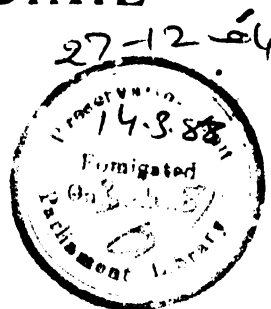


THE COUNCIL OF STATE DEBATES

VOLUME II, 1940

(19th November to 2nd December 1940)

EIGHTH SESSION OF THE FOURTH COUNCIL OF STATE



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Council of State

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B.A.B.-AT-LAW.

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THE HONOURABLE MR. R. H. PARKER.

Secretary :

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THE HONOURABLE SIR RAMUNNI MENON.

THE HONOURABLE MR. P. N. SAPRU.

THE HONOURABLE PANDIT HIRDAY NATH KUNZRU.

} *Members.*

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THE
COUNCIL OF STATE DEBATES

(OFFICIAL REPORT OF THE EIGHTH SESSION OF THE FOURTH
COUNCIL OF STATE)

VOLUME II—1940.

COUNCIL OF STATE.

Tuesday, 19th November, 1940.

The Council met in the Council Chamber of the Council House in New Delhi at Eleven of the Clock, being the first day of the Eighth Session of the Fourth Council of State, pursuant to section 63D (2) of the Government of India Act. The Honourable the President (the Honourable Sir Maneckji Byramji Dadabhoy, K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E., Bar.-at-Law) was in the Chair.

MEMBERS SWORN :

The Honourable Sir Girja Shankar Bajpai (Education, Health and Land^s Member).

The Honourable Mr. Leonard Wilson (Chief Commissioner for Railways)

The Honourable Mr. E. Conran-Smith (Home Secretary).

THE HONOURABLE THE PRESIDENT : Honourable Members, before we proceed with today's work I propose to read to you a letter which I have received from His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief in India. He is unable to be present here and he has particularly asked me to read this letter to the House. He says :—

“ My dear Sir Maneckji,

I am writing to tell you that owing to the war I regret that I simply cannot spare the time to attend the forthcoming session of the Council of State. His Excellency the Viceroy has accordingly agreed to my being represented by Mr. Williams. I should be most grateful if you would be kind enough to make this known to Honourable Members and to convey my regrets ”.

I have also had a talk with His Excellency on the 'phone yesterday and he has told me that before he hands over the charge of his office to his successor he will attend this Council to bid farewell to the Honourable Members. I will reserve what I have to say till then about the high distinction which His Majesty's Government has conferred on him.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

BALLAST, ETC., PURCHASED BY THE E. B. R. AND E. I. R.

1. THE HONOURABLE KUMAR NRIPENDRA NARAYAN SĒNHA :
Will Government lay on the table a statement showing—

(a) the amount of ballast, stone chips and boulders purchased by the Calcutta office of the E. B. R. and E. I. R. for the last 10 years up to March, 1940 ?

(b) the average rate paid for the said materials for the above mentioned years ?

(c) how much money had been paid to one of the contractors named Rai Bahadur Seth Teomal for supplying materials from Pakur quarry ?

(d) the outstanding amount to be paid to the contractor up to 31st March, 1940 ? and

(e) the total amount of the outstanding bill which has not been paid to the said contractor Rai Bahadur Seth Teomal ?

THE HONOURABLE MR. L. WILSON : (a) and (b). As statement giving the only information available, is placed on the table.

(c) Rs. 1,37,373 were paid by the E. B. R. over the four years for which information is available, and Rs. 88,000 by the E. I. R. over the last five years.

(d) I am informed that there are no outstanding bills in favour of Rai Bahadur Seth Teomal for work done up to 31st March, 1940.

(e) I am informed that in the case of the E. I. R. a subsequent bill for Rs. 20,000 was outstanding early in October but has since been passed for payment.

Statement showing boulders, ballast and stone chips purchased by the Calcutta office of the E. B. R. and E. I. R.

Railway.	Working season.	Boulders c.ft.	Rate per 100 c.ft.	Ballast c.ft.	Rate per 100 c.ft.	Chips c.ft.	Rate per 100 c.ft.	Remarks.				
			Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.					
E. B. R.	{	December, 1936—June, 1937 .	55,98,084	5	3	0	44,430	3	14	0	*	* No records available.
		December, 1937—June, 1938 .	36,60,145	5	6	0	16,49,341	3	12	0	*	*
		December, 1938—June, 1939 .	54,54,425	6	2	0	17,05,992	4	5	0	*	*
		December, 1939—June, 1940 .	57,87,436	5	9	0	16,21,471	3	12	0	87,401	13	13	0
E. I. R.	No infor- mation.	No infor- mation.	No infor- mation.	No infor- mation.	No infor- mation.	No infor- mation.	† Purchase was made by Open Line Division and Construction Engineers and no records were maintained from which the totals can be readily compiled.			

BALLAST, ETC., PURCHASED BY THE PORT COMMISSIONERS, CALCUTTA.

2. **THE HONOURABLE KUMAR NRIPENDRA NARAYAN SINHA :** Will Government lay on the table a statement showing—

(a) the amount of ballast, stone chips and boulders purchased by the Calcutta Port Commissioners for the last 10 years up to March, 1940 ?

(b) the average rate paid for the said materials for the above mentioned years ?

(c) how much money had been paid to one of the contractors named Rai Bahadur Seth Teomal for supplying materials from Pakur quarry ?

(d) the outstanding amount to be paid to the contractor up to 31st March, 1940 ? and

(e) the total amount of the outstanding bill which has not been paid to the said contractor Rai Bahadur Seth Teomal ?

THE HONOURABLE MR. S. N. ROY : (a) and (b). I lay a statement on the table giving the information required by the Honourable Member. Boulders were not purchased during the period.

(c) No contract was entered into by the Commissioners for the Port of Calcutta with Rai Bahadur Seth Teomal during the period

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

Summary of quantities of stone chips and stone ballast ordered during the years 1930-31 to 1939-40 inclusive.

Year.	Stone chips ($\frac{1}{4}$ " to $\frac{1}{2}$ ").	Average rate per cent. c.ft. F. O. R.	Stone ballast ($1\frac{1}{2}$ " to 2").	Average rate per cent. c.ft. F. O. R.
	c. ft.	Rs. A. P.	c. ft.	Rs. A. P.
1930-31	29,500	15 1 2	4,95,000	5 3 1
1931-32	..	..	42,000	4 14 9
1932-33	..	..	..	..
1933-34	11,500	12 11 2	80,000	3 15 0
1934-35	34,700	17 7 9	1,12,000	4 3 0
1935-36	37,000	17 7 7	70,000	4 9 7
1936-37	34,000	14 5 10	40,000	3 9 0
1937-38	40,000	14 9 3	68,000	3 9 0
1938-39	40,500	16 5 0	81,000	5 2 5
1939-40	39,000	15 12 3	1,15,000	7 5 7
	2,66,200		1,103,000	

N. B.—Boulders were not purchased during the period.

MANUFACTURE OF AIRCRAFT.

3. **THE HONOURABLE RAJA YUVERAJ DATTA SINGH :** Will Government state what practical steps have been taken to establish a factory in India for the manufacture of aircraft in this country ; and with what result ? Where is this factory proposed to be established ; and what is the total estimated amount of capital needed for this enterprise and by what time is the factory likely to be in operation ?

THE HONOURABLE MR. H. DOW : Government are well aware of the importance of establishing the manufacture of aircraft in India at the earliest possible date and are taking such steps as are practicable in present circumstances to that end. They are not prepared to give publicity to the details of any of the projects under investigation.

THE HONOURABLE MR. HOSSAIN IMAM : Is any private company being formed for the manufacture of aircraft ?

THE HONOURABLE MR. H. DOW : I am not aware what private companies may be contemplating the manufacture of aircraft.

THE HONOURABLE MR. HOSSAIN IMAM : Has any one communicated with the Government of India ?

THE HONOURABLE MR. H. DOW : Yes.

THE HONOURABLE MR. HOSSAIN IMAM : Will the Government give information as to what steps they are taking on that subject ?

THE HONOURABLE MR. H. DOW : I have already answered that part of the question. I said that I am not prepared to give publicity to the details of any of the projects under investigation.

THE HONOURABLE MR. HOSSAIN IMAM : I do not want any information on the project itself. I only want information as to what the Government doing about the suggestion from the private company ?

THE HONOURABLE THE PRESIDENT : The Honourable Member expressed his inability to do so.

THE HONOURABLE MR. HOSSAIN IMAM : To give information under that head too ?

THE HONOURABLE MR. H. DOW : Yes.

REPAIRS TO THE BADSHAHI MOSQUE, LAHORE.

4. THE HONOURABLE RAJA YUVERAJ DATTA SINGH : Is the work of repair of the Badshahi Mosque in Lahore being carried out under the supervision of the Government of India ? If so, what is the total amount of money estimated to be needed for this purpose ; and what is the time necessary to complete the repairs ?

THE HONOURABLE MR. M. S. A. HYDARI : The work is being carried out by the Central Public Works Department under the supervision of a body known as the Badshahi Mosque Buildings and Estates Authority on which the Central Government are represented. Its total estimated cost is Rs. 9,93,000 and it is expected to be completed during 1942-43.

ALL-INDIA RADIO.

5. THE HONOURABLE RAJA YUVERAJ DATTA SINGH : Is it proposed to open a new receiving centre by the All-India Radio, Lucknow ? If so, where ; and what will be the practical advantage accruing from it ?

THE HONOURABLE MR. S. N. ROY : Yes ; on a site adjoining the transmitting station at the ninth milestone on the Lucknow-Cawnpore Road. The practical advantage is that it will enable the station to relay from the local

medium wave transmitter important and interesting programmes of the B. B. C. and if necessary of other broadcasting stations, which cannot be received direct by local listeners owing to medium-wave or cheap short-wave receiving sets.

CASUALTIES AMONG INDIAN STUDENTS IN ENGLAND.

6. THE HONOURABLE RAJA YUVERAJ DATTA SINGH : Will Government state how many Indian students in London and elsewhere in England have been killed or injured as a result of enemy air raids up to date since the war began ?

THE HONOURABLE SIR GIRJA SHANKAR BAJPAI : So far as is known, one Indian student has been killed and three injured as a result of enemy air raids on England since the war started.

REMOVAL OF CASTE RESTRICTIONS IN RECRUITMENT FOR THE INDIAN ARMY.

7. THE HONOURABLE RAJA YUVERAJ DATTA SINGH : What are the castes that are eligible for recruitment and is there any province or parts of British India which are excluded from recruitment for the Army ? If so, what are such areas ; and why should not such exclusion be removed in the interest of the country's defence ?

THE HONOURABLE MR. A. DEC. WILLIAMS (on behalf of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief) : There has never been any legal bar to enlistment from any class or province. For the classes in practice recruited, I would refer the Honourable Member for the period before the war to the *Army List*, a copy of which is in the Library of the House. For the period since the outbreak of war, a statement is laid on the table showing the classes enlisted. A statement showing some of the classes enlisted in the Indian Territorial Force is also laid on the table.

THE HONOURABLE MR. HOSSAIN IMAM : Does it mean that all classes are now included in the list of recruitable people ?

THE HONOURABLE MR. A. DEC. WILLIAMS : I think if the Honourable Member will wait until he has seen the list he will appreciate the difficulty of saying that *all* classes in India are recruited.

New classes and sub-classes enlisted in the Regular Army since the beginning of the war.

Bengalis.
Mussalmans of Sind.
Punjabi Christians.
U. P. Christians.
Oriyas.
Hill tribes of Orissa.
Biharis.
Mera and Megata.
Hazaras of Baluchistan.

Mahratta Brahmins.
Yusufzai Khattacks.
Hazarawals (Gujars).
Punjabi Mussalmans (Kharrals).
Punjabi Mussalmans (Maliars).
Dogras (Rathis).
Dogras (Kanots).
Dogras (Griths).
Lodhas.

Some of the classes at present enlisted in the Indian Territorial Force.

Punjabi Mussalmans.	Seni Khattaks.
Minas.	Bhittanis.
Katats (Merats).	Marwats.
Rawats (Mers).	Pathans.
Mahrattas.	Gaur Brahmins.
Mahars and other Harijans.	Meos.
Mussalmans (Dakhani).	Mussalmans.
Lingayats.	Multanis.
Brahmans.	Kharrals.
Christians.	Sikhs.
Rajputs.	Ahmedis.
Ahirs.	Bishnois.
Hindustani Mussalmans.	Dogras (Rathis, Kanets).
Jats.	Griths.
Bishnoi Jats.	Holis.
Lodhis.	Garhwali Rajputs.
Lodhas.	Kumaoni Rajputs.
Other Hindus.	Hos.
Punjabi Hindus.	Mundas and Oraons.
Gujars.	Tamils.
Khalils.	Telugus.
Mohmands.	Adi-Dravidas.
Gigyanis.	Nairs.
Mohamedzais.	Thiyyas.
Yusufzais.	Moplahs.
Bangash.	Coorgs.
Akora Khattaks.	Gowda Coorgs.
All Mahratta sub-castes not taken in Regular Army (including Bhandaris).	
Mazhabis and Ramdasias.	
Rajputs formerly classed as Mahtons and Thakars.	
Madrasis.	

LAWLESSNESS IN SIND.

8. THE HONOURABLE RAJA YUVERAJ DATTA SINGH: Will Government state whether there has been any correspondence between the Central Government and the Government of Sind with reference to the recent murders of some Hindus in that Province and the steps taken to cope effectively with the situation? If so, what steps, if any, have been taken in that respect; and do Government propose to make available to Honourable Members of this House such correspondence?

THE HONOURABLE MR. E. CONRAN-SMITH: The answer to the first part of the question is in the negative. The second part does not arise.

11TH (BIHAR) BATTALION, 19TH HYDERABAD REGIMENT, INDIAN TERRITORIAL FORCE.

9. THE HONOURABLE RAJA YUVERAJ DATTA SINGH: Is a territorial battalion in Bihar in existence, under the appellation of the Hyderabad Regiment, and consisting of the Rajput Ahirs, Mussalmans and Brahmins of Bihar, the Hos and Mundas of Chota Nagpur and Mussalmans from Orissa? If so, why other castes have been excluded from its composition and why does it bear the name of the Hyderabad Regiment? How long has it been in existence; and what is its present strength?

THE HONOURABLE MR. A. DEC. WILLIAMS (on behalf of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief): Yes. There is a territorial battalion in Bihar. Its correct designation is the 11th (Bihar) Battalion, 19th Hyderabad Regiment, Indian Territorial Force. This territorial battalion is affiliated for training purposes to the 19th Hyderabad Regiment and hence bears its name. A statement showing the class composition of this unit and the areas from which recruits are drawn is laid on the table. The class composition was fixed on the advice of the Provincial Advisory Committee who presumably considered the present seven classes enough.

The unit has been in existence since 1921. Its strength is 817.

Statement showing class composition and areas of recruitment of the 11th (Bihar) Battalion, 19th Hyderabad Regiment, Indian Territorial Force.

Class composition.	Areas.
Muhammadans, 4 platoons	Saran, Champaran, Puri, Patna.
Rajputs, 1 platoon	Saran, Shahabad, Gaya.
Ahirs, 2 platoons	Saran, Shahabad, Patna.
Brahmins, 2 platoons	Shahabad.
Hos, 4 platoons	Chaibasa.
Mundar and Oraons, 3 platoons	Ranchi, Palamau.

APPOINTMENT OF HOUSE NUMBERERS IN CONNECTION WITH THE CENSUS.

10. THE HONOURABLE RAJA YUVERAJ DATTA SINGH : (a) Have instructions been issued by the census authorities to the effect that normally Muslim house numberers should be appointed for Muslims in all areas in Bengal and Calcutta, in the coming census ; and have no corresponding instructions been issued to the effect that Hindu house numberers should be appointed for Hindus in all areas ? If so, why this discrimination ?

(b) Has any representation on the subject been received from the Hindu Mahasabha, or anybody else protesting against the above and do Government propose to cancel the instructions referred to in (a) ? If not, why not ?

THE HONOURABLE MR. E. CONRAN-SMITH : (a) The Honourable Member is apparently referring to a circular relating to house numbering issued in connection with the census in Calcutta. It had no reference whatsoever to the rest of Bengal. It repeated the instructions of previous censuses and the sentence quoted is merely an illustration of a general practice which applies to all communities. Thus Hindu house numberers would be appointed in the exclusively Hindu areas and so on. There is no discrimination.

(b) No representation has been received by the Government of India and no action is proposed, since no discrimination exists.

THE HONOURABLE MR. HOSSAIN IMAM : Has this practice been extended to other places ?—that Hindu house numberers are appointed in the Hindu areas and Muhammadan house numberers in Muhammadan areas ?

THE HONOURABLE MR. E. CONRAN-SMITH : I think I made the position clear by saying that this repeated the instructions of previous censuses. It follows that local census authorities have the power to make similar arrangements.

THE HONOURABLE MR. HOSSAIN IMAM : Will the Honourable Member enquire if this is the practice in Bihar ? I am afraid it is not followed there.

THE HONOURABLE MR. E. CONRAN-SMITH : I will consider the suggestion, Sir.

CIVIL ENGINEERING COLLEGE, ROORKEE.

11. THE HONOURABLE RAJA YUVERAJ DATTA SINGH : Is there any proposal to transfer the Civil Engineering College, Roorkee (United Provinces), to the military authorities, or to restrict the number of students therein ; and have Government received any proposal from the military authorities in this respect ? If so, will Government give a brief detail of the proposed scheme ?

THE HONOURABLE MR. A. DEC. WILLIAMS (on behalf of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief): Such a proposal was mooted, but has now been abandoned.

MANUFACTURE OF ARMoured FIGHTING VEHICLES.

12. THE HONOURABLE RAJA YUVERAJ DATTA SINGH: Will Government state what arrangements have been made for the production of tanks and armoured cars in this country for war purposes?

THE HONOURABLE MR. H. DOW: Consequent on the production in India of considerable quantities of high grade steel, it has now become possible to produce armoured fighting vehicles in India. They are being built on imported chassis armoured with steel of Indian production.

THE HONOURABLE MR. HOSSAIN IMAM: Does it mean light armoured vehicles or heavy vehicles?

THE HONOURABLE MR. H. DOW: Both light and heavy.

INDIAN AIR FORCE PILOTS.

13. THE HONOURABLE RAJA YUVERAJ DATTA SINGH: Will Government state how many Indian aircraft pilots are on active war service; and what steps are being taken to increase their number for the efficient and speedy prosecution of the war?

THE HONOURABLE MR. A. DEC. WILLIAMS (on behalf of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief): There are now 52 Indian Air Force pilots on active service.

Two Service Training Schools have been established in India for the training of Indian Air Force pilots; in addition the Civil Aviation Training Scheme has been launched to provide elementary flying training for 300 pilots a year for two years.

MANUFACTURE OF PARACHUTES.

14. THE HONOURABLE RAJA YUVERAJ DATTA SINGH: Do Government propose to explore the possibility of making complete parachutes in India? If so, what is the scheme, if any?

THE HONOURABLE MR. H. DOW: The possibility of making the silk fabrics used in parachutes, and of manufacturing complete parachutes in India has been under investigation for some time.

THE HONOURABLE MR. SHANTIDAS ASKURAN : What is the result of the investigation ? Do you think we will be able to manufacture them here ?

THE HONOURABLE MR. H. DOW : Yes, there is very considerable hope. There are firms in India which claim that they can make the fabric. These are now under test. Air Headquarters are taking very considerable interest in the matter, and we know what their demands for parachutes are going to be. We have asked the local Controllers of Supplies to make investigation as to what is locally available or can be made available. A certain firm in Bombay has claimed that it is in a position to manufacture complete parachutes. With the concurrence of Air Headquarters we have given this firm a test order for two complete parachutes ; and if it is able to produce them satisfactorily I have not the slightest doubt that this order will be followed up. It is our intention to make in India everything of the kind that is found possible.

THE HONOURABLE MR. HOSSAIN IMAM : What is the cost of a parachute in this test order ?

THE HONOURABLE MR. H. DOW : In the test order which has been given for two parachutes, the price is Rs. 575 each.

GERMANS AND ITALIANS UNDER DETENTION.

15. THE HONOURABLE RAJA YUVERAJ DATTA SINGH : Will Government state the total number of Germans and Italians under detention in India since the outbreak of war ?

THE HONOURABLE MR. E. CONRAN-SMITH : The numbers of Germans (including Austrians) and Italians detained in India and now in the internment camp at Ahmednagar are 443 and 283, respectively.

THE HONOURABLE MR. HOSSAIN IMAM : Will Government state how many of these were liberated in this time ?

THE HONOURABLE MR. E. CONRAN-SMITH : I do not understand the Honourable Member's point. The people mentioned are now in the internment camp.

THE HONOURABLE MR. HOSSAIN IMAM : People are detained first and then afterwards allowed to go ?

THE HONOURABLE MR. E. CONRAN-SMITH : I should like to have notice of that question, Sir.

PROBATION OF I.C.S. PROBATIONEERS DURING THE WAR.

16. THE HONOURABLE MR. V. V. KALIKAR : (a) Will the candidates passing the I.C.S. examination in India be given preliminary training in this country during the period of war ? If so, what arrangements have been made for their training ?

(b) Do Government propose to appoint a senior Indian I.C.S. officer for their training ? If not, why not ?

THE HONOURABLE MR. E. CONRAN-SMITH : (a) All I.C.S. probationers recruited this year will be trained together in India. Training will commence early in January, 1941 at a camp which it is proposed to establish at Dehra Dun and will approximate as closely as possible to that ordinarily given in England.

(b) An European I.C.S. officer of about 20 years' service has been appointed as " Supervisor " as he is the most suitable officer available.

THE HONOURABLE MR. P. N. SAPRU : Was the suggestion considered that they should be trained at one of the Indian Universities or that the co-operation of the Universities should be enlisted for training them ?

THE HONOURABLE MR. E. CONRAN-SMITH : Yes, Sir, the suggestion was considered and it has not altogether been ruled out. It might be found desirable later to send the probationers for a short time to a University to receive instruction in Indian law, etc.

THE HONOURABLE MR. HOSSAIN IMAM : Were they sent to a British University formerly ?

THE HONOURABLE MR. E. CONRAN-SMITH : Yes.

THE HONOURABLE MR. V. V. KALIKAR : Could the Government not find a suitable Indian officer for training them ?

THE HONOURABLE MR. E. CONRAN-SMITH : I have said that the officer appointed is the most suitable officer available.

THE HONOURABLE MR. HOSSAIN IMAM : Is there only one officer ?

THE HONOURABLE MR. E. CONRAN-SMITH : Only one officer.

THE HONOURABLE PANDIT HIRDAY NATH KUNZRU : Does the Honourable Member mean the most suitable officer among the British officers ?

THE HONOURABLE MR. E. CONRAN-SMITH : No, I do not mean that, Sir. I said the most suitable officer available.

THE HONOURABLE MR. HOSSAIN IMAM : May we know the name of the officer appointed ?

THE HONOURABLE MR. E. CONRAN-SMITH : The name of the officer is Mr. Pinnell.

THE HONOURABLE MR. P. N. SAPRU : Sir, how many years' service has this officer got ?

THE HONOURABLE MR. E. CONRAN-SMITH : I have already said 20 years.

INDIAN STORES DEPARTMENT.

17. THE HONOURABLE MR. V. V. KALIKAR : Has the Indian Stores Department been taken away from the control of the Commerce Member and placed under the War Supply Department ? If so, what are the reasons for the transfer of control ?

THE HONOURABLE SIR ALAN LLOYD : The answer to the first part of the question is that as a temporary measure for the duration of the war the administrative and executive control of the Indian Stores Department has been transferred from the Commerce Department to the Department of Supply, with the exception that the Industrial Research Bureau, the Industrial Research Council and the Government Test House, Alipore, have been separated from the Indian Stores Department and placed directly under the Commerce Department. It is intended that the Indian Stores Department should revert to the control of the Commerce Department on the conclusion of the war.

The change was made with the object of administrative convenience at a time when the purchase of stores required for defence purposes had become the most important of the functions of the Indian Stores Department.

THE HONOURABLE PANDIT HIRDAY NATH KUNZRU : But has not, Sir, the Indian Stores Department bought the things needed by the Defence Department in the past ?

THE HONOURABLE SIR ALAN LLOYD : Yes, Sir, some of them.

THE HONOURABLE PANDIT HIRDAY NATH KUNZRU : Why has it been then placed under the Department of Supply which is a much newer and inexperienced department ?

THE HONOURABLE SIR ALAN LLOYD : I think, Sir, every other Honourable Member of the House will see that there is a difference between the extent of the purchases that have to be made in war time on behalf of the Defence Department and those that have to be made in peace time.

THE HONOURABLE PANDIT HIRDAY NATH KUNZRU : Does not this show that it was a case for adding to the strength of the Indian Stores Department and not for removing it from the control of the Commerce Department ?

THE HONOURABLE SIR ALAN LLOYD : That, Sir, does not meet the point of administrative convenience. In peace time we have not got the Department of Supply, which includes, as part of its activities, other purchasing organizations. Now we have.

THE HONOURABLE PANDIT HIRDAY NATH KUNZRU : But why should the War Supply Department have the Indian Stores Department under its control in order to assign any duty to it ?—a duty which I venture to think it can discharge more efficiently than the War Supply Department itself.

THE HONOURABLE SIR ALAN LLOYD : I think I have already answered that, Sir. It is a matter of administrative convenience.

THE HONOURABLE PANDIT HIRDAY NATH KUNZRU : But has the Honourable Member any illustrations to show that what he said has any substance ? What he has said is extremely vague.

THE HONOURABLE SIR ALAN LLOYD : I would respectfully suggest, Sir, that the Honourable Member is attempting to argue and not to ask for information.

THE HONOURABLE THE PRESIDENT : You have already answered the question and if you have nothing more to say you can say so.

THE HONOURABLE PANDIT HIRDAY NATH KUNZRU : Well, Sir, if he has nothing more to say than to use vague words which mean nothing, the case for the Government must be very bad indeed.

EMERGENCY COMMISSIONS.

18. THE HONOURABLE MR. V. V. KALIKAR : a. Will Government state :—

(i) the number of candidates to be selected for emergency commissions this year in the Indian Army ?

(ii) the number that has been selected up to date ?

(b) Are any quotas allotted to the different provinces in India ? If so, will Government state the number allotted to various provinces and the reasons for allotting the quotas ?

THE HONOURABLE MR. A. DEC. WILLIAMS (on behalf of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief) : (a) (i) Approximately 620 candidates are to be selected for emergency commissions in the Indian Army during the remaining months of 1940.

(ii) Up to the 1st October, 1940, the number of candidates selected is 1,997.

(b) No, quotas are not allotted to provinces. They are allotted to military districts in proportion to the number of suitable candidates which is reported to be available.

THE HONOURABLE MR. P. N. SAPRU : In which provinces are most of these military districts situated ?

THE HONOURABLE MR. A. DEC. WILLIAMS : That is an extremely difficult question to answer, Sir. The military districts cover the whole of India.

THE HONOURABLE MR. P. N. SAPRU : In which province is the largest number of military districts to be found ?

THE HONOURABLE MR. A. DEC. WILLIAMS : I would refer the Honourable Member to the *Army List*.

THE HONOURABLE MR. HOSSAIN IMAM : Does the figure given by the Honourable Member include the I.M.S. ?

THE HONOURABLE MR. A. DEC. WILLIAMS : It does not, I think, include the I.M.S. on the civil side.

THE HONOURABLE MR. HOSSAIN IMAM : But it includes the I.M.S. on the military side ?

THE HONOURABLE MR. A. DEC. WILLIAMS : I should require notice of any question regarding the I.M.S.

THE HONOURABLE PANDIT HIRDAY NATH KUNZRU : Sir, may I ask if the figures given by the Honourable Member include Europeans and Anglo-Indians along with Indians or whether these figures relate to the number of Indians only who have obtained emergency commissions ?

THE HONOURABLE MR. A. DEC. WILLIAMS : It includes all, Sir.

NUMBER OF HINDUS, MUSLIMS, ETC., WHO APPLIED FOR THE INDIAN AUDIT AND ACCOUNTS, ETC., SERVICES EXAMINATION IN 1938, 1939 AND 1940.

19. THE HONOURABLE MR. HOSSAIN IMAM : (a) Will Government lay on the table the following information in respect of the combined Accounts and Audit, etc., Examinations held during the three years 1938, 1939 and 1940 :—

- (i) The number of Hindus, Muslims and others who applied for admission from each of the eleven Provinces and from other areas for this examination ?
- (ii) The number of candidates from each area of the three communities stated above who were permitted to sit for the examination ?
- (iii) The number of the above in each category who actually appeared at the examination ?

(b) Will Government state the minimum educational qualification fixed by the Federal Public Service Commission for each area and community in the year 1940 for eliminating the applicants ?

(c) Was admission this year restricted to graduates securing marks above a certain minimum at the University ? If so, what was the minimum for each area ; if not, what was the criterion ?

(d) Will Government state how many persons with plain B.A. and B.Sc. degrees from each area and of each community were admitted and rejected for this year's examination ?

(e) Will Government state whether it is a fact that some Universities have no divisions (1st, 2nd and 3rd) at the graduation ? If so, will Government state their names ? Will Government state the names of other Universities with the minimum marks for each of their divisions ?

(f) Will Government state whether it is a fact that at this year's examination Muslims with higher marks were rejected and Hindus with lower marks were admitted ? If so, in what areas, and for what reasons ? If not, what are the facts ?

(g) Will Government state whether it is a fact that during the last three years the proportion of Muslims to Hindus has been less than 10 per cent. in the candidates admitted to sit for the examination ? If this is not the fact will Government state the over-all and the provincial percentages separately for each year ?

THE HONOURABLE MR. C. E. JONES : (a) and (e). Statements containing the information required are laid on the table.

(b) I would invite the Honourable Member's attention to rules 8 and 13 of the examination rules laid down by the Government of India and published with their Resolution No. F-15-(7)-Ex.II/40, dated the 8th May, 1940, and to the replies I gave in this House on the 16th February, 1940 to the supplementary questions asked by him and by the Honourable Mr. P. N. Sapru to question No. 3.

(c) No ; the Commission have no information before them as to the marks obtained in University examinations by the candidates. The criterion is the suitability of the candidates for the Services concerned and this the Commission have to determine, as far as they can, on the information contained in the applications.

(d) Figures are being collected, and will be laid on the table as soon as available.

(f) The reply to the first part of the question is in the negative ; as regards the second, I have nothing to add to the replies to parts (b) and (c).

(g) No ; the proportion has been about 20 per cent. A statement giving the required information is laid on the table.

THE HONOURABLE MR. HOSSAIN IMAM : Will the Government lay on the table the notification to which the Honourable Member has just referred, or such parts of it as appertain to this question ?

THE HONOURABLE MR. C. E. JONES : The notification will be laid on the table if it is found that it is not available to Honourable Members already.

THE HONOURABLE MR. HOSSAIN IMAM : Will the Honourable Member state in reply to my part (c) how the Public Service Commission find out the suitability of candidates without any examination ?

THE HONOURABLE MR. C. E. JONES : From the particulars given in the application form including their achievements in University examinations and other information available.

THE HONOURABLE MR. HOSSAIN IMAM : The Honourable Member has just stated, Sir, that the marks obtained at the University examinations are not looked into by the Public Service Commission.

THE HONOURABLE MR. C. E. JONES : That is quite true. The actual marks obtained are not available but information regarding the class and kind of degree obtained is available.

THE HONOURABLE MR. P. N. SAPRU : Are there any Universities in which there are no such divisions or classes as mentioned in part (e) of the question ? Is Government aware of any such University and can Government name any such University in which there are no divisions for the B.A. or the M.A. degree examination ?

THE HONOURABLE MR. C. E. JONES : I have already stated, Sir, that all the information required in part (e) will be found in a statement which I am laying on the table of the House.

(a)(i) Statement showing the number of Hindus, Muslims and others, who applied for the Indian Audit and Accounts, etc., Services Examination held in 1938, 1939 and 1940.

Provinces.	1938.			1939.			1940.		
	Hindus.	Muslims.	Others.	Hindus.	Muslims.	Others.	Hindus.	Muslims.	Others.
Assam	8	4	1	10	4	1	3	2	1
Bengal	69	11	3	90	15	5	91	6	3
Bihar	36	9	2	25	5	1	18	4	0
Bombay	27	2	6	42	10	8	25	3	8
Central Provinces	19	0	2	14	2	3	10	1	4
Madras	122	5	4	145	9	10	99	4	12
North-West Frontier Province	1	6	0	2	6	4	4	2	0
Orissa	5	2	0	4	1	0	2	2	1
Punjab	73	54	14	76	69	22	46	40	18
Sind	6	0	3	8	2	1	5	0	0
United Provinces	104	47	8	103	52	6	96	26	6
Other Areas	59	10	17	53	9	10	47	7	9
Total	529	150	59	572	184	68	446	97	62
Grand Total	738			824			605		

NOTE 1.—Applications, which were rejected as time-barred or withdrawn before the preliminary selection have not been included.

NOTE 2.—The figures have been compiled at short notice and have not been checked. They are substantially correct.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

(a) (ii) Statement showing the number of candidates permitted to sit at the Indian Audit and Accounts, etc., Services Examination held in 1938, 1939 and 1940.

Province.	1938.				1939.				1940.			
	Hindus.	Muslims.	Others.	Hindus.	Muslims.	Others.	Hindus.	Muslims.	Others.	Hindus.	Muslims.	Others.
Assam	5	3	0	7	2	1	2	2	1	2	2	1
Bengal	35	7	3	40	5	5	76	5	3	76	5	3
Bihar	20	4	1	19	4	1	14	2	0	14	2	0
Bombay	14	0	4	11	4	5	18	2	5	18	2	5
Central Provinces	12	0	1	8	1	0	6	1	2	6	1	2
Madras	47	0	0	48	1	6	83	1	11	83	1	11
North West Frontier Province	1	2	0	2	3	1	2	1	0	2	1	0
Orissa	3	1	0	4	1	0	2	2	0	2	2	0
Punjab	33	11	4	29	15	5	36	28	10	36	28	10
Sind	1	0	2	3	0	2	3	0	0	3	0	0
United Provinces	30	15	0	38	16	2	50	13	4	50	13	4
Other Areas	29	1	5	23	2	6	32	8	3	32	8	3
Total	230	44	20	237	64	34	324	65	39	324	65	39
Grand Total	294			325			428			428		

NOTE.—The figures have been compiled at short notices and have not been checked. They are substantially correct.

(a) (iii) *Statement showing the number of candidates, who actually appeared in the Indian Audit and Accounts, etc., Services Examination held in 1938, 1939 and 1940.*

Name of Province.	1938.				1939.				1940.
	Hindus.	Muslims.	Others.	Hindus.	Muslims.	Others.			
Assam	.	.	.	4	1	0	4	1	1
Bengal	.	.	.	26	1	1	23	1	4
Bihar	.	.	.	7	0	1	7	3	0
Bombay	.	.	.	9	0	2	9	2	3
Central Provinces	.	.	.	6	0	0	2	0	1
Madras	.	.	.	34	0	0	33	1	2
North West Frontier Province	.	.	.	0	2	0	1	1	0
Orissa	.	.	.	1	0	0	1	0	0
Punjab	.	.	.	26	3	3	23	12	4
Sind	.	.	.	1	0	2	2	0	0
United Provinces	.	.	.	11	10	0	22	11	2
Other Areas	.	.	.	15	1	3	10	1	0
Total	.	.	.	139	23	12	137	33	17
Grand Total	.	.	.	174			187		

The Examination commenced on 12th November, 1940, and the information is not available yet.

(e) *Statement showing the minimum marks a candidate should obtain in the B.A. and the B.Sc. Examinations in the various Indian Universities to be declared successful.*

Minimum marks to be secured for

Remarks.

Name of University.

I Class.

II Class.

III Class.

Agre . . .	60 per cent. in the aggregate.	45 per cent. in the aggregate.	33 per cent. in each subject.
Aligarh Muslim . . .	60 per cent. in the aggregate.	45 per cent. in the aggregate.	33 per cent. in each subject.
Aligarh . . .	60 per cent. in the aggregate.	45 per cent. in the aggregate.	33 per cent. in each subject.
Andhra . . .	60 per cent. in the aggregate.	50 per cent. in the aggregate.	35 per cent. in each subject.

Annamalai . . .	60 per cent. . .	50 per cent. . .	35 per cent. in each subject.	The examination consists of four parts and successful candidates obtaining not less than 60 per cent. in any part shall be placed in I Class in that part and those obtaining less than 60 per cent. but more than 50 per cent. in the II Class.
Banaras Hindu . . .	60 per cent. . .	45 per cent. . .	33 per cent.	

Bombay . . .	B.Sc. 60 per cent. in the principal subject and 45 per cent. in the subsidiary subject; or	48 per cent. in the principal subject and 40 per cent. in the subsidiary subject; or	33 per cent. in each subject	Candidates for the B.Sc. Degrees have to offer two subjects one of which shall be the "principal" and the other the "subsidiary" subject. A candidate who secures 66 per cent. in the principal subject is declared to have passed with "distinction".
Bombay . . .	60 per cent. in the aggregate and 50 per cent. in the principal subject.	48 per cent. in the aggregate and 45 per cent. in the principal subject.		

(c) Statement showing the minimum marks a candidate should obtain in the B.A. and B.Sc. Examinations in the various Indian Universities to be declared successful—contd.

Minimum marks to be secured for

Name of University.	I Class.	II Class.	III Class.	Remarks.
Bombay—contd. . B.A.	*	*	30 per cent. in each subject	*No classes are awarded for the B.A. (Pass). In the Honours examination 60 per cent. of the aggregate in the Honours papers is required for I Class and 40 per cent. for II Class.
Calcutta	33-1/3 per cent. in each subject and 36 per cent. in the aggregate.	Candidates obtaining 50 per cent. in the aggregate are declared to have passed with "distinction".
Dacca . . . B.A.	36 per cent. in the aggregate and 33 per cent. in any one subject.	Candidates securing 60 per cent. in the aggregate and 40 per cent. in each subject are declared to have passed with "distinction".
B.Sc.			36 per cent. in the aggregate.	
			33 per cent. in mathematics 40 per cent. in the practical tests, and 30 per cent. in the other subjects.	

Dahli	B.A.	65 per cent.	50 per cent.	40 per cent. in English with an Indian language.
				33 per cent. in the other subjects and 40 per cent. in the aggregate.
	B.Sc.	58 per cent.	42 per cent.	33 per cent. in English, 40 per cent. in each of the science subjects and the practical tests and 40 per cent. in the aggregate.
Lucknow		60 per cent.	48 per cent.	33 per cent. in each subject and 36 per cent. in the aggregate.
Madras	B.A.	60 per cent.	50 per cent.	35 per cent. in English and the second language, 30 per cent. in each optional subject and 35 per cent. in the aggregate.
	B.Sc.	60 per cent.	50 per cent.	35 per cent. in Part I (English or language), 35 per cent. in the principal subject*, 30 per cent. in the subsidiary subjects and 35 per cent. in the aggregate.

*Three optional subjects are offered, out of which one is the "principal" and the other two the "subsidiary" subjects.

(b) *Statement showing the minimum marks a candidate should obtain in the B.A. and the B.Sc. Examinations in the various Indian Universities to be declared successful—contd.*

Minimum marks to be secured for

Name of University.	I Class.	II Class.	III Class.	Remarks.
Mysore . . .	60 per cent. in each compartment.	50 per cent. in each compartment.	35 per cent. in each subject and 40 per cent. in the aggregate in Compartment III.	The three compartments are :— (1) Compulsory English. (2) Second language. (3) Optionals.
Nagpur . . .	60 per cent. in the aggregate.	45 per cent. in the aggregate.	33 per cent. in each subject.	
Omanias . . .	60 per cent.	45 per cent.	33 per cent. in each subject.	
The Punjab . . . B.A.	65 per cent.	50 per cent.	40 per cent. in English and in one other subject.	
			33 per cent. in the third subject and 40 per cent. in the aggregate.	
B.Sc.	65 per cent.	50 per cent.	33 per cent. in English and 40 per cent. in each science subject and in the aggregate.	
Pata . . .	....	....	33-1/3 per cent. in each subject and 36 per cent. in the aggregate.	Candidates securing 50 per cent. in the aggregate are declared to have passed with "distinction".
Travancore . . .	60 per cent.	50 per cent.	35 per cent. in English. 35 per cent. in second language. 30 per cent. in each optional subject and 35 per cent. in the aggregate.	

(g) Statement showing the proportion of the Muslim to Hindu candidates, who were admitted at the preliminary selection to the Indian Audit and Accounts, etc., Services Examination held in 1938, 1939 and 1940.

1938.

1939.

Name of Province. Selected at preliminary selection. Selected at preliminary selection. Selected at preliminary selection.

Hindus. Muslims. Percentage of Muslims to Hindus. Hindus. Muslims. Percentage of Muslims to Hindus. Hindus. Muslims. Percentage of Muslims to Hindus.

Assam	5	3	60	7	2	29	2	2	100
Bengal	35	7	20	46	6	11	76	5	7
Bihar	20	4	50	19	4	22	14	2	14
Bombay	14		..	11	4	36	18	2	11
Central Provinces	12	..	..	8	1	13	6	1	17
Madras	47		..	48	1	2	83	1	1
N. W. F. P.	1	2	200	2	3	150	2	1	50
Orissa	3	1	33	4	1	25	2	2	100
Punjab	33	11	33	29	15	52	36	28	78
Sind	1	..	..	3	..	..	3	..	..
United Provinces	30	15	50	34	16	42	50	13	26
Other Areas	29	1	3	22	2	6	32	8	25
Total	230	44	19	237	54	23	324	65	20

SUPPLY DEPARTMENT.

20. THE HONOURABLE PANDIT HIRDAY NATH KUNZRU : (a) Has the Supply Department been recently reorganized ?

(b) What has been the increase in the gazetted staff of the Department since the 4th March, 1940 ?

(c) Will Government give the names of the officers appointed or promoted to higher positions in the Department since then and supply in the case of each officer the information which they supplied in reply to my question No. 25 on the 4th March, 1940, regarding the gazetted officers then serving in the Department ?

THE HONOURABLE MR. H. DOW : (a) The organization of the Department of Supply is constantly under revision in whole or in part, in the light of experience and of the changing war situation. The last considerable re-organization was carried out in the beginning of July last.

(b) Forty-one.

(c) The required information is given a statement which I lay on the table. The staff taken over from the Defence Department (Army Headquarters) with their posts have not been included, and I should explain that this statement, and the figure given in reply to part (b), does not include additions to the staff of the Indian Stores Department and of the Contracts Department, nor of the Ordnance Factories which have now been taken over by the Supply Department. There is no objection to supplying these details if they are required, but it would entail some delay, and I thought the House would like to have at once the information which is available.

THE HONOURABLE PANDIT HIRDAY NATH KUNZRU : Can the Honourable Member tell me how many of the 41 gazetted officers recently appointed in the Supply Department are Europeans and Indians, respectively ?

THE HONOURABLE MR. H. DOW : I am afraid I cannot tell you off-hand, but it will be clear from the statement which I am laying on the table.

Statements showing the names of the Gazetted Officers appointed or promoted to higher positions in the Department of Supply (excluding Indian Stores Department, Contracts Directorate, and Ordnance Factories) since 4th March, 1940 their position and total emoluments, including all allowances, before appointment or transfer to the Department of Supply and at present.

Serial No.	Name.	Designation before appointment to present post, or in case of new appointees before appointment to the Department of Supply.	Total emoluments before appointment to present post.	Designation in the Department of Supply.	Present emoluments including all allowances.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
DEPARTMENT OF SUPPLY (MAIN SECRETARIAT).						
1	The Hon'ble Mr. H. Dow, C.S.I., C.I.E., I.C.S.	Director General of Supply.	5,000	Vice President, War Supply Board.	5,000	
2	Mr. E. M. Jenkins, C.I.E., I.C.S.	Chief Commissioner, Delhi.	3,000 plus £13-6-8 O. S. P.	Secretary, Department of Supply.	3,000 plus £13-6-8 O. S. P.	Present pay is the same as that sanctioned for the previous holder of the appointment.
3	Mr. Ghulam Moham-mad.	Chief Controller of Stores, Indian Stores Department.	3,000	Controller General of Purchase.	3,000	
4	Mr. S. H. Y. Oulnam, C.I.E., M.C., I.C.S.	Deputy Secretary, Education, Health and Lands Department.	2,450 plus £30 O. S. P.	Joint Secretary, Department of Supply and Secretary, Eastern Group Conference.	3,000 plus £13-6-8	Pay fixed in accordance with scales applicable to officers holding similar posts in the Secretariat.

Statement showing the names of the Gazetted Officers appointed or promoted to higher positions in the Department of Supply (excluding Indian Stores Department, Contracts Directorate, and Ordnance Factories) since 4th March, 1940 their position and total emoluments, including all allowances, before appointment or transfer to the Department of Supply and at present—contd.

Serial No.	Name.	Designation before appointment to present post, or in case of new appointees before appointment to the Department of Supply.	Total emoluments before appointment to present post.	Designation in the Department of Supply.	Present emoluments including all allowances.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
DEPARTMENT OF SUPPLY (MAIN SECRETARIAT—contd.)						
4	Mr. H. M. Patel, I.C.S.	Deputy Indian Trade Commissioner, London.	1,500 p. m. plus £250 p. a. free of Income Tax.	Deputy Secretary, Department of Supply.	1,900	Pay fixed in accordance with scales applicable to officers holding similar posts in other Departments of the Secretariat.
5	Mr. S. R. Zaman, I.C.S.	District Magistrate, Patna.	2,050	Deputy Secretary, Department of Supply.	2,450	
7	Mr. G. Corley-Smith	Assistant Collector of Customs, Bombay.	1,400	Under Secretary, Department of Supply.	Pay not yet fixed	
8	Mr. F. H. T. Ward	Superintendent, Home Department.	800	Assistant Secretary, Department of Supply.	1,000	Appointment sanctioned on the usual scale of pay admissible to Assistant Secretaries in the Secretariat. Post attached to the Directorate General, Munitions Production at Calcutta.

9	Rai Bahadur S. K. Bannerjee.	Government Pensioner	400 (Pension).	Officer on Special Duty.	500 (plus Pension).	
10	Major E. C. Ormond.	Direct from civil life.		Director of Incident, Department of Supply.	1,530	His income as a Barrister was considerably in excess of his present emoluments.
11	Mr. S. N. Mitter	Accountant, Grade I. E. I. Railway.	450	Assistant Director of Statistics.	500 (fixed).	
12	Mr. N. K. Thadani	..	..	Technical Assistant.	250	Direct recruitment.
13	Mr. Mohd. Abdullah	Superintendent, Deputy Commissioner's Office, Gujranwala.	350	Superintendent, Department of Supply.	600	} Minimum of the ordinary scale for Superintendents in the Secretariat.
14	Mr. A. R. Kapur	Assistant, Defence Department.	470	Superintendent, Department of Supply.	600	
15	Mr. Shiv Dev Singh	Cashier, Air Headquarters.	260	Superintendent, Department of Supply.	600	Was appointed as Assistant-in-Charge in first instance on Rs. 285. Since promoted Superintendent in the scale of Rs. 600—40—800.

DIRECTORATE GENERAL OF SUPPLY.

1	Brigadier E. Wood, M.C.	Secretary, Supply Department.	3,000	Director General of Supply.	3,000	
2	Mr. L. Mason, C.I.E., O.B.E., M.C., I.F.S.	Inspector General of Forests and President, Forests Research Institute, Dehra Dun.	plus £13-6-8 3,250	Deputy Director General, Supply.	plus 3,000	Was originally appointed as Officer on Special Duty for 3 months on Rs. 3,250. On termination of this period was appointed as Director of Timber on Rs. 2,500. Was subsequently promoted to the rank of Deputy Director General on Rs. 3,600.

Statement showing the names of the Gazetted Officers appointed or promoted to higher positions in the Department of Supply (excluding Indian Stores Department, Contracts Directorate, and Ordnance Factories) since 4th March, 1940 their position and total emoluments, including all allowances, before appointment or transfer to the Department of Supply and at present—contd.

Serial No.	Name.	Designation before appointment to present post, or in case of new appointees before appointment to the Department of Supply.	Total emoluments before appointment to present post.	Designation in the Department of Supply.	Present emoluments including all allowances.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
3	Mr. D. Stewart, O.E.E., I.F.S.	DIRECTORATE GENERAL OF SUPPLY—contd. Joint Timber Advisory Officer, Railway Board.	1,527.12 plus £30 O. S. P.	Director of Timber.	1,950 plus £13-6-8 O. S. P.	Was first appointed as Deputy Director on same pay as drawn by him as Joint Timber Advisory Officer, Railway Board. Subsequently promoted as Director with increase as shown. Direct recruitment.
4	Mr. A. E. Hampson	..	..	Director, Miscellaneous Stores.	1,500	Was first appointed as Deputy Director, Indians on Rs. 1,500. Subsequently appointed as Director, Miscellaneous Stores. The pay of the appointment is under consideration.
5	Mr. C. T. G. Hooper	..	..	Director, Co-ordination.	1,500	Was first appointed as Deputy Director, Control on Rs. 1,500. Pay of present appointment is under consideration.

6	Mr. P. R. Cretat	Technical (Assistant Chemist), [P. S. O. C. (I.)], Secretariat.	1,500 in the scale Rs. 1,200—100 —1,600.	Deputy Chemicals.	Director.	1,500 fixed.	Was originally appointed as Technical Officer Chemist on Rs. 1,200.
7	Mr. J. Walker, I.F.S.	Divisional Forest Officer, Working Plans, Belgium.	1,250 plus £30 O. S. P.	Deputy Timber.	Director.	1,250 plus Rs. 250 Special pay, plus £30 O. S. P.	
8	Mr. V. S. Kuppaswami	Deputy Conservator of Forests, Madras.	1,100	Officer on Special Duty.	Officer on Special Duty.	1,100 plus Special pay, Rs. 150.	
9	Mr. L. Knibb			Assistant Textiles.	Director,	900	} Direct recruitment.
10	Mr. S. K. Chaudhuri	..		Assistant Textiles.	Director.	800	
11	Mr. P. N. Suri	Belongs to Punjab Forest Service.	750	Assistant Timber.	Director,	750 plus Special pay Rs. 150.	
12	Rai Sahib Bisbambar Das.	Officiating Assistant Financial Adviser, Military Finance.	1,000	Assistant Miscellaneous Stores.	Director.	800 plus Special pay Rs. 200.	
DIRECTORATE GENERAL, MUNITIONS PRODUCTION, CALCUTTA. *							
1	Sir Guthrie Russell, K.C.I.E.	Chief Commissioner, Railways.	5,000	Director Munitions Production.	General,	5,000	
2	Mr. G. S. Butler, C.I.E.	Director of Ordnance Factories, M. G. O. Branch.	2,350 plus £13.6.8 O. S. P.	Deputy General, Armaments Production.	Director	2,750	
3	Mr. W. L. D. Martyn	Officiating Divisional Engineer (Electrical and Mechanical), N. W. Railway.	1,025 plus £30 O. S. P.	Officer on Special Duty.	Officer on Special Duty.	1,025 plus £30 O. S. P.	

Statement showing the names of the Gazetted Officers appointed or promoted to higher positions in the Department of Supply (excluding Indian Stores Department, Contracts Directorate, and Ordnance Factories) since 4th March, 1940 their position and total emoluments, including all allowances before appointment or transfer to the Department of Supply and at present—contd.

Serial No.	Name.	Designation before appointment to present post, or in case of new appointees before appointment to the Department of Supply.	Total emoluments before appointment to present post.	Designation in the Department of Supply.	Present emoluments including all allowances.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
					Rs.	
4	Mr. R. C. Case	DIRECTORATE GENERAL, MUNITIONS Officiating Chief Mechanical Engineer, G. I. P. Railway.	2,750 plus £13-6-8 O. S. P.	PRODUCTION, CALCUTTA—contd. Director, Civil Production.	2,750 plus £13-6-8 O. S. P.	
5	Lt.-Col. M. H. Cox, O.B.E., M.C.	Assistant Director, Ordnance Factories, M. G. O. Branch.	Military rates of pay and allowances as admissible to a Lt.-Col. 3,059	Director, Factory Expansion.	Military rates of pay and allowances as admissible to a Lt.-Col. 2,750 plus £13-6-8.	Was first appointed as Controller of Supplies, Bengal and subsequently appointed as Deputy Director General, Engineering, without any increase in the emoluments.
6	Mr. F. G. S. Martin	Controller of Supplies, Bengal.		Deputy Director General, Engineering.		
7	Mr. J. Humphries	Director, Mechanical Engineering, Railway Board.	2,500 plus £13-6-8 O. S. P.	Director, Engineering.	2,400 plus £13-6-8.	
8	Mr. R. A. McGregor	Metallurgical Inspector, Indian Stores Department.	2,350	Director, Metals	2,350	

9	Mr. H. Sparrow	Senior Assistant, Indian State Railway.	1,025 plus £30 O. S. P.	Deputy, Director, Engineering (Mechanical).	1,025 plus Rs. 250 Special pay and £30 O. S. P.	Services replaced at disposal of Defence Department and Mr. S. W. White retired Bridge Engineer, E. I. Railway appointed in his place on fixed pay of Rs. 1,000.
10	Major L. G. Sillar	A. O. W. (E. & M.) R. B. S. & M., Kirkee.	1,530	Deputy Director, Engineering (Electrical).	1,530	
11	Mr. P. C. Mukherji	Personnel Officer, E. I. Railway.	1,025	Deputy Director, Engineering (Civil).	1,025	Direct recruitment.
12	Mr. J. R. Walton	..	..	Deputy Director, Engineering (Quota).	500	
13	Mr. S. M. K. Alvi	Assistant Engineer, (Inspection) Indian Stores Department, Bombay.	375	Assistant Director, Metals.	375 plus Rs. 100 Special pay.	
14	Engineer Commander J. Beggs.	Base Engineer Officer, Cochin.	1,400 plus Rs. 12 per day allowance.	Director of Ship-building.	Net yet determined.	

NOTE.—Where eligible, Officers are paid Calcutta compensatory and house rent allowance in addition, to the amount shown in Column 5.

15	Mr. N. Hackney	Metallurgist, North Western Railway.	1,375 plus £30 O. S. P.	Development Officer	1,375 plus £30 O. S. P.	
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PROVINCIAL ORGANISATIONS ETC., UNDER SUPPLY DEPARTMENT.

1	Lt.-Col. J. R. Marriott	Deputy Director, Indents and Priority.	1,530	Controller of Supplies, Bengal Circle.	2,150	Was originally appointed as Deputy Director, Indents on pay applicable to a G. S. O. II, viz. Rs. 1,530. Subsequently promoted as Director on Rs. 1,700. Recently appointed as Controller of Supplies, Bengal Circle, on pay shown.
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Statement showing the names of the Gazetted Officers appointed or promoted to higher positions in the Department of Supply (excluding Indian Stores Department, Contracts Directorate, and Ordnance Factories) since 4th March, 1940 their position and total emoluments, including all allowances, before appointment or transfer to the Department of Supply and at present—concl'd.

Serial No.	Name.	Designation before appointment to present post, or in case of new appointees before appointment to the Department of Supply.	Total emoluments before appointment to present post.	Designation in the Department of Supply.	Present emoluments including all allowances.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
PROVINCIAL ORGANISATIONS ETC., UNDER SUPPLY DEPARTMENT—concl'd.						
2	Mr. G. E. Bennett	Chief Engineer, Bombay Port Trust (Retired).	Pay on retirement Ra. 3,000.	Controller of Supplies, Bombay.	1,950	
3	Mr. E. M. Souter	..	..	Controller of Supplies, U. P.	2,500	Direct recruitment.
4	Mr. M. A. Sreenivasan	Director of Industrial Concerns, Mysore State.	1,300	Controller of Supplies, Madras.	1,800	
5	Mr. S. C. Latif	Indian Stores Department Officer.	1,150	Controller of Supplies, Sind.	1,150 plus Ra. 250 Special pay.	
6	Mr. Bashir Ahmed	P. C. S. (Judicial Branch).	540	Controller of Supplies, Punjab.	1,000	
7	Mr. W. J. U. Turnbull	..	..	Mica Examiner, Madras.	500	Part time Government servant.
8	Mr. W. J. Oakley	..	..	Deputy Director, Textiles, Cawnpore.	1,500	Direct recruitment.

9	Mr. A. Grant, M.B.E.	Technical (Engineer).	Officer,	1,100	Officer-in-Charge, Timber Depot, Karachi.	1,100
10	M. A. R. Gonsalves	Port Trust (Retired).	Karachi	Pay on retirement Rs. 500.	Assistant to the Officer-in-Charge, Timber Depot, Karachi.	400
11	Mr. E. P. Keelan	.	..	..	Officer-in-Charge, Timber Depot, Calcutta.	500 Direct recruitment.
12	Rao Bahadur K. G. Bellappa.	Government pensioner	..	..	Officer-in-Charge, Timber Depot, Cochin.	500 * Not yet determined. plus pension.*

STATEMENTS LAID ON THE TABLE.

THE HONOURABLE MR. S. N. ROY (Communications Secretary): Sir, I lay on the table copies * of—

- (1) (a) Motor Vehicles Rules, 1940, for British Baluchistan.

<ol style="list-style-type: none"> (b) Notification No. 391/M. V., dated the 24th June, 1940. (c) Notification No. 750/M. V., dated the 7th September, 1940. 	}	Amending the above rules.
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- (2) Motor Vehicles Rules, 1940, for Ajmer-Merwara.
- (3) (a) Motor Vehicles Rules, 1940, for Delhi Province.

<ol style="list-style-type: none"> (b) Notification No. F. 12 (3)/40-General, dated the 29th May, 1940. (c) Notification No. F. 12 (3)/40-General, dated the 3rd October, 1940. 	}	Amending the above rules.
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- (4) (a) Motor Vehicles Rules, 1940, for Coorg.

<ol style="list-style-type: none"> (b) Notification No. R. F. 14 (165) (1)—40, dated the 15th June, 1940. (c) Notification No. R. F. 14 (165) (3)—40, dated the 15th June, 1940. 	}	Amending the above rules.
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- (5) Motor Vehicles Rules, 1940, for Andaman and Nicobar Islands.
- (6) Notification Nos. R-111, dated the 9th April, 1940 and 9th August, 1940, amending the Motor Vehicles International Circulation Rules, 1933.

MESSAGE FROM HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL.

THE HONOURABLE THE PRESIDENT: Honourable Members, I have a Message to deliver to you from His Excellency the Governor General. The Message is as follows :—

PANEL OF CHAIRMEN.

“In pursuance of the provisions of sub-section (2) of section 63A of the Government of India Act, as set out in the Ninth Schedule to the Government of India Act, 1935, I, Victor Alexander John, Marquess of Linlithgow, hereby nominate the following Members of the Council of State to be on the Panel of Chairmen of the said Council of State :—

In the first place, the Honourable Rai Bahadur Lala Ram Saran Das; in the second place, the Honourable Sir David Devadas; in the third place, the Honourable Mr. Hossain Imam; and lastly, the Honourable Mr. R. H. Parker.

LINLITHGOW,

Viceroy and Governor General.”

NEW DELHI,

The 5th November, 1940.

*Not printed in these debates. Copies placed in the Library of the House.

COMMITTEE ON PETITIONS.

THE HONOURABLE THE PRESIDENT: Honourable Members, under Standing Order 76 of the Council of State Standing Orders, I am required at the commencement of each session to constitute a Committee on Petitions consisting of a Chairman and four members. The following Members have at my request kindly consented to preside over and serve on the Committee. I accordingly have much pleasure in nominating as Chairman of the Committee the Honourable Raja Charanjit Singh and as members, the Honourable Sir A. P. Patro, the Honourable Sir Ramunni Menon, the Honourable Mr. P. N. Saprú and the Honourable Pandit Hirday Nath Kunzru.

DEATH OF PRINCE AFSAR-UL-MULK MIRZA MUHAMMAD AKRAM HUSAIN BAHADUR AND RAJA VASUDEVA OF KOLLENGODE.

THE HONOURABLE THE PRESIDENT: Honourable Members, I have to bring to your notice the sad death—and untimely too—of one of our distinguished Members. I mean the late Prince Akram Husain. He was a nominated non-official Member of the second, third and fourth Council of State. Before that he was for some time in the old Imperial Legislative Council also. He spoke very rarely in this House but when he got up to make a speech he always spoke very pertinently to the matter and never went outside relevancy. He was much liked and respected by all the Members of the House in the past. As you are all fully aware, he was a great supporter of Hindu-Muslim unity and was loved, as I have said, by both the communities. He was respected equally and held in great esteem. As some of you are aware, he was appointed in 1919 to the high post of Sheriff of Calcutta, and in 1931 he acted as a Member of the Executive Council of the Governor of Bengal. He was a great social reformer and did a great many things to raise his own community in public estimation. I know you all regret his death and I am very sorry he has been taken away from this House. With your consent, I shall write to his family and express the sorrow of this House.

I have also to mention the death of another gentleman who, though not a sitting member, was in the Central Legislative Assembly. I mean Raja Vasudeva of Kollengode. He had also served in the past in the old Imperial Legislative Council, which was the predecessor of the Council of State, and he had a record of excellent service. As you are fully aware, he took an active part in the public affairs of this country. He was a Member of the Madras Legislative Council, where he first received his legislative experience. There too he distinguished himself. He also acted as a Member of the Madras Executive Council for some time. He was a Member of the Council of State from 1922 to 1923. He was elected to the Central Legislative Assembly in 1930 from the Madras Landholders' Constituency. Though it is not customary for the President to mention ex-Members, I have particularly taken this opportunity to mention his name to the House because during the time of his membership he was very much respected and was a *persona grata* with this House. I shall communicate to his family that Honourable Members of this House have heard the sad news with great sorrow.

GOVERNOR GENERAL'S ASSENT TO BILLS.

SECRETARY OF THE COUNCIL: Sir, information has been received that His Excellency the Governor General has been pleased to grant assent

to the following Bills which were passed by the two Chambers of the Indian Legislature during the Budget Session, 1940, namely :—

1. The Registration (Emergency Powers) Act, 1940.
2. The Foreigners Act, 1940.
3. The Royal Indian Navy (Extension of Service) Act, 1940.
4. The Offences on Ships and Aircraft Act, 1940.
5. The Trade Marks Act, 1940.
6. The Indian Coinage (Amendment) Act, 1940.
7. The Reserve Bank of India (Closing of Annual Accounts) Act, 1940.
8. The Indian Emigration (Amendment) Act, 1940.
9. The Reserve Bank of India (Amendment) Act, 1940.
10. The Indian Arbitration Act, 1940.
11. The Coal Mines Safety (Stowing) Amendment Act, 1940.
12. The Income-Tax Law Amendment Act, 1940.
13. The Reserve Bank of India (Second Amendment) Act, 1940.
14. The Parsi Marriage and Divorce (Amendment) Act, 1940.
15. The Excess Profits Tax Act, 1940.
16. The Indian Finance Act, 1940.
17. The Factories (Amendment) Act, 1940.
18. The National Service (European British Subjects) Act, 1940.
19. The Defence of India (Amendment) Act, 1940.
20. The Insurance (Amendment) Act, 1940.
21. The Indian Tariff (Amendment) Act, 1940.
22. The Indian Tariff (Second Amendment) Act, 1940.
23. The Drugs Act, 1940.
24. The Indian Mines (Amendment) Act, 1940.
25. The Petroleum (Amendment) Act, 1940.
26. The Motor Vehicles (Amendment) Act, 1940.
27. The Agricultural Produce Cess Act, 1940.

BILLS PASSED BY THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY LAID ON THE TABLE.

SECRETARY OF THE COUNCIL : Sir, in pursuance of rule 25 of the Indian Legislative Rules, I lay on the table copies of the following Bills which were passed by the Legislative Assembly at its meeting held on the 8th November, 1940, namely :—

A Bill further to amend the Indian Works of Defence Act, 1903.

A Bill further to amend the Indian Navy (Discipline) Act, 1934, for certain purposes.

A Bill further to amend the Indian Navy (Discipline) Act, 1934 (Second Amendment).

A Bill further to amend the Cantonments Act, 1924.

A Bill to repeal certain enactments and to amend certain other enactments.

A Bill further to amend the Indian Registration Act, 1908, for certain purposes.

A Bill further to amend the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908.

A Bill further to amend the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898.

A Bill further to amend the Indian Companies Act, 1913.

A Bill to enable companies in British India to make donations to public funds formed, and to make investments in Government loans floated, for the purpose of assisting the prosecution of the present war.

A Bill further to amend the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934.

A Bill further to amend the Motor Spirit (Duties) Act, 1919.

CONGRATULATIONS TO THE HONOURABLE MR. H. DOW,
GOVERNOR-DESIGNATE OF SIND.

THE HONOURABLE THE PRESIDENT: Honourable Members, I am certain you would like me to refer to an interesting event. One of our sitting Members here has been elevated to a gubernatorial office in Sind. I refer to the Honourable Mr. Dow, who for many years has been a Member of this Council, and I may say that he has attained the distinction of being the official father of the Council of State. He is a Bombay Civilian, in which province he served for many years with great credit and distinction before he came to the Government of India. He has actually served for several years in Sind itself, as Financial Adviser to the Bombay Government and also Revenue Officer connected with the Sukkur Barrage Scheme, which is probably the largest scheme in India. He came later on to the Government of India and you are all aware that he served with distinction as Commerce Secretary of the Government of India in this House. I know the Council must have received his appointment as Governor of Sind with great satisfaction. You are all aware that in Sind itself we are having troublesome times and the whole province is in a disturbed condition. He used to wield at one time great influence in Sind and I have no doubt that his presence as Governor will see the end of those troubles and disturbances and that he will restore peace and tranquillity again in that province. (Applause.) We shall follow his service and work in that province with great interest and I have not the slightest doubt that he will make a very useful and successful Governor of that Province.

THE HONOURABLE MR. H. DOW: Mr. President, I can only thank you for the very kind terms in which you have referred to my impending transfer. I wish to say nothing else, Sir, except that I have also to thank not only you, but every Member of this House, for the very great courtesy and consideration with which I have always been treated as a Member of this House. (Applause.)

• RESOLUTION *RE* MECHANIZATION OF UNITS OF THE UNIVERSITY TRAINING CORPS.

*THE HONOURABLE MR. P. N. SAPRU (United Provinces Southern : Non-Muhamadan) : Sir, I move the following Resolution :—

“ This Council recommends to the Governor General in Council to take early steps for mechanizing units of the University Training Corps.”

Sir, the Territorial Force Act was passed in 1920 and the U.T.C. owes its establishment to that Act of 1920. It is not necessary to go into the detailed history of the U.T.C. organization. I think they were established in 1922. The object of the U.T.C. was mainly educational. It was, in simple language, the education of youth in military discipline. It will be generally agreed that military education has a certain value in the scheme of education. The Force has been successful and various officers connected with it have testified to its efficiency ; particularly I know that the United Provinces University Corps have been successful and military officers connected with our Allahabad Corps have testified to its efficiency. It was considered desirable that the young men of the country should have some opportunity of military training. Also one of the objects, I take it, of these Corps was to provide officers for the Indian Territorial Forces Provincial and Urban units. The Force was started I believe, Sir, with four battalions all over the country ; Bombay, Calcutta, Madras and Allahabad had each a battalion. Now we have actually 11 battalions, the numbering is 12. The U.T.C. people have no liability for military service. But so has the Officers Training Corps no liability for military service. I believe the position is identical with the position as it obtains in England so far as the U.T.C. is concerned. Now, if you look at the organization of the O.T.C., you will find that the O.T.C. has survey, engineering and infantry units : now they have air force units as well. Here, Sir, in the U.T.C. the only units that we have is the infantry unit. Under normal conditions I find that about 18 to 20 officers recruited to the Army are taken from the O.T.C. Also a fair proportion of them are absorbed in the Territorial Force. So far as the U.T.C. is concerned no officers are taken from the U.T.C. • The reason, Sir, is that our young men in the U.T.C. receive defective training. They get training only in infantry. The only arms supplied to our U.T.C. people are rifles. I think in July battalions were increased by 50 per cent. These battalions have not been supplied with drill rifles. Sir, if you look at the position in England you will find that the O.T.C. has been mechanized. These battalions have been supplied with machine guns, Bren guns, automobile tanks, anti-aircraft guns, and they are being given air training. Also they have been supplied with motorized vehicles. They receive full military training. Now, Sir, why is there difference between the position of the O.T.C. in England and the U.T.C. in India ? The O.T.C., as I have already pointed out, has been mechanized, and all the arms necessary for mechanization have been supplied for them. So far as our U.T.Cs. are concerned the battalions have been increased by 50 per cent. but these battalions have been supplied with old rifles and our young men are not being trained in modern warfare. You are spending out of the civil budget a certain amount of money over these U.T.Cs. I believe it is about Rs. 20,000 a year. If you are spending a certain amount of money over these Training Corps and if you are having these Training Corps, I submit it is desirable and necessary that you should have efficient Training Corps, you

* Not corrected by the Honourable Member.

should have Training Corps which will supply our country with efficient officers, officers who will be able to render a good account of themselves in the modern war. Sir, often we hear complaints that Indians do not make good officers. I do not know if there is much substance in that complaint : I do not know whether that is only an excuse which is put forward for delaying Indianization ! But I will say this that if you take no steps to educate the youths of the country in military discipline and if you give them no training and if you do everything to emasculate the country you have no right to say that Indians do not make good officers. What have you done—that is a relevant and a pertinent question which I would like to ask of the Defence Department—to train our young men in military education ? Do you look upon military education as desirable education, or have you also accepted in part or in whole the doctrine of non-violence, of which my friend over here is a great votary ? What encouragement are you offering to these young men ? A young man who joins the U.T.C. cannot get even nomination as an Indian cadet. There are no Indian cadetships reserved for the U.T.C. officers. Modern warfare has shown that infantry training is useless. The bayonet, I believe, has hardly ever been used in this war and I think I would be right in saying that this has never been used in this war.

THE HONOURABLE SIR GIRJA SHANKAR BAJPAI (Leader of the House) : It is being used by the Greeks, I believe !

THE HONOURABLE MR. P. N. SAPRU : I was correct in saying that it has hardly been used. Some years ago, I was talking to a very, very distinguished military officer—one of the highest officers in the country. He said, “ You have been attaching a great deal of importance to the question of mechanization but I tell you that the next war will prove that mechanized units are no good. I am an old-fashioned officer, I still believe in the old cavalry ”. The Polish campaign has proved that that officer was wrong, and the other campaigns have also showed that that officer was wrong. We want an efficient army. We want our young men to take interest in military discipline. I am myself up to a point a pacifist, since I believe in international and collective security. I have the vision of super-state before me. I also know that we have somehow or other to defend ourselves against this aggressive imperialism. Therefore, I think it is of imperative importance that the youths of this country should be given military training, that these U.T.Cs. should be made into really efficient units, units which will provide good and efficient officers for the free India of the future. I therefore hope that Government will not say “ No ” to the Resolution. I hope my Honourable friend will accept this Resolution because if he will examine the wording of my Resolution he will find that I have used the word “ early ” and not “ immediately ”. I know he has some financial difficulties. Therefore I have deliberately used the word “ early ”. I hope he will not say, “ Nothing can be done : I cannot accept the principle of the Resolution ”. If he will take this line then I will say that there is no desire on the part of the Government to train the youths of this country in military education. I hope, therefore, that he will view this Resolution with sympathy and that he will not come out with the direct negative, which is so characteristic of the Department of which he is unfortunately the representative—I say unfortunately because he is a very good man ! (Laughter.)

THE HONOURABLE MR. H. DOW (Nominated Official) : Sir, I should like to explain that the Honourable Member is mistaken in supposing that I am concerned with his Resolution, and I intervene to prevent him going further astray. The Supply Department's function is to supply things which it is asked to supply : it is not concerned with the uses that are made of them.

THE HONOURABLE MR. P. N. SAPRU : I see. I understand Mr. Williams is in charge of the Resolution. Anyway, I will not withdraw the compliment that I have paid to Mr. Dow. I think, Sir, he is connected with a Department which has more sanity than the Defence Department and I hope, Sir, that he will show that that Department has more sanity by accepting the principle of my Resolution.

12 NOON.

THE HONOURABLE MR. A. DE C. WILLIAMS (Nominated Official) : Sir, if my Honourable friend the Mover had really wished to make his Resolution easier of acceptance I think he might have omitted the word "early" from it. The only extent to which I can go with him in the matter of this Resolution is to state that the considerations which he has urged will never be absent from the mind of Government. But accept it I am afraid I cannot. I hope I shall be able to convince Honourable Members that this is not due to any lack of responsiveness on the part of Government but to very real practical and technical difficulties which are not at all difficult to appreciate. The object of these U.T.Cs., as stated by the Honourable Mover, is to provide a useful reserve of potential officers, possibly of non-commissioned officers.

Now, he drew an analogy between the U.T.Cs. in India and that in Britain. That analogy is not quite complete. In this country members of these Training Corps as a rule, practically all of them, have no previous military experience at all. That is not so much the case with the U.T.Cs. in Great Britain. What much more closely resembles the U.T.Cs. in India is the Public Schools Officers Training Corps in Britain. Boys who go to these schools and join these Corps have no previous military experience. It is a far closer parallel. The Honourable Member will find that no attempt has been made in Great Britain to mechanize the Public Schools Officers Training Corps.

Further, such mechanization as there has been in Great Britain of the U.T.Cs. has been in arms other than infantry and, as the Honourable Member himself has pointed out, the organization of the U.T.C. in India is confined to the infantry arm. So that there is really no parallel at all.

But the Honourable Member has said that the absence of mechanization makes this training useless, that infantry training is a back number, that it is no good. Well, now, to show the Honourable Member that he is wrong, I would point out that the very training itself which is being given at these U.T.Cs. is the training first given to officers who are intended ultimately to be mechanized. That training must be gone through at some time or other, and if there has been no previous training for the man who has joined a U.T.C., it must be gone through at the beginning. There would be no sense in trying to make him run on wheels before he can walk.

Admittedly the syllabus is of a very simple nature. It falls into three parts,—recruit training which is simply squad drill, practice with a military rifle, physical training and a certain amount of map reading. Then he goes on to the second stage, cadet training which comprises training to some extent of others in squad and platoon drill and a certain amount of elementary tactics. And the final stage, as far as they can carry it during the time available

at the University for persons, who have no previous military experience, is N. C. Os. training, which comprises more advanced tactics and leadership of men in minor tactical exercises.

That is as far as we can go with persons who have no previous military experience. Similar training is gone through in the Regular Army by those who ultimately will join mechanized units. It is not always that the regular army man gets his mechanized training in his training battalion. It may happen. But more often than not, he gets no mechanized training till he actually joins the mechanized unit which he is designed to join. In the initial stage, in the training battalion, he would get the counterpart of this syllabus which I have just outlined.

There is, of course, the further consideration which the Honourable the Mover has anticipated—or rather he has anticipated it along the lines of finance—though I would deal with it more along the lines of demand and supply. It is not merely a question of vehicles. It is difficult enough to get vehicles for the mechanization and expansion of the Regular Army in India. But it is also difficult to get technical instructors. That is difficult enough and it is clear that, even apart from the objections that I have already mentioned, the U.T.Cs. would have to be served last in this matter.

I do not at all go with my Honourable friend in the contention that the training in these U.T.Cs. ill fits their members for joining the Services. If they are not taken into the Services—and I am afraid I have no material for checking up the statement that they never seem to get commissions—it must presumably be because they have not got sufficient training and cannot satisfy the selection committees which select from amongst those who come forward. No, Sir, the Honourable Member may rest assured that, if members of these U.T.Cs. do avail themselves of the training afforded by the syllabus which is now used, they will get all the mechanized training they require later in any mechanized unit for which they qualify themselves. And they will be all the better fitted for receiving that mechanized training by having been properly grounded in preliminary essentials rather than given a smattering of knowledge of advanced technical matter without that necessary grounding.

I hope after this explanation, Sir, that the Honourable Mover will not wish to press this Resolution.

THE HONOURABLE PANDIT HIRDAY NATH KUNZRU (United Provinces Northern : Non-Muhammadan) : Mr. President, the Honourable Mr. Williams began by humorously suggesting to the Mover of the Resolution that he could make his proposal more acceptable to Government by just making a slight change in it. The slight change which he thought would be appropriate was the omission of the word "early". It is to be left to Government to decide whether the U.T.C. is to be mechanized, and if so, when? Sir, the Shea Committee which considered the status and training of the Auxiliary and Territorial Forces submitted its report to the Government of India in 1925. The recommendations that it made 15 years ago have not yet been put into effect. When we asked that its recommendations should be enforced at an early date, we were always told that the Government of India had not at all ignored them but were unable to carry

[Pandit Hirday Nath Kunzru.]

them out before the U.T.Cs. had reached a certain degree of efficiency, and my Honourable friend Mr. Williams has harped on the same theme today. I should like to know what is the fault with the U.T.Cs. ? Is there keenness among the University students or not ? That is the only thing, after all, which the University authorities and the undergraduates of the various Universities can supply. They cannot supply training. They cannot supply the equipment that is required. They cannot give even the additional training that is given to an infantry unit in the use of machine guns unless the Government of India are prepared to provide for it. The keenness that I have spoken of admittedly characterizes most of the battalions of the U.T.C. If, therefore, these Corps have not come up to the requisite military standard, the fault lies not with the students but with the Government of India themselves. I shall give an illustration, Sir, to prove my point. The Government of India, for a long time, refused to add to the strength of the U.T.C. A few weeks ago they at last made up their mind to yield to the demands persistently put forward during the previous 10 or 12 years for the expansion of these Corps and permitted their being expanded by about 50 per cent. But they informed the University authorities at the same time that they were not prepared to supply additional instructional staff or more uniforms. I do not know what has happened in other Universities but in the Allahabad University at least, on representations made by the Vice-Chancellor, the military authorities have agreed to provide more instructional staff. But the cadets belonging to the two additional platoons are without uniforms and in the camp that was recently held in the United Provinces they were an object of derision to their colleagues in the Corps. If the Government wish to bring the U.T.C. into contempt and to make it look like a rabble, they could not have taken a more effective step for the purpose. This illustration will show, Sir, what is the genuine interest that the Government of India have shown in the U.T.C. and to what extent their plea that they are prepared to make a better use of the U.T.C. provided they prove their efficiency is genuine.

Sir, my Honourable friend Mr. Williams, in his apologia for the Government of India, stated that the cadets belonging to the U.T.C. could not receive higher training than they do because the U.T.C. is not similar to the O.T.C. in the British Universities. He rather thought that these Training Corps resembled the Cadet Corps established in public schools in England. This too was a point that was dealt with by the Shea Committee. It recommended that steps should be taken to introduce military drill into schools and to encourage the formation of Cadet Corps in them. Have the Government of India taken a single measure to implement these two recommendations of the Shea Committee ? They have done nothing of the kind. They have deliberately kept the U.T.C. on a par with the School Cadet Corps of British public schools on the admission of the Honourable Mr. Williams himself who represents the Defence Department here. He has, I think, shown more conclusively than I could have done the unfriendly—I had almost said hostile—attitude of the Government of India towards the military training of Indian youths. Nevertheless, the conclusion that he drew from the proposition that he put forward seems to me to be entirely erroneous. He seemed to say that the members of the O.T.C. in England could receive a high degree of training because of the previous training that they had received in the School Cadet Corps. It is a notorious fact that not all the members of the School Cadet Corps go up to the Universities and that very few of those who join the Universities join the U.T.C. So far as I know—and I have received information on the point from the military authorities themselves—very few of the members of the U.T.C. have previously belonged to any School Cadet Corps. Most of them are quite new. In that respect

there is no difference between the U.T.C. and the O.T.C. Apart from this, Sir, I think it is ridiculous to suggest that the training given to undergraduates could not be raised unless they had previously been members of a School Cadet Corps. This argument has never been seriously put forward before and I suppose Mr. Williams has put it forward now only for want of a better argument.

Sir, my Honourable friend said that, while at present Government could not see their way to accept the Resolution of Mr. Sapru, they were quite alive to the importance of giving military training to Indian young men. Here, too, I am reminded of a very important recommendation of the Shea Committee. The Committee suggested that the annual period of training of the I.T.F. should be raised from one to two months and that when the I.T.F. had risen in efficiency its recommendations with regard to the diversification of its training should be put into effect, and that at the same time the question of giving artillery training to the U.T.C. should be considered. Now, its recommendations with regard to the increase in the annual training period of the I.T.F. has been put into effect—the annual period of embodiment of the members of the Force is now two months—admittedly its efficiency is higher than it was 15 years ago. But I do not know that the Government of India has ever considered the establishment of new units in connection with the I.T.F. of the kind suggested by the Shea Committee or have ever considered the question of giving artillery training to the members of the U.T.C. The fact is that the U.T.Cs. have been regarded as a sop to political sentiment. They have never been taken seriously and every effort has been made by the military authorities to keep them in such a condition that its members may be absolutely useless from the military point of view.

One of the ways in which the recommendations of the Shea Committee have been ignored is the failure of the Government to consider the claims of qualified members of the U.T.C. for appointment as commissioned officers either in the I.T.F. or elsewhere. Mr. Williams, instead of frankly and honestly admitting that the recommendations have not been put into effect, cast aspersions on the U.T.C. He admitted that it was true that the U.T.C. people had not got commissions, or rather he assumed for the time being that that allegation was true, although he himself did not have the necessary figures at his disposal to be able to say whether the allegation was well-founded or not. But at the same time he said that if the allegation was true, it was in all probability due to the fact that they were not fit to be granted commissions. I do not know what is the standard of fitness that he had in view, but knowing something of one or two U.T.Cs. and of the quality of the young men examined by the Committees appointed by the Government of India to interview candidates for the six-monthly competitive examination for admission to the Indian Military Academy, I can confidently say that a good many members of the U.T.C. are in no way inferior to the candidates actually selected for admission to the I.M.A. If Government are really desirous of creating a valuable source for the recruitment of Indian commissioned officers they can easily make use of the U.T.Cs. But the fact is that they do not want to give these people higher training because they are unwilling to use them as military officers. I have on various occasions before put forward suggestions the result of which, had they been accepted, would have been the increased use of the U.T.Cs. in respect of the supply of higher officers, but the Commander-in-Chief always said to me that, while he had not forgotten my suggestions, he did not think that the time had come for putting them into effect because the opportunities that were open to British youths in England were not open to Indian youths in India. Now, what did this mean? It only meant that the policy of the British Government was such as to shut out our youths.

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from responsible employment in the Army. This, Sir, is the main reason of the hostile policy adopted by the Government of India towards the U.T.Cs. and so long as their angle of vision does not change, so long as they want to get our help without showing their sympathy with our aims and aspirations, there can be no possibility of the present state of things being changed.

THE HONOURABLE SIR A. P. PATRO (Nominated Non-Official) : Sir, in the Resolution as worded, "The Council recommends.....for mechanizing units of the University Training Corps", it should be understood first what are the aims and functions of the U.T.C. and what is the kind of training that is given in these Corps. The Government of India till now has completely neglected to utilise the U.T.C. for the purposes mentioned by the Honourable Members before, but to say that mechanization is necessary at present without having the necessary military training seems to me altogether inconsistent. First you have not got a University Corps in all Universities. In my own province two of the Universities have not got a U.T.C. Government had not the kindness or had not the foresight to sanction funds for the purpose. We fought and we have got trained military persons to assist us in training our young men in the U.T.C. But it may surprise you, Sir, to hear that sufficient equipment has not been provided. There are not even enough rifles for these young men to use. What is therefore the material on which my friend the Honourable Mr. Kunzru was emphatically insisting that these are to be prepared for the purpose of commissioned officers. It seems on the face of it very inconsistent. You have not given proper training to the people and you have no scope for the students who join the Training Corps. In spite of repeated requests the Government of India have not been able to provide for the extension of the U.T.Cs. and provide funds. Just now the Government of India have recognised and ordered the expansion of the Corps. The Government is better than any other government in the world—(An Honourable Member : Because it has given you all you wanted !) I do not want to argue the matter. All I say is that opinions differ in the matter. This Government is no doubt doing its best, but it always does things in the wrong way. It had given help to the people when people do not ask for it : it does not give help to the people when they do not want. We all want that our young men should be given military education in the Universities. The responsibility for it is with the Universities. The Allahabad University—and other Universities too—have passed resolutions for the purpose of military education and training. What have the Universities done in the matter ? Therefore I say that while we have got a genuine desire for the purpose of training our young men to be able to take up the responsibility of the military defence of this country, we should also take the responsibility of preparing them equally in the matter. Here I do not see from my own experience and knowledge of things that we have prepared the U.T.C. for them to have that responsibility at all. My Honourable friend referred to the U.T.Cs. being selected. I happen to be on some of the selection committees. I know the stuff these U.T.Cs. were made of. They were in no way superior to ordinary university graduates who came up for the purpose of competition. Therefore to say that these U.T.Cs. had superior equipment and superior training to that of the ordinary graduate of the University is not at all correct. What I do say is this that if we want that military education should be given to our young men then you must provide them with the necessary training not in the University Corps but when they come out of the selection. You have got the Indian Military Academy : there they have to undergo two years training before

they could be selected as officers. That is the course of training now adopted. The selection is made by the selection committee and after that selection they are given training where they prove themselves as efficient officers and given the responsibility. As it is, some members of the U.T.C. and some of the professors and teachers have told me that some of these U.T.C. members did not have an opportunity of handling even ordinary rifles because they are not provided with rifles. And how could you expect young men who simply underwent a sort of military drill and ordinary military exercises to be able to take up the responsibility of officers and what right have the U.T.C. to be put in the officers' responsibility. Therefore it seems to me that this Resolution while it may be useful perhaps in the case of the Allahabad University, but considering the general condition of things, and the knowledge and experience which we have of the U.T.Cs., mechanization of the Corps is not a thing that will improve the situation. In the first place you have not got the necessary material and you do not supply them with weapons. How could you work the mechanization when you have not got the material. That is my difficulty in regard to this Resolution.

THE HONOURABLE SAIED MOHAMED PADSHAH SAHIB BAHADUR (Madras : Muhammadan) : Sir, I give my wholehearted support to the Resolution. I do so for the simple reason that the training now imparted to the U.T.Cs. is far from satisfactory. Even my Honourable friend Sir A. P. Patro, who just now opposed the Resolution, had to admit that the deficiency in the training received by the U.T.C. boys was due not to any fault or want of interest on the part of the students but on account of the insufficiency of the equipment supplied to them. When such is the case it is quite obvious that there is a necessity, an imperative and immediate necessity for improving things in this direction. If the U.T.C. has been started what was the object in starting this Corps ? The object in having the U.T.C. was to make the U. T. C. one of the main selection grounds for selecting candidates for the Army. If the lines on which the U.T.C. is being run is not suited to the requirements and to the ultimate object which we have in view then it is better to do away with the U.T.C. altogether. If you want to give military training to the students in the Universities and if you want to keep this institution at all then you should take it seriously and run it efficiently. I can speak from my own personal knowledge. I have seen some of the students who belonged to the U.T.C. in the Madras University who had failed to secure Commissions in the Army. They said if they had failed it was not due to any fault on their part because they had done their best during the training course and the military officers who imparted training had certified them to be the best of the lot but in spite of that they failed to secure Commissions. Therefore it is quite plain that the fault was either of the University or of the Government. This defect should be removed at the earliest possible moment. Indeed, whether it would be possible to mechanize the Corps is a question which can be decided only when we find that the equipment and the opportunity given to these students is adequate and can be turned to best account by the young men during the period that he receives training in the U.T.C. to cover the period required for such a training. The Honourable Mr. Williams said that the O.T.C. people in England were far superior to those of the U.T.C. in India. That was because those people had previous training. Even in India it should be possible for the U.T.C. to be made quite as efficient as the people of the O.T.C. because as I understand the period for which students get training in India is four years ; two years in the Intermediate and two years in the B. A. For giving such military training it should be possible for a University after the boys had finished their first two years of training to make a selection of the candidates suitable for such military training. Only such candidates

[Saiyed Mohamed Padahah.]

should be given military training as have during the first two years of their U.T.C. course given proof of their aptitude for the military profession. Therefore, Sir, I see no reason why the Government should look askance at this Resolution. The Honourable Mover does not want the Government to start this thing immediately. He does not want that Government should take steps here and now. All that he wants is that they may have this object in view and bring the system of training in the U.T.C. to a standard which would fit the University Training people for the military profession and having this in view when they find that the system has worked satisfactorily they could take steps to mechanize these units as has been suggested by my Honourable friend who moved this Resolution.

*THE HONOURABLE MR. P. N. SAPRU : Sir, I must confess that when I moved this Resolution I was not prepared for a direct negative. In framing the Resolution I had been careful to use the word "early" because I realised that there might be some difficulties in mechanizing the units immediately. I drew a distinction between the word "early" and the word "immediate". If Mr. Williams had asked me to drop the word "early" and then indicated his desire or his willingness to accept the Resolution, I for my part would have been prepared to do so. But he has come forward with a direct negative and I can find no word of real sympathy with the principle underlying my Resolution. The Honourable Mr. Kunzru has dealt with the arguments of Mr. Williams at some length and he has referred to the recommendations of the Shea Committee in 1925. The Shea Committee reported in 1925 ; we are in 1940. We are in the middle of a great war and yet what has been the progress achieved within these 15 years ? Have the recommendations of the Shea Committee in any shape or form, in any effective manner, been put into force ? The Honourable Mr. Kunzru raised a pertinent question. Is there keenness among the University students to join the U.T.C. or not ? I can say from my experience, as I am connected in my own province with some Universities—very intimately with one University—I can say from my own experience that there is desire and keenness on the part of young men to enter these Training Corps. The question may be asked, "Are these young men fit to receive military training or not ?" I can say as a father and as one who comes into touch with young men, that they are fit to receive military training ; that, if they are given an opportunity, they will render as good an account of themselves as students of any other race in the world. I do not suffer from a racial inferiority complex. Sir, I cannot help feeling that for the present state of affairs the fault lies with the Government. Mr. Williams said there is no analogy between the U.T.Cs. and the O.T.Cs. The U.T.C. performs many of the functions which are performed by the Public Schools Officers Training Corps in England. Now, Sir, I should like to ask this question ? There was a recommendation to this effect by the Shea Committee, but I would like to ask this question : What has the Government done to encourage military training in our schools ? Has Government taken any steps to encourage military training in our schools ? If not, why not ? You must remember, Sir, that our students spend nearly four years in the Universities. In the Allahabad University and the Lucknow University, we have a separation between Intermediate education and University education. The student joins the University at the B.A. stage and a number of them take the M.A. and LL.B. degrees. Some of them spend four years, some six years. Well, assuming that in the first year they are not fit to receive instruction in mechanized training, they can be fit to receive instruction in mechanized training in the second year, or in the third year, or the fourth year or the fifth year or

* Not corrected by the Honourable Member.

the sixth year. I have had complaints from men who are serving as officers in the U.T.C. that the training they have received is very defective. I was talking to a gentleman who holds a commission in the army. He said, "Well, I have had military training but I have been given no such experience as really would make me an efficient military officer"; and he has a great desire to be an efficient military officer. Well, Sir, a Government which denies to its citizens the opportunity to acquire military knowledge does not really deserve the support of the people. I think, Sir, with me today it was a test Resolution. I wanted to know whether the events of the last 15 or 16 months have had any effect upon the minds of our British friends in India. And I find, Sir, I have regretfully come to the conclusion that the bureaucratic mind runs in the old, old way, that the bureaucratic mind cannot see that the world is now in the throes of a great revolution, of a revolution in men's minds, and it cannot move with the times. A time like this, when you want the support of the people of the country, is hardly the time to come forward with a direct negative. It is admitted that there are certain difficulties, that there are certain preliminary conditions that have to be fulfilled before you can mechanize this army. You can take this line that we are going to fulfil those preliminary conditions; we are going to introduce cavalry and survey and engineering units in the army. Mechanization will come a little later. You can take that line. But you have not even taken that line. You say, "Well, we have expanded the U.T.Cs. by 50 per cent. and we have supplied good rifles to the 50 per cent. which we have increased. We are not interested in these U.T.Cs. We are not interested in the military education of the youth of this country. We do not know really what we are interested in and we can only say "No" to your Resolution. It means a little money. We can get money for other purposes, for increasing the salaries of the British officers of the Supply Department, or of the Publicity Department, but we cannot get money for the more useful objects on which rests the well-being of this country.

THE HONOURABLE MR. A. DE C. WILLIAMS : On a point of explanation, Sir. Money was not mentioned in this connection.

THE HONOURABLE MR. P. N. SAPRU : Well, there was a reference to the financial question also involved in the Honourable Mr. Williams' speech and therefore I was justified in making these observations. Therefore, Sir, I cannot feel happy over the attitude that Government have adopted towards this Resolution. In the last War, the O.T.Cs. produced 25,000 officers. I am not sure. It was either 25,000 or 35,000. My recollection is that it was 25,000. I would like to know what is the number of officers that our U.T.Cs. have produced? I feel that the young men who are joining our U.T.Cs. are not intellectually inferior, or not physically inferior, to young men of other countries. But there is no encouragement. They get no support from the State. Therefore, you cannot blame the public men, you cannot blame the Universities if they think that your attitude towards these U.T.Cs. is step-motherly. The other day we had a discussion in the Allahabad University on this question of the U.T.Cs. A member had raised this question and we passed a resolution unanimously asking that we should be supplied with better equipment and that there should be more rapid expansion of these U.T.Cs. I understand that the Benares Hindu University is also taking similar action. I believe that Aligarh will not lag behind. But I know what the answer of the Government to all these various educational institutions and Universities will be. It will be a direct negative, and after giving this direct negative, they will come forward and say, "We cannot get a proper supply of officers in India; so we must get the Australian or we must get the New Zealander or the South African or the

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British to keep the peace between the two communities in this country and to lead the dark forces or the brown forces of India. That is not the way to enlist the co-operation of this country. As one who desires earnestly the co-operation of this country, as one who wants a new atmosphere in this country—I think we do need a new atmosphere in this country—I say that the attitude of the Honourable Mr. Williams as representative, not of the Defence Department but of the Supply Department, is to be regretted.

Sir, in view of the attitude which the Government have adopted on this Resolution there is only one course open to me and that is to press this Resolution to a division.

THE HONOURABLE MR. A. DEC. WILLIAMS: Sir, I must decline to be tempted into the by-paths to which the Honourable Mr. Kunzru has invited me. I think we are entitled to hold the Mover of this Motion to its strict terms. They are very limited. The proposition is mechanization and it is to be early—

THE HONOURABLE PANDIT HIRDAY NATH KUNZRU: May I say, Sir, that I entered into the wider aspect of the question because the Honourable Member himself dealt with it in his previous speech? He did not confine himself strictly to the terms of the Resolution.

THE HONOURABLE MR. A. DEC. WILLIAMS: I was not conscious that anything that I said logically or otherwise led to three-fourths of the observations of the Honourable Mr. Kunzru. As I say, the issue is a very specific one, and it is limited to the near future—

THE HONOURABLE MR. P. N. SAPRU: I did not say near future. It is limited to the future.

THE HONOURABLE MR. A. DEC. WILLIAMS: The Honourable Mover has told us that he has selected this limited proposal as a test case. On that I can only say that it is rather unfortunate that the Honourable Mover should have chosen a stark impossibility as a test case for the goodwill of Government. I have endeavoured to explain that this mechanization is not desirable, that it does not form part of the early training of recruits for the Regular Army, that is, men who are known to be going to mechanized units. I have also endeavoured to show that it is, as I have said, completely impossible to produce the necessary vehicles and staff. I may say in passing that the question of money was not mentioned from this side of the House. It is a question of the availability of material. But there is one general consideration which was introduced on which I cannot remain completely silent. If the Honourable Member is correct—I am sure he would not be willingly incorrect—the Honourable Sir A. P. Patro is the Honourable Member to whom I refer—it is very distressing to think that the standard of candidate for the army who comes from these U.T.C. is in no sense superior to the ordinary graduate who has not had the advantage of the training given in these Corps. Now, the Honourable Mr. Kunzru suggested that tacitly perhaps I had accepted a hypothesis unflattering to the gentlemen who joined these Corps. That, I can assure him, was certainly not intended. But I can state one positive fact and that is that no Indian candidate who was considered by the Central Selection Board likely to make a good officer has not been sent on for training. Not a single one.

Well, the inference is that if ex-members of these Corps offered themselves, and were not sent on, they were not found suitable. That may be so. What is the inference ? It is possible to infer—I do not myself infer it—that they have not properly availed themselves of the training given to them.

THE HONOURABLE SIR A. P. PATRO : No proper training is given.

THE HONOURABLE MR. A. DE C. WILLIAMS : It is possible to infer that the training itself is not suitable. A Resolution might have been put on that point. It was not. It is possible to infer that the training, though suitable, is not given suitably. I might attempt to answer a Resolution on that point. But Honourable Members opposite cannot have it both ways. If the elementary training is useless, what is the use of going on to more advanced training ?

THE HONOURABLE PANDIT HIRDAY NATH KUNZRU : Who has ever said that the elementary training was useless ? The complaint is that you give nothing more than elementary training. That is the complaint.

THE HONOURABLE MR. A. DE C. WILLIAMS : The assertion has been made that ex-members or members of these Corps do not get into the army. I have endeavoured to cover the whole ground. It is either their fault or the fault of the training—

THE HONOURABLE PANDIT HIRDAY NATH KUNZRU : It is the fault of the training.

THE HONOURABLE MR. A. DE C. WILLIAMS : There is no further alternative in the matter. It is impossible, as I have already said, on this limited Resolution, to go into the suitability of the comparatively elementary training which they are receiving, and I do not think it is fair of Honourable Members opposite to expect me to come prepared with materials about the Shea Committee and other Committees. This is a strictly specific point and as I have endeavoured to show it asks for an impossibility at an impossible time.

THE HONOURABLE THE PRESIDENT : Resolution moved :

“ This Council recommends to the Governor General in Council to take early steps for mechanizing units of the University Training Corps.”

Question put and Motion negatived.

STATEMENT OF BUSINESS.

THE HONOURABLE SIR GIRJA SHANKAR BAJPAI (Leader of the House) : Mr. President, with your permission I would like to make a statement regarding the business of the House. Thursday has already been allotted for the discussion of non-official Resolutions and with your permission, Sir, and with the concurrence of the House, it is our intention to take up next Friday, that is to say, on November the 22nd, the official Bills which have been laid on the table today.

The Council then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Thursday, the 21st November, 1940.
