

COUNCIL OF STATE DEBATES

(OFFICIAL REPORT)

Volume II, 1942

(21st to 29th September 1942)

TWELFTH SESSION

OF THE

FOURTH COUNCIL OF STATE, 1942



PRINTED AT THE MANAGER, GOVERNMENT OF INDIA PRESS, NEW DELHI

PUBLISHED BY THE MANAGER OF PUBLICATIONS, DELHI

1943

CONTENTS

	PAGES.		PAGES.
MONDAY, 21ST SEPTEMBER, 1942—			
Members Sworn	1	Information promised in reply to questions laid on the table	169
Death of H. R. H. the Duke of Kent, Dr. E. Raghavendra Rao and Sir Kurma Venkata Reddy Naidu	1—5	Indian Companies (Second Amendment) Bill—Considered and passed	170—171
Questions and Answers	5—24,	Indian Rubber Control (Temporary Amendment) Bill—Considered and passed	171—172
Statements, etc., laid on the table	24—32	Code of Civil Procedure (Amendment) Bill—Considered and passed	173—175
	33, 36—37, 39,	Code of Civil Procedure (Second Amendment) Bill—Considered and passed	175
Information promised in reply to questions laid on the table	33,	Repealing and Amending Bill—Considered and passed	175—177
	33—36, 37—39,	Federal Court (Supplemental Powers) Bill—Considered and passed	177—178
Message from His Excellency the Governor General	55	Resolution re Allocation of Defence expenditure—Negatived	178—193
Committee on Petitions	55	MONDAY, 28TH SEPTEMBER, 1942—	
Governor General's assent to Bills	55—56	Member Sworn	195
Congratulations to recipients of Honours	56	Questions and Answers	195—199
Standing Committee for the Department of Posts and Air	56—57	Advisory Committee of the Utilization Branch of the Geological Survey of India	199
Resolution re Amendment of the rules governing the grant of travelling and other allowances to members of the Legislature	58—59	Presentation of the Report of the Committee appointed to consider the question of the suspension or the duration of the present emergency of the right to free haulage of a motor car to and from Delhi by Members of the Council	199—200
Health of Sir Maneokji Dadabhoi	59—60	Delhi Muslim Wakfs Bill—Nominations to Joint Committee	200
Statement of Business	60	Resolution re United Kingdom Commercial Corporation—Adopted as amended	200—220
TUESDAY, 22ND SEPTEMBER, 1942—			
Bills passed by the Legislative Assembly laid on the table	61	Resolution re Freedom of the Press—To be continued	220—227
Death of Rai Bahadur Lala Mathura Prasad Mehrotra	61—62	TUESDAY, 29TH SEPTEMBER, 1942—	
Motion re Political Situation in India—To be continued	62—81	Questions and Answers	229—235
WEDNESDAY, 23RD SEPTEMBER, 1942—			
Questions and Answers	83—103	Motion for Adjournment re the empowering of Military Commanders to require persons to assist in doing work—Disallowed	235—236
Information promised in reply to questions laid on the table	103—104	Resolution re Freedom of the Press—contd.—Negatived	236—252
Bill passed by the Legislative Assembly laid on the table	104	Delhi Muslim Wakfs Bill—Motion for continuation	253
Advisory Committee for the Utilization Branch of the Geological Survey of India	104—105	Resolution re Price Control—To be continued	253—262
Motion re Political Situation in India—To be continued	105—125	FRIDAY, 25TH SEPTEMBER, 1942.	
THURSDAY, 24TH SEPTEMBER, 1942—			
Standing Committee for the Department of Posts and Air	127	Advisory Committee for the Utilization Branch of the Geological Survey of India	157
Motion re Political Situation in India—contd.	127—155	Questions and Answers	157—169
FRIDAY, 25TH SEPTEMBER, 1942.			

Council of State

President :

THE HONOURABLE SIR MANECKJI DADABHOY, K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E.,
LL.D., BAR.-AT-LAW.

Panel of Chairmen :

THE HONOURABLE MR. P. N. SAPRU.

THE HONOURABLE SIR A. P. PATRO, K.C.I.E.

THE HONOURABLE MR. M. N. DALAL.

THE HONOURABLE SIR RAHIMTOOLA CHINYOY, KT.

Secretary :

THE HONOURABLE MR. SHAVAX A. LAL, C.I.E.

Committee on Petitions :

THE HONOURABLE RAJA CHARANJIT SINGH, *Chairman.*

THE HONOURABLE SIR RAMUNNI MENON.

THE HONOURABLE PANDIT HIRDAY NATH KUNZRU.

THE HONOURABLE MR. M. N. DALAL.

THE HONOURABLE SAIYED MOHAMED PADSHAH SAHIB
BAHADUR.

} *Members.*

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MONDAY, 21ST SEPTEMBER, 1942—			
Members Sworn	1	Information promised in reply to questions laid on the table	169
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Bill passed by the Legislative Assembly laid on the table	104	Delhi Muslim Wakfs Bill—Motion for continuation	253
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Motion re Political Situation in India— <i>contd.</i>	127—155		
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Questions and Answers	157—169		

THE
COUNCIL OF STATE DEBATES

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

VOLUME II—1942

COUNCIL OF STATE

Monday, 21st September, 1942

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 Twelfth 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 David Devadoss) was in the Chair.

MEMBERS SWORN :

The Honourable Sir Mahomed Usman (Posts and Air Member and Leader of the House).

The Honourable Sir Jwala Prasad Srivastava (Civil Defence Member).

The Honourable Sir Jogendra Singh (Education, Health and Lands Member).

The Honourable Sir Satyendra Nath Roy (War Transport Secretary).

The Honourable Mr. C. Maci. G. Ogilvie (Defence Secretary).

The Honourable Mr. C. E. Jones (Finance Secretary).

The Honourable Mr. H. C. Prior (Labour Secretary).

The Honourable Mr. Ammembal Vittal Pai (Indians Overseas Secretary).

The Honourable Mr. Vishnu Sahay (Nominated Official).

**DEATH OF H. R. H. THE DUKE OF KENT, DR. E. RAGHAVENDRA
RAO AND SRI KURMA VENKATA REDDY NAIDU.**

THE HONOURABLE THE PRESIDENT : Honourable Members, it is my painful duty to refer to a loss which the Empire in general has sustained in the death of His Royal Highness the Duke of Kent. Born in the purple he never spared himself to do good to all of His Majesty's subjects. His public career is well known and it is not necessary for me to mention it in detail. When the war broke out he did his part with unflinching courage and his death was in the course of the discharge of his duty. His life and death are a lesson to all,

[Mr. President.]

that however exalted one's position may be, it is his bounden duty to do his best for his King and Country. In a sense such men do not die, for as the scripture says: "Though dead yet speaketh". He succeeded His Royal Highness the late Duke of Connaught as the Grand Master of British Free Masonry and as Grand Master he gave an inspiring address in April last and if one reads between the lines, one could feel that His Royal Highness was expecting a call soon for higher service. The whole Empire mourns a most beloved member of the Royal Family and it is our humble duty to express our sympathy with His Imperial Majesty the King Emperor and the noble Duchess of Kent in their great bereavement.

THE HONOURABLE SIR MAHCMED USMAN (Leader of the House): Mr. President, Sir, I beg to associate myself with what you have said just now. In the death of His Royal Highness the Duke of Kent the British Empire has lost a very popular and distinguished member of the Royal Family and a very public-spirited and charming personality, absolutely selfless and thoroughly devoted to duty. I request you, Sir, to convey to His Majesty the King Emperor and Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent the sympathy of this House in their very great loss.

THE HONOURABLE RAI BAHADUR LALA RAM SARAN DAS (Punjab: Non-Muhammadan): Sir, I associate myself with the feelings expressed by the Honourable the President and the Honourable the Leader of the House. I had the privilege and pleasure of meeting His Royal Highness when I was in England and I found in him a high and a very charming personality. We all deeply mourn his loss.

***THE HONOURABLE MR. HOSSAIN IMAM** (Bihar and Orissa: Muhammadan): I also associate myself, Mr. President, with the statement made by yourself and the Honourable the Leader of the House. The whole Empire mourns the loss which the King Emperor and the Royal Family has suffered in his death.

THE HONOURABLE MR. M. N. DALAL (Bombay: Non-Muhammadan): Mr. President, I rise to support the Motion so eloquently moved by you and the Honourable the Leader of the House. As a man engaged in active service of his country His Royal Highness the Duke of Kent has passed away in a manner befitting his position as one who, though of Royalty, had proved himself to be one of us both in spirit and purpose.

THE HONOURABLE RAJA CHARANJIT SINGH (Nominated Non-Official): Mr. President, I beg to associate myself with what you have said about the sad and untimely death of His Royal Highness the Duke of Kent.

THE HONOURABLE MR. R. H. PARKER (Bombay Chamber of Commerce): Mr. President, I beg to associate myself with what you have said and what has fallen from other Honourable Members.

(The Motion was adopted, the Council standing.)

THE HONOURABLE THE PRESIDENT: Honourable Members, this Council is the poorer for the loss of the Honourable Dr. E. Raghavendra Rao who was one of our members for a few months. Dr. Raghavendra Rao was a

*Not corrected by the Honourable Member.

man of brilliant talents and character. He rose to eminence at a comparatively early age. He was twice Minister in the Central Provinces under the old constitution. Subsequently he was appointed Home Member and acted as Governor of the Central Provinces in 1936. He was elected to the Legislative Assembly under the new constitution in 1937 and was Chief Minister of the Central Provinces and Berar. He was appointed one of the Advisors to the Secretary of State in 1939. At the request of His Excellency the Governor General he left England and came here and became one of the Executive Councillors. He was in charge of the portfolio of Civil Defence. In spite of weak health he attended the meetings of the Council of State and did his work to the satisfaction of all. Simple in manners he fulfilled the highest offices with great distinction. He was trusted by everybody and never forgot what was best for the good of his country. "His sad and untimely death", to quote the words of the notification of the Government of India, "has cut short a career of brilliant achievements in the Provincial and all-India fields". His loss is all the greater at this period of India's history. I think Honourable Members would like to express their sympathy with the members of Dr. Raghavendra Rao's family in their bereavement.

THE HONOURABLE SIR MAHMED USMAN (Leader of the House): Mr. President, I beg to associate myself with what you have said about the late Dr. Raghavendra Rao. In the death of Dr. Raghavendra Rao the country has lost a staunch friend, and the Government of India a very valued member. I request you, Sir, to convey to his family the sympathy of this House.

THE HONOURABLE RAI BAHADUR LALA RAM SARAN DAS (Punjab: Non-Muhammadian): Sir, I also associate myself with the remarks that have been expressed by you and the Honourable the Leader of the House.

*THE HONOURABLE MR. HOSSAIN IMAM (Bihar and Orissa: Muhammedan): Sir, in Dr. Raghavendra Rao we had a strong man but unfortunately his ill-health prevented, while he was in the Government of India, from making his presence felt as acutely as we would have liked but in him we have lost a strong and conscientious worker and a true friend of India.

THE HONOURABLE MR. M. N. DALAL (Bombay: Non-Muhammadian): Sir, the late Dr. Raghavendra Rao was one of India's constructive politicians, who also enjoyed a great reputation as an administrator. He had a ready grasp of political problems and his knowledge of men and events was impressive. I join in mourning the loss of a distinguished member of this Honourable House.

THE HONOURABLE RAJA CHARANJIT SINGH (Nominated Non-Official): Sir, I also associate myself with the tribute you have paid to the memory of the late Dr. Raghavendra Rao.

THE HONOURABLE MR. R. H. PARKER (Bombay Chamber of Commerce): Sir, I also wish to join in what has been said by you and by the other Honourable Members about the late Dr. Raghavendra Rao.

(The Motion was adopted, the Council standing.)

THE HONOURABLE THE PRESIDENT: Honourable Members, Madras mourns the loss of a true patriot and one of the noblest sons of India in the sudden death of Sir Kurma Venkata Reddy Naidu. He led the Bar in Ellore

[Mr. President.]

for a number of years and when the Montagu-Chelmsford Reforms were on the anvil came to Madras and took an active part in the non-Brahmin movement. He went to England in 1919 and represented the non-Brahmin cause there. He became a member of the Imperial Legislative Council in 1920 and made his mark here. He was Minister for Agriculture for three years and worked with the late Raja of Panagal. He went out as Agent of the Government of India in South Africa in 1929. He was a member of the Council of State in 1933 and 1934. He was appointed as a member of the Executive Council of the Governor of Madras in 1934 and continued as such for three years and acted as Governor of Madras for four months during the absence on leave of Lord Erskine. When the Congress Party which had a majority refused to accept office he formed a ministry at the request of the Governor and did very useful work. He accepted the Vice-Chancellorship of the Annamalai University in 1940 which office he held till his death. His high character and great talents enabled him to do all he did with thoroughness and sincerity. He always cared for the good of the country and never put his own interests above those of his country. He was never self-seeking. Sweet in disposition and amiable in manners, he won the love and respect of all who knew him. He did much good work in connection with the war effort. His loss is all the greater at this critical time in the history of India. I do hope you sympathize with Lady Kurma Venkata Reddy and her sons and daughters in their great and sad bereavement and wish me to convey to them our condolences.

THE HONOURABLE SIR MAHOMED USMAN (Leader of the House) : Sir, I beg to associate myself with what you have said about the death of the late Sir Kurma Venkata Reddy Naidu. His death is a very great loss to the whole country, especially to the Presidency of Madras. For the last three years he had been wholeheartedly devoting himself to the war effort. As Chairman of the Recruiting Sub-Committee he has done wonderful work and it will be very difficult for anybody to step into his shoes as Chairman of that Committee. I would request you, Sir, to convey to his family the sympathy of this House.

THE HONOURABLE RAI BAHADUR LALA RAM SARAN DAS (Punjab : Non-Muhammadan) : Sir, I join in the expression of sorrow at the death of the late Sir Kurma Venkata Reddy Naidu.

***THE HONOURABLE MR. HOSSAIN IMAM** (Bihar and Orissa : Muhammadan) : Sir, I also wish to associate myself with what has been said by you and by the other Honourable Members about the late Sir Kurma Venkata Reddy Naidu.

THE HONOURABLE MR. M. N. DALAL (Bombay : Non-Muhammadan) : Sir, I associate myself with what has been said about a distinguished member of this House.

THE HONOURABLE SIR A.P. PATRO (Nominated Non-Official) : With your leave, Sir, I would like to associate myself with what you have said about the late Sir Kurma Venkata Reddy Naidu. We worked together for the last 43 years, both in public life as well as in service. We worked as Ministers together and he was always very helpful to his colleagues and to the Government. He was a self-made man and rose to the highest rank by sheer merit and service and his character was such that no one could demur in the matter

* Not corrected by the Honourable Member.

of his friendship and he would very willingly be of use and service to all those that came near and around him. During the last few years of his life and on his return from South Africa he fell ill. He sacrificed himself by going to South Africa and all that for the sake of carrying out the orders of Government. He was faultlessly loyal. He came from a loyal family of fighters. His ancestors were in the Madras Army and as such he continued to have that military spirit in him. In fact he always said that as President of the Recruiting Board his experience and the blood in him would enable him to appeal to the people of the Northern Sircars to enlist themselves freely. I am glad to say we succeeded very largely in our recruiting soldiers for the Indian Army. All the time he was busily engaged in spreading the war effort and popularizing it, and only a few days before his death he addressed a meeting in Nellore and the taluqs in Nellore wherein he established the fact that there is nothing to be gained by fostering an anti-British spirit, appealed to the people to support the war effort and thereby gain what they all wished. Therefore, Sir, to me personally a great friend is lost. To our Province it is a very great loss and generally to the country a man like Sir Kurma Venkata Reddy is not easily replaced.

THE HONOURABLE RAJA CHARANJIT SINGH (Nominated Non-Official): Sir, I also associate myself with what has been said about Sir Kurma Venkata Reddy.

THE HONOURABLE MR. R. H. PARKER (Bombay Chamber of Commerce): Sir, I also associate myself with what has been said about Sir Kurma Venkata Reddy.

(The Motion was adopted, the Council standing.)

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

THE HONOURABLE RAI BAHADUR LALA RAM SARAN DAS (Punjab: Non-Muhammadan): Will you allow me, Sir, to put these questions on behalf of the Honourable Raja Yuveraj Dutta Singh?

THE HONOURABLE THE PRESIDENT: Has he requested you to do so?

THE HONOURABLE RAI BAHADUR LALA RAM SARAN DAS: No, Sir.

THE HONOURABLE THE PRESIDENT: If he does not turn up in a day or two, I will consider your request. The only thing is I do not want to go against practice.

EXPLOITS OF INDIAN TROOPS.

1. **THE HONOURABLE RAJA YUVERAJ DUTTA SINGH**: Will Government make a statement relating to the war situation in general, and with particular reference to the exploits of Indian troops in the different theatres of war, subsequent to the statement made by His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief in reply to a question of mine in the last session of this House?

GENERAL THE HONOURABLE SIR ALAN HARTLEY: The Honourable Member has on this occasion asked for a statement relating to the war situation in general, in addition to an account of the activities of Indian troops in the different theatres of war. I can add little to the review given most recently

by the Prime Minister Mr. Churchill to the House of Commons and to General Wavell's recent broadcast on the third anniversary of the outbreak of war. We are undoubtedly passing through what we all hope will prove the last critical phase from the point of view of the United Nations. It was fully anticipated that the present summer and autumn would see the supreme effort on the part of the Axis powers to snatch victory; or at least to gain vital strategic successes before the full offensive potential of ourselves and our Allies could begin to make itself felt. Taking all this into consideration, the situation is therefore not nearly as bad as might have been expected. In North Africa the Axis is still pinned to the desert. In the Mediterranean the astounding defence of Malta persists. In North Western Europe large Axis forces are maintained on the alert day and night, anxiously watching a coast line stretching from the Bay of Biscay to the Arctic, and uncomfortably conscious of the growing anger of oppressed peoples behind them. To Germany itself increasing hours of darkness are bringing raids by the Royal Air Force more and more often and on a scale the Luftwaffe never attained even in the Battle of Britain. To this the Air Arm of the United States is beginning to add its weight also. Despite heavy and grievous preoccupation far in the interior of their own land, the Soviet Air Force is also making Germany and its central European satellites conscious of the fact that they are beset on two European fronts. On Russian soil the unsurpassed gallantry of the Soviet Armies has preserved the fighting power of Russia despite immense losses in blood and territory. To the battle honours of the Russian Armies has been added yet another epic defence, that of Stalingrad, to be inscribed on the scroll of history with Leningrad, Moscow and Sebastopol. Today is September 21st, a fact of which the German High Command must be uncomfortably conscious. The enemy is also uneasily aware of the resources in men and material already expended without completing the destruction of Russia.

To the East we cannot look with complacency; but we have reason for a growing confidence. Japan's mad rush of facile conquest has been brought to a standstill; while by sea and air a heavier toll than is yet appreciated has been taken of the Japanese war machine. American and Australian forces have become increasingly offensive throughout the summer months and have occupied the Japanese War Lords to a degree which they cannot but find disconcerting.

India has had invaluable months to prepare defences on a scale never previously possessed or required in her history, and is today by air and land in a position to face any threat of direct attack with quiet confidence.

In regard to the second paragraph of the question, Honourable Members will remember that on February 18th of this year, in reply to a question by the Honourable Raja Yuveraj Dutta Singh, I gave a detailed account of the achievements of Indian troops in all theatres of war. I propose to pick up the story where I left off, and to give Honourable Members an outline of what has happened in the last six months.

My previous account of events in the Middle East ended with the escape of the 7th Indian Infantry Brigade from Benghazi—one of the most remarkable feats of the Middle East campaign. After slipping through the enemy's grasp with comparatively small loss, the Indian troops dropped back slowly along the coast road towards Tobruk. Strong South African forces relieved the 4th Indian Division at Gazala, and our men moved to the rear for a well earned rest.

An inter-divisional relief with the 5th Indian Division was planned, and a certain proportion of our 4th Division crossed to Cyprus. The pleasure

of our men in being again in a land of green grass and running water was reflected in their letters to their families in India.

Unfortunately the lull was of short duration. The enemy struck on the morning of May 26th, when Rommel opened his new battle with a characteristic panzer rush. A force of approximately 400 enemy tanks thundered across the southern end of the minefield which defined our front between Bir Hacheim and Gazala. His time-table called for him to be in Gazala in two days.

On the opening morning a single unit almost changed the course of the battle. The 3rd Indian Motor Brigade had just dug in on the south-easterly flank of the Fighting French at Bir Hacheim. By sheer weight of armour Rommel smashed through this Brigade, over-running it and taking several hundred prisoners. But, in this 45 minutes action, 54 German tanks were knocked out. Such was the effect on Rommel's plan that he was obliged to split his tank force into two columns and incidentally to leave nearly all his prisoners. Within 10 days the 3rd Indian Motor Brigade was refitted and ready for action.

I will not trouble Honourable Members with a chronological record of the confused and disappointing battle which followed at Bir Hacheim, in the areas known as Knightsbridge and Cauldron, at Acroma and Gazala. In that battle many Indian units played their part. At all times they proved themselves equal infantrymen to the enemy. Battalions representing nearly every Indian regiment and the Gurkhas stood in the van, on one day or another, of one of the fiercest battles of this war. Misfortune came upon many, but it was not the fault of either officers or men. The conditions of desert warfare are such that without air and armour protection infantry is naked. There was not lack of air support for our troops. From May 27th until July 3rd, the R. A. F. fought their second decisive battle in this war. By night and day, despite the increasing tempo of the battle, the Empire's air forces met every demand and triumphed in every crisis.

But we must recognize the bald fact that our armour failed. In the desert we have endured disappointment after disappointment in tank combat. I need not go into the pros and cons of tank strategy and construction. I need only say that we started from scratch, and that it has taken us a long time to overhaul the German lead. As a result, a battle which was progressing favourably suddenly took a disastrous turn during the week up to June 13th. In a fierce series of actions on and around the Acroma plateau, we lost a large portion of our tank strength. A withdrawal became necessary.

Prior to this our 5th Indian Division had felt the rigour of Rommel's panzer attack. After advancing splendidly in the area south of the Trigh Capuzzo on June 5th/6th, the 9th and 10th Indian Brigades were over-run by tanks. A gap was opened in our line, and heavy casualties ensued. The 29th Indian Brigade, thrown into the El Adem box, covered the withdrawal of other troops in the centre of the battle line. Afterwards, with many adventures, the Indians withdrew in conformity with the general plan. The 11th Indian Brigade was mustered into the Tobruk perimeter, and was posted on the eastern sector of the Tobruk defences.

Here another tragedy occurred. The story of Tobruk is not yet told but units of the 11th Brigade endured a repetition of the experience of the

9th and 10th Indian Brigades in the Trigh Capuzzo area. Striking on the morning of 20th June on a narrow front, Rommel forced his way through to the high ground commanding Tobruk town. Fighting was continued until all ammunition became exhausted. Thereafter surrender was inevitable. South Africans, British and Indians lost heavily in prisoners, but other casualties were not excessive.

Here I think I should interpolate that ever since the fall of Tobruk, individual Indian soldiers have been finding their way in the most incredible manner back through 400 miles of waterless desert to rejoin their units. Some of their stories are among the most amazing of the war.

Of the retreat from Cyrenaica I propose to deal only briefly. Indian units participated in the short holding actions on the frontier line around Halfaya. They then slipped away in the night. Twenty-four hours later they were manning the perimeter of Mersa Matruh. Here the battle swung to the southwards; and tribute must be paid to the hard fighting 5th Indian Brigade who went to the aid of their British comrades of the 50th Division. When the order to evacuate Mersa Matruh was given another Indian Brigade was holding the coastal perimeter and found themselves cut off as the 7th Brigade had been cut off at Benghazi. In the same manner they turned into the desert, broke through the German cordon, and fought their way back to safety.

When Tobruk fell, fresh Indian units were on the road moving up. When the Alamein line was gained, an Indian Brigade held a central position, with South Africans on one flank and New Zealanders on the other. On the Indian Brigade fell the weight of Rommel's first blow. Fighting hard, the Indian troops held their ground for 24 hours of incessant attack. It was only when Rommel's set piece—the massed rush of tanks—broke through that this Brigade withdrew to another position.

On July 1st, 2nd and 3rd, the enemy's momentum still continued, and it seemed possible that he would crash through the bottleneck between the Quattara Depression and the sea. The stand which the Indian troops made, together with their British, New Zealand and South African comrades, may prove to have been a decisive factor in the Middle East campaign.

Within sight of the sea, along Ruweisat Ridge, the Rajputs, the Rajputana Rifles, the Baluchis, the Punjabis and their British associates, the West Yorks, East Yorks, the Essex Regiment, and other units not only gave no ground, but sallied out in fierce thrusts against the enemy. This fighting spirit at the end of a retreat of over 300 miles was a magnificent example of determination and resource.

The corner had been turned. Our gun strength had then been greatly augmented. When Rommel tried his favourite tactics and threw a heavy force of tanks, guns and armoured cars against the thin line held by the Baluch Regiment and the Rajputana Rifles, on the western extremity of the Ruweisat Ridge, a British Armoured Brigade, moving rapidly to the support of the Indians smashed the German attack by a hail of fire from the new six-pounders. The Indian Infantry were little more than spectators until night fall, when they had the pleasure of sending parties out to blow up some dozens of German tanks and guns which had been left derelict on their front.

Our troops still hold the same positions today. I can assure Honourable Members, and I have the word of a distinguished Indian who has just returned

from visiting them, that their morale is high, and their faith in ultimate victory unbroken. No one can prophesy in this war; but I venture to think that our Indian troops will not again be subjected to the vicissitudes of fortune which, through no fault of their own, cost them and their British comrades so dear in the battles between Tobruk and Alamein. New weapons, new methods of attack and defence, and heavy British reinforcements will, I feel certain, enable the Eighth Army to play their part in the battles of the future with every confidence.

To turn to another theatre of war in Burma our Army had to fight not only the Japanese but also a large number of enemy organized "Fifth Columnists", whose activities had to be carefully watched.

I would remind you that when the Japanese attacked Burma we had for the defence of that country only two Indian Infantry Brigades, and two Brigades of Burma Rifles, one of which contained a British Battalion. There was also one British Battalion for the defence of Rangoon. Additional reinforcements to reach Burma consisted of only a British Armoured Brigade, three British Battalions and four Indian Brigades. Thus it was that the front-line strength of the Burma Army never exceeded two weak infantry divisions and an Armoured Brigade. Honourable Members will recollect that the Eastern frontier of Burma, stretching from the Shan States to Victoria Point, had to be guarded. Provision had also to be made for guarding Rangoon and the vulnerable coast line. Insufficiency of communications precluded the possibility of concentrating forces rapidly at threatened points. The Japanese used about three divisions in the original attack on Burma, besides having the co-operation of Thai troops. In the later stages of fighting around Mandalay the enemy brought two more divisions into Burma, making a total of five. With the fall of Rangoon, we, of course, were without the possibility of any further reinforcements.

I think it only right to say that the reinforcements from India had been trained for an entirely different type of warfare in an entirely different theatre of war—consequently it took some time for the troops to accustom themselves to the peculiar conditions of fighting in intense jungle.

The Japanese, on the other hand, had long been preparing this particular portion of their army for the express purpose of fighting in Burma. It is noteworthy, however, that the further the army withdrew into Upper Burma, the more proficient our men became in taking on the Japanese at their own game.

I will give a few instances in which our Indian troops gave a good account of themselves. In the Pa-an area the 7th Gurkha Rifles showed particular enterprise. They maintained a post and patrols on the Japanese side of the river Salween and had several successful brushes with the enemy. West of Pa-an, the 10th Baluch Regiment fought almost literally to the last round and the survivors cut their way through enemy encirclement. At Martaban, a determined Gurkha bayonet charge resulted in a superior Japanese force dropping their arms and running to cover in panic.

In the fierce fighting at Sittang Bridge, the Duke of Wellington's Regiment, the 12th Frontier Force Regiment and the 4th Gurkhas especially distinguished themselves.

Many gallant rearguard actions were fought by our troops in the Yenaungyaung area and the Japanese made several vain attacks to prevent the destruction of the oilfields.

At Shwegyin, on the Chindwin river, the Japanese made one last desperate attempt to cut off the Imperial Forces. They were defeated with heavy loss. After that our withdrawal was not interfered with.

Tribute must be paid to the Sappers and Miners who made it possible for General Alexander's army to withdraw to the Indian Frontier from Shwebo before the monsoons rendered the rough country track useless for heavy vehicular traffic.

During the last few days of the campaign, thousands of Indian refugees joined the Imperial Forces in the journey to the borders of Assam. British and Indian troops shared their meagre rations, gave lifts to the exhausted, to women and children, and to the old.

The Burma campaign can best be described as a large scale rearguard action in which our men put up an excellent fight against a better prepared and numerically superior enemy. Our withdrawal was a sad reverse, but our Army is still intact. In Assam it is ready, now more than ever before, to meet the Japanese. The Battle of Burma is not yet over.

ENCASHMENT OF BURMA NOTES.

2. THE HONOURABLE RAJA YUVERAJ DUTTA SINGH: (a) Will Government state the situation arising out of the occupation of Burma by the Japanese, with regard to the encashment by the Reserve Bank of India?

(b) Have Government any information as to whether British Indian currency held by Indians in Malaya, Singapore and Burma is recognized by Japan as still legal tender at its face value, or at depreciated value?

THE HONOURABLE MR. C. E. JONES: (a) The attention of the Honourable Member is invited to Ordinance No. XXVIII and Notification No. D. 7440 (ii)-F./42, issued on the 5th June, 1942, and the press communiques issued on the 11th, 20th, 29th June, 1st and 23rd August, 1942, in connection with the encashment and import of Burma notes, copies of which are laid on the table.

(b) Government have no information.

(Published in the Gazette of India Extraordinary on the 6th June, 1942.)

ORDINANCE No. XXVIII of 1942.

AN

ORDINANCE

to regulate payments in British India by the Reserve Bank of India of the value of Burma bank notes.

WHEREAS an emergency has arisen which renders it necessary to make certain provisions regulating payments in British India by the Reserve Bank of India of the value of Burma bank notes issued by the bank and other matters pertaining thereto;

NOW THEREFORE, in exercise of the powers conferred by section 72 of the Government of India Act as set out in the Ninth Schedule to the Government of India Act, 1935, the Governor General is pleased to make and promulgate the following Ordinance:—

Short title, extent and commencement.	1. (1) This Ordinance may be called the Burma Notes Ordinance, 1942.
	(2) It extends to the whole of British India.
	(3) It shall come into force at once.
Definition.	2. In this Ordinance "Burma note" has the same meaning as in the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934.
Prohibition of payments for Burma notes.	3. Notwithstanding anything contained in any enactment or rule of law to the contrary the Reserve Bank of India shall not after such date as may be notified in this behalf by the Central Government in the official Gazette pay the value of any Burma note except to persons to whom or in circumstances in which it may be authorized by the Central Government by general or special order to make such payments.
Temporary amendment of section 34, Act II of 1934.	4. As from the date of the notification referred to in section 3 and until the Central Government by notification in the official Gazette otherwise directs references to ban notes in section 34 of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934, shall not include references to Burma notes.

NOTIFICATION.

No. D-7440-(ii)-F/42, dated 6th June, 1942.—In pursuance of section 3 of the Burma Notes Ordinance, 1942 (Ordinance XXVIII of 1942) the Central Government is pleased to fix the 8th day of June 1942 as the date after which the Reserve Bank of India shall not pay the value of any Burma note except to persons to whom or in circumstances in which it may be authorized by the Central Government by general or special order to make such payments.

Press Communiqué, dated the 11th June, 1942.

Burma notes will continue to be encashed by the Reserve Bank of India as hitherto. Owing to the Burma Notes Ordinance the encashment of such notes will now be on behalf of the Government of India who have authorised the Reserve Bank to continue the existing arrangements till further notice.

Press Communiqué, dated the 20th June, 1942.

PREVENTING SMUGGLING OF BURMA NOTES.

To prevent the possibility of Burma notes being smuggled into India by enemy agents it has been decided that from July 15, 1942, Burma notes will be encashed only for genuine refugees at the following places in Assam:—

Dibrugarh, Dimapur, Silohar, Margherita, Imphal

and also at the offices of the Reserve Bank at Calcutta, Cawnpore and Madras. Permission to encash Burma notes will therefore depend on verification of the holders *bona-fides* and all persons in India now holding Burma notes should make certain to encash them at the nearest branch of the Imperial Bank of India before July 15, 1942.

Press Communiqué, dated the 29th June, 1942.

GENERAL ENCASHMENT OF BURMA NOTES, ONLY TILL JULY 14, 1942.

The public are warned that the present general encashment of Burma Notes at all Branches of the Imperial Bank throughout India will continue only till July 14, 1942, and that thereafter these notes will only be encashed for genuine refugees at Dibrugarh, Dimapur, Silohar, Margherita and Imphal in Assam and at the Offices of the Reserve Bank of India at Calcutta, Cawnpore and Madras in the rest of India.

Press Communiqué, dated the 1st August, 1942.

IMPORT OF BURMA NOTES.

The import of Burma notes into India has been prohibited with effect from the 1st August except that refugees coming by the direct land routes from Burma are permitted after verification to bring in any Burma notes in their possession. The encashment of these notes will be governed by the instructions already issued. Passengers travelling by air from China will be allowed to bring in such notes till the 4th August, if they were not informed of the prohibition before they left China.

Press Communiqué, dated the 23rd August, 1942.

ENCASHMENT OF BURMA NOTES.

Burma Notes were encashed at all branches of the Imperial Bank throughout India till the 14th July, 1942, but to prevent the possibility of their being smuggled into India by enemy agents, it was decided to restrict their encashment from the 15th July, 1942 only to genuine refugees at certain specified places in Assam apart from the offices of the Reserve Bank at Calcutta, Cawnpore and Madras. All persons holding Burma notes were, therefore, advised in the Finance Department press communiqué, dated the 20th June, 1942, and reminded in a subsequent press communiqué, dated the 29th June, 1942, to make certain to encash their holdings before the 15th July, 1942. In view of the reasonable notice which has already been given to all genuine holders in India for the encashment of Burma notes and to obviate the risk of notes coming through undesirable channels, it has been decided, in the interest of public safety, that after the 31st August, 1942, Burma notes will not be accepted for encashment anywhere in India unless the possession of such notes has been duly vouched for by a responsible Police Officer of the status of District Superintendent or a District Officer. Arrangements have been made for the encashment of such notes as may be brought in by genuine evacuees from Burma after that date.

UNITED KINGDOM COMMERCIAL CORPORATION.

3. THE HONOURABLE RAJA YUVERAJ DUTTA SINGH : (a) Is it a fact that the United Kingdom Commercial Corporation, which is being patronized and helped by the British Government has been operating in India for some time past ; and that it enjoys a monopoly in the trade of certain commodities, such as sugar, wheat, oilseeds, oils, lorry tyres, etc. ? If so, why should any monopoly be granted to this Corporation ?

(b) Is it a fact that this Corporation gets high priorities through the Supply Department, and thus controls to a very great extent the export trade from India, and makes heavy profit ?

(c) Will Government state the total value of the orders placed by Government with this Corporation since it came into existence in India ; and also state whether orders for similar or higher values have been placed with any other Corporation or firm in India ?

(d) Is it a fact that by virtue of the position which this Corporation occupies, Indian firms are compelled to deal through this Corporation ?

THE HONOURABLE SIR ALAN LLOYD : (a), (b) and (d). The Honourable Member is referred to the Press Note regarding the activities of the United Kingdom Commercial Corporation in India published on the 6th August, 1942, a copy of which is available in the Library of the Legislature.

(c) Orders of the value of about Rs. 58 lakhs have been placed with the United Kingdom Commercial Corporation since it commenced operations in India. Orders for similar and or higher value have been placed with other firms in India.

DISCRIMINATORY TREATMENT IN THE GRANT OF ALLOWANCES, ETC., TO EVACUEES.

4. THE HONOURABLE RAJA YUVERAJ DUTTA SINGH : (a) Are Government aware that there are widespread complaints pertaining to discrimination in the treatment meted out to Indian and European evacuees from Burma in the matter of allowances, accommodation and employment ?

(b) Will Government state separately the number of Indian evacuees, who have been given employment by the Government in India, and also the numbers of Burmese, Anglo-Burmese, and European officials evacuated from Burma into India ?

(c) What are the maximum salaries given to the Indian evacuees, as well as the maximum salaries given to the Burmese, Anglo-Burmese and European officers evacuated from Burma ?

THE HONOURABLE MR. A. V. PAI : (a) Government have seen reports in the press referring to the difference in the rates of monetary advances which were being paid on behalf of His Majesty's Government to European evacuees and those originally sanctioned by the Government of India as a charge on Central Revenues for Indian evacuees. The present scales brought into force since July last are however based on the pre-evacuation incomes of refugees, are applicable to all refugees irrespective of race and have done away with all distinction between Europeans and Indians in the matter of allowances. As regards accommodation, all refugees are expected to make their own arrangements from out of the advances granted to them, but some European and other evacuees who because of their unfamiliarity with the conditions in this country were unable to do so, have been housed in camps the cost of their maintenance being adjusted against the allowances otherwise admissible to them under general orders referred to above. In respect of the employment of evacuees, Government have already suggested to the appointing authorities that an Indian evacuee should be given preference over a non-Indian evacuee as far as possible.

(b) Information is not readily available.

(c) Scales of pay are attached to posts ; evacuees appointed to particular posts draw the salary of these posts irrespective of whether they are Europeans, Burmans, Anglo-Burmese or Indians.

ESTABLISHMENT OF AN AUTOMOBILE INDUSTRY.

5. THE HONOURABLE RAJA YUVERAJ DUTTA SINGH : Will Government lay on the table copies of the scheme and proposa ls submitted to them, in connection with the proposed starting of an automobile industry in India, with the explanatory notes and correspondence that may have passed between Government and the Company concerned ?

THE HONOURABLE SIR ALAN LLOYD : A copy of Commerce Department letter No. 43-T.(8)/41, dated the 24th January, 1942, to Sir M. Visvesvaraya, which describes the schemes placed before Government and the reasons why the Government of India have not been able to assist the development of this industry on the lines proposed in these schemes has been placed in the

Library. Practically all the previous correspondence was demi-official and confidential, and such detailed particulars of the main scheme as came into the hands of the Government were also supplied in confidence. It is therefore impossible to comply with the Honourable Member's request.

NEWMAN'S INDIAN BRADSHAW AND RAILWAY TIME TABLES.

6. THE HONOURABLE RAJA YUVERAJ DUTTA SINGH : Have Government prohibited the export of copies of Newman's Indian Bradshaw and of Railway Time Tables to countries outside India ? If so, to what countries ?

GENERAL THE HONOURABLE SIR ALAN HARTLEY : The answer to the first part of the question is in the affirmative. As regards the latter part, the export of copies of these publications to all countries outside India, except the British Empire and the United States of America, Russia and China (less such portions of territory as are in enemy occupation) and Afghanistan, Persia and Iraq, has been prohibited.

EXPORT OF FOODSTUFFS.

7. THE HONOURABLE RAJA YUVERAJ DUTTA SINGH : Have Government banned the export of foodstuffs from India to foreign countries in view of the apprehended shortage of foodstuffs in India due to war conditions ? Will Government explain their policy in this respect ?

THE HONOURABLE SIR ALAN LLOYD : The export of foodstuffs from India is prohibited except to some neighbouring countries, which depend on India for their requirements. Exports to permissible destinations are regulated by a system of quotas which have been fixed in relation to the minimum essential requirements of those countries and to India's capacity to meet those requirements.

MUSLIM, SIKH AND NON-MUSLIM POPULATION IN CERTAIN DISTRICTS OF THE PUNJAB.

8. THE HONOURABLE MR. G. S. MOTILAL : What is the Muslim, Sikh and non-Muslim population of each tehsil in Lahore, Sialkot, Gujranwala and Sheikhpura districts of the Lahore Division ascertained in 1941 Census or otherwise and of each tehsil in Montgomery and Lyallpur districts ?

THE HONOURABLE SIR MAHOMED USMAN : The Honourable Member is referred to the Punjab Census Tables, 1941, Volume VI, a copy of which is available in the Library.

MUSLIM AND NON-MUSLIM POPULATION OF EACH DISTRICT OF BENGAL AND ASSAM.

9. THE HONOURABLE MR. G. S. MOTILAL : What is the Muslim and non-Muslim population of each district of Bengal and of Assam ascertained in 1941 Census or otherwise ?

THE HONOURABLE SIR MAHOMED USMAN : A statement showing the Muslim and non-Muslim population of the districts of Bengal is laid on the

table of the House. As regards Assam, the Honourable Member is referred to the Assam Census Tables, 1941 (Volume IX), a copy of which is available in the Library.

Statement showing the Muslim and non-Muslim population of each district of Bengal.

Division.	District.	Muslim.	Non-Muslim
Burdwan Division	Burdwan	336,665	1,554,067
	Birbhum	287,310	761,007
	Bankura	55,564	1,234,076
	Midnapur	246,559	2,944,088
	Hooghly	207,077	1,170,652
	Howrah	296,325	1,193,979
Presidency Division	24. Purganas	1,148,180	2,388,206
	Calcutta	497,535	1,611,356
	Nadia	1,078,007	681,839
	Murshidabad	927,747	712,783
	Jessore	1,100,713	727,503
	Khulna	959,172	984,046
Rajshahi Division	Rajshahi	1,173,285	398,465
	Dinajpur	967,246	959,587
	Jalpaiguri	251,460	838,053
	Darjeeling	9,125	367,244
	Rangpur	2,055,186	822,661
	Bogra	1,057,902	202,561
	Pabna	1,313,968	391,104
	Malda	699,945	532,673
Dacca Division	Dacca	2,841,261	1,380,887
	Mymensingh	4,064,548	1,359,210
	Faridpur	1,871,336	1,017,467
	Bakarganj	2,567,027	981,983
Chittagong Division Tr.	Tippera	2,975,901	884,238
	Noakhali	1,803,937	413,465
	Chittagong	1,605,183	548,113
	Chittagong Hill Tracts	7,270	239,783

CASUALTIES AND DAMAGE TO PROPERTIES IN THE RECENT DISTURBANCES AND COLLECTIVE FINES IMPOSED IN THIS CONNECTION.

10. THE HONOURABLE MR. HOSSAIN IMAM: Will Government lay on the table Province by Province a statement showing the following particulars of the losses due to the present subversive movement up to 5th September, 1942 :—

- (1) Numbers of persons killed or died of gunshot wounds ; numbers of policemen and soldiers killed and wounded ; numbers of post offices and thanas burnt or destroyed ; numbers of railway stations burnt or destroyed ; numbers of places where telegraph and railway lines have been tampered with ; and numbers of persons arrested and convicted and whipped ?
- (2) The amount of fines imposed on areas, the classes exempted, and the period fixed for its collection ?

THE HONOURABLE SIB MAHOMED USMAN: The detailed information required by the Honourable Member cannot be supplied, but I give below such

information as is in the possession of the Government of India. It must be realized that it is not complete although it is based on the most recent reports available :—

- (1) Some 660 persons are believed so far to have been killed as a result of firing by the police and the military ; 31 policemen have been killed, and a very large number injured, while 11 soldiers have been killed and 7 wounded ; 53 post offices were completely burnt down and some 200 more seriously damaged, while some 70 police stations and posts were attacked of which about 45 were destroyed ; detailed information regarding the number of railway stations destroyed is not available, but some 250 stations appear to have been damaged to a greater or lesser degree ; detailed information is not available regarding the number of telegraph and railway lines tampered with, but in each case the number is very large ; information has not yet been received regarding the number of people arrested, convicted or whipped in connection with the movement.
- (2) I have no information other than that derived from communiques issued to the Press regarding the amount of fines imposed, nor the periods fixed for their collection. As regards the classes exempted, it would appear that the general practice in Provinces has been to treat each case on its merits and to exempt those persons who took no part in the events in respect of which the fine was levied.

THE HONOURABLE MR. HOSSAIN IMAM : Has the Government imposed any collective fines in the Centrally Administered Areas ?

THE HONOURABLE SIR MAHOMED USMAN : The Central Government has not done so.

THE HONOURABLE MR. HOSSAIN IMAM : Then, Sir, will the Government lay on the table a statement showing the loss of the railways at a later period when all the information is available ?

THE HONOURABLE SIR MAHOMED USMAN : The suggestion will be considered, Sir.

ARRANGEMENTS FOR THE SETTLEMENT OF KAZAKS.

11. **THE HONOURABLE MR. HOSSAIN IMAM :** Will Government lay on the table a full statement of the arrangements they have made for the settlement of the Kazaks ?

THE HONOURABLE SIR MAHOMED USMAN : (1) *Location.*—The Kazaks to a total number of about 2,700 together with 2,000 animals are temporarily settled in a tented camp at Tarnawa which is about five miles north-east of Taxila in the Hazara district of the North West Frontier Province.

(2) *Camp Administration.*—The following camp staff has been appointed to look after them :—

- 1 Camp Commandant.
- 1 Clerk.
- 1 Head Constable.

3 Constables.

1 Sub-Assistant Surgeon.

1 Veterinary Assistant Surgeon.

4 Forest Guards to direct grazing.

(3) *Rations.*—The Kazaks are supplied with rations at a cost of four annas daily for each person. For their animals a daily ration of two seers of maize or barley is provided for camels and ponies in addition to hay for the ponies and free grazing in Government forests.

(4) *Employment, etc.*—Government sanctioned a sum of Rs. 2,000 for the purchase of tools, materials, etc., to provide work in the Camp for about 140 families who are prepared to work as blacksmiths, carpenters, shoemakers and weavers.

(5) *Cost of camp.*—The total cost of the camp is estimated at about Rs. 1,30,000 a quarter.

(6) *Future settlement.*—A certain number of Kazaks have already been settled as tenants of certain Khans in the North West Frontier Province. The possibility of permanently settling the rest in certain States in India and in the Punjab and the North West Frontier Province is under examination. To facilitate their settlement, the Government of India have agreed to assist those who would settle down permanently by—

(a) a *takavi* loan of Rs. 300 per family,

(b) monthly maintenance loans of Rs. 15 per adult and Rs. 7-8-0 per child for a maximum period of one year, and

(c) an undertaking to advance funds for the purchase of new cattle to replace animals which in the event of the Kazaks being moved to an appreciable distance could not be taken with them.

RESTORATION OF RAILWAY STATIONS AND POST OFFICES DESTROYED IN THE RECENT DISTURBANCES.

12. THE HONOURABLE MR. HOSSAIN IMAM: Will Government state the policy they propose to pursue regarding the post offices and railway stations destroyed? Do they contemplate penalizing the localities by withdrawing the offices?

THE HONOURABLE SIR MAHOMED USMAN: Government intend to restore the destroyed railway stations and post offices as soon as practicable.

THE HONOURABLE MR. HOSSAIN IMAM: Is it a fact that in certain rural areas post offices have been abolished and removed from the centres in which they have been burnt?

THE HONOURABLE SIR MAHOMED USMAN: I would like to have notice of that question, Sir.

THE HONOURABLE MR. HOSSAIN IMAM: Is it a fact that no railway mails are now going to the wayside stations throughout Bihar?

THE HONOURABLE SIR MAHOMED USMAN: Again, I would like to have notice of that question, Sir.

PAYMENT OF INTEREST ON MALAYA AND HONG KONG GOVERNMENT AND MUNICIPAL DOLLAR LOANS.

13. THE HONOURABLE MR. M. N. DALAL : (a) Have the British Government decided to allow *ex gratia* payment of interest on the Malayan Government and Hong Kong Government obligations issued in their local currencies ?

(b) Will payment be made—

- (1) to individuals in British or Allied territories ? and
- (2) to organizations and corporations which have no establishment in enemy territory ?

(c) Will amounts be now set apart to be paid after the war—

- (1) to British subjects now in enemy territories ? and
- (2) to organizations and corporations which have establishments in enemy territories ?

(d) Have the British Government decided to allow *ex gratia* payment of interest on the Burma Government obligations to individuals and corporations mentioned in (b) above ? If not, why ?

(e) Have the British Government decided to allow *ex gratia* payment of interest on such obligations of any other British Colonies or Protectorates now under enemy control ?

THE HONOURABLE MR. C. E. JONES : (a) and (b). The answer is in the affirmative and I would invite the attention of the Honourable Member in this connection to the Finance Department Press Communique, dated the 29th August, 1942, a copy of which is placed on the table of the House.

(c) and (e). Government have no information.

(d) No occasion has arisen for such a decision on the part of the British Government since the Government of Burma still continue to function. The Burma Government have never floated a permanent loan but they have, however, made arrangements for the redemption in India of their Post Office Cash Certificates.

Press Communique, dated the 29th August, 1942.

The following statement issued by the Secretary of State for the Colonies, London, regarding Malaya and Hongkong Government and Municipal dollar loans is published for general information.

As announced recently in the House of Commons by the Under Secretary of State for the Colonies, it has been decided that, although there is no legal obligation for interest to be paid on such loans otherwise than in local currency in Hongkong or Malaya, payment in respect of interest will be made in sterling *ex gratia* in order to avoid hardship to individual stock holders not resident in enemy or enemy-occupied territory and to such organizations and corporations as have no establishments in enemy or enemy-occupied territory. Such payments will be subject to adjustment in any particular case, if that is found to be necessary. The encashment of Straits Settlements savings certificates in similar circumstances has also been approved.

2. Applications for the payment of interest in India on the above loans should be addressed to the Reserve Bank of India, Bombay, Calcutta or Madras. They will be forwarded to the Crown Agent for the Colonies, and if approved, payment will be made to the holders of such loans through the Reserve Bank.

3. In the case of savings certificates, arrangements already exist for their immediate encashment on the production of those certificates at the offices of the Reserve Bank of India in Bombay, Calcutta or Madras. In cases of doubt, however, applications will be referred to the Crown Agent for the Colonies.

INSTRUCTIONS TO ALL-INDIA CONGRESS COMMITTEE MEMBERS IN BOMBAY
ADVOCATING SABOTAGE.

14. **THE HONOURABLE MR. M. N. DALAL :** (a) Are Government aware of a press report from Nagpur, dated 15th August, 1942, stating that instructions were issued to All-India Congress Committee members in Bombay in the form of cyclostyled copies directing the putting into effect of measures of sabotage designed to paralyze Government ?

(b) By whom were such instructions issued ?

(c) Will Government lay a copy of the instructions on the table of the House ?

THE HONOURABLE SIR MAHOMED USMAN : (a), (b) and (c). I have seen the press report referred to by the Honourable Member. Many cyclo-styled and printed instructions have been issued in the name or under the authority of Congress and I am not sure to which particular ones the Government of the Central Provinces was referring in the communiqué reproduced in the press report in question. I regret that I cannot therefore lay a copy of them on the table, but I have little doubt that the Honourable Member would be able to obtain the information he requires from the Provincial Government.

THE HONOURABLE MR. HOSSAIN IMAM : Have not Provincial Governments sent copies of such instructions to the Central Government ?

THE HONOURABLE SIR MAHOMED USMAN : I would like to have notice of that question, Sir.

TRAINING OF INDIAN OFFICERS FOR THE ARMY.

15. **THE HONOURABLE MR. M. N. DALAL :** (1) Are Government aware of a press note, dated July 21, 1942, stating that a new scheme for the training of Indian officers for the army is to be launched tightening up the standard of recruitment ?

(2) What is the proportion of the British and Indian Army officers in the officers' cadre of the whole Indian Army ?

(3) Have all the British officers been selected from the ranks, having had two years' training as soldiers ?

(4) Has any special consideration been given to the case of British officers serving in the Indian Army by way of granting permanent commissions in the Regular Army ?

GENERAL THE HONOURABLE SIR ALAN HARTLEY : (1) No, but there was a Press Conference at which they were informed of the new scheme.

(2) One Indian to 4½ British, approximately on 1st July, 1942.

(3) Those from home have all been in the ranks for varying periods. Those recruited under the N. S. A. go direct to O. T. Ss. but are regularly enlisted and remain in the ranks until commissioned.

(4) No.

THE HONOURABLE PANDIT HIRDAY NATH KUNZRU : Have the men who are coming from England and who are being trained as officers in the Officers' Training School passed through the ranks ?

GENERAL THE HONOURABLE SIR ALAN HARTLEY : I have already said that those have already been in the ranks for varying periods.

THE HONOURABLE MR. M. N. DALAL : May I, Sir, draw the attention of the Honourable Member to a Press Note from London, dated August 18, 1942, saying that British officers in the Indian Army are to be allowed to put down their names for permanent commissions in the British Army ?

THE HONOURABLE THE PRESIDENT : What is the question ?

THE HONOURABLE MR. M. N. DALAL : Is Government aware of this Press Note from London, dated August 18, 1942, saying that British officers in the Indian Army are to be allowed to put down their names for permanent commissions in the British Army ?

GENERAL THE HONOURABLE SIR ALAN HARTLEY : I would like notice of that question, Sir.

MEASURES TAKEN AGAINST THE HURS.

16. THE HONOURABLE MR. HOSSAIN IMAM : Will Government give full details of measures taken against the Hurs in Sind, giving the numbers of killed, wounded, hanged, transported and otherwise punished ?

GENERAL THE HONOURABLE SIR ALAN HARTLEY : Martial law was proclaimed in parts of Sind on the 1st June to deal with the Hurs. A Martial Law Administrator has been appointed, and he has issued Martial Law Regulations. Additional troops have been sent to the martial law area. The first consideration has been to ensure the safe running of trains; thereafter, troops in conjunction with police forces have been employed in penetrating the areas in which the Hurs have had their main "hideouts" for many years, and in a series of operations for rounding up of gangs of Hurs in the eastern portion of the Province and in the areas bordering on the Rajputana desert. These operations are continuing, and it has been necessary from time to time slightly to extend the martial law area to prevent Hur gangs from escaping to the west of the Indus and carrying on their nefarious activities from there. The approximate figures are killed 45; wounded 30; hanged 50 and transported nil. In addition 3,000 Hurs have been captured, but information is not available as to how many of them have actually been sentenced.

THE HONOURABLE MR. HOSSAIN IMAM : Are they being punished under the martial law or under the civil law ?

GENERAL THE HONOURABLE SIR ALAN HARTLEY : Under martial law.

THE HONOURABLE MR. HOSSAIN IMAM : When do Government hope to get full details of convictions ?

GENERAL THE HONOURABLE SIR ALAN HARTLEY : They are dealt with at once under martial law.

MEASURES TAKEN AGAINST THE HURS.

17. THE HONOURABLE MR. HOSSAIN IMAM : Will Government state the numbers of troops and aeroplanes engaged in the Hur hunt and the

cost incurred? Is it a fact that Hurs were bombed, if so, when and what type and numbers of bombs were used?

GENERAL THE HONOURABLE SIR ALAN HARTLEY: I regret I am unable to give the information asked for in the first part of the question as it will be of value to the enemy.

As regards the second part, no H. E. (high explosive) bombs were dropped, but in certain desert areas incendiary bombs were used to destroy huts and encampments belonging to the Hurs.

THE HONOURABLE MR. HOSSAIN IMAM: Was I correct, Sir, in catching the Honourable Member as saying that the information will be of value to the enemy?

GENERAL THE HONOURABLE SIR ALAN HARTLEY: Yes, Sir.

THE HONOURABLE MR. HOSSAIN IMAM: Is it the Hurs who are regarded as the enemy or the Germans?

THE HONOURABLE THE PRESIDENT: That you can decide for yourself.

THE HONOURABLE MR. HOSSAIN IMAM: I asked for information about internal affairs.

THE HONOURABLE THE PRESIDENT: What the Honourable Member says is that the information will be of value to the enemy and therefore it is not proper to give it.

THE HONOURABLE MR. HOSSAIN IMAM: I should like to know who are the enemies whom this information will help?

THE HONOURABLE MR. P. N. SAPRU: Do I understand the Honourable Member to say that the civilian population was also bombed by incendiary bombs?

GENERAL THE HONOURABLE SIR ALAN HARTLEY: No, Sir. The Hurs.

THE HONOURABLE MR. P. N. SAPRU: They represent the civilian element in the population.

THE HONOURABLE MR. HOSSAIN IMAM: Is it a fact that paratroops also were used against these Hurs?

GENERAL THE HONOURABLE SIR ALAN HARTLEY: They were, Sir.

RESTRICTIONS IMPOSED ON ALLAMA MASHRIQUI.

18. THE HONOURABLE MR. HOSSAIN IMAM: Will Government state under whose and what order Allama Mashriqui is detained? How long do Government propose to keep him under restraint?

THE HONOURABLE SIR MAHOMED USMAN: Allama Mashriqui is not detained. His residence is, however, restricted to the Province of Madras under the orders of the Central Government. These restrictions on his movements will be retained so long as the public interest so demands.

THE HONOURABLE MR. HOSSAIN IMAM : Will Government explain the reason why these restrictions have been put on Allama Mashriqui ?

THE HONOURABLE SIR MAHOMED USMAN : I should just like to say this, that the whole question of the policy towards the Khaksar organization and their leader is now under the consideration of Government.

THE HONOURABLE MR. HOSSAIN IMAM : Can we hope, Sir, for an early statement on the reconsidered position ?

THE HONOURABLE SIR MAHOMED USMAN : I have said that the question is under consideration. I cannot say either more or less.

**NUMBER OF CANDIDATES OF DIFFERENT COMMUNITIES WHO APPLIED FOR
ADMISSION TO THE I.C.S. EXAMINATION.**

19. THE HONOURABLE MR. HOSSAIN IMAM : (1) Will Government give the following facts about the I.C.S. examination (a) the permanent quota of Hindus and Muslims to be admitted from each province ; (b) the numbers of Hindus and Muslims from each province who applied this year ; and (c) the numbers of Hindus and Muslims from each Province permitted to sit for the examination ?

(2) Will Government give the figures separately for Hindus and Muslims of Bihar of M.A., B.A. (Hons.) and Ordinary B.A. (i) permitted and (ii) not permitted to sit for the examination ?

(3) Will Government give similar figures for the United Provinces ?

(4) Will Government state the reason for the rejection of Bihar Muslims ?

THE HONOURABLE SIR MAHOMED USMAN : (1) (a) The quotas are fixed not on a communal but on a provincial basis, and are given in a statement laid on the table.

(1) (b), (c), (2), (3) and (4). The information asked for is not readily available and its collection would involve an amount of time and labour that would not be justified in war time.

THE HONOURABLE MR. HOSSAIN IMAM : May I ask how the communal proportion is fixed when it is not fixed in Provinces ?

THE HONOURABLE SIR MAHOMED USMAN : I would like to have notice of that question, Sir.

THE HONOURABLE MR. HOSSAIN IMAM : Will the Honourable Member accept short notice of the question as the session is to be a very short one ?

THE HONOURABLE SIR MAHOMED USMAN : I am sorry I cannot.

Quota for admission to the Indian Civil Service examination.

Selection area.	No. of candidates.
Assam	6
Bengal	45
Bihar	23
Orissa	5
Central Provinces	11
Madras	50
Punjab	48
N. W. F. P.	6
Bombay	22
Sind	6
United Provinces	53
Total	275

ORDINANCES ISSUED SINCE SEPTEMBER, 1939, DURING THE SESSION OF THE LEGISLATURE.

20. **THE HONOURABLE MR. HOSSAIN IMAM:** Will Government lay on the table a statement giving the dates, subjects and reasons for promulgating Ordinances since September, 1939 during the time that Legislatures were in session ?

THE HONOURABLE MR. SHAVAX A. LAL: Sir, I lay a statement on the table.

Statement regarding Ordinances issued since September, 1939, during the sessions of the Legislature.

Date.	Subject.	Reasons.
1st Sept. 1939	An Ordinance to restrict the transfer or acquisition of any interest in aircraft and seagoing vessels, registered in British India. (Ord. IV of 1939).	} They were issued in the days immediately preceding and following the outbreak of war which coincided with the commencement of a session of the Legislature on the 30th August, 1939. These Ordinances were required immediately to meet the situation created by the war and the provisions contained therein could not have been left to await the normal legislative processes.
3rd Sept. 1939	An Ordinance to provide for special measures to ensure the public safety and interest and the defence of British India and for the trial of certain offences. (Ord. V of 1939).	
5th Sept. 1939	An Ordinance to provide for the detention of enemy ships in ports in British India. (Ord. VI 1939).	
6th Sept. 1939	An Ordinance to provide for the discipline of members of the Indian Air Force Volunteer Reserve raised in British India on behalf of His Majesty. (Ord. VII of 1939).	
13th Sept. 1939	An Ordinance to amend the Defence of India Ordinance, 1939, for certain purposes. (Ord. VIII of 1939).	

Statement regarding Ordinances issued since September, 1939, during the sessions of the Legislature—contd.

Date.	Subject.	Reasons.
30th Mar. 1940	An Ordinance temporarily to amend the Indian Post Office Act, 1898. (Ord. I of 1940).	Ordinance I of 1940 was necessitated by the fact that the Finance Bill of that year did not become law until after the 1st April and provision was required to cover postal rates for the few intervening days.
7th Mar. 1942	An Ordinance to constitute a Civil Pioneer Force for service in British India and to provide for the organisation, control and discipline thereof. (Ord. X of 1942).	The Civil Pioneer Force Ordinance, 1942, was issued because it was felt that the exigencies of the situation met thereby precluded the delay involved in the normal legislative processes.

STATEMENTS, ETC., LAID ON THE TABLE.

THE HONOURABLE SIR MAHOMED USMAN (Posts and Air Member)
Sir, I lay on the table copies of—

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|--|---|--|
| (1) Notification No. A-1-3594/41, dated the 21st March, 1942. | } | amending the Coorg Motor Vehicles Rules. |
| (2) Notification No. A-3-4024/41, dated the 11th March, 1942. | | |
| (3) Notification No. F. 12 (3)/42-General, dated the 11th March, 1942. | } | amending the Delhi Motor Vehicles Rules. |
| (4) Notification No. F. 12 (31)/42-General, dated the 2nd April, 1942. | | |
| (5) Notification No. F. 12 (40)/42-General, dated the 21st May, 1942. | | |
| (6) Notification No. F. 12 (36)/42-General, dated the 8th June, 1942. | | |
| (7) Notification No. F. 14—6-III, dated the 25th May, 1942. | | |
| (8) Notification No. F. 14—6-III, dated the 13th July, 1942. | | |

THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF COORG.

NOTIFICATION.

No. A-1-3594/41, dated Mercara, the 21st March, 1942.

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 79 of the Motor Vehicles Act, 1939 (IV of 1939), and Notification of the Government of India, Department of Communications, No. R. 60, dated the 28th June, 1939, the Chief Commissioner is pleased to make the following amendment in the Coorg Motor Vehicles Rules, 1940, issued with his notification No. R.F. 48/121-39, dated the 26th March, 1940.

Amendment.

At the end of Chapter V after rule 148 of the said rules, the following heading and rules shall be inserted, namely :—

Special rules applicable to motor vehicles using producer gas as a motor vehicle fuel.

148-A. In these rules, unless otherwise expressly stated, "producer" means the whole of the generator, pipes, coolers, filters and accessories necessary for the generation of gas and its supply to the engine.

148-B. On or after the 15th October 1941 no producer shall be fitted to a motor vehicle unless the producer—

- (a) has been made by a manufacturer approved in this behalf by the Madras or Mysore Government and further approved by the Coorg Provincial Transport Authority as to its fitting on the vehicle and other details ;
- (b) is of a type or model approved by, and in accordance with specifications approved by, that authority for use on the type of vehicle concerned ;
- (c) has affixed to the generator in such a manner as to be clearly visible, a metal plate having legibly displayed upon it the name of the manufacturer and the manufacturer's serial number :

Provided that in the case of stage carriages or goods vehicles plying inter-provincially between Coorg and Mysore or Coorg and Madras, when it is proved to the satisfaction of the Coorg Provincial Transport Authority that the producer gas fitted to such vehicles has been approved in all respects by competent authorities of those provinces, no further approval by the Coorg Provincial Transport Authority shall be necessary.

148-C. (1) Any person seeking the approval of the Provincial Transport Authority under rule 148-B shall make application in writing to the said authority accompanied by duplicate copies of the specifications, of clear drawings or prints of the producer and of the instructions for working it, and shall state the type or model of motor vehicle and the size and horse-power of the engine for which the producer is intended.

(2) If so required by the said authority, a person who has made an application under sub-rule (1) shall furnish at his own expense a vehicle fitted with the producer for such test on the road (including a road journey of not less than 50 miles continuous) as the authority may specify.

148-D. (1) Before recording approval to any type or design of producer the Provincial Transport Authority shall satisfy itself that the design and construction proposed are in accordance with the provision of these rules and in particular that—

- (a) the design is reasonably simple and suitable to the type of vehicle for which it is intended and is such that it can be fitted to the vehicle in such a way that the driver's vision and control of the vehicle are not impeded, the convenience and safety of passengers is not endangered, the weight of the producer can be reasonably distributed over the chassis, and the filters, coolers, pipes and other parts requiring frequent cleaning and attention can be fitted in readily accessible places ;
- (b) the effective capacity of the generator, hopper and filters is sufficient to provide fuel to propel the vehicle for a distance of not less than 50 miles without re-charging the hopper or cleaning the filters ;
- (c) the producer is capable of providing gas to propel the vehicle by the gas alone along a level road with its full lawful load at a sustained rate of speed of not less than—
 - (i) in the case of a goods vehicle not being a heavy transport vehicle, 20 m.p.h.,
 - (ii) in the case of a goods vehicle being a heavy transport vehicle, 15 m.p.h.,
 - (iii) in any other case, 25 m.p.h.
- (d) the materials and methods of construction specified by the applicant are, save as otherwise declared by the applicant, calculated to withstand fair wear and tear for a period of not less than two years under the normal conditions of working of the type of vehicle for which the producer is intended.

(2) The instructions for the working of the producer shall be subject to the approval of the Provincial Transport Authority which shall cause to be endorsed thereon a statement of the materials and parts declared by the applicant not to be calculated to withstand two years' fair wear and tear.

148-E. Every producer shall be designed, manufactured, fitted and maintained with all reasonable care necessary to prevent danger from fire, gas poisoning, and burns, and in particular—

- (a) all pipes, joints, valves and all covers to the hoppers, generators, cooling chambers, filters and other accessories shall be free from gas or air leaks ; and
- (b) if an escape funnel is fitted to the generator for use during the blowing of air through the generator, the mouth of the funnel shall be placed above the level of the roof of the vehicle.

148-F. (1) No part of any producer shall be placed so as to reduce the field of vision of the driver by means of the mirror prescribed in rule 96 or otherwise, or so as to impede the driver in his control of the vehicle.

(2) In a public service vehicle—

- (a) no part of the producer shall be placed within the passengers' compartment and
- (b) the generator shall be centrally placed in rear of the passengers' compartment, either completely outside it or recessed into the rear panel, and shall be insulated and have the clearance prescribed in rule 148-G:

Provided that notwithstanding the provisions of rule 88 (a) the generator and a reserve of fuel not exceeding one hundred and fifty pounds in weight may be carried on a trailer attached to a public service vehicle.

(3) No public service vehicle fitted with a producer shall have any opening or door in the rear end of the vehicle.

(4) In a transport vehicle other than a public service vehicle the generator shall not be placed forward of the rear of the driver's cab and shall be insulated and have the clearance prescribed in rule 148-G.

148-G. (1) On any motor vehicle, if any part of the generator is so placed as to be within a distance of six inches in a horizontal plane from any part of the vehicle, the vehicle shall be insulated from the generator by a sheet of asbestos one-eighth of an inch thick, or by such other insulating material as the Provincial Transport Authority may by general or special order in writing specify in this behalf, not less in height than the height of the generator (including the hopper) and of such a width as—

- (a) where the generator is recessed, to completely line the recess; and
- (b) where the generator is not recessed, to project for a distance of not less than six inches on either side of the generator.

(2) No part of a generator shall have a clearance between it and the insulating material prescribed in sub-rule (1) of less than two inches.

148-H. (1) In the case of a goods vehicle the generator may be placed centrally at the rear of the vehicle as prescribed for a public service vehicle or, behind the driver's cab.

(2) When the generator is placed behind the driver's cab it shall be adequately enclosed in a separate compartment, and no goods shall be carried in that compartment.

148-I. No generator and no pipe connecting the generator to the gas filters shall be so placed that any part of the generator or pipe is within a distance of less than—

- (a) two feet from any part of the petrol tank; or
- (b) four feet from the filling point or orifice of the petrol tank:

Provided that if the filling point or orifice is screened off from the generator by an adequate partition, clause (b) shall not apply in relation to the generator.

148-J. On any transport vehicle the filters and gas coolers shall be so placed as to be readily accessible for cleaning at any time.

148-K. Every part of the producer shall be firmly and securely fixed in place, and all pipes, valves, joints and hopper lids or covers shall at all times be maintained in a gas-tight condition.

148-L. No driver or other person in charge of a motor vehicle to which a producer is fitted shall—

- (a) at any time when there is fire in the generator, cause or allow the vehicle to stop or remain stationary at a distance of less than ten yards from any other motor vehicle or of less than 20 yards from any petrol pump or place where petrol is supplied in tins;
- (b) at any time when there is fire in the generator, pour petrol or oil or allow petrol to be poured into the petrol tank;
- (c) carry, or cause or allow to be carried, in the vehicle (save in the regular petrol tank thereof) any petrol or other inflammable or explosive substance;
- (d) clean or rake out the generator at any appointed bus stand or stopping place or within a distance of less than 20 yards from any other motor vehicle, or cause or allow the same to be done by any person;

- (e) where a park, bus stand, or halting place or a part of a park, bus stand or halting place is set apart for vehicles fitted with producers, allow the vehicle to stop or remain stationary in any other park, bus stand or halting place or other part thereof, as the case may be ;
- (f) place the vehicle, or cause or allow it to be placed, in any garage or shed unless the garage or shed is provided with a permanent opening or openings for sufficient ventilation other than doors and windows that may be closed.

148-M. (1) The projection of any part of a producer beyond the rear of the vehicle shall be deemed not to be a part of the vehicle for the purposes of rules 108 and 110 of the Coorg Motor Vehicle Rules, 1940.

(2) No producer shall be fitted to any motor vehicle in such a way that the vehicle thereby contravenes the provisions of rule 107 or rule 109 of the Coorg Motor Vehicle Rules, 1940.

NOTE.—Every driver or other person in charge of a motor vehicle to which a producer is fitted is informed that the fitting of a producer gas plant is in effect an alteration for purposes of section 32 of the Act, and is advised in his own interest to have the vehicle inspected and the fact noted on the certificate of fitness before putting it into use.

J. W. PRITCHARD,
Chief Commissioner.

THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF COORG.

NOTIFICATION.

No. A-3-4024/41, dated Mercara, the 11th March, 1942.

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 48 (d) of the Motor Vehicles Act, 1939, read with section 68 (z) and (z1) and the notification of the Government of India, Department of Communications, No. R. 60, dated the 28th June, 1939, the Chief Commissioner is pleased to make the following amendment to the Coorg Motor Vehicles Rules, 1940, issued with his notification No. R.F. 43/121-39, dated the 26th March, 1940.

Amendment.

After Rule 56 (b), add the following :—

“ 56(c). The Provincial Transport Authority may stipulate, if necessary, specific conditions for the carriage of mails in any stage carriage on any route.”

2. In Part A of Form P.St.S.

Add the following, as item 15 :—

“ 15. The permit-holder shall, if required carry mails, at such rates, as may be fixed by the Provincial Transport Authority, in consultation with the Postal Authorities concerned.”

J. W. PRITCHARD,
Chief Commissioner.

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER, DELHI.

NOTIFICATION.

Delhi, the 11th March, 1942.

No. F. 12 (3)/42-General.—In exercise of the powers conferred by clause (d) of sub-section (2) of section 70, of the Motor Vehicles Act, 1939, read with the notification of the Government of India in the Department of Communications No. R.-60, dated the 28th June, 1939, the Chief Commissioner is pleased to make the following amendment in the Delhi Motor Vehicles Rules, 1940, the same having been previously published with his notification No. F. 12 (3)/41-General, dated the 5th January, 1942.

Amendment.

In sub-rule (1) of rule 5-59 for the figures and words "225 pounds in weight unladen" the figures and words "1,100 pounds in weight laden" shall be substituted.

A. V. ASKWITH,
Chief Commissioner, Delhi.

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER, DELHI,

NOTIFICATION.

Delhi, the 2nd April, 1942.

No. F. 12 (41)/42-General.—In exercise of the powers conferred by clause (za) in sub-section (2) of section 68 and clause (d) in section 48 of the Motor Vehicles Act, 1939, read with the Notification of the Government of India in the Department of Communications No. R-60, dated the 28th June, 1939, the Chief Commissioner is pleased to make the following amendment in the Delhi Motor Vehicles Rules, 1941, the same having been previously published with his Notification No. F. 12 (3)/42-General, dated the 5th February, 1942.

Amendment.

After rule 4-18 the following shall be added, namely :—

"4-18-A. The Provincial Transport Authority may attach to any stage carriage permit a condition that the holder shall, if required carry mails at such rates as may be fixed by the Provincial Transport Authority in consultation with the postal authorities."

A. V. ASKWITH,
Chief Commissioner, Delhi.

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER, DELHI.

NOTIFICATION.

Delhi, the 21st May, 1942.

No. F. 12 (40)/42-General.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 70 of the Motor Vehicles Act, 1939, read with the notification of the Government of India in the Department of Communications No. R-60, dated the 28th June, 1939, the Chief Commissioner is pleased to make the following rules the same having been previously published with his notification No. F. 12 (40)/42-General, dated the 4th May 1942.

2. The Chief Commissioner takes this opportunity of drawing attention to the provisions of section 32 of the Motor Vehicles Act, 1939, under which the owner of any motor vehicle who affixes a charcoal gas plant to it is required to report the fact to the Registering Authority within whose jurisdiction he resides.

RULES

1. These rules may be cited as the Delhi Motor Vehicles (Use of Charcoal Gas) Rules, 1942.
2. In these rules, unless there is something repugnant in the subject or context,—
- (a) "Board" means the Board constituted by the Chief Commissioner under rule 3 of these rules ;
- (b) "charcoal gas plant" means an apparatus for generating gas by the combustion of charcoal with a view to the use of the gas for the propulsion of a motor vehicle, and includes the whole of the generator, pipes, coolers, filters and accessories necessary for that purpose and for the supply of the gas to the engine of the motor vehicle.
3. (1) For the purpose of approving persons to serve as manufacturers of charcoal gas plants, and to perform the other functions which are to be discharged by the Board under these rules, the Chief Commissioner may appoint a Board, consisting of the Chairman of the Delhi Provincial Transport Authority and not less than two and not more than four other persons.
- (2) In the event of a disagreement between the members of the Board the opinion of the majority shall prevail.

4. (1) Any person desiring to be approved as a manufacturer of charcoal gas plants shall make an application to the Board accompanied by specifications and drawings in duplicate of the plant or plants which he proposes to manufacture, an explanation of the type or model of motor vehicle to which each plant is designed to be fitted and a copy of the instructions, which he proposes to issue for the guidance of the person using the plant.

(2) If so required by the Board, a person who has made an application under sub-rule (1) of this rule shall—

(a) submit a model of the charcoal gas plant to such tests in such laboratory or workshop and by such person as the Board may specify, and

(b) provide at his own expense a vehicle fitted with the charcoal gas plant for such tests on the road as the Board may specify.

(3) After considering the papers submitted and subjecting the model charcoal gas plant to such tests as the Board deems suitable, the Board may at its discretion grant or refuse the application, and if it decides to grant the application shall issue a certificate to the applicant showing that he has been approved as a manufacturer of charcoal gas plants of a type or types to be specified in the certificate.

(4) Before according approval to any type or design of charcoal gas plant the Board shall satisfy itself that the design and construction proposed are in accordance with the provision of these rules and in particular that—

(a) the design is reasonably simple and suitable to the type of vehicle for which it is intended and is such that it can be fitted to the vehicle in such a way that the driver's vision and control of the vehicle are not impeded, the convenience and safety of passengers is not endangered, the weight of the charcoal gas plant can be reasonably distributed over the chassis, and the filters, coolers, pipes and other parts requiring frequent cleaning and attention can be fitted in readily accessible places ;

(b) the effective capacity of the generator, hopper and filters is sufficient to provide fuel to propel the vehicle for a distance of not less than fifty miles without recharging the hopper or cleaning the filters ;

(c) the charcoal gas plant is capable of providing gas to propel the vehicle by the gas alone along a level road with its full lawful load at a sustained rate of speed not less than—

(i) in the case of goods vehicle not being a heavy transport vehicle, twenty miles an hour ;

(ii) in the case of goods vehicle being a heavy transport vehicle, fifteen miles an hour ;

(iii) in any other case, twenty-five miles an hour ;

(d) the materials and methods of construction specified by the applicant are save as otherwise declared by the applicant, calculated to withstand fair wear and tear for a period of not less than two years under the normal conditions of working ;

(e) the plant is so designed as to cause no undue wear to the engine.

(5) It shall be a condition of every certificate issued under sub-rule (3) of this rule that the holder of the certificate shall in respect of every charcoal gas plant issued from his factory supply to the prospective user a set of instructions in terms approved by the Board for the working of the charcoal gas plant.

(6) Notwithstanding anything in this rule the Board may direct that any person who has been approved as a manufacturer of charcoal gas plants in any other Province or State in India shall be deemed to be an approved manufacturer for the Delhi Province subject to the conditions in force in the Province or State in which the person was first approved as a manufacturer and to such further conditions as the Board may think fit to impose.

5. On or after the first day of June 1942 no person shall drive a motor vehicle, and no holder of a permit shall allow the vehicle to which the permit relates to be driven, with a charcoal gas plant affixed thereto unless the charcoal gas plant has been made by a manufacturer approved by the Board under rule 4 of these rules : and has been specified by the manufacturer as being of a type suitable for use on the motor vehicle to which it is fitted :

Provided that the Board may by general or special order give permission for any charcoal gas plant which was in use on a motor vehicle before the first day of June 1942, to continue to be used on that vehicle even though it was not manufactured by a person approved by the Board under rule 4 of these rules.

6. (1) No person shall drive any motor vehicle, and no holder of a permit shall allow the motor vehicle to which the permit relates to be driven with a charcoal gas plant affixed thereto unless the requirements set forth in the Schedule to these rules are fulfilled in respect of the said plant and the vehicle to which it is fitted.

Conditions under which charcoal gas plants may be used,

(2) The driver or other person in charge of a motor vehicle to which a charcoal gas plant is fitted shall not—

- (a) at any time when there is fire in the generator, cause or allow the vehicle to stop or remain stationary at a distance of less than ten yards from any other motor vehicle or less than twenty yards from any petrol pump or place where petrol is supplied in tins ;
- (b) at any time when there is fire in the generator, pour petrol or cause or allow petrol to be poured into the petrol tank ;
- (c) carry or cause or allow to be carried in the vehicle (save in the regular petrol tank thereof) any petrol or other inflammable or explosive substance ;
- (d) clean or rake out the generator at any appointed bus stand or stopping place or within a distance of less than twenty yards from any other motor vehicle or cause or allow the same to be done by any person ;
- (e) where a park, bus stand, or halting place or a part of a park, bus stand or halting place is set apart for vehicles fitted with charcoal gas plants, allow the vehicle to stop or remain stationary in any other park, bus stand or halting place or other part thereof, as the case may be ;
- (f) place the vehicle or cause or allow it to be placed in any garage or shed unless the garage or shed is provided with a permanent opening or openings for sufficient ventilation other than doors and windows that may be closed.

7. Nothing in these rules shall prohibit the use in the Delhi Province of a charcoal gas plant on a motor vehicle which is registered in the Punjab or the United Provinces or any other Province or State to which the Chief Commissioner may extend the applicability of this rule, provided that the requirements of the rules in force in the Province or State where the motor vehicle is registered in respect of the use of charcoal gas plants are fulfilled.

Reciprocity with other Provinces or States.

SCHEDULE.

I. Every charcoal gas plant must conform to the following general specifications :—

- (a) All pipes, joints, valves, and all covers to the hoppers, generators, cooling chambers, filters and other accessories shall be free from gas or airleaks.
- (b) If an escape funnel is fitted to the generator for use during the blowing of air through the generator, the mouth of the funnel shall be placed above the level of the roof of the vehicle.
- (c) The materials for the construction of generators including hoppers and outer shells if any, shall be of mild steel sheet and shall not be less than No. 16 B. W. G. (0·065 in. thick) with the exception that in the case of any updraft generators in which no refractory lining is used, the firebox shall be constructed of mild steel sheet not less than 11 B. W. G. (0·120 in. thick) for a distance of twelve inches above the grate or to the top of the gas offtake, whichever is less. In the case of crossdraft generators, where no refractory lining is used, the distance from the mouth of the tuyere to any part of the shell shall not be less than five inches. All generator cover and generator flange joints shall be made of heat-resisting material.
- (d) The material from which coolers are made shall be mild steel, copper or brass sheet not less than 18 B. W. G. (0·049 in. thick). All coolers must be made so that they can be readily cleaned.

(e) The gas filtering system shall be in not less than three stages, of which the last stage shall be felt or other approved fabric, provided that the Chief Commissioner may by notification approve any filtering system. The materials from which filter casings and all gas piping up to the mixing chamber or carburettor are made shall not be less than No. 18 B. W. G. (0.049 in. thick). All filters shall be so placed as to be accessible to cleaning at all times.

(f) Flanges, fitted to piping shall be made of material not less than No. 11 B. W. G. (0.120 in. thick). Each flange shall be secured by not less than four bolts.

II. (1) No part of any charcoal gas plant shall be so placed as to reduce the field of vision of the driver by means of the mirror prescribed in rule 5.7 of the Delhi Motor Vehicles Rules, 1940, or otherwise, or so as to impede the driver in his control of the vehicle.

(2) In a public service vehicle—

(a) no part of the charcoal gas plant shall be placed within the passengers compartment, and

(b) the generator shall be centrally placed in rear of the passengers compartment, either completely outside it or recessed into the rear panel, and shall be insulated and have the clearance prescribed in paragraph III of this Schedule :

Provided that the generator and a reserve of fuel not exceeding one hundred and fifty pounds in weight may be carried on a trailer attached to a public service vehicle.

(3) No public service vehicle fitted with a charcoal gas plant shall have any opening or door at the rear of the vehicle.

(4) In a transport vehicle other than a public service vehicle the generator shall not be placed forward of the rear of the driver's cab and shall be insulated and have the clearance prescribed in paragraph III.

III. (1) On any motor vehicle, if any part of the generator is so placed as to be within a distance of six inches in a horizontal plane from any part of the vehicle, the vehicle shall be insulated from the generator by a sheet of asbestos one-eighth of an inch thick, or by such other insulating material as the Board may by general or special order in writing specify in this behalf, not being less in height than the height of the generator (including the hopper) and of such a width as—

(a) where the generator is recessed, to line completely the recess ; and

(b) where the generator is not recessed, to project for a distance of not less than six inches on either side of the generator.

(2) No part of a generator shall have a clearance between it and the insulating material prescribed in sub-paragraph (1) of this paragraph of less than two inches.

IV. (1) In the case of a goods vehicle the generator may be placed centrally at the rear of the vehicle as prescribed for a public service vehicle or behind the driver's cab.

(2) When the generator is placed behind the driver's cab it shall be adequately enclosed in a separate compartment, and no goods shall be carried in that compartment.

V. No generator and no pipe connecting the generator to the gas filters shall be so placed that any part of the generator or pipe is within a distance of less than—

(a) two feet from any part of the petrol tank, or

(b) four feet from the filling point or orifice of the petrol tank :

Provided that if the filling point or orifice is screened from the generator by an adequate partition, clause (b) shall not apply in relation to the generator.

VI. Every part of the charcoal gas plant shall be firmly and securely fixed in place, and all pipes, valves, joints, hopper lids or covers shall at all times be maintained in a gas-tight condition.

VII. Where water is used, either for injection, or for cooling tuyeres, it shall be provided from a source other than the engine cooling system, and shall not be in circuit therewith.

A V. ASKWITH,
Chief Commissioner, Delhi.

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER, DELHI.

NOTIFICATION.

Delhi, the 8th June, 1942.

No. F. 12 (36)/42-General.—In exercise of the power conferred by sections 21 and 41 of the Motor Vehicles Act, 1939, read with the Notification of the Government of India in the Department of Communications No. R.-60, dated the 28th June, 1939, the Chief Commissioner is pleased to make the following rules, the same having been previously published with his Notification No. F. 12 (36)/42-General, dated the 10th April, 1942.

Rules.

1. Notwithstanding anything contained in the Delhi Motor Vehicles Rules, 1940, no fee shall be charged for the issue or alteration of certificates of registration relating to motor vehicles which are the property of the Personal Representative in India of the President of the United States of America and his staff.

2. If the Personal Representative in India of the President of the United States of America or any member of his staff has paid or shall hereafter pay a fee for the issue or renewal of a licence to drive a motor vehicle or for undergoing a test of competency to drive the fee shall on his application be refunded to him.

A. V. ASKWITH,

Chief Commissioner, Delhi.

ORDERS BY THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER, AJMER-MERWARA.

NOTIFICATION.

Abu, the 25th May, 1942.

No. F./14-6-III.—The Chief Commissioner is pleased to make the following amendment in the Ajmer-Merwara Motor Vehicles Rules, 1940, published with his Notification No. 1141/34-W/38-III, dated the 12th June, 1940, the amendment having been previously published in this Administration's Notification No. F./14-6-III, dated the 4th April, 1942.

In rule 5-56 (a) of Chapter V—Construction, Equipment and Maintenance of Motor Vehicles—for the figure and words "225 pounds in weight unladen" substitute the figure and words "1100 pounds in weight laden".

By Order,

M. WORTH,

Secretary to the Chief Commissioner,

Ajmer-Merwara.

ORDERS BY THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER, AJMER-MERWARA.

NOTIFICATION.

Abu, the 13th July, 1942.

No. F./14-6-III.—The Chief Commissioner is pleased to make the following addendum to the Ajmer-Merwara Motor Vehicles Rules, 1940, published with his Notification No. 1141/34-W/38-III, dated the 12th June, 1940, the addendum having been previously published in this Administration's Notification No. F./14-6-III, dated the 28th May, 1942.

Chapter IV.—Control of Transport Vehicles. After clause (b) of rule 4-18 insert the following new clause—

"(c) that the holder of a permit of a stage carriage shall, if required, carry mail at such rates as may be fixed by the Provincial Transport Authority in consultation with the Postal authorities concerned."

By Order,

M. WORTH,

Secretary to the Chief Commissioner,

Ajmer-Merwara.

**INFORMATION PROMISED IN REPLY TO QUESTIONS LAID ON THE
TABLE.**

THE HONOURABLE SIR MAHOMED USMAN (Posts and Air Member) : Sir, I lay on the table the information promised in reply to parts (c) and (d) of question No. 103 asked by the Honourable Rai Bahadur Satyendra Kumar Das on the 17th November, 1941.

TELEPHONE OPERATORS.

(c) Arrangements have since been made to allow one day off in every four weeks to the telephone operators in the Chittagong and Narayanganj exchanges.

(d) Yes. It is part of the duties of senior operators to perform non-operative duty when required.

STATEMENTS, ETC., LAID ON THE TABLE.

THE HONOURABLE SIR JOGENDRA SINGH (Education, Health and Lands Member) : Sir, I lay on the table a copy of the notification of the Government of India in the Department of Education, Health and Lands, No. F. 15-21/41-A, dated the 12th May, 1942 making certain further amendments in the notification of the Government of India in the Department of Education, Health and Lands, No. F. 50-13 (20)/39-A, dated the 20th November, 1940 and the rules published therewith under sections 4A and 4D of the Destructive Insects and Pests Act, 1914.

(AGRICULTURE.)

No. F. 15-21/41-A., dated the 12th May, 1942.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sections 4A and 4D of the Destructive Insects and Pests Act, 1914 (II of 1914), the Central Government is pleased to direct that the following further amendments shall be made in the notification of the Government of India in the Department of Education, Health and Lands, No. F. 50-13-(20)/39-A, dated the 20th November, 1940, and the rules published therewith, namely :—

I. In the preamble to the said notification, and in rule 1 of the said rules, after the word " Punjab ", the words " the United Provinces " shall be inserted.

II. In the *Notes* below the Schedule annexed to the said rules, clauses (b) and (c) shall be re-lettered as clauses (c) and (d) respectively and before clause (c) as so relettered, the following clause shall be inserted, namely :—

" (b) in the United Provinces, by the Entomologist to the Government of the United Provinces, or such other officer as may be authorised by the Provincial Government in this behalf."

**INFORMATION PROMISED IN REPLY TO QUESTIONS LAID ON THE
TABLE.**

THE HONOURABLE MR. C. E. JONES (Finance Secretary) : Sir, I lay on the table copies of—

(1) Notification of the Government of India in the Home Department, No. F. 9/6/30-Eats., dated the 6th April, 1932 and

(2) Home Department Office Memorandum No. 9/9/35-Eats., dated the 30th April, 1935.

as promised in the course of answers to question No. 33 asked by the Honourable Haji Syed Muhammad Husain on the 23rd February, 1942.

No. F. 9/6/30-Ests., dated the 6th April, 1932.—In exercise of the powers conferred by Rule 17 of the Civil Services (Classification, Control and Appeal) Rules, the Governor General in Council is pleased to declare that the following services shall, with effect from the 15th March, 1932, be included in the Central Services, Class II :—

- (1) Currency Department (Assistant Currency Officers).
- (2) Northern India Salt Revenue Service.
- (3) Bombay Salt Revenue Service.
- (4) Madras Salt Revenue Service.
- (5) Income-tax Services, Class II—
 - (i) Madras Income-tax Service.
 - (ii) Bombay Income-tax Service.
 - (iii) Bengal Income-tax Service.
 - (iv) United Provinces Income-tax Service.
 - (v) Punjab, North West Frontier and Delhi Provinces Income-tax Service.
 - (vi) Burma Income-tax Service.
 - (vii) Bihar and Orissa Income-tax Service.
 - (viii) Central Provinces Income-tax Service.
 - (ix) Assam Income-tax Service.
- (6) Calcutta Customs Appraisers Service.
- (7) Bombay Customs Appraisers Service.
- (8) Madras Customs Appraisers Service.
- (9) Burma Customs Appraisers Service.
- (10) Sind Customs Appraisers Service.
- (11) Calcutta Customs Preventive Service.
- (12) Bombay Customs Preventive Service.
- (13) Madras Customs Preventive Service.
- (14) Burma Customs Preventive Service.
- (15) Sind Customs Preventive Service.
- (16) Madras Out-ports Customs Preventive Service.

Copy of the Home Department Office Memorandum No. 9/9/35-Ests., dated the 30th April, 1935, addressed to all Departments of the Government of India (excluding the Legislative Assembly Department and the Railway Department).

In continuation of the Home Department endorsement No. F. 9/3/30-Ests., dated the 6th May, 1931, the undersigned is directed to say that in exercise of the powers conferred by the Direction which the Secretary of State for India in Council has issued in connection with rules 3 and 4 for the Civil Services (Classification, Control and Appeal) Rules, the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that all rules and orders in existence on the 26th May, 1930 regulating the recruitment, conditions, of service, pay, allowances, discipline, conduct and pensions of personnel wholly excluded from the scope of the Classification Rules by or under rules 3 and 4 (1) of those Rules, including any rules and orders defining the powers of authorities sub-ordinate to the Governor General in Council in such matters, shall remain in operation except in so far as they may be specifically cancelled or modified by the competent authority, provided that amendments made from time to time

by the Governor General in Council to such rules or orders as are also applicable to persons governed by the Classification Rules and rules made thereunder shall *mutatis mutandis* apply to the personnel mentioned above.

THE HONOURABLE MR. C. E. JONES (Finance Secretary): Sir, I lay on the table a copy of Circular No. 14 of 1942 issued by the Central Board of Revenue as promised in the course of answers to question No. 173 asked by the Honourable Raja Yuveraj Dutta Singh on the 31st March, 1942.

CIRCULAR No. 14 of 1942.

C. No. 9 (1)-I.T./42.

CENTRAL BOARD OF REVENUE.

New Delhi, the 26th March, 1942.

CIRCULAR.

Collection of tax—Postponement of, in respect of incomes from sources in Burma, Malaya, Indo-China and other countries in the Far East occupied by the enemy.

1. In amplification of Board's telegram* No. 9 (1)-I.T./42, dated the 24th March, 1942, and in supersession of the instructions contained in Circular No. 8 of 1942, dated the 10th February, 1942, the following instructions are issued :—

- (i) Assessment proceedings in respect of the incomes in question for 1941-42 and earlier years are to be continued and completed.
- (ii) For assessment years subsequent to 1941-42, even though the assessee's previous year ended on a date before the territory in question was occupied by the enemy, no attempt should be made to assess income from sources in such territory. Such income can be assessed later under section 34. Income from sources outside such territory will continue to be assessed and tax will continue to be collected in the usual way.
- (iii) In the cases of Chettiers when account books are not available copies of accounts sent by agents will be accepted as a compliance with the notice calling for accounts.
- (iv) Further collection of taxes on all income remitted or unremitted—which accrued in these territories in the previous year for the 1941-42 assessment shall be postponed during the period of the war.
- (v) As regards assessment years prior to 1941-42 no attempt should be made for the present to collect tax on the income in question. Lists of such cases should be submitted to the Board by Commissioners with their recommendations as to stay of collection, having regard to the fact that our object is to avoid causing hardship to assessee.
- (vi) In order to assure that the collection of tax held in abeyance under these orders will not become time-barred under section 46 (7), payment should be allowed in two instalments—the first payable two years from the date of assessment and the second six months later. The time limit in section 46 (7) will count from the date of the second instalment.

2. The object of these instructions is to give relief to assesseees who have suffered from enemy action. Income-tax Officers must keep that in mind and treat these assesseees sympathetically. They should be given ample time in which to supply any information required by the Income-tax Officer and the question of imposing penalties on them for default should not arise save in very exceptional cases. These people have much to worry them besides income-tax and the Department must not add unnecessarily to their troubles.

K. K. CHETTUR,

First Secretary, Central Board of Revenue.

*23rd March, 1942 in the case of Madras.

THE HONOURABLE MR. C. E. JONES (Finance Secretary) : Sir, I lay on the table the information promised in reply to question No. 174 and part (c) of question No. 178 asked by the Honourable Mr. N. K. Das on the 31st March, 1942.

INCOME-TAX OFFICERS IN THE BIHAR AND ORISSA CIRCLE.

(a) 18.

(b) No, for the reason that these particular officers had been selected for re-employment on grounds of inefficiency.

LIST OF OFFICERS RECRUITED TO THE APPRAISING SERVICE SINCE 1935.

Name.	Province or domicile.
Mr. H. M. Hafiez (by promotion)	Punjab.
Mr. R. N. Banerjee II	Bengal.
Mr. E. G. Connolly	Bengal.
Mr. C. Deefholts (by promotion)	Bengal.
Mr. A. Minto (by promotion), posted at Chittagong	Bengal.
Mr. S. C. Ghosh	Bengal.
Mr. Md. Abu Rashid (on probation)	Bihar.

STATEMENTS, ETC., LAID ON THE TABLE.

THE HONOURABLE MR. C. E. JONES (Finance Secretary) : Sir, I lay on the table copies* of—

- (1) Appropriation Accounts (Civil), 1940-41 and the Audit Report, 1942.
- (2) Commercial Appendix to the Appropriation Accounts (Civil), 1940-41 and the Audit Report, 1942.
- (3) Finance Accounts, 1940-41 and the Audit Report, 1942.
- (4) Appropriation Accounts (Posts and Telegraphs), 1940-41 and the Audit Report, 1941.
- (5) Appropriation Accounts (Defence Services), 1940-41.
- (6) Audit Report—Defence Services, 1942.
- (7) Memorandum containing explanation of variations in the Central Government Appropriation Accounts (Civil), 1940-41 and the Audit Report, 1942, under the Sub-heads of accounts pertaining to the High Commissioner for India and the comments of the Auditor of Indian Home Accounts.
- (8) Commercial Appendix to the Appropriation Accounts of the Defence Services for 1940-41.
- (9) Appropriation Accounts (Railways), 1940-41, Part I.

* Not printed. Copies placed in the Library.

- (10) Appropriation Accounts (Railways), 1940-41, Part II.
- (11) Railway Audit Report, 1942.
- (12) Capital Statements, Balance Sheets and Profit and Loss Accounts of State Railways in India for 1940-41.
- (13) Balance Sheets of Railway Collieries and Statements of all-in-cost of coal for 1940-41.
- (14) Memorandum showing explanations of variations between the grant and actuals under expenditure in England for 1940-41 of the Indian Posts and Telegraphs Department.
- (15) Corrections to the Appropriation Accounts (Posts and Telegraphs) for 1940-41.
- (16) Correction to the Appropriation Accounts (Railways) for 1940-41, Part II.
- (17) Amendments to the Audit Report, Defence Services, 1942.
- (18) Corrections to the Appropriation Accounts (Civil), 1940-41 and Audit Report, 1942.

INFORMATION PROMISED IN REPLY TO QUESTIONS LAID ON THE
TABLE.

THE HONOURABLE SIR SATYENDRA NATH ROY (War Transport Secretary) : Sir, I lay on the table the information promised in reply to (1) question No. 1 asked by the Honourable Kumar Nripendra Narayan Sinha on the 10th November, 1941, and (2) question No. 185 asked by the Honourable Pandit Hriday Nath Kunzru on the 31st March, 1942.

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

(a) The answer to the first part is in the affirmative ; the second part does not arise.

(b) The sums were paid in the years 1937 to 1940 in the case of the E. B. R. and in the years 1935 to 1940 in the case of the E. I. R.

(c) The materials supplied were suitable and conformed to the Railways' specifications. No special tests were, therefore, necessary.

(d) Yes ; Contractor R. B. Seth Teomal has supplied the E. B. R. (now Bengal and Assam Railway) with materials also from quarries at Jainti, Dima and Chutiapara (on the M. G. section). The materials supplied were suitable and conformed to the Railway's specifications ; so no special tests were necessary.

(e) A statement (I) is placed below which gives all the information that is available.

STATEMENT I.

Contractors (other than R. B. Seth Teomal) who supplied stone, etc., to the Railways.

Railway.	Names.	Remarks.
E. B. R.	(1) S. G. Bose (2) Seth Dharamdas (3) T. S. Samanta (4) Nanji Mowji (5) Kumbha Mowji (6) A. Sircar & Co. (7) Bhagwan Das	} Since 1937 only. No information prior to this year.
E. I. R.	(1) S. G. Bose, Lessee of Rajgaon Stone Co. (2) Kalyanji Nogha and Kanwarji Kalyanjee. (3) Chatterjee, Shaw & Co.	

(f) Yes; A statement (II) giving such particulars as are available is attached.

STATEMENT II.

Contractors (other than R. B. Seth Teomal) who supplied materials from Pakur.

Railway.	Name of Contractor.	Address.	Quantity of materials supplied.		Amount paid.	Remarks.
			C.ft.	Rs.		
E. B. R.	(1) A. Sircar & Co.	7, Short St., Calcutta.	12,11,431	59,689	13,148-3-0	} The information is from 1937 to 1940 only.
	(2) Bhagwan Das	Paksey, E. B. R.	3,09,369			
E. I. R.	(1) J. N. Banerjee	P. O. Saintia, Dist. Birbhum.	Not available.	27,448	} (i) Quantities supplied prior to 1936-37 are not available. (ii) These supplies were made from Pakur quarry siding, and not from Pakur Station.	
	(2) K. C. Banerjee	Pakur, S. P.	Do.	9,290		
	(3) Messrs. Chatterjee, Shaw & Co.	30/1, Bagh-bazar Street, Calcutta.	Do.	8,136		
	(4) B. B. Chatterjee.	Pakur, E. I. R.	Do.	1,374		
	(5) Goodware & Co.	..	Do.	211		
	(6) Seth Khia Mal	Pakur, E. I. R.	4,70,000	20,495		
	(7) A. Sircar & Co.	7, Short Street, Calcutta.	3,08,000	10,088		

(g) No.

(h) Does not arise.

DISCOURTESY SHOWN TO MR. G. S. KEARE WHILE ATTEMPTING TO ENTER A FIRST CLASS COMPARTMENT.

In reply to the Honourable Member's last supplementary on the above question, Government understand that after the passenger was admitted to the compartment, he was not pushed out.

GENERAL THE HONOURABLE SIR ALAN HARTLEY (Deputy Commander-in-Chief) : Sir, I lay on the table the information promised in reply to question No. 189 asked by the Honourable Pandit Hirday Nath Kuneru on the 2nd April, 1942.

ALLEGED TRANSFER OF SOME ENGINEER TROOPS FROM CALCUTTA, WITHOUT SUPPLY OF FOOD DURING THE JOURNEY.

(a) to (d). The facts are as follows :—

A draft of 104 men, mostly lascars, but also including some carpenters, left Calcutta on the 15th of March, for Deohali. It was in charge of an Officer and a Viceroy's Commissioned Officer. As far as is known, the men were not paid any advance in lieu of rations as they had only a few days back received their regular pay. This was a mistake.

The men approached the Viceroy's Commissioned Officer at Bilaspur, saying that they had no food. The latter then arranged for food to be given to them at the next station and also later on during the journey. It is not true, therefore, that the men approached the officer but had no redress.

Strict instructions have now been issued that men should be given an advance before each journey, irrespective of whether they had recently received their pay or not.

STATEMENTS, ETC., LAID ON THE TABLE.

THE HONOURABLE MR. A. V. PAI (Indians Overseas Secretary) : Sir, I lay on the table a copy of the notification of the Government of India in the Department of Indians Overseas No. F. 35/42-O. S., dated the 20th June, 1942, amending the notification of the Government of India in the Department of Education, Health and Lands No. F. 33/39-Overseas, dated the 1st August, 1939, under section 30A(1) of the Indian Emigration Act, 1922.

No. F. 35/42-O. S., dated the 20th June, 1942.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of section 30-A of the Indian Emigration Act, 1922 (VII of 1922), the Central Government is pleased to direct that the following amendment shall be made in the notification of the Government of India in the Department of Education, Health and Lands, No. F. 33/39-Overseas, dated the 1st August, 1939, namely :—

In the said notification, after the words " unless exempted by " the words " general or " shall be inserted.

INFORMATION PROMISED IN REPLY TO QUESTIONS LAID ON THE TABLE.

THE HONOURABLE MR. A. V. PAI (Indians Overseas Secretary) : Sir, I lay on the table a statement containing further information promised in reply to question No. 121 asked by the Honourable Raja Yuveraj Dutta Singh on the 10th March, 1942.

INDIANS IN ADEN.

Indian population in Aden as at last census in 1931	8,368
Number of Indians evacuated after the outbreak of war	1,678
Number of Indians since admitted into Aden (mostly evacuees)	1,676
Number of Indians now in Aden	Not known.

GENERAL THE HONOURABLE SIB ALAN HARTLEY (Deputy Commander-in-Chief) : Sir, I lay on the table the information promised in reply to part (d) of question No. 184 asked by the Honourable Pandit Hirday Nath Kunzru on the 31st March, 1942.

LOOTING OF ORANGES BY SOLDIERS AT KATOL.

Government have issued orders for appropriate disciplinary action to be taken against the offender.

As regards the second part of the question, orders have been issued for the provision of an adequate staff of officers in charge of troops in transit, and military police at railway stations where troops halt or change.

STATEMENTS, ETC., LAID ON THE TABLE.

THE HONOURABLE MR. VISHNU SAHAY (Nominated Official) : Sir, I lay on the table copies of the declarations of exemption under section 6 of the Registration of Foreigners Act, 1939, as published with the notifications of the Government of India in the Home Department :—

- (1) No. 1/16/42-Political (E), dated the 14th April, 1942,
- (2) No. 1/3/42-Political (E), dated the 13th May, 1942,
- (3) No. 1/18/42-Political (E), dated the 21st May, 1942,
- (4) No. 1/38/42-Political (E), dated the 4th June, 1942,
- (5) No. 1/36/42-Political (E), dated the 11th June, 1942,
- (6) No. 1/3/42-Political (E), dated the 12th/16th June, 1942,
- (7) No. 1/38/42-Political (E), dated the 20th June, 1942,
- (8) No. 1/39/42-Political (E), dated the 27th June, 1942, and
- (9) No. 1/43/42-Political (E), dated the 12th August, 1942.

Declarations of Exemption.

No. 1/16/42-Political (E), dated the 14th April, 1942.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 6 of the Registration of Foreigners Act, 1939 (XVI of 1939), the Central Government is pleased to declare that the provisions of the Registration of Foreigners Rules, 1939, except Rule 8, shall not apply to, or in relation to, Dr. M. C. Balfour, Regional Director in the Far East of the Rockefeller Foundation and Adviser to the United States Medical Commission to China.

No. 1/3/42-Political (E), dated the 13th May, 1942.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 6 of the Registration of Foreigners Act, 1939 (XVI of 1939), the Central Government is pleased to declare that the provisions of the Registration of Foreigners Rules, 1939, except Rule 8, shall not apply to, or in relation to, the services personnel of the American and Chinese naval, military and air force arriving in India in the discharge of their official duties.

No. 1/18/42-Political (E), dated the 21st May, 1942.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 6 of the Registration of Foreigners Act, 1939 (XVI of 1939), the Central Government is pleased to declare that the provisions of the Registration of Foreigners Rules, 1939, except rule 8 and such of the provisions of rules 4, 14, 15 and 16 as apply to, or in relation to, passengers and visitors who are not foreigners, shall not apply to, or in relation to, Mrs. Lucile Graham Keating, an official attached to the Consulate for the United States of America at Bombay, so long as she is so attached.

No. 1/38/42-Political (E), dated the 4th June, 1942.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 6 of the Registration of Foreigners Act, 1939 (XVI of 1939), the Central Government is pleased to declare that the provisions of the Registration of Foreigners Rules, 1939, except rule 8 and such of the provisions of rules 4, 14, 15 and 16 as apply to, or in relation to, passengers and visitors who are not foreigners, shall not apply to, or in relation to, Messrs. S. H. Shih, D. Z. Lao, P. Chang, C. M. Sung and S. K. Shen, officials attached to the office of the Commissioner of China to India, so long as they are so attached.

No. 1/36/42-Political (E), dated the 11th June, 1942.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 6 of the Registration of Foreigners Act, 1939 (XVI of 1939), the Central Government is pleased to declare that the provisions of the Registration of Foreigners Rules, 1939, except rule 8 and such of the provisions of rules 4, 14, 15 and 16 as apply to, or in relation to, passengers and visitors who are not foreigners, shall not apply to, or in relation to Mr. Alois Stefan, an official attached to the Czechoslovak Consulate in Bombay, and his family, so long as he holds a post in that Consulate.

No. 1/3/42-Political (E), dated the 12th/16th June, 1942.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 6 of the Registration of Foreigners Act, 1939 (XVI of 1939), and in supersession of the Home Department notification No. 1/3/42-Political (E), dated the 13th May 1942, the Central Government is pleased to declare that the provisions of the Registration of Foreigners Rules, 1939, except Rule 8, shall not apply to, or in relation to, the service personnel of the American, Chinese, Dutch, Free French or other allied naval, military and air force arriving in India in the discharge of their official duties.

No. 1/38/42 Political (E), dated the 20th June, 1942.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 6 of the Registration of Foreigners Act, 1939 (XVI of 1939), the Central Government is pleased to declare that the provisions of the Registration of Foreigners Rules, 1939, except rule 8 and such of the provisions of rules 4, 14, 15 and 16 as apply to, or in relation to, passengers and visitors who are not foreigners, shall not apply to, or in relation to, Mr. C. C. Chuang, an official attached to the office of the Commissioner of China to India, so long as he is so attached.

No. 1/39/42-Political (E), dated the 27th June, 1942.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 6 of the Registration of Foreigners Act, 1939 (XVI of 1939), the Central Government is pleased to declare that the provisions of the Registration of Foreigners Rules, 1939, except rule 8 and such of the provisions of rules 4, 14, 15 and 16 as apply to, or in relation to, passengers and visitors who are not foreigners, shall not apply to, or in relation to, Mrs. Frances Ridgway Warden, an official attached to the Consulate for the United States of America at Bombay, so long as she holds a post in that Consulate.

No. 1/43/42-Political (E), dated the 12th August, 1942.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 6 of the Registration of Foreigners Act, 1939 (XVI of 1939), the Central Government is pleased to declare that the provisions of the Registration of Foreigners Rules, 1939, except rule 8 and such of the provisions of rules 4, 14, 15 and 16 as apply to, or in relation to, passengers and visitors who are not foreigners, shall not apply to, or in relation to, Mr. Albert Evans, Acting Director, American National Red Cross, China Relief Unit, so long as he holds this post.

THE HONOURABLE SIR ALAN LLOYD (Commerce Secretary): Sir, I lay on the table a copy of the notification of the Government of India in the Commerce Department No. 597-I (3)/41, dated the 14th March, 1942, making certain further amendments in the Insurance Rules, 1930.

INSURANCE.

No. 597-I (3)/41, dated the 14th March, 1942.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-sections (1) and (2) of section 114 of the Insurance Act, 1938 (IV of 1938), the Central Government is pleased to direct that the following further amendments shall be made in the Insurance Rules, 1930, the same having been previously published as required by sub-section (1) of the said section, namely:—

I. In the said Rules—

1. In rule 6, after the words "of the Act" the words, brackets, figure and letter "or a sale or investment under sub-section (9-A) of the said section," shall be inserted.

2. In sub-rule (3) of rule 9, after the word "purchase" in both places where it occurs, the words "or sale" shall be inserted.

3. In rule 11 to clause (c) of sub-rule (1), the following shall be added, namely:—

"but not including the proviso to sub-section (1) thereof".

4. For rule 13, the following rule shall be substituted, namely:—

"13. *Qualifications of elected directors of Insurance Companies.*—(1) A person shall be eligible for election as a director of an Insurance Company under section 48 of the Act, if he holds one or more policies of life insurance issued by the company and satisfying the provisions of the said section and both the following requirements, namely:—

(a) the policies shall insure either a total sum, including any bonuses that may have attached to them before the date of election, of not less than Rs. 3,000, where the company has at that date been carrying on life insurance business for not less than five years, or of not less than Rs. 1,000 in other cases, or annuities on human life of a total amount of not less than Rs. 250 *per annum* without regard to the age of the company; and

(b) where the company has been carrying on life insurance business for more than two years, all the policies held in compliance with clause (a) shall have been in force for not less than one, two or three years, according as the company has at the date of election been carrying on life insurance business for not more than five years, for more than five but not more than eight years, or for more than eight years.

(2) If, at any date after election as a director, a person ceases to be a person holding one or more policies of life insurance satisfying the provisions of section 48 and both the requirements specified in sub-rule (1) he shall forthwith cease to be an elected director of the company."

5. In rule 14,—

(a) for sub-rule (1) the following sub-rule shall be substituted, namely:—

"(1) The election of directors under section 48 of the Act shall take place at a meeting (to be held at the place where the principal office of the company is situated) of the holders of policies of life insurance issued by the company, who are eligible to vote at such election and the first such election shall be held as soon as possible after the said section becomes applicable to the company";

(b) in sub-rule (2)—

(i) for the figures and word "28 days" the words "three months" shall be substituted;

- (ii) for the words " in a newspaper published in a principal language of, and circulating in, that Province ", the words " in a newspaper published in the English language and, if the company so desires, in a newspaper published in a principal language of that Province, both being papers circulating in that Province " shall be substituted :
- (iii) in the first proviso, for the word " three " the word " six " and for the words " for attachment to their policies a slip setting forth those qualifications " the words " as modified upto date, a notice setting forth such modified qualifications " shall be substituted :
- (c) in sub-rule (3),—
- (i) for the figures and word " 10 days " the words " two months " shall be substituted ;
 - (ii) after the words " individually by post " the words, brackets and figure " to those policyholders who are eligible to vote and who apply for a certificate of admission under sub-rule (4) " shall be inserted.
- (d) after sub-rule (3), the following sub-rule shall be inserted, namely :—
- " (3A) An application sent under sub-rule (3) shall give the applicant's name and address and the numbers of and amounts of the sums insured by the policies by virtue of which he claims to be eligible for election."
- (e) in sub-rule (4),—
- (i) for the figures and word " 15 days " the words " two months " shall be substituted ;
 - (ii) after the words " issued by the company " the words " not less than six months before the date of election " shall be inserted ;
 - (iii) for the figure and word " 6 days " the words " one month " shall be substituted ;
 - (iv) after the words " the relevant policy " the words, figures and brackets " and shall, in any case, be accompanied by a statement of the names and addresses of the eligible persons prepared to accept office whose applications have been received by the company under sub-rule (3) " shall be inserted.
- (f) in sub-rule (5), after the words " whose presence is ", the words " in the opinion of the Chairman, " shall be inserted.
- (g) in sub-rule (7),—
- (i) after the words " appointing a proxy shall be in writing " the words, figures and letters " in Form IV-A " shall be inserted ;
 - (ii) for the figure and word " 6 days " the words " one month " shall be inserted ;
 - (iii) after the words " the date of the meeting " the following sentence shall be inserted, namely :—
- " No policyholder shall appoint more than one proxy irrespective of the number of policies he holds."
- (h) in sub-rule (8),—
- (i) after the words " on his own behalf " the words " irrespective of the number of policies he holds " shall be inserted ;
 - (ii) after the words " any one candidate " the following proviso shall be inserted, namely :—
- " Provided that a policyholder may, if he prefers, vote on one voting paper in respect of all the proxies he holds. In that event, the number of votes to be given on the voting paper shall not exceed the number of directors to be elected multiplied by the number of proxies held and the number of votes given to any one candidate on that paper shall not exceed the number of proxies held."
- (i) after sub-rule (8), the following sub-rules shall be inserted :—
- " (8A) If any policyholder is a lunatic or an idiot, he may vote by his legal representative ; and if any policyholder is a minor he may vote by his legally appointed guardian, or any one of such guardians, if more than one.

(8B) If a policy has been proposed for, and taken out jointly by, more than one person having insurable interest between them, each such person shall be entitled to vote as a holder of that policy."

(j) to sub-rule (9) the following proviso shall be added, namely :—

" Provided that if the counting of votes is not likely to be completed by 7 P.M. on the date of the meeting, the Chairman may lock, seal and take charge of the ballot box in the presence of the meeting and postpone the counting of votes by not more than 48 hours. The opening of the ballot box shall be done by the Chairman and the counting shall be carried out by the same persons as are specified in this sub-rule for this purpose within the said 48 hours after reasonable notice of the time and place where the counting is to take place has been given to the candidates but no others except those whose presence is necessary for the purpose of making the counting and the declaration. Each candidate or in his absence his authorised representative shall be allowed to be present to witness the opening and the counting. The result of the ballot shall then be communicated by notice published in newspapers as in sub-rule (2) or individually by post to all policyholders who were present in person at the election or by both methods."

(k) for sub-rule (10) the following sub-rules shall be substituted, namely :—

" (10) For the purposes of sub-rule (3) of rule 15, a list shall be prepared of those of the unsuccessful candidates in whose favour any valid votes are cast in descending order of the number of such votes cast for each. If two or more such candidates have an equal number of such votes cast for them, they shall be placed in the list in the alphabetical order of their signatures in their applications under sub-rule (3). For the purposes of this sub-rule, no valid vote shall be deemed to be cast for a candidate if his own vote is the only vote cast for him.

(10A) No election shall be held at any meeting convened under these rules unless a quorum of policyholders holding certificates issued under sub-rule (4) is personally present at the time when the meeting proceeds to business. The number of such certificate holders who must personally be present to constitute a quorum shall be five times the number of directors to be elected at that meeting.

(10B) If within half an hour from the time appointed for the meeting a quorum is not present, the meeting shall stand adjourned to the same day in the next week at the same time and place, and if at the adjourned meeting a quorum is not present within half an hour from the time appointed for the meeting, the policyholders present and holding certificates issued under sub-rule (4) shall be a quorum."

6. For rule 15, the following rule shall be substituted, namely :—

" 15. *Period of office of directors, and filling of vacancies.*—(1) An election of directors under these rules (other than the first such election) shall be held not later than three years from the date of the last such election.

(2) At every meeting of policyholders held in pursuance of sub-rule (1), all the directors elected or appointed under these rules shall retire, but any director so retiring shall, if he remains eligible under rule 13, be eligible for re-election.

(3) In the event of a casual vacancy arising among the directors elected or appointed under these rules, the vacancy shall be filled by appointing the person highest in the list prepared under sub-rule (10) of rule 14, who remains eligible under rule 13 and is willing to act as a director.

(4) Any person in the said list who is not appointed in his turn under sub-rule (3) either because he has ceased to be eligible under rule 13 or because of his unwillingness to act shall be removed from the list.

(5) In the event of there being no person available for appointment under sub-rule (3), the casual vacancy shall be filled by the remaining directors (if not less than two in number) elected or appointed under these rules by appointing a person eligible under rule 13, or if such directors (or a majority of them) are unable to agree upon a person to be appointed, the appointment shall be decided by lot from amongst the persons eligible under rule 13 who have been considered for the appointment by the said remaining directors.

(6) In the event of there being only one or no such remaining director, the casual vacancy shall be filled by an election in accordance with these rules to be held not later than 6 months from the date on which the vacancy occurred, unless the company secures from the Central Government within two months from the said date an exemption for that purpose from the provisions of section 48 of the Act under clause (b) of sub-section (3) thereof.

(7) Save as provided in sub-rule (8), any person appointed or elected to fill a casual vacancy shall be subject to retirement at the same time as would have been the director in whose place he is appointed or elected.

(8) An election held in pursuance of sub-rule (6) to fill a casual vacancy shall not be reckoned as an election for the purpose of sub-rule (1), except when the total number of directors to be elected by policyholders under section 48 of the Act is only one.

(9) Nothing in this rule shall be deemed to affect the application of Regulations 78 and 79 in Table A of the First Schedule to the Indian Companies Act, 1913 (VII of 1913), to directors elected or appointed otherwise than under these rules."

7. After rule 16, the following rule shall be inserted, namely :—

" 16A. An individual to whom a licence has been issued shall, if such licence has been lost, destroyed or mutilated, pay a fee of one rupee in the manner provided in clause (a) of rule 16 and send the receipt therefor to the authority who issued the licence with the request that a duplicate licence may be issued. He shall furnish a declaration giving full details regarding the issue and loss, destruction or mutilation of the licence and the mutilated pieces, if any, shall be returned to the aforesaid authority who may, after taking all reasonable steps to satisfy himself that the original licence issued has been lost, destroyed or mutilated, issue a duplicate licence in Form VI with an endorsement thereon that it is a duplicate."

8. After rule 17, the following rule shall be inserted, namely :—

" 17A. The conditions to be satisfied by an insurance agent to establish that he is a *bona fide* insurance agent employed by the insurer for the purposes of the proviso to sub-section (1) of section 41 of the Act shall be the following, namely :—

- (a) He must have secured policies on six different lives excluding his own.
- (b) He must have been an insurance agent continuously from the time of his soliciting or procuring the first policy on each of such six lives or proposing for the policy on his own life whichever is earlier till the time when the policies on those six lives and the policy on his own life have all been issued."

9. After rule 19, the following rule shall be inserted, namely :—

" 19A. Every provident society shall, commencing from a date not later than the 1st January, 1943, maintain at its principal office in British India the following registers in the forms specified below or as near thereto as possible, provided the information to be shown is not reduced thereby in respect of all its transactions subsisting on or after that date, namely :—

- (i) A register of members (but not including membership merely by virtue of being a policyholder), proprietors and share-holders.....in Form VI-A.
- (ii) A register of directors, manager, secretary and other officers.....in Form VI-B.
- (iii) A proposal register.....in Form VI-C.
- (iv) A register of policies.....in Form VI-D in respect of all policies issued from a date not later than 1st January, 1943. (Separate registers shall be maintained for each contingency specified in or prescribed under sub-section (2) of section 65 of the Act in respect of which the society carries on business.)
- (v) A premium register.....in Form VI-E.

- (vi) A lapse register showing the details in respect of each policy which is treated by the society as having lapsed.....in Form VI-F.
- (vii) A register of claims not including annuities.....in Form VI-G.
- (viii) A register of annuity payments..... in Form VI-H.
- (ix) A register of agents.....in Form VI-I.

Provided that—

- (a) any register printed after this rule is made and purporting to contain the information specified in any of the registers prescribed by this rule shall be in the Form prescribed therefor ;
- (b) if any of the registers required to be kept in accordance with section 79 of the Act, as it stood before the commencement of the Insurance (Amendment) Act, 1941, is not kept, or if any of the registers so kept is exhausted the society shall maintain forthwith the corresponding register or register prescribed by this rule ;
- (c) if no registers are maintained corresponding to the registers prescribed by clauses (iii), (v) and (vi) of this rule, the society shall, commencing from a date not later than 1st April, 1942, maintain the registers prescribed by these clauses.
- (d) it shall not be necessary to show the name of the life insured in addition to the policy-number in the register in Form VI-D, VI-E, VI-F, VI-G or VI-H, if the register concerned is prepared by mechanical means."

10. For rule 22, the following rule shall be substituted, namely :—

" 22. *Signatures to returns furnished by provident societies.*—Every return furnished to the Superintendent of Insurance under sub-section (2) of section 82 of the Act shall be signed in accordance with the provisions of sub-section (2) of section 15 of the Act."

11. In rule 25, after the word and figures " section 13 ", the words, figures, letter and brackets " or clause (c) of sub-section (2) of section 16 " shall be inserted.

12. After rule 27, the following rules shall be inserted, namely :—

" 28. The sub-classes of miscellaneous insurance business in respect of each of which a separate account of receipts and payments is to be kept as required under sub-section (1) of section 10 of the Act on and after the 1st January, 1943, shall be—

- (1) Capital Redemption insurance business.
- (2) Continuous Disability insurance business.
- (3) Employers Liability insurance business.
- (4) The business of insuring the payment on the happening of each of the contingencies (a) birth, (b) marriage, and (c) failure of issue, each contingency to constitute a separate business unless the contingencies are combined in a single contract, but not being business comprising insurance contracts which are terminable by the insurer at intervals not exceeding twelve months and under which, if a claim arises, the insurer's liability to pay benefit ceases within one year from the date on which the claim arose.

29. For the purposes of the Act, the business of an insurer shall be deemed to be transacted in India or British India according as the premiums in respect of those transactions are ordinarily paid in India or British India as the case may be.

Provided that if any question arises whether any premiums are ordinarily paid inside or outside British India or India, the Superintendent of Insurance shall decide the question and his decision shall be final."

11. In the Forms set forth in the Schedule annexed to the said Rules—
(a) for Form III, the following Form shall be substituted, namely:—

FORM III.

(See Rule 5.)

No. SEC.

RESERVE BANK OF INDIA.

SECURITIES DEPARTMENT.

CALCUTTA., 19 ..

Statement showing the particulars of deposits held on behalf of the

under section of the Insurance Act, 1938.

Loan.	Existing Deposits (excluding deposits withdrawn).		New Deposits. Received on....		Total.	
	Face Value.	Book Value.	Face Value.	Book Value.	Face Value.	Book Value.
Total Securities						
Cash						
GRAND TOTAL						

(Starting Deposits have been converted at 1s. 6d.)

Certified that the above agrees with the entries in the books maintained by the Bank.

To

The Superintendent of Insurance,
Department of Commerce, Government of India, New Delhi.

Manager.

(b) in Form IV—

(i) for the sub-heading,

"Name of the depositor", the sub-heading "Name of the Insurer" shall be substituted;

(ii) after the column headed "Nature of deposits" a column headed "Total amount held to be in deposit being the total amount of cash and the book-value of the securities deposited" shall be inserted.

(c) after Form IV, the following Form shall be inserted, namely :—

“ FORM IV-A.

[See Rule 14 (7).]

Instrument of Proxy.

.....Insurance Company, Limited.

I.....of.....in the
 District of.....being a holder of policy/policies bearing the number/numbers
issued by the.....Insurance Company
 Limited hereby appoint.....of.....
 who is also a holder of policy/policies bearing the number/numbers.....
 issued by the abovementioned company or in case the said policyholder fails to attend such
 meeting I appoint.....of.....who is also a holder
 of policy/policies bearing the number/numbers.....issued by the abovementioned
 company* as my proxy to vote for me and on my behalf at the meeting of the company
 to be held for the election of policyholders' directors on the.....day of.....
and at any adjournment thereof.

Signed this.....day of.....

Signature.....

* Similarly for one further proxy if both the first mentioned proxies fail to attend.”

(d) after Form VI, the following Forms shall be inserted, namely :—

“ FORM VI-A.

[See Rule 19A (i).]

Register of members (excluding membership merely by virtue of holding policies issued by the Society), proprietors and shareholders.

Serial No.	Date of becoming member, proprietor, or shareholder, as defined in heading.	Full name.	Address.	Occupation.	Date on which ceased to be a member, etc.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7

FORM VI-B.

[See Rule 19A (ii).]

Register of Directors, Manager, Secretary and other officers.

Serial No.	Full Name.	Address.	Occupation other than in the service of the society.	Date when he commenced to hold the office in question.	Date of ceasing to hold the office in question.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7

NOTES :—

1. A separate page must be used for each title of office, viz., Secretary.
2. The 'Remarks' column should show the mode of vacating office, whether by death, resignation, retirement, etc.

FORM VI-C.

[See Rule 19A (iii).]

Proposal Register.

Serial No.	Date and Number of proposal.	Name and address of proposer.	How disposed of.*	Date of acceptance, if accepted.*	Number and date of policy.*	Date of despatch of policy.*	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8

* NOTE.—In case a proposal is rejected or does not result in a policy, against columns 4 to 7 the amount of advance or deposit received, if any, and the date of its adjustment with reasons or the date of its refund should be stated.

FORM VI-D.

[See Rule 19A (iv).

Register of Policies issued.

Serial No.	Number and date of proposal.	Policy number and date of commencement of insurance.		Name, occupation and address of life insured. †	Name and address of person paying the premium. †	Name and address of nominee and relationship to the policy holder and the dates on which the respective notices were received.	Term of policy full particulars of the Table under which the policy is issued.	Sum insured. †	Premiums: Amount of each instalment and due date of final instalment.	Due dates of all instalments in each calendar year.	If assigned names and address of each assignee and dates on which the respective notices were received.
		Policy number	Date and mode of exit with cross reference to the register concerned. †								
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	

Notes :-

- * Cross reference should be given to other policies, if any, if the contingencies on the happening of which the sums insured are payable under those policies relate to the same person as under this policy.
- † The entries regarding exit should be shown in pencil, when the exit is capable of revival and erased on subsequent revival. When revival is no longer possible the pencil entries should be replaced by ink.
- ‡ In case of contingencies other than death, in columns 4 and 5, substitute for the words "the life insured", the words "the person to whom the contingencies on the happening of which sums are payable relate".
- § If the sum insured excluding bonus varies during the term of the policy, both the maximum and minimum of the sum insured should be stated.

FORM VI-E.

[See Rule 19A-(v).]

Premium Register in respect of all premiums falling due during the month of.....19 .

Policy Number.	Name of the person to whom the policy was issued.	Due date of premium.	Date of payment of premium.	Particulars of any other payment as fees, fines, etc. realised on the policy during the month.
1	2	3	4	5

NOTES :—

1. The register should be closed at the end of each month and the closing should be completed within a month.
2. Separate registers should be maintained in respect of each of the contingencies specified in or prescribed under section 65 (2) of the Insurance Act, 1938.
3. A society may, if it considers necessary and desirable, maintain a separate register of the particulars specified in column (5), provided that the separate register gives also the information in columns (1) and (2) with full cross references with this register.

FORM VI-F.

[See Rule 19A-(vi).]

Lapse Register.

Date of entry in this register.	Policy Number.	Name of the insured.	Date of commencement of insurance.	Due date of first unpaid premium.	Amount of any loan granted on the security of the policy and date when the loan is written off.	Date of revival (if any).
1	2	3	4	5	6	7

NOTE.—The register should be closed at the end of each month and the closing shall be completed within a month.

FORM VI-G.

[See Rule 19A-(vii).]

Register of claims not including annuities.

Serial Number.	Policy Number.	Name of life insured.	Date of intimation of the happening of the contingency.	Name, Address and title of claimant.	Date of receipt of claim papers.	Date of payment.	Total sum insured with bonus additions up-to-date.	Net sum paid in cash.	Cause of difference if any between (8) and (9).	Date of and grounds for rejection, if any
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11

NOTES:—

1. Where there is a series of policies on the same life, each policy must be entered separately.

2. A separate register should be maintained for each class of contingency specified in or prescribed under section 65(2) of the Insurance Act, 1938, against which policies have been issued.

FORM VI-H.

[See Rule 19A-(viii).]

Register of claims for annuities or other periodical payments.

Serial No..... Policy No.....

Name of life insured.....

Date of intimation of the happening of the contingency..... Date of receipt of Claim papers.....

Name }

Address } of claimant

Title }

Date of first payment..... Date and ground of rejection.....

Date and Cause of cessation of payments.....

Due dates.	Amounts due.	Amounts paid in cash and date.	Cause of difference if any.
1	2	3	4

NOTE.—A separate register should be maintained for each class of contingency specified in or prescribed under section 65(2) of the Insurance Act, 1938, in respect of which a periodical sum is insured to be paid.

FORM VI-I.

[See Rule 19A-(ix).]

Register of Agents.

Serial Number.	Name, address and all other occupations.	Date of appointment.	Terms of re- muneration.	Date when ceased to be agent.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6

(e) in Form VII, in the first column after the entry " 7. Actuarial fees ", the entry " 8. Medical fees " shall be inserted and the existing entries numbered 8 to 13 shall be renumbered 9 to 14 respectively.

(f) in note 7 of the " *Notes relating to the Revenue Account—(Form VII)* " after the words " revenue account ", the words, figures and letter " and a statement in Form VII-A of the particulars specified therein " shall be inserted.

(g) after the "Notes relating to the Revenue Account—(Form VII)", the following Form shall be inserted, namely :—

FORM VII-A.

Submitted by the

society

for the year ending

19 .

	Policies insuring money to be paid on death.		Policies insuring money to be paid only on survivorship.		Annuities.		Marriage policies.		And so on for each contingency specified in or prescribed under section 65 (2) of the Insurance Act, 1938, for which separate account is required to be prepared.
	No.	Sum Insured.	No.	Sum Insured.	No.	Sum Insured.	No.	Sum Insured.	
		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.	
(1) Policies at end of previous years.									
(2) New policies issued as per Statement Form IX.									
(3) Old policies revived.									
(4) Old policies changed and increased.									
(5) Bonus additions allotted.									
Total									
Discontinued during year.									
(6) By death									
(7) By maturity or the happening of the contingencies insured against (Each contingency being shown separately).									
(8) By expiry of term									
(9) By surrender of (i) Policy and (ii) of bonuses.									
(10) By forfeiture or lapse.									
(11) By change and decrease.									
(12) By being not taken up.									
Total									
Total existing at the end of the year.									

(A) in Form VIII,

(i) after the sub-heading "Investments", the brackets and letter "(f)" shall be inserted ;

(ii) after clause (e) of the clauses in the "Footnotes to Balance Sheet—(Form VIII)" the following clause shall be inserted, namely :—

"(f) Where any part of the assets of a provident society is deposited in any place outside British India as security for the owners of policies issued in that place the balance sheet shall state that part of the assets has been so deposited and, if any such part forms part of the insurance fund in respect of any contingency specified in, or prescribed under, sub-section (2) of section 65 of the Insurance Act, 1938, shall show the amount thereof and the place where it is deposited."

N. R. PILLAI,

Addl. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

MESSAGE FROM HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL.

THE HONOURABLE THE PRESIDENT : Honourable Members, I have a message from His Excellency the Governor General:—

PANEL OF CHAIRMEN.

"In pursuance of the provisions of sub-section (2) of section 63-A 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 Mr. P. N. Sapro; in the second place, the Honourable Sir A. P. Patro; in the third place, the Honourable Mr. M. N. Dalal; and lastly, the Honourable Sir Rahimtoola Chinoy.

LINLITHGOW,

Viceroy and Governor General."

NEW DELHI;

The 18th September, 1942.

COMMITTEE ON PETITIONS.

THE HONOURABLE THE PRESIDENT : 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 the Chairman and four members. The following members at my request have 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 Ramunni Menon, the Honourable Pandit Hirday Nath Kunzru, the Honourable Mr. M. N. Dalal and the Honourable Saiyed Mohamed Padshah Sahib Bahadur.

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 give his assent to the following Bills which were passed by the two Chambers of the Indian Legislature during the Budget Session, 1942, namely:—

1. The Workmen's Compensation (Amendment) Act, 1942.
2. The Indian Merchant Shipping (Amendment) Act, 1942.
3. The Indus Vessels (Amendment) Act, 1942.
4. The Indian Medical Council (Amendment) Act, 1942.
5. The Indian Boilers (Amendment) Act, 1942.
6. The Multi-unit Co-operative Societies Act, 1942.
7. The Coffee Market Expansion Act, 1942.
8. The Indian Penal Code (Amendment) Act, 1942.
9. The Cotton Ginning and Pressing Factories (Amendment) Act, 1942.
10. The Indian Patents and Designs (Extension of Time) Act, 1942.
11. The Protective Duties Continuation Act, 1942.
12. The Indian Finance Act, 1942.
13. The Agricultural Produce (Grading and Marking) Amendment Act, 1942.

[Secretary of the Council.]

14. The Indian Tolls (Army) Amendment Act, 1942.
15. The Cantonments (Amendment) Act, 1942.
16. The Indian Limitation (Amendment) Act, 1942.
17. The Indian Companies (Amendment) Act, 1942.
18. The Weekly Holidays Act, 1942.
19. The Industrial Statistics Act, 1942.
20. The Motor Vehicles (Amendment) Act, 1942.

CONGRATULATIONS TO RECIPIENTS OF HONOURS.

THE HONOURABLE THE PRESIDENT: Honourable Members. I have much pleasure in congratulating in your name and on my behalf Sir Satyendra Nath Roy on his well merited Knighthood. He has been in our House for several years and we have seen his work. He acted for a short time as Communications Member with conspicuous ability. There is a bright future before him and I am sure further honours are in store for him.

THE HONOURABLE SIR SATYENDRA NATH ROY (War Transport Secretary): Sir I, am deeply grateful to you and the House for their congratulations on the Honour conferred on me, which I appreciate all the more as coming from friends and colleagues in this House with whom I have had the pleasure of working for the last five years. I thank you.

STANDING COMMITTEE FOR THE DEPARTMENT OF POSTS AND AIR.

THE HONOURABLE SIR MAHOMED USMAN (Posts and Air Member): Sir, I beg to move:—

"That this Council do proceed to elect, in such manner as the Honourable the President may direct, two non-official members to serve on a Standing Committee to advise on subjects other than 'Roads,' dealt with in the Department of Posts and Air, during the year 1942-43."

Honourable Members would remember that at the last Budget Session a Committee was elected, for dealing with subjects other than "Roads" in the Department of Communications. The Department of Communications has ceased to exist. The Department has been divided into two Departments, the War Transport Department and the Posts and Air Department. Government have therefore decided that they should have a Committee elected for subjects other than "Roads" in the Department of Posts and Air.

THE HONOURABLE MR. P. N. SAPRU (United Provinces Southern: Non-Muhammadan): I want to ask one question, Sir. What are the subjects with which this Committee will deal? I am not able to understand that.

THE HONOURABLE SIR MAHOMED USMAN: All subjects in the portfolio except "Roads."

THE HONOURABLE MR. P. N. SAPRU: For instance?

THE HONOURABLE SIR MAHOMED USMAN: Posts and Telegraphs, Meteorology, Telephones, Civil Aviation, etc.

THE HONOURABLE RAI BAHADUR SRI NARAIN MAHTHA (Bihar : Non-Muhammadan) : Sir, I just want to say one word. We have a large number of Motions for the formation of Committees like this one and we had one when the new portfolio of Information and Broadcasting was set up. A Committee was chosen from this House and I was one of the two representatives selected. More than a year has gone by but the Committee has never met. The Department is a new one but no advice of the Committee has been sought. It is a very poor compliment to the members of the House or to any electorate to be called upon to elect a committee and then to find that its representatives are never asked to meet.

THE HONOURABLE PANDIT HIRDAY NATH KUNZRU (United Provinces Northern : Non-Muhammadan) : Sir, may I endorse all that the Honourable Mr. Mahttha has said on the subject ? The Committee to advise on Information and Broadcasting was appointed at the express request of Sir Akbar Hydari. He came to me and asked me to nominate a member of my Party, because it was necessary that the Committee should be formed at once so that it might begin to function very soon. But the Committee has not met even once. I brought this fact to the notice of the Government during the last session. I was told that the Committee could not meet as unfortunately the Department had no head. I suggested then that the official who was carrying on the duties of the head of the Department should be asked to convene a meeting of the Committee. I was told that what I had said would be conveyed to the Director General of Information and Broadcasting. I do not know whether this information, I mean what was said in this House, was conveyed to him or not. If it was, I suppose he thought it unnecessary to pay any attention to the views expressed in this House. If this is the way in which Government propose to treat Committees which they ask us to establish it is no use having Committees. Either make use of the Committees that you appoint, or don't insult us by asking us to choose Members for Committees.

THE HONOURABLE MR. SHAVAX A. LAL (Nominated Official) : Sir, the Honourable Members opposite seem to be under some misapprehension. So far as the Committee to advise the Department of Information and Broadcasting is concerned it was not actually formed. All that had happened was that the leaders were consulted by the late Sir Akbar Hydari, but, before any decision could be reached, he unfortunately died and I think the matter remained there. So they are under a misunderstanding if they believe that the Committee was actually formed but that no meeting was convened.

THE HONOURABLE RAI BAHADUR SRI NARAIN MAHTHA : Was not an election held here ?

THE HONOURABLE MR. SHAVAX A. LAL : No, there was no election held.

THE HONOURABLE PANDIT HIRDAY NATH KUNZRU : But Party leaders were asked to nominate members of their Parties. If Sir Akbar Hydari could not take any action action could have been taken by Government ; they could have said that the members nominated should be formed into a Committee. The position of Government remains the same. I am concerned with Government.

THE HONOURABLE THE PRESIDENT : The Motion is :—

"That this Council do proceed to elect, in such manner as the Honourable the President may direct, two non-official members to serve on a Standing Committee to advise on subjects, other than 'Roads,' dealt with in the Department of Posts and Air, during the year 1942-43."

The Motion was adopted.

THE HONOURABLE THE PRESIDENT: With reference to the Motion which has just been adopted by the Council, I have to announce that nominations to the Committee will be received by the Secretary up to 11 A.M., on Thursday, the 24th September, 1942, and the date of election, if necessary, will be announced later.

RESOLUTION RE. AMENDMENT OF THE RULES GOVERNING THE GRANT OF TRAVELLING AND OTHER ALLOWANCES TO MEMBERS OF THE LEGISLATURE.

THE HONOURABLE SIR MAHOMED USMAN (Leader of the House): Sir

I beg to move:—

“This Council recommends to the Governor General in Council to amend the rules governing the grant of travelling and other allowances to Members of the Indian Legislature so as to suspend for the duration of the present emergency the right to draw free haulage of a motor car or of a carriage and two horses from the station nearest to the member's official headquarters or other place of residence to New Delhi and back and in addition a petrol or forage allowance at the rate of Rs. 75 per mensem for the period for which a member is entitled to draw daily allowance with the result of leaving all members to draw the conveyance allowance now admissible to a member who does not bring a conveyance for his own use.”

Similar Motions have been made before this House on more than one occasion. Last time a Joint Committee of both the Houses was appointed and nothing came out of it. When the Government came before this House last time it was for the sake of financial economy, this privilege costing about Rs. 50,000 per year. Now I have come before this House not for reasons of economy but for the reason of want of facilities. As Railways are mostly used now for military purposes it is very difficult now to get railway transport to enable Honourable Members to utilize this privilege. I want this right to be suspended only during the war emergency. When the war is over we shall revert to our former practice. This would only be a temporary suspension.

THE HONOURABLE MR. P. N. SAPRU (United Provinces Southern : Non-Muhammadan): Sir, I would like, with your permission, to move an amendment and that amendment is this, that the whole matter be referred to a Select Committee of five members of the House. Sir, I quite recognize that owing to the difficulty in transport it is impossible for Government to give us the haulage allowance but they most appreciate our difficulties also. It is very difficult for us to get cars at reasonable rates in Delhi at the present time. I know, Sir, from personal experience that car drivers want as much as Rs. 20 or Rs. 25 a day without petrol for cars. Now obviously we get only Rs. 20 a day for our expenses here and we cannot be expected to spend much out of our pockets for our stay in Delhi. Also the price of foodstuffs and other commodities has gone up and the question as to what allowances should be paid to members requires to be carefully considered. If you are going to take away this privilege of having our cars brought to this place then you must provide us with some alternative means of communication and you must provide us with more adequate allowance or you must provide us with cars. Some alternative must be provided for us. We come here not for any private gain but for public business and therefore in making this demand we are not asking for anything unreasonable. Also, Sir, I understand that it has been usual for some members to leave their cars behind. They have three or four cars and

they leave just one car behind in Delhi and what about the haulage charges for these cars which they leave behind? I mean if they wish to take their cars back to Calcutta or to Bombay, and if they have left it here, will the haulage charge for that car be paid or not? Now these are all questions which require careful consideration and I would suggest, Sir, that a procedure similar to that which was adopted in the other House should be adopted in this House, that is to say, the matter should be referred to a Select Committee of the House. I hope, Sir, that the Honourable the Leader of the House will agree to this very reasonable suggestion.

THE HONOURABLE SIR MAHOMED USMAN : I have no objection, Sir.

THE HONOURABLE SAIYED MOHAMED PADSHAH SAHIB BAHADUR (Madras : Muhammadan) : Sir, I just wanted to support the suggestion made by the Honourable Mr. Sapru but I submit, that since the Honourable the Leader of the House has agreed to having a Committee on the matter it is not necessary to have any discussion on the subject.

THE HONOURABLE MR. P. N. SAPRU : The Committee should consist of the Honourable Sir Ramunni Menon, the Honourable Mr. Hossain Imam, myself, the Honourable Mr. Parker, the Leader of the House and Secretary to the War Transport Department.

THE HONOURABLE SIR MAHOMED USMAN : May I suggest that the Finance Secretary, the Honourable Mr. Jones, may also be appointed to the Committee?

THE HONOURABLE MR. P. N. SAPRU : Yes, and the Honourable Mr. Muhammad Husain.

THE HONOURABLE THE PRESIDENT : It is formally proposed that a Committee be appointed to go into this question and that it should report at an early date before the session is over. Do you fix any date?

THE HONOURABLE MR. P. N. SAPRU : It should report to the House by the 27th.

THE HONOURABLE THE PRESIDENT : Then the Motion is that a Committee be appointed to go into this question of allowances, etc. I do not think I need repeat names.

The Motion was adopted.

HEALTH OF SIR MANECKJI DADABHOY.

THE HONOURABLE THE PRESIDENT : Honourable Members, you would all wish to know about the health of our revered President, the Honourable Sir Maneckji Dadabhoj. He is, I am glad to say, very much better in health and is able to move about. We hope in a short time he will be quite all right and we all pray that he will be restored to perfect health and strength so that he may come and preside over the next session of the Council of State. I hope you will all agree with me in saying that we all pray and wish him a very speedy recovery.

THE HONOURABLE MR. P. N. SAPRU (United Provinces Southern : Non-Muhammadan) : Will you convey to him, Sir, our good wishes for his speedy recovery ?

THE HONOURABLE THE PRESIDENT : If you all agree, I will write.

STATEMENT OF BUSINESS.

THE HONOURABLE THE PRESIDENT : Owing to the Ramzan festival from now on, it is proposed that the Council should sit from 11 A.M. to 2 P.M., on all days.

THE HONOURABLE MR. HOSSAIN IMAM (Bihar and Orissa : Muhammadan) : Thank you, Sir.

THE HONOURABLE THE PRESIDENT : Tomorrow some of the Honourable Members have got a very important engagement. So it is proposed that the House should meet at 11 A.M. and adjourn at 1 P.M.; and in order to facilitate the business for tomorrow I propose that the questions put down for tomorrow be asked and answered on Wednesday, the 23rd. I think that will give us full two hours for the discussion of a very important matter.

The Council will now adjourn.

The Council then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Tuesday, the 22nd September, 1942.