1025-H. (G.), dated the 8th May, 1930).

1. Under the orders of His Excellency the Governor General a Standing Committee composed of Members of the Indian Legislature shall be constituted to advise the Government of India on such questions relating to Pilgrimage to the Hedjaz as may be referred to it under the orders of the Member in charge of the Department of Education, Health and Lands.

2. The Committee shall be known as the Standing Committee on Pilgrimage to the Hedjaz and shall consist of the following :

*Chairman.*

The Members of the Governor General's Executive Council in charge of the Department of Education, Health and Lands, or an officer deputed by him by general or special order to act as Chairman on his behalf.

*Members.*

(1) The Secretary or the Joint Secretary to the Government of India in the Department of Education, Health and Lands, as may be decided from time to time by the Member in charge of that Department.

(2) to (6) Five Muslim members of the Legislative Assembly elected by the Assembly.

(7) and (8) Two Muslim members of the Council of State elected by the Council.

*Secretary.*

The Deputy or the Under Secretary to the Government of India in the Department of Education, Health and Lands, as may be decided from time to time by the Member in charge of that Department.

3. The term of office of Members elected by the Council of State and the Legislative Assembly will be three years, subject to the proviso that, if any member ceases to be a member of the Council of State or the Legislative Assembly which elected him, he will also cease to be a member of the Committee.

4. If a member elected by the Council of State or the Legislative Assembly is summoned to attend a meeting of the Committee at a time when the Indian Legislature is not sitting he will be entitled to receive the allowances admissible to him for attendance at meetings of the Legislature.

5. The functions of the Standing Committee on Pilgrimage to the Hedjaz will be purely advisory and their proceedings will ordinarily be treated as confidential. No press representatives will be allowed to attend any meeting of the Committee.

6. Meetings of the Standing Committee on Pilgrimage to the Hedjaz will be summoned by the Secretary at such times and as frequently as may be decided by the Member in charge of the Department of Education, Health and Lands. When the Legislature is not in session at least fourteen days' notice shall ordinarily be given before a meeting of the Committee can be summoned. In cases of emergency this period of notice may be shortened at the discretion of the Honourable Member in charge of the Department of Education, Health and Lands. No quorum is prescribed. The agenda of each meeting will be drawn up and circulated by the Secretary, together with a memorandum explaining the nature of each item of business and copies of such papers as the Member in charge of the Department of Education, Health and Lands directs to be furnished to the Committee. Such papers will be returned by members to the Secretary at the close of each meeting. The proceedings of the Committee will be confined to items entered in the agenda, and any request for further information will be dealt with under the orders of the Member in charge.

7. The opinion of the majority will be regarded as the opinion of the Committee.

8. Representatives of shipping companies and of Port Haj Committees may be invited to attend the meetings of the Standing Committee on Pilgrimage to the Hedjaz in an advisory capacity, whenever, the Member in charge of the Department of Education, Health and Lands so directs. For attendance at the meetings they will be entitled to receive travelling and halting allowances at the rates admissible to a Government servant of the first grade under the supplementary rules made by the Government of India.

*Statement showing the names of members of the Standing Committee on Emigration and on Pilgrimage to the Hedjaz.*

Name of Member.

Constituency.

(i) *Standing Committee on Emigration.*

The Honourable Mr. M. S. Aney—Chairman (*Ex-officio*).

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

Official.

*Non-officials.*

- |   |  |
|---|--|
| 1. The Honourable Pandit Hirday Nath Kunzru             | United Provinces Northern Non-Muhammadan.  |
| 2. The Honourable Mr. V. V. Kalikar                     | Central Provinces : General.               |
| 3. The Honourable Saiyed Mohamed Padshah Sahib Bahadur. | Madras : Muhammadan.                       |
| 4. The Honourable Sir David Devadoss                    | Nominated non-official.                    |
| 5. Mr. M. Ghiasuddin                                    | Punjab : Landholders.                      |
| 6. Sir Syed Raza Ali, C.B.E.                            | Cities of the U. P.—Muhammadan Urban.      |
| 7. "Shams-ul-Ulema" Kamaluddin Ahmad                    | Nominated : non-official.                  |
| 8. Mr. N. M. Joshi                                      | Nominated : non-official.                  |
| 9. Khan Bahadur Shaikh Fazl-i-Haq Piracha               | North-West Punjab ; Muhammadan.            |
| 10. Rao Sahib N. Siva Raj                               | Nominated : non-official.                  |
| 11. Sir Frederick James, O.B.E.                         | Madras — European.                         |
| 12. Mr. Ananga Mohan Dam                                | Surma Valley cum Shillong, Non-Muhammadan. |

(ii) *Standing Committee on Pilgrimage to the Hedjaz.*The Honourable Mr. M. S. Aney—Chairman (*Ex-Officio*).

Mr. G. S. Bozman, C.I.E., I.C.S.—Official.

*Non-officials—*

- |   |  |
|---|--|
| 1. The Honourable Mr. Abdool Razak Hajee<br>Abdool Sattar . . . . . | West Bengal : Muhammadan.                      |
| 2. The Honourable K. B. Alli Buksh Mohd.<br>Husain, C.B.E. . . . .  | Sind : Muhammadan.                             |
| 3. Qazi Mohammad Ahmad Kazmi . . . . .                              | Meerut Division : Muhammadan<br>Rural.         |
| 4. Syed Ghulam Bhik Nairang . . . . .                               | East Punjab : Muhammadan.                      |
| 5. Khan Bahadur Mian Ghulam Kadir Muham-<br>mad Shahban . . . . .   | Sind Jagirdars and Zamindars :<br>Landholders. |
| 6 & 7. Vacant.  |  |

TAKING OVER OF THE ENEMY FIRMS BY THE CONTROLLER OF ENEMY PROPERTY  
AND CONSEQUENT LITIGATIONS.

171. \*Sardar Sant Singh: (a) Will the Honourable the Commerce Member be pleased to lay on the table a statement showing:

- (i) the number of enemy firms in Bombay, Karachi, Madras and Calcutta, that have been taken over by the Controller; (ii) the approximate value of the goods and securities; and (iii) the approximate advances that have been found to have been made thereon by (1) British Exchange Banks, (2) Foreign Exchange Banks, (3) Indian Banks, (4) European firms or individuals and (5) Indians?
- (b) How many suits have been pending in which (1) they are plaintiffs, (2) they are defendants?
- (c) How many European firms of lawyers represent them and how many Indians?
- (d) Is the Controller financing any of the litigations and, if so, from what moneys and under what authority; and what staff is employed for this work?
- (e) Is it not a fact that all claims by British subjects in enemy country have been dismissed and all claims against British subjects have been decreed against them?
- (f) Is it that the Controller has been authorised to fight for enemy subjects' interest against that of the British subjects, and if so, at whose cost and under what authority?
- (g) Is it not a fact that enemy subjects cannot appear in any British law court and that therefore no lawyers can represent them, and, if so, have Government taken any action to make known to the Controller that he should immediately dispense with their services and remove this liability on the public funds?
- (h) Can a lawyer appear in the courts of law for an enemy subject? If not, have Government issued such a circular to the courts of law, and, if not, do they propose to do so without delay in public interests?

(i) Is it a fact that the Controller of Enemy Property is carrying on the business of the enemy concerns with a view to maintaining the same and, if so, what is the underlying object for doing so, and what is the authority for such action?

(j) Is it a fact that goods manufactured by the agents of the enemy subjects and produced in enemy concerns are sent over to this country for marketing through British Agents in India, and, if so, what is the object?

**The Honourable Diwan Bahadur Sir A. Ramaswami Mudaliar:** (a) (i). In Bombay 50, Karachi 3, Madras 2 and in Calcutta 19.

(a) (ii) and (iii). Government consider that the time and labour involved in collecting materials for a reply to these questions would not be commensurate with the value of the results.

(b) The number of suits instituted on behalf of enemy firms whose assets are vested in the Custodian of Enemy Property is as follows:

(1) Suits in which such firms are plaintiffs 220.

(2) Suits in which such firms are defendants 15.

(c) (i). Number of lawyers or firms of lawyers representing enemy firms in these suits is:

(1) European 11.

(2) Indian 51.

(d) and (f). The Custodian of Enemy Property is required at times to institute or defend suits on behalf of the business under his charge. The expenditure connected with such suits is met out of the vested funds of the enemy businesses concerned and not from general revenues. In regard to the collection of debts due to enemies, no distinction is made between British subjects and others.

(e) Government have no information on this point.

(g) and (h). I am not prepared to answer portions of these questions which ask for an expression of opinion on certain legal points. Lawyers employed by the Custodian in litigation on behalf of enemy businesses are paid out of the vested funds of the business concerned and no question of liability on public funds arises. The Courts of Law need no direction from Government as regards interpretation of Law on the subject and any such directions emanating from the Government would be inappropriate.

(i) The policy of Government is to vest, where necessary, the property of enemy businesses in the Custodian of Enemy Property for the purpose of preventing benefits accruing to the enemy, as well as for preserving such property in contemplation of arrangements to be made at the conclusion of peace. The authority of this officer arises out of the powers granted under the Defence of India Act and the rules made thereunder apart from which no special authority has been vested in the Custodian in that behalf.

(j) No.

**Mr. Husenbhai Abdullabhai Laljee:** The Honourable the Commerce Member has said, in reply to part (i) of the question, that Government are preserving the enemy property until the end of the war. Why is it that Government are anxious to preserve such property?

**The Honourable Diwan Bahadur Sir A. Ramaswami Mudaliar:** Because we are anxious, Sir, that the property of our nationals in those foreign countries or enemy countries should be equally carefully preserved.

**Mr. Husenbhai Abdullahhai Laljee:** Has the Honourable Member information that they are not preserving it at all?

**The Honourable Diwan Bahadur Sir A. Ramaswami Mudaliar:** I have information to the contrary, if at all.

**Sardar Sant Singh:** May I know, Sir, what is the legal position of the Government in this case. When Government are asking the Controller of Enemy Firms to institute suits, do Government become the principal or do the enemy firm remain the principal?

**The Honourable Diwan Bahadur Sir A. Ramaswami Mudaliar:** The Controller is the principal, Sir, on behalf of the enemy firm. Government do not come in.

**Sardar Sant Singh:** According to the civil law, as it stands, the Courts are forbidden to take cognizance of a case in which the enemy as such is the plaintiff. Are Government then entitled to bring a suit on behalf of an enemy firm when that enemy firm is the principal? What is the rule about it?

**Mr. Husenbhai Abdullahhai Laljee:** There is no rule.

**The Honourable Mr. M. S. Aney:** May I ask the Honourable Member to point out any particular section of the procedure code or any other code that he knows of which forbids anybody from having recourse to a Civil Court in regard to property situated in British India.

**Sardar Sant Singh:** The position has now been reversed. I am asking a question of the Honourable the Commerce Member.

**Mr. President** (The Honourable Sir Abdur Rahim): It is a question of law.

**CONTEMPLATED CHANGE OF THE TENURE POST OF THE DEPUTY DIRECTOR GENERAL OF ARCHÆOLOGY INTO A PERMANENT ONE.**

**172. \*Maulvi Abdur Rasheed Chaudhury:** Will the Honourable the Education Member please state:

- (a) if it is a fact that the post of Deputy Director General of Archæology in India is a tenure post to be held by Superintendents, Archæological Survey, for three years;
- (b) if it is a fact that Government are now considering to change this tenure post into a permanent deputyship;
- (c) if so, the reasons therefor; and

- (d) whether he is aware that this change will affect the Muslim interests adversely and that there is a general impression that this change is being brought about to debar the Muslim officers of the Department who are eligible for the appointment?

**Mr. J. D. Tyson:** (a) Yes.

(b) No.

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

#### TELEPHONES IN THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL DEPARTMENT.

**173. \*Maulvi Abdur Rasheed Chaudhury:** Will the Honourable the Education Member please state:

- (a) whether he has considered the recent proposals of the Government of India to curtail the number of telephones in the Archaeological Department;
- (b) whether he is aware that there are many telephones in that office which are wholly unnecessary and amount to waste of public money, having been installed without any principle;
- (c) if it is a fact that, for instance, the Conservation Assistant in the office of the Director General of Archaeology is a non-gazetted subordinate, but is provided with a telephone; and
- (d) whether owing to the economy orders about the curtailment of telephones he proposes to get such telephones removed?

**Mr. J. D. Tyson:** (a) The possibility of curtailment of the number of telephones is under consideration.

(b) No.

(c) The Conservation Assistant has no independent connection but has an extension from another telephone, which serves as an office telephone for the conservation office.

(d) The question whether any reduction is possible in the number of telephones in the office of the Director General of Archaeology in India is under consideration.

#### RECENT TOUR TO TINNEVELLY BY THE DIRECTOR GENERAL OF ARCHAEOLOGY.

**174. \*Maulvi Abdur Rasheed Chaudhury:** Will the Honourable the Education Member please state:

- (a) if it is a fact that recently the Director General of Archaeology asked for Government permission to visit Ceylon at Government expense;
- (b) if it is a fact that the permission was refused, but he travelled up to Tinnevelly at Government expense and from there he took leave and proceeded to Ceylon;
- (c) the object of his going to Ceylon at Government expense;
- (d) whether he intended to go to Ceylon on his private business;

- (e) whether he ordered the staff who accompanied him up to Tinnevely to return to headquarters, while he was proceeding to Ceylon; if not, why not; and
- (f) what there was at Tinnevely of archæological interest that made the Director General to take such a long journey at such a heavy expense to Government?

**Mr. J. D. Tyson:** (a) No.

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

(c) Does not arise.

(d) No.

(e) The staff which accompanied the Director General consisted of a stenographer and two peons. Of these, one peon was ordered to return. The other peon was taken to Ceylon at the expense of the Director General of Archæology in India. The stenographer also visited Ceylon on casual leave at his own request and at his own expense. The staff which did not return direct from Tinnevely was required by the Director General during the tour subsequent to his visit to Ceylon.

(f) The following monuments and site were inspected by the Director General at Tinnevely or in the neighbourhood:

- (i) an ancient temple at Tiruchendur which was undergoing conservation;
- (ii) the important and extensive pre-historic site at Adichanallur;
- (iii) the temple at Krishnapuram;
- (iv) the Nelliappa temple at Tinnevely.

The Director General of Archæology in India also inspected a number of other places on his way to Tinnevely.

**Mr. Lalchand Navalrai:** May I know if, when he was going to Ceylon, the Director General said that he had to see these monuments there and also do his work?

**Mr. J. D. Tyson:** These monuments are in India within his own jurisdiction. He told us that he was going to Ceylon after seeing certain ancient monuments on the way to Tinnevely and in the Tinnevely area.

#### APPOINTMENT TO THE POST OF THE DEPUTY DIRECTOR GENERAL OF ARCHÆOLOGY.

175. \***Maulvi Abdur Rasheed Chaudhury:** (a) Will the Honourable the Education Member kindly refer to answers to supplementary questions relating to question No. 166, asked by Sir Syed Reza Ali in this Assembly on the 26th February, 1941, and state what sentences or extracts in paragraph 83 of Sir Leonard Woolley's Report, to which the Education Secretary drew attention in support of the appointment of the present incumbent to the post of the Deputy Director General of Archæology, support the principle underlying the present appointment?

(b) Is it a fact that the following sentence occurs in the same paragraph of the report referred to above at page 44 "Circle Superintendents shall be eligible for promotion to the post of Director General or Deputy Director General. . . ."? Will the Honourable Member please point out if there is any similar specification for the appointment of the Government Epigraphist to the two posts referred to above?

(c) Is it a fact that opening sentence of that paragraph implies that the incumbent of the post of the Deputy Director General should have experience of conservation, excavation and exploration? How does the Honourable Member reconcile with this implication contained in his reply to paragraph (c) of question No. 166 referred to, namely, that the knowledge and experience of conservation and excavation is not a necessity for the incumbent of the post of the Deputy Director General of Archæology?

(d) Is it a fact that the present incumbent had already been earmarked for promotion as Deputy Director General of Archæology before he was given four months training? If not, how was his selection brought about and why was the seniormost Muslim officer in the general line not selected for training instead?

(e) Is it a fact that the latter has a number of literary works to his credit? What literary work has been done by the present incumbent of the post?

**Mr. J. D. Tyson:** (a) The Education Secretary's reply was directed towards showing that the detailed recommendations of Sir Leonard Woolley did not in effect reserve the post of Deputy Director General to officers in charge of circles but envisaged selection from a staff differently constituted from the existing staff of the Department.

(b) The answer to the first part is in the affirmative. In regard to the second part there is no recommendation in the report that the Government Epigraphist should be eligible for promotion to Director General or Deputy Director General.

(c) The implication of the extract referred to is a matter of opinion.

(d) The answer to the first part is in the negative. In regard to the second part attention is invited to the reply given to part (c) of starred question No. 166 on the 26th February, 1941.

(e) Government are not aware of any literary works published by the seniormost Muslim officer. In regard to the second part attention is invited to the reply given to part (c) of starred question No. 136 on the 11th November, 1941.

#### WATER CHARGES LEVIED ON THE DUFTRIES' QUARTERS IN ALI GANJ AREA, NEW DELHI.

176. \*Sardar Sant Singh: (a) Will the Labour Secretary please state whether it is a fact that in the Duftries' Quarters built in 1927 in Raja Bazar and Minto Road Area, water is being supplied free of any charge?

(b) Is it a fact that in the Duftries' Quarters built recently, i.e., during 1941 in Ali Ganj, water-meters have been installed and monthly

charges are recovered from the pay bills of duftries for the consumption of water?

(c) When in the Minto Road and Raja Bazar Area Quarters water is being supplied free of any charge for the last 12 years, what is the justification for charging water-rent from duftries putting up in Ali Ganj quarters? Do Government propose to arrange to take off the water-meters from Ali Ganj Area and supply water free of charge as usual?

(d) Is it a fact that water charges fixed for Ali Ganj Area are those applicable to E-type quarters? Is there a clear-cut differentiation between a clerk entitled to an E-type quarter and a duftry, and if so, what is the reason for fixing the same limit of water consumption for a duftry quarter?

**Mr. H. C. Prior:** (a), (b) and (c). Occupants of Duftries' quarters in all areas in New Delhi, including Ali Ganj, are allowed free supply of water, subject to a maximum consumption of 2,000 gallons per month per quarter. Water consumed in excess of that quantity, however, is charged for in full. These quarters are all metered, and it is not proposed to take off the meters as Government have to make payments to the New Delhi Municipal Committee on the basis of consumption recorded by meters. It has been learnt that the Municipality has been charging these tenants Re. 1 per mensem per quarter in addition to the same amount paid to that body by Government, as the Committee levy a minimum charge for 4,000 gallons, *i.e.*, at Rs. 2 per mensem per quarter. The Central Public Works Department is, however, taking up this matter with the Committee.

(d) No, *vide* the reply to (a), (b) and (c) above. No free supply of water is made in the case of 'E' type quarters which are allotted to clerks drawing a pay of not more than Rs. 75 per mensem.

**Sardar Sant Singh:** Are the quarters in Raja Bazar and Minto Road also separately metered?

**Mr. H. C. Prior:** That is my information.

#### DOUBLE FEE CHARGED IN THE PUNJAB AND DELHI PUBLIC SCHOOLS FROM STUDENTS WHOSE FATHERS PAY INCOME-TAX.

177. **\*Bhai Parma Nand:** (a) Will the Honourable Member for Education be pleased to state whether it is a fact that pupils, whose fathers pay income-tax, are charged double fee in the Punjab and Delhi public schools?

(b) As the same amount of labour is taken in imparting education to all alike, why should classification be made among pupils and different fees charged from various classes?

**Mr. J. D. Tyson:** (a) I should prefer to say that parents who are not assessed to income-tax are charged fees at half rates.

(b) The scales of fees have been so devised as to give some relief to parents whose incomes are comparatively small.

**STEPS FOR DEVELOPMENT OF THE INDIAN MERCANTILE MARINE FOR PARTICIPATION IN THE COASTAL AND OVERSEAS TRADE.**

**176. \*Mr. Akhil Chandra Datta:** (a) Will the Honourable the Commerce Member be pleased to state if it is Government's policy and their responsibility to take suitable steps for the development of an Indian Mercantile Marine and for providing an adequate participation of that Marine in the Coastal and the overseas trade of India as stated by his predecessors, Sir Joseph Bhore and Sir Muhammad Zafrullah Khan, in this House on the 11th September, 1933 and the 5th February, 1936, respectively?

(b) If the answer to part (a) be in the affirmative, will Government be pleased to state what steps they have taken in furtherance of that policy and responsibility and, particularly, for providing for an adequate participation of Indian shipping in the overseas trade?

(c) If the answer to part (b) be in the negative, what is their policy now and what do they propose to do for the development of Indian shipping in the coastal and the overseas trade of India?

(d) Will Government be pleased to state whether it is a fact that Sir Muhammad Zafrullah Khan as Commerce Member on the 26th January, 1937 and the Honourable Member on the 25th March, 1941, stated in this House that the policy of the Government of India in regard to the development of an Indian Mercantile Marine is to give "all possible and reasonable assistance" to it?

(e) If the answer to part (d) be in the affirmative, will Government be pleased to state whether it is a new policy or whether it is the same as their responsibility accepted by them as mentioned in part (a) above?

**The Honourable Diwan Bahadur Sir A. Ramaswami Mudaliar:** (a) Yes.

(b) The attention of the Honourable Member is invited to the reply given by me on the 25th March, 1941, to the latter portion of part (a) of his question No. 494.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) Yes.

(e) It is no new policy.

**Mr. Akhil Chandra Datta:** With regard to part (b), may I know what steps have actually been taken?

**The Honourable Diwan Bahadur Sir A. Ramaswami Mudaliar:** That was answered in the reply given by me on the 25th March, 1941, to which a reference has been made. A long reply was given.

**STEPS FOR DEVELOPMENT OF THE INDIAN MERCANTILE MARINE FOR PARTICIPATION IN THE COASTAL AND OVERSEAS TRADE.**

**179. \*Mr. Akhil Chandra Datta:** (a) Will the Honourable the Commerce Member be pleased to state whether Government are aware that the British Government have been doing all they can for rendering financial assistance to the British shipping, and whether they are aware that they have announced that "the necessity of maintaining the British Mercantile

**Marine in adequate strength and in a position of full competitive efficiency will always be kept constantly in mind''?**

(b) If the answer to part (a) be in the affirmative, will Government be pleased to state whether they have drawn up any plan for developing Indian shipping in all maritime trades of India, both during the war and after it is over and, if so, what that plan is? If not, why not?

**The Honourable Diwan Bahadur Sir A. Ramaswami Mudaliar:** The attention of the Honourable Member is invited to the reply given by me to his starred question No. 239 on the 3rd March, 1941.

#### MESSAGES FROM THE COUNCIL OF STATE.

**Secretary of the Assembly:** Sir, two Messages have been received from the Council of State. The first message is as follows:

"I am directed to inform you that the Council of State, at its meeting held on the 13th November, 1941, agreed, without any amendment, to the following Bills which were passed by the Legislative Assembly at its meeting held on the 30th October, 1941, namely:

1. A Bill further to amend the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898;
2. A Bill further to amend the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898 (Second Amendment); and
3. A Bill further to amend the Factories Act, 1934."

The second Message reads thus:

"I am directed to inform you that the Bill to regulate the employment of women in mines for a certain period before and after childbirth and to provide for payment of maternity benefit to them, which was passed by the Legislative Assembly at its meeting held on the 5th November, 1941, was passed by the Council of State at its meeting held on the 13th November, 1941, with the amendment shown in the enclosed statement.

The Council of State requests the concurrence of the Legislative Assembly to the amendment."

Sir, I lay on the table the Bill, as amended by the Council of State.

#### COUNCIL OF STATE.

*Statement showing the amendment made in the Bill to regulate the employment of women in mines for a certain period before and after childbirth and to provide for payment of maternity benefit to them, by the Council of State at its meeting held on the 13th November, 1941.*

In clause 6, for the proviso to sub-clause (1) the following proviso was substituted, namely:

"Provided that she shall not receive such bonus if at the place chosen by her for her confinement she would have been entitled free of charge to the services of a qualified midwife or other trained person provided by the owner of the mine."

SEAVAX A. LAL,  
Secretary of the Council of State.

New Delhi:

The 13th November, 1941.

**THE RAILWAYS (LOCAL AUTHORITIES' TAXATION) BILL—contd.**

**Mr. President** (The Honourable Sir Abdur Rahim): The House will now resume consideration of the Bill to regulate the extent to which railway property shall be liable to taxation imposed by an authority within a Province. The question is:

“That clause 3, as amended, stand part of the Bill.”

**Sir Oowasji Jehangir** (Bombay City: Non-Muhammadan Urban): Sir, I was speaking when we closed the discussion yesterday. An understanding has been arrived at by those who disagreed with the amendment moved by Dr. Banerjea, and I understand that the Honourable Member in charge of the Bill is to place before the House an amended form of the amendment.

**Mr. President** (The Honourable Sir Abdur Rahim): Who is going to move this agreed amendment?

**Dr. P. N. Banerjea** (Calcutta Suburbs: Non-Muhammadan Urban): Sir, with your permission, I wish to add to the amendment, moved by me yesterday, the following words:

“and all the relevant circumstances of the case”

This will be acceptable to all sections of the House.

**Mr. President** (The Honourable Sir Abdur Rahim): Is that the gist of the agreed amendment?

**The Honourable Sir Andrew Olow** (Member for Railways and Communications): Sir, I believe that will be generally acceptable and I am prepared to accept it.

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

“That in sub-clause (2) of clause 3 of the Bill, for the words ‘all the circumstances of the case’ the words ‘the services rendered to the Railway and all the relevant circumstances of the case’, be substituted.”

The motion was adopted.

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

“That clause 3, as amended, stand part of the Bill.”

The motion was adopted.

Clause 3, as amended, was added to the Bill.

Clauses 4 and 5 were added to the Bill.

Clause 1 added to the Bill.

The Title and the Preamble were added to the Bill.

**The Honourable Sir Andrew Olow**: Sir, I move:

“That the Bill, as amended, be passed.”

**Mr. President** (The Honourable Sir Abdur Rahim): Motion moved:  
"That the Bill, as amended, be passed."

**Babu Baijnath Bajoria** (Marwari Association: Indian Commerce): Sir, I congratulate the Honourable the Communications Member on his timely acceptance of the amendment to this Bill which is acceptable to all sections of this House. I am also very much satisfied that this agreed amendment satisfies the six *ex-Mayors* of Bombay. I would like to mention one point which I touched previously also. This is the question of appointing an agent on behalf of the railways to get reduction of taxes from the municipalities concerned. I took strong exception to this procedure of the railways and I was also supported by my friend, Mr. Husenbhai Laljee. My information is that in one particular case, East Indian Railway *versus* Howrah Municipality, this agent got over a lakh of rupees as his fee for getting the tax reduced. This is scandalous. Does it mean that there are no officers in the Railway Department concerned who could have tackled the matter and settled it amicably to the interests of both the railways and the municipalities concerned? Sir, if such matters are tackled and settled by the officers, there will be no charge to the railways. The railways will save considerable sums of money. As a matter of fact what the railways think as their gain may not be their gain at all. If this matter is left in the hands of the agent who gets a percentage on the reduction of tax he is able to secure, then what is done might have been so in the case which I have just mentioned that the agent does not take any interest when the assessment is being made by the municipality. He allows the municipality to assess railway property as they like, and when the assessment has been made at a high figure, he approaches the railway and asks the railway concerned to file an appeal . . . . .

**Mr. President** (The Honourable Sir Abdur Rahim): The Honourable Member is really not speaking on the third reading of the Bill.

**Babu Baijnath Bajoria**: This is entirely about this railway taxation and I will finish in two minutes . . . .

**Mr. President** (The Honourable Sir Abdur Rahim): Yes, yes; but not at this stage.

**Babu Baijnath Bajoria**: Then he asks the railway to file an appeal before the Commissioner or the officer to whom appeal is allowed, and he gets a reduction which they could have got even from the municipality if the case had been properly placed before . . . .

**Mr. President** (The Honourable Sir Abdur Rahim): The Honourable Member is really ventilating particular cases.

**Babu Baijnath Bajoria**: I am finishing, Sir. I would, therefore, like that this system of agents paid on a commission basis should be stopped and all these matters must be handled by the railway officers themselves. If the case goes to a judicial officer appointed as the appellate authority, then they could have a lawyer if necessary, on a daily fee basis, as is

[Babu Baijnath Bajoria.]

usually done in other court cases. The suggestion I have made is in the interests of railways and I hope it will have due consideration from the Honourable the Communications Member.

**Dr. P. N. Banerjee:** Sir, the Bill in its present shape is a great improvement not only on the original Bill but on the Bill as it emerged from the Select Committee; and for this our best thanks are due to the Honourable Sir Andrew Clow and other Members of the Government. I urged many things in the course of my first speech and I am glad to be able to say that I have got two-thirds of what I wanted. For the remaining third, I shall wait for a more suitable opportunity. I give my full support to this motion.

**Mr. Jamnadas M. Mehta** (Bombay Central Division: Non-Muhammadan Kural): Sir, I did not wish to speak on the third reading, but for the few observations of my friend, Mr. Bajoria. He very pleasantly referred to the six-*ex*-Mayors of Bombay. I beg to assure him that, but for these six *ex*-Mayors, all the municipalities in the country, including the Calcutta Municipality, might have been trapped into a position where they may have lost so much that they would have realised too late what they did; but we have agreed not to reopen any controversy. I, therefore, heartily support the third reading.

**Pandit Lakshmi Kanta Maitra** (Presidency Division: Non-Muhammadan Rural): Sir, I offer my whole-hearted support to the motion just made by the Honourable the Communications Member. I do not want to take any credit to myself, neither do I want anybody to be deprived of any credit he may lay claim to. But the Honourable the Communications Member knows very well that it was I who suggested to him what has now been acceptable to the House and for which credit has been taken by some Honourable gentlemen—some *ex*-gentlemen. I do not say *ex*-Mayors because that created some trouble for me yesterday—some *ex*-gentlemen of the Bombay Corporation. It must be admitted that the conceding of a High Court Judge or a District Judge as an officer to go into the question of adjudication is a step in the right direction and it is a great step forward; and now that the Honourable the Communications Member has been pleased to accept the other amendment as well the position is that the adjudicating officer will not have his discretion fettered in the way it would have been but for this amendment. We have pointed out that this piece of legislation, as it stood before the amendment, gave rise to all manner of doubts, not only in the minds of big corporations, but in the minds of all municipal boards, district boards and union boards in the country and I have had on more than one occasion in connexion with this Bill.

**Mr. President** (The Honourable Sir Abdur Rahim): You need not repeat all that.

**Pandit Lakshmi Kanta Maitra:** I am not repeating it—voiced that feeling. Now, I think the fears would be allayed to a considerable extent by the acceptance of this amendment, I wish, Sir, the Honourable the Communications Member would prescribe a set of rules which would

clarify the procedure in these matters. Unless a course of procedure is prescribed in such matters, there is bound to be some trouble. If that is done, then a long standing problem will be solved. I have very little more to add. I hope the trend of decisions which have so far been given on this question "of consideration of circumstances" will not be affected by the slight verbal alterations we have made in the amendment just passed. I hope, Sir, a better atmosphere will be created for all concerned. Sir, I support this motion.

**Mr. Husenbhai Abdullabhai Laljee** (Bombay Central Division: Muhammadan Rural): Sir, I rise to support the Third Reading of the Bill, and I must say that the Government brought forward this Bill for the benefit of local self-Government. Right up to yesterday I believed that they brought this Bill forward for the advancement of local self-Government. Suddenly, Sir, my friend from Calcutta sprang a surprise on us, it was a wonderful surprise which usually Devi Luxmi (Devi Goddess Money) springs on us, but in this case the public interests of Bombay and of all other municipalities in the country had to be seriously considered. I really congratulate the Honourable the Communications Member for taking into consideration the strong feeling of the House. We can recognise frankly now that he never intended to harm the municipalities in this way and he wanted to safeguard very much his own interests of Railways.

The only other thing to which I would like to refer is, I still don't believe that the Government do employ agents for dealing with public bodies like the municipalities to reduce taxation, and above all, such fees as my friend, Mr. Bajoria, mentioned, a lakh of rupees or so, is certainly an exorbitant sum to be paid by way of fees. One thing that strikes me is that if an eminent lawyer is appointed, he is, I am told, barred from taking lump sum fees by way of remuneration or lump sums in return for and according to the services rendered. So it would appear that the man employed as agent was not a lawyer, otherwise the High Court would have taken action against him. So if he was not a lawyer, and if he was fortunate to get a lakh . . . . .

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

**Mr. Husenbhai Abdullabhai Laljee**: My point is this, that as the Honourable Member has brought forward this Bill in the interest of local self Government, he should see to it that the interests of both the Government and the ratepayers are properly safeguarded, and no agency is employed which would benefit itself at the cost of the other by appointing special class of agent.

**The Honourable Sir Andrew Clow**: Sir, I am somewhat surprised at the suggestion that the Railways acted improperly in employing an agent, and that the railway officers should do this work personally. Railway officers are simple souls accustomed to do things like looking after the rails and locomotives, and when they get up against persons who were unkindly described by Pandit Lakshmi Kanta Maitra as "*ex-gentlemen*" who have been Mayors of big municipalities, they naturally feel unequal to the task. There is nothing wrong in employing an agent, and as

[Sir Andrew Clow.]

regards the remuneration I am assured that the statement that he got a lakh of rupees for working in a single case is incorrect. I do not think the method in which he is remunerated is going to affect the decision that a Judge will give on a case of this kind.

**Mr. Husenbhai Abdullabhai Laljee:** Was he a lawyer?

**The Honourable Sir Andrew Clow:** No. This has been a controversial subject, and I am not at all surprised that it should have evoked a considerable amount of discussion. If that discussion has led to thought on what is admittedly a very intricate and complicated issue, it will have served its purpose. I am only a little surprised that one phrase in the Bill has not received the attention it deserves, and that is the phrase which occurs both in the preamble and in clause 2, namely, the words "property vested in His Majesty". The claim for special provisions in respect of taxation on Railways does not merely rest on the fact that they are Railways. This Bill does not give protection, for example, to Railways which are owned by companies. It rests on the fact that we are dealing with Crown property, and that as the Government of India Act recognise you will not expect normally to treat the Crown exactly as you would a private individual, because it is paying out the taxpayer's money. I thank Honourable Members for the help they have given me in bringing this Bill to a form which, if it is not perfect, represents a large measure of agreement.

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

"That the Bill, as amended, be passed."

The motion was adopted.

---

### THE INDIAN COMPANIES (AMENDMENT) BILL.

**The Honourable Diwan Bahadur Sir A. Ramaswami Mudaliar** (Commerce Member): Sir, I move:

"That the Bill further to amend the Indian Companies Act, 1913, be taken into consideration."

This amending Bill deals with two different matters. The first is an amendment which is proposed to section 104 of the Indian Companies Act. Certain returns in respect of allotment of shares have to be filed with the Registrar within a month. It is found owing to the disturbance in the mail traffic between the United Kingdom and this country and various other parts of the world that that period is quite insufficient, and power is proposed to be given to Registrars to extend this period in exceptional cases in order to give the time that may be necessary for the returns to be filed.

The second amendment is an amendment to section 282B of the Act. Under that amendment, in the case of provident funds, the moneys have to be invested in trustee securities. Representations have been made to us by several companies that they would like to invest the provident fund in the Post Office Savings Bank. The proposal, therefore, is to permit, apart from these trustee securities under the Indian Trusts Act, these

companies to deposit in the Post Office Savings Banks the provident fund moneys of employees of companies. Sir, I move that this amending Bill be taken into consideration.

**Mr. President** (The Honourable Sir Abdur Rahim): The question is: "That the Bill further to amend the Indian Companies Act, 1913, be taken into consideration."

The motion was adopted.

Clauses 2 and 3 were added to the Bill.

Clause 1 was added to the Bill.

The Title and the Preamble were added to the Bill.

**The Honourable Diwan Bahadur Sir A. Ramaswami Mudaliar:** Sir, I move:

"That the Bill be passed"

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

"That the Bill be passed."

**Mr. E. L. C. Gwilt** (Bombay: Europeans): Sir, I propose to confine my remarks particularly to clause 3 of the Bill. I would like to express appreciation to the Commerce Member for having made it possible in the future for Trustees of Provident Funds to invest moneys for which they are responsible in the Post Office Savings accounts. Whilst the rate of interest yielded by the Post Office Savings Bank is not as great as most gilt-edged securities, there are occasions where the ability to invest money in this Bank will prove of assistance to Trustees.

"The Rules for the Guidance of Depositors in Post Office Savings Banks", however, which govern deposits in the Post Office Savings Bank, and which are set out in the Post and Telegraph Guide and in the issue I have in my hand which is dated September, 1939, and I believe these rules have not been subsequently altered, are on page 119 of that issue will need radically to be altered, unless the object of clause 3 of the Bill is going to be defeated. For instance, Sir, rule 7 states "Deposits in Trusts are not allowed, and cannot be recognised".

Rule 8 reads:

"Money cannot be deposited in the name of two or more persons jointly, provided that nothing in this rule shall prevent the deposit of money in the name of a known firm."

No moneys in the Provident Funds, at any rate recognised Provident Funds, are in the names of less than two trustees, and are not in the names of the firms for the benefit of whose employees the funds exist.

Rule 10 states:

"The total amount at call which may be deposited in any one official year—from the 1st April to the 31st March inclusive—after deducting the amounts withdrawn during the year, may not exceed Rs. 750, i.e., no deposit shall be received which has the effect of raising the depositor's balance exclusive of interest credited in the current year, to a figure more than Rs. 750 in excess of the balance at his credit at call on the 1st April last."

[Mr. E. L. C. Gwilt]

Rule 11 states :

"The total amount at call which a depositor, adult or minor, may have at any time, exclusive of interest for the current year, is Rs. 5,000."

It is improbable that a Provident Fund of a firm of any size will be less than Rs. 5,000. Unless, therefore, the rules that I have particularly quoted are altered, the trustees of provident funds would not be any better off than they were originally. I have no doubt that I am drawing attention to a matter which has already received the attention of the Honourable the Commerce Member, but I would like him to assure the House that the rules governing deposits in the Post Office Savings Bank will be altered, and if he will give it an idea of what those alterations are likely to be I shall be grateful to him.

**The Honourable Diwan Bahadur Sir A. Ramaswami Mudaliar:** This question has engaged our attention. Consequent on the amendment of this Act it is necessary that the Savings Bank Rules of the Post Office should also be amended, and I have here a draft rule which it is proposed to issue after proper examination. I shall read the draft rule and the Honourable Member might say if it meets all the points that he has raised. This is the new rule which is proposed to be inserted.

"A single account may be opened by the manager or director of a private firm or company, in the name of the firm or company itself, solely for the purpose of depositing the Provident Fund balances of its employees. The annual and maximum limits of deposits and the prohibition against deposits and withdrawals of sums containing a fraction of a rupee do not apply to these accounts."

That rule, if it is inserted, will do away with the anomalies and difficulties which have been pointed out by the Honourable Member.

**Mr. E. L. C. Gwilt:** That meets all the points which I have raised.

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

"That the Bill be passed."

The motion was adopted.

---

### THE TRADE MARKS (AMENDMENT) BILL.

**The Honourable Diwan Bahadur Sir A. Ramaswami Mudaliar** (Commerce Member): I beg to move :

"That the Bill to amend the Trade Marks Act, 1940, be taken into consideration."

The House will remember that in the Budget Session of last year the Trade Marks Act was passed by both Legislatures and received the approval of His Excellency the Viceroy. We have constituted a registry at Bombay with a Deputy Registrar in connection with textile trade marks, as was provided in Trade Marks Act, section 63, but in the actual working of it some difficulties have arisen. The House will remember that it was the general idea that, so far as textile trade marks are concerned, the

Deputy Registrar at Bombay will have the power to register those marks for which applications for registration are made to him. Section 65 (2) says :

“In respect of all trade marks, applications for registration of which are duly made to the Deputy Registrar under this chapter, the Deputy Registrar shall exercise all the powers of the Registrar under this Act but shall be subject to the general superintendence of the Registrar.”

There is only one register and that is kept at Calcutta, a duplicate copy being kept at Bombay, and, therefore, the difficulty has arisen that the Deputy Registrar is not able to actually register in the original register in case applications are made to him for the registry of trade marks. Under section 65 (1) applications for registration of trade marks in respect of textile goods may be made to the Registrar who is stationed at Calcutta or to the Deputy Registrar at Bombay at the option of the applicant. I have already referred to sub-section (2) of the section.

The Deputy Registrar's powers under the Act are restricted to the disposal of applications for registration made to him. It has now been realised that the position of the Deputy Registrar will be highly unsatisfactory and the applicants to his office for registration will be gravely inconvenienced if he is not to be given powers such as those exercised by the Registrar in other proceedings under the Act, *e.g.*, rectification and correction of register under sections 46 and 47, appearances in suits or proceedings involving rectification of register under section 74, etc. It is, therefore, necessary that the Deputy Registrar should have plenary powers to deal with applications for registration of trade marks made to him at Bombay to the stage of complete registration. This involves his maintaining a register of textile marks himself in Bombay and his entering the trade marks in the register. As the Registrar at Calcutta and the Deputy Registrar at Bombay will both have, under the above proposal, plenary powers to do everything necessary right up to complete registration of textile trade marks which can be offered for registration at both the Calcutta and Bombay offices and as there will be two registers, one at Calcutta and the other at Bombay, each containing the trade marks registered in the respective jurisdictions, difficulty may arise by the two officers taking conflicting views on a particular trade mark. It is, therefore, proposed to set up an entirely separate registry at Bombay with a fully empowered Registrar in charge to deal with textile marks and to have a demarcation of jurisdiction on a territorial basis in respect of such marks between the Bombay and Calcutta registries in accordance with the principal place of business of the applicant for the registration of a trade mark. The officer in charge of the Bombay registry will be designated as the Registrar—Textile Marks. It is proposed further to provide that no subsequent change in the situation of the principal place of business would operate to transfer jurisdiction from Bombay to Calcutta or *vice versa*. The territorial jurisdiction of the registry at Bombay will comprise the Provinces of North West Frontier, Punjab, Sind, Bombay, the Central Provinces and Berar, and Madras, and that of the registry at Calcutta, of the rest of British India.

Sir, I move that this Bill be taken into consideration.

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

“That the Bill to amend the Trade Marks Act, 1940, be taken into consideration.”

**Babu Baijnath Bajoria** (Marwari Association: Indian Commerce): I welcome this Bill. It will be beneficial to the people in Bombay and the neighbouring provinces, but I have to ask one or two questions from the Honourable the Commerce Member. The first is that it has been provided in this Bill that people in the Punjab, the Central Provinces and Berar, and the North West Frontier and Sind, will have to register with the Bombay Registry. As regards the Central Provinces and Berar and Sind, they are near to Bombay and Bombay will be convenient to them, but as regards the Punjab and the North West Frontier Province, have the Government consulted the interests concerned or the provinces concerned and found out that it will be more advantageous for them to register in Bombay than in Calcutta? The second point that I want to ask is whether for the post of Registrar which is being created a new incumbent will be appointed, or the Deputy Registrar who is functioning at the present moment in Bombay will be promoted and do the duty of Registrar, and also if further expenditure will be incurred by the treasury on this score.

**Mr. P. N. Banerjee** (Calcutta Suburbs: Non-Muhammadian Urban): This Bill seeks to set up an independent registry of textile trade marks at Bombay, and it also seeks to give full powers to the Bombay Registrar. Further, it seeks to divide India into two zonal divisions, Madras, Bombay, C. P., the Punjab, Sind and N. W. F. P. falling into one zone, and the rest of India into the other zone. Now, Sir, the question is, whether this independent zonal system will not lead to administrative difficulties. How are you going to secure uniformity in method and procedure? It is suggested that the Central Government will secure this uniformity. That means a great burden will fall upon the Central Government in regard to the discharge of this kind of duties. Various complications will also arise in co-ordinating the activities of the two zones. Further, it seems to me that the nomenclature is unusual and illogical. The Registrar in Calcutta is to be known as the Registrar, whereas the Registrar in Bombay is to be called the Bombay Registrar. This does not appear to be quite consistent with logic. It is not my intention to oppose this Bill, but I hope the Honourable the Commerce Member will in his speech clarify the whole position. Personally I do not like zonal divisions, and personally I do not like that diversities in method and procedure should occur. I hope the Honourable the Commerce Member will tell me how these difficulties can be avoided.

**Mr. Husenbhai Abdullahhai Laljee** (Bombay Central Division: Muhammadian Rural): I rise to give my support and my full hearty congratulations to the Honourable the Commerce Member. I am surprised that even now Members from Calcutta and above all my friend, Mr. Bajoria, should not realise that a vast business is flowing all through India and to have a central registration office only in Calcutta must be giving a lot of trouble and handicap to trade and commerce. In fact, Sir, I do not know why the whole department relating to Bombay, Madras, the Central Provinces and so far as trade marks are concerned, concerning the Central Provinces, Madras and Bombay should not be transferred to Bombay.

**An Honourable Member:** You want all transferred?

**Mr. Husenbhai Abdullabhai Laljee:** The Bill is transferring the textile section. I say all and why not. The idea that prevails is that once we set up some department at Simla or Delhi or at Calcutta or probably at Chittagong, it must remain there for the whole country at large. This country is a big continent. Consider that and consider the development of trade and commerce and industry in every part of India. If you do that, it is high time that the Government should establish not only in Bombay but also in some other important centre which may be more convenient to Punjab and other places even though my friend in Calcutta would not like that.

**Babu Baijnath Bajoria:** I supported this Bill whole-heartedly.

**Mr. Husenbhai Abdullabhai Laljee:** He did support it but if he had his way he would have the whole office in Calcutta.

**Babu Baijnath Bajoria:** I never said anything like that.

**Mr. Husenbhai Abdullabhai Laljee:** I have nothing to say about the powers that have been given to the Registrar but the only thing that I should certainly request the Honourable the Commerce Member to consider is 'why should other industries which are mostly . . . .

**Mr. President** (The Honourable Sir Abdur Rahim): This is beyond the scope of the Bill. The Honourable Member must confine himself to the provisions of the Bill.

**Mr. Husenbhai Abdullabhai Laljee:** Very well. I appeal to my friend, Dr. Banerjea. This is the first time that I have to make an appeal to a Member on this side. I ask him to see that all India gets equal treatment and above all that there should be no handicap put against one portion or the other, by having one department at one end of the country to the detriment of commercial and industrial interests throughout the country.

**The Honourable Diwan Bahadur Sir A. Ramaswami Mudaliar:** I shall reply to the question that was raised by Mr. Bajoria first. There is a Deputy Registrar of Textile Trade Marks in Bombay, who has been already appointed. No further appointment is contemplated and this Bill does not necessitate any such further appointment. The Deputy Registrar in Bombay will be called the Registrar of Textile Trade Marks, Bombay. There is a difference in nomenclature and that is all that is contemplated. As regards his powers, as I said, the intention of the legislature was to give him plenary powers right up to the stage of registration and rectification. We found in the actual working of the Act that that was not being carried out and therefore I have to come to this House with this proposal.

There must always be some difference of opinion as to how India is to be divided even for an innocuous purpose of this kind and I am surprised that my Honourable friend coming from Bengal desires that the Punjab and the North-West Frontier Province should be amalgamated to the Eastern section rather than to the Western section. It so happens that calculated by time at least and perhaps by distance also the North-West

[Sir A. Ramaswami Mudaliar.]

Frontier Province and the Punjab are as close to Bombay as they are to Calcutta and it is merely a matter of convenience as to which centre they should accept and seeing that the large bulk of the textile industry is in the Bombay Presidency, we thought that it would be more convenient and in the interests of the Punjab and the North-West Frontier Province if they were asked to go to the Bombay registry rather than to the Calcutta registry. There is no intention of harming any interest, much less of prejudging any question that may arise hereafter on such delicate matters.

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

"That the Bill to amend the Trade Marks Act, 1940, be taken into consideration."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 2 was added to the Bill.

**Mr. T. S. S. Pillay** (Government of India: Nominated Official): Sir, I move:

"That after clause 2 of the Bill the following clause be inserted, and the subsequent clauses be re-numbered accordingly:

'3. In sub-section (1) of section 53 of the said Act, after the words 'to the Registrar' the words 'or the Bombay Registrar, as the case may be' shall be inserted.'"

This amendment seeks to remedy a small omission which we made in drafting the amending Bill. "Certification" trade marks are  
12 NOON separately defined in the Act. In order to enable the Bombay Registrar to deal with them, in the same manner as he is being empowered to do in respect of other trade marks relating to textile goods which come under his jurisdiction, this amendment is sought to be made. Sir, I move.

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

"That after clause 2 of the Bill the following clause be inserted, and the subsequent clauses be re-numbered accordingly:

'3. In sub-section (1) of section 53 of the said Act, after the words 'to the Registrar' the words 'or the Bombay Registrar, as the case may be' shall be inserted.'"

The motion was adopted.

New clause 3 was added to the Bill.

Clauses 3 to 9 were added to the Bill.

Clause 1 was added to the Bill.

The Title and the Preamble were added to the Bill.

**The Honourable Diwan Bahadur Sir A. Ramaswami Mudaliar**: Sir, I move:

"That the Bill, as amended, be passed."

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

"That the Bill, as amended, be passed."

The motion was adopted.

## THE MOTOR VEHICLES (AMENDMENT) BILL.

**The Honourable Sir Andrew Clow** (Member for Railways and Communications): Sir, I move:

"That the Bill further to amend the Motor Vehicles Act, 1939, be referred to a Select Committee consisting of the Honourable Sir Sultan Ahmad, Mr. J. Ramsay Scott, Mr. E. L. C. Gwilt, Raja T. Manavedan, Shams-ul-Ulema Kamaluddin Ahmed, Pandit Lakshmi Kanta Maitra, Mr. Lalchand Navalrai, Sardar Bahadur Captain Dalpat Singh, Kunwar Hajee Ismaiel Ali Khan, Mr. T. S. Sankara Aiyer and the Mover, and that the number of members whose presence shall be necessary to constitute a meeting of the Committee shall be five."

Sir, this looks like a formidable Bill running as it does to 24 clauses; but if Honourable Members have studied the Bill, they will find that it consists to a great extent of amendments of a very formal character and that the other amendments are not of major importance. It might be described perhaps as giving the Motor Vehicles Act a wash and brush up. I am, however, anxious that the public should have sufficient opportunity to examine the measure so that we can have the advice of any who are competent to advise. I do not propose to ask the Chairman to convene this Committee until the next Session which is well on its way. There will thus be time for criticism of the Bill, if any, before the Select Committee meets.

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

"That the Bill further to amend the Motor Vehicles Act, 1939, be referred to a Select Committee consisting of the Honourable Sir Sultan Ahmad, Mr. J. Ramsay Scott, Mr. E. L. C. Gwilt, Raja T. Manavedan, Shams-ul-Ulema Kamaluddin Ahmed, Pandit Lakshmi Kanta Maitra, Mr. Lalchand Navalrai, Sardar Bahadur Captain Dalpat Singh, Kunwar Hajee Ismaiel Ali Khan, Mr. T. S. Sankara Aiyer and the Mover, and that the number of members whose presence shall be necessary to constitute a meeting of the Committee shall be five."

**Mr. J. Ramsay Scott** (United Provinces: European): Sir, this Bill is mostly the result of the July meeting of the Transport Advisory Council. It deletes several sections and modifies others which were necessary during the first year of the Act. It also brings Defence Department vehicles under the same rules as those of the Central Government. The third lot of changes purport to be for the better administration of the Bill and one amendment only rectifies a mistake in the Act, namely, the inclusion of a delivery van with Pneumatic tyres in the speed regulation of 15 miles an hour. Most of the changes, I think, can be supported. I have, however, a grievance or two which I am going to ventilate and a suggestion or two to make.

When an Act like this is to be amended I would suggest that it is all very well to consult your official interests but is it not of the utmost importance to consult the Transport interests of the country which interests are vitally affected by the changes? It is also likely that they may want to suggest changes which will do away with some of the hardships both to transport and the public. The Honourable Member has given us time to consider the Bill for which we are very grateful, and I will return the compliment by giving him notice of an amendment I intend to move in clause 24 in the Eighth schedule, namely, the slight increase in speed permissible for the heavy transport vehicle with pneumatic tyres. Owing to congestion and shortage of wagons on the Railways I think an increase in speed permissible will help to achieve a quicker delivery of goods and I hope Sir Andrew Clow will receive this suggestion with favour.

[Mr. J. Ramsay Scott.]

The Act contains no provision for arbitration between different provinces in case of a dispute. The Transport Advisory Council in July made certain suggestions as to how to deal with joint route taxation and the easiest way to settle these disputes but it is in the same position as the League of Nations; it has no power to enforce its sanctions and I can see nothing to prevent the representatives of a Province agreeing to certain procedure at the meeting and then going back to his province and saying 'I did not think it applies to us'. These inter-provinces disputes may cause the public a great deal of inconvenience and I have no wish to see changing stations set up on the boundaries of provinces. There are too many differences in the rules of adjoining provinces and there are too many different rates of taxation.

The working of the Motor Vehicles Act has removed all that the Railways claimed was unfair competition, but I still notice that Railways are still objecting to permits.

I hear that the Honourable Member is already considering other points for another Bill and if he is thinking of giving power to Provincial Governments to control Provincial Transport bodies, I think I may tell him that, as this is contrary to the underlying principle of the Motor Vehicles Act, this suggestion will meet with strong opposition in this House and as a Member of the U. P. Transport Authority I can say I consider such a suggestion very unfavourably. The Provincial Transport Authorities are only advisory and the Provincial Government has to consult them on certain matters laid down in the Act but it can put other matters before them if it wants to.

Sir, I support the motion to a Select Committee.

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

"That the Bill further to amend the Motor Vehicles Act, 1939, be referred to a Select Committee consisting of the Honourable Sir Sultan Ahmad, Mr. J. Ramsay Scott, Mr. E. L. C. Gwilt, Raja T. Manavedan, Shams-ul-Ulema Kamaluddin Ahmed, Pandit Lakshmi Kanta Maitra, Mr. Lalchand Navalrai, Sardar Bahadur Captain Dalpat Singh, Kunwar Hajee Ismaiel Ali Khan, Mr. T. S. Sankara Aiyer and the Mover, and that the number of members whose presence shall be necessary to constitute a meeting of the Committee shall be five."

The motion was adopted.

#### REPORT OF THE PUBLIC ACCOUNTS COMMITTEE.

**The Honourable Sir Jeremy Raisman** (Finance Member): Sir, I have received a request from certain Members of the House that they would like another day or two to study the report of the Public Accounts Committee, and I have been asked if this motion could be postponed to later in the Session, possibly to Monday.

**Mr. President** (The Honourable Sir Abdur Rahim): I understand the whole of Monday is set apart for the Resolution regarding the release of political detenus.

**The Honourable Sir Jeremy Raisman**: At any rate, some time next week—Monday or Tuesday.

I myself have no objection to meeting Honourable Members on that

matter, but I would like to move the excess grants. As regards the discussion, it would not matter very seriously even if it had to be postponed until next Session. But it is desirable that the excess grants should receive the vote of this House. As I understand the Members concerned have no objection to the excess grants being moved, I shall do that now.

**Mr. President** (The Honourable Sir Abdur Rahim): Very well.

## DEMANDS FOR EXCESS GRANTS FOR 1939-40.

### CIVIL.

#### DEMAND NO. 6—PROVINCIAL EXCISE.

**The Honourable Sir Jeremy Raisman** (Finance Member): Sir, I move:

“That an excess grant of Rs. 7,739 be voted by the Assembly to regularise the expenditure chargeable to revenue actually incurred in excess of the voted grant in the year 1939-40 in respect of ‘Provincial Excise’.”

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

“That an excess grant of Rs. 7,739 be voted by the Assembly to regularise the expenditure chargeable to revenue actually incurred in excess of the voted grant in the year 1939-40 in respect of ‘Provincial Excise’.”

The motion was adopted.

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

**The Honourable Sir Jeremy Raisman**: Sir, I move:

“That an excess grant of Rs. 8,467 be voted by the Assembly to regularise the expenditure chargeable to revenue actually incurred in excess of the voted grant in the year 1939-40 in respect of ‘India Office and High Commissioner's Establishment charges’.”

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

“That an excess grant of Rs. 8,467 be voted by the Assembly to regularise the expenditure chargeable to revenue actually incurred in excess of the voted grant in the year 1939-40 in respect of ‘India Office and High Commissioner's Establishment charges’.”

The motion was adopted.

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

**The Honourable Sir Jeremy Raisman**: Sir, I move:

“That an excess grant of Rs. 3,536 be voted by the Assembly to regularise the expenditure chargeable to revenue actually incurred in excess of the voted grant in the year 1939-40 in respect of ‘Ports and Pilotage’.”

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

“That an excess grant of Rs. 3,536 be voted by the Assembly to regularise the expenditure chargeable to revenue actually incurred in excess of the voted grant in the year 1939-40 in respect of ‘Ports and Pilotage’.”

The motion was adopted.

**DEMAND NO. 38—EDUCATION.**

**The Honourable Sir Jeremy Raisman:** Sir, I move:

“That an excess grant of Rs. 17 be voted by the Assembly to regularise the expenditure chargeable to revenue actually incurred in excess of the voted grant in the year 1939-40 in respect of ‘Education’.”

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

“That an excess grant of Rs. 17 be voted by the Assembly to regularise the expenditure chargeable to revenue actually incurred in excess of the voted grant in the year 1939-40 in respect of ‘Education’.”

The motion was adopted.

**DEMAND NO. 59—MINT.**

**The Honourable Sir Jeremy Raisman:** Sir, I move:

“That an excess grant of Rs. 10,537 be voted by the Assembly to regularise the expenditure chargeable to revenue actually incurred in excess of the voted grant in the year 1939-40 in respect of ‘Mint’.”

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

“That an excess grant of Rs. 10,537 be voted by the Assembly to regularise the expenditure chargeable to revenue actually incurred in excess of the voted grant in the year 1939-40 in respect of ‘Mint’.”

The motion was adopted.

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

**The Honourable Sir Jeremy Raisman:** Sir, I move:

“That an excess grant of Rs. 10,537 be voted by the Assembly to regularise the expenditure chargeable to revenue actually incurred in excess of the voted grant in the year 1939-40 in respect of ‘Grants-in-aid to Provincial Governments’.”

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

“That an excess grant of Rs. 200 be voted by the Assembly to regularise the expenditure chargeable to revenue actually incurred in excess of the voted grant in the year 1939-40 in respect of ‘Grants-in-aid to Provincial Governments’.”

The motion was adopted.

**DEMAND NO. 67-A—TRANSFER TO REVENUE RESERVE FUND.**

**The Honourable Sir Jeremy Raisman:** Sir, I move:

“That an excess grant of Rs. 6,85,86,233 be voted by the Assembly to regularise the expenditure chargeable to revenue actually incurred in excess of the voted grant in the year 1939-40 in respect of ‘Transfer to Revenue Reserve Fund’.”

Sir, as this is a rather large figure, I may explain that it represents the larger surplus of the year 1939-40 which was to be transferred to the Revenue Reserve Fund in order to enable us to carry it forward into the following year. Honourable Members will recollect that I explained in my Budget speech in February, 1940, that in view of the war conditions, I intended that any surplus of the year 1939-40 should be carried forward to assist the revenue in the following year; at that stage the estimated surplus was considerably less than it actually turned out to be, for reasons which I explained in a subsequent budget speech. The actual surplus was nearly seven crores higher than the surplus which was estimated at that time. Nevertheless the whole of the surplus in accordance with the plan was carried forward to the accounts of the following year as an item of

revenue and therefore, it appears here as an excess grant to be voted into the revenue reserve fund in the following year, when it was of course utilised for meeting the expenditure of that year.

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

“That an excess grant of Rs. 6,85,86,23 be voted by the Assembly to regularise the expenditure chargeable to revenue actually incurred in excess of the voted grant in the year 1939-40 in respect of ‘Transfer to Revenue Reserve Fund’.”

The motion was adopted.

#### DEMAND NO. 71—ANDAMANS AND NICOBAR ISLANDS.

**The Honourable Sir Jeremy Raisman**: Sir, I move:

“That an excess grant of Rs. 29,101 be voted by the Assembly to regularise the expenditure chargeable to revenue actually incurred in excess of the voted grant in the year 1939-40 in respect of ‘Andamans and Nicobar Islands’.”

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

“That an excess grant of Rs. 29,101 be voted by the Assembly to regularise the expenditure chargeable to revenue actually incurred in excess of the voted grant in the year 1939-40 in respect of ‘Andamans and Nicobar Islands’.”

The motion was adopted.

### RAILWAYS.

#### DEMAND NO. 6-A—WORKING EXPENSES—MAINTENANCE OF STRUCTURAL WORKS.

**The Honourable Sir Jeremy Raisman**: Sir, I move:

“That an excess grant of Rs. 15,21,656 be voted by the Assembly to regularise the expenditure chargeable to railway revenue actually incurred in excess of the voted grant in the year 1939-40 in respect of ‘Working Expenses—Maintenance of Structural Works’.”

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

“That an excess grant of Rs. 15,21,656 be voted by the Assembly to regularise the expenditure chargeable to railway revenue actually incurred in excess of the voted grant in the year 1939-40 in respect of ‘Working Expenses—Maintenance of Structural Works’.”

The motion was adopted.

#### DEMAND NO. 6-D—WORKING EXPENSES—MAINTENANCE OF FERRY STEAMERS AND HARBOURS.

**The Honourable Sir Jeremy Raisman**: Sir, I move:

“That an excess grant of Rs. 56,691 be voted by the Assembly to regularise the expenditure chargeable to railway revenue actually incurred in excess of the voted grant in the year 1939-40 in respect of ‘Working Expenses—Maintenance of Ferry Steamers and Harbours’.”

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

“That an excess grant of Rs. 56,691 be voted by the Assembly to regularise the expenditure chargeable to railway revenue actually incurred in excess of the voted grant in the year 1939-40 in respect of ‘Working Expenses—Maintenance of Ferry Steamers and Harbours’.”

The motion was adopted.

## CIVIL.

## DEMAND NO. 75—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON VIZAGAPATAM HARBOUR.

**The Honourable Sir Jeremy Raisman:** Sir, I move:

"That an excess grant of Rs. 6,607 be voted by the Assembly to regularise the expenditure chargeable to Capital actually incurred in excess of the voted grant in the year 1939-40 in respect of 'Capital Outlay on Vizagapatam Harbour'."

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

"That an excess grant of Rs. 6,607 be voted by the Assembly to regularise the expenditure chargeable to Capital actually incurred in excess of the voted grant in the year 1939-40 in respect of 'Capital Outlay on Vizagapatam Harbour'."

The motion was adopted.

## RESOLUTION RE THE INDUSTRIAL RESEARCH FUND.

**The Honourable Diwan Bahadur Sir A. Ramaswami Mudaliar** (Commerce Member): Sir, I move:

"That this Assembly recommends to the Governor General in Council that a fund called the Industrial Research Fund be constituted, for the purpose of fostering industrial development in this country and that provision be made in the Budget for an annual grant of rupees ten lakhs to the Fund for a period of five years."

I trust, Sir, that I shall not be trespassing on the patience of this House if I were to explain briefly how the Board of Scientific and Industrial Research has been functioning during the past 18 months and how its activities have led to the conclusion which Government have arrived at, that it is desirable at this stage to constitute a separate industrial and research fund. Honourable Members are aware that it was in the Budget Session last year that I stated that Government had decided to set apart a sum of five lakhs for the purpose of scientific and industrial research. A board of scientific and industrial research was constituted and we had the privilege of obtaining the services of an eminent practical scientist, Sir Santi Swarup Bhatnagar, for the post of Director of this Board. Owing to the necessities consequent on the war the work had to be carried out at Alipore in a laboratory which was not as well equipped as it may be for this purpose; and Dr. Bhatnagar with his associates has been engaged in the work of various researches to which I shall advert a little later. The Board of Scientific and Industrial Research was composed of certain industrialists and eminent scientists and as a result of the recommendations made by them from time to time various research committees of scientists had been constituted for the purpose of watching the progress of the researches which had been allotted by the Board to institutions and to scientists all over the country.

The first task of this Board was to survey the researches that had been so far carried out, the stage which these researches had reached, and to see that no duplication of effort took place in the researches that were being carried out. Till that time the Industrial Research Council and the Industrial Research Bureau which were functioning in this behalf did put up certain research schemes and call for valuable papers which were submitted from time to time by research scholars on researches that they had been carrying out. But a planned survey of all the researches that had been so far made and a planned estimate of what further researches might usefully be carried out for the quick industrial

development of this country had not been attempted. The first task of the Director of the Board of Scientific and Industrial Research therefore was to make this survey, and two volumes have since been published which bring up to date all the research that has been carried out in this country. From that start the scientists were requested to put forward research schemes in which they were engaged, to suggest what financial help Government could give for the furtherance of those researches, and the Board of Scientific and Industrial Research through a technical committee of its own investigated these research schemes and recommended what research schemes were likely to prove useful and what grants can be given to the scientists for the purpose of carrying out those researches. These grants took various forms; some were of the nature of studentships and scholarships for the scientists who were engaged in the research work, *i.e.*, assistants who were working under leading scientists; some grants took the form of equipment grants for laboratories and other necessities to carry out the research work; some grants went so far as to give money for the erection of a pilot plant through which the laboratory tests that had been made and the result that had been arrived at through laboratory processes might be further tested on a bigger scale with reference to the possibility of industrial utilisation of that very research. I have had circulated to Honourable Members the reports of the Board of Scientific and Industrial Research issued from time to time, from which they would have gathered some idea of the progress that has been made in these various matters.

Now, Sir, as time progressed and these researches were being conducted by the scientists we came to a stage when actual results were being arrived at and the possibility of their industrial utilisation had to be considered. One of the defects of the old system of scientists carrying out research was felt to be that however valuable the research may be and however practicable it may be, the industrialist in this country was rather chary of utilising that research. He did not believe that it was capable of industrial utilisation. The scientist on the one hand was not in touch with the industrialist, the man who would take the risk of applying the research to practical purpose; the industrialist on the other hand was not in touch with the scientist who had made the research. So that, though valuable researches had been made and the results communicated in scientific journals through various papers that were published by the scientists, there was not that nexus between the scientist and the practical industrialist which was absolutely essential if those results had to be properly utilised. When the Board of Scientific and Industrial Research found that results were coming in and that according to the scientists and the industrialists on the Board they were capable of industrial utilisation, the next step was contemplated as to how that nexus between the industrialist and the research worker could be established; and how the research could be utilised industrially. That led Government to the appointment of a committee called the Industrial Research Utilisation Committee. In our own laboratory at Aiiapore, Dr. Bhatnagar and his staff, as I have already said, have been working hard at various research schemes, some of them of direct and immediate benefit for the war effort, others calculated as a long-range policy for helping the industrial development of this country. I may add that what was of immediate benefit for the war effort was also and could also be of benefit as a long-range policy for industrial development.

[Sir A. Ramaswami Mudaliar.]

When these results came the Board of Scientific and Industrial Research in the first place approved of them, saw the possibilities of industrial utilization of these researches and the Director was directed to issue, what may be called, 'lay papers' explaining the research in non-technical language, estimating the cost of these research schemes on an industrial scale and asking industrialists whether any of them were prepared to utilize these researches. Those 'lay papers' were circularized broadly and widely to all Chambers of Commerce, to all industrial organizations and to Employers' Federations, of which there are two, and various other organizations, and they were invited to offer terms on which these researches could be made available to them. The patents in some of these researches which were capable of being patented vested in the Government of India. The idea was and is that these patents should be transferred for a definite period to industrialists provided the terms that they offered were fair and reasonable with reference to royalties that may be paid to Government on the utilization of these patents. The royalties are of two different kinds. The whole of this was discussed by the Industrial Research Utilization Committee and on their recommendations Government came to certain conclusions. If a research scheme is to be utilized by a prospective industrialist, he must pay a lump sum as royalty at once for having the privilege of utilizing the patent or the secret process, as the case may be, and he would also have to pay on the production of the particular kind of goods a certain amount for a definite period of years. As I have said, a number of research schemes were considered to be practicable for immediate industrial utilization and industrialists have not been slow to take advantage of these research schemes. A few of these researches which have been so given out to industrialists for industrial utilization are as follows:

"Luminous pigments and paints; manufacture of solid fuel; steam proof plastic powder composition, Laminated paper board Anti-gas cloth; oil silk Bhilawan enamels; glass substitutes; waterproof paint etc."

And I might say that we have got a handsome sum by way of royalties—well over a lakh of rupees by giving out these patents or processes—and more recurring sums will be coming in to the Government as production begins.

The question of remunerating the scientists who have been engaged in this work has been engaging the attention of both the Board and the Industrial Utilization Committee, and it has been agreed that 33 1/3 per cent. of this amount should be divided equally among all the scientists—big or small—who have been engaged in that particular research. Apart from this, Sir, there have been indications—I am not in a position to exactly state what they are at present—there have been indications that industrialists having realized the value of the work that is being done in this manner are willing to come forward and give donations, earmarked for a particular purpose or of a general kind, to the fund which will be utilized for these researches. It is under these circumstances that Government felt that the time had come when this work should be placed on a permanent basis and Sir Shanti Swaroop has been employed on a permanent basis now. Not only that. We propose to put the fund itself on a more or less permanent basis. If you have these sums coming from royalties, if you have to pay a share out of it to various scientists,

if you are to continue getting donations from industrialists, then it is only proper that, as far as possible, this fund should be constituted as a separate fund without all those complications that are involved in moneys passing out of the Central Treasury and passing into the Central Treasury, the danger of lapses of grants because it is not utilized during the financial year and the complications that arise out of such circumstances, it is necessary that a separate fund should be constituted, and my mind turned to various other countries where a similar proposal was mooted and accepted. In the United Kingdom it is constituted as a separate fund with a block grant from the treasury. In Australia and Canada the same principle has been accepted. In our own country with reference to the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research, a separate fund has now been constituted which is administered by a Governing Body.

**Dr. P. N. Banerjee** (Calcutta Suburbs: Non-Muhammadian Urban): Also a Research Fund Association.

**The Honourable Diwan Bahadur Sir A. Ramaswami Mudaliar**: Yes, there is a Research Fund Association with reference to medical research where the same principle has been accepted. It is, therefore, proposed that a Council of Scientific and Industrial Research should now be constituted and the question of what funds Government should allot to it annually has engaged the serious attention of the Government. Now, Sir, it is with profound gratitude that I acknowledge the help that I have received from the Finance Member throughout the period when this idea of a Board of Scientific and Industrial Research was first contemplated and the Board has been functioning. I have nothing but the warmest thanks to be paid to my friend, Sir Jeremy Raisman, for the advice he has given me and the help he has rendered in making this idea of mine a fruitful one. As Honourable Members are aware, I have paid a great deal of personal attention to this subject and it has been one of those ideas on which I have been keen from the very start, and that the results are coming in and coming in at a satisfactory pace is all the more gratifying to me. And now I am relieved of my anxiety by the generous gesture which the Honourable the Finance Member has made by placing an annual amount of ten lakhs of rupees for the next five years at the disposal of this fund which will operate independently through a Governing Body of its own. It will of course function under rules which will be laid down by that body concerning financial canons of propriety for the use of funds and other matters. Those rules will be subject to the approval of the Government. The annual budget of the Governing Body will also receive the approval of the Government. But apart from this it is not the desire of the Government to interfere in any meticulous detail but to leave it to the Governing Body which will be constituted to administer the fund. The constitution of that Governing Body has not yet been decided upon but it will consist of a few officers of the Government including the Member in charge of Commerce and perhaps one or two representatives of the Department, and of scientists and industrialists. They will be in charge of the administration of the fund. The proposals have not been worked out in every detail because we wanted first to have the approval of the Assembly for the constitution of this fund. The Board of Scientific and Industrial Research and the Industrial Research

[Sir A. Ramaswami Mudaliar.]

Utilization Committee will perhaps form two advisory bodies to the Governing Body which will be in charge of this industrial and scientific research utilization fund.

Sir, I should like just briefly to take this House through the various subjects that are being dealt with by this Board. In view of the amendments, notice of which have been given, I think it is only fair that there should be no misunderstanding as to the scope of the researches that are being undertaken. The scope of those researches will be clear if I were to tell the House about the sub-committees of scientists that have been appointed for various purposes. The whole field of scientific and industrial research has been mapped out, what further research should be done in each direction has been surveyed and particular sub-committees of scientists have been appointed who will be in charge of research in those particular branches. The research itself will be allotted to various centres and will be worked out by various scientists. But there will be a supervisory body called a sub-committee for each of those classes of research, if I may say so. At the present time, I estimate that about two hundred scientists all over India are working on one or other scheme of research which has been financed by government through the Board of Scientific and Industrial Research. It is the first time in the history of this country when scientists interested in research have been regimented on such a scale and their technical skill, their brains are being utilised for the purpose of getting these researches worked out so as to enable further industrial expansion in this country.

The sub-committees that have been appointed are as follows: there is the vegetable oil committee which deals with the extraction of oil from vegetables, with the cracking of vegetable oils, with the splitting of these oils, with the fortification of these oils, with the sulphonation of these oils and with various other factors connected with the utilisation of these oils. We find that so much of our products are being exported out of this country, turned into certain kinds of oil and other products elsewhere and come back to this country in that manufactured state. We do not see why in this country itself many of these things could not be more directly utilised; and if I may for a moment digress on a subject which was engaging our attention very seriously some time back—the surplus production of groundnuts in this country, the surplus which was on our hands because the exports to various countries, particularly the continental countries, had been stopped, and how that surplus could be utilised, I would say that it is one of the minor miracles of this year that the large surplus of six or seven hundred thousand tons of groundnut has been spirited away somehow or other and is being utilised in this country itself; and the solution lies in the fact that it has been converted into oil and the oil itself has been used for various purposes, apart from the hydrogenation process which has increased the vegetable ghee, which to some Honourable Members of this House, is anathema unfortunately.

I come to the next committee, the fertilisers committee. Many fertilisers, especially chemical fertilisers, are being imported, and the idea is through this committee to investigate research schemes that may be necessary for the production of these fertilisers, for instance from these phosphatic nodules which are abounding in the Trichinopoly District of the Madras Presidency, for the manufacture of carbon dioxide and urea.

the preparation of ammonium sulphate from gypsum and the manufacture of ammonium phosphates from calcium phosphates—all these researches are engaging attention of this committee.

There is a third committee which deals with drugs, called the Drugs Committee, and you would have noticed in the newspapers certain announcements made from time to time as to the number of drugs that were being imported into this country and how many of them are being replaced by indigenous manufacture. I think now about 75 per cent. of the drugs that were imported only a few months back, just before the outbreak of the war, are being manufactured in this country. We are in close touch with the drug industry. The Director General, General Jolly, has specially engaged himself in this matter and his attention has been concentrated specially to the production of indigenous drugs and he has been successful both in piloting and in inducing various manufacturers to produce these drugs. The Drugs Committee is engaged in the production of atrophine, emetine and various other things—I will not mention the names because they are too long and I do not understand them or their pronunciation; but it is a fact that these things are being produced now and more are likely to be produced.

Then, there is a very important committee called the Plastics Committee. I did not myself understand the value of these plastics in modern industrial expansion, but I have now realised how very valuable they are, we had our stone age and other ages. The modern age may be said to be the age of plastics. Dr. Bhatnagar himself is the Chairman of this committee: The production of resins and waxes from oil, resin impregnation into various kinds of articles, the production of melamine and the production of formaldehyde from commercial methyl alcohol are among these researches. I may say one thing, that very soon I hope to be drinking coffee out of a concoction of these beautiful beans that are being produced only in Madras, and not only that, but I hope to drink coffee out of cups and saucers made of the coffee bean.

There is a sulphur committee which has been appointed. Sulphur is one of the things that are essential for all heavy chemical developments as you know. Thanks to the energy and devotion of Dr. Fox, Director-General of Geological Survey, this work has been so successful that sulphur has been found in this country from mines and we are now extracting that sulphur and hope to do so in large quantities, particularly for the Supply Department. These mines are found in Kohi Sultan and other places in Baluchistan. They contain a very large percentage of pure sulphur and it is only a physical process that is required by which sulphur can be separated from other materials; it is expected that pure sulphur which was not obtained in this country before will be obtainable very soon. Not only that, but the manufacture of sulphuric acid has been going on for some time from iron pyrites and investigations are now proceeding how to get certain iron pyrites utilised for this production of sulphuric acid and also for the extraction of sulphur itself . . . .

**Mr. President** (The Honourable Sir Abdur Rahim): Today being Friday, the House will now adjourn.

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

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

**The Honourable Diwan Bahadur Sir A. Ramaswami Mudaliar:** Sir, I was referring to some of the Research Committees that had been appointed and the kind of work that had been allotted to those Committees. I then dealt with the Sulphur Committee, and sulphur as I have already said, is a basic product necessary for the development of many chemical industries, and that for the first time in this country we have been able to discover sulphur deposits in almost a pure state. These are now being exploited by commercial firms to extract sulphur by a physical process, and that sulphur will be available for very many purposes including the manufacture of sulphuric acid. I also pointed out that from iron pyrites sulphuric acid was now being manufactured, and investigations are being made for the better use of iron pyrites particularly in Bihar.

There is another Committee which has been appointed called the Scientific Instruments Committee. I have already referred to the Drugs Committee which is engaged in the task of manufacture of many of the drugs which were hitherto imported.

The next item which is of vital importance to the medical world is the manufacture of scientific instruments. For over 25 years humanity in this country at least was at the mercy of imported articles. We are all aware of the acute shortage that arose in drugs and scientific instruments during that prolonged period of the last war. It is not a happy reflection on the growth of civilization that within 25 years, humanity in most parts of the world, particularly in India, should find itself in the position that serious diseases cannot be cured, operations which are absolutely necessary cannot be performed either for want of specific drugs which used to come from enemy countries or for want of proper scientific instruments with which those operations could be performed,—an intolerable state of affairs.—and from the very first, the Commerce Department with the assistance of the Director General of the Indian Medical Service, have been at pains to find out as far as possible how this defect could be permanently rectified . . .

**An Honourable Member:** I hope it will be permanent.

**The Honourable Diwan Bahadur Sir A. Ramaswami Mudaliar:** I have said on another occasion that I individually cannot believe that having allowed this drug industry to develop and having seen the necessity for the development of that industry, medical officers will go back to the old system of getting imported drugs just because they are slightly better or superior in quality to those that have been manufactured here. Now all our hospitals, Provincial, State and *quasi* State are receiving these drugs, and are content to receive them, and are only too happy to receive them, and I believe, I have the assurance of the Director General of the Indian Medical Service that, so far as he is concerned, he will not allow the position to lapse back, so that this very necessary industry may not again be disadvantageously placed so far as our hospitals are concerned.

I was referring to the Scientific Instruments Committee and to the researches that have to be carried out in the manufacture of various instruments. The great difficulty lies in the obtaining of raw materials for the manufacture of these instruments. The metal is the most important raw material, and unless various devices are introduced for getting the metal in various shapes as, for example, in the form of plate, cube, rod, etc., it will be very difficult to manufacture these instruments. This Committee is investigating the possibilities of such manufacture, and I believe it is within the recollection of several Honourable Members who attended the delightful garden party that the former Commander-in-Chief gave at Delhi, I believe, some months back, where there was a display of some of the scientific instruments that have been produced,— it is within the recollection of those Members of the House . . . . .

**Dr. R. D. Dalal** (Nominated Non-Official): That was on the 15th February.

**The Honourable Diwan Bahadur Sir A. Ramaswami Mudaliar:** My friend, Dr. Dalal, with his meticulous regard for detailed memory of these things tells me that that delightful garden party took place on the 15th February, and I am grateful to him for reminding me of that very essential fact,—as I was saying it will be within the recollection of those Members of the House that some progress has already been made and greater progress is in the offing.

Now, Sir, the next Committee deals with graphite, carbon and electrodes. The importance of these graphite electrodes and the researches in them are obvious to those who are engaged in industries such as the manufacture of radio, dry cell batteries, the production of aluminium and other commercial industries. This Committee is doing good work. The Chairman of this Committee is, Dr. Ghosh, the President or the Chairman of the Bangalore Institute of Science, and it is in that Institute that this work is being investigated.

There is another Committee called the Molasses Committee which deals with products extractable from the molasses of the sugar industry. This Committee is not concerned with the question of getting power alcohol from molasses. I do not think there is any research necessary with reference to that. It is only a question of getting the plant and having the power alcohol developed; but it deals with other problems relating to extraction from molasses of certain chemicals like acetone, citric, oxalic and gluconic acids and other things. This Committee is also actively engaged in research and manufacture of these products.

Another Committee is concerned with glass and refractories, and it is called the Glass and Refractories Committee. Honourable Members who come from the United Provinces in particular know the extent to which the manufacture of glass has gone apace during the past few months. The necessity for importing every kind of bottle and every kind of test tube and things like that no longer holds good, but still there is a great deal of investigation and research to be made in the types of high grade refractory glass that can be produced and other things relating to that. This Committee has already produced some good results, and the manufacture of optical glass, for instance, is one of those things that has been referred to this Committee, and research into it is being conducted.

[Sir A. Ramaswami Mudaliar.]

Then, there is a Committee which deals with vegetable dyes. Now, Sir, Honourable Members are aware that during the last war India was littered,—I was about to say, at any rate,—there were a great number of indigo vats all over the country and indigo dyes were being produced. At the end of the war, all these went into the limbo of oblivion. Synthetic dyes came into the field, and by their price, by their better quality and by their attractiveness they simply wiped out the indigenous dye production in this country. Let me say quite candidly that I personally believe that there is a limited field for the vegetable dye industry. And the greater field still lies with the synthetic dye industry, but in that limited field research could still take place, and, particularly, in Bombay, such research has been going on. At the present moment the Supply Department is only too grateful for all the little vegetable dyes it could get down to the bichromates which it can use for the inferior type of khaki that is desired for certain purposes; so that the possibility of having a vegetable dye for manufacturing certain kinds of stuff and for certain limited purposes ought not to be excluded, and this Committee is dealing with these possibilities.

Then there is a Fuel Research Committee which suggested the organisation of a physical and chemical survey of the Indian coal seams and things like that. They are now engaged on problems like de-aching of coal, low temperature carbonisation and de-sulphurising of coal. This is a very important Committee with infinite possibilities before it, and it is doing its work in Calcutta. The Director-General of Geological Survey has placed the resources of his Department for work in this field at the disposal of the Board and I am certain that the Board would like me to convey its thanks to Dr. Fox and his officers.

Then, Sir, there is a Committee called the Cellulose Research Committee. The manufacture of cellulose, the production of alpha-cellulose is of great interest. It is interesting because it is useful in the manufacture of rayon, and, say what you will, civilisation in this matter has gone to such an extent that artificial silk and rayon manufactures have come to stay, and, whether we like it or not, there will be many people who will be induced to go in for such articles. These have been so far imported. We have high hopes that the researches in cellulose will be carried to that stage where rayon manufacture will be a possibility. As Honourable Members are aware, what is happening at present is that silk yarn is being largely imported, and in the Bombay Presidency in particular and in some of the Indian States which are closely connected with the Bombay Presidency, there have been weaving mills for the production of artificial silk cloth out of the yarn that has been imported. But the Japanese freezing order and other consequences of the war situation have put virtually an entire embargo on the import of artificial silk yarn with the result that many people have been thrown out of employment. It is my hope that such weavers as have been thrown out of employment in this artificial silk weaving industry may be absorbed in the cotton textile industry which must be expanded at any cost if the poor people are to have cloth at a cheaper price than they are getting today. But our anxiety today that this research should go ahead and we should be able to produce in this country artificial rayon, has led us to the appointment of the Committee.

In the work of this Committee the Forest Research Institute, Dehra Dun, will be closely connected through their research officers because of the inextricable connection between the two types of work. The stage has been reached when a pilot plant can be set up and Dr. Nazir Ahmed is in charge of this work at the Cotton Technological Laboratory, Matunga.

Then, I come to the Synthetic Dye-stuff Committee. I have already told the House that it is impossible for the vegetable dyes to capture the whole of the market, but it has its use in handloom production and in various other matters including the production of sweetmeats in Delhi. The Synthetic Dyes Committee is engaged in researches for the production of synthetic dyes. It is an influential committee presided over by a distinguished industrialist, Sir Ardeshir Dalal, and is having as its members many scientists who are closely connected with the development of synthetic dyes.

There is then the Metals Committee. I have stated in connection with the scientific instruments that the raw product is metal, and it is essential that the proper metal should be produced if proper scientific instruments have to be manufactured in this country. The Metals Committee will play a useful part in investigating and making research into the types of alloys that can be produced, and in this matter we have been fortunate in having the very close co-operation of Messrs. Tata and Sons. Honourable Members are aware—I believe references have been made to it in the past—that, with reference to our war industries, armoured plate and things like that, the Tatas have produced the kind of plate that has been required, and their plate is I believe, even by military experts, been acknowledged to be better than the plates produced in many highly industrially developed dominions. They stand better the test of fire, they are much more resistant and they are in every way superior to the armoured plate that has been produced, for instance, in Australia. It is gratifying that one is in a position to make this observation, because papers are so full of Australian industrial development that one feels very small when reading those papers, about India,—at any rate, some Members have expressed that conviction. Occasionally, let us have the consolation that with reference to some articles that we produce we are miles ahead of Australian products.

Then there is a Committee, and a very important Committee, which is now exploring the possibilities and will thereafter undertake research, called the Internal Combustion Engines Committee. I should like to dilate for a very few minutes on this important Committee, especially in view of some of the amendments notice of which has been given by Honourable Members. There has been a great deal of misapprehension over a statement made elsewhere about these internal combustion engines. It is a fact that in this country internal combustion engines have been produced for some time. There are two or three well-known firms that have been producing these internal combustion engines. Our own railway workshops have also been producing them, but they have been producing engines, where, not petrol, but oil is being used. The question of producing internal combustion engines in which petrol can be used has not yet been tackled in this country so far as my knowledge and the knowledge of the Government of India goes, by any industrialist. There are problems of research which have first got to be investigated.

**Mr. Deputy President (Mr. Akhil Chandra Datta):** The Honourable Member has spoken for about an hour, but in view of the importance of the matter he can go on as long as he likes.

**The Honourable Diwan Bahadur Sir A. Ramaswami Mudaliar:** I must apologise to the House for unconsciously . . . . .

**Several Honourable Members:** Go on. We want to hear you.

**The Honourable Diwan Bahadur Sir A. Ramaswami Mudaliar:** But in view of the special permission that you have given and the indulgence that the House has extended, I hope to keep the House for a few minutes more. The internal combustion engine that is being produced in this country uses oil, but the internal combustion engine which uses petrol has not yet been produced. This Committee, under the Chairmanship of a well known industrialist, Mr. J. C. Mahindra, and in co-operation with other equally competent gentlemen is investigating this problem. From the latest indication that I have had from the Chairman of this Committee, he hopes that within a measurable period of time, within a very short time, he will be able to complete his investigations and tell India and the world that India also can produce an internal combustion engine which can use petrol. I am anxious to clear up this position because, owing to a statement that was made elsewhere, as I have said, there has been a good deal of confusion of thought. That statement referred to internal combustion engines which use petrol. It was made in connection with the possibility of manufacturing automobiles in this country—automobiles which use petrol and not any other kind of oil. This Committee has been only constituted towards the end of the last financial year, 1940-41, and I have high hopes that it will produce results which in turn will expedite the production of internal combustion engines of this type.

Lastly, there is a Committee which has been constituted, first, for the purpose of exploring, and then for the purpose of guiding research into the manufacture of chemical and distillation plants. If industry is to flourish, it is absolutely necessary that we should be able to manufacture chemical plants needed for it. It was with this view that the committee has been constituted and the members are now at work with regard to the possibility of manufacturing suitable plants and apparatus for the existing industries and those that will come into being hereafter.

Sir, I have given in a skeleton form,—notwithstanding that I have taken so much time of the House, in a bare skeleton form,—some of the activities and the various directions in which a great many scientists have been associated in the work of these committees. Reference has been made in the amendments of which notice has been given, to heavy industries and to automobiles. From the short review that I have given of the work of this Board and of its Research Committees, it will be clear to Honourable Members that all problems relating to heavy industries and problems relating to automobile manufacture, in so far as research work for that purpose is concerned, are engaging the attention of these various Committees and the Government. Nothing has been excluded from the purview of the Board or of the Research Committee. From time to time—this Board meets every quarter—from time to time we are inviting suggestions regarding the directions in which research can be

undertaken, and what finances are required for the researches that are to be so undertaken.

Let me assure this House and every Honourable Member of this House and those outside who are interested in this subject that there is no limit to the research that can be carried on and no sphere of activity so far as these researches are concerned is excluded in any way. The only test that we have put on ourselves is that it should some how or other be associated or connected with industrial development and let me here say that if it is a question of pure scientific research on some possibility which may at some future time be capable of industrial adaptation, well, that sort of pure scientific research would legitimately be undertaken by the various universities and institutions of that kind. If by any stretch of imagination a research can be said to be associated with industrial development or the possibility of such association is established, that research will be within the purview and scope of the work of this Board and will be undertaken if research workers are forthcoming through the finances that this Board or the Governing Body will be able to allocate.

Now, Sir, I was referring to the work that all these scientists have done and I was in particular referring to the work that was being done in our own laboratories by Dr. Bhatnagar and the staff under him. That work has been eminently of a practical kind. It has resulted in the establishment of several industries which have a big future and I should like to take this opportunity of conveying the congratulations of this House, because I have conveyed my own congratulations to these research workers. I should like to take this opportunity, if the House will permit me, of conveying to Dr. Shanti Swarup Bhatnagar and the chemists associated with him the congratulations of the House on the large output that they have already succeeded in and on the practical way in which they have been solving many of these problems. Let me also take this opportunity of conveying to the numerous scientists who have come forward to engage in this research work from all over this country, from every university, from every institute, which is concerned with chemical or physical laboratory work and to a great many isolated and individual scientists, my and your congratulations. These gentlemen have come forward without any thought of reward whatsoever. Let me assure this House that these eminent scientists are not being rewarded. A few of the assistants whom they engage for carrying out research work under their guidance and under their auspices may get a small living salary in the shape of a scholarship or a stipend, but the big scientists themselves who are undertaking this work get nothing at all. They are doing it purely in the spirit of scientists and it is a revelation to me, or I should rather say, it is no surprise to me that in India there have been such a large number of scientists who have been prepared to come forward and work in the spirit of true science without any thought of reward and merely for the sake of doing what they can for the country. I would like to convey the thanks of the Government and of this House to all those scientists who have been engaged in this work.

Lastly, Sir, I should like to say just one word. Today I believe we are laying the foundations firmly of an institution which has got infinite potentialities. The House by agreeing to the constitution of this Industrial and Scientific Research Fund and by agreeing to the constitution of

[Sir A. Ramaswami Mudaliar.]

a Council of Scientific and Industrial Research is laying more firmly and better than by concentrating its attention on any single manufacture or industry, laying more firmly and solidly the foundations of a great industrial expansion in this country. I have no doubt whatsoever that from this foundation will grow a large and flourishing mansion under the shelter of which all sorts of industries will be developed. If I might for a moment recall the words used in another connection by the Prime Minister of England, used for a different purpose altogether, those beautiful lines of the poet:

“Say not the struggle not availeth  
The labour and the wounds are vain  
The enemy faints not nor faileth  
And as things are they remain.”

till the end comes, which Mr. Churchill quoted:

“In front, the Sun climbs slow, how slowly  
But westward look, the land is bright.”—

to those gentlemen who feel that industrial expansion is not growing apace, that inspite of their efforts and their agitation industries are as they have remained all along, that no progress is visible here and there, I should like to say that through these “small creeks and inlets, slowly gaining comes silent flooding in the main,” that great main of industrial expansion in this country which will for ever, I hope, solve the many problems connected with poverty and the living standards of this country.

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

“That this Assembly recommends to the Governor General in Council that a fund called the Industrial Research Fund be constituted, for the purpose of fostering industrial development in this country and that provision be made in the Budget for an annual grant of rupees ten lakhs to the Fund for a period of five years.”

Mr. Jamnadas Mehta.

**Babu Baijnath Bajoria** (Marwari Association: Indian Commerce): Sir, I would suggest that all the amendments may be moved first and the discussion may proceed on the Resolution as well as the amendments.

**Mr. Jamnadas M. Mehta** (Bombay Central Division: Non-Muhammadan Rural): Sir, I move:

“That after the word ‘country’ the words ‘with special reference to the establishment of heavy industries’ be inserted.”

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

“That after the word ‘country’ the words ‘with special reference to the establishment of heavy industries’ be inserted.”

**Dr. P. N. Banerjee**: Sir, I move:

“That for the words ‘ten lakhs’ the words ‘twenty-five lakhs’ be substituted.”

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

“That for the words ‘ten lakhs’ the words ‘twenty-five lakhs’ be substituted.”

**Mr. Jamnadas M. Mehta:** Sir, I am sure the House will join with me in giving our best congratulations to the Honourable the Commerce Member for his lucid and cogent speech on a matter which was full of technical details. I am also sure that it does not need any words of commendation from me. He went over considerable ground in such great detail that it is impossible for me to pursue him all over. But there can be no gainsaying that the proposition he has moved deserves our very cordial support. He has told us of the great effort which is now being made in the direction of industrial and scientific research under the auspices of Government and of the co-operation of many distinguished scientists and experts from all parts of the country and that a spirit of real scientific outlook, irrespective of any economic or financial gain, is animating these experts. We all join the Honourable Member in congratulating these great and distinguished countrymen of ours on what they are doing for the scientific and industrial advancement of this country. Our gratitude is unmistakable and lasting. We are also gratified to learn that the results of the work already done have been gratifying and that the future is full of bright prospects. And when in the fullness of time, in the next five years, before this Resolution will come up for revision, and the results of the work done are known to the country, let us hope that India's industrial advancement will have reached a stage further in the path of industrial advancement. I do not wish to repeat the list of the directions in which the research is being carried on. It was furnished to us in the course of the Honourable Member's speech. He mentioned the fertilizers, the oils, the aluminium, sulphate, phosphate and the drugs of which 75 per cent of her requirements are now being made in India. I wonder whether quinine is among them.

**The Honourable Diwan Bahadur Sir A. Ramaswami Mudaliar:** Quinine has always been produced in India, though not in substantial quantities.

**Mr. Jamnadas M. Mehta:** 75 per cent. is the total percentage of quinine that is produced in this country. I would have expected to hear that the quinine is now produced 100 per cent. in this country. About coffee, he gave us a very pleasant description. He said that in future we shall be able to drink our coffee in cups made of coffee seeds. That is a very cheerful piece of information particularly to our Madras friends. Then he mentioned medical and scientific instruments, dyes and synthetic dyes, molasses, optical glass, artificial silk, metal, internal combustion engines and chemical plants. These are some of the important heads under which research is going on. We are not only having a research but we are also making experiments on the basis of their industrial value. That value has been established, as will be seen from the very generous response which these experiments have met from industrialists. They have paid about a lakh of rupees already as a royalty to Government and some recurring income is also expected. So, in course of time, the whole cost of the establishment, and the work of this Fund might possibly be met.

[Mr. Jamnadas M. Mehta.]

from the income that we may receive. All this and much more that we heard from the Honourable Member who moved this Resolution must be exceedingly welcome and gratifying not merely to the House but, when this Resolution goes forth into the country, it will create universal satisfaction. I have no doubt about it. And those of us who are present here this afternoon to support the establishment of the Fund will have the gratification that we have added one more milestone to the advancement of India.

Having said this much and having given the fullest credit to the Honourable Member in charge of this Resolution for what he is doing and for what he is proposing to do, and having given the fullest credit also to those who are behind him in actual working of the scheme, I shall now, in no spirit of criticism but in full spirit of co-operation, offer him a few observations on the amendment that I have moved before this House. I have before me the figures of the import duties which this country used to get in normal times before the war made a hole into them. We had reached the figure of our customs duties to the extent of nearly 50 crores, even more, in years before the war. These receipts from customs duties represent the reliance which this country has still to place on foreign imports for running our industries on economic lines, and to the extent that we are still dependent on foreign imports; we shall be relieved after these experiments have been successful, but to some extent only. I am trying to ascertain how far the imports of articles he has named will be reduced when his experiments have succeeded. It is very difficult to state the exact figure. But from what he has told us this afternoon it appears that a preponderatingly large number of our requirements will still have to be imported from foreign countries. At any rate, we have yet to satisfy ourselves whether as a result of this Fund and within a reasonable degree of time India can be so self-sufficient that we shall no longer be relying on the imports of foreign articles for our industrialisation. The facts that he has given will no doubt bring about three results. One is that those of our industries which are today dependent on foreign imports for their stores and similar other requirements will to a large extent be relieved of that need. We shall pay less price for these requirements because they will be produced in India; and we shall increase the wealth of this country to the extent that we shall manufacture them here. Our industries which are dependent on them will pay a lesser price for these articles. To that extent, our industries will be run cheaper and the prices of the articles manufactured here will correspondingly be reduced, all the time hoping that our industrialists will not profiteer by the new strength that they might gain. So far, the picture is very alluring and very welcome and our whole support will go to Government. But there our satisfaction ends, although it is a large degree of satisfaction on which I again commend the efforts of the Honourable Member to the gratitude of this House.

My amendment confines itself to an emphasis on heavy industries. I am not saying that the object of the Fund is not to carry on research in favour of or for the benefit of heavy industries. I want that they should occupy a very prominent place in his research scheme so that the dependence of this country for the import of machinery for all our

industries will no longer be so glaring as it is today. I am sure the Honourable Member clearly understands my observations in their true spirit. For instance, today we have about 400 cotton textile mills in India. I do not know the exact number. But for every one of them the machinery has to be imported from foreign countries. My point is that the research which is to be carried on with this Fund should to a larger degree devote its attention to those methods, devices and processes and formulae which might lead to the manufacture of these machineries in our own country. Four hundred spinning mills and weaving mills—if my number is inaccurate the Honourable Lord Beaverbrook of this country will correct me . . . . .

**An Honourable Member:** Whom do you mean?

**Mr. Jamnadas M. Mehta:** Sir Homi Mody is Lord Beaverbrook of this country. He is our Supply Member. He knows the extent to which cotton textile mill industry has expanded. Yet we have still to rely on foreign imports, Japanese and others, for a large part of our clothing requirements. Moreover, we shall increasingly need plant and machinery. Perhaps 200 more mills will be required before the full requirements of this country will be met. And such is the process of the growth of our numbers that with all our backward position about other things in the matter of population we produce on the largest possible scale. Our mass production will beat anybody. Every ten years, we can fill one continent with our surplus population. Therefore, in order to meet the requirements of this extraordinary growth of population on a mass production scale, we will need more mills and more mills and so long as we depend upon foreign countries for the machinery for starting and running our mills, our progress can only be said to be slow. We have now some hundreds of sugar mills in this country and in less than ten years time we have made such a great use of the protection that Government in a very happy mood gave us that India has now become absolutely self-sufficient in the production of sugar and people are complaining more of over-production and the holding up of stocks. But still for the machinery required for every one of these mills, and for spare parts and for replacements and renewals, we are still dependent on foreign countries. It used to be Czecho-Slovakia, it used to be Germany, it used to be England, it may have been other countries like America, but we ourselves have not been able to produce any machinery for our industries.

I am giving only these two examples, not because they are the only two, but because they are typical. Take the printing press business. We have hundreds of good, bad and indifferent newspapers. They may be very patriotic, they may be for independence in politics, but they continue to be dependent in economics for running their very paper, for paper manufacturing machinery is not produced in this country. (Interruption). I am not exhausting my list. We are grateful to the Tatas for giving us the best steel manufacturing industry in the world as it is now commonly acknowledged, and even more to the taxpayer who made it possible. While we are grateful to these two T's—the Tatas and the taxpayer—it cannot be denied that while the industry has been receiving protection during the past 18 years, 17 years if you like to be more accurate, they have not still produced, on any appreciable scale, steel to

[Mr. Jamnadas M. Mehta.].

manufacture machinery for manufacturing machinery for heavy industries. They may have done here and there. They may have supplied the best plate in the world, it may be very resilient and very resistant, but they have been unable to produce much for the heavy industries.

**Mr. Deputy President (Mr. Akhil Chandra Datta):** The Honourable Member's time is up.

**Mr. Jamnadas M. Mehta:** I shall, with your permission, Sir, conclude in two or three minutes.

All that I was saying was that the road to be travelled is still long. We are at the beginning of our road of industrialisation. No industrialisation of our country will be possible in spite of all the research that we have worked today, until the direction in which I have made my submission is carefully explored.

The next amendment which my Honourable friend, Maulvi Abdur Rasheed Chaudhury, was going to move was about the motor car industry. My amendment includes that. The Honourable the Commerce Member's own proposition includes it, as I have shown. Therefore, I have not moved this amendment in any spirit of criticism or rivalry, but with the greatest desire to help him and to help the country that until these heavy industries are brought into being in this country or established on a scale adequate to the requirements of the country,—the motor car industry, the aeroplane industry, the printing press industry, the textile, the jute industry, all manner of heavy industries and heavy machinery must be produced in this country before we can become industrially self-sufficient and able to look everybody in the world squarely in the face. We have not been able to do all that. All that has been said today will not take us to that stage until my amendment receives prominent attention in the Research fund that will be established. I shall not go into the merits of the motor car industry, at length, but I request that with all the good will that the Honourable the Commerce Member has got, we are unable to establish the motor car industry in this country today. The motor industry is absolutely necessary not merely for the ordinary economic life of this country, but also for carrying on a successful war: the present war is mechanised war. Without mechanisation, war is a failure. Motor car industry is essentially a part of war industry. I, therefore, want that the Honourable the Commerce Member will be pleased to accept my amendment in favour of heavy industries including motor industry. It does not detract from the value of what he has said. The need for our research to support the establishment of industries like motor car-making industries cannot be over-emphasised; without them the present research, important as it is, is not enough, but very little and will still keep us industrially backward. Sir, I move.

**Dr. P. N. Banerjee:** Sir, the need for research in industry was recognised in countries like Germany and America about half a century ago. England was somewhat late in the field and it was not till the last European war that England took up this idea in right earnest. India

still lags behind and it was not until 1935 that a Research Bureau and a Research Council were established in this country. This Bureau and this Council did some kind of co-ordinating work among the scientists of the country, but it failed to give any impetus to the promotions of research in industry. It was only two years ago that the Honourable the Commerce Member established a Board of Scientific Research and the Board, as has been pointed out by him, has been engaged in research work of a very important kind. My Honourable friend, the Commerce Member, has made a long list of articles in respect of which research work is now being carried on in this country. He has told us that more than 200 scientists are engaged in research work and they have formed quite a number of committees for the co-ordination of their activities. So far, so good. Our best thanks are due to the Honourable the Commerce Member for this step in the right direction which he has already taken.

But, if we compare the amount of research work that is being done in this country with the research work that is being done in other countries, the amount will look very small both in quality and quantity. I therefore urge that this research work should be further speeded up and a sum of money be granted for the purpose. My Honourable friend, the Commerce Member, proposes to set apart a sum of ten lakhs every year for a period of five years as a fund for the promotion of scientific research for industrial purposes. I hold the view that this amount is very insufficient; it is very inadequate for the vast needs of a vast country like India. If we consider the amounts which are spent in advanced countries we find that the amount to be spent in India is exceedingly small. What is the amount spent in the United States in research work? Not less than 75 million dollars a year. Of course it may be said, and said rightly, that the United States is a very rich country and what is possible there is not possible here. I fully admit that. In Germany every industrial establishment is a research organisation. Besides, there are many research associations and the State helps these associations with large grants of funds, and the State itself has its own research establishments. And if we add all the sums spent in these three directions the total comes to a very large figure. In England which, as I have already said, appeared in the field somewhat later, a sum of one million sterling, that is about a crore and a half, was paid in the year 1922 or 1923 for the establishment of a research fund, and annual grants have since then been given to the various research associations; and, further, these research associations received grants from various industrial establishments. That is how research work is being conducted in Great Britain. The amount of ten lakhs which the Honourable Member proposes to allot for this purpose annually appears to me to be too small.

My Honourable friend, Mr. Mehta, pointed out, that although research work was being carried on in respect of the light industries very little research work has been so far done in respect of the heavy industries; and the importance of the development of heavy industries in this country is very great. The Honourable the Commerce Member pointed out a short while ago that research work has been started in respect of engines using petrol. That is a move in the right direction, but if research work in connection with the heavy industries is to be taken in hand, small

[Dr. P. N. Banerjea.]

grants will not suffice. I have been connected with some of the institutions in which research work is being done at the present moment. I know that in the Science College attached to the Calcutta University a large number of professors and lecturers and assistants are engaged in doing research work. But the amounts which the Research Board is able to pay to these research workers are exceedingly small. Similarly, when I was a member of the Council of the Institute of Science at Bangalore I came to know that very inadequate grants were being made there for their research work. I know the funds of the Government of India are limited; they are limited in the sense that those funds are small compared to the large funds which are available in Great Britain, Germany, America or Japan. But even a substantial sum out of these limited resources is necessary to be given for the purpose of industrial research in order that industrial development may proceed at a more rapid pace in India than it has done in the past.

Sir, there is one matter with regard to which I wish to say a few words. The Honourable the Commerce Member observed that when research was made in a particular line of industry a patent was taken by the Government of India. This question is a somewhat thorny one. Some of the professors and lecturers of the Calcutta University were asked to sign a contract form to the effect that these research scholars themselves or the university had nothing to do with the patent. This I hold is a wrong thing to do. The Commerce Member said that 33-1/3rd per cent of the profits derived from these patents were given as remuneration to the scientists. But I think it will be a better arrangement if the patents were taken in the joint names of the Government of India, the university or institution at which the scientists work, and the individual scientists themselves. That would give a greater encouragement to the research workers. That is a point which I place before the Honourable the Commerce Member for his consideration.

The Honourable the Commerce Member concluded his speech by saying that he was going to lay the foundation stone of a great industrial expansion in the country. I wish him great success in this matter, but I also suggest that if he is able to increase the amount of money for the purpose of the research fund from ten lakhs to twenty-five lakhs, the foundations will have been more truly and more solidly laid.

**Sir F. E. James** (Madras: European): Sir, I should like to congratulate the Honourable the Commerce Member on bringing forward this Resolution. His Department of Commerce and Industries is like a house of many mansions—I have always been astonished at the ramifications of that Department—but I should have imagined that of all the mansions over which he presides, this perhaps is the one which gives him the most encouragement. As far as I can make out, most of the other mansions deal with restrictions. This mansion deals with expansion. And, I think it is an extremely wise move that this work is now sought to be placed on a more permanent footing.

The Reports which the Honourable the Commerce Member has placed before us indicate to my mind only the commencement of a valuable work. It is far too early yet to claim, and I do not think the Honourable the Commerce Member himself would claim, any achievement. They

are at the beginning of things. Incidentally, I would like to ask him what is meant by the rather cryptic indications at the top of the Reports—one 'for departmental use only' and the other 'for official use only'. Since I am not an official nor am I a member of any Department, am I entitled to read these?

**The Honourable Diwan Bahadur Sir A. Ramaswami Mudaliar:** For the time being you are officialised.

**Sir F. E. James:** I hope that I shall not be contaminated by that! There is one observation I should like to make in regard to the machinery of this Board and that is the importance of the separation of its purely scientific from its purely administrative aspect. The Honourable the Commerce Member has paid a well-deserved tribute to Dr. Bhatnagar who is a distinguished scientist and has a positive genius for relating the results of research to practical use. That is in industrialization an extraordinarily important thing. But I was alarmed to see on page 37 that Dr. Bhatnagar had accepted a large number of responsibilities and the wording of the paragraph suggested that this was by no means the end of responsibilities that he was prepared to accept. In so far as he is a distinguished scientist, I think it would be a mistake to place upon him the responsibility for heavy administrative work. I would like to suggest to my Honourable friend, the Commerce Member, that in an organization in which there are a large number of sub-committees, all working on different problems, it is most essential that the administrative side of the work should be adequately and efficiently carried out. I do not think that that part of it should devolve upon Dr. Bhatnagar, and I would ask the Honourable Member, if he is satisfied, whether the administrative side of the work cannot be carried on by officers who have no other heavy responsibilities, in view of the great importance of the investigations that are now being carried out.

Then, reference is made in the report to the work of what is known as the Alipore Test House. May I suggest to my Honourable friend that he gets rid of that name? Why not call it the National Physical Laboratory? It has outgrown its name. I am told that it has outgrown its equipment and its staff; and I think it will be one of the duties of this Board to see that the Alipore Test House, so-called, becomes a really national laboratory with adequately paid staff and with the necessary equipment. May I ask my Honourable friend who is to meet the expenditure of that institution? Does that come out of the funds that are now being provided or will the expenditure be met from some other source? If it is to be met from these funds, then I certainly have considerable sympathy with my friend, Dr. Banerjea, when he wants this grant to be increased from 10 to 25 lakhs . . .

**The Honourable Diwan Bahadur Sir A. Ramaswami Mudaliar:** The Test House proper is a different thing: it will continue to be financed by the Government. This is for research work. The Test House is for testing various samples and so on. It is an old institution and will continue to be financed by the Government.

**Sir F. E. James:** But these researches are carried out actually in the Alipore Test House?

**The Honourable Diwan Bahadur Sir A. Ramaswami Mudaliar:** Yes.

**Sir F. E. James:** The point I make is to inquire whether the facilities there are adequate for the large number of researches that are now being inaugurated . . . .

**The Honourable Diwan Bahadur Sir A. Ramaswami Mudaliar:** That subject is under consideration and whether we should keep it there and expand there or whether we may find a new place altogether is a matter which is now engaging the attention of the Government.

**Sir F. E. James:** I am very glad to hear that, and I hope, ultimately, it will be possible to have something on the lines of the National Physical Laboratory in the United Kingdom, which is the centre for all this industrial research work. Let me say with regard to the work at the laboratory, how important it is that that work should be taken round to the homes of industry. In the United Kingdom, lecturers from the National Research Laboratory tour the country from time to time and lecture on the researches which they are doing. In a country so big as India, it would, I think, be extremely helpful if from time to time tours can be planned by Dr. Bhatnagar and his staff in order to take to the other centres of India the results of the work that is being carried out in the Alipore Test House. We have already in Simla—and I think in Delhi—had exhibitions of samples of new creations like the plastic coffee plates from which my Honourable friend, the Commerce Member, with such agility drank his coffee! It would be helpful if exhibitions on those lines could be organised in some other centres in India.

Now, I would like to suggest that this action in setting up machinery for the encouragement of research should be accompanied at the same time by vigorous discussion and debate on the relation of science to industry in the country. It is not enough merely to circulate from time to time the results of the schemes that have been approved by the Board. That is, in fact, one of the duties of the Utilisation Committee: but it is essential that industrialists—and not so much the big industrialists who are already definitely interested in research and who appreciate its value—but some of the smaller ones should be interested in the essential relation between progress in industrialisation and scientific research. It was proposed at the Utilisation Committee some time ago that there should be a magazine rather on the lines of the magazine issued by the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research, dealing with industry and science, containing articles by scientists and by industrialists to illustrate the essential relationship between the two in any scheme of industrialisation. No doubt that will come to fruition in due course; but I say that it is important that there should be this constant discussion and debate on these general lines.

Then, I have just one or two general observations to make. First of all, have any principles yet been laid down by the Board as to the basis on which aid is to be given to existing researches and research associations? It is important that principles should be arrived at as soon as possible, and that the Board should not wait for the receipt of suggestions from the various institutions, but that there should be definite principles laid down to guide the Board in dealing with assistance to researches

conducted either in universities or in other educational institutions. Secondly, I take it that a Register of Researches is to be kept. If so, will that Register be made freely available to those who may seek to inquire as to what researches have actually been carried out? Thirdly, what is to be the place of the university in the general scheme for industrial research? Perhaps it is too early to expect a reply, but there is little reference in the report before us of the place which the universities are to occupy in the progress of industrial research. After all, the universities are the home of pure science; and I am told that pure science is the parent of applied science, though I am not a scientist myself. It is therefore essential for universities to be encouraged and, if necessary, assisted in the development of their own scientific departments.

The fourth observation, of a general character is that I note, with some regret, that there is no committee yet for dealing with food and nutrition. I believe that this is perhaps one of the most important lines of research which should be undertaken. There is already research in regard to nutrition, and that, of course, has its importance on the human side of industry. But what about research into questions relating to the preservation, refrigeration, canning and storage of food; the influence of certain climatic conditions upon certain foods which are essential in any balanced diet? I believe that investigation on these lines is one of the most important and would certainly be one of the most fruitful which the Board could finance.

We were, at an earlier stage, informed by my Honourable friend—I think, it was the last Session—that there would be some security that new ventures encouraged under the impulse of the war, would not be left, when peace comes, to shift for themselves. I realise that it is extremely difficult to lay down any hard and fast rules. It is not every industry that people would like to be established that is in fact a key industry. Take the development of heavy industries. Certain development is undoubtedly essential to any country which wishes to be a first class power in a world in which force dominates or is the ultimate factor. But it is difficult to see now the shape of things to come. My Honourable friend, Mr. Jamnadas Mehta, spoke of the need for making India a self-sufficient country. Yes; one can sympathise with that. At the same time, I suggest to him that there is a great danger in attempting to make each country self-sufficient. Autarchy has yet to prove that it can raise the standard of living . . . . .

**Mr. Jamnadas M. Mehta:** I may say that I did not stand for autarchy. Even an industrial self-sufficient country can import many other things which will raise the standard of living.

**Sir F. E. James:** Perhaps I was doing my Honourable friend an injustice in thinking that when he spoke of self-sufficiency he was really thinking of autarchy. Certainly, autarchy has yet to prove that it can raise the standard of living of the masses. If he is thinking of a balanced industrialisation policy, then I am entirely with him. I believe that in that direction lies the hope for the masses of this country and for the improvement of their standard of living.

Sir, I am glad to know that the funds which the House is now being asked to recommend to be provided by the Governor General in Council will be administered by a Council of Industrial Research. I trust that

[Sir F. E. James.]

the membership of that body will preserve a nice balance between industry, science and the administration. Perhaps I may be permitted to make a suggestion that on that body administration should take a minor part, and that the membership should be drawn predominantly from the ranks of science and industry.

I conclude by wishing my Honourable friend every success in the endeavour that he is now making. He has been responsible for many changes during the course of his term of office as Commerce and Industries Member. I venture to prophesy that when the time comes to look back upon his achievements, this will be one achievement of which he will be most proud.

**Mr. Husenbhai Abdullabhai Laljee** (Bombay Central Division : Muhammadan Rural): Sir, while rising to congratulate our friend, the Commerce Member, I have a feeling of great regret when I find that the two important bodies are absent today. This is a very important matter, a matter for which all through the country there has been a demand. I remember that when I first joined the committee of the Indian Merchants Chamber about twenty years ago, we were thinking that we should do something to rouse the Government to do some such research work. After ten years when I had the honour of becoming its President I had to admit that we were not successful in rousing the Government of India to do some material good for the benefit of the industries.

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

It happens that at this time we have a gentleman who is not an industrialist or a commercial man but a well-known lawyer and a journalist at the head of the Department and it is he who has been able to bring forward a proposal which all industrialists and commercial men as well as those interested in the welfare of the masses have been expecting to get. I find from the list of researches of different industries that in the first instance these researches will also go to help the agriculturist to a certain extent in the shape of fertilisers. Then I also find that they have been able to produce drugs in this country for the most needy people in this world. Wherever you go in India you will find that the health of the people at its lowest standard compared to any part of the world, except perhaps in parts of Africa, and one of the main causes for the low standard of health was because we had not a sufficient quantity of necessary drugs, nay, even if there was a supply of such drugs, we were not in a position to purchase those drugs whenever any need arose like the spread of epidemics like cholera, malaria and so on, because of its costs.

Then, Sir, I am very glad to find that serious attempts are being made to manufacture scientific and surgical instruments in this country. Hitherto we had to depend for these on foreign countries, and if this industry is properly encouraged and developed, we can be self-dependent in this matter of dire necessity.

Another good that has been conferred is that oil nuts which used to be exported as raw material in large quantities will now to certain extent be retained in this country. A large percentage of the population of this country depends on the oil seeds industry. I am not one of those who do

not welcome the advent of vegetable oil industry. I think not only vegetable oils, but many other things like soap, etc., can be made out of these oil nuts which do not come from Great Britain. I emphasise the word Great Britain, because our import policy has been dictated and guided by Great Britain, and as such hitherto we never got any encouragement from Great Britain for the development of indigenous industries. Thank God, at the present moment due to certain circumstances, our Commerce Member has been able to bring into existence a department which will assist us to make use of all the raw material that is available in this country to the fullest possible extent, and that will meet not only the present emergency, but it will be for the benefit of this country.

My friend, Mr. Jamnadas Mehta, referred to the customs figures of imports. I quite agree with what he said, but, Sir, I am a businessman, and I believe in one principle, and that is I should make the best of the opportunity I can get and take at once what I could get. I will try my best for the future, but I will not lose the opportunity that has offered itself. So I say that the Honourable the Commerce Member has taken advantage of the present opportunity that has offered itself for him to develop the industries of this country, and he is making the fullest use of that opportunity, and I really congratulate him.

Now, so far as the heavy industries are concerned, my friend the Honourable Member, said that Tata steel has been found to be the best or one of the best in the world, or superior to many others in some respects. If we can have the best steel,—and I am sure Tatas could have produced such steel some time back if they were asked to do so,—today they have been encouraged to produce the best steel and they are conducting further researches and I have no doubt they will soon succeed in producing as good steel as could be found in any part of the world,—we shall be able to make in due course even heavy machinery, because, as we all know, heavy machinery depends on the quality of steel and special steel for necessary tools.

Then, Sir, reference was made to the manufacture of combustion engines in this country. I was very glad to learn from the Honourable the Commerce Member that experiments have been made and that it is found that combustion engines could be made that could be worked on petrol. If these experiments prove successful, I am sure industrialists will not be wanting to come forward and start the manufacture of both aircraft and manufacture of motor cars in this country, to the great advantage of all concerned.

Another matter for gratification is that the Government, and especially our friend, the Commerce Member, has taken advantage of the presence of a large number of scientists who have offered their services and who have been all along and are eager to serve their country, and it has fallen to the lot of my friend, the Commerce Member, to secure their services and utilise them to the fullest possible extent. Sir, I really congratulate him on the bold step he has taken in this matter and express our gratuities also to our scientists. I am sure the whole of India knows that if the fullest use is made of the scientific and other talent that is available in the country, a great deal could be achieved in this country. Many well-educated, and talented youngmen who come out of the portals of the different Universities are going abegging for Government posts, because they have no scope or opportunity for doing research work, nor do they get scholarships or any other kind of encouragement. I was very glad to

[Mr. Husenbhai Abdullabhai Laljee.]

learn that it has been decided to grant scholarships, and some scholarships are actually being granted to those who are assisting the scientists. This is certainly the right way to encourage indigenous talent. If this is continued, surely many of our educated people will not look to Government appointments nor trouble our friends here to secure them Government posts, but will start and work in the Industries.

There is one thing to which I should like to draw the attention of the Honourable the Commerce Member, and that is, during the last war some attempts were made in this direction. I happened to be connected with one of the Committees, but after the war terminated, many of the things that had been started during war time disappeared. Even attempts were made to prepare dyes and chemicals in India. At the same time, similar attempts were made in Great Britain to make heavy chemicals. While our attempts in this country disappeared soon after the termination of the war, they, in Great Britain, formed large companies as soon as the war was over, with the result that today the great Imperial Chemical Works are not only able to meet the requirements of Great Britain, but have come into this country as well. Let us hope that the Honourable the Commerce Member will frame such constitution and rules and lay down such conditions that even after the war is over, the researches and the industries we have started during war time may not disappear, but that they may grow and prosper, and that his name and that of the present Government which has just done so much by this action to foster our indigenous industries by creating this Department may for ever be remembered by future generations. I must certainly join the Honourable the Commerce Member in congratulating the Honourable the Finance Member for inducing him to grant ten lakhs of rupees. I can very well realise the difficulty that the Commerce Member must have had to get these ten lakhs at this time when my friend asked more than three times to express our thanks to the Finance Member. I know that if the Honourable the Finance Member had his own way, he would have been only too glad to give a big slice out of the super-tax,—not the excess profits tax,—and the ordinary tax which he takes from industry and commerce. I will admit he has to look to the needs of the military authorities, I mean the military budget, and looking to the present condition, I feel that we must be thankful to the Finance Member as also to the Commerce Member for their so kindly setting apart this sum at least for this useful purpose.

My complaint has always been, and that of the public also has been, that out of the huge sum that the Government of India have been collecting from the people, very little or nothing is being done for the welfare of the people but the whole amount is diverted to some other channels, may be that some people consider defence to be for the greatest good of the people. But in real sense nothing practical is being done, and even this little sum of ten lakhs—even that is a great thing for us in this country in the position we are placed.

**Mr. President** (The Honourable Sir Abdur Rahim): The Honourable Member has one minute more to finish his speech.

**Mr. Husenbhai Abdullabhai Laljee**: The only thing I want to say is that I shall be only too glad if the Honourable the Finance Member can help the Honourable the Commerce Member with more funds, but I should

certainly say to both of them please go on and even not to wait for moneys for heavy industries which we can make as soon as we have best steel and combustion engines. If we cannot get any more money, please go on with what you get with this useful work and we shall try to help you and be obliged to you. We express to our present Government our thanks for all that you have done, in this respect which is so much needed and essential.

**Sardar Sant Singh** (West Punjab: Sikh): We have heard with rapt attention the illuminating speech of my Honourable friend, the Commerce Member, on this Resolution. Since the last war the demand of the country has been consistent, I should say persistent,—to work up some scheme for the industrialisation of Indian resources. The first Industrial Commission was appointed in 1919 and it made certain recommendations. Twenty-one years have elapsed and only the advent of this war has attracted the attention of the Government to take the matter very seriously in hand. The impression that one gets by reading these blue books that have been supplied to us is that the credit is due to the Honourable the Commerce Member for giving shape to the ideas of industrialisation of this country. It is difficult for a layman like myself to do justice to the various discoveries and scientific researches that have so far been made. I will only deal with that aspect of the case which to me appears to be beneficial to this country. I would not go into the motive which led the Commerce Department to take this matter on hand. After all, motives are not a very important matter if substantial gain accrues to the country by the scheme undertaken by the Government of India.

The war effort made it clear even to the British manufacturers that India cannot be for ever the dumping ground of the British industrial products. In 1936-37 I tried to point out in one of my speeches that the high way of the Mediterranean will not remain a safe high way for the British manufactures to come to India and that it was necessary to make India self-sufficient in the matter of preparation of mechanical equipment for the army. But at that time the Government of India in their wisdom did not pay heed to any of the demands made by the House. Today the war effort has shown that India cannot depend in this matter upon the products of industry of other countries. It was said in this debate that the need for industrialisation is due, probably is considered necessary, in order to make India self-sufficient by stopping the imports from other countries. With your permission, I will go a step further. It is not merely the stoppage of imports from other countries which is necessary, but the present war has shown that no country can remain safe for any length of time unless the country is self-sufficient industrially to equip and maintain the defence forces for its protection. Therefore, the very existence of the country depends upon its being made industrially self-sufficient in the matter of all products which are necessary for the maintenance and the existence of the country. So I am more than grateful to the Government of India for having undertaken this business.

It is for the first time that we note that the genius of the scientists of this country has been pooled together for the benefit of the country. They have been brought together to a common meeting ground where their intellectual attainments are being utilised for the benefit of this country. That is a great thing. It has happened for the first time in the

[Sardar Sant Singh.]

history of British rule in India, and for that I think the country should not grudge to give a small amount of Rs. 10 lakhs towards the utilisation of our resources. I join the Honourable the Commerce Member in expressing the gratitude of this House to those great scientists who, without any remuneration, have come forward at this critical juncture of India's history to offer their help and to promote the well being of the country by helping the industries in all their different branches. I quite appreciate the anxiety, and I hope the Government also appreciates the anxiety of this side of the House and the Members of my Party, the Congress Nationalist Party,—that this Resolution has been taken in a good spirit. We do not want that the researches should be confined to small industries alone. We want to draw the attention of the Government to the need of promoting the heavy industries as well, and at the same time the second amendment by Dr. Banerjea wants much more money, because, in our opinion, we think that even the country's finances will be increased by developing the industries, and ultimately, if you take a long-range view of the whole thing, even the Finance Member will find that this investment of ten lakhs which we want to be raised to 25 lakhs, produces greater taxes than he collects today. There is one thing which I want to bring to the notice of the Honourable the Commerce Member,—and I hope he is alive to that,—and that is, that the results of the scientific researches no doubt will be utilised and industrialists will be approached to make use of those results in a commercial manner and for commercial purposes. But there has always been danger in India and that danger I want to bring to his notice and that is, that India is, unfortunately, very peculiarly situated. We have amongst us persons with big purses in the shape of our friends sitting on those Benches and Mr. Chapman-Mortimer is busy taking note of this fact—we must see that all these researches will not go to the Group which even today calls itself a European Group and not the British Group. I want that in all these industrial researches the first preference should be given to Indian capital and Indian industries, and that the question of freedom of tender or bid for the researches should not be the policy of the Government. The Government should take particular care that Indian capital and Indian industry benefits by the Indian talent. There our friends of the European Group are very lucky and they have their own research work in Great Britain and other parts of Europe, as they call themselves the European Group but Indians have not got those facilities. I will, therefore, request that the policy of this Utilisation Committee should be so framed as to give some sort of preference to Indian capital and industry in the matter of the utilisation of the results of this research work.

Sir, in this connection I think we have not adequately taken into consideration the work of the Secretary of this Board, Mr. T. S. Pillay. After reading the report, we find that he has done a good deal of work in bringing about the results that are before us in these blue books. Therefore, Sir, I will say to the Government of India to go ahead with this scheme. This is not the last word. These researches are not the only researches that have got to be taken up and in the meantime I think the views of Mr. Jamnadas Mehta, will be taken into consideration and the work of this industrial Utilisation Committee will be utilised for the purpose of manufacturing machinery and other big plants for the purpose of creating those industries in India. I, therefore, extend the

heartiest support of my Party and our Group to this fund, and we wish that its scope should be enlarged much more than it is at present.

**Lieut.-Colonel Sir Henry Gidney** (Nominated Non-Official): Sir, I rise whole-heartedly to support this Resolution. If I may use a metaphor in describing the work of the Commerce Member, I should liken him to a gardener who is digging in the industrial soil of India, sowing the seeds today which will become seedlings in a few years and in time will grow into trees laden with fruits which the people and the children of the soil will enjoy.

**An Honourable Member:** What about the weeds?

**Lieut.-Colonel Sir Henry Gidney:** He will, I am sure, take out the weeds and stones like my friend and replace these with fertile soil for which his Resolution asks. Judging from the excellent way he is ploughing I am sure that in future years these trees will be laden with fruits for the sons of the soil to enjoy.

Sir, I have always felt that the holding of the Commerce and Communications Departments by one Member was a hopeless mistake. He could do neither of these duties efficiently. In the result, he did neither well. We have now in charge of the Commerce portfolio one of the most brilliant sons from the South of India. I have had the pleasure of watching his career, from the time when, if I may say so, when his first political tooth erupted. I remember when he used to talk from these Benches, he used to do so at such a rate that I had to try and stop his speed. But, today, we have him as a polished speaker, as a keen and ardent worker and as one who deserves the congratulations of this House, for having at last, even though it be a small measure, introduced a relief which is going to solve the problem of the future industries of India.

Sir, I have no brief for Government nor do I speak with the voice of anyone but my own. I have always held the view that the Government of India in the past, have erred egregiously in that they have stultified and almost killed all industries in this country and refused the development of India's major industries. At last it has dawned upon them that India can produce major industries and how slow the wheel of Government does move. Today we see one of our Indian Members on the Government Benches making a strong and necessary effort to remedy this. Have you considered the amount he has asked for in this Resolution to attain this end—ten lakhs. Sir, we spend so many crores to blow up the brains of our enemies; we give so many lakhs to look after the dead *vide* the Archæological Department, but here we are asking for only ten lakhs for this industrial fund. Leaving aside the war which is of prime importance, there is nothing that is so urgently needed, there is nothing which should claim our support and that of the Government as the future development of industries in this country. Sir, India with its vast resources is capable of producing almost all her industrial needs. Yet we have always got these needs from outside, but I thank God we have a Commerce Member today who is a sound and practical administrator. Within a short time of his coming to office, he can show a record of service of which anyone could be proud.

As a medical man let me confine my attention mainly to the great advance that has taken place in the manufacture in India of drugs and

[Lieut.-Colonel Sir Henry Gidney.]

surgical appliances and other such things. Sir, I was in England in 1938 when England was equipping medical stores in the hope of sending it to Poland and it was astonishing to see the paucity of supplies in that country. When I came to India, I found that the question of medical supplies for any war emergency was worse and this state has remained till quite lately. Sir, in my civil service I was in charge of one of the biggest districts in India, Sylhet. I had about 62 Hospitals under me. Lakhs of money were being spent in our annual indents on obtaining medical supplies from abroad. Lakhs were and are today being spent in getting our quinine from Java, though I am glad to see in later years the Government have done a great deal in the matter of developing cinchona plantations in this country. But how small has been even this effort? Today the Commerce Member in his speech has given you tangible proof of what we can do if we are given a fair and square deal and not killed by the monopoly of foreign capitalists and industrial concerns. He has told this House to our great pride and satisfaction that we can now make in this country almost 75 per cent. of the drugs which we used to indent from abroad and with the good steel we are making in this country today, we can make and are making most of our surgical instruments. Need I point out in this connection what a prominent part Lieut.-General Sir Gordon Jolly the present Director General of the Indian Medical Service has played in this great task. I know how much he has done, what an indefatigable worker he is and I am sure the Honourable the Commerce Member will join me when I say that in the attainment of this great achievement the thanks of this House and the Government are due to this very capable administrator and Head of the Indian Medical Service in India today. India is in sore need of more workers like General Sir Gordon Jolly, I.M.S., for he has worked hand in glove with the Commerce Member.

Sir, as an Eye Surgeon, I know how costly it is to secure optical glasses. It is really very encouraging to know that India has at last started making her own optical instruments and with the help of this body of 300 scientists who are giving their gratuitous services I feel sure that in a few years India will be able to become self-supporting. I can call to my memory in my younger days when a distinguished member of my service, Sir Ronald Ross, was on the eve of his great discovery to prove that mosquitoes were the carrying agents of malaria and he appealed to the Government of India for some financial support for this great research work and which has saved millions of lives in India. And do you know what the Government gave him? The Government of India gave him the handsome donation of Rs. 500! That was the blackest spot on the then Government of India's administration. I lived in the very house in which Ross lived and I did put a black mark over the mantelpiece about the pencil picture sketches he made of the malarial infected mosquito. And here again today we have a paltry sum of ten lakhs to encourage us in our industrial development with an amendment to raise it to 25 lakhs. I would go further and say that it ought to be a crore of rupees. What is there to prevent us, with the manufacture of such excellent steel as the Tata's are capable of turning out today even if it be at a financial loss to begin with, to start all our major industries such as locomotives, aeroplanes and other heavy industries for our army which one day must be India's own army. Nothing, and if the beginning is to be made, it must be made now and not in this niggardly way. It has been done in

other Colonies and why should India not be given a chance? The Commerce Member must have realised what an effort it was to squeeze ten lakhs out of that gentleman who sits to his left and whom I decorated yesterday with the order of the K.C.E.M., Knight of the Common Enemy of Mankind. But, Sir, I know him to be the friend of mankind of India and a true watchdog of India's finances. I know he is this although some in this House may think otherwise.

I should like the Commerce Member to realise that, much as we appreciate his efforts as a beginning, it should not be the end. This House, I think, should pass the amendment asking for 25 lakhs as a very minimum. If it is put to the vote, I shall vote for it. But ten lakhs is a mere flea-bite for the industrial development of this country. Look at the chemical dyes? What a lot of money we spend on getting these from abroad. Then we have the synthetic preparations which are sold today at profiteering rates by the chemists even in Delhi. This must be rectified and factories erected in India. This list of what we have done up to date will add a page which will scintillate as one of the brightest pages in the history of India's modern industrial development. I should like to refer to the Great war work that our Railway workshops are doing. It is a great piece of work. They are giving us aid in a very great remarkable way. The Commerce Member has told this House what great things they have done and are doing. They have given us ammunition, combustion engines, etc. He has told us what fine steel Tata's are producing. I would like to tell the Government although they have turned down resolution after resolution in this House for India's major industrial advancement they should now give a good spurt to the industrial development of India and seriously to think again and again to effect this and encourage us not with a paltry sum of ten lakhs or 25 lakhs but with adequate grants of money which will enable us to take our industrial place in the British Commonwealth of Nations. India demands and surely do you want her to take her place in this Commonwealth with empty hands, empty purse and barren of industrial developments in this country.

Sir, I wish to emphasise again that when this resolution is passed, the Government will remember that our efforts are not confined to the present day needs of the war. Our efforts must have regard to the post bellum period when the country will be flooded with thousands of skilled mechanics who are doing war work today. Are we going to throw them into the sea of unemployment as we did with our *ex*-army men after the last war especially with reference to Anglo-Indians? Or are we going to treat them with a measure of gratitude which they so richly deserve? The latter is the view which we must hold. That is the horizon which we must reach. Those post bellum industrial needs of this country will be barren of any results unless we are given money to erect and support our major industrial undertakings and factories into which our *ex*-service skilled and experienced mechanics will be able to get employment after the war. We will thus give a great fillip to the industrial development of India which we demand from Government and which we will see that we do get. I support this Resolution with great joy, for in my opinion, it is one of the most important resolutions that has ever been placed before this Honourable House. And I do hope that the amendment of 25 lakhs could be multiplied by four so that it may become a crore of rupees as a beginning of this Fund. Sir, I support the Resolution.

**Mr. E. L. C. Gwilt** (Bombay: European): Sir, I rise to give to the Resolution moved by my Honourable friend, the Commerce Member, my whole-hearted support and to associate myself with those expressions of congratulation that have been made to him by previous speakers. If I have any criticism to make, it is more in sympathy with the amount of money to be allotted to this Fund as was recommended by my Honourable friend, Sir Henry Gidney, than that proposed in the amendment tabled by Dr. Banerjea. Industrialists in this country may consider themselves fortunate, I feel, that Government is going to do for them much of the work which in other countries is the responsibility of the industry concerned. My Honourable friend, Sir Frederick James, has spoken of the desirability of strengthening the executive side of industrial development. I would like, if I may, to make a suggestion which I hope may prove of interest to the Honourable the Commerce Member.

**Mr. President** (The Honourable Sir Abdur Rahim): Will the Honourable Member kindly speak up? It is difficult to hear him.

**Mr. E. L. C. Gwilt**: I am confident that it is not outside the competence of those scientific gentlemen engaged in the work of which the Honourable the Commerce Member has spoken, to make discoveries of very great importance, not only to industry of this country but to that of the world at large. Charity, Sir, begins at home and it would be the wish of the Commerce Member that India should receive, in full measure, the benefit of discoveries that her scientists might make. I would, therefore, suggest, that machinery should be set up to examine the patentable potentialities, if I may use such an expression, of any such discoveries and of such processes as are likely to be of utility to industry and are capable of being patented. If the commercial potentialities are great, and patents taken out, the royalties which accrue therefrom I suggest should be put back into the pool of research funds. He has already told us something of the royalties that are at present accruing and I would like to ask what is going to happen to these monies?

Now, Sir, I will not presume to urge upon the Honourable the Commerce Member the danger of the creed of total industrialisation, because I know he is fully conscious of the pitfalls which therein lie for he made this clear in one of his speeches he made in this House during the last Session, but in reply to those Honourable Members who pleaded for an automobile industry in this country, I would say, let them recall that when the war is over, the world's annual production of internal combustion engines will be in the nature of probably some 200,000. India, therefore, would need to compete with this capacity before she can dream of establishing a motor car industry economically. I would also remind those Honourable Members who have pleaded for an automobile industry that the industry does not end in the manufacture of internal combustion engines alone. There are so many other industries in which India may more profitably progress, and I hope that these will receive the primary consideration of the Honourable the Commerce Member.

Before I sit down, Sir, I would like to enlarge upon a point, though a digression from it, made by my Honourable friend, Sir Frederick James. He asked that research should be enlarged upon food. I know of some of the work being carried on at Coonoor by that very eminent scientist,

Dr. Ackroyd. I feel, Sir, that India can never be a great industrial country until she has raised her standard of living. Possibly some Honourable Members might argue that that is putting the cart before the horse. But the standard of living cannot be raised until education has been improved in the country, and the ability of any nation to absorb education is almost entirely, or to a very large extent, dependent upon the health of that nation and its health is interdependent upon correct feeding. I know, Sir, that Dr. Ackroyd is carrying out investigations into dietary, dietary based upon indigenous foods and I hope that every financial encouragement will be given to him to continue his research. The matter, Sir, is relevant.

**Babu Baijnath Bajoria:** Sir, I join in the chorus of congratulations which have been showered on the Honourable the Commerce Member from all sides of the House in introducing this Resolution. But at the same time, we should not forget the Honourable the Finance Member who has made it possible for the Honourable the Commerce Member to place this Resolution before the House. Sir, we must admit that the Honourable the Finance Member has given a grant of ten lakhs annually for the next five years for this purpose. I hope, Sir, that as and when further sums of money will be necessary for this purpose he will show the Honourable the Commerce Member the same consideration which he has shown today.

Sir, for the industrialisation of a country three things are essentially required: brain, capital and labour. We need not quarrel which is to come first, which second and which third. But all these three things are essential before any industrial development can take place.

**The Honourable Sir H. P. Mody** (Supply Member): Brain, brawn and bank balance.

**Babu Baijnath Bajoria:** Yes, these are necessary. Sir, I think this Board of Industrial Research has brought brain and capital together. I am glad that the leading scientists of this country under the guidance of Dr. Bhatnagar are doing excellent work in various capacities and in various lines to bring their knowledge within the reach of the industrialists of this country. Sir, they are doing full sixteen annas work because I find that full sixteen sub-committees have been appointed. Sir, industrialisation is one of the main things which will raise the standard of living and ensure the prosperity both for the masses and for the richer people. I was agreeably surprised to hear the learned speech on a most technical subject from the Honourable the Commerce Member. I wonder how he could learn all these technical subjects within such a short period he has been in office. Ever since he took office, it has been the earnest endeavour of the Honourable the Commerce Member that the industry and commerce of this country should prosper and he has been working in the right direction and in this he has the fullest support from all sides of the House.

Sir, I need not go into the details of the useful information which was furnished to us by the Honourable the Commerce Member which were very interesting. I would, however, like to say a word or two about certain subjects which Mr. Gwilt, the last speaker, referred to. He spoke about the impossibility of having an automobile industry in this country. He said, it is a dream, which will not materialise. I say, Sir, that if the Government of India give assistance, which is necessary for the establishment of this industry, this dream might become an accomplished fact in

[Babu Baijnath Bajoria.]

the very near future. In the first instance, it may be that all the different parts, the hundreds and thousands of parts which are necessary to make a motor car, may not be manufactured in this country, but still if a start is made, several hundreds of these parts will be made here and, as we learn more, we will be able to make more parts and in course of time, we will be able to make fully 100 per cent. Indian motor car. A start has to be made. In this respect, I am sorry that the Honourable the Commerce Member has not yet been moved. He has given facility for aeroplanes to be built here, he has also given help to have shipbuilding yard here, but as regards automobile industry, he has turned a deaf ear against it. (Interruption). I refer to the Government of India and not to the Commerce Member personally. I consider that industrialisation is merely an investment for the country. We cannot get the fruits of industrialisation or of protection immediately. We have seen what miracles protection can perform. It is only due to protection which has been given to the iron and steel and sugar industries that we are now in the fortunate position in which we find ourselves today. I would not speak at length on this subject but I can say that but for this protection, and industrial expansion for which the Tatas deserve every credit, India's war efforts would have been curtailed to a great extent. And the taxpayers have also paid for the expansion of the Tata iron and steel industry. That is what protection means; but they have been amply repaid.

As regards the glass industry, my Honourable friend, the Commerce Member, spoke about optical glass. I will point out that for sheet glass and plate glass there is only one factory in the United Provinces which is making sheet glass and that also not on a very big scale. The demand for such glass is considerable and if the Glass and Refractory Committee will take note of this fact and help in having sheet glass industries started here they will do a good service to this country.

As regards drugs, I am not a medical man. But I will say that much is being done to have foreign and allopathic drugs manufactured here, but unfortunately, very little is being done to help the manufacture of Ayurvedic and Unani medicines. Whatever Sir Henry Gidney or other medical men may say, both these systems are very efficacious for the treatment of Indians and I hope the Drugs Committee will give special attention to the manufacture of these indigenous drugs because they are cheaper and they are efficacious in many diseases.

With regard to the vegetable oil sub-committee I am glad that six or seven hundred tons of groundnuts were consumed by the expansion of industry in this respect. But as regards this vegetable ghee I will say that I have no objection to its being sold as a vegetable product as such; but, unfortunately, the position is that it is sold not as a vegetable product but as ghee. It is no substitute for ghee at all; it has neither the qualities which ghee has nor has it the stimulating and nourishing features of ghee. Government should take action . . .

**Mr. President** (The Honourable Sir Abdur Rahim): The Honourable Member is depressing into a different subject altogether. He should confine himself to the Resolution.

**Babu Baijnath Bajoria:** I was only saying that something should be done by Government to stop this adulteration so that we may get pure ghee.

As regards the molasses committee I do not know how far they have progressed about the utilisation of molasses for power alcohol. This question has been raised here in several debates and if something substantial had been done in this respect probably we may not have had to face this petrol rationing at all which is troubling all motor-car owners.

Sir, I am entirely in sympathy with what Mr. Jamnadas Mehta said regarding the manufacture of machinery here. After all, without machinery no industry can prosper; and if we are dependent on machineries we shall for all time be dependent for the establishment of industries on the importation of such machineries. But I think a machineries sub-committee should also be established so that scientists may find out the best methods and the machinery may be manufactured here at a cheaper cost.

I do not want to say more on this Resolution. It has my fullest support but I would very much like the Finance Member to make it possible to allot 25 lakhs every year for this purpose. After all what is 25 lakhs for the industrialisation of a vast country like India? Again, I say that the fruits of these researches should be made available to the Indian industrialists first. I am not entirely opposed to external capital coming into India for the industrialisation of this country.

**Mr. President** (The Honourable Sir Abdur Rahim): The Honourable Member has one minute more.

**Babu Baijnath Bajoria:** I will finish in one minute, Sir.

With regard to industries which Indians cannot take up for lack of technical knowledge I would rather have those industries established here by foreigners than import goods from foreign countries. But in those industries where Indian industrialists are prepared to come forward, where capital is not shy and brains are not wanting, the industry must be one hundred per cent. Indian, with Indian capital, Indian knowledge and Indian labour.

Sir, I support the Resolution.

**Several Honourable Members:** The question may now be put.

**Mr. President** (The Honourable Sir Abdur Rahim): The question is: "That the question be now put."

The motion was adopted.

**The Honourable Diwan Bahadur Sir A. Ramaswami Mudaliar:** Sir, I must express my deep gratitude to all sections of the House which have supported me in this Resolution and to all Members who have paid generous compliments to me. I am conscious that much of it is not deserved by me, that if results have been forthcoming, if an advance has been made, if these committees are working and functioning properly and if scientific talent has been mobilised and is enthusiastic in the effort that it is making now towards these researches, it is due to the awakening in the country for

[Sir A. Ramaswami Mudaliar.]

industrialisation and to the public spirit of those who have been engaged in this work and to which I have already paid my humble meed of tribute.

Sir, I should like to state with reference to a few observations that have been made by some of the Members what the position really is. Let me take the question of patents on which two or three Honourable Members made some remarks. The patents are obtained by the Government of India, or in some cases jointly by the Government of India and the institute or Local Government in which the scientist is working. The patent is not obtained in the name of the scientist himself; and for this very good reason. Out of the royalty that may accrue by the utilisation of the patent. I have already stated that 33-1/3rd per cent. will be paid to the scientist who has been responsible for the research work. But Honourable Members must further remember that the Government of India have taken upon themselves, and now this governing body will take upon itself, the duty of correlating the research to industrial development; and the scientist in the old days was not able to do it normally. His patent was not valued; he had not the opportunity of approaching the proper industrialist who would utilise the patent. And in many cases it may be,—I make no reflection on the industrialist,—that the scientist may not have got value for the patent for which he has been responsible. All that is taken out of his hand. A body which knows the value of a patent, how it can industrially be utilised, puts the imprimatur on the patent, on its capacity for being industrially utilised, takes up the whole responsibility from the scientist and sees to its utilisation. I think scientists who are responsible for these researches will be thankful in two ways; first, that they will get a proper share of money, and secondly, what is more important from their point of view, that their talents are not going to waste but that they see the result before their eyes of how that talent has been utilised. Secondly, with reference to patent rights . . . . .

**Dr. P. N. Banerjee:** May I ask a question? Is it put down in the contract that 33 1/3rd per cent. of the royalty would be paid to the research workers.

**The Honourable Diwan Bahadur Sir A. Ramaswami Mudaliar:** Sir, I am prepared to consider putting down this in the contract, but I should like to make it quite clear that this is one of the recommendations of the Board of Scientific and Industrial Research which has been accepted by the Government. I am willing to make it quite clear to all the scientists that that is the share that they will have, and whatever number of scientists are engaged in this work they will have that amount distributed to them on an equal basis.

Secondly, Sir, as regards the application of these patents, we realized at an early stage that these patents have a value and that the researches should be patented wherever they are capable of being patented. A special officer has been attached to the office of the Director of Scientific and Industrial Research whose duty it is to examine from the patents' point of view how the patent can be obtained, and the patent is first obtained from our own office at Calcutta—from the Controller of Patents and Designs. It is obviously also our desire, and it is the duty of the patent Officer to see to it, that similar patents on the reciprocal basis, provisions for which

exist under the Patents and Designs Act, are obtained in all foreign countries also. Therefore, there is no question of our losing the patent rights in foreign countries.

My Honourable friend, Mr. Gwilt, then asked what is to become of the royalties. I have already explained in my opening speech that the royalties will be paid into this fund which is being constituted and out of it will be paid to the scientists concerned that portion of the royalty which, as I have said, is their due. My Honourable friend, Sir Frederick James, was under the impression that the services of University scientists were not being utilized. I may say though this may not be clear from the reports, that most of these researches are being done by scientists in Universities. The University laboratories are being utilized. Aligarh, Benares, Lahore, Lucknow, Allahabad, Calcutta, Bombay, Dacca are some of the Universities which have fully and freely availed themselves of work on many of these research schemes and funds have been placed at their disposal.

**Sir F. E. James:** But why Madras has been excluded?

**The Honourable Diwan Bahadur Sir A. Ramaswami Mudaliar:** It is a matter of regret for me that with the most enthusiastic desire in the world to put more funds at the disposal of the research students in the Universities of the Madras Presidency and generally in the Universities of South India, that I have not been able to do so, and if the observation of my Honourable friend, Sir Frederick James, will do anything to make the Universities in my Province move a little faster and the scientists in that place take a little more interest in this kind of work, I am sure that the Governing Body, which will come into existence, will be only too happy to distribute on a more general basis the finances under their control.

My Honourable friend, Sir Frederick James, desired that Dr. Bhatnagar and the staff should make tours and that the results of these investigations should be better known in other parts of India. Sir, it was my desire, and, I believe, that desire has been expressed more than once, that the meetings of the Board itself should be held at different centres in India. We had one meeting in Bombay, one meeting in Calcutta, one meeting in Simla and we were hoping to have one in Bangalore, but owing to circumstances entirely beyond my control that meeting had to be abandoned. It is these meetings held at important centres in India which will bring home to industrialists and scientists the value of work that is being done. But apart from that we have appointed an Industrial Research Utilization Officer who will be in charge of the researches capable of industrial utilisation and it will be his duty not only to display these products at Delhi, where we propose to have a museum, but also take them round to other centres if and when it is necessary. Apart from that Dr. Bhatnagar himself has not only the duty of working at research laboratories at Calcutta but of going out inspecting, co-ordinating and helping with advice, if necessary, the research workers all over the country. He has been able to do a little of it but owing to preoccupations of his own, with reference to essential research schemes in connection with the war, he has not been able to do that amount of touring which will be necessary. I hope he will be more free hereafter to do so.

[**Sir A. Ramaswami Mudaliar.**]

I would now refer to the amendment of my Honourable friend, Mr. Jamnadas Mehta. I must say first of all that he and I are absolutely at one in this matter. I assured the House in my opening remarks that no scheme of research has been left outside the scope of various committees. Now with reference to heavy industries, I would point out that there are several committees which are at work and which are calculated to help in the establishment of heavy industries. These are all so much connected with each other that research has to take place in several directions before the establishment of heavy industries can be tackled and the work of manufacture of machinery and plant can be taken up.

I regret that in the enumeration of committees I have omitted to mention the heavy chemicals committee which has been constituted under the chairmanship of Dr. John Mathai whose name is wellknown to all industrialists and all Honourable Members of this House. Now, Sir, the fuel research committee and the Metals Committee have already been mentioned. The House will realize that close contact between these two committees is necessary for the essential need of developing research in fuel and the essential need of developing research in various kinds of alloy metal. These two are necessary if you really want to establish the manufacture of plant and machinery in this country.

**Pandit Nilakantha Das** (Orissa Division : Non-Muhammadian) : Has anything in particular been done to manufacture machinery which is required particularly for making other machines in this country?

**The Honourable Diwan Bahadur Sir A. Ramaswami Mudaliar** : Sir, I am referring to research but I might tell my Honourable friend that during this war period at any rate, many of the machines that were being imported are now being manufactured in this country but it is special types of machines in which different alloy metal is to be used and where the problems of coking have yet to be analysed and properly adjusted, it is that kind of machinery in which research work is necessary. If the Honourable Member will go to Calcutta and see some of the firms engaged on war work he will find that various kinds of plant and machinery which were imported previously are now being manufactured in this country. Sir, the Metals committee is engaged in research about alloy metal.

The fuel research committee has to do researches in carbonisation and in desulphurization of coal. These two have to be co-ordinated before that kind of machinery can be manufactured. I have referred also to the Internal Combustion Engines and to the Chemical plant committee which is specifically constituted for research work in the manufacture of chemical plants. Now, Sir, as I said, there is no difference between my Honourable friend, Mr. Jamnadas Mehta, and myself over this question. Attention is being paid to it now. I do not want this rivalry between minor industries and major industries to be emphasised or to arise out of a special bias being given in a resolution to this work. The whole of this subject is within the purview of this Board which has practically all members non-official—I believe I am the only official member, apart from the Director. It is their privilege to take up any research work they like and I can assure my Honourable friend that they are acutely conscious of the need for developing research in heavy industries.

Now, Sir, as regards the amount, I have only one word to say. Ten lakhs has been found by the Honourable the Finance Member for this purpose annually for the next five years at least. When we remember the conditions under which we are working at present and the need for financing many things in connection with the war effort, I am bound to say that the Finance Member has been generous in placing ten lakhs at our disposal. Let me also say this, Sir, that if there is any confusion—I hope there is none in the mind of any of the Honourable Members—that it is not industrial development that is being directly thought of, that is not the object of this fund. This fund is for research work for industrial development and not industrial development itself. I am perfectly certain that neither ten lakhs nor ten crores would be sufficient if any question of industrial development is to be taken up. I do not suggest that ten lakhs is sufficient even for scientific and industrial research. This year five lakhs were allotted. We are now getting ten lakhs. Apart from that, as I have said, royalties are coming in, and therefore in view of the circumstances of the case, I feel that it is only fair to acknowledge with gratitude the help that the Honourable the Finance Member has given us. I trust the House will give its approval unanimously to the Resolution.

May I add one word? I said that it was my hope that industrialists also will co-operate in financing this scheme of researches. In other parts of the world industrialists have done their duty with reference to these research schemes. Organisations of industries have come forward to finance these schemes. Now that the Government have taken up and shown their *bona fides* with reference to these research schemes, I hope, from such suggestions as have been made to me, that there are industrialists in this country who realise that they also have to play a part in this great development, and I am perfectly certain that I will be in a position to announce very soon to this House handsome contributions from industrialists. Sir, I move.

**Mr. President** (The Honourable Sir Abdur Rahim): Do Honourable Members wish to move their amendments?

**Mr. Jamnadas M. Mehta:** Sir, I ask for permission to withdraw my amendment.

The amendment was, by leave of the Assembly, withdrawn.

**Dr. P. N. Banerjee:** Sir, I ask for permission to withdraw my amendment.

The amendment was, by leave of the Assembly, withdrawn.

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

“That this Assembly recommends to the Governor General in Council that a fund called the Industrial Research Fund be constituted, for the purpose of fostering industrial development in this country and that provision be made in the Budget for an annual grant of rupees ten lakhs to the fund for a period of five years.”

The motion was adopted.

#### STATEMENT OF BUSINESS.

**The Honourable Mr. M. S. Aney** (Leader of the House): Sir, I am not going to move my Resolution today. With your permission, I would like to make a statement of business for the next week. The agenda for the meetings on Monday and Tuesday will be as follows:

[Mr. M. S. Aney.]

Council of State amendments to the Mines Maternity Bill, the Indo-Ceylon Agreement and the Public Accounts Committee's Report and Mr. Joshi's Resolution. In case we find that there is no time on Monday to take up the Public Accounts Committee's Report, it will be withdrawn and the whole of Tuesday will be reserved for Mr. Joshi's Resolution.

**Lieut.-Colonel Sir Henry Gidney** (Nominated Non-Official) : May I ask the Leader of the House—I could not hear what he actually said—does he mean to say that he is devoting Monday for the Indo-Ceylon agreement?

**The Honourable Mr. M. S. Aney** : And Tuesday for the Resolution on political prisoners.

**Lieut.-Colonel Sir Henry Gidney** : And there will be no change from one to the other? That is fixed?

**The Honourable Mr. M. S. Aney** : Yes.

The Assembly then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Monday, the 17th November, 1941.