

18th 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



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# LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

## *President:*

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

## *Deputy President:*

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

## *Panel of Chairmen:*

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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— contd.</b>		<b>FRIDAY, 7TH NOVEMBER, 1941—contd.</b>	
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> — <i>contd.</i>		<b>FRIDAY, 14TH NOVEMBER, 1941—</b>	
Unstarred Questions and Answers	600—04	Members Sworn	• 807
The Madras Port Trust (Amendment) Bill—Passed.	605—26	Starred Questions and Answers	807—19
The Excess Profits Tax (Second Amendment) Bill—Discussion on the consideration of clauses not concluded	626—56	Messages from the Council of State	819
Statement of Business	656	The Railways (Local Authorities' Taxation) Bill—Passed as amended	820—24
<b>WEDNESDAY, 12TH NOVEMBER, 1941—</b>		The Indian Companies (Amendment) Bill—Passed.	824—26
Starred Questions and Answers	657—81	The Trade Marks (Amendment) Bill—Passed as amended	826—30
Unstarred Questions and Answers	681—83	The Motor Vehicles (Amendment) Bill—Referred to Select Committee	831—32
Statements laid on the Table.	683—92	Report of the Public Accounts Committee—Postponed	832—33
Resolution <i>re</i> —		Demands for Excess Grants for 1939—40	833—36
The Atlantic Charter for a New World Order—Adopted	692—708	Resolution <i>re</i> the Industrial Research Fund—Adopted	836—73
Release of Political Prisoners—Postponed	708—09	Statement of Business	873—74
Repatriation of India's Sterling Debt—Adopted as amended	709—36	<b>MONDAY, 17TH NOVEMBER, 1941—</b>	
<b>THURSDAY, 13TH NOVEMBER, 1941—</b>		Starred Questions and Answers	875—82
Starred Questions and Answers	737—45	The Mines Maternity Benefit Bill—Amendment made by the Council of State agreed to	882—84
Short Notice Questions and Answers	746—47	Joint Report by the Delegations from India and Ceylon—Motion adopted as amended	884—933
Unstarred Questions and Answers	747—53	<b>TUESDAY, 18TH NOVEMBER, 1941—</b>	
Motion for Adjournment <i>re</i> Condition of Allamah Mashriqui, Khaksar Leader, at the Vellore Jail—Disallowed	753—54	Starred Questions and Answers	935—45
Excess Profits Tax (Second Amendment) Bill—Passed as amended	754—75	Unstarred Questions and Answers	946
The Railways (Local Authorities' Taxation) Bill—Discussion on the clauses not concluded	776—805	Statements laid on the Table.	947—1013
		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.

Tuesday, 18th 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.

## ★STARRED QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

### (a) ORAL ANSWERS.

#### FIRMS SUPPLYING TENTAGE TO THE SUPPLY DEPARTMENT.

190. \*Sardar Sant Singh (on behalf of Sir Abdul Halim Ghuznavi): (a) Will the Honourable Member for Supply please state the names and places of business of the firms which have supplied tentage to the Supply Department during the War?

(b) How many of them carry on business in Northern India, i.e., the Punjab, Rajputana, United Provinces, Bihar and Bengal, and how many of them carry on business in Bombay and the neighbouring districts?

The Honourable Sir H. P. Mody: (a) A statement is placed on the table.

(b) Of the 57 contractors mentioned in the statement, 43 carry on business in Northern India as defined in the Honourable Member's question.

#### *Statement showing Names and Places of Business of Suppliers of Tentage.*

Names and Addresses of firms. Places of Business.

#### *Upper India.*

- |  |                         |
|--|-------------------------|
| 1. Messrs. H. Chiraghdin Mohd. Din & Sons, 146, Ravi Road,<br>Lahore . . . . .                   | Lahore.                 |
| 2. Messrs. Rooldoo Mohd. Din & Co., 10, Circular Road,<br>Lahore . . . . .                       | Lahore.                 |
| 3. Messrs. H. Nizamudin & Sons, Post Box 169, Ganga Ashram<br>Bldg., Ravi Road, Lahore . . . . . | Lahore.                 |
| 4. Messrs. Udham Singh Ghulam Mohammed Ltd., 22,<br>Empress Road, Lahore . . . . .               | Lahore.                 |
| 5. Messrs. H. Ghulam Mohiuddin & Sons, 64, Circular Road,<br>Lahore . . . . .                    | Lahore.                 |
| 6. Messrs. Syed A. & M. Wazir Ali & Sons, "Ashiana", La-<br>hore . . . . .                       | Delhi and Ferozepore.   |
| 7. Messrs. Dalchand & Sons, Ferozepore . . . . .   | Fazilka and Ferozepore. |
| 8. Messrs. Jamaluddin & Sons, Basti Nau, Jullunder City . . . . .                                | Jullundur.              |

## Names and Addresses of firms.

## Places of Business.

*Upper India.*

9. Messrs. K. D. Bootasingh & Co., Saidpuri Road, Rawalpindi . . . . .	Rawalpindi.
10. Messrs. Delhi Cloth & General Mills Co. Ltd., Delhi . . . . .	Delhi, Lyallpur and Cawnpore.
11. Messrs. R. B. S. Narain Singh & Sons, 2, Curzon Road, New Delhi . . . . .	Delhi Shahdara.
12. Messrs. R. B. Bootasingh's Sons & Co., Roshanara Mansions, Roshanara Road, Subzimandi, Delhi . . . . .	Delhi.
13. Messrs. R. B. Melaram's Sons & Co., Roshanara Road, Delhi . . . . .	Delhi.
14. Messrs. K. B. Raja Akbar Ali & Sons, 5, Barakhamba Road, New Delhi . . . . .	Delhi. ●
15. Messrs. Padam Chand & Co., "Anarbagh", Roshanara Road, Delhi . . . . .	Delhi.
16. Messrs. D. M. Malik & Co., Post Box No. 20, Delhi . . . . .	Delhi.
17. Messrs. Delhi Tent & General Manufacturing Co., 12, Curzon Road, New Delhi . . . . .	Delhi Shahdara.
18. Messrs. Birla Cotton Spinning & Weaving Mills Ltd., Delhi . . . . .	Birla Lines, Delhi.
19. Messrs. Bootasingh Mookerjee & Co. Ltd., Scindia House, Connaught Circus, New Delhi . . . . .	Delhi.
20. Messrs. Bashesharnath & Co., 15, Barakhamba Road, New Delhi . . . . .	Delhi and Cawnpore.
21. Messrs. S. Surjit Singh, 18, Hailey Road, New Delhi . . . . .	Meerut.
22. Messrs. K. S. Malik & Sons, 36, Queensway, New Delhi . . . . .	Meerut.
23. Messrs. H. Bevis & Co., Cawnpore . . . . .	Cawnpore.
24. Messrs. Muir Mills Co. Ltd., Cawnpore . . . . .	Cawnpore.
25. Messrs. Elgin Mills Co. Ltd., Cawnpore . . . . .	Cawnpore.
26. Messrs. Cawnpore Dyeing & Cloth Printing Co. Ltd., Cawnpore . . . . .	Cawnpore.
27. Messrs. India Supplies, Kamla Tower, Cawnpore . . . . .	Cawnpore.
28. Messrs. Jawahar Tent Factory, Agra . . . . .	Agra.
29. Messrs. Pooranchand & Co., Government Contractors, Agra . . . . .	Agra.
30. Messrs. Shiamlal Chimanlal, Bansdarwaza, Agra . . . . .	Agra.
31. Messrs. Kedarnath Shubkaran, Belanganj, Agra . . . . .	Agra.
32. Messrs. Lakmichand & Co., Daulat Nivas, Agra . . . . .	Agra.
33. Messrs. Equipment Supply Syndicate, Lucknow . . . . .	Lucknow.
34. Messrs. R. G. Cotton Mills Ltd., Talkatora, Lucknow . . . . .	Lucknow.
35. Messrs. Superintendent Central Jail, Fatehgarh . . . . .	Fatehgarh.
36. Messrs. R. B. Anandswarup & Sons, Muzaffarnagar . . . . .	Muzaffarnagar.
37. Messrs. Grant Choudhri Bharat Singh & Co., Scindia House, Connaught Circus, New Delhi . . . . .	Muttra.
38. Messrs. Indian Suppliers Ltd., Nai Sarak, Clock Tower, Delhi . . . . .	Tundla, U. P.
39. Messrs. Madhoprashad Manmohan Das, Rani Mandi, Allahabad . . . . .	Allahabad.
40. Messrs. Bengal Tent Factories Ltd., 100, Clive Street, Calcutta . . . . .	Calcutta.
41. Messrs. Karam Chand Thaper & Bros. Ltd., 5, Royal Exchange Place, Calcutta . . . . .	Calcutta.

## Names and Addresses of firms.

## Places of Business.

*Upper India.*

42. Messrs. N. Hasan & Sons, Ali Manzil, Fraser Road,  
Patna . . . . . Patna.
43. Messrs. Rampur Tent & Army Equipment & Co., Rampur  
Rampur.

*Central India Area.*

1. Messrs. Bombay Tent Co., Taj Mahal, Bhopal . . . . . Bhopal.
2. Messrs. Gwalior Leather Factory, Tannery & Tent Factory,  
Morar, Gwalior . . . . . Morar, Gwalior.
3. Messrs. Modern Tent Manufacturing Co., (Alwar) 11, Curzon  
Road, New Delhi . . . . . Alwar.
4. Messrs. Kalyanmal Mills Ltd., C/o Messrs. Wallia Bros.,  
Delhi, 108, Daryaganj . . . . . Indore.
5. Messrs. Rajkumar Mills Ltd., C/o S. Pratap Singh, 21,  
Connaught Circus, New Delhi . . . . . Indore.

*Bombay & South India.*

1. Messrs. Malakram Daulatram, 7, Hailey Road, New Delhi  
Bombay.
2. Messrs. M. Allahbux & Co., Sir Vithaldas Chambers, Apollo  
Street, Fort, Bombay . . . . . Bombay.
3. Messrs. Latha Singh Bedi & Sons, 4, Boat Club Road,  
Poona . . . . . Poona.
4. Messrs. Hooseinbhoj Abdullabhoj Laljee & Co., Naisari  
Buildings, Fort, Bombay . . . . . Poona.
5. Messrs. K. M. D. Thackersey, C/o Thackersey Mooljee  
& Co., Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay . . . . . Poona.
6. Messrs. Sholapur Spinning & Weaving Co., Ltd., Sholapur  
Sholapur.
7. Messrs. K. B. Ahmed Alladin & Co., Alladin Buildings,  
Secunderabad (Deccan) . . . . . Secunderabad.
8. Messrs. The South India Corporation, Mattancheri, Cochin  
(S. India) . . . . . Cochin.
9. Messrs. Aspinwall & Co. (Travancore) Ltd., Alleppey,  
Malabar Coast, South India . . . . . Alleppey.

TRANSFER OF THE SECTIONS OF THE PURCHASE ORGANISATION OF THE SUPPLY  
DEPARTMENT DEALING WITH TENTAGE TO BOMBAY.

191. \*Sardar Sant Singh (on behalf of Sir Abdul Halim Ghuznavi): (a) Will the Honourable the Supply Member please state whether it is a fact that the sections of the Purchase organisation of the Supply Department dealing with tentage have been transferred to Bombay, and if so, what are the reasons for the transfer?

(b) Is the Honourable Member aware that this transfer is likely to cause great inconvenience and hardship to suppliers of tentage who carry on business in Northern India, and has caused widespread disappointment among them?

(c) Will the Honourable Member please state how much of the Doootee cloth required for the fabrication of tents for which orders have been placed with the contractors by the Supply Department has been

supplied by mills situated in Northern India, i.e., the Punjab, the United Provinces, Bihar and Bengal, and how much of it has been supplied by the mills situated in Bombay and the neighbouring districts?

(d) In view of the consideration referred to in parts (a) and (b) of the question, will the Honourable Member please state whether he is prepared to re-transfer the sections dealing with tentage to Delhi?

**The Honourable Sir H. P. Mody:** (a) Yes. The reason is that tentage is a relatively small part of the Supply Department's requirements of cotton textiles, and when it was found expedient to transfer the Cotton Textiles Directorate to Bombay, it was thought unwise to dissociate the tentage section from it.

(b) I am aware that the transfer is disliked by Northern India interests, but as decisions relating to the award of contracts for the supply of tentage continue to be made at Delhi, the transfer should not cause any special inconvenience or hardship to suppliers who carry on business in Northern India.

(c) Owing to the fact that some orders cover complete tentage and others fabrication from material supplied by Government, it is impossible to state the proportions supplied from different areas.

(d) The change has only just been made, but I am prepared to consider the matter when the new organization at Bombay has settled down to its work.

**Sardar Sant Singh:** Will the Honourable Member please state if it is a fact that about 80 per cent. of the tentage is done in Northern India?

**The Honourable Sir H. P. Mody:** I have already answered that question. I am placing a statement on the table which will show that a great deal of tentage is being manufactured in Northern India.

#### ASSAMESE ON THE ASSAM BENGAL RAILWAY.

192. **\*Mr. Ananga Mohan Dam:** (a) Will the Honourable Member for Railways and Communications state the total number of employees, both in the superior and inferior cadres, of the Assam Bengal Railway?

(b) How many of them are from the Province of Assam, stating separately the numbers of the Surma Valley and Assam Valley employees?

**The Honourable Sir Andrew Clow:** (a) On 31st March, 1941, there were 16,967 employees.

(b) I have no information.

#### ASSAMESE IN THE POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS DEPARTMENT IN THE ASSAM PROVINCE.

193. **\*Mr. Ananga Mohan Dam:** Will the Honourable the Communications Member state the total number of gazetted and ministerial employees from the Surma Valley and the Assam Valley in the Province of Assam in the Posts and Telegraphs Department?

**The Honourable Sir Andrew Clow:** 924.

**EXPEDITING CONVEYANCE OF MAILES BETWEEN SYLHET AND SHILLONG.**

**194. \*Mr. Ananga Mohan Dam:** (a) Will the Honourable the Communications Member state what has been done for expediting conveyance of mails between Sylhet and Shillong?

(b) Is the present motor service between Sylhet and Shillong unable to carry mails?

**The Honourable Sir Andrew Clow:** (a) Endeavours are being made to restore the arrangement for the conveyance of mails by motor between Sylhet and Shillong in consultation with the Provincial Government and the Provincial Transport Authority.

(b) No.

**Mr. Lalchand Navalrai:** May I know from the Honourable Member if he is aware of the fact that mails in Shillong are reaching now on the third day?

**The Honourable Sir Andrew Clow:** I know they are slow; I am not sure of the exact time.

**Mr. Lalchand Navalrai:** But why is the motor service between Sylhet and Shillong practically stopped?

**The Honourable Sir Andrew Clow:** I think if the Honourable Member will refer back to Maulvi Abdur Rasheed Chaudhury's question No. 53 asked a year ago, he will find a reply.

**The Honourable Mr. M. S. Aney:** May I ask the Honourable Member when he last visited Shillong?

**GAZETTED AND MINISTERIAL OFFICERS IN THE SUPPLY DEPARTMENT.**

**195. \*Mr. Ananga Mohan Dam:** (a) Will the Honourable Member for Supply be pleased to state the total number of gazetted and ministerial officers in the Department of Supply from different Provinces?

(b) How many of them are Hindus and Muslims?

(c) How many of them are from the Province of Assam?

**The Honourable Sir H. P. Mody:** (a), (b) and (c). The information is being collected and will be placed on the table of the House when ready.

**INCONVENIENCES BY PRESENT ARRANGEMENT OF SUPPLY OF WAGONS REGARDING SUPPLY OF COAL.**

**196. \*Mr. Amarendra Nath Chattopadhyaya:** (a) Will the Honourable the Railway Member be pleased to state if he is aware of the inconveniences caused by the present arrangement of supply of wagons regarding supply of coal on the allotment on *pro rata* basis made against indents by collieries for up and down stations only?

(b) Is the Honourable Member aware of the fact that by this arrangement, speculators have great opportunities to sell coal at higher prices to factories and mills, which run short of coal due to poor supply of wagons?

**The Honourable Sir Andrew Clow:** (a) No.

(b) I am not satisfied that this system lends itself more to such speculation than any other system short of complete control over sales.

**Babu Baijnath Bajora:** Is the Honourable Member aware that there is a shortage of wagons for coal supplies to Calcutta?

**The Honourable Sir Andrew Clow:** My information at the moment is that the shortage is not acute.

**PRIORITY SUPPLY OF WAGONS TO COAL CONSUMING INDUSTRIES.**

**197. \*Mr. Amarendra Nath Chattopadhyaya:** (a) Does the Honourable the Railway Member propose to arrange supply of wagons by reverting to the system of priority supply of wagons to every coal consuming industries, *viz.*, cotton and jute mills, chemical works, tea gardens, foundries, brick-fields, etc., under classes A, B, C, D and E:

A. Public utility,

B. Shipment Bunker,

C. Mills,

D. Tea Gardens,

Chemical Works,

E. Brick-fields—Soft coke depot holders,

as was done during the last Great War?

(b) Does the Honourable Member propose to enquire into the difficulties inherent in the present method of wagon supply and take steps to improve it without delay?

**The Honourable Sir Andrew Clow:** (a) No: I understand that the priority supply of wagons during the last war was not quite as stated by the Honourable Member.

(b) This question has been and continues to be under constant examination and all possible steps are being taken to maintain the coal wagon supply at the maximum.

**POSITION OF MUSLIM CLERICAL EMPLOYEES OF THE ASSAM BENGAL RAILWAY ON AMALGAMATION WITH EASTERN BENGAL RAILWAY.**

**198. \*Maulvi Abdur Rasheed Chaudhury:** (a) Will the Honourable Member for Railways be pleased to state how many Muslim and Hindu employees in the clerical cadre have been recommended to be taken in service from the present incumbents of Assam Bengal Railway on the proposed amalgamation of Assam Bengal Railway and Eastern Bengal Railway from the 1st January, 1942, and how many Hindu and Muslim employees have been excluded from the recommendations?

(b) Would the recommendation for the Muslim employees be less than the percentage fixed by Government?

(c) If so, are Government prepared to make up the percentage?

**The Honourable Sir Andrew Clow:** (a) I have no information but understand that the total number of staff who are not to be re-employed immediately will not be large.

(b) I have no particulars, but instructions will be issued that communal proportions now subsisting should not be disturbed by any reduction that may be necessary.

(c) It is proposed to place all those who cannot be offered re-employment on a waiting list. They will be given preference for employment in future vacancies on the Bengal and Assam Railway. There would appear to be no necessity to take any other special measures.

**LEVELLING OF SCALES OF PAY, ETC., ON AMALGAMATION OF ASSAM BENGAL AND EASTERN BENGAL RAILWAYS.**

**199. \*Maulvi Abdur Rasheed Chaudhury:** (a) Will the Honourable the Railway Member please state whether it is a fact that the scales of pay and grade of the Eastern Bengal Railway clerical cadre are more than those of the Assam Bengal Railway?

(b) If so, does the difference remain after the amalgamation, or is it to be removed to bring the scales of pay and grade of both the Railways to the same level, after they are under the same administration?

**The Honourable Sir Andrew Clow:** (a) There appear to be rather more grades on the Eastern Bengal Railway than on the Assam Bengal Railway.

(b) The staff of the Assam Bengal Railway will continue to retain their present scales of pay after amalgamation.

**INTRODUCING ON ASSAM BENGAL RAILWAY THE SAME CATERING SYSTEM AS PREVAILING ON STATE RAILWAYS.**

**200. \*Maulvi Abdur Rasheed Chaudhury:** (a) Will the Honourable the Railway Member be pleased to state whether the same policy will be followed and the same rules will be introduced in the Assam Bengal Railway as are prevailing on the other State Railways in India in respect of catering system in general and Indian stalls and refreshment rooms in particular?

(b) If the answer to part (a) above be in the negative, will the Honourable Member be pleased to state the reason therefor?

**The Honourable Sir Andrew Clow:** (a) and (b). The question has not been considered in detail. The policy at present applicable to State Railways has been evolved in the light of conditions on those railways and while the Government of India are not aware of any reason why the broad principles should not be applicable to other railways, they are anxious that the taking over of new railways should involve as little dislocation as possible and that methods which have proved satisfactory there should not be altered merely for the purpose of securing uniformity.

REMOVAL OF THE OFFICES OF HEADS OF DEPARTMENTS OF ASSAM BENGAL RAILWAY FROM CHITTAGONG TO CALCUTTA.

201. \*Maulvi Abdur Rasheed Chaudhury: Will the Honourable the Railway Member be pleased to state if it is a fact that the offices of the Heads of all departments of Assam Bengal Railway will be removed from Chittagong to Calcutta? If so, why?

The Honourable Sir Andrew Clow: Yes, because the Assam Bengal Railway will be amalgamated with the Eastern Bengal Railway and it is considered advantageous that the Headquarters of the combined undertaking should be in Calcutta.

REMOVAL OF THE OFFICES OF HEADS OF DEPARTMENTS OF ASSAM BENGAL RAILWAY FROM CHITTAGONG TO CLACUTTA.

202. \*Maulvi Abdur Rasheed Chaudhury: (a) Will the Honourable the Railway Member please state if Government have considered the effect of this removal of offices of Heads of departments upon the importance and growth of Chittagong Port?

(b) Do Government consider this removal will best serve the public interests?

The Honourable Sir Andrew Clow: (a) and (b). The answer is in the affirmative.

NON-PROVISION OF QUARTERS TO THE CIRCLE SERVICE TELEGRAPHISTS.

†203. \*Maulvi Abdur Rasheed Chaudhury: Will the Honourable Member for Communications please state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that circle service telegraphists are not provided with quarters, and they are not paid any house rent;
- (b) whether quarters are provided or in the absence of them house-rent is paid to general service telegraphists;
- (c) whether it is a fact that circle service telegraphists are liable to be called to duty at any hour of the day and night like general service telegraphists; and
- (d) if so, what is the reason for this discrimination in the matter of housing and house rent?

The Honourable Sir Andrew Clow: (a), (b) and (c). Yes.

(d) The conditions of employment of the two categories are different. The provision of free quarters, or house rent in lieu thereof, was a condition of employment of General Service Telegraphists who are liable for service anywhere within His Majesty's Indian territories. Since 1930, however, no recruitment has been made on this basis. Circle Service Telegraphists are liable for service within the limits of a Postal Circle and may be called upon to proceed temporarily to any place in India only in special circumstances. They are not entitled to free quarters or house rent.

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

## RULES REGULATING SENIORITY ON EAST INDIAN RAILWAY.

204. \*Qazi Muhammad Ahmad Kazmi: Has the attention of the Honourable Member for Railways been drawn to Memorandum No. 8 of the East Indian Railway Muslim Employees' Association, Moradabad? If so, will the Honourable Member be pleased to enquire and state:

- (a) whether the Honourable Member has ascertained from the East Indian Railway administration about rules regulating seniority enforced on that railway and whether the same will be placed on the table of this House; if not, why not;
- (b) whether it is true that there are no fixed rules regulating seniority and that they are often varied to suit individual cases; and
- (c) whether Government propose to take steps so that standard and fixed rules of seniority are promulgated and no departure is made from them and that they are also made available to every staff?

The Honourable Sir Andrew Clow: I have seen the Memorandum referred to.

(a) The answer is in the negative. The seniority of non-gazetted staff is a matter of detailed administration lying within the competence of General Managers.

(b) As regards the first part it is not practicable to frame a rule applicable to all groups, classes and grades and under all circumstances; as regards the second part I have no reason to believe that the facts are as stated by the Honourable Member.

(c) Government have no such orders in preparation. I would add that I believe that staff are normally aware of the method by which seniority is determined.

## RULES REGULATING SENIORITY ON EAST INDIAN RAILWAY.

205. \*Qazi Muhammad Ahmad Kazmi: (a) Will the Honourable the Railway Member please state whether it is a fact that the Agent, East Indian Railway, issued general rules regulating seniority under his Minute Sheet No. A. E. 2178 on the 22nd September, 1933?

(b) Is it a fact that under the Note to Rule 1 of the said Rules, the pay of an individual is to be taken into account in determining seniority when he is given more than the minimum of the post?

(c) Is it a fact that according to the above note if a Station Master drawing Rs. 110 pay is transferred as a Guard in the co-ordinated scale of Rs. 90—10—180, he is to be placed senior to those guards who are drawing less than Rs. 110, irrespective of the length of service in the grade or class? If not, what is the actual application of the said note?

The Honourable Sir Andrew Clow: (a) A circular was issued on that date, but I do not know if it applied to all Departments.

(b) Yes.

(c) The seniority of non-gazetted staff is a matter within the competence of General Managers, and on the basis of such information as is at my disposal I cannot advise on individual cases of this kind.

**STAFF ON TEMPORARY PANEL FOR KUMBH MELA ON MORADABAD DIVISION  
1938 ABSORBED IN PERMANENT POSTS.**

**206. \*Qazi Muhammad Ahmad Kazmi:** (a) Will the Honourable the Railway Member please state whether it is a fact that in reply to unstarred question No. 75, it was declared in this House on the 12th March, 1940 that none of the staff in the temporary panel for Kumbh Mela of 1938 was absorbed against a permanent vacancy, whereas, as per Divisional Superintendent, Moradabad letter No. 3/25/29-E, dated 7/8 June, 1940, some of the candidates were actually taken from that panel and provided against permanent vacancies?

(b) If the reply to the above be in the affirmative, will the Honourable Member please clear the point and state whether his reply in this House was correct, or what the Divisional Superintendent, Moradabad, has stated, is correct?

**The Honourable Sir Andrew Clow:** I have called for information and a reply will be laid on the table of the House in due course.

**FIXATION OF PAY OF RETRENCHED STAFF RE-APPOINTED IN THE COMPILATION  
SECTION, NORTH WESTERN RAILWAY.**

**207. \*Bhai Parma Nand:** (a) Will the Honourable Member for Railways be pleased to refer to the statement laid on the table of the House on the 11th February, 1941, in reply to part (d) of starred question No. 99, asked by me on 15th February, 1940, and to the orders issued by the Railway Board in paragraph 3 of their letter No. 1635 E. G., dated the 30th December, 1932, under which only such temporary staff who had put in less than one year's service at the time of discharge, was not allowed the benefit of old scales of pay on re-appointment, and state whether it is a fact that the retrenched staff of Compilation Section, North Western Railway, who are not allowed the concession of old scales of pay, had put in more than one year's continuous service prior to retrenchment?

(b) Is it a fact that in the office of the Chief Accounts Officer, North Western Railway, the staff having more than one year's continuous service prior to retrenchment, have been allowed old scales of pay without taking into account the nature of temporary post held by them at the time of their retrenchment?

(c) Is the Honourable Member now prepared to entertain their claim for old scales of pay? If not, will the Honourable Member be pleased to make a further statement clarifying the position?

**The Honourable Sir Andrew Clow:** (a) Not only temporary staff who had put in less than a year's service at the time of discharge but also temporary staff who, though they had put in more than a year's service, had been engaged for purely temporary purposes or temporary special jobs and whose services were terminated in the ordinary course, on the cessation of their temporary work were governed by the orders of the Railway Board referred to by the Honourable Member. The staff of the Compilation Section, North Western Railway come under the latter category.

(b) Yes, but this was done erroneously owing to a misinterpretation of the orders.

(c) No. I may explain that the intention of the Railway Board was that the expression 'staff engaged for purely temporary purposes' used in their orders should include staff engaged for purely temporary vacancies such as those arising from leave, deputation, etc. This was correctly understood by all the railway administrations in respect of staff under their control including the staff in the Compilation Section on the North Western Railway who were under the control of the General Manager, at the time of retrenchment. The Accounts Department and some of the other offices, however, misinterpreted the orders and allowed old scales of pay to their staff. Thus in a number of cases old scales were erroneously given and the Railway Board, after careful consideration, decided not to reopen them. This does not, however, justify the orders being now erroneously applied to other cases.

**DAILY OR WEEKLY HOURS OF EMPLOYMENT FOR TRAIN CLERKS AND HEAD TRAIN CLERKS ON NORTH WESTERN RAILWAY.**

**208. \*Babu Baijnath Bajoria:** (a) Will the Honourable the Railway Member please state whether any daily or weekly hours of employment for train clerks and head train clerks are fixed by the North Western Railway administration?

(b) If so, what are the hours, and if not, are Government prepared to fix them now?

(c) Are Government aware that in the Multan Division no working hours are fixed for the head train clerks, and they are required to be on duty all day long throughout the week?

(d) Are the working hours of the staff mentioned checked by the Labour Supervisory staff? If not, will it be done now?

**The Honourable Sir Andrew Clow:** (a) The answer is in the affirmative as regards train clerks. Head Train Clerks do not come within the scope of the Hours of Employment Regulations as they are supervisory staff.

(b) The hours of work have been fixed within the limits prescribed in sections 71C(1) and (2) of the Indian Railways Act, 1890.

(c) As stated in the answer to part (a), the Hours of Employment Regulations do not apply to Head Train Clerks who are supervisory staff, but they do not work all day long throughout the week.

(d) The answer to the first part is in the affirmative as regards train clerks; the second part does not arise.

**HILL ALLOWANCE TO THE POSTAL EMPLOYEES AT SHILLONG.**

**209. \*Mr. Ananga Mohan Dam:** Will the Honourable the Communications Member state why the hill allowance of the postal employees at Shillong has not been re-introduced?

**The Honourable Sir Andrew Clow:** Because the grounds on which it was withdrawn are still applicable.

## UNSTARRED QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

### DEARNESS ALLOWANCE TO CERTAIN RAILWAY EMPLOYEES AT DEHRA DUN.

**69. Qazi Muhammad Ahmad Kazmi:** (a) Will the Honourable Member for Railways be pleased to enquire and state whether it is a fact that certain Railway employees stationed at Dehra Dun on the East Indian Railway submitted to the Secretary, Government of India, Railway Board, a printed representation regarding dearness allowance in July 1941?

(b) If so, what action has been taken on it?

**The Honourable Sir Andrew Clow:** (a) The answer is in the affirmative.

(b) No action was taken on this memorial but the scale of allowances has recently been enhanced.

### ZONE ALLOWANCE TO CERTAIN INFERIOR STAFF AT DEHRA DUN AND COMPLAINT *re* DELAY IN DISPOSAL OF APPEALS IN MORADABAD DIVISION.

**70. Qazi Muhammad Ahmad Kazmi:** (a) Will the Honourable Member for Railways please state whether it is a fact that Electric and Medical inferior staff stationed at Dehra Dun have submitted a representation regarding the Zone Allowance paid at Dehra Dun to certain other employees?

(b) Is it a fact that they have not received any reply to their representation?

(c) Are Government aware that there is a common complaint in the Moradabad Division regarding abnormal delay in the disposal of appeals and even in most cases non-receipt of any reply thereto?

**The Honourable Sir Andrew Clow:** (a) and (b). I have not previously heard of this representation but am prepared to accept the Honourable Member's statements and to forward a copy of his question and this answer to the General Manager.

(c) No.

### COMPENSATION TO RAILWAY LINE STAFF FOR WORKING ON GAZETTED HOLIDAYS.

**71. Qazi Muhammad Ahmad Kazmi:** (a) Will the Honourable Member for Railways please state whether it is a fact that clerks attached to the Divisional Offices are classed as Railway servants for all purposes where privileges of passes, hours of employment, Wages Act, provident fund and gratuity, are concerned?

(b) Is it a fact that, over and above, they are allowed all gazetted and local holidays which the line staff are not permitted to avail?

(c) Is the Honourable Member prepared to consider the question of compensating the line staff by enhancing their leave, or by allowing them extra wages for working on gazetted holidays? If not, why not?

**The Honourable Sir Andrew Clow:** (a) and (b). Yes.

(c) No. The pay assigned to particular work must be taken as fixed with reference to the conditions of service, of which the men are aware at the time they are appointed.

STATEMENTS LAID ON THE TABLE.

Information promised in reply to starred question No. 65 asked by Mr. Lalchand Navarai on the 13th November, 1940.

CREATION OF NEW INDUSTRIES OR WORKSHOPS ON PERMANENT BASIS AND GOVERNMENT SUBSIDY THEREON.  
A statement showing the number and situation of new industries or workshops created after the War, either by Government or private concerns, otherwise than for war purposes.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
No.	Name and nature of new industries and/or workshops created after the outbreak of the war.	Where situated.	When created.	Government or private concerns.	Kind of help or subsidy given to private concerns, if any.	Cost of those created by Government, if any.	Remarks.
1	Surgical Gut manufacture.	Kollegal, Coimbatore district.	MADRAS. Started before the war, but developed very considerably since the outbreak of war.	Government	Do.	Not possible to say in the present stage of development of the industry.	
2	Fish liver oil manufacture.	Calicut, Malabar district.	1940	Do.	None	Do.	
3	Fruit canning	Kadayan, East Godavari district.	1940	Private concern.	Do.		
4	Waterproof packing paper.	Madras	1940	Do.	Do.		
1	Mansuri & Sons, Pickers Manufacturing Factory. Gate, near Government Excise warehouse, Ahmedabad.	Outside Shapur house, Ahmedabad.	BOMBAY. 1940	Do.	Do.		
2	Chandabhai Bros. & Co.'s Pickers Manufacturing Factory. Manufacturing Pickers. Gate, Ahmedabad.	Outside Shapur Gate, Ahmedabad.	1940	Do.	Do.		

No.	Name and nature of new industries and/or workshops created after the outbreak of the war.	Where situated.	When created.	Government or private concerns.	Kind of help or subsidy given to private concerns, if any.	Cost of those created by Government, if any.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
BOMBAY— <i>contd.</i>							
3	Sunderdas Saw Mill. Assembling Department for ammunition and boxes.	1st floor, Atlas Mill, Dockyard Road, Bombay.	1940				
4	Textile Engineers, Ltd. Engravers of copper rollers for calico printing.	105, Sion Matunga Road, Bombay.	1940				
5	Nutbolts Co. Nuts, bolts, screws, etc., manufacture.	Victoria Bunder Road, Sassoon Dock, Colaba Causeway, Bombay.	1940			..	
6	Bombay Steel Wire Products Co. Drawing mill steel wires by mild process.	Lal Chhimey, Lamington Road, Bombay.	1940	..			
7	Ordnance Clothing Factory. Army clothing.	Modern Mills, 1st floor, Jacob Circle, Bombay.	1940	.	..		
8	H. Fillungar & Co. Sodium, Barium & Chrome salts manufacturing.	Near Meyer Sassoon Mills.	1940	..			
9	B. Rich Mueller & Co. Manufacture of shuttles.	Mogal Lane, Mahim, Bombay.	1940	..			

10	Star Bakelite Co. Small articles to be pressed on hand presses.	257, Lohar Street, Dhobi Talao, Bombay.	1940	..
11	Indian Insulator Co. of India. Mixing woodwool, cement and chloride.	Bombay—15 .	1940	
12	Tent pins and poles Manufactures. Tent pins and tent poles manufacture.	Dhaku Prabhu Wadi, Ghorupdeo, Bombay.	1940	
13	Kohinoor Electro Gilders. Electro plating and polishing.	Khetwadi, 10th Lane, Bombay.	1940	
14	Patel Products Manufacturing Co. Confectionery manufacturing.	Elphinstone Bridge Road, Tribhuvandas Malvi Estate, 9-E, Parel Road, Bombay.	1940	
15	Ruston & Hornsby (India), Ltd.'s Engineering Works. General Engineering.	91, Sayani Road, Dadar, Bombay.	1940	
16	Modern Home Ltd. Furniture manufacture.	Framji Petit Mill compound, Reay Road, Darukhana, Bombay.	1940	..
17	Husseini Metal Rolling Mills. Manufacture of brass circles.	Tambawala Proper-ties, Reay Road, Bombay.	1940	..
18	Firestone Tyre & Rubber Co. of India, Ltd. Preparation of materials for rubber tyres and tubes.	Hey Bunder Road, Sewri, Bombay.	1940	..

No.	Name and nature of new industries and/or workshops created after the outbreak of the war.	Where situated.	When created.	Government or private concerns.	Kind of help or subsidy given to private concerns, if any.	Cost of those created by Government, if any.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
BOMBAY—contd.							
19	Mechinteak Industries. Manufacture of wooden articles.	Low Level Road, Falkland Bridge, Tardeo, Bombay.	1940				
20	Hindustan Vanaspathi Manufacturing Co.'s Oil Mill. Oil Mill.	Haji Bunder, Sewri, Bombay.	1940				
21	Indentors Syndicate, Bichromate and allied chemical manufactures.	7-E, Pacha Kumbhar's Lane, Mahim, Bombay.	1940				
22	Ahmed Oil and Leather Cloth Factory. Coating of textile fabrics and colour grinding, oil boiling.	Ambernath . . .	1940				
23	The Bharat Starch and Chemical Works, Manufacture of starch and chemicals.	Madhawal Colony, Railwaypura Post, Ahmedabad.	1940				
24	Indian Industrial Co. Manufacture of chromes, pigments and lithographic ink, etc.	Katrak Road, Dadar, Bombay.	1940				
25	Mehadeo Bapu Prabhu Zantaye Cashewnut factory. Shelling of cashewnut.	Wairi, Malwan (District Ratnagiri).	1940				

26	Sholapur Glass Works, Ltd., Glass manufacture.	Wared Nagar, Sholapur.	1940	
27	Chimnalal Amichand & Co.'s Pickler factory. Pickler manufacture.	Madhavlal Ranchodlal Colony, Railwaypura Post, Ahmedabad.	1940	
28	Graduate Picklers Works. Pickler manufacture.	Outside Shahpur Gate, Ahmedabad.	1940	
29	Indian Pickler Manufacturing Co. factory. Pickler manufacture.	Outside Jamalpur Gate, near Epidemic Hospital, Ahmedabad.	1940	
30	Union Metal Works. General Engineering and Iron foundry.	Near Railway Station, Belgaum.	1940	
31	Iwasomi's factory. Manufacture of celluloid and wooden articles.	Village Road, Kandiwali (B. S. D.).	1940	
32	Bharat Vanaspati Products Co. Oil mill with workshop.	Pachora, East Khandesh.	1940	
33	Pure Products Ltd. Food products, jams, jellies, confectionary, coffee, etc.	107, Sion Road, Bombay.	1940	
34	New India Industries. Retreading tyres and manufacture of rubber and Latex goods.	28, Lamington Road, North, Bombay.	1940	
35	Chemista Products Co. Starches.	Madhubhai Mills Compound, Ahmedabad.	1940	



44	The Aziz Silk Factory. Handloom Weaving.	Hatim Mill Com- pound, Lal Dar- waja, Surat.	1940	..	..
45	The Vasant Weaving Fac- tory. Handloom Weaving.	Ranpura, Raibag, Surat.	1940	..	..
46	The Hind Fabrics Weaving Factory. Handloom Weaving.	Ditto . . .	1940	..	..
47	Sanmukhlal Jekisondas Silk Weaving Factory, No. 2. Handloom Weaving.	Inderpura, Golvad, Surat.	1940	..	..
48	Khunchand Gulabchand Handloom Factory. Handloom Weaving.	Sisorda . . .	1940	..	..
49	Ambica Dal Factory Handloom Weaving.	Surat . . .	1940	..	..
50	Modern Textile Factory. Handloom Weaving.	Salabatpura, Main Road, Surat. . .	1940	..	..
51	Dullabhram Ramjibhai Weaving Factory. Hand- loom Weaving.	Surat . . .	1940	..	..
52	Bunbi Silk Factory. Hand- loom Weaving.	Do.	1940	..	..
53	Lokseva Weaving Mills. Handloom Weaving.	Limb (Satara Dist.).	1940	..	..

No.	Name and nature of new industries and/or workshops created after the outbreak of the war.	Where situated.	When created.	Government or private concerns.	Kind of help or subsidy given to private concerns, if any.	Cost of those created by Government, if any.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
				BOMBAY— <i>contd.</i>			
54	Umreth Handloom Factory. Handloom Weaving.	Umreth (Dist. Kaira)	1940	..	..	..	
55	Bhagwandas Nathubhai Weaving Factory, No. 2. Handloom Weaving.	Begampura, Dana- pith, Surat.	1940	..	..	..	
56	Modern Textile Factory. Handloom Weaving.	Salabatpura, Surat	1940	..	..	..	
57	Nagindas Uttamram Tara- wala Weaving Factory. Handloom Weaving.	Sagrampura, Bathila Street, Surat.	1940	..	..	..	
58	Hamanta Sidappa Jans Handloom Factory. Handloom Weaving.	745, Ganj Peth, Poona.	1940	..	..	..	
59	Yellappa Narsappa Jakken, Handloom Factory. Handloom Weaving.	30, Jodbhavi Peth, Sholapur.	1940	..	..	..	

60	Sayanna Buganna Diddi Handloom Factory. Handloom Weaving	367, Sakhar Peth, Sholapur.	1940	..	..	..
61	Rajayya Narsayya Pulli Handloom Factory. Handloom Weaving.	Daji Peth (Pachha), Sholapur.	1940	..	..	..
62	Dubayya Shivayya Dikonda Handloom Factory. Handloom Weaving.	Ditto . .	1940	..	..	..
63	Shivayya Gaurayya Buram Handloom Factory. Handloom Weaving.	Ditto . .	1940	..	..	..
64	Sundrayya Lachinarsu Yel-dandi Handloom Factory. Handloom Weaving.	Ditto . .	1940	..	..	..
65	Balaya Parsharam Bhairi Handloom Factory. Handloom Weaving.	86, Raviwar, Sholapur.	1940	..	..	..
66	Mallaya Puchayya Galpalli Handloom Factory. Handloom Weaving.	149, Raviwar, Sholapur.	1940	..	..	..
67	Ashappa Rajjingu Kam-tam Handloom Factory. Handloom Weaving.	170, 179 and 180, Raviwar, Sholapur.	1940	..	..	..
68	Bhumayya Dubayya Gangshetti Handloom Factory. Handloom Weaving.	266/12, Raviwar, Sholapur.	1940	..	..	..

No.	Name and nature of new industries and/or workshops created after the outbreak of the war.	Where situated.	When created.	Government or private concerns.	Kind of help or subsidy given to private concerns, if any.	Cost of those created by Government, if any.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
BOMBAY— <i>contd.</i>							
69	Vyankaya Lingaya Shirsela Weaving Factory. Handloom Weaving.	111, Raviwar, Sholapur.	1940	..	..		
70	Vithoba Vyankappa Nisam Handloom Factory. Handloom Weaving.	266/11, Raviwar, Sholapur.	1940	..	..		
71	Ramaya Lechmaya Padlal Handloom Factory. Handloom Weaving.	Bhawarushi Peth, Sholapur.	1940		..		
72	Yenkaya Bhumayya Bolabattini Handloom Factory. Handloom Weaving.	Vithal Peth, Raviwar, Sholapur.	1940				
73	Narayan Sayanna Pali Handloom Factory. Handloom Weaving.	1292, Pachha, Yelam Peth, Sholapur.	1940				
74	Narsaya Ramaya Ankaram Handloom Factory. Handloom Weaving.	Daji Peth, Sholapur.	1940				

75	Iraya Lingaya Chitkul Handloom Factory. Handloom Weaving.	124, Raviwar, Sholapur.	1940		
76	Lacchimarasu Mallaya Rachha Handloom Factory. Handloom Weaving.	258/12, Raviwar, Sholapur.	1940		
77	Buchayya Bugayya Ige Handloom Factory. Handloom Weaving.	Deji Peth, Sholapur.	1940		
78	Krishnaya Shivraya Madur Handloom Factory. Handloom Weaving.	513, Sakhar Peth, Sholapur.	1940		
79	Dattatraya Ramaya Yerla Handloom Factory. Handloom Weaving.	95, Raviwar, Sholapur.	1940	..	..
80	Tukaram Ramaya Yerla Handloom Factory. Handloom Weaving.	120, Raviwar, Sholapur.	1940	..	..
81	Narayan Narsappa Myana Handloom Factory. Handloom Weaving.	Deji Peth, Sholapur.	1940		
82	Ramaya Narseyya Bolli Handloom Factory. Handloom Weaving.	868, Pachha, Bha-waurishi, Sholapur.	1940	..	..
83	Itamaya Yankayya Madur Handloom Factory. Handloom Weaving.	32, Deji Peth, Sholapur.	1940	..	..

No.	Name and nature of new industries and/or workshops created after the outbreak of the war.	Where situated.	When created.	Government or private concerns.	Kind of help or subsidy given to private concerns, if any.	Cost of those created by Government, if any.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
BOMBAY — contd.							
84	Bhangarayya Sangayya Mugdya Handloom Factory. Handloom Weaving.	79, Pachha Peth, Sholapur.	1940				
85	Ereyya Mallayya Paskanti Handloom Factory. Handloom Weaving.	852, Pachha Peth, Sholapur.	1940	..			
86	Raimallu Rajanna Dudam Handloom Factory. Handloom Weaving.	1202, Pachha Peth, Sholapur.	1940	..			
87	Muttayya Balram Dasri Handloom Factory. Handloom Weaving.	1300, Pachha Peth, Sholapur.	1940				
88	Bhagayya Rajram Konda Handloom Factory. Handloom Weaving.	1320, Pachha Peth, Sholapur.	1940				
89	Yankappa Nagappa Ogu Handloom Factory. Handloom Weaving.	1368, Pachha Peth, Sholapur.	1940				

90	Agayya Yaukayya. Adam Factory. Handloom Weaving.	19/10, Madam Peth, Sholapur.	1940	..	..
91	Narayan Tukaram Makam Factory. Handloom Weaving.	Daji Peth, Sholapur.	1940	..	..
92	Narayan Narsayya Myana Factory. Handloom Weaving.	Daji Peth, Sholapur.	1940	..	..
93	Buchayya Ramayya Gad- dam Factory. Handloom Weaving.	Daji Peth, Sholapur.	1940	..	..
94	Durgayya Bhumayya Tum- ins, Factory. Handloom Weaving.	565, Sakhar Peth, Sholapur.	1940	..	..
95	Mallayya Rajmallu Yemul Factory. Handloom Weaving.	186, Raviwar Peth, Sholapur.	1940	..	..
96	Yellayya Rejamallu Yemul Factory. Handloom Weaving.	227, Raviwar Peth, Sholapur.	1940	..	..
97	Yankappa Lechmayya Gundlapalli Factory. Handloom Weaving.	266/15, Raviwar Peth, Sholapur.	1940	..	..
98	Ramayya Lechmayya Putta Factory. Handloom Weaving.	266/21, Raviwar Peth, Sholapur.	1940	..	..

No.	Name and nature of new industries and/or workshops created after the outbreak of the war.	Where situated.	When created.	Government or private concerns.	Kind of help or subsidy given to private concerns, if any.	Cost of those created by Government, if any.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
		BOMBAY— <i>contd.</i>					
99	Vyankeyya Papayya Nakka Handloom Factory. Handloom Weaving.	356/1, Jodbhavi Peth, Sholepur.	1940				
100	Narsayya Shingarayya Bandi Handloom Factory. Handloom Weaving.	357-A, Jodbhavi Peth, Sholapur.	1940				
101	Venkappa Gelanna Zuzar Handloom Factory. Handloom Weaving.	Shikalkargalli, Sanganner.	1940				
102	Bhau Bapu Padamshali Handloom Factory. Handloom Weaving	Navaghargalli, Sanganner.	1940			..	
103	Bina Handloom Factory. Handloom Weaving.	4238, Rangaigalli, Gaurighumat, Ahmednagar.	1940	..			
104	Narsappa Gelanna Zunzar Handloom Factory. Handloom Weaving.	Shanwar Bazar, Sanganner.	1940	..			

105	Beleyya Ramayya Zunzar Handloom Factory. Handloom Weaving.	Shokarkargalli, Senganner.	1940	
106	Lingappa Irappa Bhaital Handloom Factory. Handloom Weaving.	508, Topkhana, Ahmedabad.	1940	
107	Mangesh Narayan Mazumdar Handloom Factory. Handloom Weaving.	Ankola.	1940	
108	Chunilal Hariwandas Dhamaiwala Sagrapura Weaving Factory. (Silk weaving). Handloom Weaving.	Sagrapura, Hira Modi Street, Surat.		
109	Hatimbhai Fazulbhai Muchhala Weaving Factory. (Silk weaving). Handloom Weaving.	Zalawad Tekra, near Danapith, Surat	1940	
110	The Chunilal Dehyabhai Weaving Factory. (Silk weaving). Handloom Weaving.	Sagrapura, Hanuman Darwaja, Surat.	1940	
111	The Surat Silk & Tussore Weaving Factory. (Silk weaving). Handloom Weaving.	Mahidharapura, Tekrai, opp. Variesheri, Surat.	1940	
112	Peerimohamed Noormohamed Weaving Factory. (Silk weaving). Handloom Weaving.	Tilak Maidan, Surat.	1940	
113	B. V. Weaving Works. (Silk weaving). Handloom Weaving.	Behind Burupvi Bhagol, Khaswala Street, Surat.	1940	..

No.	Name and nature of new industries and/or workshops created after the outbreak of the war.	Where situated.	When created.	Government or private concerns.	Kind of help or subsidy given to private concerns, if any.	Cost of those created by Government, if any.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
114	Khoonchand Gulabchand Handloom Weaving Factory. (Silk weaving). Handloom Weaving.	Sisorda (via Navsari).	BOMBAY— 1940	..			
115	Somayya Yenkeyya Pamul Handloom Weaving Factory.	1351, Pachha Peth, Sholapur.	1940				
116	Irayya Gopayya Bolabetti Handloom Weaving Factory.	1349, Pachha Peth, Sholapur.	1940				
117	Bhumayya Balayya Adheli Handloom Weaving Factory.	1356, Pachha Peth, Sholapur.	1940				
118	Ambaji Channappa Bamedyal Handloom Weaving Factory.	360, Jodhbhavi Peth, Sholapur.	1940				
119	Seyanna Narayan Madur Handloom Weaving Factory.	119, Shanwar Peth, Sholapur.	1940				

120	Kistayya Bankayya Gajul Handloom Factory. Handloom Weaving.	244, Ravivar Peth, Sholapur.	1940	..	..	..
121	Lachmayya Narsayya Ippakalla Handloom Factory. Handloom Weaving.	Daji Peth, Sholapur.	1940	..	..	..
122	Ramakant Pandurang Mureshwar Handloom Factory. Handloom Weaving.	Bankikodla	1940	..	..	..
123	Golden Weaving Mill, (sari manufacturing). Handloom Weaving.	Malegaon, Nasik	1940	..	..	..
124	Diamond Weaving Mill, (coloured sari weaving). Handloom Weaving.	Sangameshwar Road, Malegaon, Nasik.	1940	..	..	..
125	Rayon Weaving Works. Handloom Weaving.	Old Bombay Suryodaya Mills, Tardeo, Bombay.	1940	..	..	..
126	Chimanlal T. Patel Silk Weaving Factory. Handloom Weaving.	Tardeo, Bombay	1940	..	..	..
127	Jambhari Weaving Mills. Handloom Weaving.	Jambhari Post Saitavada Taluke, Ratnagiri.	1940	..	..	..
128	Ramayya Chinappa Mithapalli Handloom Factory. Handloom Weaving.	1154, Bhavani Peth, Poona City.	1940	..	..	..

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1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
<b>BOMBAY—concid.</b>							
129	Ramayya Chinappa Mithapalli Handloom Factory. Handloom Weaving.	491, Ganj Peth, Poona City.	1940	..	..	..	..
130	Balayya Ransayya Alshetti Handloom Factory. Handloom Weaving.	266/18, Raviwar Peth, Sholapur.	1940	..	..	..	..
131	Chandraya Narsaya Shripati Handloom Factory. Handloom Weaving.	266/20, Raviwar Peth, Sholapur.	1940	..	..	..	..
132	Bhumayya Ragayya Shripati, Handloom Factory. Handloom Weaving.	266/21-23, Raviwar Peth, Sholapur.	1940	..	..	..	..
133	Narsayya Baswayya Akubetini Handloom Factory. Handloom Weaving.	266/22, A. B. Raviwar, Sholapur.	1940	..	..	..	..
134	Bhumayya Koheri Durgundi, Handloom Factory. Handloom Weaving.	202/3, Sakhar Peth, Sholapur.	1940	..	..	..	..
135	Chandulal Manchharani Weaving Factory. Handloom Weaving.	Falaswadi, Delhi Gate, Surat.	1940	..	..	..	..

136	Tulsidas Churnil Ghariwala Weaving Factory. Handloom Weaving.	Salabatpura, Tad-neeli Sheri, Surat.	1940	..	..	..	..
137	Singepuri Weaving Factory. Handloom Weaving.	Salabatpura, Balabhair Sheri, Surat.	1940	..	..	..	..
138	Dhanamull Silk Mill. Handloom Weaving.	Vasachha Road, Surat.	1940	..	..	..	..
139	Rajanna Shivarayya Kurpatti Handloom Factory. Handloom Weaving.	491, Ganja Peth, Poona.	1940	..	..	..	..
140	Vyankat Krishnappa Sunam, Handloom Factory. Handloom Weaving.	565, Ganja Peth, Poona.	1940	..	..	..	..
141	Vyankappa Govindappa Jans, Handloom Factory. Handloom Weaving.	752, Ganja Peth, Poona.	1940	..	..	..	..
1	Razak Hosiery Mills (Mill)	32, Ezra Street, Calcutta.					
BENGAL.							
			9-9-39	Private			
2	Janmabhum Cotton Mills, Ltd., Cotton Mills.	2, Chittaranjan Avenue, Calcutta.	18-9-39	Public			

No case of Government assistance or subsidy has been reported and hence the question of costs does not arise.

No.	Name and nature of new industries and/or workshops created after the outbreak of the war.	Where situated.	When created.	Government or private concerns.	Kind of help or subsidy given to private concerns, if any.	Cost of those created by Government, if any.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
3	Snow White Food Products Co., Ltd., manufacture Chemical and Pharmaceutical goods, oils, etc.	21, Rupchand Roy Street, Calcutta.	25-9-39	Public			
4	Mautri Machinery Factory, Ltd., Engines, Machinery, Turbines, Tanks, etc.	8, Royal Exchange Place, Calcutta.	28-9-39	Private			
5	Neo-Chemicals Ltd., Chemical and Medical preparation of every kind.	20-A, Southern Avenue, Calcutta.	28-9-39	Public			
6	Ghosera Jute Press Ltd., Presses of Jute, Jute cuttings, etc.	4-B, Clive Buildings, Calcutta.	3-10-39	Private			
7	Ram Krishna Iron Works Ltd., Iron Founders, Mechanical Engineer and Manufacturers of cast iron.	56, Chashedhoba para Lane, N. Bantre, Howrah.	3-10-39	Do.			
8	Minima Manufacturing Co., Ltd., Electro-plating, Painting and Printing on metals and sheets.	20, Strand Road, Calcutta.	3-10-39	Do.			

9	Assam Bengal Salt Co., Ltd., Salt manufacture.	5, Hastings Street, Calcutta.	5-10-39	Public	..
10	Bangeswari Hosiery Mills, Ltd., Hosiery manufacturing.	Ganguli Bagan Lane, Hooghly.	6-10-39	Private	..
11	The Bangalore White Lead Syndicate, Ltd., Chemical manufacturers and also Chemists and Druggists.	8, Clive Street, Calcutta.	10-10-39	Do.	..
12	Dearboru Chemicals (India), Ltd., Chemical manufacturers and also Chemists and Druggists.	12, Esplanade Man-sion, Calcutta.	11-10-39	Do.	..
13	Calcutta United Printers, Ltd., Printers, Publishers and Stationers.	46, Moti Seal Street, Calcutta.	11-10-39	Do.	..
14	Art Press Ltd., Printers, etc.	20, British Indian Street, Calcutta.	13-10-40	Public	..
15	Bharat Potteries, Ltd., Manufacturing Fire bricks and silica bricks, etc.	1, British Indian Street, Calcutta.	16-10-39	Do.	..
16	Salter & Laboratory, Ltd., Salt manufacturing on commercial scale and its bye-products.	2, Royal Exchange Place, Calcutta.	16-10-39	Do.	..
17	Provincial Electric Supply Corporation, Ltd., Electrical energy for all purposes.	97, Clive Street, Calcutta.	30-10-39	Do.	..

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1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
<b>BENGAL—contd.</b>							
18	Kishorilal Chowdhury's Bhutnath Office (1939) Ltd., Manufacture perfumed, scented and medicated hair oils, etc.	64, Bowbazar Street, Calcutta.	1-11-39	Private	..	..	..
19	Dutta Bros. (Caterers) Ltd., Manufacturing Bread, Biscuits, etc.	5, Fariapukur Street	7-11-39	Do..	..	..	..
20	Ramsahaimull More Ltd., Business of manufacturers, Spinners, Weavers of Jute, etc.	7-G, Clive Street, Calcutta.	8-11-39	Do..	..	..	..
21	Continental Iron & Steel Works Ltd., Iron Founders, and manufacturers of machinery and implements of all kinds.	100, Clive Street, Calcutta.	9-11-39	Public	..	..	..
22	National Bolt & Rivets Ltd., Manufacturers, of bolts, nuts, rivets, machinery, etc.	233, Bellious Road, Howrah.	16-11-39	Private	..	..	..
23	Shree Radha Kanta Rice Mills Ltd., Rice Mill.	28-A, Galiff Street, Calcutta.	17-11-39	Do..	..	..	..

24	Dwarik Dairy Ltd., to undertake dairy and poultry farming.	89, Harrison Road, Calcutta.	17-11-39	Public.	..	..
25	Vharat Electric Supply Corporation Ltd., to supply electric light and power.	35, Sovabazar Street, Calcutta.	17-11-39	Private	..	..
26	The Nanupur Firms and Fisheries Ltd., farming and Planting business.	Nanupur, Chittagong	22-11-39	Public	..	..
27	Bonode Behari Cotton, Woolen Mills Ltd., Spinners and weavers of cotton, wool, etc.	P-6, Mission Row, Calcutta.	22-11-39	Do.	..	..
28	Textile Products Ltd., to carry on the business of ginning, spinning, weaving or manufacturing and dealing in cotton wool, etc.	38, Strand Road, Calcutta.	22-11-39	Do.	..	..
29	National Model Industries, Ltd., to manufacture utensils, fancy goods, fittings, machines and its parts, appliances and the like from brass, bell metal and other metals for household, office, hospital and public use.	5, Cornwallis Street, Calcutta.	25-11-39	Do.	..	..
30	Lux Lamps Ltd., Electrical and Mechanical.	1 and 2, Old Court House.	27-11-39	Do.	..	..
31	Instruments manufacturers Ltd., Manufacturers and Repairers of instruments, apparatus, equipments & accessories.	19, Strand Road, Calcutta.	2-12-39	Do.	..	..

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1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
		BENGAL— <i>contd.</i>					
32	National Celluloid Manufacturing Co., Ltd., Manufacturing sheets, rods, pipes, combs, etc.	3, Mangoe Lane, Calcutta.	7-12-39	Private	..	..	..
33	South Badjina Coal Co., Ltd., Colliery proprietors coal dealers and coke manufacturers, etc.	4, Mandeville Gardens, Ballygunge.	7-12-39	Do.	..	..	..
34	North Badjina Coal Co., Ltd., Colliery proprietor coal dealers and coke manufacturers, etc.	4, Mandeville Gardens, Ballyganj.	7-12-39	Do.	..	..	..
35	Heavy Chemical and Industries Ltd., Chemical manufacturers.	15, Clive Row, Calcutta.	12-12-39	Public	..	..	..
36	India Dairy and Poultry Farms, Ltd., business of dairy farming poultry farming, fisheries, etc.	22, Canning Street, Calcutta.	15-12-39	Do.	..	..	..
37	Sunderban Agricultural farms, Ltd., to carry on the business of agriculture, plantation, fishery, dairy, poultry, etc.	85, Bow Bazar Street, Calcutta.	16-12-39	Private	..	..	..

38	Presidency Edge Tools Co., Ltd., iron foundry manufacturers of machinery, tools, implements, etc.	2, Mangoe Lane, Calcutta.	20-12-39	Public	..
39	Vishnupur Electric Supply and Industrial Development Co., Ltd., to supply electrical energy for all purposes.	97, Clive Street, Calcutta.	22-12-39	Do.	..
40	Himalaya Ayurved Works, Ltd., to manufacture and sell all sorts of medicines.	Jalpaiguri	2-1-40	Do.	..
41	Auto Storage Battery Co., Ltd., to manufacture and deal in dry cell Batteries and accumulators.	16/1, Akur Dutta Lane, Calcutta.	4-1-40	Private	..
42	Chotanagpur Industries, Ltd., manufacturing bob-bins, handles and furnitures, wood products of every kind.	25, Swallow Lane, Calcutta.	8-1-40	Do.	..
43	The Rainbow Chemicals, Ltd., manufacturers of chemicals, drugs, acids, etc.	6, Tylak Road, Calcutta.	15-1-40	Public	..
44	The Garnet Sports, Ltd., manufacturers of sports and athletic goods.	47, Zakaria Street, Calcutta.	26-1-40	Private	..
45	The Pekoe Chemicals Ltd., Business of manufacturing and industrial chemists.	2, College Square, Calcutta.	29-1-40	Do.	..
46	National Drug Co., Ltd., Chemists and Druggists.	36, Dharrumtala, Calcutta.	2-2-40	Public	..

No.	Name and nature of new industries and/or workshops created after the outbreak of the war.	Where situated.	When created.	Government or private concerns.	Kind of help or subsidy given to private concerns, if any.	Cost of those created by Government, if any.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
			BENGAL—contd.				
47	The Radha Film, Ltd., Cinematograph producers.	1, Cullen Place, Howrah.	3-2-40	Public	..	..	
48	The Standard Paint Works, Ltd., Manufacturers of all kinds of paints, oils, varnishes, etc.	44, Beadon Street, Calcutta.	9-2-40	Private	..	..	
49	New India Baling Co., Ltd., Jute pressing, etc.	8, Royal Exchange Place, Calcutta.	12-2-40	Do.	..	..	
50	Jhajha Cement Industries, Ltd., Manufacturers of lime, cements and building materials.	220/A, Rash Behari Avenue, Calcutta.	21-2-40	Do.	..	..	
51	International Remedies, Ltd., Chemists and Druggists.	8-B, Lal Bazar, Bikaner Buildings, Calcutta.	1-3-40	Do.	..	..	
52	Hindusthan Rubber Works, Ltd., Manufacturers of all kinds of rubber and rubber sheets.	14, Ballygunj Station Road, Calcutta.	1-3-40	Public	..	..	
53	Industries Corporation of Bengal, Ltd., Manufacturing and dealing in Hosiery.	6B, Waverly Lane, Top Flat, Calcutta.	2-3-40	Private	..	..	

54	Visva Bharati Ayurved Chemical Works, Ltd., Chemists, druggists and dealer in ayurvedic medicines.	86, Doctor Durga Charan Banerjee Road, Calcutta.	6-3-40	Public	..	..
54-A	Jute Baling and Trading Co., Ltd., Jute pressing etc.	8, Baniatola Lane, Calcutta.	9-3-40	Do.	..	..
55	Sunderban Chemicals, Ltd., Manufacturers of soda ash, caustic soda, bleaching powder, etc.	12, Dalhousie Square, Calcutta.	8-3-40	Do.	..	..
56	Jessore Hosiery Rice and Oil Mills, Ltd., to establish hosiery, rice and oil mills.	Magura, Jessore	8-3-40	Do.	..	..
57	Standard Metal Industries, Ltd., Manufacturers and dealers in nibs, pins, clips, etc.	11, Rajani Bhatta-charjee Lane, Calcutta.	8-3-40	Private	..	..
58	Jaipalguri Rice Mills and Trading Corporation, Ltd., Rice Mills.	Jaipalguri	9-3-40	Public	..	..
59	East End Glass and Industries, Ltd., Manufacturers of glass and glass ware.	Serajganj, Pabna	9-3-40	Do.	..	..
60	Singhal Bros. Ltd., Extracting oils from mustard seeds, rape seed, etc.	67/26, Strand Bank Road, Calcutta.	9-3-40	Private	..	..
61	Randhir Kumar Singh & Co., Ltd., Manufacturers and refiners and dealers in sugar and molasses, etc.	4, Ram Kumar Rakhit Lane, Calcutta.	12-3-40	Do.	..	..

No.	Name and nature of new industries and/or workshops created after the outbreak of the war.	Where situated.	When created.	Government or private concerns.	Kind of help or subsidy given to private concerns, if any.	Cost of those created by Government, if any.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
62	The Abbubakkar Siddique Cotton Mills, Ltd. Manufacturing of cloth, spinning and ginning of cotton.	7-A, Bentick Street, Calcutta.	13-3-40	Public			
63	Madaripur Electric Supply Co., Ltd. Business of electric light and power.	Madaripur	13-3-40	Do.			
64	Shree Ram Krishna Mills, Ltd. Business of pressers of mustard seed, linseed, ground nut.	4, Jagamohan Mallic Lane, Calcutta.	13-3-40	Private	..		
65	The Proja Bandhu Sugar Mills, Ltd. To deal in sugar, sugar-beets, sugar-cane, molasses, etc.	Kishoreganj	13-3-40	Public			
66	New Tropical Remedies, Ltd., Chemists and druggists.	41/59-A, Bangur Road, Calcutta.	16-3-40	Private	..		
67	Medical Products Manufacturers. To manufacture syringes and all sorts of medical appliances.	140, Cornwallis Street, Calcutta.	26-3-40	Do.		..	

68	James Murray & Co., Ltd. Business of manufacturing and consulting ophthalmic opticians.	5, Old Court House Street, Calcutta.	26-3-40	Do.	..	..
69	R. B. Rodda Co., Ltd. Business of arms and ammunitions manufacturers and dealers.	2, Wellesley Place, Calcutta.	29-3-40	Do.	..	..
70	The Neo Salt Works Ltd. To manufacture various kinds of salts.	84-A, Clive Street, Calcutta.	29-3-40	Public	..	..
71	The Union Chemical Industries, Ltd. Manufacturers of disinfectants, chemicals, drugs, etc.	27, Ahiripukur 1st Lane, Ballygunge, Calcutta.	29-4-40	Private	..	..
72	Prabartak Furnisher Co. Business of manufacture and dealers of furniture.	61, Bowbazar Street, Calcutta.	2-5-40	Public	..	..
73	Latex Treatments, Ltd. To manufacture and deal in all non-conducting, insulating compounds, appliances, water-proofs and waterproofing compositions.	8, Clive Row, Calcutta.	3-5-40	Private	..	..
74	Eastern Cotton and Hosiery, Ltd. Manufacture jersey, socks and all kinds of hosiery products.	45/B, Ram Kamal Street, Calcutta.	6-5-40	Public	..	..
75	The Engineering and Electrical Industries (India) Ltd. Manufacture electrical machines of all types and capacity.	14, Hare Street, Calcutta.	10-5-40	Do.	..	..

No.	Name and nature of new industries and/or workshops created after the outbreak of the war.	Where situated.	When created.	Government or private concerns.	Kind of help or subsidy given to private concerns, if any.	Cost of those created by Government, if any.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
		BENGAL—contd.					
76	Ayurveda Pratishthan, Ltd. To prepare ayurvedic medicines.	31, Prasanna K. Tagor St., Calcutta.	10-5-40	Public	..	..	
77	The Eastern Salt Works, Ltd. Manufacturing salt and its bye-products.	Maizbhandar Manjil, Pathantolly, Chittagong.	13-5-40	Do.	..	..	
78	Pioneer Products, Ltd. To manufacture all kinds of perfumeries chemical soaps.	5, Mangoe Lane, Calcutta.	15-5-40	Private	..	..	
79	New-Drugs, Ltd. Manufacture pharmaceutical products.	227, Chittaranjan Avenue, Calcutta.	22-5-30	Public	..	..	
80	Bengal Jute Mill Co., Ltd. Manufacturer, balers and pressers of Jute, Jute cutting.	61, Harrison Road, Calcutta.	30-5-40	Do.	..	..	
81	Pioneer Drug and Chemical Works, Ltd., Chemical manufacturing.	225, Begmari Road, Calcutta.	31-5-40	Private	..	..	
82	Job Press (Delhi), Ltd. Printers and Publishers.	60/3, Dharamtolla Street, Calcutta.	1-6-40	Do.	..	..	

83	Pure Joyrampore Coal Co., Ltd. Colliery proprietors and coke manufacturing.	14, Clive Street, Calcutta.	4-6-40	Do.	..	..
84	Shree Krishna, Ltd. Iron founders and manufactures of galvanised iron.	192, Cross Street, Calcutta.	4-6-40	Do.	..	..
85	The Talking Picture and Record Manufacturing Co., Ltd. Manufacturing gramophone records, etc.	2, Cooper Lane, Calcutta.	8-6-40	Public	..	..
86	Bharat Salt, Ltd. Salt manufacturing.	1, British Indian St., Calcutta.	8-6-40	Do.	..	..
87	The Tippera Dairy Farm, Ltd. Dairy business.	Comilla, A. B. Ry. .	11-6-40	Do.	..	..
88	Dassuagor Cotton Mills, Ltd. Cotton Spinners and dealers.	30, Strand Road, Calcutta.	14-6-40	Do.	..	..
89	The New Cinema Film Corporation, Ltd. Film manufacturing.	19, Strand Road, Calcutta.	26-6-40	Do.	..	..
90	Shudur Farmaries, Ltd. Business of agriculture and horticulture.	32, Akhoy K. Mukherji Road, Bhowanipur, Calcutta.	27-6-40	Do.	..	..
91	Scientifico Glass Blowers Ltd. Manufacture, refine, prepare all kinds of glass and glass blowers.	126/D, Raja Dinendra Street, Calcutta.	27-6-40	Private	..	..
92	The Monotype Eastern Co., Ltd. Printers, lithographers, engravers and type founders.	8, Waterloo Street, Calcutta.	28-6-40	Do.	..	..

No.	Name and nature of new industries and/or workshops created after the outbreak of the war.	Where situated.	When created.	Government or private concerns.	Kind of help or subsidy given to private concerns, if any.	Cost of those created by Government, if any.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
93	The Scientific Agriculture and Industries, Ltd. to plant and cultivate all kinds of food-stuff, oil seeds, etc.	262, Bowbazar Street, Calcutta.	3-7-40	Public			
94	The Ram Krishna Flour Mill, Ltd. Flour, etc, mustard oil, etc.	98/4, Clive Street, Calcutta.	13-7-40	Do.			
95	The India Tube Co., Ltd. (Transferred from the Punjab). Manufacture all kinds of galvanised tubes, tubes of iron, steel, etc.	Victoria House, Chowringhee Square, Calcutta.	16-7-40	Do.	..	..	
96	Variety Pictures, Ltd. Produce films.	63, Dharamtolla Street, Calcutta.	26-7-40	Do.	..	..	
97	The Northern Bengal Engineers and Manufacturing, Ltd. Engineering, etc.	Kurseong, Darjeeling	29-7-40	Do.	..	..	
98	India Rolling Mills, Ltd. Manufacture of aluminium brass, copper and other, metal sheets.	6-A, Halsi Bagan Road, Calcutta.	9-8-40	Do.	..	..	

99	Bengal Electric Supply Corporation, Ltd. Electrical energy for all purposes.	17, Mangoe Lane, Calcutta.	9-8-40	Do.	..	..
100	The Bholia Electric Supply Co., Ltd. Electrical energy supplying.	2/24-B, Kankulia Road, Ballyganj, Calcutta.	13-8-40	Do.	..	..
101	The Vita-food Manufacturing Co., Ltd. Manufacture chemical foods, baby foods, malted foods, etc.	137, Bowbazar Street, Calcutta.	14-8-40	Do.	..	..
102	Gaya Art Press, Ltd. Printers, lithographers, etc.	50/C, Keshab Ch. Sen Street, Calcutta.	23-8-40	Private	..	..
103	The Narsingdi Electric Supply Co., Supplying electrical energy.	Narsinghdi, Dacca.	24-8-40	Public	..	..
104	Farmers' Preserve Works, Ltd. To manufacture, sell and export butter and dairy farm products.	47, Chittaranjan Avenue, Calcutta.	29-8-40	Private	..	..
105	The Bengal Tent Factories, Ltd. Manufacturers of ropes, newars and tent components, etc.	57, Grand Hotel, Chowringhee, Calcutta.	2-9-40	Public	..	..
106	The Ayurved Laboratory, Ltd. Ayurvedic medicine manufacturer.	Monoharpur, Comilla.	6-9-40	Do.	..	..
107	Hardware Products, Ltd. To manufacture hardware products of all descriptions.	9-A, Dalhousie Square, Calcutta.	19-9-40	Do.	..	..
108	Colours and Chemicals, Ltd. Manufacture of varnishes, dry colours, chemicals, etc.	8/1, Gurudas Dutt Garden Lane, Calcutta.	19-9-40	Private	..	..

No.	Name and nature of new industries and/or workshops created after the outbreak of the war.	Where situated.	When created.	Government or private concerns.	Kind of help or subsidy given to private concerns, if any.	Cost of those created by Government, if any.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
BENGAL—contd.							
109	General Chemical Industries, Ltd. Chemical manufacturers.	16/1, Akkur Dutta Lane, Calcutta.	19-9-40	Private	.	..	.
110	Pratap Film Corporation, Ltd. Film producers.	14, Bentick Street, Calcutta.	19-9-40	Do.	..	..	.
111	The-Hindusthan Pharmaceutical Works, Ltd. Chemicals manufacturers.	151, Raja Rajendra Lall Mitter Road, Calcutta.	20-9-40	Do.	.	..	.
112	Metropolitan Chemical Industries, Ltd. Chemicals manufacturers.	36, Dharamtolla Street, Calcutta.	23-9-40	Public.	.	..	.
113	Banga Assam Krishi Silpa Pratishthan, Ltd. Dairy farm, horticulture development.	Bhairab Bazar, Mymensingh.	27-9-40	Do.	..	..	.
114	Bharat Fishery and Poultry Co., Ltd. Fishery cultivation.	14, Clive Row, Calcutta.	28-9-40	Do.	..	..	.
115	Sepulchre Bros. (Cal.), Ltd. Manufacture glass and glass plates, etc.	4, Mission Row, Calcutta.	28-9-40	Private	.	..	.
116	United Cotton Mills, Ltd. Cotton mills.	Puran Bazar, Chaudpur, Calcutta.	30-9-40	Public	..	..	.

117	Chemical House (India), Ltd. Manufacturers of oils, soaps, heavy chemicals, etc.	8, Royal Exchange Place, Calcutta.	4-10-40	Do.	..	..
118	Hindusthan Paper and Board Mills, Ltd. Manu- facture paper, board and pulp.	14, Hare Street, Calcutta.	19-10-40	Do.	..	..
119	Movi Technique Society, Ltd. Film producers, etc.	1, Moti Seal Street, Calcutta.	19-10-40	Private	..	..
120	The Central Glass Industries, Ltd. Glass manufactur- ing.	60/3, Barraokpore Trunk Road, Calcutta.	21-10-40	Public	..	..
121	Waldies Industries, Ltd. Manufacturers of lead piping and lead products.	8, Clive Street, Calcutta.	22-10-40	Private	..	..
122	Standard Salt Co., Ltd. Salt manufacturing.	32, Upper Circular Road, Calcutta.	23-10-40	Public	..	..
123	Shree Bejrang Electric Steel Co., Ltd. Manufacturing of rods, steel, brass bolts and nuts, etc.	21/B, Canning Street, Calcutta.	26-10-40	Do.	..	..
123-A	Shree Beharji Mills, Ltd. Flour and Oil mills.	163, Cotton Street, Calcutta.	26-10-40	Do.	..	..
124	Eastern Glass Works, Ltd. Manufacturing glass.	55, Chalpethi Road, Calcutta.	28-10-40	Private	..	..
125	Shree Padma Hosiery Mills, Ltd. Hosiery manufac- turing.	102/B, Clive Street, Calcutta.	29-10-40	Public	..	..
126	East India Salt Co., Ltd. Salt manufacturing.	84-A, Clive Street, Calcutta.	29-10-40	Do.	..	..

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1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
			BENGAL— <i>conid.</i>				
127	American-Research Homeopathic Society Ltd., Manufacturing homeopathic medicine.	6, Hare Street, Calcutta.	5-11-40	Public			
128	Mahsakti (Usteadhalaya), Ltd. Ayurvedic medicine and chemical manufacturing.	Madaripur, Faridpur.	7-11-40	Do.			
129	The Hardware Stores Ltd., Manufacturers of general hardware goods.	79, Clive Street, Calcutta.	12-11-40	Private	..		
130	The India Colour Manufacturing Co., Ltd., Pigment and dry colours of all kinds.	46, Dharamtolla Street, Calcutta.	13-11-40	Public			
131	Sara Ice Factory, Ltd., Ice manufacturing.	Sara, Pabna . . .	20-11-40	Private	..	..	
132	Sree Honuman Steel Rolling Mills Co., Ltd., to erect rolling mills for the purpose of rolling and melting iron and steel and other metals.	144/145, Jogendra Nath Mukherjee Road, Howrah.	21-11-40	Public	..	..	
133	National India Industries, Ltd., Ice manufacturing.	84-A, Clive Street, Calcutta.	25-11-40	Do.	..	..	

134	Kalyan Weaving Mills Ltd., Weaving, spinning and ginning.	14, Clive Street, Calcutta.	28-11-40	Private	..	..
135	Bengal Waterproof Works Ltd., Water proof manufacturing.	Panihati, 24-Parga- nas.	29-11-40	Public	..	..
136	Ganges Engineering Works Ltd., Manufacturing im- plements and machinery.	144 & 145, Old Ghusury Road, Howrah.	7-12-40	Do.	..	..
137	East End Pharmaceutical and Chemical Works Ltd., Manufacturing medicine, chemical instruments and other medical requisites.	52/1, Wellesley Street, Calcutta.	9-12-40	Private	..	..
138	Rumela Works Ltd., Perfum- meries, toilet goods manu- facturing.	13, Beadon Street, Calcutta.	10-12-40	Do.	..	..
139	Kutchhi & Co. Ltd., Manu- facture hats, caps and other kinds of head dress- es.	13, Mullick Street, Calcutta.	10-12-40	Do.	..	..
140	Maipit Salt and Chemicals Ltd., Salt manufacturing.	86, Chowringhee Road, Calcutta.	11-12-40	Public	..	..
141	Khushiram Murarilal Ltd., Jute pressing, etc.	21-B, Canning Street, Calcutta.	12-12-40	Private	..	..
142	A. B. N. Ltd., Glass manu- facturers.	20-C, Southern Ave- nue, -Ballyganj, Calcutta.	12-12-40	Do.	..	..
143	Bengal Ingot Co. Ltd., Manufacturers of locomo- tive and motor engineer- ing, etc.	5, Hyde Road, Calcutta.	13-12-40	Do.	..	..

C No.	Name and nature of new industries and/or workshops created after the outbreak of the war.	Where situated.	When created. (Registered).	Government or private concerns.	Kind of help or subsidy given to private concerns, if any.	Cost of those created by Government, if any.	Remarks.
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
144	Elton Chemical Works Ltd., Chemists and Druggists.	84-A, Clive Street, Calcutta.	18-12-40	Public	..	..	
145	Matri Sakti Ousedhalaya Ltd., Manufacturing Ayurvedic medicine.	Bhojswar, Faridpur	19-12-40	Do.	..	..	
146	Industrial Chemical Enterprise Ltd., Acids, chemicals etc. manufacturing.	22, Beerpura Lane, Dum Dum, 24-Paraganas.	20-12-40	Private	..	..	
147	Standard Biscuit Co. Ltd., Manufacturing biscuits, etc.	47-A, Chittaranjan Avenue, Calcutta.	23-12-40	Public	..	..	
148	Aryasthan Salt Works Ltd., Salt manufacturing.	5 & 6, Hare Street, Calcutta.	23-12-40	Do.	..	..	
149	Electrical-works of the East Ltd., Manufacturers of apparatus and things required in connection with the generation, distribution and employment of electricity.	108, Vivekananda Road, Calcutta.	6-1-41	Private	..	..	
150	Bengal Tannery Ltd., Leather goods manufacturing.	Firinghee Bazar, Chittagong.	8-1-41	Public	..	..	

151	Swarupanda Industries and Ayurved Ltd., Manufacturing ayurvedic medicine.	Feni, Noskhali	8-1-41	Do.	..
152	Drugs and Chemicals (Calcutta) Ltd., Manufacture drug, soap, chemical, oils, etc.	3, Set Bagan Road, Ghugudanga, 24-Parganas.	13-1-41	Private	..
153	Maharani Textiles Ltd., Hosiery manufacturing.	P. 14, Bentick Street, Calcutta.	13-1-41	Public	..
154	The Bharat Battery Manufacturing Co. Ltd., Manufacturing battery, components and accessories of all descriptions.	P. 1/A, Rash Behari Avenue, Ballyganj, Calcutta.	20-1-41	Private	..
155	Western-Bengal Co. Ltd., Jute pressing, etc.	61, Harrison Road, Calcutta.	27-1-41	Public	..
156	Northern Bengal Jute Trading Co. Ltd., Jute pressing.	8-A, Bernistols Lane, Calcutta.	27-1-41	Do.	..
157	Eastern Bengal Jute Trading Co. Ltd., Jute pressing.	61, Harrison Road, Calcutta.	27-1-41	Do.	..
158	Charnaguria Trading Co. Ltd., Jute pressing.	8-9, College Square, Calcutta.	27-1-41	Do.	..
159	Lily Industrial and Pharmaceutical Products Ltd., Manufacturers of Industrial and Pharmaceutical products.	17/3, Mudioli Road, Kalighat, Calcutta.	29-1-41	Private	..
160	The United Provinces Tannery Co. Ltd., Manufacturing leather goods.	28-C, Creek Row, Calcutta.	29-1-41	Do.	..

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1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
161	United Medical Stores Ltd., Chemists and Druggists.	16, Bonfields Lane, Calcutta.	31-1-41	Private	..	..	
162	Jagabandhu Chemical Works Ltd., Manufacture all sorts of chemical and pharmaceutical articles and goods.	2, Ramkrishna Lane, Calcutta.	5-2-41	Do.	..	..	
163	Samuel Fitze (Factory) Ltd., Manufacturers of textile goods.	26, Chowringhee Road, Calcutta.	6-2-41	Do.	..	..	
164	Calcutta National Engineering Works Ltd., Engineering Works.	209-B, Lansdown Road, Calcutta.	6-2-41	Public	..	..	
UNITED PROVINCES.							
1	<i>Non-seasonal.</i> The Ganesh Glass Works, Bangla Factory.	Firozabad (Agra)	21-9-39	Private	..	..	
2	J. K. Iron & Steel Co. Ltd.	Cawnpore	21-9-39	Do.	..	..	
3	Bhatia Safe Works	Do.	7-10-39	Do.	..	..	

4	Mohd. Hanif Shaikatali, Bangle Cutting Factory.	Firozabad (Agra)	8-11-39	Do.	..
5	Eastern Tobacco Co. Ltd.	Allahabad	8-11-39	Do.	..
6	The Hindustan Tanneries Ltd.	Cawnpore	1-12-39	Do.	..
7	Krishna, Bangle Cutting Factory.	Firozabad (Agra)	11-1-40	Do.	..
8	Sobha Ram Sri Ram Dal Flour and Ginning Fac- tory.	Anola (Bareilly)	11-1-40	Do.	..
9	Industrial Mills	Farrukhabad	11-1-40	Do.	..
10	Manikchand Gopi Nath, Brass Rolling Mills.	Do.	11-1-40	Do.	..
11	The New Hindustan Sugar Mills.	Turkhulava (Gonda)	11-1-40	Do.	..
12	Lakshmi Narain Parma- nand Cotton Waste Fac- tory.	Cawnpore	31-1-40	Do.	..
13	Pearl Products Ltd.,	Do.	12-2-40	Do.	..
14	Military Dairy Farm	Allahabad	16-2-40	Government	..
15	Cawnpore Plate Mills	Cawnpore	26-2-40	Private	..
16	Prakash Engineering Co. & Rolling Mills.	Agra	18-3-40	Do.	..
17	Ishwari Pd. Vishwa Nath Pd., Gold Thread and Kalabattu Manufacturing Factory.	Benares	18-3-40	Do.	..
18	Military Dairy Farm	Kalsi (Dehra Dun)	18-3-40	Government	..

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1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
UNITED PROVINCES—contd.							
<i>Non-seasonal—contd.</i>							
19	Jaswant Straw Board	Meerut .	18-3-40	Private			
20	Kishore Rice Mills .	Saharanpur .	18-3-40	Do.			
21	Ajudhia Sugar Mills Work-shops.	Raja-ka-Sahaspur (Moradabad).	8-4-40	Do.			
22	The Balance Works .	Benares	12-4-40	Do.			
23	Krishna Knitting Works .	Lucknow	2-5-40	Do.			
24	Plywood Products .	Sitapur .	2-5-40	Do.			
25	Eastern Tanneries, Ltd. .	Cawnpore	3-5-40	Do.			
26	M/s. R. B. Salig Ram & Sons, Railway Lime Kiln.	Lucknow	3-5-40	Do.			
27	The Reliance Brushware .	Latouche Road, Cawnpore.	4-5-40	Do.			
28	Military Engineering Services, Power House.	Jhansi .	7-5-40	Government			
29	Jhansi Co-operative Oil Mills and Industries, Ltd.	Civil Lines, Jhansi .	17-5-40	Private			

30	Sainik Press . . . . .	Kaserat Bazar, Agra	25-5-40	Do.	..	..
31	The Modern Press . . . . .	Narnak-ki-Mandi, Agra.	15-6-40	Do.	..	..
32	Jitendra Oil Mills . . . . .	Maniganj, Farrukh- abad.	18-6-40	Do.	..	..
33	The General Manufacturing Co.	Sonarpurs, Benares	4-7-40	Do.	..	..
34	Tara Printing Works . . . . .	Kamecha, Benares City.	19-7-40	Do.	..	..
35	M/s. Chhote Lal Jagan Nath P., Oil Mills.	Bharchana, Etawah	2-8-40	Do.	..	..
36	The Central Press, Ltd. . . . .	Ram Narain Bazar, Cawnpore.	5-8-40	Do.	..	..
37	M/s. G. McKenzie & Co. (1919), Ltd.	94, The Mall, Luck- now.	5-8-40	Do.	..	..
38	Himaliya Works . . . . .	Station Road, Morad- abad.	12-8-40	Do.	..	..
39	Shree Madhav Mills, Ltd. . . . .	Bhagwatiganj, Bal- rampur, Gonda.	20-8-40	Do.	..	..
40	M/s. Siva Narain Dal, Rice and Flour Mills.	Do.	24-8-40	Do.	..	..
41	Kallumal Data Ram Glass, Bangla Cutting Factory.	Chandwargate, Firozabad (Agra).	29-8-40	Do.	..	..
42	Kishan Lal Gulzari Lal, Bangla Cutting Factory.	Gher Bohran, Firoza- bad, Agra.	30-8-40	Do.	..	..
43	Trofiki Chandra Radhey Shyam, Bangla Cutting Factory.	Hundwala Mohalla, Firozabad. Agra.	6-9-40	Do.	..	..

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1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
UNITED PROVINCES—contd.							
<i>Non-seasonal—contd.</i>							
44	Nadir Bux Karim Bux, Glass Bangle Cutting Factory.	Mohalla Chairimaran, Firozabad.	23-9-40	Private	..	..	
45	Shri Visheshwar Press	Bula Nala, Benares.	26-9-40	Do.	..	..	
46	Indian Law House	Zero Road, Allahabad.	2-10-40	Do.	..	..	
47	Forward Glass Works	Firozabad, Agra	4-10-40	Do.	..	..	
48	Prem Tannery	Cawnpore	14-10-40	Do.	..	..	
49	Methur & Manzoor, Ltd.	G. T. Road, Cawnpore.	14-10-40	Do.	..	..	
50	Balrampur Raj Electric Supply Department.	Balrampur, Gonda	14-10-40	Do.	..	..	
51	The Modern Printing Works	Allahabad	15-10-40	Do.	..	..	
52	The Indian Trading Tannery.	Jejmau Road, Cawnpore.	17-10-40	Do.	..	..	
53	Jyotish Prakash Press	Kal Bharon, Benares	21-10-40	Do.	..	..	
54	Hardware Section, Model Industries,	Dayalbagh, Agra	26-10-40	Do.	..	..	

55	Shri Durga Oil and Rice Mills.	Haldwani, Naini Tal	26-10-40	Do.	..
56	Jain Rolling Mills . . .	Cawnpore	26-10-40	Do.	..
57	Ratee Ram & Sons . . .	Cawnpore	6-11-40	Do.	..
58	Radha Govind, Oil and Flour Mills.	Muttra . . .	7-11-40	Do.	..
59	Haji Abdullah Brass Works	Aligarh . . .	8-11-40	Do.	..
60	Agra Brush Factory . . .	Agra . . .	16-11-40	Do.	..
61	Raj Engineering Iron and Brass Works.	Sitepur . . .	12-11-40	Do.	..
62	Bharat Printing Press . . .	Vishnupuri, Aligarh	29-11-40	Do.	..
63	Technological Institute Workshop.	Cawnpore	7-12-40	Government	..
64	Bishambhar Dayal Shir Niwas, Glass Bangle Merchant.	Firozabad, Agra . . .	2-12-40	Private	..
65	Bansal Press . . .	Chhipitola, Agra . . .	2-12-40	Do.	..
66	Hindustan Development Co.	Benares . . .	2-12-40	Do.	..
67	Majidi Press . . .	Patkapur, Cawnpore	2-12-40	Do.	..
68	General Engineering Works	Mohniganj, Lucknow	2-12-40	Do.	..
69	Allahabad Foundry and Flour Mills.	Allahabad . . .	3-12-40	Do.	..
70	Onkar Press . . .	Do.	3-12-40	Do.	..
71	Empire Press . . .	Do.	3-12-40	Do.	..

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1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
UNITED PROVINCES—contd.							
<i>Non-seasonal—contd.</i>							
72	Sharma Sharma & Sons, Engineering Works.	Chippi Tank, Meerut	3-12-40	Private	.	.	
73	Agarwal Press . . .	Sheo Charan Lal Road, Allahabad.	3-12-40	Do.	.	.	
74	Art Printing Press . . .	The Mall, Mussoorie	3-12-40	Do.	.	.	
75	Mofesslite Printing Works.	Do.	3-12-40	Do.	.	.	
76	Vidya Vilas Press . . .	Gopal Mandir, Benares.	3-12-40	Do.	.	.	
77	Khoshrubagh Ice Factory	Karelebagh Road, Allahabad.	3-12-40	Do.	.	.	
78	Nazir Khan, Bangle Cutting and Flour Mills.	Firozabad, Agra	5-12-40	Do.	.	.	
79	Ramkishore Ram Gopal Hathraswala, Bangle Cutting Factory.	Do.	5-12-40	Do.	.	.	
80	Ram Singh, Bangle Cutting Factory.	Chandwargate, Firozabad, Agra.	5-12-40	Do.	.	.	
81	Munnial, Bangle Cutting and Flour Mills.	Firozabad, Agra	5-12-40	Do.	.	.	

82	Mohd. Yaqub, Bangle Cutting and Flour Mills.	Do.	5-12-40	Do.	..
83	Dwarka Das Kishanlal, Bangle Cutting Factory.	Do.	5-12-40	Do.	..
84	Abdul Ghani, Brass Works	Jaiganj, Aligarh	5-12-40	Do.	..
85	M/s. J. H. Johnson & Co. (The Pioneer Lock Works.)	Aligarh	5-12-40	Do.	..
86	The Shyam Press	Do.	5-12-40	Do.	..
87	Abdul Rahman Khan, Polishing Factory.	Chhapeti Road, Aligarh.	5-12-40	Do.	..
88	Abdul Hakeem, Brass Polishing Works.	Do.	5-12-40	Do.	..
89	The Indian Electric Engineering and Ginning Works.	Aligarh	5-12-40	Do.	..
90	Agarwal Press	Parrahatta Bazar, Hathras.	5-12-40	Do.	..
91	Ismail Khan, Brass Polishing Works.	Tankanpara, Aligarh	5-12-40	Do.	..
92	Nandy & Bros.	4, Crosthwaite Road, Allahabad.	6-12-40	Do.	..
93	Hindi Press	Allahabad	6-12-40	Do.	..
94	Nasrat Iron Works	Do.	6-12-40	Do.	..
95	Karnyogi Press, Ltd.	Do.	6-12-40	Do.	..
96	The Standard Engineering Works.	Do.	6-12-40	Do.	..

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1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
UNITED PROVINCES—contd.							
<i>Non-seasonal—contd.</i>							
97	Jagat Press . . . . .	Allenganj, Allahabad	6-12-40	Private	..	..	
98	The Kala Press . . . . .	Allahabad	6-12-40	Do.	..	..	
99	Rohilkhand Industries, Ltd. or Kodeshia Engineering Works.	Bareilly	6-12-40	Do.	..	..	
100.	Ram Chand Lachmandas, Ice Factory.	Do.	6-12-40	Do.	..	..	
101	U. P. Motor Service Station	Benares Cantonment	6-12-40	Do.	..	..	
102	Shanker Motor Works . . . . .	Lezarus Buildings, Benares Cantonment.	6-12-40	Do.	..	..	
103	Gita Dharma Press . . . . .	Sakshi Vinayat, Benares.	6-12-40	Do.	..	..	
104	The National Press . . . . .	Latouche Road, Cawnpore.	7-12-40	Do.	..	..	
105	City Press . . . . .	Meston Road, Cawnpore.	7-12-40	Do.	..	..	

106	Onkar Press . . . . .	Near Kamla Tower, Cawnpore.	7-12-40	Do.	.	..
107	Ramdas Press . . . . .	Chatai Mohal, Cawn- pore.	7-12-40	Do.	.	..
108	M/s. Mejid & Brothers . . . . .	Lucknow . . . . .	7-12-40	Do.	.	..
109	The Prakash Ice Factory . . . . .	Do. . . . .	7-12-40	Do.	.	..
110	The Victor Ice and Flour Mills.	Do. . . . .	7-12-40	Do.	.	..
111	The Nami Press . . . . .	Do. . . . .	7-12-40	Do.	.	..
112	M/s. Ramechand Laxman- das, Ice Factory.	Do. . . . .	7-12-40	Do.	.	..
113	The United Motors . . . . .	Do. . . . .	7-12-40	Do.	.	..
114	Sahitya Mandir Press . . . . .	Do. . . . .	7-12-40	Do.	.	..
115	Lucknow Garage . . . . .	Do. . . . .	7-12-40	Do.	.	..
116	Haji Abdul Rahman, Engi- neering Works.	Meerut . . . . .	9-12-40	Do.	.	..
117	Ram Swarup Jhaboomal, Engineering Works.	Do. . . . .	9-12-40	Do.	.	..
118	Mohammad Khan, Motor Garage and Workshops.	Meerut Cantonment . . . . .	9-12-40	Do.	.	..
119	Jagan Nath Umreo Singh, Engineering Works.	Meerut . . . . .	9-12-40	Do.	.	..
120	Union Motor Works . . . . .	Circular Road, Meerut.	9-12-40	Do.	.	..
121	Sital Kanhaiya Brass Works.	Imanganj, Mirzapur . . . . .	9-12-40	Do.	.	..

No.	Name and nature of new industries and/or workshops created after the outbreak of the war.	Where situated.	When created. (Registered.)	Government or private concerns.	Kind of help or subsidy given to private concerns, if any.	Cost of those created by Government, if any.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
UNITED PROVINCES—contd.							
<i>Non-seasonal—contd.</i>							
122	Punnu Lal, Brass Works	Dunking-ganj, Mirzapur.	9-12-40	Private	..	..	
123	Prag Distilled Water Ice Factory.	Moradabad	9-12-40	Do.	..	..	
124	Abdul Rahman Jamal Uddin, Utensil Polishing Works.	Do.	9-12-40	Do.	..	..	
125	Electro-plating Fancy Warehouse.	Moh. Thatheri, Moradabad.	9-12-40	Do.	..	..	
126	General Electro-plating and Polishing Works.	Moradabad	9-12-40	Do.	..	..	
127	Hari Har Press	Chatia Bazar, Muttra	10-12-40	Do.	..	..	
128	Agarwal Press	Do.	10-12-40	Do.	..	..	
129	General Steel Rolling Mills	Chakrata Road, Saharanpur.	10-12-40	Do.	..	..	
130	Md. Umar's Workshop	Moh. Mubarak Shah, Saharanpur.	10-12-40	Do.	..	..	
131	Shanti Press	Fazlur Rahman Road, Saharanpur.	10-12-40	Do.	..	..	

132	Jagdish Rulling Mills	Juhi, Cawnpore	10-12-40	Do.	..	..
133	Oriental Engineering Co.	Opposite Water Works Gate, Cawnpore.	14-12-40	Do.	..	..
134	Rahman Electroplating Works.	Moh. Bhatti, Moradabad.	18-12-40	Do.	..	..
135	Abdul Majid, Flour Mills and Polishing Factory.	Naj-ka-Katra, Moradabad.	18-12-40	Do.	..	..
136	Bhargava Printing Press	Moradabad	21-12-40	Do.	..	..
137	Shanker Glass Works	Agra Darwaza, Firozabad, Agra.	6-1-41	Do.	..	..
138	Seth Brijlal Pyari Lal Paliwal, Cutting Factory.	Chair Boharan, Firozabad.	6-1-41	Do.	..	..
139	Sarawati Glass Works	Bag Parsi, Firozabad, Agra.	6-1-41	Do.	..	..
140	Kohinoor Case Board Saw Mill Co.	P. O. Haldwani, Naini Tal.	6-1-41	Do.	..	..
141	Amrit Banaspati Co., Ltd.	Ghaziabad, Meerut	6-1-41	Do.	..	..
142	Bharat Glass Works	Firozabad, Agra	7-1-41	Do.	..	..
143	Shri Gopalji, Rice, Dal, Flour and Oil Mills.	Bhagwatiganj, Balrampur, Gonda.	7-1-41	Do.	..	..
144	Abdul Ghani & Sons.	Tamoli Para, Ali-garh.	15-1-41	Do.	..	..
145	Fyzabad Water Works	Fyzabad	21-1-41	Do.	..	..
146	S. Atma Singh & Sons	Cawnpore	23-1-41	Do.	..	..

No.	Name and nature of new industries and/or workshops created after the outbreak of the war.	Where situated.	When created. (Registered.)	Government or private concerns.	Kind of help or subsidy given to private concerns, if any.	Cost of those created by Government, if any.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
UNITED PROVINCES—contd.							
<i>Non-seasonal—contd.</i>							
147	Engineers' Co-operation	14/68, The Mall, Cawnpore.	30-1-41	Private	..	..	
148	M/s. Rama Iron Works	Dankaur Railway Station, Bulandshahr.	30-1-41	Do.	..	..	
149	Rajendra Motors	128, Mall, Cawnpore	7-2-41	Do.	..	..	
150	Shree Durga Glass Works	Firozabad, Agra	7-2-41	Do.	..	..	
151	M/s. Chaturbhuj Jagdish Chandra Oil Mills.	G. T. Road, Ghaziabad, Meerut.	7-2-41	Do.	..	..	
152	New Agarwal Glass Works	Hanuman Gali, Firozabad, Agra.	12-2-41	Do.	..	..	
153	S. N. Anand & Bros.	14/5, Civil Lines, P. O. Box 105, Cawnpore.	15-2-41	Do.	..	..	
154	Kamla Glass Works	Katra Sunaran, Firozabad, Agra.	19-2-41	Do.	..	..	
155	Chiranjee Lal Pyare Lal, Glass Bangle Cutting Factory.	Station Road, Firozabad, Agra.	20-2-41	Do.	..	..	

156	Har Prasad Electric Press	Bulandshahr	20-2-41	Do.
157	Krishna Iron Foundry	Raipurwa, Cawn- pore.	6-1-41	Do.
158	Well Boring Division Work- shop.	Allenganj, Cawn- pore.	6-1-41	Government
159	Farrukhabad Ice Factory	Badpur, Farrukha- bad.	21-1-41	Private
160	Star Motors	Rajpur Road, Dehra Dun.	21-1-41	Do.
161	Prag Distilled Water Ice Factory.	16, Jagatganj, Benares.	21-1-41	Do.
162	Jain Electroplating Works	Sasni Gate, Aligarh.	21-1-41	Do.
163	Adhikar Press	Arya Nagar, Luck- now.	7-2-41	Do.
164	United Engineering Co.	Chandausi, Morada- bad.	14-2-41	Do.
165	Hindi Sahitya Press	3, Crosthwaite Road, Prayag, Allahabad.	15-2-41	Do.
166	Moolchand Lildhar, Bangle Cutting Factory.	Chapetti, Firozabad	17-2-41	Do.
167	Kanti Press	Maitha, Agra	17-2-41	Do.
168	Amba Prasad Jain & Co.	298, G. T. Road, Meerut Cantonment.	17-2-41	Do.
169	Gas and Metal Operators	14, Shivpuri Factory Area, Cawnpore.	17-2-41	Do.
170	National Chrome Plating Works.	Aligarh.	28-2-41	Do.

No.	Name and nature of new industries and/or workshops created after the outbreak of the war.	Where situated.	When created. (Registered.)	Government or private concerns.	Kind of help or subsidy given to private concerns, if any.	Cost of those created by Government, if any.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
UNITED PROVINCES—concl'd.							
171	<i>Non-seasonal</i> —concl'd. Radha Govinda Press	49, Hewitt Road, Allahabad.	28-2-41	Private			
172	Cawnpore Welding and Motor Works.	Lewysloyd Road, Cawnpore.	28-2-41	Do.			
173	<i>Seasonal</i> . Seraman Khandasar Works	P. O. Jugrajpur, Pilibhit.	6-1-41	Do.			
174	Bharpurwa Khandasari Sugar Factory.	Bharpurwa, P. O. Kinderspost, Gorakhpur.	7-1-41	Do.			
175	Agarwal Ginning Factory	Belangenj, Agra	7-1-41	Do.			
176	The Lord Krishna Sugar Mills, Ltd.	Saharanpur	13-10-39	Do.	..		
177	The Shiromani Sugar Mills	Khalilabad, Besti	11-1-40	Do.			
178	M/s. Chuni Lal Onkarmal, Cotton Ginning Factory.	Gunjandwara, Etah	3-12-40	Do.		..	
179	Govind Ginning Factory	Jalesar Town, Etah	3-12-40	Do.		..	
180	Jaganath Pd. Ram Pd., Ginning Factory.	Do.	31-1-41	Do.		..	

PUNJAB.							
1	The Indian Cereal Products Company,—Wheat starch manufacturers.	Lyallpur	1940	Private	Nil		
2	Sargodha Oil Mills— (i) Cotton seed oil and cake. (ii) Toria oil and cake.	Jahania Mandi, Multan.	1940	Do.	Do.		
3	Chanchal Singh, Oil Mills— (i) Cotton seed oil and cake. (ii) Toria oil and cake.	Khanawal, District Multan.	1940-41	Do.	Do.		Under completion—some portion working.
4	Rose Foundry,—Motor jacks.	Rawalpindi	1940	Do.	Do.		
5	Selgal and Company,—Scientific instruments, hand tools and sheet metal work, etc.	Do.	1939-40	Do.	Do.		
6	R. S. Obra and Sons,—Wood wool.	Do.	1940	Do.	Do.		
7	Narco Metal Works,—Cycle parts.	Jhelum	1940	Do.	Do.		
8	Cawnpore Leather Stores, Suitcase metal fittings.	Rawalpindi	1940	Do.	Do.		
9	Eagle Seale Works— (i) Medicine—chip boxes. (ii) Card board—pill boxes.	Sialkot City	1940	Do.	Do.		
10	Suddial and Company— (i) Ice cream freezers. (ii) Fruit juice machines.	Do.	1940	Do.	Do.		

No.	Name and nature of new industries and/or workshops created after the outbreak of the war.	Where situated.	When created.	Government or private concerns.	Kind of help or subsidy given to private concerns, if any.	Cost of those created by Government, if any.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
PUNJAB— <i>contd.</i>							
11	M. Rajput Brothers— (i) Gas lamps. (ii) Cycle parts. (iii) Hinges.	Kotli Loharan, near Sialkot.	1940	Private	Nil		
12	Vir Metal Works.—Hinges, handtools, carpenter's sledge hammers, ball pin hammers, screw drivers, chisels and gauges.	Dandot, District Jhelum.	1940	Do.	Do.		
13	Dalmia Cement Works,—Cement.	Islamabad, Amritsar	1940	Do.	Do.		
14	M/s. Amritsar Industrial Works.—Ammonium Chloride.	Haripur, Amritsar	1940	Do.	Do.		
15	M/s. National Glass Works.—Manufacture of medicinal bottles.	Amritsar	1940	Do.	Do.		
16	M/s. Karamchand Ghansham Das, Printing and Finishing Works.—Printing and finishing of textiles.	Amritsar	1940	Do.	Do.		

17	M/s. New Commercial Mills,—Manufacture of textile fabrics.	Amritsar	1940	Do.	Do.	..
18	M/s. Beharilal Balkishen Dada Factory,—Chaff cutters and nuts.	Jullundur City	1940	Do.	Do.	..
19	M/s. Bombay Brass Works,—Brass cocks and irons.	Do.	1940	Do.	Do.	..
20	M/s. Sant Mills,—Chaff cutters blades.	Do.	1940	Do.	Do.	..
21	M/s. Watkins Mayer and Company,—Electrically welded drums.	Do.	1940	Do.	Do.	..
22	Jullundur Tannery Works,—Manufacture of tanned leather.	Jullundur	1941	Do.	Do.	..
23	General Workshop, Sura Nussi—school slates.	Jullundur District	1941	Do.	Do.	..
24	Wool Carding and Teasing Station.	Kulu	1940	Government	..	Rs. 14,613.
25	Indian Plywood Industries,—Plywood.	Shahdara, Lahore	1940	Private	Nil	..
26	Punjab Flour and General Trading Company,—Felt cloth.	Do.	1940	Do.	Do.	..
27	M/s. Deen & Sons,—Cycle rims.	Lahore	1940	Do.	Do.	..
28	M/s. J. N. Sharma & Sons,—Galvanised buckets and petrol drums, etc.	Do.	End of 1939	Do.	Do.	..

No.	Name and nature of new industries and/or workshops created after the outbreak of the war.	Where situated.	When created.	Government or private concerns.	Kind of help or subsidy given to private concerns, if any.	Cost of those created by Government, if any.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
PUNJAB—contd.							
29	Ashok Manufacturing Company, Ltd.,—Brass castings and allied articles.	Mughalpura, Lahore	1940	Private	Nil.	..	
30	Metal Industries,—Clasp knives.	Lahore Cantonment	1940	Do.	Do.	..	
31	Steel Sona Manufacturing Company, Ltd., Cycle parts.	Do.	1940	Do.	Government have sanctioned a subsidy of Rs. 5,000.	..	
32	Piyare Lal & Sons, Ltd.,—Motor bus bodies.	Do.	1940	Do.	Nil.	..	
33	Anand Automobiles,—Motor bus bodies.	Lahore	1940	Do.	Do.	..	
34	Devi Chand Khanna & Sons,—Sawers of wood.	Do.	1940	Do.	Do.	..	
35	M/s. Kaithal Chemical Works,—Sal ammonia.	Kaithal	End of 1939	Do.	Do.	..	
36	M/s. Steel Rolling Mills,—Steel bars and rods.	Ludhiana	End of 1939	Do.	Do.	..	
37	Bharat Starch and Chemical Products, Ltd.,—Starch.	Abdullapur	End of 1939	Do.	Do.	..	

		Panipat	1940	Government	Do.	Rs. 49,410.
38	Wool Finishing Centre	Panipat	1940	Government	Do.	
39	Central Pottery Factory	Shahdara, Lahore	1940	Do.	Do.	Rs. 19,089.
1	The Bihar Glasses and China Clay Factory.	P. O. Colgong, District Bhagalpur, E. I. R.	BIHAR. October 1939	Private	Technical advice	Refund of duty allowed soda as consumed.
2	Tin Can Manufacturing Co. for manufacturing tins, etc.	P. O. Sahibganj, District Santal Parganas, E. I. R.	1939-40	Do.	Do.	
3	Shree Shiva Parbati Mills for manufacturing small pieces of brass-sheets, brass utensils, etc.	P. O. Sultanganj, District Bhagalpur, E. I. R.	1940	Do.	Do.	
4	Dr. Mahesh Prosad Sharat, Medical stores.	Bhagalpur, E. I. R.	1940	Do.	Loan of Rs. 500 given under State Aid to Industries Act, 1923.	
5	Radio fitting and repairing workshop.	Grand Road, Dina- pur, Patna.	1940-41	Do.	Technical advice	
6	Hospital and Electrical equipments, Manufacturing Workshop.	Kadamkuan, Patna	1940-41	Do.	Do.	
7	Electro plating workshop	Fatna	1940-41	Do.	Do.	
8	Biscuit and confectionary works.	Patna City	1940-41	Do.	Do.	
9	Fluid Manufacturing Industry.	Gaighat, Patna	1940-41	Do.	Do.	

No.	Name and nature of new industries and/or workshops created after the outbreak of the war.	Where situated.	When created.	Government or private concerns.	Kind of help or subsidy given to private concerns, if any.	Cost of those created by Government, if any.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
			BIHAR— <i>contd.</i>				
10	Graphite Manufacturing Workshop.	Giridih, Manbhum.	1940-41	Private	Technical advice	..	
11	Candle Manufacturing Industry.	Jehanabad, Gaya.	1940-41	Do.	Technical advice and a loan of Rs. 500 given under State Aid to Industries Act, 1923.		
12	Skin and Hide Tanning Industry.	Dhongsawan, Gaya.	1940-41	Do.	Technical advice		
13	Scent Manufacturing Industry.	Kako, Gaya	1940-41	Do.	Do.		
14	Hand Weaving Silk Industry.	Nerut, Patna	1940-41	Do.	Do.		
15	Dal splitting industry of M/s. Ramchandar and Ramcharitar Sahu.	Dolha, Gaya	1940-41	Do.	Do.		

1	<i>Cement.</i> Assam Bengal Cement Co..	Chhatak P. O. Sylhet	Registered as a "Factory" on 16-4-40 (Hopes to start manufacture from April 1941.)	Private	No subsidy or financial help.	Cost not known. Not created by Government.	Not a new industry as lime has been made by private kilns at Chhatak for scores of years. It is the first modern plant for cement in Assam.		
2	<i>Textile.</i> Jalali Hosiery Mills	Kajitola, P. O. Sylhet.	4-9-40	Do.	Do.	Do.	The first hosiery factory in Assam.		
3	<i>Saw Mills.</i> Sylhet Timber Supply Co..	Church Road, P. O. Sylhet.	4-9-40	Do.	Do.	Do.	None of the following are new industries. Some of them are new factories but some have been in existence for some time but not hitherto been reported or been registered by the Chief Inspector of Factories.		

No.	Name and nature of new industries and/or workshops created after the outbreak of the war.	Where situated.	When created.	Government or private concerns.	Kind of help or subsidy given to private concerns, if any.	Cost of those created by Government, if any.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	<i>Printing Presses.</i>						
4	The Sakti Press	Zindabazar, P. O. Syhet.	2-12-40	Private	No subsidy or financial help.	Cost not known. Not created by Government.	
5	Sadasiva Printing Presses	Purnanda Road, P. O. Dibrugarh.	10-9-40	Do.	Do.	Do.	
6	<i>Rice and/or Oil Mills.</i> Lakshminarayan Rice and Oil Mills.	P. O. Tangla	4-9-40	Do.	Do.	Do.	
7	Mahabir Rice Mill	Gamiri, P. O. Halem	4-9-40	Do.	Do.	Do.	
8	Mohanlal Mahalchand Rice and Oil Mills.	P. O. Tezpur	2-12-40	Do.	Do.	Do.	
9	Manglal Rangopal Rice Mill.	P. O. Khowang Ghat	2-12-40	Do.	Do.	Do.	
10	Basugaon Rice Mill	P. O. Basugaon	4-9-40	Do.	Do.	Do.	
	<i>Tea.</i>						
11	Rangoan T. E. Factory	P. O. Goreswar	4-9-40	Do.	Do.	Do.	
12	Nagengunge T. E. Factory	P. O. Bokajan	4-9-40	Do.	Do.	Do.	

13	Durgabari T. E. Factory .	P. O. Kakajan .	2-12-40	Do.	Do.	Do.
14	Krishna Sushaibini T. E. Factory.	P. O. Khoirabari .	2-12-40	Do.	Do.	Do.
15	Anandabari T. E. Factory.	P. O. Hoogrijan .	6-5-40	Do.	Do.	Do.
16	Kashikata T. E. Factory .	P. O. Bihupuria (North Lakhimpur).	2-12-40	Do.	Do.	Do.
NORTH-WESTERN FRONTIER PROVINCE.						
1	Frontier Sugar Mills and Distillery, Ltd.	Takht Bhai, Mardan	1940	Private	.	.
CENTRAL PROVINCES AND BERAR.						
1	Dhanji Decoji & Sons, Graphite Factory.	Maranzari, District Betul.	14-10-39	Private	.	Nil
2	The National Trading Company, for extraction of linseed fibre from linseed straw.	Nagpur .	27-4-40	Do.	Do.	Do.
SIND.						
1	Steel Scrap Rolling Mill attached to F. R. Herman & Mohatta, Ltd.	Karachi. .	1-2-41	Private	.	..
2	Rolling Mill attached to M/s. Ishardas Ramchand & Sons, Khori Garden.	Do. . . .	August 1940	Do.	.	..
3	Radio Lamp Works, for the manufacture of electric bulbs.	Do. . . .	Beginning of 1940.	Do.	.	..

No.	Name and nature of new industries and/or workshops created after the outbreak of the war.	Where situated.	When created.	Government or private concerns.	Kind of help or subsidy given to private concerns, if any.	Cost of those created by Government, if any.	Remarks.
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Rama Chandra Rice Mill	Village Patpur, Ph. Haveli Basta, P. S. Basta, District Belasore.	26-9-39	Private	Nil		Steam Engine.
2	Sree Hanuman Rice Mill	Village Binotore, P. S. Chandbali.	1-9-40	Do.	Do.		Do.
3	The Laxmi Rice Mill	Chandbali	1-9-40	Do.	Do.		Do.

*Information promised in reply to starred question No. 11 and unstarred question No. 3 asked by Mr. Muhammad Azhar Ali on the 27th October, 1941.*

**EXAMINATION IN TELEGRAPHY HELD AT THE EAST INDIAN RAILWAY SCHOOL OF TRANSPORTATION, CHANDAUSI, IN 1941.**

*Starred No. 11.*—(a) An examination was held on the 11th and 12th August 1941.

(b) Candidates who sat for the examination and failed were not, I believe, re-examined.

(c) Government are informed that some candidates who owing to nervous exhaustion did not sit for the papers on the dates mentioned were asked to come on 13th August and those that appeared were then given papers.

(d) The answer to the first part is in the negative, the other parts do not arise.

**CERTAIN BOOK PUBLISHED BY RAI SAHIB LAKSHMAN PRASAD, SUPERINTENDENT, RAILWAY SCHOOL OF TRANSPORTATION, CHANDAUSI.**

*Unstarred No. 3.*—The book has not been prescribed for the courses in the school.

*Information promised in reply to unstarred questions Nos. 12, 13 and 15 asked by Pandit Lakshmi Kanta Maitra on the 27th October, 1941.*

**APPOINTMENT OF A MUSLIM CATERING CONTRACTOR FOR HINDU STUDENTS AT THE EAST INDIAN RAILWAY SCHOOL OF TRANSPORTATION, CHANDAUSI.**

*No. 12.*—(a) The attached table gives the required information.

(b) Government have no information of the reasons for the appointment of the present contractor, but have no reason to believe that he has not fulfilled the terms of his contract.

(c) There is no record of any such incident, or of any complaint to this effect and Government have no reason for supposing that such an incident occurred.

(d) 1925; papers are not available to show whether the contract was advertised for or not.

*Statement showing percentage of students of different communities who attended the school of Transportation, Chandouai, during 1938, 1939, 1940 and up to September 1941.*

Courses.	1938			1939			1940			Jan. to Sept. 1941.			Remarks	
	Hindus.	Mus- lims.	Euro- peans, Anglo- Indians, etc.	Hindus.	Mus- lims.	Euro- peans, Anglo- Indians, etc.	Hindus.	Mus- lims.	Euro- peans, Anglo- Indians, etc.	Hindus.	Mus- lims.	Euro- peans, Anglo- Indians, etc.		
1. Probationary officers . . .	60	20	20	66.6	..	33.4	..	33.3	..	33.3	33.3	33.3	33.3	
2. Junior officers . . .	..	..	..	16.7	..	83.3	40	..	40	..	..	..	..	
3. Telegraph instructors . . .	100	..	..	..	..	..	43.8	..	56.2	38.4	7.7	53.9	..	
4. Transportation Insprs. . .	..	..	..	49.6	..	53.4	..	..	..	82.6	17.4	..	..	
5. Asstt. Head Signallers. . .	86.1	13.9	..	86.4	14.6	..	80.6	19.4	..	..	..	..	..	
6. Transportation, Com- mercial and Engineer- ing Apprentices . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	55.6	33.3	11.1	48	24	28	28	
7. Senior Asstt. Station Masters . . .	12.5	7.5	80	42.2	20	37.8	46.4	19.5	34.1	42.9	19.1	38	38	
8. Junior Asstt. Station Masters . . .	80.4	19.6	..	90.8	7.8	1.4	88.8	11.2	..	81.7	17.3	1	1	
9. Goods clerks . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	78.4	21.6	..	78.2	12.8	..	..	
10. Coaching clerks . . .	88.8	21.2	..	88	12	..	78.9	20.3	0.8	74.4	21	4.6	4.6	
11. Signallers . . .	80.2	19.8	..	88.5	21.5	..	77.7	22.3	..	81.7	18.3	..	..	
12. Ticket checking and ticket collecting staff . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	48.9	34.8	16.3	56.7	35.2	8.1	8.1	
13. Probationary Asstt. . .	80.8	19.2	..	78.7	20.2	1.1	66.6	32.6	0.8	67.6	21.6	..	..	
14. Probationary Com- mercial clerks . . .	85.7	14.3	..	76.4	19	4.6	83.4	16.6	..	70.5	29.5	..	..	
15. Switchmen . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	80.2	17.6	2.2	2.2	

**MESSING RATE FOR PROBATIONARY ASSISTANT STATION MASTERS AND COMMERCIAL CLERKS AT THE EAST INDIAN RAILWAY SCHOOL OF TRANSPORTATION, CHANDAUSI.**

No. 13.—No records are now available to show how this rate was reached. It is not possible to cite a prevailing market rate as meals of this type are not provided in a similar manner in markets in the locality. The charges at Moradabad refreshment room for similar meals would be considerably higher, but this hardly affords material for a fair comparison.

**RATES FOR ARTICLES OF FOOD AT THE EAST INDIAN RAILWAY SCHOOL OF TRANSPORTATION, CHANDAUSI.**

No. 15.—No records are now available to show how the rates of Rs. 3 and Rs. 1-12-0 were reached. Government understand that they have been in force for a number of years.

**MESSAGE FROM THE COUNCIL OF STATE.**

**Secretary of the Assembly:** Sir, the following Message has been received from the Council of State :

"I am directed to inform you that the Council of State, at its meeting held on the 17th November, 1941, agreed, without any amendment, to the following Bills which were passed by the Legislative Assembly at its meetings held on the 10th and 11th November, 1941, namely :

- (1) A Bill further to amend the Aligarh Muslim University Act, 1920, for a certain purpose; and
- (2) A Bill to alter the constitution of the Board of Trustees of the Port of Madras."

**REPORT OF THE PUBLIC ACCOUNTS COMMITTEE.**

**Mr. President** (The Honourable Sir Abdur Rahim) : The Honourable Sir Jeremy Raisman. Report of the Public Accounts Committee.

**The Honourable Sir Jeremy Raisman** (Finance Member) : Sir, I understand that there is a general desire that today should be devoted to Mr. Joshi's Resolution. I am prepared not to move my motion, unless, with your permission, if it should so happen, which I do not expect, that there would be time later in the day, I might move it later.

**Some Honourable Members:** No, next Session.

**The Honourable Sir Jeremy Raisman:** If it is preferred that the motion should stand over till next Session, I will not move it at all today.

**RESOLUTION RE RELEASE OF POLITICAL PRISONERS.**

**Mr. N. M. Joshi** (Nominated Non-Official) : Sir, I beg to move :

"That this Assembly recommends to the Governor General in Council that he should take steps, in agreement with Provincial Governments, for the immediate and unconditional release of prisoners detained in prisons and for the removal of restrictions imposed on some persons regarding their movements or actions, where the

[Mr. N. M. Joshi.]

detention or restriction was due to holding or expressing opinions which in the opinion of Government were prejudicial to the conduct of the war, or on charges for actions connected with industrial disputes, whether the detention or restriction was with or without trial under the Defence of India Act or under the ordinary law."

**Mr. President** (The Honourable Sir Abdur Rahim): I find that there is an amendment in the name of Pandit Lakshmi Kanta Maitra. Does he want to move it?

**Pandit Lakshmi Kanta Maitra** (Presidency Division: Non-Muhammadan Rural): Yes, Sir.

**Mr President** (The Honourable Sir Abdur Rahim): I will now put the Resolution. Resolution moved:

"That this Assembly recommends to the Governor General in Council that he should take steps, in agreement with Provincial Governments, for the immediate and unconditional release of prisoners detained in prisons and for the removal of restrictions imposed on some persons regarding their movements or actions, where the detention or restriction was due to holding or expressing opinions which in the opinion of Government were prejudicial to the conduct of the war, or on charges for actions connected with industrial disputes, whether the detention or restriction was with or without trial under the Defence of India Act or under the ordinary law."

**Pandit Lakshmi Kanta Maitra**: Sir, I beg to move:

"That the words 'in agreement with Provincial Governments' be omitted."

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

"That the words 'in agreement with Provincial Governments' be omitted."

**Mr. N. M. Joshi**: Sir, the Resolution which I have moved is of great importance and full of potentialities, if properly responded to, for the good of this country. However, the proposal made in my Resolution does not need a long speech. I shall, therefore, content myself with a brief statement in support of it.

My Resolution first seeks to secure the release of those people whom I, for brevity's sake, may describe as political prisoners, who are detained in jails because either their very presence is dangerous or their actions are regarded as prejudicial to the war by the Government. I, secondly, seek the removal of restrictions imposed upon some persons on account of their movements or actions being considered by the Government as prejudicial for the effective conduct of the war. Within the scope of my Resolution I include those who are dealt with, either with trial or without trial, either under the Defence of India Act or under the ordinary law of the country.

I first seek relief for those who are dealt with for expressing opinions which are regarded by Government as being prejudicial to the conduct of the war, whether the expression of opinion was by speech or by writing. In this category I include all those who have expressed their opposition to the war as war involves violence, as well as those who have expressed their opposition to the war, not because war involves violence but because under the present political condition of subjection of India they think that participation by India in this war will not be in the interests of India as they feel doubtful that even if India participates in the war in her present condition, India's full freedom may not be guaranteed in the future. This

latter class of people are not against participation in the war if India is guaranteed full freedom in the future and a national Government is established immediately.

The second class of persons for whom I seek relief by this Resolution are the communists whose very presence is regarded by Government as dangerous. In this class Government also includes revolutionaries and those who are merely suspected as being communists or revolutionaries. Long before the war Government had declared the communists as being outside the shelter of the law, and soon after the war was declared they reiterated their determination to give no quarter to the communists. I have already said that Government have included in this category, not those who are members of the communist party, but people who are not communists but are considered to be revolutionaries, and Government is not content to put in detention those who are members of the communist party or who are members of the revolutionary party, but also those whom Government merely suspect, by police report, to be either communists or revolutionaries. All these people are put in detention without trial.

Then, Sir, I seek relief for a third class of political prisoners. That class consists of people who have taken part either in the *kisan* or the labour movement. You know, Sir, immediately after the war prices began to rise in India. The cost of living increased and there was discontent among the working classes and the *kisans*. In order to secure compensation for the dearness, there were struggles made by the working classes and by the *kisans*. In this struggle a number of well wishers of the *kisans* and the workers took part and the Government thought it undesirable to have struggles in the country at this time and have put people under detention. Some of these people were detained with trial but most of them were detained without trial. These are the three classes of persons for whom my Resolution seeks relief. It is difficult to give an exact estimate of the persons who are within the scope of my Resolution. As regards the number of persons who are satyagrahis, those authorised by Mahatma Gandhi to make some speech in opposition to the war and Congressmen who have expressed their opposition to the war, not being specifically authorised by Mahatma Gandhi, I estimate that the number of such people who have been detained after trial as being between 3,000 and 5,000. In reply to my question recently asked, the Honourable the Home Member stated that the number of people who are detained without trial in this country is more than 1,300. Similarly, in reply to one of my questions, the Honourable the Home Member stated that the number of those people who are not imprisoned but on whom restrictions have been imposed as regards their movements and actions is about 2,000. You will thus see that the number of people who come within the scope of my Resolution is a very large one.

My reasons for asking the House to support my Resolution and asking the Government to accept my proposals fall in two groups. My first reasons are that the release of political prisoners is necessary in the interest of the fundamental rights of civil liberties, in the interests of justice and fair play, in the interests of feelings of humanity. Sir, we have been told that this war has been undertaken by various Governments for the protection of democracy. I hold that the first and the basic principle of democracy is tolerance of opposition. Without the acceptance of this principle, democracy cannot exist. I therefore feel that if any section of the population

[Mr. N. M. Joshi.]

of this country is opposed to India's participation in the war, those people must be permitted to say so, especially as India has been involved in this war without the consent of the people in this country. Sir, admitting the need for special restrictions on the civil liberties of the people in war times, I feel that these restrictions must be confined to only few things, such as spread of false news regarding war or giving information to the enemy or I may even agree to restriction being placed on the civil liberties of the people against language of violence, language of exaggeration and provocation but, Sir, the Government of India and the Local Governments have gone too far in restricting the civil liberties of the people even if we admit that there may be special restrictions in war time. In England, there is a Defence of the Realm Act under which some people have been deprived of their freedom even without trial but we must remember England had entered war with the consent of Parliament. The condition of England, secondly, is different from the condition of India. In England bombs are actually being dropped. Fortunately for us India is somewhat distant from the zone of actual war. (Interruptions.) We shall consider when we come nearer to the war zone. Moreover, considering these circumstances, the number of people who are dealt with under the Defence of Realm Act is much smaller than the people detained in India. Then, Sir, the English people have provided a safeguard for those people who have been detained without trial by appointing an advisory committee and as a matter of fact my information is that out of 1,500 people dealt with under the Defence of Realm Act on the advice of the Advisory Committee more than 600 persons have been given their freedom.

**The Honourable Mr. M. S. Aney** (Leader of the House): Does the Advisory Committee tender advice for release as well as detention of the prisoners also?

**Mr. N. M. Joshi:** They advise generally speaking for giving freedom to the people who have been detained. If you have read this morning's papers and also papers for a few days previously, you will find that the Members of Parliament are working hard to secure the privilege of the scrutiny of a judicial tribunal for those people who have been deprived of their liberty under the Defence of Realm Act. Sir, in India, there is no such safeguard.

Then, Sir, I ask for the release of the detenus and the other prisoners on the ground of justice and fair play. It is true that the satyagrahi utters a few sentences in opposition to the war but Mahatma Gandhi has made it quite clear that it is not his intention to embarrass the Government under the present circumstances. The satyagrahis have no intention to embarrass the Government at all. They simply content themselves by uttering a few words in opposition to war. I feel it is wrong and unjust to detain these people in jail. The Government of the North-West Frontier Province did not imprison these people and no harm has come to that province. I, therefore, feel that the imprisonment of the satyagrahis is not in accordance with the principles of justice and fair play. Even taking for granted that the satyagrahis and other Congress speakers and other speakers have committed some technical offence or even otherwise, the punishment given is far too severe and much beyond the requirements of

justice and such punishments are given without any consideration for humanity.

Take, for instance, the punishment given to Pandit Jawahar Lal Nehru. I consider that punishment to be barbarous. Punishments of 18 months and even of one year, I consider as too harsh. Then, Sir, those people who are kept in jail are not even humanely treated. Recently the Legislative Assembly had an occasion to discuss the hunger-strike at Deoli and we all know that Government detains people without trial and without providing for their families who have been deprived of their bread-winners. Moreover, where is the justice in putting people in jails without trial for merely holding opinions? We may hold whatever opinions we like, but so long as we do not express them, there can be no offence. I feel that it is absolutely wrong and against justice and fairplay to detain people in jail without trial for merely holding opinions. Government are not content by detaining people without trial for an indefinite period but they go further and imprison people or put restrictions on them on mere suspicions based upon police reports.

I also ask where is the justice in putting in jails those people who help the working classes and the *Kisans* in securing fair wages and fair return for their labour. I recognise that strikes and *Kisan* struggles during the war are inconvenient. If that is so, the Government of India and the Provincial Governments must take upon themselves the responsibility to secure fair wages for the workers and fair return for the *Kisans*. Then, I ask, is there any humanity in imprisoning people without trial who are more than 70 years old? I ask whether there is any humanity or even chivalry in imprisoning women with young children without trial. If a woman does something wrong, it is necessary that you should at least put her on trial, and it is wrong, if she has got young children, to put her in jail without trial.

The second group of my reasons for asking the release of political prisoners is of political wisdom. The greatest need of this country as well as the need of other countries at this critical juncture is peace and tranquillity in the country, freedom from discontent and freedom from bitterness. This atmosphere of friendliness and peace does not at present exist in India. The very fact that thousands of people have been put in jail shows that there is discontent and bitterness in the country. The very fact that seven of the Provincial Governments in the country are not functioning and the very fact that this Legislative Assembly itself is not functioning fully and adequately show that there is discontent in the country. I, therefore, feel that efforts must be made to secure peace and contentment and freedom from bitterness. It may be said that the Government of India had made some negotiations with the political leaders in this country and the negotiations had failed. It may be said that the Government of India have made the announcement of August, 1940. But it has been admitted by all political parties in this country that the August announcement fell short of the expectations of the people of this country. It may be said that the Executive Council has been recently expanded. It is a step in the progressive direction but it has not given satisfaction to the progressive elements in this country. Even the Liberal Party is not satisfied; even Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru is not satisfied. They all have demanded that the Government of India must be nationalised in order that people of this country should be able to take whole-hearted part in

[Mr. N. M. Joshi.]

the present war. I therefore feel that, although Government may have failed in the past in their efforts to have a political settlement to resolve the political deadlock, they must make another effort. Even if that other effort fails, they must continue to make efforts.

I know that the Government of India hold that these political deadlocks and the bitterness in the country and the discontent in the country have not affected their war effort. But even the Government of India will admit that if the political deadlock is resolved and if there is peace, contentment and freedom from bitterness in this country, the effort which they are putting forth today will be multiplied several times. I, therefore, feel that we must take steps to bring about an atmosphere of peace and an atmosphere of friendliness in this country. I admit that the proposals which I am making will not be enough to bring peace in this country, will not be enough to resolve the deadlock and will not be enough to bring about a political settlement. But I hold that the proposals which I am making by my Resolution are a necessary preliminary to bring about a friendly atmosphere in this country. I, therefore, feel that the proposals which I am making will be accepted by this House and will also be accepted by the Government.

Mahatma Gandhi recently issued a statement not approving of the move which I had made to bring a Resolution in this Legislature for discussing the question of the release of political prisoners. I never sought Mahatma Gandhi's approval for my Resolution when I gave notice. Moreover, I did not expect Mahatma Gandhi to approve of my Resolution. Mahatma Gandhi has stated very clearly times without number that his Satyagraha movement is intended for achieving self-government for India and he will continue that movement till self-government is achieved. Sir, I myself do not take a very tragic view of the statement issued by Mahatma Gandhi. Mahatma Gandhi, in my judgment after having read and re-read his statement, is not opposed to the release of political prisoners. In my judgment, he holds that these prisoners were detained unjustly. If that is so, how could he be against the release of political prisoners? The very fact that Mahatma Gandhi makes it quite clear that he will resent if only one section of the political prisoners is released and people are not released shows that he is in favour of their release. He only insists that not one section, not only the Satyagrahis, but even the detenus who have been imprisoned without trial shall be released. I agree with Mahatma Gandhi in this. It will not be enough if the Government of India merely releases the Satyagrahis. I value the freedom of the detenus, the communists and others as much as I value the freedom of the Congressmen. I, therefore, feel that the Legislative Assembly will accept the proposal which I have made. May I hope that even the Government of India will accept my proposal in the interests of civil liberties of the people of this country, in the interests of justice and fairplay, in the interests of humanity and as a measure of political wisdom.

**Pandit Lakshmi Kanta Maitra:** Mr. President, Sir, my object in moving this amendment is not to whittle down, restrain or modify or qualify in any way the scope of the operation of this Resolution. My idea is to remove a misconception which prevails in the minds of many that the Central Government, as such, is not legally competent to release

prisoners convicted for political offences or persons convicted under the Defence of India Act or persons whose liberties have otherwise been regulated by the Provincial Governments. With the proclamation of a state of emergency in India by the Governor General, following the declaration of war, under section 102 of the Government of India Act, the Central Legislature is at once empowered to make legislation in respect of all matters where previous to the declaration of the emergency, the Provincial Legislatures only had the jurisdiction. That is to say, under section 102 of the Government of India Act, all bar is removed so far as the Central Government is concerned, and this Legislature is empowered to make legislation in respect of all matters. Section 313 of the Government of India Act provides that executive powers are coterminous and coextensive with the powers of the Legislature. So, the position is this. Section 102 of the Government of India Act read with section 313 of the Government of India Act makes it perfectly clear that it is absolutely within the competence of this Legislature and for the matter of that, the executives of this Central Government, to take any steps that they consider necessary in the field of administration. Therefore, Sir, the argument that the Central Government alone is not competent to release prisoners convicted or detained by Provincial Governments is not sound. I cannot go now into this aspect of the legal question at any great length, as I have very little time at my disposal and so I leave it at that.

My other object in moving this amendment is that it might facilitate the work of the Central executive in carrying on the work of release if they are so minded, and that the approval or the consent of the Provincial Governments would not be required legally. I would suggest that the course of consulting the Provincial Governments should not be resorted to.

Coming now to the subject matter of the Resolution, my Honourable friend, Mr. Joshi, has detailed at considerable length the categories of prisoners that are sought to be covered by this Resolution. Sir, various legal questions are involved in every class or category of such prisoners. It is the peculiar misfortune of this country that its legislators have got to come to the Legislatures, year after year, and even, Session after Session, to ask the executives to restore to individuals, civil liberties which they have curtailed or which have been curtailed under orders from them. I do not remember on how many occasions in this Assembly we had asked the Government to release political prisoners or to ameliorate their lot or to make the conditions of prison life better and so on and so forth. In connection with this Resolution, several matters have to be carefully considered. There are the satyagrahi prisoners to begin with and as the House knows very well, the *modus operandi* of these prisoners is that they send a simple notice to the District Magistrate that they would offer satyagraha, on such and such day and at such and such time, by shouting anti-war slogans.

*"Na Ek Bhai, Na Ek Pie De Ke Madad Karna."*

which means, "Don't help either with a brother or with a pie".

Well, the District Magistrate is posted with this information beforehand and before the gentleman walks out of his house to shout the slogan he is quietly lodged in jail. In some cases these people had to shout the slogans at Railway level crossing or other obscure places where even none were

[Pandit Lakshmi Kanta Maitra.]

present to hear them; all the same they were clapped into jail. I wonder how the Government, realistic as they are, could indulge in this kind of pastime of imprisoning people for such innocuous things. Recently, this matter, after one long year, came up before two Provincial High Courts and their Lordships held that such an act was not an offence at all under the Defence of India Act. I put questions to the Honourable the Home Member some time back whether in view of these clear decisions of the High Courts, the Government would immediately release these people. The reply was the same, "it is in the hands of Provincial Governments". That is a position which I do not accept, that is a position which I challenge. The Government of India are perfectly entitled, they are perfectly competent to take action themselves, unless, of course, they mean to shirk their duty in this respect. Many satyagrahi prisoners have been released by now not as a result of any action on the part of this Government, but because their periods of sentences have expired.

Take the other class of prisoners called the detenus. In their case, they were not even subjected to any procedure in the nature of a trial. Detention without trial is a principle so odious to civilised notions of justice that one cannot find language strong enough to condemn it. In India it is a common practice, whether in war time or peace time, to detain people in jail without giving them any opportunity to prove their innocence. Sir, I know it will be argued that in time of war, this practice is followed everywhere, even in Great Britain. May I tell the Honourable the Home Member that the position is not so bad in Great Britain? Even in the last war the *DORA*—the Defence of the Realm Act—was not so severe in its operation.

What is the offence of these people who are detained in jail without trial? Are they guilty of any terroristic activities? Is there any charge to that effect? What is the charge-sheet against them? They are at best philosophical anarchists, philosophical revolutionaries, who have done nothing in the nature of an overt act. All over the civilised world there is a section of philosophical anarchists and revolutionaries and I do not know if they are touched by their Governments. Tolstoy was one of the greatest of such anarchists in the world; but in these cases the Government have not been able to prove anything against them. The Government only allege that these detenus are connected with something which Government do not want to disclose. There used to be an argument in old days that these people were communists or had communistic leanings. The other day I asked the Honourable the Home Member, now that Russia is your ally and you are out for all aid to Russia, why are you keeping these people further in detention when they had only communistic leanings or leanings towards the Russian system of politics? No reply was forthcoming. This shows that Government are not at all sincere in their own professions of sympathy and support for Russia. In the absence of any overt act prejudicial to the safety of the state how can you keep these people indefinitely in jail?

Sir, recently I read a very interesting and illuminating article written by Harold Laski in which he details the conditions prevalent in England during this war. I will cull out one or two sentences to show the state of affairs there. He says that since the outbreak of this war 1,600 people all told had been detained under the law of detention there out of which 700 have been subsequently let off. Of the rest, about 400 are of

German origin and of Italian origin, and there are 500 others whose sympathies are doubtful because they were members of political bodies which supported either Hitler or Mussolini. But, every person so interned has the right of appeal before an advisory body which is presided over by no less a personage than the eminent Liberal lawyer Norman Birkett and it is on his advice that the Home Secretary in Great Britain is taking action on these cases of detention. There have been only four cases,—I ask the particular attention of the Honourable Members of the Treasury Benches to this,—where persons have been convicted of hindering the prosecution of the war. In two of them the sentence was imprisonment for three months and in two others fines were imposed. Contrast that position in England, with the situation in this country. Pandit Jawahar Lal Nehru gets a sentence of four years imprisonment for making a speech in India. But in Britain—in the actual field of war—for giving hindrance to the prosecution of the war a man is let off with a fine only. And ten thousand miles away from the scene of operations, here, in India, a leader of the eminence and standing of Jawahar Lal is ruthlessly sent to jail for four years for making a speech. Every decent Englishman should hang down his head in shame at this monstrous and barbarous sentence passed by a British Court of Justice in India.

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

**Pandit Lakshmi Kanta Maitra**: I have little time at my disposal to go into all the matters referred to in that article. Harold Laski concludes:

“Our civil liberties remain despite our national danger a secure fortress. Twenty-six people are imprisoned, 900 people detained and only two papers suppressed.”

And he boasts:

“Set that record against the record of any other State, belligerent or neutral, and I think we are entitled to be proud of the comparison.”

This being the position in Great Britain, may I ask the Members of the Government here to ponder over the situation calmly and tell us here and now if they are going to change their old path, if a change has come over them and if they are prepared now by some graceful act to create an atmosphere in this country as a result of which co-operation of the people at large with Government may yet become possible? The solution lies in their hands. If they can rise equal to the occasion, if they can shake off their old prejudices and if they can even now make a dignified gesture, nothing will be lost but something may be gained. Sir, I support the Resolution with my amendment.

**Mr. Akhil Chandra Datta** (Chittagong and Rajshahi Divisions: Non-Muhammadan Rural): Sir, may I make a suggestion? I think Government should intervene at this early stage to indicate their views. That may save a lot of unnecessary talk and discussion.

**The Honourable Mr. M. S. Aney**: The amendment has just been moved and there may be others to speak before Government express their views.

**Mr. President** (The Honourable Sir Abdur Rahim): The suggestion has been made, and it is for Government to decide what course they will adopt.

**The Honourable Sir Reginald Maxwell** (Home Member): Sir, I will speak before Lunch.

**Sardar Sant Singh** (West Punjab: Sikh). Sir, I intervene at this early stage because I feel that this is neither the time nor the occasion for an appeal to the sense of justice, humanity and fair-play of Government. I do not agree with the Mover of the Resolution that the demand is entirely based upon these sentimental grounds. At the same time I cannot help saying that this argument of humanity, justice and fair-play is put forward where there is no other argument to meet the case of the opponents. I will place a simple and square argument before the House, before Government and before the European Group particularly, so that we may face the issue directly. My argument is this that we have reached a stage in the political and constitutional development of this country when the release of prisoners is urgently called for, not in the interests of the prisoners alone but in the interests of the new expanded Government itself. That is the issue I want to place before the House. The British Government have decided to expand the Executive Council. Eminent men, men enjoying the confidence of at least a considerable number of people have accepted office. Is it or is it not fair that that should be accompanied by a new political gesture by which the country should feel that really the British Government in India mean to place trust in the people of India in the prosecution of this war? That is a business proposition; and I appeal not to any higher or nobler sentiments but to the self-interest of the Indian Government themselves. We are passing through very critical times; we are daily reminded of the dangers that are threatening this country; we are daily told that people should come together and try to save this country from outside aggression. These are the ideas or reasons that we come across daily in every newspaper in this country and also in broadcasts from the B. B. C. and other places. Is it consistent that with these dangers before us,—if they are real,—Government should still continue to rule this country by bureaucratic methods and not proceed on practical statesmanship? Are the Government in India satisfied with the present position of political deadlock or do Government mean to go ahead and remove this deadlock if they think that a constitutional advancement is going to take place in this country and the expanded Council is one means out of many yet to come as an indication and evidence of that mind of Government? Will they go ahead and take this second step in that direction by releasing the political prisoners so that the proper hopeful atmosphere may be created in this country?

Sir, the Standing Committee of the Non-Party Leaders Conference at Allahabad, of which I have the privilege to be a member, considered this question from all points of view, and I think I will be justified in reading the conclusions arrived at by that Standing Committee as late as the 1st of November last, in which on this point it is said:

“The Committee are also strongly of the opinion that the policy which the Government have hitherto followed in regard to political prisoners should undergo a change and that those who are in detention and those who have been imprisoned for acts not involving violence should be released. Such a gesture is necessary in order to create an atmosphere in which political questions can be discussed without passion or prejudice and in a spirit of helpfulness.”

So much on this question, Sir. I think this is the best stand that can be taken up for urging the Government to consider this Resolution with

a favourable mind and approach this question from that angle. It is alleged—and I am afraid it has affected the judgment of some people—that Mahatmaji in his recent statement has said that he will neither appreciate nor respond to this gesture. I think it is not a new thing which Mahatmaji has said. Mahatmaji holds, and in my personal interview with him in last July he told me and he is sticking to that argument, that he will not like Congressmen to wish much less to demand the release of political prisoners. It is not his programme. But when I asked him whether I will be embarrassing him by giving notice of a Resolution for the release of political prisoners, in his very clear manner he added that 'if you believe that it will bring some good to the country it is your duty to do so'. Well, it was after that interview that I sent a similar Resolution for the release of political prisoners though it did not come in the ballot, but I am glad that this Resolution has found a place in the ballot and has given us an opportunity to discuss this question. Mahatmaji's position is entirely different; he believes in higher things. We cannot entirely agree with him. But his view point in this matter should not carry that weight which seems to have carried with some of the Members of Government. I really am in disagreement with Mahatmaji on many points. I really cannot understand the wisdom of letting the seven Provinces to be governed by bureaucracy and not by members of the opposition when they resigned from Government. If the Congressmen did not care to hold offices in those seven provinces where the Congressmen were in majority, there does not seem to be any reason why the members of opposition, though in minority, should not have been allowed by Congressmen to carry on the Government in these provinces. Certainly they would have been better than the bureaucratic Government under section 93 of the Government of India Act which is being carried on in those Provinces now. But the Congressmen think otherwise. 'Either we must rule' or 'none else' is their idea. We disagree with them.

The empty Benches in this House are a clear indication of that. But we are here and our very presence in this House, in spite of the major parties absenting themselves, shows that we are not in agreement with the Congress politics and the Muslim League politics on this issue. We want to carry on the parliamentary system of Government and to give fight, where fight is necessary, to the Government in power. But at the same time we think it our duty to press forward those measures in which we believe lies the good of our country. This is one of those. We want complete nationalisation of the Government of India on principle. Nobody can have any objection to it. The Prime Minister of the United Kingdom may say that "we have obligations arising out of our long connection with India". They are bound to say so long as the power is in their hands. Our duty is that we should say that long obligations rather make it incumbent upon you in your own interest and to maintain your own existence that you should nationalise the Government of India through and through. I will not take much time of the House. I will approach the question straightaway. Is it or is it not in the interest of the Government of India itself, is it or is it not in the interest of the existence of the British Empire that they should reconcile Indian opinion in this matter? If it is in their interest, then in the name of that self-interest I appeal to the Government to accept this Resolution. I believe in no humbug of 'humanity, fair play, or justice' I will not appeal to them in the name of justice—because I know the governments do not believe in that. None of these persons

[Sardar Sant Singh.]

believe in that sentiment. It is a womanly sentiment and let that sentiment be dropped once and for ever. I say, look at it from your point of view, from the point of view of self-interest that by reconciling India do you or do you not stimulate your war effort? Win the confidence of the people of this country and then go ahead. I know there are many differences of opinion. I say that persons without trial should not be kept in jail, but we know that in the best days when there was no war, when there was complete peace, that Bengal Regulation III of 1818 still stood and they never repealed it. During the best days when they wanted to reconcile Indians in the political atmosphere, they did not repeal Regulation III of 1818 and still there are persons who are detained for over 17 or 18 years under that Regulation. There are repressive regulations still existing. Detention without trial on principle is absolutely unknown to a healthy system of Government. But, unfortunately, we have got it. I assure the Government that they will be running no risk by releasing these political prisoners. War effort will not be obstructed by their release. Rather an atmosphere will be created which will be very helpful to the Government if they mean to advance the constitutional position in this country. With these words I support this Resolution.

**The Honourable Sir Reginald Maxwell:** Sir, I must in the first place, and more particularly with reference to Pandit Lakshmi Kanta Maitra's amendment, make it clear where the responsibility for taking action under this Resolution would lie. Persons serving sentences awarded by the Courts are imprisoned not, of course, by order of the executive government but on warrants issued by the Courts themselves, which the executive authority is bound by law to execute. Any remission of such sentences can be effected only by an order of the Provincial Government concerned under section 401 of the Criminal Procedure Code, which, as adapted in the 1935 constitution, gives no powers in this connection to the Central Government as such. The action, if any, will, therefore, have to be taken by the Provincial Government responsible for law and order in that area. In the case of persons detained or restricted by executive order under Rule 26 of the Defence of India Rules, Rule 26 gives concurrent authority to the Central and Provincial Governments to pass orders. But no power is given to the Central Government to cancel orders issued by a Provincial Government and the cancellation of any such order would, therefore, similarly, be a matter for the Provincial Executive authority.

Whether in the case of persons convicted or detained, therefore, the Central Government would have direct authority to carry out this Resolution only in respect of persons sentenced, detained or restricted under orders for which the Central Government is also in the position of a Provincial Government, that is to say, in Chief Commissioner's Provinces. As I shall show presently, the number of persons affected by this Resolution, who belong to such areas, constitutes a very small minority indeed. It is wrong to assume, as is so generally done, that the Central Government has the sole responsibility for the administration of the Defence of India Rules and for all action, whether judicial or otherwise, which may have been taken thereunder. The Defence of India Act does not itself alter the structure of the Government of India Act or the division of executive responsibilities between the Central and the Provincial Governments. The fact that the Central Government has passed legislation under

a proclamation of emergency dealing with provincial subjects makes no difference as regards the allocation of executive authority after powers have thus been lawfully conferred; and in using such powers the Provincial Governments have their own responsibility to discharge.

It will readily be seen by the House how impossible it would be in war to require all action under the Defence of India Rules to be taken by or referred to the Centre. The powers were conferred on provinces to deal with any emergency arising out of the war at any time. Any other course, that is, to require the Centre to take action itself, would in practice have involved complete centralisation, a thing which would have defeated the whole object and scheme of the Act and Rules and could not possibly be contemplated in war. Indeed, had not Mr. Joshi's Resolution contained the words "in agreement with Provincial Governments", it would have been necessary to take this Resolution as applying only to Chief Commissioner's provinces. Since, however, his main purpose is to raise questions of general policy, I am prepared to deal with these matters as an all-India question, subject to a clear understanding on the question of where executive responsibility actually lies. I must, however, make it clear that as regards its information about action taken in Governor's provinces, the Central Government possess only such information as is ordinarily supplied by the Provinces for general purposes and we cannot possibly be held answerable for every detailed action taken by Provinces under their own lawful powers.

Now, I come to the question of what categories of persons are covered by this Resolution. The Resolution by its terms is confined to cases where the action taken has been due to holding or expressing opinions prejudicial to the conduct of the war or on charges for actions connected with industrial disputes, and since it asks for release it applies only to persons in jail or under restriction at the present moment. Assuming that it is intended to apply to persons undergoing sentences imposed by the Courts, although the word used in the Resolution was, I think, 'detained', the number of convicted persons in jail on the 1st October—I am afraid that is the latest date up to which I have complete statistics,—was 7,216 under all the various rules, including, of course, those dealing with non-political offences. The total number of those detained under Rule 26 for all purposes on the same date was 1,759. I think that the House will admit that these are not large figures after two years of war among a population of 400 millions, especially in a country where not all persons see eye to eye with Government. The Resolution by its terms would apply only to certain categories among the numbers which I have mentioned; and I will go through these categories. The first category is that of persons convicted by Courts and still serving sentences; and as I said before I can only give figures for persons serving sentences on the 1st October. On that date there were 5,655 persons serving sentences in consequence of conviction for offences in connection with the civil disobedience movement. The number has been falling rapidly since June last, owing to the expiry of sentences, premature releases by provincial authorities, and the fall in the number of fresh convictions. The number still serving sentence for offences of this character would probably be well under 5,000. Of the 33 *ex*-Premiers or Ministers, who went to jail, only eight, so far as I know, are still there and of these, three who were detained without trial are likely to be released shortly. So much for persons convicted in connection with civil disobedience.

[Sir Reginald Maxwell.]

Then, there were other persons convicted by Courts for offences of what I may generally describe as a political character—that is the word used by Mr. Joshi. These were, on the date in question, about 1,300. The exact figure cannot be given since we only know that, other than Satyagrahis, the balance of persons convicted under the Defence of India Rules and still serving sentences on the 1st October was 1,561. Of these it can be assumed from the information available that about one-third were convicted of offences not falling within the scope of the Resolution, such as sabotage, trading with the enemy, entry into prohibited places, unlawful drilling, breach of coin and currency regulations and so forth. Of the 1,300 persons who may thus be serving sentences on the 1st October for offences of a political character, we cannot say, without examining each judgment, whether the offence would fall within the scope of Mr. Joshi's Resolution, that is, holding or expressing opinions or actions in connection with industrial disputes. But it is certain that since I have already excluded all genuine Satyagrahis from this category, the offences were of a grave character and went far beyond the expression of mere theoretical opinions. For instance, a number of persons were convicted for speeches intended to interfere with the recruitment for the army,—an offence definitely aimed against the Defence of India, or again, for attempts to stir up enmity between classes, and there were many other cases in which the speeches were full of violent sentiments and were intended to stir up active opposition to the war effort. I could quote instances,—I have them here,—but I have already quoted certain speeches in reply to a debate at the last Session, and it is not my intention to call up bitter memories.

Now, I come to the category of persons detained under Rule 26 and remaining under detention on the 1st October. The total number 1,759 which I have already mentioned, includes 310 *Goondas* who were detained by the Bengal Government for reasons of security in connection with the black-out, and these do not fall within the scope of the Resolution. The number with which the Resolution might be concerned on the 1st October is, therefore, 1,449. Now, these persons on the date in question consisted firstly, of 493 Satyagrahis. As I explained at the last Session the usual policy was to place Satyagrahis before the Courts after commission of the offence, but in certain large towns Provincial Governments were of the view that disorder might result from allowing the offence to take place in public in the circumstances of that time, and they anticipated it by preventive detention. In addition, the Government of the United Provinces, where the movement was on a larger scale than elsewhere, found it necessary to use Rule 26 against a number of organizers, that is to say, persons who were organizing a constant supply of Satyagrahis while keeping behind the scenes themselves. It was after action was taken against such persons that the supply of Satyagrahis in that province began to dwindle. Both these classes of cases differ from the ordinary run of persons detained in that, firstly, no question of the ground of detention arises since the activities were avowedly for the purpose of getting into the prison or supplying other persons for that purpose and, secondly, the detention is not indefinite. The Bombay Government have already been releasing the persons detained on the basis of the sentences which they would probably have received if they had been convicted of the offence at that time, and the United Provinces Government have been reviewing

cases with the object of releasing those whose continued detention is not now necessary. This category, then, of persons detained on account of Satyagraha, although in any case it would soon disappear, may be included for practical purposes in that of Satyagrahis convicted by the Courts. That is to say, all Satyagrahis can be considered together as a class.

That reduces us to the following number of persons detained who are really affected by Mr. Joshi's Resolution, namely, communists, revolutionaries and others numbering 956 on the 1st of October. The great majority of these have been detained by order of the Provincial Governments. The Government of India have issued only 33 orders under Rule 26, most of which have been special cases of a non-political character such as suspected Nazi agents and so forth, but these are all included in the figure of 956. One might say that of those 956, probably not more than 930 or so would come within the political category. I shall allude elsewhere to the general reasons which have made it necessary to detain these persons. Most of them do not strictly fall within the terms of the Resolution, since their work is underground and they do not give open expression to their opinions. All I need say here is that their detention is due, not to the holding or mere expression of theoretical opinions, but to the pursuit of revolutionary methods for attaining their objects.

Now, I come to the third category of persons referred to in the Resolution, that is, persons restricted as regards their movements or actions. The total number of orders of this kind now in force, so far as I can ascertain it, is 844 only, and of these 366 orders were passed for what might be classified as political reasons, and the remaining 478 orders were passed for reasons connected with the maintenance of public order. I might say that a great majority of these orders were passed in Bengal, and particularly in Calcutta, where they have their own problems to deal with. However, restrictive orders usually belong to one or other of two classes. They may be orders externing a person from a province to which he does not belong and restricting him to his own province: this is on the principle that each province can best supervise its own suspects; or, again, restrictive orders may be passed as an alternative to detention for other reasons. Restriction in those cases is merely a milder form of action than detention. These restrictive orders are largely of a temporary character and cannot be reviewed in detail now. Many of them were passed in Bengal to deal with bad characters during the black-out. Probably very few of the persons restricted would fall strictly within the scope of Mr. Joshi's Resolution.

Now, Mr. Joshi has added a separate category for persons convicted or detained in connection with industrial disputes, but in reality no such category exists. Participation in industrial disputes is not an offence under the ordinary law or the Defence of India Rules unless other circumstances are present, and all the persons comprised within this part of the Resolution who are in custody for any reason must necessarily fall within one or other of the categories I have already mentioned. Some will come under the head of communists and revolutionaries who have been detained for seeking to promote mass disorder. Others may possibly fall within the category of persons convicted by Courts for offences not connected with civil disobedience as such; for instance, violent anti-war speeches such as those delivered in Bombay during the textile strike of 1940. It is not, therefore, necessary or even possible to give separate consideration to this class of cases. I can only give certain details which

[Sir Reginald Maxwell.]

are available in connection with persons who were dealt with for participation in industrial disputes, who, as I have already emphasised, are already included in one or other of the other categories. I understand that the total number of persons detained without trial—excluding certain districts for which information is not available, but not a large area—the total number of persons detained without trial since the beginning of the War has been 58, and the number of those still under detention is only 33. Restrictive orders have been passed in 225 cases, of which 210 were in Calcutta, and the number still under restriction is 204, that is, including 190 in Calcutta. The number of persons convicted for offences in connection with industrial disputes stands at 1,026, excluding three provinces however, and of those, the number still in jail is only 46.

**An Honourable Member:** All over India?

**The Honourable Sir Reginald Maxwell:** Yes, excluding the Punjab, the Central Provinces and Bihar, for which the numbers would not in any case be large. To sum up, therefore, the total number of persons who might possibly be affected by Mr. Joshi's Resolution would, on the 1st October, have consisted of 6,148 persons convicted or detained in connection with the civil disobedience movement, about 1,300 other convicted persons, about 950 other persons detained, and about 366 persons restricted for political activities. There would have been only about 200 persons on that date among all these whose release from imprisonment, detention or restriction would have been within the executive authority of the Central Government if Mr. Joshi's Resolution had been accepted in full.

Now, Sir, I wish to speak to the House about the general policy which has been followed in regard to the use of the Defence of India Rules or the ordinary law against activities prejudicial to the conduct of the war. The main part of Mr. Joshi's Resolution deals with the holding or expression of opinions. I must point out, in the first place, that no one has been or ever would be convicted or detained or restricted merely on account of his holding certain opinions. In every case where action has been taken, it has been taken for something much more than the mere holding of an opinion, and where this consists of the expression of an opinion, it must be remembered that liberty of speech is necessarily more limited in war than in peace. Where the national existence is at stake, the State must claim the right of regulating individual liberties in the interests of national survival, and this principle applies to many activities other than speech. I may remind the House of a quotation which was given by the then Leader of the House in the debate on the Defence of India Bill on the 8th September, 1939. It was a quotation from a speech of Mr. Winston Churchill in the House of Commons. I will read the quotation:

"This is a war to establish and revise the stature of man. Perhaps it may seem a paradox that a war undertaken in the name of liberty and right should require as a necessary part of its process the surrender for the time being of so many valuable liberties and rights. We are sure that these liberties will be in hands which will not abuse them and which will cherish and guard them and we look forward to the day confidently when our liberties and rights will be restored to us and when we shall be able to share them with people to whom such blessings are known."

The Leader of the House repeated this assurance on behalf of the Government. Why I mention it here is in order to remind the House

that it has always been recognised that the limitation of individual liberties is an unwelcome but necessary concomitant of war. Now, I may remind the House of another observation made by the Leader of the House in the debate on the Defence of India Amendment Bill 1940, on the 2nd April, 1940. Referring to allegations that the provisions of the rules are being used with reference to labour disputes and political disputes, he said :

"I may draw the attention of Honourable Members to the fact that disorder on a large scale or the immediate apprehension of disorder on a large scale directly affects conditions relating to the successful prosecution of the war."

**Sardar Sant Singh:** But we did not agree with that observation. We never agreed even then.

**The Honourable Sir Reginald Maxwell:** But you passed the Bill.

**Sardar Sant Singh:** I took exception to it then, at that time.

**The Honourable Sir Reginald Maxwell:** We may now see how the principle which I have just quoted applies to the actual situations with which Government have had to deal since that speech was made. Memories are short, but I need not do more than remind the House of the war situation in Europe as it stood in the middle of 1940.

**An Honourable Member:** We do not know even now.

**The Honourable Sir Reginald Maxwell:** The subsequent gradual improvement in the situation and the growing sense of security may have dulled recollection of the dangers which we then had to face or the nearness of the war as it then seemed to India. We may yet have to face similar or even worse situations, and it would be a grave failure in its duty if Government were to discuss this or any other question on the assumption that any interference with India's war effort, however slight, could be ignored. In 1940, the imminence of danger was present to every one's mind. Let us first consider some of the factors then existing which had an important bearing on the successful prosecution of the war. I will take, first, the industrial field and deal with the underground efforts then going on to paralyse the war effort through disturbance in this field. It must be remembered that the war was the opportunity which the communists had been waiting for, and if there is any doubt on this point, I can quote from a circular issued in 1938 by the Communist Party of India, and published in the *Communist*.

**Pandit Lakshmi Kanta Maitra:** Your friend now!

**The Honourable Sir Reginald Maxwell:** It reads :

"In the event of another war, if we are prepared and steeled to struggle it will be necessary for Britain to retain in India a large force of troops. In the last war India was kept quiet with a paltry number of troops. This was because our leaders betrayed us and turned into imperialists and because the workers were not ready and organised. This time it will be a different story. By strikes, by refusal to recruit, by refusal to co-operate in raising funds, by a general and militant campaign of resistance developing into open opposition and seizure of power we can so cripple the war machinery of imperialism as to undermine its whole basis."

[Sir Reginald Maxwell.]

That is the quotation. I quoted from another communist publication, the *Proletarian Path*, in a debate on this subject during the last Session, and I have ample material here to illustrate the general aims of the Communist Party in India and the methods which they wish to pursue. Here is a selection of them. But I will not inflict any more now on the House.

**Pandit Nilakantha Das** (Orissa Division: Non-Muhammadan): Are they all anonymous?

**The Honourable Sir Reginald Maxwell:** They are the official publications of the Communist Party.

**Qazi Muhammad Ahmad Kazmi** (Meerut Division: Muhammadan Rural): Are they available to the public?

**The Honourable Sir Reginald Maxwell:** They are circulated secretly. (Interruptions.)

**Mr. President** (The Honourable Sir Abdur Rahim): Order, order.

**The Honourable Sir Reginald Maxwell:** The efforts of the communists were particularly active in the critical times of 1940. From their underground organisation they were flooding the country with a most dangerous propaganda designed to prepare the way for a general strike and conditions of general disorder. Quantities of this material were intercepted *en route* and that is how we got these, and we, therefore, have a good idea of its volume. This propaganda was not ineffective. It is only necessary to remember the Bombay Textile Strike of 1940 to understand the effect on the war output and the likelihood of disorder which these insidious efforts might create. The object of the communists is not to find a means of settling industrial grievances but to foment strikes and to keep them alive as long as possible. As a means of illustrating the effectiveness of this propaganda I can give some figures about industrial disputes in 1940 and 1941. In 1940, there were 322 disputes involving 4,52,539 men and the number of days lost was 75,77,281. We have not of course got the whole figures of 1941 yet but for the first two quarters of 1941, the number of disputes was 189 but the number of men involved was only 90,108 for half a year and the number of days lost was 13,98,048.

**Sardar Sant Singh:** On a point of information. May I ask whether this was due to war or was it due to other causes?

**The Honourable Sir Reginald Maxwell:** I am not giving way. It will be evident to this House that in so far as this propaganda is effective, it must, in the words which I have quoted from the Leader of the House, directly affect conditions relating to the successful prosecution of the war. I do not say that the improvement in the position has resulted only from the action taken by Government to deal with communist leaders but the object of Government was to disorganise the arrangements for the distribution of propaganda, in which the persons detained were very largely

engaged. It must be clear to the House by this time that communist activities do not consist merely of the holding or expression of theoretical views. They are out for action ultimately leading to mass violence. Not only so but their proposal was to give direct assistance to the enemy in the event of hostilities reaching India. A Communist circular dated the 13th May, 1941, contains instructions:

"To get information about places where there are hidden ammunition factories and forts and to mark those places for destruction, government stores included;"

"To come into contact with military men and preach dissatisfaction against the Government and the war through them and to investigate ammunition factories through them;"

"To appoint such workers who can create dissatisfaction and hatred against the Government effectively in the public and can prepare the masses for revolution and destroy the present system of Government."

There are many other instructions of the same general character. But in case any doubt should be felt about the nature of these activities, I may quote one instruction which reads:

"To appoint active and clever detectives for fifth column work during the war."

This circular was, of course, issued before Russia became our ally but that their attitude has not changed since can be seen from this quotation from a pamphlet issued in July, 1941:

"The Communist party declares that the only way in which the Indian people can help in the just war which the Soviet is waging is by fighting all the more vigorously for their own emancipation from the Imperialist yoke. Our attitude towards the British Government and its Imperialist war remains what it was. We must continue, nay, intensify our struggle against both."

**An Honourable Member:** What is this quotation from?

**The Honourable Sir Reginald Maxwell:** This is from a pamphlet with the emblem of the hammer and the sickle and entitled 'The Soviet-German War'. It may be admitted that not all the persons who have been detained as security prisoners under orders of the various Provincial Governments were full communists. There are revolutionary socialists whose theoretical views may not be exactly the same but what matters is that the methods by which they seek to obtain their ends and their attitude towards the war are practically indistinguishable from those of the Communist Party and are calculated to help the aims of the latter. In the letters of Jai Prakash Narayan which have already been made public, there is a passage in his note on the war, which reads:

"Our attitude should be that we sympathise fully with Russia but are helpless to do anything about it. At the same time our opposition to Britain's war and our national struggle should continue and all our class movements."

And at the end of his report for Purshottamdas Triumdas there is the significant sentence:

"What about the Cawnpore strike? Was it our show? What has been its result? Good or bad for us?"

In other words, the fomenting of a strike which might seriously have interfered with the war output was regarded merely as a matter of party advantage. And if there is still any doubt about the real danger in our

[Sir Reginald Maxwell.]

midst, the information just made public about the whereabouts and activities of Subhas Chandra Bose should convince every one that Government have to take precautions against a real Fifth column in this country. I am dealing here only with the justification for the action taken by the Central and Provincial Governments in dealing with an agitation of this kind and my object is to show to the House that no Government which means to do its utmost for the successful prosecution of the war, as this Government means to do, can permit or could ever have permitted activities which are definitely intended to obstruct the war effort or to promote conditions of disorder in these critical times. It is not a case of preventing legitimate activities in connection with industrial disputes. It is a case of stopping efforts which make the strike an end in itself and which seek by this and similar means to create conditions of mass disorder regardless of the assistance which success in these efforts would give to the Nazi powers. That detention is necessary to prevent such activities will, I think, readily be granted. The main point on which Government have to satisfy themselves is that the individuals detained are persons who have been actively engaged in the furtherance of objects such as I have mentioned. This is a matter falling peculiarly within the knowledge of the Provincial Governments who have passed these orders. I am sure that they have used their powers with discrimination and it would be altogether wrong to assume that either the Central Government or the Provincial Governments have less regard for the principle of individual liberty than we all of us have here as individuals. We are waging a war for liberty and freedom and are concerned to suppress only those who are working not indeed for individual liberty, but ultimately, in the help which they would give to our enemies, for the enslavement of all mankind.

No one will be kept in detention for longer than seems to be necessary and it is recognised that some periodical re-examination of these cases is desirable. As regards the way in which this should be done, something must be left to the discretion of Provincial Governments who, I am assured, are giving full attention to the matter. But I think this House may rest assured that we are as much concerned as they are that the grounds of detention in every case should be adequate and should be re-examined by very high authorities at suitable intervals.

**An Honourable Member:** Have they yet been examined?

**The Honourable Sir Reginald Maxwell:** I come now to another factor which in the middle of 1940 threatened to operate against the successful prosecution of the war. I refer to the Civil Disobedience Movement. This movement was ostensibly launched in order to assert liberty of speech and it therefore comes fully within the scope of Mr. Joshi's Resolution. I have explained that by far the greater number of persons serving sentences or detained who would be affected by this Resolution consists of those who have taken part in this movement. Let us before considering the action taken once more carry our minds back to the war situation as it existed in 1940. In that situation Mr. Gandhi demanded "the right to preach against war as war or participation in the present war". In a letter released to the Press on the 30th September, 1940, His Excellency informed Mr. Gandhi that he and his followers could have the same liberty of speech,

neither more nor less, as that accorded to conscientious objectors in the United Kingdom. That was explained as follows:

"While the conscientious objector is absolved from the duty of fighting and is allowed even to profess his faith in public, he is not permitted to carry his opposition to the length of endeavouring to persuade others, whether soldiers or munition workers, to abandon their allegiance or to discontinue their effort."

In dealing with this matter, His Excellency said:

"You made it clear to me that you would not regard a treatment of that nature as adequate in the conditions of India and that you regarded it as essential that in India the Indian objector, either to all war as such or to the participation of India in the present war, should be untrammelled in the expression of his views. It emerged further from our conversation that while you would not yourself preach to workers engaged on war work at the actual works, in the endeavour thereto dissuade them from working on war equipment, you would regard it as essential that it should be open to Congressmen and non-Congressmen alike to deliver addresses and otherwise to call upon people throughout the country to refrain from assisting India's war effort in any way which would involve India's participation in bloodshed."

The letter goes on:

"I felt bound to make it clear to you that action such as you suggest would certainly amount not only to the inhibition of India's war effort but to that embarrassment of Great Britain in the prosecution of the war which the Congress state that they are anxious to avoid."

Mr. Gandhi replied:

"It was never contemplated to carry non-embarrassment to the point of self extinction."

Nor, indeed, does it appear that this was his object since in his address to the All-India Congress Committee on the 15th September, he had said:

"I should be untrue to all of them (*that is, his supporters*) if at this time I said 'no embarrassment' to the British. I must not repeat parrot-like 'no embarrassment'."

And again:

"I would be perfectly untrue to myself if I hid myself in Sevagram and said: No, I have told you 'no embarrassment'."

I am not concerned here to argue about the rights and wrongs of this policy or to what extent it has been carried out. I am only concerned to bring out the point that in the face of this demand supported by a threat of civil disobedience and by a flood of other statements which appeared in the press at that time, Government were bound to take this threat seriously and could not have allowed the movement to develop unchallenged up to the point at which the Congress would have gained complete liberty to interfere with the war effort. No Government with a sense of its responsibility could have allowed a movement to develop with the avowed object of persuading people to withhold all support from the war. Had they done so, the situation would undoubtedly have deteriorated still further and persons would have felt at liberty to go about the country persuading recruits not to enlist in the army or seeking to promote strikes in industries concerned with the war output. Many of those who are now serving sentences have been convicted for these or equally serious offences which went far beyond the limits of what I might call simple civil disobedience. I must make it clear that political or any other motives cannot be regarded as an extenuation of offences deliberately calculated to impair the war resistance of the country or to undermine its war effort. War is too serious a thing. The various Governments in India, then, were only doing their plain duty when they placed such offenders before the courts.

[Sir Reginald Maxwell.]

But in dealing with the civil disobedience movement many offences committed by ignorant or unimportant persons were ignored, and I am entitled to say—and I think all fair critics will admit—that the policy followed has not been vindictive and that Government have not taken more action than was necessary to assert the very vital principle involved. It is due very largely to the steady pursuit of that policy that we have a calm atmosphere in which to consider this Resolution today. But the House will already have appreciated that this is a matter in which the Provincial Governments are closely concerned and the Resolution itself recognises this fact by recommending that steps should be taken in agreement with them. Conditions are not the same in all provinces. Very far from it. And the general agreement which the Resolution postulates must in the nature of things take account of local differences and require some time to reach, if it is to be reached at all. It will readily be seen that in these circumstances Government are not in a position, as the immediate result of this debate, to anticipate the outcome of these consultations or at this stage to commit themselves or the Provinces to any particular course of action. The whole matter needs further careful consideration; but I am able to assure the House on behalf of Government that this consideration will be given without unnecessary delay and in a sympathetic spirit. I hope that in the light of this assurance Mr. Joshi will not think it necessary to press his Resolution further today.

I have only one word more before I have done. I believe that the country as a whole is tired of unrealities and only wants to get on with the war. Those who have not surrendered their judgment to others do not really want to see their country stripped bare by marauding armies or sympathise with those who, for whatever object and whether openly or secretly, are adopting a course of action which, if successful, can only help Hitler. They believe in the future which lies open to India in a world no longer ruled by fear and they know that those who are helping towards that future are not those who recite slogans in which most of them do not believe but those who are enhancing the world repute of India on the battlefield. Government have been asked to allow liberty of speech. But I would suggest that what people in this country really need is a little more liberty of thought. I would say to them: You can get that for yourselves. Use it wisely.

**Mr. Govind V. Deshmukh** (Nagpur Division: Non-Muhammadan): Sir,  
 1 P.M. we have had a very lucid lecture just now by the Honourable the Home Member, if I may say so, for our information. When major questions like the one for creating a peaceful atmosphere in the country are concerned, these legal technicalities should be brushed aside. In the course of the speech it has transpired that the Government of India themselves have jurisdiction over certain detenus or prisoners. It has also transpired that the Government of India have concurrent jurisdiction over certain prisoners and detenus. My simple question to the Government of India is this: Will you set an example by exercising your jurisdiction in freeing these people? Will you set a good example to the provinces or not? When this Resolution was moved by my friend, Mr. Joshi, he laid stress on the emotions of justice, humanity and civil liberty thinking that these will be aroused in the Government of India. I think he should have profited by his experience up till now. He has already moved several Resolutions of this nature and he should have known that

these are not the considerations which will appeal to this Government. It has been said that the Government of India, while dealing with these persons, has not been vindictive. Well, Sir, it is common knowledge that the detenus are vindictively treated,—they are very badly treated. We find that there is a good deal of discontent in the Provinces. We all know what sort of treatment these detenus get in this country. I will not go through the whole list of complaints. But compare the treatment meted out to these detenus in India with the treatment given to the detenus in England. I have got with me an extract from a weekly paper—*John Bull*—and this extract is dated the 30th August, 1941. Please see the attitude adopted towards British men and women who are interned and compare it with the treatment given to the detenus here:

“Detained in an internment camp at Peel, Isle of Man, are 500 British born subjects. They are detained on the order of the Home Secretary under section 18(b) of the Defence Regulations. By their proclaimed or suspected sympathies they are deemed to be a danger to the country. How do they live? How are they treated? Well, if I wanted to make sure that I was alive at the end of this war and to live well, and feed well without doing a stroke of work for the duration of hostilities; if I wished to play tennis, to sun-bathe and to go swimming; to walk in delightful country, then I should get myself detained under section 18(b) and respectfully request to be placed in the detention camp for British subjects at Peel, Isle of Man.”

Well, Sir, look at the treatment which our detenus are receiving here and then see whether the treatment is not vindictive. Let me read a little more of this extract:

“Retaining to all intents and purposes, their civilian rights, they receive normal rations and their relations and womenfolk descend on the island, buying up all available tinned foodstuffs and causing a shortage among the civilian population. They even hire cars to tour the island and buy their provisions in the different towns. Meat, bacon and eggs are unrationed on the Isle of Man, hence the large quantities of these vital foods which find their way into the camp.”

It is not half a banana per detenu per day of which so much was made here by the Honourable the Home Member to show that the detenus were treated leniently:

“Newspapers have reported many cases of luxury feeding. One woman recently arrived with six chickens, 3 lbs. tomatoes 5 lb. bacon, three dozen eggs and a roast of beef. Another detainee received fifteen dozen eggs.”

Compare the food given to the detenus here in India with this treatment. Again:

“Not only are the British subjects idle, but some are insolent to their guards. One man complained to a guard that the noise of his footfalls was keeping him awake and told him to stop.”

Does anything like this happen at Deoli?—

“Officers and senior N. C. O.'s entering the compound for occasional searches have been met with boos and insulting remarks. It was formerly the practice of some of these people to watch the changing of the camp guard and to hurl insults at the soldiers, but apparently they grew tired of this.”

There is a long list here, but I think this valuable authentic information ought to dispel doubts as regards the treatment or restriction put upon the detainees in England. They enjoy if anything more liberty, if anything more favours than the civilians in England enjoy. They receive much better treatment, they receive much more preferential treatment than the detenus here. Am I not then justified in saying that the treatment given to the detenus here is vindictive? I do not know how it can very well be

[Mr. Govind V. Deshmukh.]

in the mouth of any person to say that it is not so. The demand for release has not been put forward by the prisoners themselves. Have the prisoners asked for their release? The detainees also have not put forward the demand for their release. It is a demand which has emanated from an esteemed person like Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru. This demand formed the subject of a Resolution at the Non-Party Leaders Conference at Bombay. Are these persons not interested in the prosecution of the war? They have solemnly declared several times that their intention is to stimulate war efforts. These are persons who know their countrymen very well and they feel that they are handicapped in their promotion of war efforts if a step like this is not taken by the Government and thereby created a healthy atmosphere. As I have said these persons who are detained in jail do not themselves ask that they should be released, they are ready to suffer.

It was also said that Mahatma Gandhi's statement would be referred to and that the Government would rely on that statement and not release the satyagrahi prisoners,—release the prisoners without expecting any gesture on his part to help persons such as Sir Tej Bahadur and others—and they are many to help you in the prosecution of this war. I suggest you have to take this step of releasing the prisoners as a war measure, I may tell you that this demand is made for the release of prisoners not to hamper war efforts but to promote war efforts. This is absolutely necessary to prosecute the war to a successful conclusion. I am afraid the Government take the opposite view. I submit that in order to promote war efforts, a step like this should be taken. It appears to me that this Government cannot move out of their rut. They are thinking and arguing in what one may describe in the old phrase, iron, wooden and ante-diluvian ways. I am asking this Government to take a little risk. Be bold. After all, if the Government should release the satyagrahi prisoners, what will happen? You already see that there are more persons outside the jail who can raise this slogan against war, than there are inside the jail. They do not raise any anti-war slogans. Thus you find that there are many persons outside the jail who are not against this war. Will this release of prisoners then affect your war efforts? I submit the logic ought to drive you to the conclusion that you should take this bold step of releasing these prisoners. I urge upon this Government to take this risk. Just think of the conditions which prevailed when you put these persons in prison or under restraint. Have these not changed? At that time there was no anti-Fascist movement which is gathering in volume and intensity; at that time the Labour Unions did not pass resolutions supporting war efforts. Now you find a totally different atmosphere created by these organisations. They all want to promote war efforts. Russia was not your ally then. Do you know that after Russia joined the war as the ally of Britain, these organisations have taken a different view about the war? Give them a chance to respond to the new situation arising after Russia has joined you. You should take this risk and see for yourself as to which way they would follow. Unless you take risks, you are not likely to profit. It is a common saying, no risk, no gains. A moment comes in the lifetime of an individual when risks have got to be taken and in the lifetime of a Government as well, such risks have to be taken. If you look to what is going on in the theatres of war, even men like Mr. Chamberlain who were cautious had to give way and make room for men

like Mr. Chamberlain. He now takes risks and does not follow the old orthodox cautious ways. You have to take bold and quick steps and you cannot walk with a tardy and hesitant pace.

Sir, another thing that I have to say is this. If you release these prisoners and detenus, as I have said, nothing worse can happen. But if you continue to keep them under restraint what will happen? You know they are fasting; and if the fast continues and some of them were to expire, what would be the reaction in the country? At present, the public is with you and want to promote your war efforts, but if such a thing were to happen what would be their reaction? It cannot be favourable. And the psychological effect of your failure to take the step suggested by Mr. Joshi would be harmful to the conduct of the war. I, therefore, appeal to Government to take a broad view and not to rely on technicalities. You can certainly exercise concurrent jurisdiction over certain prisoners and detenus; at least in those cases you should release them. Set a good example to be followed by the provinces. I am sure the Provincial Governments are merely waiting for the Government of India to take action. We were told by the Honourable Member just now to have liberty of thought suggesting thereby that we were not thinking for ourselves but we were dominated by others. I ask the Government of India to show the liberty to think and act for themselves without dictation or suggestion from His Majesty's Government overseas. I wish Government to exercise freedom of thought and action to take the step recommended in the Resolution to promote the war effort with which good intention Mr. Joshi has moved it and I hope the House will support it.

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

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

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**Rao Sahib N. Sivaraj** (Nominated Non-Official): Sir, the Honourable the Mover of the Resolution was very careful in the choice of his words in framing this Resolution, and there is no wonder that the Honourable the Home Member was inclined to agree not merely to his wordings but also to the object which he has in view. I find, Sir, that the Resolution as it stands—whatever result it may have in its practical application and whatever be the number of prisoners that may get the benefit of the application of this Resolution—the Resolution as it stands ought to command the support and the approval of this House. In his introduction, the Mover said that the object he had in moving the Resolution was to see that, a better atmosphere and a more harmonious set of conditions were brought into existence for the purpose of the solution of the constitutional deadlock, and incidentally he suggested, that it will effect a great improvement in the war efforts of India. Sir, there can be no doubt that the Allies—both America and England—originally found it very difficult to cope with the aggression of the Nazi machine and it is only recently and latterly that they have been able to find their feet and meet the enemy on level ground. Much less can the Government of India be said to be in a position to match the German aggression. Sir, I think, it would not be far wrong for those who have studied the methods of the Government of India to suggest that the Government of India are really rickety old

[Rao Sahib N. Sivaraj.]

machines which, during their career, have acquired more of snobbishness than of efficiency. But in order to make the Government of India fit enough to carry on its proper work in the prosecution of the war as against German aggression, it requires more than merely detaining or imprisoning a number of people who hold and express opinions against the prosecution of the war as war, or against the participation of India in this war for constitutional reasons, because, in effect, as the Government have admitted and even as the Secretary of State and the public opinion in England has given expression to, India has done exceedingly well in the matter of war efforts. In fact, encomiums are given to India from day to day in the British Press and probably also in America.

That being so, Sir, I do not find that this so-called agitation against participation in the war has in any way affected the actual prosecution of the war. Indeed it is my opinion,—as it is the opinion of many who are interested in seeing that England carries on this war to a successful conclusion and people like me who are interested in helping the Britisher to the greatest possible extent—that we are handicapped by the actions of the Britishers themselves in this country. We feel that in many places the Britishers and the Government act in such a way as to make many Indians feel that this war is entirely their own war and that Indians have very little or nothing to do with it. If I may use the phrase, they have acquired a new kind of arrogance, which I might call the 'war arrogance', which has, unfortunately, been imparted to certain classes of people even in India also—people who are called the martial classes for instance, and the Anglo-Indians. Now, Sir, some of us really feel sorry that the Britisher in India is not able to understand the feelings and sentiments of quite a large number of people who, unlike the Congress or the Muslim League, do not declare that they are against this war, or do not declare that they will not co-operate in the efforts of the British Government. There is a large number of people who would like to help in the war efforts but who are discouraged from doing so by this fact. It is there that, I think, the war efforts in India suffer a great deal. Moreover if the object of the Resolution, as I feel it ought to be and as I think most Members in this House feel, is to create a better atmosphere for making a greater war effort in India, I think, Sir, this Resolution is welcome. No doubt the Honourable the Home Member was kind enough—for which we are grateful to him—to give us in detail all the facts and the difficulties that he himself feels in the matter of the application of this Resolution, but what is aimed at in this Resolution, as I gather, is to get the Government to show their anxiety to do certain things, and to show a gesture towards the public in order to get them to co-operate in these war efforts. It is a difficult matter no doubt for anybody to say definitely what exactly will be the result after this Resolution is given effect to by the Government, but it is left for others to decide whether they will take advantage of any action as is promised by the Honourable the Home Member in pursuance of this Resolution. But it is our duty here to point out to the Government, particularly as it is constituted now, that facing as they do two difficult problems, namely, the prosecution of the war so far as the external affairs go and internally the solving of the constitutional deadlock, the Government of India as it is constituted at the present moment must give a chance to itself by taking such a step as the one that is suggested by this Resolution. I am anxious that this Government—which has on its body

a number of distinguished and well-known Indians who have been known for their long and continued service in the cause and the welfare of the people of this country, Indians who are known for their capacity and experience, men who are known generally for their goodwill and good judgment—that this Government ought to have a clean slate to start with.

Whether we can justify it by reason or not, it is unfortunate that the fact that there are a number of men who for their political opinions are today in jail, should weigh against the present Government. In order in the first place that it should not be so, I welcome this Resolution. In the second place, I think, as the Honourable the Home Member in his speech has in a way suggested, there has been a considerable change as far as one could see in the attitude of mind of a number of people in our country with regard to this Satyagraha and the Satyagrahi prisoners. Many feel that after all it is a blind alley; and again with the fact that India is getting nearer and nearer the danger zone of the war, there is a still greater number of people who feel that whatever happens something ought to be done immediately to see that as great a number of people in India are brought to realise the realities of the danger and consequently to take part in all the war efforts.

I think I am voicing the opinion of those who generally could not get a command of the vociferous press but who all the same can have a large influence on public opinion in this country, when I say that if the Government can show to the public a reorientation of its policy with regard to questions like the release of these political prisoners the public will in their turn be able to help the Government in all its efforts to prosecute the war. With these few words, I welcome this Resolution.

**Mr. L. C. Buss** (Nominated Non-Official): Mr. Deputy President, I listened to the speech of Mr. Joshi with great care but with increasing wonder at its lack of reality and its academic flavour. He seems to have overlooked the fact that the countries of the Commonwealth are engaged in a life and death struggle on an issue on which the civil liberties of its people depend. If this war should end in defeat there would be no civil liberty in this country in the sense in which Mr. Joshi understands it. Therefore, the first plain assumption is that whatever criticism there may be of India's constitutional position, an issue which carries little significance with our enemies, India in common with the other parts of the Commonwealth, with Russia and the other Allies and Free people who are with us, is fighting for its existence and for the continuity of free institutions.

All parties in this country have openly said that their sympathies are with the Allies and that they wish the defeat of the Fascist and Nazi enemies. Indeed the Satyagraha movement of Mr. Gandhi is, we are told, a token of protest for the cause of freedom of speech conducted in such a manner as to cause the least embarrassment to the authorities. Can it be said that any of the actions which have led to the detention of the people whom Mr. Joshi now wishes to release can have any other effect than obstruction to the active pursuance of the war effort? Mr. Joshi has said that one of the main characteristics of democracy is the tolerance of opposition. He has also admitted the necessity for certain restrictions on civil liberties in war time. But he, surely, knows that even the most democratic countries will not tolerate opposition of a nature which hinders the prosecution of the war or embarrasses the authorities who are responsible for the prosecution of the war effort. And he, surely, also will admit that

[Mr. L. C. Buss.]

It is justifiable in times of emergency to restrict the civil liberties of the individual so as to prevent any movement which is of direct or indirect assistance to the enemy. And who can say who listens to the German and Italian broadcasts that the movement, limited as it is, is not providing valuable material to the enemy?

We have been told that because Russia is now our ally we should give freedom to communistic activities in this country. But that is entirely beside the point. The real test is: does a particular activity, directly or indirectly, impede the war effort and what does Russia do with those who, whatever their political views are, are guilty of any action which is hindering Russian resistance?

We yield to none in our wish to take every action which will induce full co-operation in the war effort but if such action is to be taken as a sign of weakness and merely as an opportunity for resuming activities on a larger scale which are damaging to the war effort we cannot admit of such action. If releases are merely to result in re-arrests they are abortive and we can admit of no relaxation in measures designed to suppress all anti-war activities. But if releases will in any way open the door to the mobilisation of all Indian parties behind India's war effort then they may be justified. We recognise that this is a responsibility of the Executive Council which is now a predominantly Indian body representing important elements in Indian public life. We are confident that they will apply this one test to the problem now before them and we have full confidence in their ability to judge the situation fairly.

**Mr. Lalchand Navalrai** (Sind: Non-Muhammadan Rural): Sir, I rise to give my whole-hearted and emphatic support to this Resolution. It appears to me that this Resolution is absolutely harmless. It does not ask that detenus or prisoners convicted for anything connected with violence should be released. The Resolution is very simple and will not be prejudicial to the interests of the Government. It asks that those political prisoners who have been detained for acts or expressions which were non-violent should be released. The second thing asked is that those who have been incarcerated without trial should be released. Further, it is said that those who are called Satyagrahis, who have given expression to certain slogans here and there in a most desultory manner, I should say, should be released. Lastly, the Resolution asks that those connected with industrial disputes, where the actions were non-violent, should be released.

Now, Sir, it appears to me that the issue is very simple, and the issue is whether in consideration of certain new conditions having come into existence, I mean a new atmosphere having come into existence, these prisoners should or should not be released. Sir, I heard with rapt attention the Honourable the Home Member's speech. He gave us, as he usually does, a long history as to how these people were incarcerated, he showed us how these prisoners behaved and why they have been detained till now, but we did not hear from him any reference to the changed atmosphere. Sir, the present situation has changed considerably. If we go into the history of the whole case, much will have to be said to show whether Government are right in detaining these people or not, and it would raise a big controversy. The Honourable the Home Member gave us an exhaustive list of

actions that were committed by these people, but we have also on the other side the opinion of the public and public men to prove that everything was not above board, and that the actions taken by Government were not fully justified. With regard to the treatment given to these people, it is also open to challenge. We find that prisoners at Deoli Camp have gone on hunger strike. Hunger strike is an extreme step taken by prisoners when they have exhausted all other resources for remedying their grievances, and the fact that these prisoners at Deoli Camp had to resort to hunger strike clearly shows that their grievances are such that they cannot tolerate the trouble any more otherwise one would not like to lose his life. On that point it is very regrettable the Government have not said a word, they are callous and indifferent to the demands of these prisoners, they do not care whether these prisoners live or die. That is not the attitude one would expect from the changed atmosphere. The change in the present atmosphere needs that a favourable gesture should be made to the country. The past is past. What is asked in this Resolution is that in view of the change in the atmosphere, Government should show a spirit of conciliation and get the co-operation of the people.

When I came this time I thought over this question of the release of prisoners. I put certain questions to the Honourable the Home Member on the 29th of October, 1941. My object in asking that question was this. In view of the fact that H. E. the Viceroy's Cabinet has been expanded, and in order to create more confidence in the public and to secure their co-operation, Government should release the political prisoners who are now in jail. That was the view of not only myself, but it was also the opinion of certain Members of the Parliament, which was reflected in the question raised there. It was suggested there that the Rt. Honourable Mr. Amery should consider, if not a general amnesty, at least a substantial release of prisoners, and to make it clear to the Indian National Congress and the Muslim League that if at any time they desired to accept seats in the Viceroy's Council, opportunities will be provided for them to take such seats. Therefore, my object in supporting this Resolution is that, a step has been taken by Government, which was not expected from that wooden Government, I should call it, before. It is only on account of the war that a step has been taken in expanding the Viceroy's Cabinet. That is some gesture to show that the Government's mood has changed to some extent. We know that the previous Cabinet was very hard on this question. It was not sympathetic on matters like these. They wanted to do everything by sheer repression. Sir, in no country in the world the people have been brought round by adopting a policy of repression. It is only by means of conciliation and co-operation that the ends of good Government can be secured, otherwise the administration is bound to come to a stop. But the policy of the old Cabinet was one of repression, they wanted to exhaust and exercise all their authority in any manner they thought best, and therefore they incarcerated people in jail. But they never gained their object in that manner. Therefore, Sir, I suggest that the time has now come, when the Viceroy's Council has been expanded, that the Government should make a gesture to the country. The Indian Members who are in the new Cabinet have to show to the country what they are doing . . . .

**Mr. Deputy President (Mr. Akhil Chandra Datta):** The Honourable Member has got only one minute more.

**Mr. Lalchand Navalrai:** Is it so? I have not said even one-fourth of what I had to say. Now, Sir, what I submit is this, that in consideration of the expansion of the Cabinet which now contains so many Indians, the atmosphere having changed both here as well as in England, the atmosphere having become clearer now, Government should show greater regard for public opinion. Sir, we find the *Hindustan Times* has reproduced an extract from an article in the *Manchester Guardian*. In a leader on Monday last, the *Manchester Guardian* says this:

"The British Government, the Viceroy and those Indians who aim at finding a way through will all have to take action together. Reports from India say that there is now a strong nucleus of leaders who are anxious for an interim settlement, great constitutional problems being left until the war ends. It is not disputed both in the Congress and in the Moslem League that there are many who desire to reach such an agreement. There are also many who desire to assist India's contribution to the war in a cause which they recognize as their own. None can assert that the new attempt at an 'interim' settlement will succeed; there are large difficulties. But there is a chance—increased by our having given the Indians more power at the Centre in July—and we should seize it."

"The *Manchester Guardian* in a leader makes a plea for the release of political prisoners, declaring: 'Government—and Mr. Amery, who once held the view that the major parties must agree before anything more could be done—must now help India, whatever the discouragements, to overcome its own disunities. It would be thoughtless to say that Government did nothing after the August proposals. It sent many Congress leaders and their supporters to prison, including Pandit Nehru. It is a waste of time to demonstrate that Pandit Nehru was justly sentenced for disaffection. He, like others imprisoned, said things so that the law would be compelled to imprison him.

But to imprison an Indian leader is not an adequate method of giving his country the freedom we have promised. In acting with the many Indians aiming to make a fresh effort for peace in India we should give the effort a chance by releasing Pandit Nehru and 'political prisoners' in order to encourage a spirit of reconciliation from the start. With such a gesture the attempt may succeed—otherwise, it will fail. Our duty is to give conciliation a chance—a chance of life'."

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

**Mr. Lalchand Navalrai:** I have done, Sir. Therefore, my humble submission is this. I know the Government is sympathetic to a certain extent and that action will be taken without unnecessary delay. But that is not a definite one. I hope the Honourable the Home Member will make up his mind along with his colleagues to do something very soon and in a very definite manner.

**Qazi Muhammad Ahmad Kazmi:** The Honourable the Home Member, in his detailed speech, supplied the House with many facts and figures which show their point of view. I am grateful to him for that, but I think that he will also patiently consider the point of view from which we look at those facts and figures.

Now, in the whole story that has been told us by the Government, the principal part has been omitted namely, as to who was responsible for bringing about this condition of deadlock. The Congress Governments were working in seven provinces when the war began. The Central Assembly was working with its full quota of numbers without any boycotts when the war started. There were encomiums showered upon the Congress Ministers for the work that they were doing, and the Government had full confidence in them. It was at that time that unfortunately the war broke out in Europe. Till that time there was no question of distrust of those

Congress Ministers or of the Congress Governments. Then comes in a stage where people start asking Britain as to what were its war aims. And the necessity of asking for those war aims arose, because Britain herself declared that the war aims were the liberation of the conquered peoples. But the statements of British statesmen indicated that they meant the liberation of the conquered nations of Europe only, and that created a suspicion in the minds of Indians as to why Indians had been forgotten in this connection. It was that suspicion that compelled patriotic people in India to stand up and ask Government as to what were the war aims and whether India was to be liberated after this war or not. But the first indication that India had was that India was dragged into the war without consulting anybody. That gave them an idea that Britain had no intention to free the Indian people from their clutches even if they won the war. That was the chief reason. If you omit that reason, you cannot understand the true position. It is with that background that you must look at the whole question. You yourself have refused to concede Indians Dominion Status even after a period of two years after the war. Indians had a very sad experience of British statesmen. The British gave something as the goal of India in the preamble of the Act of 1919, but when the bigger Act of 1935 was enacted, there was a difference of opinion as to what should be enacted in the preamble of the Act with the result that a very novel experiment in legislation was undertaken; the Act came into being without a preamble. If we have got that suspicion, it is for the Government to remove that suspicion. It is for the Government to come forward openly and say that they have the intention of treating Indians in the same way in which they are going to treat all the other nations of the world.

Only very recently we had the question of the Atlantic Charter. There are all sorts of ingenious explanations given, that if we had been included in the Atlantic Charter we might probably have lost all we have already got by the great declaration of August 1940. But I say, if Indians are fools enough to neglect the great offer of August 1940 and insist on the smaller powers of the Atlantic Charter,—if they are such fools and you are wise men, then you could have said, "I never thought that you were such fools to insist on the Atlantic Charter being applied to you. Come along, it will apply to you." They should have said, "You are fools. You do not understand, you do not appreciate, you do not realise what you are doing. We have given you so many things in 1919 and 1935, we are giving you every day something, and still you want the Atlantic Charter. That Charter is only for a few conquered nations of Europe whose liberty has been taken away by Hitler,—the promise we have made to them is a conditional one. It is only if we succeed against Hitler that we will restore their liberty, but in your case, whether we win or lose, you are in our hands, we will give you liberty whether we win or lose". If you come forward and explain the position in that way, probably Indians will say, "See. Our masters are treating us in a very sympathetic manner." No, nothing of the kind is done. You say "Atlantic Charter will not apply. We cannot make any promise of Dominion Status." Then Indians say, "We do not want Hitler to win, we only want to have the power to say what we feel"—and thus create a cause of action. That cause of action is a slogan.

The Honourable the Home Member was pleased to say that His Excellency the Viceroy gave Indians the same right as the conscientious objectors have got in England. I perfectly appreciate that point of view. But has the Honourable Member ever considered that the slogan that is uttered by

[Qazi Muhammad Ahmad Kazmi.]

Congress people when they are sent to jail is anything more than what conscientious objectors can say in England? Even if that slogan cannot be repeated,—if the conscientious objector cannot say, war is bad, there is no sense in being a conscientious objector. You yourself say, "You have the right of being a conscientious objector", but at the same time, when the person comes to exercise that right, you arrest him. You arrest not only people who want to exercise that right. You say preparation is also wrong. Not only that. Under the Defence of India Rules as put into actual practice, even intention is made punishable and people are sent to jail for sending notices to magistrates. Fortunately, some cases were brought to the notice of the Lahore High Court and there it was ruled that it cannot be considered a preparation and that it was only an intention and I am glad that the Punjab Government appreciated the point and released the prisoners. But look at your own conduct. What about the United Provinces Government? Have you got no trust in the Lahore High Court? If the Government really thought that the Lahore High Court wrongly decided the point, could not the matter be decided by some higher authority? One High Court has decided that mere intention is not penal and is not punishable. Could not the other Governments release with good grace the prisoners who were sentenced for giving notices? I am glad that after Allahabad High Court expressed a similar view the Government of the United Provinces have come to the same conclusion but what about the other Governments? We have brought this repeatedly to the notice of the Honourable the Home Member and the Government Benches. Could they not, with good grace, have brought this to the notice of the other Provincial Governments, depending upon the ruling of the High Court and pointing out that the sentences are illegal and that the prisoners should, therefore, be released by means of an executive order. Whatever may be the position of the Provincial Governments, I say, Sir, that it is the Central Government which is really responsible. It is they who have got to exercise this prerogative. The Provincial Governments did not make the Defence of India Rules. The Provinces did not pass the Defence of India Act. The Provinces definitely say that it is the Government of India who are responsible for making the Act. May we point out that the Honourable Member has repeatedly given an undertaking to the House that every care will be taken in the application of those rules. Is it not, therefore, the duty of the Government of India to interfere and at least bring to the notice of the Governments in the Provinces this interpretation of the law—that the sentences were invalid and that these prisoners must be let off?

Now, I beg to submit that if these prisoners are still kept in jail after this ruling of the High Court, they will be kept in unlawful custody and who will be responsible for this wrongful custody. Of course, you will have the necessary protection under the Judicial Officers Protection Act, so long as the action is *bona fide*. When it is pointed out that the action is wrong, then it becomes *mala fide* and the custody becomes wrongful custody. Of course, we know that it is not possible for us to face this mighty Government and poor litigants have very little chance as against the Government. I do not know the exact legal position. The Government might have had some justification for keeping these men in custody before the ruling of the Lahore High Court was given but what justification have they got after the ruling was given? All such persons are entitled to compensation for wrongful custody.

Now, Sir, that is so far as the position of satyagrahis is concerned. What have the Government done? By their conduct, they have made even the co-operating people their enemies. They have sent them to jail and put them to all sorts of troubles there till their health is falling them. They come out physical wrecks when they come out from the jail. You may have A. class and B. class but all the same the Government have been forced to release some of the prisoners on account of their bad health, which was brought about solely on account of the conditions and circumstances with which they were surrounded in jails. With regard to the satyagrahis at least, is it not proper that the Government, at least during war time, should try to win back the hearts of those who were co-operating with them at one time? Government really in their heart of hearts believe that these men who have gone to jail are in favour of Hitler? Do they really consider that these men want to embarrass them? Whatever the Government may say, it is to the credit of these men that this satyagraha movement has not been extended into one of mass civil disobedience and if the Government will look into the matter, they will find that the person who is responsible for not making this a mass civil disobedience is Mahatma Gandhi.

**Mr. Deputy President (Mr. Akhil Chandra Datta):** The Honourable Member has got one minute more.

**Qazi Muhammad Ahmad Kazmi:** I will now take up the case of those who are said to have communistic or socialistic ideas. The Honourable Member has read out certain passages from pamphlets. I think in his earlier days the Honourable Member must have occupied some judicial position.

**An Honourable Member:** Yes, he did.

**Qazi Muhammad Ahmad Kazmi:** As a judge is it not his duty to see as to what was the origin of those passages which he read out? What is the value of the papers he read out to us? We do not know who the writer was, who the printer was and who published the pamphlet. I would ask the Honourable Member to recall his earlier days and tell us what he would have said, if a man was prosecuted on such evidence before him. Would he send any man to jail on such evidence? He would have said 'These are worthless papers. I am not going to believe this, simply because a hammer and sickle are printed on the pamphlet'. He would ask for evidence as to who has written it. I could produce such letters and such pamphlets and say . . . . .

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

**Qazi Muhammad Ahmad Kazmi:** One minute more. What I mean is: that the case against these detenus is based not even on hearsay evidence but suspicion and even supposing it is real evidence, it is only evidence of intention, not preparation. They say 'we will do this or that'. That does not come under any law. You have not found any ammunition in the houses of these Communists. If you have then you may find them guilty of preparation. Mere expression of one's ideas cannot be regarded as culpable under any principles of jurisprudence.

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

**Qazi Muhammad Ahmad Kazmi:** I have finished. I say, Sir, that you have no evidence against any of these men who have been imprisoned. The Resolution is a very modest one and I hope the Government will accept it.

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

**Mr. Amarendra Nath Chattopadhyaya (Burdwan Division: Non-Muhamadan Rural):** I must thank the Honourable the Home Member for giving me a chance to discuss the matter that is before the House and in reply to his reply to my question on this subject, last morning. I have got a list of persons who were anti-Fascists and who are in jail. I shall name them. Surendra Nath Panday, Virendra Nath Panday and Manilal Panday of Cawnpore; Shivnath Pathak of Gorakhpur; Malayakrishna Brahmachari of Gaya (detained in Deoli jail); Bhupendranath Sanyal of Allahabad (detained in Agra jail); Bharat Bhushan (detained in Fatehgarh jail); K. P. Bhatkar of Bombay (detained in Thana jail); Haripada Goswami, arrested in Munshiganj on 8th November, 1941, under Press Act.

All these persons were really preaching anti-Fascism and to add to that they are now preaching co-operation with Government. But in spite of that they are kept in jail along with the other prisoners for whom we are pleading today. Sir, we are not pleading for these prisoners because they are anxious to come out. These prisoners are the off-spring of the past movements that have come over this land. Movements after movements have come and gone and today we find several categories of prisoners kept in jail either as detenus or as State prisoners or convicted prisoners. In order to meet this situation, my Honourable friend, Mr. Joshi, has moved this Resolution which is absolutely innocuous, inoffensive and moderate. In the fitness of things and in fitness of time he moved the Resolution. The Resolution says:

"Unconditional release of prisoners detained in prisons and for the removal of restrictions imposed on some persons regarding their movements or actions, where the detention or restriction was due to holding or expressing opinions which in the opinion of Government were prejudicial to the conduct of the war, or on charges for actions connected with industrial disputes, whether the detention or restriction was with or without trial under the Defence of India Act or under the ordinary law."

Sir, the Defence of India Act is a very expansive net and it can take into itself any number of prisoners of any kind. These prisoners, to whatever category they may belong, are thirsting for freedom. Just as the Britisher has a right to fight for freedom, the Indian has also a right to fight for his freedom. If liberty is not a crime in Europe or in America, why should it be a crime in India? Only the other day on the occasion of the Armistice day anniversary, President Roosevelt said:

"We now know why liberty is worth defending as those alone whose liberty is lost can know it. We would have known why tyranny is worth defeating as only those whom tyrants rule can know."

India has been under the British rule for about 200 years and there has been for some years an upheaval and people have been inspired to fight for freedom. All these years, the British Government have found all sorts of old Regulations, new Ordinances and Criminal laws to stop that movement in any way and anyhow they liked. The sense of justice or

fairness is not there. In their own self-interest, they want to keep down 400 millions of people under their heels. That is the only law which has led the British Government to keep India still a slave country. But the present situation has changed India. Although India is even today under the same distress and the same stagnation, yet she has an interest which is similar or identical with the interests of the British. . . .

Sir, today England has become an ally of Russia which was never dreamt of and could not be dreamt of one year ago. In spite of that, if these young men who have got the inspiration of communism from the books that came from Russia and if they who are today professing to be communists without having any arms and without having any connection with the red army, why should they be incarcerated? In proroguing the old Session of Parliament on November the 12th, His Majesty the King Emperor said :

"I heartily welcome as ally the great Union of the Soviet Socialist Republics. The heroic resistance of the armies of the Soviet Union has won my deepest admiration. In co-operation with the United States of America my Empire is affording the Soviet Union all possible assistance against the common foe."

I cannot say that Stalin entered into the war in expectation of alliance with America or England. He must have prepared himself for the struggle. He knew what Hitler meant and today the Soviet Russia has shown to the world what stuff they are made of. There the people are fighting for their ideology and for their country and not for vested interests. And we find that His Majesty, our King Emperor and Mr. Roosevelt have sent their messages on the anniversary of the Revolution of Russia vindicating Revolution thereby. These are the three great comrades today: Our King Emperor, Mr. Stalin and Mr. Roosevelt are the trio to make the new order. Here we stand today to vindicate the communists who are rotting in jail simply because of their communistic philosophy and not because they were taking any active action against the Government. Printed papers without any signature and without the name of the publisher have been placed before us and we are told that they should be taken seriously. I take it only as a stunt. It is a pity that today they have got another stunt and that is regarding Subash Chandra Bose being in Berlin. It is said that he has entered into a pact with Hitler and he will come back as a conquering hero to India. I do not think he is such a timid or a brainless fellow. As a patriot he had his own ideas of serving his country and I cannot believe that he will think of coming back as an enemy of India. Fascism or Nazism we do not want to be the 'future' politics of India.

**The Honourable Sir Reginald Maxwell:** Does the Honourable Member know that the presence of Subash Chandra Bose in Berlin has been admitted on the Italian and German Radios?

**Mr. Amarendra Nath Chattopadhyaya:** We must hear him speak to know the voice.

**The Honourable Sir Reginald Maxwell:** The Berlin Radio says, he is going to speak.

**Mr. Amarendra Nath Chattopadhyaya:** Sir, the mistake that was committed by the Government by leaving Rash Behari Bose in Japan, or to have left Raja Mahendra Pratap to remain out of India, I am afraid the

[Mr. Amarendra Nath Chattopadhyaya.]

same mistake will be committed again, and after the war they will not be allowed to come here if the third patriot is in fact in Berlin. With regard to the present question, it is a question which Government should solve today and now. We have heard the Honourable the Home Member speak that he is going to get some high judicial officers to make periodical examinations of the cases of prisoners. Sir, this is the same old old story which we have been hearing from 1905 onwards, when certain eminent persons from Bengal had been deported under Regulation III of 1818. We heard the same story repeated year after year. Whenever there was a question of release of prisoners, these examinations are promised; in fact such examinations never take place and even if the cases are examined, the recommendations of the Judges are never given effect to. The present situation does not require any examination of the case of prisoners. At present India is co-operating with Great Britain from every point of view. India is helping England with men, money and supply and in these circumstances, if a few young men who are now in jail are released India will not suffer and the British Government will not suffer from that. To get the goodwill of all people it is incumbent upon Government to decide it once for all now.

As the House is aware, we have been pleading with the Government year after year for the release of the political prisoners. The Honourable the Home Member gives the same tale. We go on fighting here without any effect. We do not want to plead for them any more. We want that they must be released. Of course, we have no sanction behind us, we cannot force the hands of Government but justice requires it, fairness requires it, liberty requires it, the liberty of people to speak, the liberty of people to work and to associate with others in the country demands the release of these prisoners. I hope the Honourable the Home Member will rise up to the height and I hope the new expanded Council will have the courage to see that, Sir, the time is propitious to release these political prisoners. I support.

**Major Nawab Sir Ahmad Nawaz Khan** (Nominated Non-Official): Sir, every question has two sides. On this Resolution many Honourable Members have advanced their views only on one side. So, I am going to express my opinion on the other side of it. I would have been very glad to support Mr. Joshi's Resolution, if I knew that it would serve any useful purpose. In my opinion, it will not do anything useful to the country at all for the following reasons. I think as everybody knows, what do the prisoners do? What they did, they did with the idea that they were doing useful work in the cause of the country out of patriotic motives. That is what they think of their action. They have been praised by the Press and by a number of people for their action. Now, the result is this. They have not changed their ideas or their attitude. If they are released today, what would be their attitude the next morning. They would desire to repeat it and do the same thing.

**Some Honourable Members:** No, they won't do so.

**Major Nawab Sir Ahmad Nawaz Khan:** Let us wait and see. Those prisoners after their release will do the very things which they did before, At that time the Provincial Governments and the executive would see the same danger as they saw before. The High Courts or the executive would

have to apply the same law again which they applied before, no matter whether the law in the opinion of some of these Members is defective or good. That is altogether another question. What the law is, that will be used again with the result that within a week's time, all those who have been released will go back into the jail.

**Some Honourable Members:** No, no. Are you a prophet?

**Major Nawab Sir Ahmad Nawaz Khan:** Past experience shows what they will do again (Interruptions). There is no use of crying "no", "no". There is no necessity to be a prophet for this. Will it not be childish to see that only for eight days this jugglery should be played on the public? I quite agree with Mahatma Gandhi when he foresaw the uselessness of this kind of release and he very wisely said that he would neither appreciate this thing nor would he request for that. If Mahatma Gandhi had requested, then it would have been worth the while of the Government to consider the request, and it would have been worth the while of the new Indian Members of the expanded Council of H. E. the Viceroy to support such a request and to use their best influence to get these prisoners released. These Honourable Indian Members of the expanded Council could have then said with great force, "a high and good leader like Mahatma Gandhi is making this request and he will appreciate the action of the Government and so the prisoners should be released".

**An Honourable Member:** Is not Mr. Joshi high enough?

**Major Nawab Sir Ahmad Nawaz Khan:** What Mr. Joshi is, everybody knows.

What is now this Resolution? If somebody presses the Government to release these prisoners merely for the sake of their pleasure, nobody will be thankful, because neither the Congress nor Mahatma Gandhi nor any other responsible class of people who can deliver the goods would be thankful or responsible for the future good conduct of the prisoners. Nobody here has any authority to speak on behalf of the prisoners. If the prisoners would have expressed their regret and if they had said they were wrong, it would have been a great consolation to Government and it would be a guarantee to the Government that these prisoners, once they are released, will not commit the same mistake again and everybody would have pressed the Government that it was the right time to show their generosity or clemency or any other epithet you would like to use. But the case at present is different. Neither Honourable Members of this House, nor even in some cases the Central Government are the best Judges of the local dangers; it is only the local officers and the Local Governments who will be in a position, on the materials before them, to judge the local situation and dangers properly. The men on the spot are the real men who know these things. How can you give assurance to Local Governments that if these prisoners are released, there will be peace, there will be smooth working and there will be no sort of obstacle placed in the way of day to day administration or in the way of proper war efforts. Under these circumstances it will be seen that there is no use of blaming the Central Government that they send directions for oppression to Local Governments. As my Honourable friend, Mr. Joshi, himself admitted, that in my Province, the North-West Frontier Province, the Government

[Major Nawab Sir Ahmad Nawaz Khan].

is pursuing an altogether different policy suited to the needs and circumstances of that province. There have been no arrests, or there have been very few arrests in the North-West Frontier Province. This policy has the entire approval of the Central Government. The Central Government have given full powers and full freedom to Local Governments to do what they think best in the interest of the public safety of the respective provinces. If there had been one uniform policy useful to all provinces then all the Provincial Governments would have followed that policy. What guarantee is there that the release of the prisoners would satisfy those Governments? For instance, if you appoint your agent on your estate is it right for you to pass orders direct without consulting him? What guarantee is there either from the point of view of these Local Governments or the prisoners themselves that what was committed before will not be repeated again.

Another point is this. Nowadays there are two well-known national organisations in India, the Congress and the Muslim League. None of these has given any guarantee on behalf of the detenus or the prisoners that if on the representation of the much-talked Indian Members of the expanded Council they are released they shall not commit what they did before. Even if they do give a guarantee and assurance to the Viceroy or to the Government of India, I am cent per cent sure that these things will be repeated again and these new Honourable Members will be ashamed of any assurances that they may give. It may be, that at one time they were our leaders but in organised bodies in India the leaders are not always followed. When Mahatma Gandhi was a guest in my humble house, Allahnawaz Castle, Dera Ismail Khan, I had a talk with him one day about this; and he told me that it often happened that he held views on a certain thing which he believed to be right but that when he put it to his council they disagreed, and he had to yield for the sake of the organisation. So the best thing is now not to press for their release but to see that the Provincial Governments are not paralysed now that the war is so near to India. I candidly admit that there might be a few cases of injustice, and I know personally that on account of personal jealousies and hostilities people have entangled their enemies. But these cases must be very rare. The question of treatment by the Provincial Governments is another point. Take any country in Europe, whether under a democracy or dictatorship. There is a real and sincere national government in every country in Europe. It is not like India where there are so many religions, castes, creeds, colours, cultures and habits. But in any country of Europe you see that when any minority with an idea of patriotism if opposes the war, the members of that party are interned and imprisoned and in Germany many people have even been beheaded, if the press news are correct. Thank God, no political prisoner has been beheaded here. Take any advanced country in Europe or America or even Asia, where the people belong to the same race as their ruler is and where any one with a patriotic motive has preached against the war. How does that country treat those speakers? After all even if you do away with the present law you will have some law, whether English or American or German or Swedish; and no law will allow you, in time of war, to stand up and indulge in irresponsible and unreasonable talk or other actions against the prosecution of the war.

Sir, Mr. Joshi is a friend of mine and I am sorry I have to oppose his Resolution on the grounds that I have given. I could give many other arguments too but they may give rise to communal or racial or provincial questions which I wish to avoid. I will only say that it is not a wise policy nor proper time to change the old policy and therefore I oppose the Resolution and I hope Mr. Joshi will appreciate the viewpoint of the other side stated by me.

**Maulvi Abdur Rasheed Chaudhury** (Assam: Muhammadan): Sir, I am glad that the detailed statement of the Honourable the Home Member has put a stop to all the gossip and the rumours and prophecies to the effect that now there is a real change of heart on the part of Government and that a general amnesty will be declared by the Home Member today. The Honourable the Home Member has stated that for the detention and imprisonment of the political prisoners in the provinces the Government of India are not so much responsible; he is prepared to take responsibility only for the administered provinces and not for provinces under Governors. This will not stand the test of criticism even for a moment. The Government of India have initiated the entire movement, and the entire system of repression, and it is no use saying that for the repression in the provinces they are not responsible. If that were so, why do we find a detenu from Bengal living in a distant part of India and the detenus from the different provinces huddled together in the Deoli camp and other camps? Certainly if the Government of India had no responsibility the Government of Bengal could not have sent detenus to Deoli and the Punjab Government could not have sent detenus to Vellore camp. Sir, we are not prepared to believe that the Government of India have got no responsibility for the detenus in provinces.

The Honourable the Home Member has classified the political prisoners and detenus in three broad classes: revolutionaries, communists and others. He has not expressed what is meant by 'others', so I need not be a thought-reader and find out what he had in his mind about the class called 'others'. As he has definitely said about revolutionaries and communists, let me take up these two categories. So far as the revolutionaries are concerned, we know that there is no revolutionary in this country. A country where people are afraid of handling a gun, a country where people are afraid to hear a gun-shot cannot have anything like a revolutionary movement. Now, Sir, the Honourable the Home Member has said that among the revolutionaries class there are as many as thirty-three ex-Premiers and Ministers of this country. Well, Sir, we know many of these ex-Premiers and Ministers as they are friends of one or the other Member of this Honourable House, and we know what they are. At the most these Ministers and ex-Premiers aspire for something like Dominion Status. If that aspiration is called a revolutionary movement, I must say that the Honourable the Home Member has got to put a distinct meaning to the word 'revolutionary' in his new dictionary. Speaking of these thirty-three gentlemen who have been classed as revolutionaries, I must say, Sir, that they are the most cultured and the best intellectuals in this country. They have never been to any revolutionary camp; they have never seen what revolution is. In fact there has been no revolution in this country, after the mutiny. So, to apply the word 'revolutionary' to these intellectuals is a misnomer.

**Mr. M. Ghiasuddin (Punjab: Landholders):** Nobody described them as revolutionaries.

**Maulvi Abdur Rasheed Chaudhury:** The Home Member did. He did not describe 'others'. Now, Sir, coming to the next category of communists, who are these? Even if they be communists, what is their position now? Why should they suffer imprisonment and detention now? They might be in sympathy with the Russian Government. That is their fault. But, Sir, the Government of Russia is in alliance with the Government of Britain and the Government of India, so if the Russian system is now the favourite of our administration, why the people having sympathy for the Russian system should be kept in imprisonment? Now, Sir, speaking plainly it comes to this. The Government of India are in friendship and alliance with Russia; our detenus are in sympathy with Russia; if the Government of India imprison those who have communist ideas and keep them under detention what about them? Why should the Government not come under the same category? I think, if the Russians are really the Allies of the Government of India, our detenus who hold the same views should also be the Allies of the Government of India. Sir, our detenus are kept in prison simply because they have had sympathy with Russia, but those days are gone. The Government of India are in sympathy with Russia, so why should they not be released now? I do not see any reason why they should be detained in jail any longer.

Coming to the question of deadlock. After the declaration of August 8th, it was expected that the Government of India would show a real change of heart and would create an atmosphere of confidence so that the people might come forward to give their quota and help in the war effort. But, Sir, from the treatment they have meted out to the people of this country, it is evident that they do not care for our confidence and our support. What happened immediately after the declaration of the war? The Government of India showed a change of heart by imprisoning and detaining our best men, our patriots, in jail. The offence for which our patriots have got sentence of three years imprisonment, four years imprisonment and five years imprisonment, is punished with only a petty fine in Great Britain, as has been explained by many speakers. Is this a change of heart? Is this the way to expect confidence from the people of this country? Then, Sir, so far as the political prisoners are concerned, there is some justification for the imprisonment of those who have had regular trials. For good or bad, they have been found guilty and they have been imprisoned. Government can say that the Courts of Justice have awarded punishments to them.

But, Sir, what about those who have been detained without trial, and among them, as the Mover of the Resolution has said, there are women with babies in their lap. There are old men of 71 detained without trial. What is the meaning of these detentions? How can an old man of seventy be a terror and a source of trouble to this mighty Government? How can a woman with a baby in her arms be a terror to this mighty Government? Why, for what ulterior purpose are these people penalised? There must be something wrong somewhere either in the policy or in the method of administering the policy. In the North-West Frontier Province we find that there are no political detenus. That Government did not put anybody either in prison for crying anti-war slogans or other

innocent things, but has anything happened there? This has not gone out of the control of the Government of India. But why is another method applied in other provinces and as many as 7,000 people or more suffering imprisonment, some without trial and others after trial? . . . .

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

**Maulvi Abdur Rasheed Chaudhury:** This is not the way to seek our co-operation and help. You gag all the best men in the country and you want better results. Within your memory Russia did the same thing—all the best Generals were executed there and we find the result now: where are they? They are being trampled under foot by another mighty power. The same thing will happen here in our country. All the best brains are being put behind prison walls and then who is going to help you? . . . .

**Mr. President** (The Honourable Sir Abdur Rahim): The Honourable Member's time is up.

**Maulvi Abdur Rasheed Chaudhury:** You must really have a change of heart. You must release all the political prisoners. Take us into your confidence and once you do that you will find that you are a match for the entire world; you can challenge the power of the entire world if India is at your back. Sir, I support the Resolution.

**Mr. Ananga Mohan Dam** (Surma Valley *cum* Shillong: Non-Muhammadan): Sir, I rise to give my whole-hearted support to the Resolution which ought to command the support of the whole House and of the country outside. I know what detention without trial means, and I can quite understand the mentality of those who are behind the prison bars. We have heard of the treatment meted out to them from Mr. Joshi and also from others who have given a detailed description. Not only this, but there is another kind of rigour which is applied to them—they are not allowed to write letters to their friends and relations in the proper way, neither do the letters they get reach them in the proper way. Here I will show you a letter written to Mr. Joshi—not a single line is readable. This is written by Prof. Ranga, a Member of this Assembly. It is censored in such a way that it cannot be read at all. You can understand from this one instance the treatment that is meted out to all these people . . . .

**An Honourable Member:** Place it on the table.

**Mr. Ananga Mohan Dam:** This detention without trial is a thing against which our innate sense of justice and fairplay revolts. We cannot understand why such a thing should be applied to detain us. In the ordinary course of things, we see that when a man is brought before the Court as accused, his guilt has to be proved by the other party, whereas, in the case of detenus, he has to prove his innocence himself—it is not for the other party to prove his guilt. In these days of advancement of thought, when people have got freedom of speech and opinion, these young men are treated in this horrible way. Not only that; but the Defence of

[Mr. Ananga Mohan Dām.]

India Act is stricter in its application in India than in England where the actual war is going on. Right-thinking Englishmen who are for the new order hold that a man shall not be imprisoned for a longer period than six days without being charged with an offence against the law, nor for more than three months without being brought up for public trial. But what is the case in India? In India, without any trial they are suffering for months after months, years after years, behind the prison walls. This is as regards detention without trial.

But there is another class of prisoners who have been punished for preaching their anti-war slogans. What does it mean? Some young men give out their opinions, express their sentiments and feelings. Is this a crime against the Government of India? Is this a thing which can affect or harm the Government of India in any way? I do not think so. But these young men have been detained and imprisoned for their anti-war slogans. Has this in any way affected the war measures? India is giving her men and money to the best of her capacity. Our soldiers are fighting in the front; her monied men are contributing according to their capacity, and even poor people are contributing their money. Have these slogans in any way slackened the war effort of the people of India? I do not think so. But still all these impressionable young men and young men in their teens have been imprisoned, without any justification and without trial, for shouting these slogans.

Then come the sympathisers with Communism. These young men behind the prison walls cannot be called fullfledged Communists; they have no direct connection with the Red Army and Russia, nor with any active organisation in Russia; they only read some books and have some ideas and express their sympathy with those ideas. Even in England we have got sympathisers with Nazism; even in America we have got sympathisers with Nazism; but has the American Government or the English Government punished them for entertaining those opinions alone? I do not think so. But here this Government of India are punishing these young men only for entertaining particular opinions. In criminal law, the intention is not punished, but the act is punished. Here, however, even the intention is punished, though the act is absent.

Sir, in these days, when England and India are co-operating more and more in their war efforts, when Mr. Churchill, the Prime Minister of England, asked the English people the other day that they should extend their comradeship and brotherhood to New Zealand, Australia and Canada, is this the time in India to stick to stereotyped process of administration of law and justice? Sir, I think the time has come when the Government of India should do their duty to India in a manner so that the whole country may be satisfied, so that there may be a spirit of conciliation displayed, so that there may be a real gesture from the Government, so that there may be a good response from the whole country in furtherance of the war efforts. Sir, these young men being actuated by a feeling of patriotism preached what they thought proper on their part, what they thought would be for the benefit of the country and for the good of society, and that cannot be described as a crime. Even if these hundreds of young men, whose description we got this morning from the Honourable the Home Member, are let loose in the country, this will not in the least affect this vast continent of India in any way, they will not be able to prejudice the interests of Government either. If

these few young men are let loose, is it really suggested that the whole of the mighty British Empire will crumble to pieces? I don't think so. Sir, this is a time for England to show her goodwill towards India, and through such goodwill, she can secure the hearty co-operation of the people of this country, and, in proof of such goodwill, it is only right that these hundreds of young men, the flower of the youth of the country, who are behind the prison bars without trial in many cases, should be forthwith released. With these few words, Sir, I support this Resolution.

**Mr. N. M. Joshi:** Mr. President, at the end of this debate, I propose to make only a few remarks. On the whole, Sir, there has been a general support to the Resolution which I had moved this morning; except my friend, the Nawab Saheb from the North-West Frontier, nobody opposed the proposals I have made . . . .

**Sardar Sant Singh:** They never release in the North-West Frontier Province people without ransom.

**Mr. N. M. Joshi:** Sir, it is a matter of disappointment to me that although I had given notice of my Resolution a long time ago, the Government of India have still been considering the question stated in my Resolution. If they want more time, I am afraid we shall have to wait. There is no method by which we can force them to come to a conclusion within the time we want them to do. The Honourable the Home Member also stated that he was considering the question sympathetically .

**An Honourable Member:** And that without unnecessary delay.

**Mr. N. M. Joshi:** And there will be no unnecessary delay in coming to a decision. I hope, Sir, that the Government of India's sympathy will be very broad sympathy and that they will come to a right, wise and speedy decision.

Sir, the speech made by the Honourable the Home Member disappointed me as I have said already, and it disappointed me specially as regards his remarks about communists and revolutionaries. I am afraid, Sir, that the Honourable the Home Member does not still appreciate the difference between putting a man in jail or putting restrictions on him after trial, and putting a man in jail or putting restrictions on him without trial. He said that these communists and revolutionaries do not stop at merely expressing certain opinions, and he read out something from some printed matter showing that the communists have got some plans for taking action in certain matters. Well, Sir, I am a fairly close student of happenings in India, and I have not yet heard of any rebellion having taken place or any riots having broken out or any serious trouble having taken place as a result of the writings of these people. I am not saying that the writings have been manufactured by anybody or they are not really the writings of these communists, but the fact remains that no action has taken place in pursuance of those writings. He said that strikes have taken place, and that those strikes are a part of the revolutionary plans. I do not agree with him, Sir. I am a fairly close observer of the strikes that take place in India. He mentioned the strike that took place last year in Bombay and said that it was a part of that plan. Sir, the Honourable the Home Member does not reside in Bombay, while I do . . . .

**The Honourable Sir Reginald Maxwell:** On a point of personal explanation, Sir. I did not make such a statement. I said the strike was being fomented by persons who had those plans.

**Mr. N. M. Joshi:** So long as a strike is an economic strike, it does not matter who fomented it. If the object of the strike was to secure fair wages for the workers, if the promoter of the strike was a communist or somebody else, it does not matter at all. The strike was an economic strike; the wages had not risen in Bombay to the level of the rise in prices. That is a fact, and, therefore, if the workers wanted a rise in their wages, what were they to do but to go on strike? If the Government of India had taken upon themselves, as I said this morning, the responsibility to see that wages rose in consonance with the rise in prices, in consonance with the profits which the industries made, then, Sir, the need for strikes would disappear. I have seen some other strikes in Bombay, strikes in the soap industry, oil industry and so forth. It is only for the contractor to Government to wire to the Government of India that he will not be able to supply the goods which are necessary. Then there comes the Government to put the man in jail without inquiry, whether the demand for rise in wages was just or not. As a matter of fact, I shall give some information to the Honourable the Home Member, that as a result of almost every strike in Bombay that has recently taken place, wages have risen. Therefore, it is quite clear that the Government of India have taken no responsibility on themselves to see that the workers do get fair wages, and so long as the Government of India does not take that responsibility, there will be strikes, and the Government of India will be taking sides with the capitalists if they prevent the people from helping the workers in securing fair wages.

Sir, I generally study the list which Government publish from time to time regarding people who are put in jail without trial. I know of several people who have been detained without trial. As a matter of fact, my two last visits to Deoli have given me sufficient knowledge about the people who are detained without trial. My friend, Mr. Chattopadhyaya, read out a list of people who are followers of Mr. M. N. Roy who insist upon every Indian co-operating with the Government unconditionally. One of them sent me a letter asking me to tell the Home Member that he is a follower of Mr. M. N. Roy and he should not have been put in Deoli. Then, Sir, I know of several people, and I shall mention only a few. I know my friend, Mr. Nimbkar, had renounced his communist faith ten years ago, and just before he was arrested he was actually opposing the communists in Bombay in the Girni Kamgar Union where he was working. Sir, he has been arrested. I can give several instances of people where people who were arrested were not communists, they had not made any speeches in opposition to the war effort, and those people are today rotting in jail.

The Honourable the Home Member stated that this Government and the Provincial Governments would review the cases periodically. I thought he mentioned that the cases were being reviewed by a high authority. I do not know who that high authority is whether it is the Governor or whether it is the Adviser, or it is a High Court Judge. But so long as the man who is detained does not get a hearing and so long as the judgment is based only on police reports there is not going to be any justice. The man must have a chance of clearing himself, a chance

of knowing what the police has said about him, or somebody else has said about him. But, unfortunately, the Honourable the Home Member did not make any mention as to the procedure which will be followed.

I do not wish to take up much time of the House, but it is necessary for me to state that in view of the fact that the Government of India have not yet made up their mind and they perhaps want more time, in view of the fact that the Honourable the Home Member at least says that the Government will consider the case sympathetically and come to a decision without undue delay, I have no other course but to give another chance, some more time to the Government of India to come to a decision, and I hope that they will come to a right and wise decision. But, Sir, I shall make one promise to the Government of India. So long as not only the satyagrahis, not only the other Congressmen, but even the communists and revolutionaries who are rotting in jail without trial are not released, I for one and I hope many other Members of this House, will continue this agitation not only in this House but even outside till justice is done to these people. (Interruption.) It is not a threat; it is only a mention of my intention. I hope I shall have the strength and the will power to follow up my intention. Hoping that good will come out of my withdrawal of the Resolution, I ask leave of the House to withdraw my Resolution, and wait for some time till Government publish their intentions to the public.

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

The Assembly then adjourned *sine die*.