

*Wednesday,
17th September, 1913*

ABSTRACT OF THE PROCEEDINGS

OF THE

Council of the Governor General of India,

LAWS AND REGULATIONS

Vol. LII

April 1913 - March 1914

ABSTRACT OF PROCEEDINGS

OF

THE COUNCIL OF THE GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA

ASSEMBLED FOR THE PURPOSE OF MAKING

LAWS AND REGULATIONS,

From April 1913 to March 1914.

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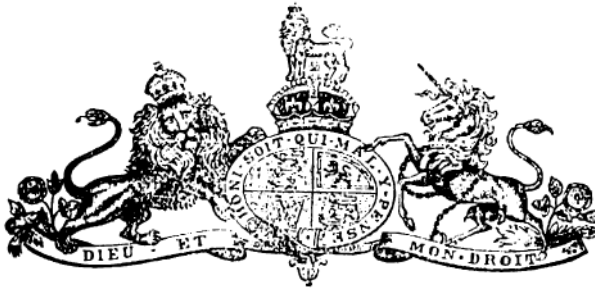


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1914



GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE COUNCIL OF THE GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA ASSEMBLED FOR THE PURPOSE OF MAKING LAWS AND REGULATIONS UNDER THE PROVISIONS OF THE INDIA COUNCILS ACTS, 1861 to 1909 (24 & 25 Vict., c. 67, 55 & 56 Vict., c. 14. AND 9 Edw. VII, c. 4).

The Council met at Viceregal Lodge, Simla, on Wednesday, the 17th September, 1913.

PRESENT :

His Excellency BARON HARDINGE OF PENSHURST, P.C., G.C.B., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O., G.M.S.I., G.M.I.E., I.S.O., Viceroy and Governor General, *presiding*, and 51 Members, of whom 43 were Additional Members.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

1. The Hon'ble Maharaja Manindra Chandra Nandi asked:—

"(a) Will the Government be pleased to lay on the table a statement showing the extent of damage caused by the recent floods in Bengal and Bihar and the approximate loss of human life and cattle ?

Damage caused by floods in Bengal and Bihar.

"(b) Will the Government be pleased to announce what measures are being taken for the relief of distress in the affected areas ?"

The Hon'ble Sir Reginald Craddock replied :—

"The Hon'ble Member is referred to the statements made on behalf of the Local Governments of Bengal and Bihar and Orissa in the Provincial Legislative Councils on the 1st September and 29th August respectively. These he has doubtless already seen, but if not, I shall be happy to show him a copy."

2. The Hon'ble Mir Asad Ali asked:—

"Will Government be pleased to state the number of Muhammadan as well as Hindu officers under Government whose services have been lent to Native States in different provinces ?"

Number of Muhammadan and Hindu officers whose services have been lent to Native States.

The Hon'ble Sir Henry McMahon replied :—

"There are 124 Muhammadan and 438 Hindu officers under Government whose services have been lent to Native States in different Provinces and Administrations."

[*Mir Asad Ali ; Sir William Meyer ;
Sir Reginald Craddock.*]

[17TH SEPTEMBER, 1913.]

3. The Hon'ble Mir Asad Ali asked:—

Number of Muhammadans in various Departments of Government drawing a salary of Rs. 1,000 and over, and Rs. 500 and over. " Will Government be pleased to lay on the table a statement showing the number of Muhammadans in various Departments of Government, each drawing a salary of (1) Rs. 1,000 and over, and (2) Rs. 500 and over, in the different provinces of India ? "

The Hon'ble Sir William Meyer replied :—

" The information desired by the Hon'ble Member in respect to appointments on Rs. 1,000 and over was given for the year 1910 and for India as a whole in the statement laid on the table by the Hon'ble Sir Guy Fleetwood Wilson in reply to a question asked by the Hon'ble the Raja of Dighapatia at the meeting of Council held on the 24th March 1911, and will be found in the Council Proceedings of that date. Similar information for the same year in respect of appointments on pay of Rs. 500 and over was laid on the table by the Hon'ble Sir James Meston in a further reply to the Hon'ble Raja's question at the meeting of the 10th January 1912. I now lay on the table a statement* showing the distribution by Provinces of the appointments shown in these statements as held by Muhammadans. Further, at the request of the Public Services Commission a compilation is now in progress showing the classification of the holders of all appointments of Rs. 200 and over in value, and probably this will be published in due course. Although it covers only the services under inquiry by the Commission, this practically includes all important posts under Government.

" The preparation of statistics of this kind involves much labour and time, and it is hoped that the statements already referred to will meet the Hon'ble Member's requirements, as a sufficient interval has hardly elapsed to justify the labour of revising the data previously supplied."

4. The Hon'ble Mir Asad Ali asked:—

Publication of annual reports of Muhammadan charitable and religious endowments. " With reference to the question regarding Muhammadan charitable and religious endowments asked by the Hon'ble Nawab Syed Muhammad on the 20th of March 1911, the Government of the day promised 'to make inquiry on the subject and to ask the Local Governments to consider whether it is or is not desirable that annual reports should be published in future, in cases in which they are not published at present."

" Will Government be pleased to state the result of their inquiry, and lay on the table the views of the Local Governments on the publication of annual reports ? "

The Hon'ble Sir Reginald Craddock replied:—

" A statement† is furnished to the Hon'ble Member summarizing the information supplied by Local Governments in 1911, and including their views on the subject of the publication of annual reports or accounts in respect of each endowment."

* Vide Appendix A.

† Vide Appendix B.

17TH SEPTEMBER, 1913.]

[*Mir Asad Ali; Sir E. D. Maclagan;
Sir T. R. Wynne.*]

5. The Hon'ble Mir Asad Ali asked :—

" (a) Will the Government be pleased to state whether they have come to a final decision as to what style of architecture should be adopted in the building of the new capital, and if so, what the style is? Style of architecture of New Delhi and number of Europeans and Indians employed on the Temporary and Permanent Works on a salary of Rs. 100 and over.

" (b) Do the Government propose to utilise indigenous talent and skill in the actual construction of new Delhi?

" (c) Will the Government be pleased to state the number of Europeans and of Indians employed in the Temporary Works on a salary of Rs. 100 and over, and of those employed in the Permanent Works?"

The Hon'ble Sir E. D. Maclagan replied :—

" (a) No final decision as to the style of architecture to be adopted in the various buildings comprised within the New Capital has yet been arrived at, but in this connection the attention of the Hon'ble Member is invited to the answer given by the Hon'ble Sir Robert Carlyle to question 4 asked by the Hon'ble Sir Gangadhar Chitnavis at the meeting of this Council held on the 5th March last.

" (b) The Government of India hope that the work in New Delhi will serve as an encouragement to the best craftsmen in India to seek employment upon it, and will afford them an ample outlet for their traditional skill. It is their intention to utilize indigenous talent and skill in the construction of buildings as far as this may be found practicable.

" (c) There were 16 Europeans and 8 Indians on salaries of Rs. 100 and over employed on Temporary Works. The numbers at present employed on Permanent Works are 36 and 38 respectively."

6. The Hon'ble Mir Asad Ali asked :—

" (a) Is it a fact that third class passengers on Indian Railways endure hardships for want of sufficient accommodation, especially during fairs and festivals? Want of third class passenger accommodation on Indian Railways.

" (b) If so, will Government be pleased to state what steps, if any, are being taken to prevent the overcrowding of passengers, and ensure their necessary comfort, especially during long journeys?"

The Hon'ble Sir T. R. Wynne replied :—

" Government is not prepared to admit that 3rd class passengers have to endure hardships for want of sufficient accommodation, especially during fairs and festivals.

" At such times enormous numbers of people all want to travel at the same time, and railways make special arrangements to meet their demands. It is recognised in every country in the world that when large numbers of people all want to travel at one time on certain particular days, railway administrations cannot prevent a certain amount of overcrowding; and it is accepted as inevitable.

" With regard to (b) I may remind the Hon'ble Member that the class of carriages which has been built for several years past for 3rd class passengers for long journeys, consists of bogie carriages of the same dimensions as those used for 1st and 2nd class passengers. They are fitted with lavatories and have upper berths and racks. There has, therefore, been a very great improvement in the conditions under which 3rd class passenger traffic is carried, and Government is not prepared to admit that such passengers are made unnecessarily uncomfortable or are overcrowded to a preventible extent."

[*Mir Asad Ali; Major-General Birdwood; Sir Harcourt Butler; Ras Sri Ram Bahadur.*] [17TH SEPTEMBER, 1913.]

7. The Hon'ble Mir Asad Ali asked :—

Raising of a purely Indian Volunteer Force from among the warlike races of India ; and whether Indian Christians and Parsees are enlisted in the Force and their respective numbers.

" (a) Will Government be pleased to state if they would consider the advisability of raising a purely Indian Volunteer Force from among the warlike races of India with a view to sustain their martial qualities ?

" (b) Will Government be pleased to state if Indian Christians and Parsees are enlisted in the Force? If so, what are their respective numbers? "

The Hon'ble Major-General Birdwood replied :—

" Government do not consider it advisable to raise a purely Indian Volunteer Force from among the warlike races of India, for whom the Indian Army affords ample opportunity to sustain their martial qualities.

" Indian Christians and Parsees are enlisted in the Force, provided their enrolment is acceptable to the Officer Commanding the Corps concerned. I may add that individual Indians are also eligible for enrolment under the same conditions. The number of Indian Christians and Parsees in the Force on the 31st March last was 274 and 778, respectively."

8. The Hon'ble Mir Asad Ali asked :—

Amendment of the Madras City Municipal Act.

" (a) Will Government be pleased to state if they have received any suggestions and proposals from the Government of Madras in regard to the amendment of the Madras City Municipal Act ?

" (b) If so, will Government be pleased to state whether any such proposals provide for separate representation for Muhammadans as well as the election of a non-official Chairman as proposed in Bengal? "

The Hon'ble Sir Harcourt Butler replied :—

" (a) The Government of India have received the views of the Government of Madras on the proposals relating to presidency municipalities as contained in paragraphs 864 to 870 of the Report of the Royal Commission upon Decentralization and will shortly address the Local Government. If the recommendations of the Madras Government are accepted, it will be necessary to amend the Madras City Municipal Act."

" (b) The question of an elected Chairman has been considered by the Government of Madras, but the subject of the separate representation of Muhammadans has not been specifically raised by the Local Government in their reply to the proposals of the Commission above referred to. This question is being separately considered by the Government of India."

9. The Hon'ble Rai Sri Ram Bahadur asked :—

Extension of railway line from Dehra Dun to Rajpur.

" (a) Is it a fact that a railway line from Dehra Dun station to Rajpur at the foot of the Mussoorie hills will be only about seven miles in length and that the line was surveyed more than two years ago? If so, will the Government be pleased to state why no further action has been taken to construct the line? "

" (b) Is it a fact that there is a large passenger and goods traffic between Dehra Dun and Rajpur? If so, will the Government be pleased to say whether they propose to direct the Railway Administration concerned to take early action in the construction of the said line? "

17TH SEPTEMBER, 1913.]

[*Sir T. R. Wynne ; Rai Sri Ram Bahadur ;
Sir Reginald Craddock ; Mr. Achariar.*]

The Hon'ble Sir T. R. Wynne replied :—

"The line from Dehra Dun to Rajpur which would be eight miles long, was surveyed this year. The railway to Dehra does not belong to Government, but to the Hardwar-Dehra Railway Company. Government has no objection to the company extending its line to Rajpur if it so desires, but is not in a position to direct the company concerned to take early action in the construction of the said line at its own cost."

10. The Hon'ble Rai Sri Ram Bahadur asked :—

"Has a scheme relating to the revision of the clerical establishment in the United Provinces been submitted by the Local Government to the Government of India? If so, has the scheme been submitted to His Majesty's Secretary of State for India? And, if so, can the Government of India state when the orders of the Secretary of State are likely to be received?"

Revision of the clerical establishment of United Provinces Government.

The Hon'ble Sir Reginald Craddock replied :—

"From correspondence received from the Government of the United Provinces it appears that that Government has under consideration the report of a Committee appointed to consider the revision of clerical establishments. No general scheme has yet been submitted to the Government of India, though a minor proposal arising out of the report is under their consideration."

11. The Hon'ble Mr. Achariar asked :—

"(a) Will Government be pleased to lay on the table the papers in connection with the late strike on the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway?"

Strike on Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway.

"(b) Is Government in a position to make a definite statement as to the causes of this strike?"

"(c) Is it a fact that employes of other Railways went out, or threatened to go out, on strike in sympathy with the strike on the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway, and if so, which other Railways?"

"(d) Will Government be pleased to make a statement as to the actual and estimated loss in its revenue in consequence of this and the connected strikes and in the income of the Railways concerned?"

"(e) Did the Railway Board receive any, and what, representations from the men of the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway Company or on their behalf, appealing for intervention in respect of certain grievances, and if so, what action did the Board take?"

"(f) Is it a fact that membership of the Amalgamated Society of Railway Servants has been greatly increasing since the strike in question and the connected strikes, actual or threatened, and if so, is it in a position to state the causes thereof?"

The Hon'ble Sir T. R. Wynne replied :—

"The answers to the Hon'ble Member's question are as follows :—

"(a) Government do not consider that any useful purpose would be served by laying on the table papers relating to the recent strike on the Madras and

[*Sir T. R. Wynne; Mr. Ghuznavi; Sir Reginald Craddock.*] [17TH SEPTEMBER, 1913.]

Southern Mahratta Railway. The strike occurred on a line worked by a Company and the communications which passed between Government and the Company were for the most part of a confidential nature.

"(i) The strike has now been over for some time, and Government doubt the expediency of giving rise to controversy by expressing an opinion on the causes which led up to it.

"(c) Some employés on other Railways, *vis.*, the Great Indian Peninsula and Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway did go out on strike in sympathy with the strike on the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway, under, it is understood, the direction of the Trustees and Secretary of the Amalgamated Society of Railway Servants.

"(d) The strike caused no loss in Revenue of any importance on the Railways concerned, the temporary loss due to impeded traffic having been subsequently made good.

"(e) The Railway Board received no representations from the men of the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway appealing for intervention, except a single telegram purporting to have been despatched by some porters at Bangalore. Communications purporting to represent the claims of the Railway Staff were also received from the Secretary of the Amalgamated Society of Railway Servants. The Railway Board saw no reason to intervene and left it to the Railway Administration to deal with the strike. Its rapid termination fully justified the attitude taken up by the Railway Board.

"(f) The information in possession of Government is to the effect that since the strike the Membership of the Amalgamated Society has largely decreased. The Government are not in a position to state with authority the reason."

12. The Hon'ble Mr. Ghuznavi asked:—

Leave to Mahomedan employés in Madras to say Juma Prayers. "(a) Has the attention of the Government been drawn to an article published in the 'Lahore Observer,' dated the 11th June 1913, in which it is stated that in reply to a question put by the Hon'ble Mr. Ahmed Thumbi inquiring whether Government would be pleased to grant two hours' leave to their Musalman employés to enable them to say their Juma Prayers, the Government of Madras replied in the negative stating that there was no necessity for it?

"(b) Is the statement in the article referred to above correct? If so, is the Government aware that this refusal on the part of the Government of Madras has caused any dissatisfaction in the minds of the Musalmans there?

"(c) If so, will the Government be pleased to state whether they propose to advise the Government of Madras in terms of the reply given to my question on the granting of leave to say Juma Prayers by the Hon'ble Sir Reginald Craddock on behalf of the Government of India on the 11th of March 1913?"

The Hon'ble Sir Reginald Craddock replied:—

"(a) The Government of India have seen the article referred to. The reply given by the Madras Government was that they were not satisfied that there was need for the concession in question in the Madras Presidency.

"(b) The Government of India are not aware that the Madras Government's decision has caused dissatisfaction locally.

"(c) Since the answer referred to was given the Government of India have commended for the Madras Government's consideration the desirability of allowing the concession, and as the grant of holidays is a matter for the discretion of Local Governments, it is open to the Mahomedans of the Madras Presidency to make any further representation that they may desire to the Government of Madras."

17TH SEPTEMBER, 1913.]

[*Mr. Ghuznavi; Sir Harcourt Butler; Sir E. D. Maclagan.*]

13. The Hon'ble Mr. Ghuznavi asked:—

"With reference to the question put by me at the meeting of the Imperial Legislative Council held on the 11th March 1913, with regard to the establishment of Pasteur Institutes in Bengal and in other parts of India and the reply given thereto by the Hon'ble Sir Harcourt Butler, will the Government be pleased to state whether they would consider the desirability of making special grants to such Local Governments as may desire to establish Pasteur Institutes at their Headquarters?"

The Hon'ble Sir Harcourt Butler replied:—

"Should any Local Government desire to establish a Pasteur Institute at its Headquarters and formulate a definite scheme to that end, the Government will be pleased to consider the question on its merit."

14. The Hon'ble Mr. Ghuznavi asked:—

"Will the Government be pleased to state what steps, if any, it proposes to take to further popularize the Co-operative Credit Society system throughout India and to call in the aid of business men and financiers in order to bring about the establishment of large Central Provincial or Presidency Banks throughout India with a sufficiency of capital to cope with the work?"

The Hon'ble Sir E. D. Maclagan replied:—

"The popularity of the co-operative movement in India is already, as the Hon'ble Member is aware, of a very marked character. Since 1906, the number of the Societies has increased from 843 to 8,177, the number of members from 91,000 to 2,03,000, and the amount of capital at the disposal of Societies from 23½ lakhs to 83½ lakhs. For the control and guidance of this rapidly growing organization and the supervision of further extensions, whole-time Registrars have been appointed in all the major provinces, and the Local Governments have authority to entertain any subordinate staff that is necessary. Large Provincial Co-operative Banks have already been established in several provinces, and any proposals for the development of the system in other areas would receive careful attention from the Local Governments concerned."

15. The Hon'ble Mr. Ghuznavi asked:—

"(a) Is it a fact that the annual burden on the Indian tax-payer for maintaining an established Church in India is about 18 lakhs? Is it a fact that out of the total Christian population less than 14 per cent belong to the established Church?"

"(b) And is it a fact that the dis-establishment of the Welsh Church Bill will soon become the law of the United Kingdom?"

"(c) If so, will the Government be pleased to state whether they will consider the question of maintaining or otherwise an established Church in India?"

"(d) If not, will the Government be pleased to consider the desirability of sanctioning suitable amounts for purposes of religious training both for Muslims and for Hindus?"

[*Sir Harcourt Butler; Mr. Ghuznavi;*
Sir T. R. Wynne.]

[17TH SEPTEMBER, 1913.]

The Hon'ble Sir Harcourt Butler replied:—

"(a) and (c) The Government of India recognize the duty within reasonable limits of providing the ministrations of religion for British-born European servants of the Crown, and especially for soldiers and their families. With this object there are establishments of chaplains of the Church of England, to which communion the greater part of the civil servants belong, as well as the majority of the soldiers. There is also a small establishment of Presbyterian chaplains. Roman Catholic priests and Wesleyan Ministers are also employed to minister to soldiers of their respective denominations wherever there is a sufficient number of such soldiers to justify expenditure for that purpose.

"The Government of India see no reason for departing from a policy which has the sanction of time and authority. The total cost of the Ecclesiastical Department in India for ministering to all denominations for the year ending 31st March 1913 was approximately Rs. 28,00,000. This figure includes both civil and military charges as well as charges for cemeteries, petty establishments, etc.

"The proportion of members of the Church of England in India to the total Christian population according to the census of 1911 is 12·7.

"(b) The Government have no information in the matter.

"(d) The Government of India have confirmed for the purpose of Hindu and Muhammadan religious endowments a large number of alienations of State revenues which existed before British rule. The sums thus indirectly contributed from general revenues amount to a very large figure. A sum is also given annually to meet the cost of religious teachers with non-Christian troops.

"The Government of India are sensible of the importance of religious instruction and also of the difficulties which attend it. They have addressed Local Governments on the subject and await their replies."

16. The Hon'ble Mr. Ghuznavi asked:—

Difference in pay of European and Indian Station and Assistant Station Masters on the Eastern Bengal State Railway.

"(a) Is it a fact that by a recent circular the minimum pay of European Station Masters in the Eastern Bengal State Railway has been fixed at Rs. 250 and that of European Assistant Station Masters at Rs. 200, and the minimum salaries of Indian officers in the same posts and in the same grades are Rs. 35 and Rs. 30 respectively?"

"(b) If so, will the Government be pleased to say if they propose to consider the desirability of taking steps to remove this inequality?"

The Hon'ble Sir T. R. Wynne replied:—

"The Hon'ble Member is referred to the answer given on the 9th instant to Hon'ble Mr. Banerji's question on the same subject."

17. The Hon'ble Mr. Ghuznavi asked:—

Connection of the Northern section of the Eastern Bengal State Railway with the Katihar-Godagiri section of that line.

"(a) Has the question of connecting the Northern section of the Eastern Bengal State Railway with the Katihar-Godagiri section of that line been under the consideration of Government? If so, will the Government be pleased to state what decision, if any, has been come to with regard to the question?"

"(b) Is it a fact that all the local authorities, especially the Commissioner of the Rajshahi Division, are strongly in favour of Nattore-Rajshahi and Godagiri line in preference to the Rajshahi-Gopalpur or Sara line?"

"(c) If so, will the Government be pleased to say whether they propose to consider all the factors before arriving at a decision?"

17TH SEPTEMBER, 1913.]

[Sir T. R. Wynne ; Mr. Ghuznavi.]

The Hon'ble Sir T. R. Wynne replied:—

"The question of the best alignment to adopt to connect the Northern section of the Eastern Bengal Railway with the Katihar-Godagiri section is still under consideration.

"Government are aware of the local opinion in favour of the Natore-Rajshahi alignment, and this will of course be fully taken into consideration before a final decision is come to. I ought to add that representations have also been received in favour of the Sara-Rajshahi Godagiri alignment, which Government must also consider."

18. The Hon'ble Mr. Ghuznavi asked:—

"(a) With reference to the reply given by the Hon'ble Sir T. R. Wynne Construction to my question put on the 7th March 1913, will the Government be pleased to of certain Rail- state if it has now taken under consideration the construction of the following way Lines. Railway Lines, *vis* :—

(1) Bhairab Bazar to Gauripur,

(2) Dacca (Tangi) to Aircha,

(3) Tangail to Aircha,

(4) Rajshahi to Natore ?

"(b) If so, has any decision been arrived at as regards all or any of these questions and, if not, when may such decision be expected ?

"(c) If a decision in favour of the construction of any of the said lines is come to, then how soon will such lines or the survey works for the same be taken in hand ?"

The Hon'ble Sir T. R. Wynne replied:—

"A survey is now in progress for a line of railway between Bhairab Bazar and Gauripur or some point in its vicinity, and proposals for its construction by private enterprise have been received and will be considered when the results of the survey are known.

"The construction of lines from Dacca (Tangi) to Aricha and from Tangail to Aricha is not at present under the consideration of Government.

"As regards the construction of a railway from Rajshahi to Natore the Hon'ble Member is referred to the answer given to his question regarding the connection of the Northern Section of the Eastern Bengal Railway with the Katihar-Godagiri Railway.

"It is not possible to give a definite date for the commencement of construction on any of these railways, but reports and estimates for the Bhairab Bazar-Gauripur line may be expected before the end of the year, and thereafter no avoidable delay will be allowed to occur in dealing with the proposals for its construction to which I have referred."

19. The Hon'ble Mr. Ghuznavi asked:—

"(a) Is it a fact that keen disappointment was felt by the people of Mymensingh, nay of East Bengal of all classes, at the refusal to sanction the Ananda Mohan proposal for raising the Ananda Mohan College to the first grade sent up by the College. Affiliation of Ananda Mohan Syndicate and supported by the Government of Bengal ?

[*Mr. Ghuznavi; Sir Harcourt Butler;*
Sir Reginald Craddock.]

[17TH SEPTEMBER, 1913.]

"(b) Is it a fact that a lakh and twenty-three thousand rupees, *i.e.*, more than two-thirds of the entire sum needed to build the College was found by the Zemindars of Mymensingh? Is it a fact that half a lakh of public subscription is now necessary to raise the College to the first grade and that this sum was guaranteed by some forty leading citizens of Mymensingh town by the execution of a legal document?"

"(c) Will the Government be pleased to state whether they will reconsider favourably the question of extended affiliation to the Ananda Mohan College from next year in the light of further informations which may have now reached the Government of India."

The Hon'ble Sir Harcourt Butler replied:—

"(a) The Government of India received certain communications, notably telegrams, from the Mymensingh Association, from Tangail and from Gobindapur in Mymensingh district, expressing mortification at the refusal to affiliate the Ananda Mohan College as a first grade College. They have also seen reports of meetings, etc., in the press.

"(b) The Government of India understand that about Rs. 1,20,000 was privately subscribed towards the construction of the Ananda Mohan College, but are not aware what fraction this represents of the entire cost. The Government of India are not aware precisely what sum is necessary to raise the college to the first grade, but they understand that a capital grant of Rs. 55,000 from the Government of Bengal was contingent on the raising of a contribution of Rs. 50,000 locally. It was not stated in the application for affiliation nor in any other papers forwarded to the Government of India in connexion with the case that any citizens of Mymensingh had executed a legal document. Since orders refusing affiliation were passed, the Government of India have seen statements to this effect in the press.

"(c) When the Government of India refused to sanction the enhanced affiliation, they promised again to consider the case when the improvements had been carried out, which were contemplated in the documents before them, and without which the college was admittedly unfit for the affiliation sought. The Government of India adhere to that promise."

20. The Hon'ble Mr. Ghuznavi asked:—

Proposed Usury
Bill.

"(a) Has the attention of the Government been drawn to a speech delivered by the Hon'ble Khajah-Gholam-us-Saqelain during the last Budget debate of the Legislative Council of the United Provinces in which he quoted figures obtained from official sources showing the high rates of interest that are habitually charged and the sums that are generally decreed in the Law Courts.

"(b) Is it a fact that the same or perhaps higher rates of interest prevail in Bengal, nay throughout the rest of India?"

"(c) If so, will the Government be pleased to state whether they will consider the desirability of either bringing in a Usury Bill or taking such measures as to prevent a decree being obtained for at least more than double of the principal?"

The Hon'ble Sir Reginald Craddock replied:—

"(a) The speech in question has been perused.

"(b) The Government of India have no exact information on the point.

"(c) The question of legislation on the subject of Usury has been before the Government of India on more than one occasion and is at present occupying their attention. No assurance can, however, be given whether such legislation will or will not be undertaken."

17TH SEPTEMBER, 1913.]

[*Mr. Ghuznavi; Sir Reginald Craddock; Mr. Abbott; Sir William Meyer.*]

21. The Hon'ble Mr. Ghuznavi asked:—

"(a) Has any scheme for reorganizing the Provincial Judicial Service of Bengal been proposed by the High Court and sanctioned by the Government? If so, will the Government be pleased to state what are the details of the scheme and whether final orders have been passed on it?"

Reorganiza-
tion of the Pro-
vincial Judicial
Service of
Bengal.

"(b) Has an allotment of Rs. 50,000 been made for the re-grading of Munsifs for the province of Bengal? If so, when is the re-grading likely to be effected?"

"(c) Is there any inequality in the matter of promotion and prospects of Subordinate Judges and Munsifs in the province of Bengal and in the province of Bihar and Orissa? If so, is it proposed to transfer any Subordinate Judges and Munsifs from the former province to the latter and, if so, how many?"

"(d) If it is not proposed to make up the inequality in this manner, in what other ways is it proposed to do so?"

The Hon'ble Sir Reginald Craddock replied:—

"Proposals relative to the distribution of the Judicial Branch of the Provincial Civil Service between the three provinces of Bengal, Bihar and Orissa and Assam are at present before the Secretary of State, and pending the receipt of His Lordship's orders no statement can be made."

22. The Hon'ble Mr. Abbott asked:—

"(1) Will the Government be pleased to state whether it has received memorials from the various Anglo-Indian Associations in India regarding the exemption from income-tax of the pensions paid to retired State officials and widows and orphans, and if so, what action has been taken thereon?"

Exemption
from income-
tax of pensions
paid to retired
officials, widows
and orphans.

"(2) Will the Government be pleased to state what the loss to the Exchequer would be if the said memorials are granted for—

(a) the Anglo-Indian and Domiciled Community alone, and

(b) all classes.

"(3) Whether the Government will be pleased to sanction the boon craved?"

The Hon'ble Sir William Meyer replied:—

"1. Memorials on the subject were recently received from the Anglo-Indian Associations of Mysore and Coorg, Calcutta, and the Punjab and North-West Frontier Province. The memorialists were informed that the Government of India were unable to comply with their prayer.

"2. (a) Separate statistics are not available for the Anglo-Indian and Domiciled Community.

"(b) The loss involved in exempting Government pensions would be about 3 lakhs annually.

"3. The Government of India see no sufficient reason for reconsidering their refusal to accord differential treatment to retired State officials or members of their families."

23. The Hon'ble Mr. Abbott asked:—

"Will the Government state whether any scheme for the grant of pension and for the regulation of furlough of lady teachers employed in Government Schools and in Government aided schools is under consideration?"

Pension and
Furlough for
lady teachers.

"If not, will the Government be pleased to state whether they will examine and consider the question of granting pension and regulating the furlough regulations of these teachers?"

[Sir Harcourt Butler; Mr. Abbott.]

[17TH SEPTEMBER, 1913.]

The Hon'ble Sir Harcourt Butler replied:—

"Teachers in Government schools receive pension and their furlough is governed by the Civil Service Regulations. The question of improving the conditions of service in aided schools so far as possible is under consideration."

24. The Hon'ble Mr. Abbott asked:—

Postal Service.

"I.—(1) Has the attention of Government been drawn to the following article which appeared in the *Truth* newspaper?

'The Indian Post Office used to be as prolific in grievances as the corresponding department at home, but of late years complaints have been much less frequent, says *Truth*. Now I am told that discontent is again rife owing to various promotions to higher posts, which seem to have been made on other grounds than those of length and efficiency of service. Moreover, surprise has been created by the practice of transferring officials for promotion from the local to the Railway Mail Service Branch of the department, and *vice versa*. The work of the two branches is entirely distinct, and these transfers in the higher grades mean the placing of round pegs in square holes. The Post Office is under the Commerce and Industry Department of the Government of India, and Mr. Clark, the Member in charge, would do well to look into these matters.'

"(2) Will the Government kindly give the names of officers of the Post Office who have been selected for promotion to the grade of Post Masters-General during the last five years, and in each case the number of senior men, if any, superseded?

"(3) (a) The names, grades, and position in grade, of Superintendents who have been selected for promotion to the grades of Deputy Post Masters-General, Assistant Director-General and Inspector-General during the last five years and how many, if any, of these Superintendents were Personal Assistants. Also the dates on which these Superintendents were first appointed to act in the above-named appointments, and the dates of their confirmation. The number of senior men superseded, if any, in each case to be kindly noted.

"(b) Is it the case that the power of selection is vested solely in the Director-General, and that such selections are made on confidential reports, which are not communicated to superseded officers? If so, will the Government say whether they propose to alter these conditions and vest the power of selection in a Committee or Promotion Board, and to direct that when an officer is superseded or appeals against his supersession, the grounds for his supersession are clearly set forth and communicated to him?

"(c) Is it a fact that Anglo-Indians are debarred from appointment as Superintendents merely on the ground that they are Anglo-Indians and have not the necessary social qualifications for higher appointments? If so, will the Government be pleased to say whether they propose to remove such bar?

"II.—(a) Will the Government kindly furnish a list showing the number and value of money orders reported as lost during the last five years; the number and value for which duplicates were prepared and paid?

"(b) Whether these losses are due to a want of proper care in protecting the money orders in the post and whether the Government propose to adopt remedial measures to prevent such inconvenience and loss to the public?

17TH SEPTEMBER, 1913.]

[Mr. Abbott; Mr. Clark.]

"(c) Have there been cases during the last five years of money orders which have not been claimed either by the remitters or payees? If so, will the Government kindly furnish a statement showing the total number and value of such money orders and what has been done with the money?

"Will the Government kindly say whether they propose to publish in the local Government Gazettes a list of these money orders, giving names and addresses of payees and remitters?

"III.—(a) Is it a fact that no provision exists for a generous flow of promotion in the Postal Service, and that owing to this state of stagnation, there is a chronic dissatisfaction among the Post Masters? For example—a man reaching his maximum, any grade, has to wait there till a vacancy occurs by death or retirement?

"(b) Is it a fact that the Post Office declares annually a large surplus? If so, do Government propose to consider the desirability of improving the pay and prospects of employés of the Postal Department?

"IV.—Is there a fund termed "The Guaranteed Fund" accumulated from the earnings of the employés of the Postal Department?

"Will the Government be pleased to state what the present value of this Fund is?

"Is it a fact that it has become so unwieldy, that a new Fund has had to be opened to divert some of the accumulations for the better handling of the same?

"Will Government kindly say what it is proposed to do with this sum of money?

"Will the Government kindly say if to its knowledge a similar Fund exists in any other country in the world?

The Hon'ble Mr. Clark replied:—

"Question I.—Government are aware that the article referred to by the Hon'ble Member has appeared in *Truth*.

"I lay on the table statements containing the information asked for under heads 2 and 3 (a) of the question.

"3 (b). The power of selecting officials for the appointments of Postmasters-General, Deputy Postmasters-General, Assistant Directors-General and Presidency Postmasters is not vested solely in the Director General. In all cases of first appointment of any officer, either officiating or permanent, to any of these posts, the sanction of the Government of India has to be obtained.

"The Director-General bases his recommendations for these appointments on his personal knowledge of the efficiency of the officials concerned as well as on the reports regarding their work made by the heads of the circles from time to time. When unfavourable comments are made in a confidential report upon an officer's conduct by the head of a circle, the orders are that the purport of such comments should be communicated to the officer concerned.

"Government do not propose to vest the power of selection for these appointments in a Committee or Promotion Board, or to direct that, when an officer is superseded, the grounds of his supersession should be communicated to him.

"3 (c). There is no bar to the employment of Anglo-Indians as Superintendents in the Post Office and there is a considerable number of Anglo-Indians holding these and higher appointments at the present time.

"Question II.—The figures asked for could in any case be procured only for 15 months, and their compilation would involve a very large expenditure of time and trouble. In these circumstances the Hon'ble Member will perhaps be willing not to press his request.

"The Post Office Act gives a right to the remitter or payee of a money order to claim repayment (or payment, as the case may be) at any time within one year, but in practice such claims are admitted for a period of three years, after which money orders which remain unclaimed, or in respect of which any claims made have not been substantiated, are declared forfeited, and their value is credited to Government. The amounts thus credited merge in general revenues and are not treated by the Post Office as revenue in working out its financial results as shown in the Annual Reports.

[Mr. Clark ; Mr. Abbott.]

[17TH SEPTEMBER, 1913.]

" The total value of such forfeited money orders during the five years ending with 1911-12 amounted to Rs. 79,112, which represents '0035 per cent of the total value of money orders issued during the same period.

" It is clear from the above that the number of money orders lost is very small. The Departmental authorities have impressed upon all sorters the necessity for dealing most carefully with money order forms passing through the post, and during the present year it has been ordered that duplicates should be issued by post offices without reference to the Audit Office. This procedure prevents undue delay in the payment of a lost money order. The Government do not consider that publication in the Gazette of lists of unclaimed money orders would serve any useful purpose.

" *Question III.—(a)* It is understood that this question relates to officials in the Postmasters' and clerical lines. These officials do not depend for promotion solely upon deaths and retirements. For several years past there has been a substantial and continuous improvement in the rates of pay fixed for these officials and, far from a state of stagnation, promotion has in general been rapid. The following table shows the number of appointments of various classes of which the pay has been raised during the last seven years :—

Head Postmasters	...	...	...	...	264
Deputy and Assistant Postmasters	...	...	...	...	177
Sub-Postmasters	...	...	...	...	4,122
Branch Postmasters	...	...	...	...	4,080
Clerks and sorters	...	...	...	...	3,616

" Government are not aware of any feeling of dissatisfaction among Postmasters.

" (b) The net financial results of working the Post Office for the five years ending with 1911-12 were as noted below :—

					Rs.
1907-08	...	...	...	... Surplus	3,26,937
1908-09	...	...	...	... Deficit	16,26,984
1909-10	...	...	...	... Deficit	6,52,205
1910-11	...	...	...	... Surplus	3,19,928
1911-12	...	...	...	... Surplus	14,97,650.

" The two deficits and the smallness of the surplus in 1907-08 and in 1910-11 were to an appreciable extent due to the carrying out of comprehensive schemes for improving the pay and prospects of the departmental officials, whose interests will continue as in the past to receive sympathetic consideration from Government.

" *Question IV.—*Owing to the length of the answer to this question, the information required is laid on the table in the form of a statement*."

25. The Hon'ble Mr. Abbott asked :—

Indian Sub-ordinate Medical Department. " (a) Is it a fact that a memorial praying for the redress of certain alleged disabilities as to status, pay, pension, condition of service, etc., was submitted by the Indian Subordinate Medical Department about 2½ years ago ?

" (b) If so, is it a fact that no reply has been given to the memorialists in question up to date ?

" (c) What steps, if any, have been, or are being, taken in regard to the said memorial for the redress of the alleged grievances as prayed for by the memorialists ?

" (d) If the requests contained in the memorial have not been granted, will the Government of India kindly state the reasons for refusing to grant them ? Is it a fact that the status, pay, pension and conditions of service of all other Departments (British and Indian) have been improved in recent years ?

" (e) Is it a fact that when promulgating the Warrant from the Secretary of State for India in 1894, granting the Department a change of designation, out of many requests regarding which the Department memorialized the Secretary of State for India, the Government of India stated that the other points referred to in the memorial would be considered when the Government was in a better financial position ?

" (f) If so, will the Government of India kindly state whether the financial position of the Government of India has not improved in the 19 years supervening from 1894 to the present date sufficiently to permit of this question being taken into consideration ?

17TH SEPTEMBER, 1913.]

[Mr. Abbott; Major-General Birdwood.]

"(g) Will the Government be pleased to state whether it is a fact that at the last Entrance Examination for the Military Medical pupils at Bombay there were no, or not sufficient, candidates and that the Lawrence Asylum at Sanawar were requested to draft boys into the Grant Medical College for training for the Indian Subordinate Medical Department?

"Are 5 or more boys from that Asylum now under training for the Indian Subordinate Medical Department and, if so, were they admitted without having passed the College entrance examination? If so, will the Government kindly say if they propose to order a discontinuance of this procedure? What standard of education did these boys possess?

"(h) Is it a fact that the members of the Indian Subordinate Medical Department are described in the press as 'Unqualified'? If so, are the Government aware of any reason for so describing them? Is it a fact that members of the Indian Subordinate Medical Department hold posts of Civil Surgeons and Assistant Civil Surgeons and other responsible posts of a like nature? Will the Government be pleased to say whether they propose to take such action as is possible to ensure that the qualifications of these practitioners are duly recognized?

"(i) Will the Government be pleased to say if they propose to consider the elimination of the word "Subordinate" from the designation of this Department and the substitution in its place of the designation 'Indian Medical Department' or 'Indian Army Medical Department'? Is the word 'Subordinate' applied to any other Department in the British or Indian Army?

"(j) Is it a fact that an Assistant Surgeon starts on a salary of Rs. 85 per mensem and that it takes the average man 19 years to rise to Rs. 200 per mensem? Will the Government be pleased to say if they propose to consider the desirability of raising the pay of all grades of this service?

The Hon'ble Major-General Birdwood replied:—

"(a) The answer is in the affirmative.

"(b) No reply has been given to the memorialists as the matter is still under discussion.

"(c) and (d) The case is being considered by Government in the Army and Finance Departments, and was considered by the Army in India Committee, whose report is also under consideration. It is not a fact that the status, pay, pension, and conditions of service of all other Departments have been improved in recent years.

"(e) and (f) No such statement was made in promulgating the Warrant but I may mention that Assistant Surgeons now start on a pay of Rs. 85 per mensem instead of Rs. 60 as formerly.

"(g) At the last, and at several previous, examinations there were not enough fully qualified successful candidates, consequently nominations were given, among others, to some boys at the Sanawar Lawrence Military Asylum. Of these boys five were members of the Domiciled Community and two were Europeans; all of these had passed the 'Middle School' standard, which is a higher educational standard than that required for the entrance examination of the Indian Subordinate Medical Department. These boys were sent to Bombay, Calcutta and Madras, where they are now under training for the Indian Subordinate Medical Department.

"Government do not propose to order a discontinuance of this procedure.

"(h) It is understood that the Press has referred to Assistant Surgeons as "Unqualified", in the sense that, as a class, they do not possess a registrable qualification as British practitioners, they are technically "unqualified" *ex* India. The Government of India, however, recognize them as qualified for all the purposes for which they are maintained in this country, and in Bombay (the only province which has a Registration Act) they are all eligible for registration as qualified medical practitioners. The same proviso is being made in Bengal.

"It is a fact that some 50 Assistant Surgeons hold Civil Surgeoncies or similar independent posts.

[Major-General Birdwood; Mr. Abbott;
Sir Harcourt Butler.]

[17TH SEPTEMBER, 1913.]

"(i) Government have under consideration the question of the elimination of the word "Subordinate" from the designation of this Department, as they are aware that it is unpopular.

"(j) The answer to the first portion of the question is in the affirmative, the latter portion has already been answered in replying to question (c)."

26. The Hon'ble Mr. Abbott asked :—

Improvement
of pay and
prospects of
teachers in
Anglo-Indian
schools.

"(1) Will the Government be pleased to state what steps, if any, are being taken in the different provinces for the improvement of the prospects and pays of teachers in Anglo-Indian schools, as recommended by the recent Conference on the education of the Domiciled Community held at Simla in July 1912?

"Is any provision being made for the periodical increase of salaries of such teachers? Has the Government thought fit to introduce a Provident Fund for such teachers in institutions under Government control?

"(2) Is it a fact that Indians in the guise of European costume and names enter for examinations purely intended for Europeans and Anglo-Indians, and passing the examinations are stamped as Anglo-Indians?

"(3) Will the Government be pleased to say whether they propose to direct that declaratory certificates of descent be obtained previous to admission to European schools.

"(4) Will the Government be pleased to say whether they will consider the advisability of reducing the percentage of Indians for admission to European schools from 15 to 5 per cent?

"(5) Is it a fact that there are variations in the courses prescribed in the different Provinces? If so, would Government say whether they propose to consider the advisability of "Standardizing" the Educational Codes of all Provinces?"

The Hon'ble Sir Harcourt Butler replied :—

"(1) The Government of India have no information. The recommendations of the Simla Conference have been referred to Local Governments. The Government of India have recently sanctioned grants amounting to Rs. 6,70,000 a year recurring (apart from capital grants) for schools of this class.

"The question of provident funds for teachers (whether European or Indian) in privately managed schools is engaging the attention of the Government of India.

"(2) The Government of India have observed a statement very similar to that made by the Hon'ble Member in a recent report on the progress of education compiled by a provincial Director of Public Instruction, but have no other information on the point.

"(3) and (4). The Government of India do not propose any such action as is suggested by the Hon'ble Member.

"(5) Yes. When the code for European schools was prescribed in 1905 the Government of India contemplated modifications in the curriculum; and they are of opinion that it would be inadvisable to insist on uniformity in this respect throughout the different provinces."

17TH SEPTEMBER, 1913.] [*Rai Sita Nath Ray Bahadur ; Sir T. R. Wynne ; Nawab Syed Mohammed ; Sir Henry McMahon.*]

27. The Hon'ble Rai Sita Nath Ray Bahad asked :—

"(a) Will the Government be pleased to state the mileage of railways, either open or under construction, in the Dacca division of Bengal and whether it is a fact that want of proper Railway communication in the districts of the division is hampering the development of trade and commerce and administration in general? Mileage of railways in Dacca Division and proposed construction of a line from Nowpara to Barisal.

"(b) Will the Government be pleased to state if any proposals for railway construction in this division, particularly, the construction of a line from Nowpara station (on the B. C. Railway section of the Eastern Bengal State Railway) to Barisal, have been forwarded by the Government of Bengal, and if so, whether the Government is inclined to entertain those proposals?

The Hon'ble Sir T. R. Wynne replied :—

"The length of railway lines open for public traffic in the Dacca division of Bengal is 188.25 miles, and that of lines under construction is 65.66 miles.

"Government recognizes the fact that this division is in need of further railway communication, and with the object of eventually providing such communication, they have ordered surveys for the following lines :—

- (i) Mymensingh to Netrakona with a branch to the foot of the Garo Hills.
- (ii) Gauripur to Bhairab Bazar.
- (iii) Mymensingh to Tangail.

"The surveys are now in progress and proposals have been received for construction by private enterprise under Branch Line terms. In addition, proposals which have the support of the Local Government, are under consideration for the construction of railways from Faridpur to Bhanga, from Balagachi or its vicinity to Boalmari and from some point in the vicinity of Nowapara on the Khulna Branch to Barisal or some other point on the Turki River. In connection with the last named line a reconnaissance survey has been carried out. A traffic report has also been called for."

28. The Hon'ble Nawab Syed Mohammed asked :—

"Will the Government be pleased to state whether—

- "(a) Indians are eligible for regular service in the Political Department, Political Service.
- "(b) when the rules governing such appointments were originally framed,
- "(c) and to lay on the table a statement showing the names of Indian gentlemen who have held appointments in the regular Political Service, with their respective posts, from the date of the framing of the rules?

"Will the Government be pleased to say whether the Political Service will be included in the scope of the inquiry by the Royal Commission on the Public Services in India, if not, to state the reasons for its exclusion?"

The Hon'ble Sir Henry McMahon replied :—

"(a) Yes, specially selected Indians are eligible.

"(b) In 1875.

"(c) There have been no such Indian gentlemen.

"The Political Service is included in the scope of the inquiry by the Public Service Commission under the terms of its appointment, but the Commission has decided not to include this Service in its investigations. The Government of India do not consider it necessary to publish the reasons which led the Commission to form this decision."

{*Raja Kushalpal Singh; Sir Harcourt
Butler; Sir Reginald Craddock;
Mr. Qumrul Huda.*}

[17TH SEPTEMBER, 1913.]

29. The Hon'ble Raja Kushalpal Singh asked :—

Rules regard- " Will the Government be pleased to state the rules, if any, regarding the
ing free supply free supply of the Gazette of India and Provincial Government Gazettes to the
of Gazettes to papers and magazines ?"
of newspapers and
magazines.

The Hon'ble Sir Harcourt Butler replied :—

" (a) There are no prescribed rules regulating the supply of the Gazette of India free of charge to newspapers and magazines. The practice is to supply the Gazette free of charge to those newspapers and magazines that are recommended for this purpose by the Local Government.

" (b) The Government of India does not regulate the distribution of the Gazettes published by Local Governments."

30. The Hon'ble Raja Kushalpal Singh asked :—

Amendment of section 4 of clause (r) of Criminal Procedure Code. " Will the Government be pleased to say whether they propose to consider the desirability of so amending section 4, clause (r) of the Indian Criminal Procedure Code as to enable Mukhtears, as of right, to appear, act, and plead in all Criminal proceedings before Magistrates and Judges ?"

The Hon'ble Sir Reginald Craddock replied :—

" The question has on several occasions been considered by the Government of India, who have not hitherto been able to approve of any such amendment. It is understood that some discussion on the subject is at present proceeding in Bengal."

31. The Hon'ble Raja Kushalpal Singh asked :—

Amendment of section 378 of Criminal Procedure Code. " Has the attention of the Government been drawn to the observations made by the late Justice Mahmud in the Criminal Appeal No. 186 reported on pages 276 and 277 of the Allahabad Weekly Notes of 1886 ? Will the Government be pleased to say whether they propose to consider the desirability of amending section 378 of the Criminal Procedure Code in the manner suggested by Justice Mahmud ?"

The Hon'ble Sir Reginald Craddock replied :—

" The Government of India have been unable to obtain a copy of the ruling in question, but from a note to section 378 in Sohoni's edition of the Code it would seem to have been superseded by a later decision. No proposal to amend section 378 is at present contemplated."

32. The Hon'ble Mr. Qumrul Huda asked :—

Acquisition of Moslem mos-ques, masoleums, graves and graveyards? " Will the Government be pleased to state what steps, if any, it proposes to take to prevent in future the acquisition for any purpose whatever of Moslem mos-ques, masoleums, graves and graveyards?"
etc.

The Hon'ble Sir Reginald Craddock replied :—

" The existing rules in various provinces emphasize the necessity of exercising due care in acquisition proceedings so that the least possible hardship and inconvenience may be caused to the previous owners of the land taken up, and all objections may be carefully considered. The Government of India are not aware that further instructions are needed, but they are willing to examine the point."

17TH SEPTEMBER, 1913.]

[*Air. Barua; Sir T. R. Wynne;
Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoola.*]

33. The Hon'ble Mr. Barua asked :—

"Is it a fact that latrine arrangements are not provided in many third class carriages of the Assam-Bengal Railway? If so, will the Government be pleased to say whether they will direct the Railway authorities to remedy the defect?"

Latrine arrangements in 3rd class carriages on Assam-Bengal Railway.

The Hon'ble Sir T. R. Wynne replied :—

"No complaint has been made to Government of scarcity of latrine accommodation in 3rd class carriages on the Assam-Bengal Railway. The attention of the Agent will be called to the Hon'ble Member's question."

34. The Hon'ble Mr. Barua asked :—

"Is it a fact that servants' compartments are not attached to 1st and 2nd class carriages on the Assam-Bengal Railway? Will the Government be pleased to say whether they propose to direct the Railway authorities to have such rooms attached to them?"

Attachment of 3rd class compartments to 1st and 2nd class carriages on the Assam-Bengal Railway.

The Hon'ble Sir T. R. Wynne replied :—

"The attention of the Agent of the Assam-Bengal Railway will be called to the Hon'ble Member's question, but Government cannot promise to direct the Railway authorities to have such rooms attached."

35. The Hon'ble Mr. Barua asked :—

"Is it a fact that no portion of the Assam-Bengal Railway is protected by fencing, and that in consequence cattle are often killed on the line by trains? Will the Government be pleased to say if they propose to issue directions that the line should be fenced in cultivated areas and populous tracts?"

Fencing of Assam-Bengal Railway.

The Hon'ble Sir T. R. Wynne replied :—

"It is a fact that the Assam-Bengal Railway is an unfenced Railway and cattle are sometimes run over by trains. It is not usual to fence lines like the Assam-Bengal on which no fast mail trains run. The cost of providing fencing would be very considerable and would be expenditure difficult to justify as the line earns only a little over 1 per cent.

"I would add there are many unfenced lines in India; and further, that fencing does not prevent cattle trespassing on a Railway and being run over by trains. On the East Indian Railway, a line fenced throughout, 479 cattle were run over by trains during the year 1912."

36. The Hon'ble Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoola asked :—

"(1) Will the Government be pleased to furnish the following information for each of the last ten years, as far as possible, in a tabulated form :—

Railway earnings, expenditure and rates.

(a) The total gross earnings of each of the Railways in India owned by Government.

(b) The total amount of revenue expenditure incurred by each of such railways.

(c) The amount of net earnings of each of such railways.

(d) Whether any alteration was made during each of the last 10 years in rates charged by each railway for carrying passengers on its line.

[*Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoola ; Sir T. R. Wynne.*] [17TH SEPTEMBER, 1913.]

- (e) If the rates were reduced, the amount of decrease, if any, in gross revenue by such reduction.
- (f) If the rates were raised, the amount of gross additional revenue obtained thereby.
- (g) Whether any alteration was made during each of the last 10 years in the rates charged for the carriage of goods on each of such railways.
- (h) If so, the number of items in which the rates were raised and the number in which they were reduced.
- (i) The amount of gross additional revenue obtained in consequence of the raising of rates.
- (j) The amount of decrease in gross revenue caused by the reduction in rates."

The Hon'ble Sir T. R. Wynne replied :—

" The particulars asked for under items (a) and (c) will be found for each Railway in columns 4 and 5 of the Statistical Table in Appendix 9 of the Railway Administration Reports* for 1912 and the previous nine years, copies of which are placed upon the table for the Hon'ble Member's information ; the difference between the two columns quoted will give the information wanted under item (b).

" The Railways owned by Government are those enumerated as items 1 to 47 in Appendix 1 to the Report for 1912.

" 2. As regards the other questions asked by the Hon'ble Member, alterations have from time to time been made in the last ten years in railway rates, in respect of both passengers and goods. Statistics, however, are not available which would readily enable an estimate to be made of the effect of such alterations upon revenue. I also regret that owing to the immense amount of work involved, there would be great difficulty in furnishing the Hon'ble Member with a list of the items in which rates were raised and of those on which they were reduced. I have placed on the table a sample* of the return referred to for the first quarter of 1912, which illustrates the large amount of work involved. I shall be glad to show the Hon'ble Member the files of rates, circulars for Indian railways during the last few months, which illustrate the difficulty of complying with his request."

37. The Hon'ble Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoola asked :—

Railways in India. " (1) Will the Government be pleased to furnish the following information, as far as possible, in a tabulated form :—

- (a) The names of Railway Companies in India.
- (b) The year in which each Railway Company was registered.
- (c) Whether owned by the State or a private Company at the date of registration.
- (d) If owned by the State, whether managed by Government or by a Company under a working contract.
- (e) In the case of Railways started by private Companies whether any guarantee was given as regards the minimum rate of return on the capital invested, and if so, the rate of such return guaranteed by Government in each case.
- (f) Whether in sanctioning the construction of Railways by private Companies a condition is invariably attached giving Government the right of acquiring the concern after the lapse of a certain number of years.

* Not printed in these Proceedings.

[*Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoola.*]

[17TH SEPTEMBER, 1913.]

- (g) If so, the dates on which such right matured or will mature in each case.
- (h) In those cases in which the right to acquire has already matured whether Government have exercised the same.
- (i) In those cases in which the right to acquire has not matured, whether Government propose to exercise such right on the date of maturity.
- (j) In those cases in which the right has been exercised and the Railways are now owned by the State, whether the management is carried on by Government or by a private Company employed by Government for the purpose.
- (k) The total capital invested in each Railway.
- (l) The amount of capital found by the State.
- (m) The amount of capital found by a private Company.
- (n) In the case of Railways now owned by Government and managed by private Companies, whether the whole of the capital is provided by the State or a portion thereof has been found by such Managing Companies.
- (o) The amount of capital, if any, provided by Companies who hold the contract of management of each of the Railways owned by Government.
- (p) Whether the amount of capital provided by Managing Companies is secured by shares or debentures or both, and if both, what amount in each case is secured by shares and what amount by debentures.
- (q) Whether the debenture capital, if any, carries a fixed rate of interest or a minimum rate of interest to be increased according to the net results of the working of such Railways. If the latter, what is the basis of such increased return.
- (r) On what basis dividends are declarable on the amount of share capital, if any, provided by Managing Companies.
- (s) The rate of interest earned by (1) the shareholders and (2) by the debenture holders of the Managing Companies during each of the last five years.
- (t) Whether the Managing Companies have accumulated any funds for the purposes of reserve or equalization of dividends.
- (u) If so, what is the amount of such funds according to the latest published accounts.
- (v) Whether the contract for managing the State Railways given to the Managing Companies is for any fixed period.
- (w) If so, will Government be pleased to state what such period is and when it will expire in each case.
- (x) Whether Government have retained in their hands the power of terminating such contracts at any date prior to that fixed as above.
- (y) If so, will the Government be pleased to state under what circumstances and on what conditions such contracts can be terminated.
- (s) Out of the total amount invested by Government in Indian Railways, will Government be pleased to state how much has been found from borrowings and how much from current revenue.
- (aa) What has been the return per cent to Government on the total amount invested in State Railways for each of the last five years.
- (bb) What has been the average return per cent to the State on the amount of capital invested by Government in Indian Railways for the last 50 years.
- (cc) What has been the total amount paid by Government to private Companies who started some of the Indian Railways under a guarantee of a minimum return on the capital provided by them to make up such a guaranteed return to them.

[*Sir T. R. Wynne ; Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoola.*] [17TH SEPTEMBER, 1913.]

The Hon'ble Sir T. R. Wynne said :—

"I should like to put the answer on the table. The answer contains a large number of figures and references, and I think it would be tedious to read it."

The Hon'ble Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoola asked :—

"Do I understand that the answer gives all the information called for?"

The Hon'ble Sir T. R. Wynne replied :—

"It gives all the information.*"

The answer was then laid on the table and was as follows :—

"Information in regard to items (a) to (d) will be found in the tabulated statement attached.*"

"2. Particulars in regard to the following items will, as noted against each, be found in the Administration Reports on the Railways in India for the calendar years 1903 to 1912†, inclusive, copies of which have been placed on the table for the information of the Hon'ble Member.

"Items (e) to (h).—Appendix 9 ("Main provisions of contracts") of the Report for 1912.

"Item (j).—See reply to items (a) to (d) and Appendix 9 of the Reports for 1911 and 1912.

"Item (k).—Appendix 2 of the Report for 1912 and in the corresponding Appendices of the previous Reports.

"Item (l).—Appendices 3 and 9 of the Report for 1912.

"Item (m).—Appendices 2, 3 and 9 of the Report for 1912.

"Item (n).—Appendices 3 and 9 of the Report for 1912.

"Items (o) and (p).—Appendix 3 of the Report for 1912.

"Item (q).—A fixed rate of interest *vide* Appendices 3 and 9 of the Report for 1912.

"Item (r).—On the basis of a *fixed* rate of interest on Capital *plus* a share of the surplus profits. See Appendix 9 ("Main provisions of contracts").

"Items (s) to (y).—Under the head "Main provisions of contract" in Appendix 9 of the Report for 1912 and the corresponding appendices of previous Reports.

"Item (a a).—Paragraph 5 of the Report for 1912 and the corresponding paragraphs in the previous Reports.

"3. It will be found that the numbering of the appendices quoted in paragraph 1 above is not always the same in previous Administration Reports, but any corresponding Appendix that may be required by the Hon'ble Member for reference can readily be traced from the subject matter given in the "Table of contents".

"4. In regard to item (s), the total amounts specifically charged to Revenue (mainly on Strategic and protective Railways) and met from borrowed funds, respectively, will be found on pages 249 and 252-253 of the Finance and Revenue Accounts of the Government of India for the year 1911-12.

"The capital expenditure on ordinary railways is met from a variety of sources, *e.g.*, loans, Post Office, Savings Bank Deposits, surplus revenues, etc., and it is not possible to say with precision to what extent the current revenues have contributed to this expenditure in the past. The resources from which the Capital expenditure is derived were not classified until 1905-06. From that year onwards, however, the information will be found recorded at pages 252-253 of the Finance and Revenue Accounts already quoted.

* *Vide* Appendix D.

† Not printed in these Proceedings.

17TH SEPTEMBER, 1913.]

[*Sir T. R. Wynne; Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoola; Mr. Clark.*]

"5. As regards item (r), each case is dealt with it on its merits as it arises.

"6. With regard to items (s), (t) and (u) no statistics are compiled in the Railway Board's office, which would enable a ready answer to be given to these questions. The Hon'ble Member will, however, find part of the information he requires in several Home Journals, such as, the "Economist", "Statist", "Investor's Monthly Manual", etc., and in the "Investor's India Year Book," 1913.

"7. As regards items (bb) and (cc), the compilation of the particulars asked for involve a very heavy amount of labour, and Government trust that, in the circumstances, the Hon'ble Member will not press his request."

38. The Hon'ble Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoola asked :—

"Will the Government be pleased to furnish the following information for each of the last ten years, as far as possible, in a tabulated form :—

"(1) (a) The total value of exports from India by sea, exclusive of gold, silver and precious stones. Value of exports from, and imports into India.

(b) The total value of exports of gold.

(c) The total value of exports of silver.

(d) The total value of exports of precious stones.

(e) The total figures of all exports under (a), (b), (c) and (d).

"(2) (a) The total value of imports into India by sea, exclusive of gold, silver and precious stones.

(b) The value of imports of gold.

(c) The value of imports of silver.

(d) The value of imports of precious stones.

(e) The total figures of all imports under (a), (b), (c) and (d).

"(3) The total value of exports and imports by land from and to India, if available, differentiating, if possible, between merchandize and precious metals and stones as indicated in the preceding interpellations.

"(4) The total amount of liability incurred and payable by this country to the Secretary of State for India during each of the last ten years, inclusive of interest charges on capital borrowed in England, purchases made for account of India, pensions, gratuities and compassionate allowances, etc."

The Hon'ble Mr. Clark replied :—

"With reference to parts (1), (2) and (3) of the question, Statements* giving the information required by the Hon'ble Member are laid on the table.

"With reference to part (4) of the question, it is understood that the Hon'ble Member desires to have a statement of the net actual liabilities, including capital outlay and net expenditure charged to revenue incurred year by year in England on behalf of India, and I lay such a statement† on the table. It will be seen from the explanatory notes that the figures include very large amounts on account of the purchase of silver, and also for the purchase of certain railways."

* *Vide Appendix E.*

† *Vide Appendix F.*

[*Raja Kushalpal Singh; Sir Reginald Craddock; Mr. Das; Mr. Barua.*]

[17TH SEPTEMBER, 1913.]

39. The Hon'ble Raja Kushalpal Singh asked :—

Newspapers
and magazines
in United Pro-
vinces and
Punjab.

" Will the Government be pleased to lay on the table a statement showing the names of English, Urdu and Hindi papers and magazines, of the Punjab and the United Provinces, arranged according to their classes ?

" Will the Government be pleased to state the grounds or principles on which the classification is based ?"

The Hon'ble Sir Reginald Craddock replied :—

" It is understood that the Hon'ble Member desires information regarding the newspapers, etc., in the Punjab and United Provinces, which receive copies of Government publications. The system by which it was sought to afford greater facilities for the Press to obtain information on matters of public interest was explained in the Resolution of the Government of India, Nos. 2345-2360, dated the 28th October 1904, and in accordance therewith, in the case of newspapers who have no accredited representatives at Simla, the Government of India, in consultation with Local Governments, select those which by their influence and circulation are entitled to be furnished with published official correspondence and reports. A statement* of these in the two provinces indicated is laid on the table."

40. The Hon'ble Mr. Das asked :—

Council Re-
porters.

" (1) Is it a fact that there is no competent shorthand reporter in the Legislative Council of Bihar and Orissa and that in consequence the remarks made by Hon'ble Members are not accurately reported ?

" (2) Is it a fact that the Government of Bihar and Orissa applied to the Government of India for sanction to engage the services of a competent shorthand reporter to report the proceedings of the Legislative Council ?

" (3) Will the Government be pleased to lay on the table a statement showing the amount sanctioned as pay of the shorthand reporting staff maintained by the Imperial and the several Provincial Governments to report the proceedings of their Legislative Councils respectively."

The Hon'ble Sir Reginald Craddock replied :—

" The Government of India have no information as to the quality of the reporting in the Local Council. When the organization of the Secretariat in the new province was under discussion, the Government of India were unable to agree to the creation of the full number of posts of shorthand writers for which the Government of Bihar and Orissa had asked. It is this to which apparently the Hon'ble Member refers, but this was asked for primarily for other purposes, although incidentally the services of one of those of the total number might have been utilized for Council work. The Government of India have no detailed information as to the arrangements for reporting in the various Provincial Councils, and as these are primarily the concern of the different Local Governments themselves, they think it unnecessary to call for particulars. The average annual cost of reporting in the Imperial Council for the last three years, exclusive of printing charges, has been Rs. 6,130."

41. The Hon'ble Mr. Barua asked :—

Opening of
feeder lines
of Assam-Bengal
Railway.

" Will the Government be pleased to state if any increased guarantee has been sanctioned for opening of feeder lines of the Assam-Bengal Railway ?

* Vide Appendix G.

17TH SEPTEMBER, 1913.]

[*Sir T. R. Wynne; Mr. Barua; Sir
Reginald Craddock; Mr. Banerjee.*]

The Hon'ble Sir T. R. Wynne replied :—

"The Chief Commissioner of Assam made certain proposals last year regarding the grant of guarantees for the construction of light railways in the province. The matter is still under discussion."

42. The Hon'ble Mr. Barua asked :—

"Referring to the Public Despatch No. 120, dated the 19th July 1912, between the Secretary of State and the Government of India regarding the encouragement of the Members of the Indian Civil Service and of the Judicial and Executive branches of the Provincial Civil Service to undertake courses of legal study in England on furlough, will the Government be pleased to state—

- (a) Whether any change in the present leave rules is contemplated and whether any rules have been or are going to be made for the grant of study leave on fairly liberal terms?
- (b) What proportion, if any, of the Members in each Province of the Services referred to will be entitled to the privilege, and what is to be the method of selection in case of several applications?
- (c) Whether any definite rules are going to be made for the guidance of Provincial Governments and Administrations for consideration of applications for grant of the privilege?
- (d) Whether any such applications have already been received by the different Provincial Governments? And if so, how many from each of the Services, and how have they been disposed of?"

The Hon'ble Sir Reginald Craddock replied :—

"The Secretary of State has recently sanctioned a scheme of bonuses to officers on leave who achieve a certain measure of success in the Bar examinations, and the grant of advances to cover admission fees to an Inn and fees for reading in a Barrister's Chambers. The Government of India are unable at present to make any statement with regard to the application of the principle of study leave to cases of this kind."

43. The Hon'ble Mr. Banerjee asked :—

"(1) Will the Government be pleased to state whether the clerks appointed in the Office of the Accountant-General, Post Office and Telegraphs, as supernumeraries in October, 1912, have yet been absorbed in vacancies or provided with any appointment.

Revision of the ministerial establishment of Postal Audit Office, Calcutta.

"(2) Is it a fact that vacancies in the Office of the Accountant-General, Post Office and Telegraphs, and those in the Office of the Deputy Accountant-General, Postal Branch, Calcutta, as well as new posts created in the Office of the Deputy Accountant-General, Telegraph Branch, have been filled by outsiders?"

"(3) Will the Government be pleased to lay on the table a statement showing the posts that have fallen vacant in those Offices since October, 1912, and how they were filled?"

"(4) In September last, in reply to the question of the Hon'ble Babu Bhubendranath Basu, the Government was pleased to say that the matter of the revision of the scale of pay in the Postal Audit Office, Calcutta, was receiving attention. Has any revision been made? If so, from what date would it be given effect to, whether from the date on which similar benefits were conferred on other Offices? If not, will the Government be pleased to state why?"

"(5) Is the revision adequate to bring the Office to the level of other Account Offices under the Government? If not, will the Government be pleased to state whether they propose to issue such orders as may lead to that result?"

[*Sir William Meyer; Mr. Banerjee; Sir Harcourt Butler; Malik Umar Hyat Khan.*]

[17TH SEPTEMBER, 1913.]

The Hon'ble Sir William Meyer replied :—

"As regards Parts 1 to 3, the information called for will take some time to obtain, but will be supplied in due course.

"Part 4.—The scale of pay in all postal audit offices, including the Calcutta office, was revised in August last.

"In accordance with the usual practice, the revision has effect from the date of the letter sanctioning it, that is from the 2nd August, 1913. The case of the postal audit offices was considered by itself on the merits, and was not taken up as part of any general scheme, as appears to be suggested by the concluding sentences of the question.

Part 5.—The revision which has been sanctioned is considered adequate with reference to the circumstances and personnel of the office in question; the Government do not therefore propose to assimilate the scale of pay there to that of offices where a higher scale may prevail."

44. The Hon'ble Mr. Banerjee asked :—

Separate representation of Mohammadans on District and Municipal Boards. " (a) Will the Government be pleased to state whether the Local Governments and Administrations and public bodies have been consulted on the question of separate representation of Mohammadans on the Municipal and District Boards which is now under the consideration of Government. If so, will the Government be pleased to lay their opinions on the table.

" (b) If the Local Governments and Administrations and public bodies have not been consulted, will the Government be pleased to state whether they propose to consult them and publish their opinions?"

The Hon'ble Sir Harcourt Butler replied :—

"The answer to the first portion of the question is in the affirmative so far as Local Governments and Administrations are concerned. Public bodies are not ordinarily consulted by the Government of India, but by Local Governments at their discretion. The matter is under the consideration of the Government of India, and they do not propose to lay the opinions of Local Governments on the table."

45. The Hon'ble Malik Umar Hyat Khan asked :—

Smoking of cheap cigarettes. " (1) Is it a fact that the practice of smoking cheap cigarettes has become very prevalent in India of recent years?

" (2) If so, is it a fact that this practice is injuriously affecting the health of the people of India?

" (3) Do the Government propose to make enquiries to ascertain what the ingredients of the cheap cigarettes commonly sold in the bazaar are, and whether the cigarettes contain any substance likely to injure the health of those who smoke them?"

The Hon'ble Sir Harcourt Butler replied :—

" (1) The practice of smoking cigarettes has increased considerably in India, but it is impossible to differentiate between the different classes of cigarettes, as the trade figures do not give the information.

" (2) and (3). It is a general custom in India to mix tobacco with various adulterants when preparing it for smoking.

" If the tobacco of cheap cigarettes is also adulterated, this is only in accordance with the general practice. So far as Government is aware there is no evidence that cheap cigarettes are injuriously affecting the health of the people in India more than other forms of smoking; and it is not proposed to make the inquiry suggested."

17TH SEPTEMBER, 1913.] [*Mr. Syed Ali Imam ; Sir Reginald Craddock.*]

THE REPEALING AND AMENDING BILL AND THE CODE OF CIVIL PROCEDURE (AMENDMENT) BILL.

The Hon'ble Mr. Syed Ali Imam said:—" My Lord, I crave your Lordship's permission to offer a personal explanation to the Council. Hon'ble Members will remember that at the last meeting, when introducing a Repealing and Amending Bill and a Bill to amend the Code of Civil Procedure, I expressed the hope of moving the Council to-day to take these two measures into consideration and to pass them into law. Since then, however, I have received notice of certain amendments from some Hon'ble Members and some others have personally expressed to me their strong desire to let further action with regard to these Bills stand over till the next session at Delhi. The proposed legislation is to my mind of a non-controversial character, and for that reason it was my intention to take it through the present session. But out of deference to these Hon'ble Members who desire the postponement, and, as there is no urgency, I refrain from moving the Council to-day as I had originally intended."

THE INDIAN CRIMINAL LAW AND PROCEDURE (AMENDMENT) BILL.

The Hon'ble Sir Reginald Craddock moved for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Indian Penal Code and the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898. He said:--

My Lord; when a year ago the Hon'ble Mr. Dadabhoj introduced a Bill in this Council to make further provision for the protection of women and girls, I foreshadowed, on behalf of the Government, the possibility that, if the result of the submission of Mr. Dadabhoj's Bill to Local Governments and to public criticisms went to show that certain amendments of the criminal law were expedient and feasible, it might be the preferable course for Government to introduce a measure of its own. The adoption of such a course would, as I stated last year, involve no disparagement of the earnest efforts of Mr. Dadabhoj and other Hon'ble Members of the Council who had put forward proposals of this nature, but rather does it constitute the best possible recognition of the value of their efforts. This is the course which the Government have decided to adopt, and I move for leave, accordingly, to introduce a Bill further to amend the Indian Penal Code and the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, for the purpose of affording greater protection to minors.

" I desire to lay stress on the fact that these amendments have no connection with any general revision or amendment of the criminal law, but are merely the method by which the further protection of minors can be secured.

" In the first place, My Lord, I will explain the provisions of this Bill and show the extent and manner in which the law for the protection of minors will be strengthened if the Bill is passed into law, and I will afterwards touch upon some of the more important provisions which found a place in Mr. Dadabhoj's original Bill, or were mentioned in my speech a year ago, but which we have not considered it practicable to include in the present Bill.

" The existing law on the subject of the giving or taking of minors for the purpose of prostitution is contained in sections 372 and 373 of the Indian Penal Code. The Bill makes an important modification in the body of that section and adds two Explanations to section 372 and one Explanation to section 373. Section 372 deals with the person who sells, lets to hire, or otherwise disposes of the minor; and section 373 deals with the person who buys, hires, or otherwise obtains possession of the minor. Under both sections, as the law stands at present, these acts become criminal in the case of minors under 16, if there is any intent or knowledge of the likelihood 'that the minor will be employed or used for the purpose of prostitution or for any unlawful and immoral purpose.'

[*Sir Reginald Craddock.*]

[17TH SEPTEMBER, 1913.]

"The general intention of these sections was to protect young girls from sexual contamination at an age when they were too young to appreciate the moral degradation involved upon them by the action to which they submitted.

"But practical experience has shown that there are many loop-holes by which the guilty parties to these nefarious transactions might escape. For example, it might be pleaded that, though the girl was made over to a prostitute, it was not intended that she should actually be used for this purpose until she had passed the age of 16. Or, it might be urged that, though the girl was handed over to a particular man for his carnal knowledge of her, it was not intended that she should be a prostitute at all, and that though the act or acts for which she was given may have been immoral, they were not unlawful.

"Again, the prosecution in such a case might also be challenged to prove the guilty intention or knowledge,—a duty which it might be extremely difficult for the prosecution to discharge.

"Under the amendment of these sections proposed in the Bill, these pleas can no longer be sustained; but the wording of the amendment makes the handing or taking over of the girl criminal if there is intent or knowledge of a likelihood that the minor shall or will 'at any age be employed or used for the purpose of prostitution or illicit sexual intercourse with any person, or for any unlawful and immoral purpose.' A defence that the girl was to be kept chaste until she had passed the age of 16 will no longer avail an accused person; nor will he be able to rely on the plea that the child was not destined for a life of prostitution, but merely for a single act of sexual intercourse.

"Finally, Explanation I to section 372 and the Explanation to section 373 throw the onus of proving innocent intention upon the accused person in the case where the giver of the child has handed her over to a common prostitute, or where the receiver is herself a common prostitute.

"I feel sure, from the speeches made when Mr. Dadabhai introduced his Bill last year, that these amendments will meet with the approval of the Council. They are based on sound and reasonable presumptions, and on the ground that the protection of these young girls is too paramount a consideration for pleas of this kind (which are easy to make but difficult, if not impossible, to rebut) to save those who participate in such evil dealings from receiving just punishment.

"It will be observed that among the purposes for which the handing over or receiving of a minor in the ways contemplated by these sections is made an offence, the purpose of illicit sexual intercourse with any person is now specifically included in the body of the two sections. It was at first thought that the object might be secured by altering the wording from 'unlawful and immoral' to 'unlawful or immoral', or by omitting the words 'unlawful or' and simply leaving the word 'immoral'. Further consideration has, however, shown that either of these suggestions might have undesirable consequences. For, if the purpose which would make the disposal and reception of a minor a criminal act might be either unlawful alone, or immoral alone, we might make liable to the heavy punishment provided by the sections engagement or hiring of minors for purposes, which though nominally unlawful, could not be described as immoral, or which, if immoral, were not connected with sexual immorality. Moreover, the word 'immoral' is not sufficiently clearly defined by law or usage as to stand alone as a guide to the interpretation of the section. The changes that I have mentioned might then have had the effect of making acts penal, which were beyond the scope of sections that had been particularly designed to deal with sexual contamination of minors.

"The use of the expression 'illicit sexual intercourse' has, however, necessitated a definition of the term which is contained in Explanation II to section 372, but which naturally governs both sections. The definition is 'illicit sexual intercourse means sexual intercourse not sanctioned by law or custom.' In some communities it might no doubt be possible to class all sexual intercourse as illicit except that between husband and wife; but the information obtained in

THE INDIAN CRIMINAL LAW AND PROCEDURE (AMEND- 61
MENT) BILL.

17TH SEPTEMBER, 1913.]

[*Sir Reginald Craddock.*]

reply to the reference made shows that there are classes and tribes in India in which union short of actual legal marriage is recognized. The looser forms of marriage which are open to some communities and tribes shade off into forms of concubinage, which, though they might not rank as legal marriages, at the same time are recognized as unions by the classes among which they obtain, and do not necessarily involve any slur of immorality or sexual degradation.

"The definition has, therefore, been drawn so as to protect unions of this kind, which have the sanction either of law or custom.

"The Council will, I think, recognize the necessity of a definition of this kind. The Indian Penal Code cannot differentiate directly between persons of different creeds, races, classes, or social status as such; but under the definition as framed, sexual intercourse will be licit or illicit according to the degree of strictness in regard to unions between men and women which the personal law and custom of the persons concerned have prescribed. The definition is thus at once sufficiently comprehensive and sufficiently elastic to be equally suitable to those who place the strictest limitations upon sexual relations, and those whose customs recognize less formal unions. It will not cause any relaxation in the case of the former, nor will it tighten up prevailing customs in the case of the latter.

"These amendments of the Indian Penal Code are included in the first four clauses of the Bill.

"Clause 5 proposes an amendment in section 552 of the Criminal Procedure Code, and clause 6 adds three new sections after section 552 to complete, what I may term, the rescue provisions of the Bill before the Council. The amendment of section 552 of the Criminal Procedure Code is in harmony with the amendments of the law proposed by the Bill, though not strictly an essential part of these proposals. The amendment of that section merely has the effect of transferring girls of the ages 14 and 15 from the category of women to the category of children. Girls of these ages who had been abducted or detained for any unlawful purpose could, under the existing section, be set at liberty by the order of a Presidency or District Magistrate. Under the law as amended they will rank as children, who can be restored to husbands, parents, or guardians, or other persons having lawful charge of them. I need say no more about this particular amendment, which has met with universal approval.

"The three new sections, however, which clause 6 of the Bill will enact require more detailed explanation. Hon'ble Members will readily agree with the proposition that the mere punishment of those who traffic in the seduction or prostitution of minors will not by itself suffice to protect minors from a life of shame. If an unnatural relative, or a prostitute, is sent to prison for criminal acts of this kind, some provision is necessary for the victim. If the object of the punishment of the criminals is to be secured, the victim must be removed to purer surroundings, if she is to be saved from a life of immorality. It is just at this point that the practical difficulties begin. It may be urged on the one side that it is useless having any rescue provision until places of refuge are first brought into existence. It may be argued on the other that it is no good to establish such refuges until there is a law which enables them to be used. But if the law goes on waiting for the refuges and the refuges go on waiting for the law, we shall never arrive at the very object for which this legislation is proposed, *i.e.*, the better protection of minors.

"In these circumstances, the Government consider that the best course is to have legislation which will enable the rescue to be achieved whenever and wherever a means of rescue offers itself. The new section 552-A will, therefore, give a Presidency or District Magistrate power to remove a female child from the company of a prostitute or from a brothel, or from any place where the circumstances are such as to favour the seduction and prostitution of the child. But the removal is conditional on the Magistrate being able to make suitable provision for the custody of the child, and he is enjoined by the law to give preference to a co-religionist of the child, if suitable custody can be guaranteed.

[*Sir Reginald Craddock.*]

[17TH SEPTEMBER, 1913.]

"It is also provided in the Bill that if a guardian has been appointed by a competent civil court, the Magistrate's powers under this section are in abeyance; and the arrangements made by him will come to an end, if a civil court subsequently should appoint a guardian.

"The new section 552-B deals with the maintenance of the rescued child, and would enable a Magistrate to recover from unnatural relatives of a child whom they had consigned to a life of prostitution, a suitable contribution to be paid to the person who had taken custody of the child under the Magistrate's order.

"The new section 552-C protects the custodian of the child from being molested by litigation; the only exception being that already mentioned, *i.e.*, when a guardian of the child is subsequently duly appointed by a competent civil court.

"I do not think that I need go over the provisions of these three new sections in great detail. They speak for themselves, and will, I think, be readily understood; but I will refer to one point contained in the proviso to sub-section (i) of section 552-A. This is a very important proviso, which is taken from English law. It protects a prostitute from being deprived, under this section, of the custody of her own daughter if she can show that she exercises proper guardianship and due care to protect her child from physical and moral contamination. The law will provide that, even a prostitute will not be deprived of the rights of a mother if she fulfils the duty of a mother; but if she is degrading the very name of motherhood by prostituting her own daughter or by exposing her to contamination, then she is not protected.

"These, My Lord, are the rescue provisions of this Bill for the better protection of minors. I admit that if there are no kindly-inclined persons forthcoming who will take charge of unfortunate children, if there are no charitable people or charitable associations to be found that will undertake the charge of helpless girls rescued from degraded surroundings, then these rescue provisions, for which I am asking the approval of the Council, will be a dead letter and a failure. But I decline to believe in the existence of such a state of things, or to accept such pessimistic views. It has been said, 'How oft the means to do ill deeds make ill deeds done.' Surely we may substitute good for ill in the quotation. The Government are confident that with the facilities and protection that the law offers, the charity required to render the law effective will come forward. The people of this country are essentially kind and charitable, and I do not think that we shall look in vain for their help.

"It was suggested last year, and may be suggested again, that the Government should itself provide asylums, refuges, or industrial schools to shelter these rescued girls. But even were it possible for the State to undertake the provision of such institutions, even were there no practical difficulties in the way of deciding where to locate them, how large to make them, and how to arrange for the superintendence, or for the after-lives of the girls when they had attained majority, still the agency of such State institutions would be about the most unsuitable agency for such a purpose. The State has not even attempted yet reformatory schools for girls convicted of criminal offences, and the whole hope of reforming and keeping uncontaminated the lives of girls rescued from brothels or from unnatural parents or guardians, depends on the creation for these girls either of home life in a respectable family that has adopted them, or of a life in institutions managed by persons with whom the supervision of these children would be a labour of love. State institutions with their warders and rigid rules and regulations cannot supply the place of these influences, and the numerous orphanages throughout the country are all managed by private effort, although the State and local bodies can and do supplement their resources by grants.

THE INDIAN CRIMINAL LAW AND PROCEDURE (AMEND- 63
MENT) BILL.

17TH SEPTEMBER, 1913]

[*Sir Reginald Craddock.*]

"For these reasons, the efficiency of the rescue provisions must depend upon private charity and devotion rather than upon the Government.

"I will next turn, My Lord, to various suggestions for further changes in the law which have been made, but which the Government have found themselves unable to accept. It was proposed by Mr. Dadabhoy, and the opinion received a certain degree of support, that the dedication of minors to temples as Murlis and Devadasis should be prohibited by law on the assumption that such dedication in itself means a life of immorality to those so dedicated. We are not satisfied that such dedication over the whole length and breadth of the land invariably involves a life of shame. The theory of the dedication in some cases, at all events, originated with the idea of vows of celibacy, and to condemn any religious practice as such is undesirable, unless it is absolutely necessary for the protection of minors. We consider that it is not necessary, because if the dedication does in practice entail a life of prostitution, then sections 372 and 373 will apply. Even under the existing law, convictions have been obtained under these sections in such cases, and the change now made will prevent the dedication of a minor under 16 on the plea that she will not begin prostitution until she is over that age. Temple prostitutes, where these now exist, must, therefore in future, be limited to girls of 16 years of age and over.

"Similarly, provisions against mock marriages and sale of wives by husbands, which form part of Mr. Dadabhoy's proposals, are not considered to be necessary. If these do occur at all, (and they must be exceedingly rare), they will, if they infringe sections 372 and 373, come within the scope of these sections: if they do not, then there is no necessity to penalize them. We have also not embodied in the Bill the suggestion that the adoption of a minor girl by a woman of bad character should be specifically declared illegal. We consider that such a provision would not be satisfactory. It is doubtful whether the law recognizes any form of adoption in such cases in a legal sense, and, if adoption in the popular sense were to be penalized, it might cause hardship in many individual cases. Where a prostitute had taken over and supported the orphan child of another prostitute left destitute in a brothel or committed to her care by the mother when she died, it would be right to put in practice the rescue provisions; but it would be wrong to punish the prostitute who had taken over the child as she found her. On the other hand, where there was giving and taking over of a minor child within the meaning of sections 372 and 373, the plea that there had been some recognized form of adoption would not save the accused person from the consequences of their act. Any special provision of this kind is therefore unnecessary.

"Another suggestion mentioned last year was that the onus of proving that a girl was not under 16 should be laid upon the persons accused under these sections; but the opinions received on the whole were to the effect that this would lay upon the accused an obligation which he could not fairly discharge, and that the provision might result in the conviction of accused persons upon a mere probability. We accept this opinion, and consider that the determination of the age of the minor must be left to the court to determine by medical or other evidence as may be available in each case.

"A proposal that received some support was to penalize the occupiers of premises (some would even include owners) who used them for the purpose of prostitution of minors. But after full consideration, we have not included such a provision in the Bill. We think that it might be used to blackmail occupiers of the premises, and if a man can legally put a part of his house at the disposal of a prostitute, it would be difficult to hold him responsible if an infringement of sections 372 and 373 took place in the part so let out.

"On the other hand, if there was clear and overt abetment on the part of the occupier of the particular act charged as an offence, he would be liable to punishment as an abettor under the existing law.

[*Sir Reginald Craddock.*]

[17TH SEPTEMBER, 1913.]

"I have shown, My Lord, that the various suggestions put forward are either impracticable or are sufficiently covered by the Bill to ensure that it will be inoperative in these cases when the law is really infringed.

"I now come to the consideration of the most important suggestions of all which, on the most prolonged and careful consideration, we have decided not to accept. I refer to those proposals which involved the raising of the age of consent outside marriage by one year, and the creation of a new offence of having carnal intercourse with girls of the ages of 13 to 15.

"The existing law of rape sufficiently protects girls and women who are defiled against their will or without their consent, or when the consent has been obtained by fear and hurt, or by fraud or deception, or even with consent when a child is under 12. The law, as amended, will also protect all cases in which a girl under 16 is made over and received for prostitution or for illicit intercourse. The fixing of the age of consent at under 12 is based on physical and physiological facts, and if we were to depart from these natural guides, we are face to face with the well-known difficulties and uncertainties of proving age in this country. In view of these uncertainties, we feel that the age which corresponds most nearly with the attainment of puberty is the safest guide. It is a well-known fact that this age is higher in Europe than in tropical countries, and the difference between the age of consent, so far as the crime of rape is concerned, in England and India does not do more than correspond with the difference between the ages at which puberty is attained in these two countries, respectively. We have, therefore, thought it wiser not to leave natural guides in favour of artificial ones.

"There remains the question whether following the English law we should, or should not, create a minor offence equivalent to a misdemeanour under English law in order to protect minor females from seduction at ages when they are physically mature, but may not be mentally so developed as to appreciate the consequences of yielding to sexual passion. Here, again, allowance must be made for more rapid development in tropical climates. In England, where marriages of girls under 16 are scarcely ever known, the ages requiring protection against seduction are necessarily higher than in countries where a girl of 16 may have been married and co-habiting with her husband for three or four years. The creation of a new offence of this kind will certainly, among some tribes and castes, mean to convert into criminals many young persons who have hitherto been hardly reckoned in the stratum of society to which they belong, as having seriously transgressed against a moral code. We have to remember that the police-man and the Judge cannot assume the rôle of moralist and pursue and punish with the rigour of the law offences against morals until the opinion generally current among the classes concerned is prepared to condemn lapses with such severity as to warrant the legislature in converting what are immoral acts into criminal offences. We have, therefore, decided not to press this suggestion further.

"It may be, My Lord, that some Hon'ble Members of this Council may be prepared to go even further, than we have done, in their desire to protect minors. Our law protects all women and girls against violence and fraud, against kidnapping and seduction. It protects girls under 12 against themselves; it protects girls under 16 against being the victims to an unholy traffic, endangering, either immediately or in the near future, their chances of living a virtuous life. But if we are asked to protect girls who have attained puberty against casual seduction, or failure to control their own passions, we feel unable to go so far at present. It is not from want of sympathy with the objects of ardent reformers, and with the purity of the aims which inspire them; it is simply a case of what is practical and what is not. We have not merely to deal with advanced thinkers who find a place in our Legislative Councils, or amongst Congresses and Conferences for social reform; we have to deal with millions of men and women in the slums and alleys of the town, in the villages and the hamlets, in the jungles and in the hills.

17TH SEPTEMBER, 1913.]

[*Sir Reginald Craddock; Sir G. M. Chitnavis; Mr. Ghuznavi.*]

" I claim, My Lord, for this Bill that it marks a substantial advance in the protection of minors, and that it is as great an advance as the present circumstances of the country permit. Indeed, I feel sure that while there may be some who consider that we do not go far enough, there will be others who think that we have gone too far.

" In particular, the rescue provisions if incautiously worked might give rise to resentment among the classes concerned, and for this very purpose we have at present enabled action under them to be taken only upon complaints made upon oath before a Presidency or District Magistrate or upon the knowledge or suspicion of those Magistrates. The police will have no power to take any action themselves, though they will of course have the same right as any other citizen of preferring a complaint. Some of those consulted consider that the sections will not come into effect if the police are not given such powers; but we prefer to wait and see how the sections now framed work before we decide to give the police powers of direct intervention. It is certain that as opinions on these subjects become more advanced among the people at large, action under rescue section will also become more frequent; societies for the protection of children may come into existence in the large towns where such evils are most pronounced. It is a matter on which, however, much we may lament the fact, progress must be slow. It is on the awakening of the public conscience, not merely among the enlightened few but among the masses, that that progress must depend. Government by enacting laws and creating machinery may help to guide the public conscience, but it cannot stimulate it; and we must look for that stimulation to those members of the community whose own consciences have been aroused to the serious nature of the evils which this legislation is designed to combat.

" It is with full confidence, My Lord, in the support of this Council, both in passing this measure and in doing what lies in their power to further the policy which underlies it, and to explain to the ignorant, who may doubt the motives and intentions with which the Government are actuated, that I now move for leave to introduce this Bill."

The Hon'ble Sir G. M. Chitnavis said :— " My Lord, when I spoke on Mr. Dadabhoj's Bill last year, I said I welcomed the announcement made by the Hon'ble Sir Reginald Craddock on behalf of Government that Government was going to interfere and introduce a Bill which would have the effect of giving some legislative protection to minor girls on the lines suggested in the Bill brought forward by my friends the Hon'ble Mr. Dadabhoj and the Hon'ble Mr. Mudholkar. As they are not in Council, this day, I, as belonging to the Provinces to which they belonged, will take this opportunity of welcoming this measure just introduced. It may not, as explained by the Hon'ble Member in charge of the Bill, cover all the distance travelled by the Bills introduced last year, but I believe the Government are well advised in taking a slow and cautious step in this direction. In matters of social reform Government must perforce proceed cautiously and their desire to carry the people with them cannot but be commended. All right-minded men are convinced that it is not the intention of Government to go against the declared intention of people in religious matters, and they will be ready to give this measure a warm welcome, confident in the belief that it is conceived in the interests of the people concerned. The Bill will, of course, be referred to a Select Committee, where it will be further improved in the light of opinions that may by that time be received."

The Hon'ble Mr. Ghuznavi said :— " My Lord, I have very great pleasure in supporting the motion of my friend the Hon'ble Sir Reginald Craddock for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Indian Penal Code and the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898. As it is not customary to circulate Bills before their introduction, I confess that on first looking at the agenda I felt inclined to think that the amendment with regard to the Code of Criminal Procedure had reference to

[*Mr. Ghuznavi.*]

[17TH SEPTEMBER, 1913.]

the removal of certain hardships which the Mukhtiar have to suffer with regard to section 4 (r) of the Criminal Procedure Code as it now stands.

"Since this is not the object of the amendment, I propose in the near future, with your Lordship's permission and that of the Council, to move for leave to introduce a short Bill to amend that and other sections.

"In the Bill before us, My Lord, I recognize with great satisfaction certain objects which my late colleague and friend Mr. Dadabhoj had when he introduced his Bill for the protection of women and girls exactly a year ago in this very chamber. From my seat in that Council I gave that Bill what support I could. Afterwards when, owing to my late colleague's failure in being re-elected, his Bill, as I thought, seemed to be relegated to the limbo of oblivion, I volunteered to apply for your Excellency's permission to take it up. I, therefore, beg to tender my thanks all the more to your Excellency and the members of the Government of India for having brought a Bill of their own towards the same object, although it does not, in my humble opinion, go sufficiently far.

"My Lord, there is no disguising the fact that in any measures that we may take for securing and increasing the protection of women and girls, we shall be treading on very delicate grounds. I remember that soon after the introduction of Mr. Dadabhoj's Bill, a certain section of the press raised a good deal of hue and cry and took Mr. Mudholkar, Mr. Bhupendra Nath Basu and my humble self to task for having supported that measure, as it thought that Mr. Dadabhoj's Bill aimed, amongst other things, at certain semi-religious customs of the people. They forgot that there is practically an unanimous resolve in India that the State should legislate for the protection of minor girls from an immoral life. Owing to the professed policy of religious neutrality on the part of the Government of India, it can never be their intention, and far less that of any non-official member elected by the people, to be a party to any measure which would go counter to any fixed religious or semi-religious customs of the people. Cynics there are and have been in all ages and in all climes, whose business it is to decry any reform which is brought in this direction, when it is ushered in in the shape of legislation. With such cynics, I, for one, have no patience. I well remember what appalling figures of sin and shame my late colleague, Mr. Mudholkar, quoted last year during the introduction of Mr. Dadabhoj's Bill and the evil is growing and growing every day. When we consider the innumerable innocent females who, through no fault of their own, are becoming victims daily to the snares of unscrupulous persons, it is, high time, My Lord, to adopt some measure to stem the tide of sin.

"My friend, the Hon'ble Sir Reginald Craddock, promised us, in his speech last year, that an amendment in the existing law, which he said the Government proposed to make, was with regard to sections 372 and 373 of the Indian Penal Code and another amendment was with regard to section 552 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, in which it was proposed to raise the age at which female children abducted or unlawfully detained may be restored to their lawful guardians, instead of their being merely set at liberty from under 14 to under 16, I have now to thank him for having fulfilled that promise. With regard to this, my suggestion, My Lord, is that the age should be raised from 16 to 18. That is the age which is laid down by the English law. I am perfectly aware that in pressing this question of age I shall be accused of advocating very hasty innovation in the East, which is proverbially supposed to move always slowly. But, My Lord, I would ask this Council to consider that when a girl below the age of 18 is held incapable under the law of entering into a contract affecting any insignificant piece of property or any insignificant sum of money, can she in the same breath be considered capable of giving a legal and intelligent consent with regard to her most invaluable treasure, namely, her honour and chastity. If legislation once stepped in to fix an age-limit, what reason is there to consider it an undue interference for legislation to step in again to raise that age-limit to a slightly higher point in view of the present circumstances of the case? My Lord, if you will permit me to urge now, what I expressed last year, I would

17TH SEPTEMBER, 1913.]

[*Mr. Ghuznavi · Mr. Surendranath
Banerjee.*]

say that I feel convinced that even in this country where, owing to climatic conditions, people mature at an earlier age, I am convinced that no female, belonging mostly to the lower classes, below the age of 18, is in a position to judge correctly for herself and to protect herself from the wiles and temptations which are placed in her way.

" Last year, I drew the attention of the Council to a system which prevails in Germany, namely, The *Sitzen Polizei* or the Moral Police. If, on an examination of that system, it is found to work satisfactorily in this country, I would be inclined, My Lord, to prefer that to any amendment of the Indian Penal or the Criminal Procedure Code. I would, therefore, invite my friend, the Hon'ble Sir Reginald Craddock, to collect information with regard to that system. All religions are agreed in condemning this evil, and no one, who is on the side of morality and honour, should for one instant hesitate to support any measure which tends towards reform in this direction. My Lord, at this initial stage of the introduction of this Bill, we are hardly in a position to offer any remarks or detailed suggestions beyond making general observations. While, therefore, reserving, with your Lordship's permission, my right of offering any criticism in the future, which I might consider pertinent, I have much pleasure in supporting the motion for the introduction of this Bill."

The Hon'ble Mr. Surendranath Banerjee said :—" My Lord, I think I speak the sense of my countrymen in this Council and of my countrymen outside this Council, when I say that the objects of this Bill will receive their full, their cordial, their unstinted, sympathy and support. My Lord, the matter to which this Bill refers represents a long-standing evil, I was going to use much stronger language than that—a long-standing public scandal. My Lord, I have been connected with the Press for over the lifetime of a generation, and I remember the fervent appeals which we have made from time to time for the purpose of introducing a law such as has now been placed before this Council. So far, ours has been a voice crying in the wilderness. My Lord, therefore we desire, on behalf of our countrymen, to express our gratitude to Your Excellency's Government for introducing a Bill which seeks to cope with this evil. My Lord, there may be difference of opinion with regard to the minor details, and I am sure the Hon'ble the Home Member does not wish us to pledge ourselves to the details of this Bill at the present stage. They will form the subject of careful and elaborate consideration at the hands of the Select Committee. But this I may repeat once again, that the objects of the Bill are such as will meet with the entire approval of the Indian community. I hope and trust, My Lord, that this Bill may emerge from the hands of the Select Committee in such a form and fashion as to satisfy the demands of public opinion, to remove a long-standing evil, and promote the cause of morality and good conduct.

" My Lord, in the course of that masterly speech to which we have listened — I, for one, with great attention—from the Hon'ble the Home Member, reference was made to the necessity of establishing Refuge Homes for women rescued from these dens of frivolity and immorality. My Lord, I may mention, for the information of this Council, that several years ago a Home was started at Dacca for the purpose of rescuing these fallen women.

" It was entirely a private enterprise. I do not know if there are any Eastern Bengal officials here present, who may have some recollection of the existence of that Home. It did admirable work for some little time. I am not at present conversant with the history of that Home. But, My Lord, when my countrymen have established Orphanages, Refuges for indigent children and Charitable institutions of a similar nature, they may be trusted to found Homes for the rescue of fallen women, where they may be trained into a life of morality and good conduct. I think Your Lordship may rely with confidence upon the charitable instincts of my countrymen to co-operate with Your Excellency's Government in a matter which is fraught with the most beneficent results to our community. With these words, I desire to associate myself with the support which has already been accorded to this Bill."

[*Pundit Madan Mohan Malaviya ;
Mr. Das.*]

[17TH SEPTEMBER, 1913.]

The Hon'ble Pundit Madan Mohan Malaviya said:—"My Lord, I beg to support the motion which has been made by the Hon'ble the Home Member for leave to introduce this Bill. My Lord, I beg to tender my congratulations to the Hon'ble Member for the great care with which he has formulated these proposals. The subject is one of very great importance and of very great delicacy; and I think the Hon'ble the Home Member has earned the gratitude of all of us by the great amount of care which he has shown in dealing with all the detailed proposals which he has incorporated in the Bill. My Lord, it has been said that the Bill does not go so far as some reformers would desire it to go." That is apparent from the remarks which one of my colleagues has already made. But I do think that the Government have earned the gratitude of the general public by the caution which they have shown in dealing with a matter of this delicacy. We have, on the one hand, the claims of humanity, and the Government and all Members of Council are entirely at one in desiring to afford all the protection that the law can afford to minor children, and in that respect I do not think that anything has been left to be done. So far as proceeding beyond the present Bill is concerned, the matter would have excited great controversy and the Government would have been ill-advised in going further.

"My Lord, I have noted that there is one disadvantage in the Bills not having been circulated to us beforehand and, with Your Excellency's permission, I would draw the attention of Your Excellency's Government to this matter. When the Bills are prepared by Government and when a motion is made for leave to introduce them, it will greatly conduce to the discussion which is to be had on the motion, if these Bills are circulated among the members beforehand. In the case of private Bills, no doubt, there is a difficulty that the proposals are not prepared until the motion has been made for leave to introduce the Bill. But Government Bills are ready and they are handed over to us—members—as soon as the motion has been passed by the Council and as soon as leave has been granted by Your Excellency to introduce them; but the difficulty we are placed under is that, for instance, in dealing with such a complex matter as the Bill before us, we are called upon to express our assent or dissent to the motion which is made by a Member of the Government. I do not make this complaint, My Lord; I recognize that the rules, as they stand, do not provide for the circulation of Bills, but I hope that Your Excellency will be pleased to consider the desirability of this rule being departed from and all Bills being circulated, so that Members may have an opportunity to peruse them beforehand and make up their minds as to what remarks they should offer regarding the principle of the Bill. With these few remarks, I beg to offer my whole-hearted support to the motion for leave to introduce the Bill."

The Hon'ble Mr. Das said:—"My Lord, I have listened to the eloquent and admirable speech of the Hon'ble Member who introduced the Bill, and I must say that he deserves very great credit for the care and attention which he has paid to the subject. The subject is one which bristles with difficulties, difficulties of a social character, of a legal character and difficulties of various other characters. Morality is a term which has never been defined and it is not possible to define that word. It is not possible to give such a definition to the word as would make that definition acceptable in all countries and to all sects and classes of people. In the admirable speech which has been delivered by the Hon'ble Member certain facts have been brought to the notice of the Council, which go to show that there are different shades of morality, even in this country; and the difference is remarkable in some cases. In other words, it may very properly be said that there are different shades of morality amongst the vast community which this Government has to rule over. There are, no doubt, educated men who have advanced views, and expressions to those ideas may be found here; but the Hon'ble Member who introduced the Bill has exercised discretion very properly in not taking into consideration such advanced views, because the actual acceptance of such advanced views means a drag, a heavy drag, from views which are not so advanced. There is very great difficulty in laying down,

THE INDIAN CRIMINAL LAW AND PROCEDURE (AMEND- 69
MENT) BILL; THE DECENTRALIZATION BILL.

17TH SEPTEMBER, 1913.]

[*Mr. Das ; His Excellency ; Sir Reginald Craddock.*]

especially in this country, the boundary line between morality and religion. The Hindu is religious in every sense. He eats religiously, drinks religiously, bathes religiously; and perhaps dreams religiously; and if in legislative matters it is necessary to draw a boundary line between morality and religion and if the legislature of a Government were to undertake to lay down that boundary, an attempt of that nature will be beset with serious difficulty. Specially as we have received assurances here from important men like my Hon'ble friend, Mr. Surendranath Banerjee, that public charity will come forward to co-operate and help Government in giving effect to the provisions of this Bill, I think that Your Excellency's Government would have done its duty if effect is given to the Bill as it stands in its general features, and if the public actually come forward to co-operate in the measure. I remember some years ago having visited an institution which was started in Calcutta by a European lady, who had a large number of inmates in this asylum rescued from a degraded and immoral life and these women had been taught useful industries, so that they could earn a means of living afterwards. Such things may be started to put down this evil. It is not an evil which is peculiar to India; it is an evil which is perhaps found in most countries in the world and it is also admitted in all countries that the evil should be put down not only to save these girls from the degradation, the life of shame, to which they are exposed, but also to save society from the infection which the life of a number of such women necessarily breeds.

"As regards the remarks that were made by the Hon'ble Member who spoke last, I should ask Your Excellency's Government to take into consideration the request which he made; and my experience in the Provincial Councils supports that. Sometimes a Bill is in the hands of Hon'ble Members before it is formally introduced into the Council. I beg Your Excellency's Government to take into consideration the difficulty position in which non-official Members are placed."

His Excellency said:—"I must ask the Hon'ble Member to address himself to the question under discussion."

The Hon'ble Mr. Das said:—"These are the remarks that I desired to put before Your Excellency's Government."

The motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble Sir Reginald Craddock introduced the Bill and moved that the Bill, together with the Statement of Objects and Reasons relating thereto, be published in the Gazette of India in English, and in the local official Gazettes in English and in such other languages as Local Governments think fit.

The motion was put and agreed to.

THE DECENTRALIZATION BILL.

The Hon'ble Sir Reginald Craddock moved for leave to introduce a Bill to decentralize and otherwise to facilitate the administration of certain enactments. He said:—

"My Lord, I move for leave to introduce a Bill to decentralize and otherwise to facilitate the administration of certain enactments. It is generally accepted that in the existing Acts of the legislature there are many powers and functions now reserved for higher authorities which might conveniently be delegated to lower authorities; and the Decentralization Commission recommended that powers should be taken to effect decentralization of this kind by means of a general Delegation Act, which would enable delegations not already provided for in existing enactments to be made from time to time by notification. An alternative method was to pass a Decentralization Bill, which instead of leaving delegation to notification, should itself comprise in the form of schedules the delegations which it was found possible to make. Of these two alternatives,

[*Sir Reginald Craddock ;
Mr. Wheeler.*]

[17TH SEPTEMBER, 1913.]

the first was preferred in the first instance as being the simpler measure and as facilitating gradual delegation from time to time found expedient. As the Council is aware, a Delegation Bill was introduced in 1911. The discussion in Select Committee on that Bill, however, disclosed that there was much apprehension, lest the power of delegation should not be wisely exercised in some cases. It was criticized as giving a blank cheque to the executive to alter legislative enactments without the usual legislative procedure.

"Although it is probable that these apprehensions were to some extent theoretical rather than real, at the same time, in a measure which dealt only with executive powers and functions, there were difficulties about distinguishing between functions which lay on the border line between executive and judicial, or between executive and legislative, and the objections to altering laws on the Statue-Book by notification could not be dismissed as altogether groundless. Accordingly, on the 10th of September 1912, I obtained the unanimous consent of the Council to withdraw the Delegation Bill, and I promised to introduce in its place, at a future date, a Decentralization Bill. The Bill which I am now asking for leave to introduce is in fulfilment of the promise then made.

"The specific delegations which it is proposed to make are contained in the schedules of the Bill and are explained in the Objects and Reasons. I do not wish to trouble the Council now with the details. Each Department of the Government of India has prepared a list of delegations considered desirable in the Acts appertaining to that Department, upon materials that it had already or has since collected and these proposals will now be submitted to the scrutiny of Local Governments and can be examined at leisure by Hon'ble Members. The Government is not committed to any particular one of these delegations, and preserves an open mind to consider the objections, if any, which may be brought against any particular one. All that I would ask the Council to do to-day is to signify their approval of the principle of the measure, and of the adoption of this method of furthering a policy of decentralization by which higher authorities shall be relieved of dealing with matters which lower authorities are fully competent to decide.

"I, therefore, My Lord, beg for leave to introduce this Bill."

The motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble Sir Reginald Craddock introduced the Bill and moved that the Bill together with the Statement of Objects and Reasons relating thereto, be published in the Gazette of India in English, and in the local official Gazettes in English and in such other languages as Local Governments think fit.

The motion was put and agreed to.

THE INDIAN MOTOR VEHICLES BILL.

The Hon'ble Mr. Wheeler moved for leave to introduce a Bill to consolidate and amend the law relating to Motor Vehicles in British India. He said :—

"My Lord, it may at first sight appear that the Bill now to be introduced is somewhat inconsistent in principle with that which the Hon'ble Home Member has just explained to the Council, since in place of six existing Provincial Acts current in Madras, Bombay, Bengal, the United Provinces, Punjab and Burma, it is sought to substitute one general Imperial Act, in which will be incorporated the one small existing Imperial Act dealing with the international circulation of motor vehicles, which was passed by this Council at the last Simla Session. But the justification of this course is to be found in the circumstances of the development of motor traffic in this country. This has been gradual, and the dates of the Provincial Acts, which range from 1903 to 1911 seem to point to the manner in which the need of legislation was felt in different provinces as time went on. In the early days of motor cars there was good reason for allowing

17TH SEPTEMBER, 1913.]

[*Mr. Wheeler.*]

each local Council to legislate on the subject according as an Act was found to be necessary or not; experience was thus gained and no very great inconvenience was felt. But conditions are now changing. The use of motor cars is extending rapidly, as is shown by the Customs statistics of the value of motor vehicles imported. Thus, to take the last five years only, we find that in 1908-09 this was roughly 43 lakhs; in the succeeding year there was a small advance to Rs. 47½ lakhs; 1909-11 saw a large jump to Rs. 73½ lakhs, while the figures in the next year went up to Rs. one crore, and in 1912-13 to over Rs. 1½ crores. That is a very marked and speedy development. More people are using cars every year, and as we can see in the papers motor journeys throughout the country are growing in popularity. There is also the international aspect of the case as exemplified by last year's Bill to which I have referred. It seems probable that outside tourists will resort in growing numbers to this mode of locomotion, and they will naturally ask for reasonable facilities. Motor cars now recognize no provincial boundaries, and it seems in every way desirable, both from the point of view of the public and the traveller, that the main features of the law on the point should be embodied in one Act and not governed by different provisions in different provinces. In detail it is not intended that there should necessarily be absolute uniformity, as these must be influenced largely by local conditions, and a wide rule-making power is reserved to Local Governments with this in view; but there are certain provisions which may well be of general application, and an important power is taken in clause 10 to grant licenses which will be valid in more than one province, provided that they are in accordance with such restrictions and conditions as the Governor General in Council may prescribe. That clause should prove of considerable convenience to those who desire to tour.

" In framing the Bill, we have proceeded upon the basis of existing Acts and endeavoured to embody what was best in them. The Bill is divided into five parts. Part II comprises those provisions which are of general application and which are designed broadly for the protection of the public. They cover the minimum age at which a person shall be allowed to drive, the duties of motor vehicles in stopping for the proper regulation of traffic and the penalties for breaches of these regulations and for reckless driving. The public everywhere would seem to be entitled to the benefit of these restrictions. It will be seen that the minimum age-limit for drivers has been put at sixteen, and that is a point on which the advice of Local Governments is particularly invited. In the majority of Provincial Acts, the age is 18, and that is the limit in the rules made under the Motor Vehicles International Circulation Act. In England, the age is 17 for ordinary motor cars and 14 for motor cycles. Eighteen may be unnecessarily high in this country, while 14 seems undesirably low. The Hon'ble Maharaj Kumar of Tikari, who has much experience of these matters, tells me that the limit of 14 was intended to meet the case of cycle companies in cadet corps. I have not been able to verify this, but the limit is curious, and it opens up a prospect of youthful scorchers on motor cycles, which is somewhat disquieting. Part III deals with licensing and control, and I have already referred to one important point in clause 10. Otherwise, Local Governments are given power, after previous publication, to make rules for all the important contingencies governing the traffic which are indicated in the existing Acts. It is true that the details of these rules may vary, but if framed under one Act, they are more likely to be on more similar lines than is the case at present. Part IV follows the Motor Vehicles International Circulation Act of last year and Part V contains miscellaneous provision as to the arrest of offenders, the cognizance of offences and the cancellation and suspension of licenses. The extent of the Act will be general, except as regards Part III, which is confined in the first place to the areas in which a licensing system is already in force. Other Local Governments may extend it to their own jurisdictions, if they see fit, and conversely under clause 14 Local Governments may exclude specified areas or specified vehicles from operation of Part III. Most of the present Acts extend throughout the province to which they relate, but some of them, for instance, the Bengal and Burma Acts, do not, and the power of exemption is intended to meet special cases which apparently may arise.

[*Mr. Wheeler ; Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoola ;
His Excellency.*]

[17TH SEPTEMBER, 1913.]

"Such briefly is the main intention of the Bill, the object of which is to ensure greater simplicity in the law and to promote the convenience of motorists generally, while safeguarding the rights of the public. As I have already said it is the outcome of a comparison of the various Provincial Acts, and no doubt its examination in the provinces will show how far its provisions are adequate for local needs or require to be amplified or modified.

"I accordingly beg for leave, My Lord, to introduced the Bill."

The Hon'ble Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoola said:—"Your Excellency, I do not know why the Hon'ble Mover, in his observations, said that he was taking a new departure from what was taken in the previous Bill of the Hon'ble Home Member in asking that legislation should be allowed amalgamating Acts now in force in the different provinces. If Your Excellency will permit me, I should like to say that I think the procedure that the Hon'ble Mover is now adopting is, to my mind, ideal in many instances. The different provinces in India could not possibly attain a uniform degree of enlightenment or progress and therefore legislation in different provinces has to be based on the circumstances of each province. It is largely due to that that provincial Legislative Councils are maintained and legislation is undertaken by each provincial Council suitable to the requirements of the province and the advancement to which it may have reached.

"It is for that reason, Your Excellency, that I welcome procedure of this kind under which legislation in regard to motor vehicles was undertaken and carried through in the different provinces and now a Government of India Act is put before the Imperial Legislative Council to try and have a uniform law for the whole of India, based on experience gained by the actual working of provincial legislation on these lines. I trust, Your Excellency, that the wholesome procedure adopted on the present occasion will be encouraged by the Government of India in various other directions in order that the ultimate legislation which the Government of India may contemplate will be suitable to the whole of India.

"With these words I support the measure."

The motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble Mr. Wheeler introduced the Bill and moved that the Bill together with the Statement of Objects and Reasons relating thereto, be published in the Gazette of India in English, and in the local official Gazettes in English and in such other languages as Local Governments think fit.

The motion was put and agreed to.

His Excellency said:—"As much has occurred since I last had the occasion of addressing you on public affairs, I propose to avail myself of this opportunity to touch upon certain matters of importance in which my Council and public opinion in India may be interested.

"For many months past the horizon of Europe has been darkened by war and by the fear of its extension to an internecine struggle between the great military nations of Europe such as the world has never yet seen. That such a dire and universal calamity has been averted is largely due to the tact, patience and ability of a great statesman, Sir Edward Grey, and of other European statesmen who were equally determined that the deplorable conflict in the Balkans should be localized. The dreadful war that has raged in the Balkans and the loss of life in battle, by disease and famine that it has entailed, must

strike a chord of sorrow and regret in the hearts of all who have the least pretension to feelings of humanity and civilization, and should serve as an object-lesson to the nations of the world of the horrors of war and the impossibility of foreseeing its ultimate consequences. It did not, however, require the gift of prophecy to foresee that war between Turkey and the Balkan States had long been inevitable. I speak with some knowledge, for, in addition to my close connection with Turkish affairs when Head of the Foreign Office in London, I have spent during the course of my career in the Diplomatic Service no less than eight years in Turkey and three years in Bulgaria. The only chance of avoiding this war would have been to have accepted the disinterested counsels repeatedly urged upon Turkey by Great Britain, and to have introduced such reforms in the Turkish provinces as would have satisfied the subjects of Turkey of different denominations who inhabited them. But during the reign of the former Sultan, Abdul Hamid, other counsels prevailed. It was then that the seeds of all the present troubles were sown. When the revolution of 1909 brought in constitutional Government, the British Government welcomed the change, since it held out hopes of a new era of justice, reform and progress, and they gave the movement their encouragement and firm support. But again a situation arose at Constantinople which hastened the coming disaster. I mention these things, not coldly, but with profound regret, for I have a great admiration and respect for the Turks of the provinces amongst whom I have travelled and lived absolutely alone, both in Asia Minor and European Turkey, and have invariably received from them that courtesy and hospitality that are inherent in their nature. It is not they, however, who have controlled the destinies of Turkey. That admirable person, the Turkish soldier, is from all accounts, the same brave, patient and obedient hero that he ever was, but in this war he has never had a chance. I have taken some trouble to recount these facts in order to show that Great Britain has for many years done her utmost to assist Turkey with disinterested counsel and strong moral support. To the last moment Great Britain did all that was possible to prevent the outbreak of war. Furthermore, as stated by Lord Morley in the House of Lords, the British Government during the course of the war made representations to the belligerents on behalf of the Mahommedan population to an extent never done before. The British Government, who fully realize the importance of the existence of Turkey as an independent Power, and in view of the religious interests of the Mahommedans of India the necessity for the maintenance of the *status quo* as regards the Holy Places in Arabia, are still anxious and ready to help the Turkish Government to introduce reforms and good government and to consolidate the position of Turkey. There is absolutely no reason why Turkey, while pursuing a steady policy of reform, should not still be strong and powerful and the second greatest Mahommedan Power in the world. Her recent reverses may, it is hoped, have the effect of awakening and renovating the administration of Turkey.

Turning to Persia, another Mahommedan Power, I can only repeat what I have said in connection with Turkey, *viz.*, that His Majesty's Government are sincerely desirous of seeing a strong Government in Persia that will introduce reforms and restore order in the provinces, especially in Southern Persia, where India has so many commercial interests at stake. In proof of our disinterested attitude towards Persia, we have recently lent that Government a considerable sum of money, of which a portion was ear-marked for the creation of a force of gendarmerie under Swedish officers; and as soon as this force had come into being, we withdrew the regiment of Central India Horse that had been despatched to Shiraz for the protection of our Consulate. We have no desire to do anything in Persia to weaken its position of sovereignty and independence, and we sincerely hope that the anarchy which has prevailed for some years past in Southern Persia and which has entailed serious losses on British and Indian trade with Persia, will be replaced in the near future by security and sound government. We therefore welcome the creation of the gendarmerie under Swedish officers and wish it every success.

" I am also glad to be able to announce that we have come to a friendly agreement with Turkey, which is mutually satisfactory, to the advantage and best interests of the two Governments in the Persian Gulf and Mesopotamia. I need hardly point out that such a consummation is a better proof than any declaration that I can make of the desire of the British Government to maintain the independence of Turkey and the most friendly relations with that power.

" Now I would like to interpolate here one word of friendly warning and advice to the Mahomedan community of India, and that is, not to forget that they form part of a great Empire, and not to give an unreasonable interpretation to the idea of Islamic solidarity, I would also urge upon them in the most friendly spirit to do all in their power to cultivate calmness of judgment, self-restraint and breadth of view in their consideration of questions affecting the foreign policy of the Empire as a whole.

" On our North-Western Frontier peace has happily prevailed. There have been the usual inroads of outlaws and lawless tribesmen from across the frontier, which always entail some casualties amongst our troops and frontier militia, but I am glad to think that, thanks to the energy and gallantry of our troops and militia, the raiders have suffered much more severely than our troops, and have received no encouragement to continue their tactics.

" In Tibet, on our Northern Frontier, the situation has for some time been one of constant anxiety. The Chinese Government have been in conflict with the Tibetans, who have succeeded in expelling the Chinese from Lhasa. At the same time there has been a good deal of fighting between the Chinese and Tibetans on the Northern and Eastern Frontiers of Tibet, of which the details are somewhat obscure. In view of the fact that Tibet is actually on our Northern Frontier, the Government of India have been unable to regard with equanimity the continually changing situation in that country, and a Conference has therefore been summoned at Simla, where accredited representatives of the Governments of China and Tibet will meet the representatives of the Government of India, and after due discussion will, it is hoped, succeed in coming to a decision upon the future status and limits of Tibet.

" In the North-East we have established posts on our administrative frontier, and have thus removed any cause for future conflict with China.

" It will thus be seen that, as far as the Government of India are concerned, our external relations are peaceful and satisfactory.

" I would now like to say a few words on the subject of the position of Indians in the self-governing Colonies of the British Empire. I would preface my remarks by saying that this is a question to which the Government of India attach the greatest possible importance, and in which I take a very deep interest. It is however an extremely difficult question to handle, not only in view of the extreme sensitiveness of the Colonial Governments to any interference with their legislative independence in administrative matters, but also on account of the objections raised by the inhabitants of the Colonies to Asiatic immigration of any kind except as indentured labourers. Nevertheless, the Government of India fully recognize their responsibilities, and that it is their duty to do their utmost to maintain the equality of our Indian fellow-subjects with our Colonial fellow-subjects, and to lose no opportunity of bringing their views before the Government of the King-Emperor.

" I think that the Government of India may honestly claim that they have spared no efforts to protect the interests of our Indian fellow-subjects in the Colonies. Since the year 1910, we have been in constant correspondence with the Secretary of State on the subject of grievances of Indians in the Colonies, and we shall continue to urge our views until redress is obtained. We have, as Hon'ble Members are perhaps aware, a Commission composed of a member of the Civil Service and an Indian gentleman of industrial

experience, who at the present moment are visiting those Crown Colonies to which indentured emigration is still permitted with a view to making a thorough investigation into the conditions of employment of Indians, and generally into their position and treatment in those Colonies. We have not ignored the disabilities of Indians and their families in Canada, and we have at last succeeded in obtaining that temporary permits to British Indian subjects desiring to visit Canada will be issued in all proper cases. There are other points that we have submitted to the Secretary of State as requiring redress, and we have laid special stress on the right of entry of the wives and children of Indians who have acquired Canadian domicile. The question of Indian immigration into South Africa is still under discussion with the Colonial Government, and I am in hopes that some of the defects of the Bill recently passed by the Colonial Parliament may yet be remedied. What I wish to assure Hon'ble Members of Council and the Indian public generally is that the Government of India are keenly jealous of the welfare of our Indian fellow-subjects in British Colonies and elsewhere, and that we watch carefully over their interests. We work quietly and steadily, and we believe that in this way our efforts are more likely to meet with success.

"Having dealt in a somewhat cursory manner with the external affairs of India, I will now touch lightly on a few points connected with the internal affairs of this Empire.

"I am happy to think that the material prosperity of India has been quite phenomenal. During the year 1912, the imports of merchandise rose from £92 millions to £107 millions, while the exports rose from £160 millions to £164 millions, and the total trade from £244 millions to £271 millions. These last figures show a net increase of £27 millions, or 11 per cent. In rate of progression, India therefore compares favourably with any of the principal countries of the world. Under present circumstances, there is no reason why this prosperity should not continue, although it would be wise not to raise our hopes too high.

"I am glad to say that treating India as a whole, peace and prosperity may be said generally to prevail, but there has been, I am sorry to say, an appalling increase of lawlessness and of violent crime in the Northern and Western Punjab. The Lieutenant-Governor in a very able speech in August last denounced the situation as a blot on the administration and a disgrace to the community. He at the same time urged the co-operation of the people with the authorities to remove this disgrace by using their influence to prevent crime and their knowledge to secure the detection and punishment of criminals. Should such co-operation fail, and the means of punishment prove inadequate, the Local Government will not hesitate to propose such changes as may be necessary to secure the protection of life and property and to combat crime with success. I trust that, with the co-operation of the people, no such measures will be necessary.

"There has been elsewhere another centre of disturbance, where I hope and trust that, with the growing co-operation of the inhabitants, normal conditions may be soon restored. I allude to the regrettable recrudescence of dacoities that has taken place during the past few months in the eastern part of Bengal, some of them being of a particularly savage character. I do not want to exaggerate the importance of these deplorable incidents, but one may well ask the cause and origin of such acts in a Presidency where any excuse for disorder and unrest has been removed by the gracious announcements of the King-Emperor, and it would be difficult to find an answer to this inquiry. Some of these dacoities perpetrated by so-called *bhadralog* have been described as political dacoities. Personally I fail to see any difference between an ordinary dacoity and a political dacoity. They are both crimes of a heinous description, while the perpetrators, be they *bhadralog* or others, are all criminals of equal degree, the *bhadralog* being, if anything, worse than the others, since from their position they have not the same temptation brought on by want and misery, and from

their education they ought to know better. It is a source of profound regret to me that students from schools and colleges should, on more than one occasion, have taken part in such proceedings. Very different indeed was the conduct of those students from the schools and colleges and University of Calcutta who went to the relief of the unfortunate sufferers from the recent terrible floods, who were in danger of death from hunger or drowning. Those are the young men whom we can honestly and heartily admire for their courage and endurance.

"I trust that some of those ill-advised young men who engage in dacoities may take my words to heart and turn over a new leaf for the injury inflicted on respectable families, by the acts of some of their younger members under the evil influences to which unfortunately they are often exposed in some of their schools and colleges, has become a serious matter in Bengal, and calls for active co-operation on the part of the respectable bulk of the population with the authorities to ensure internal peace, without which it is impossible to secure the progress and development of the Presidency which we all desire to see.

"There have also been, as we all know, sad events at Cawnpore, to which I am unable to refer, since they are still *sub judice*; but I may be permitted to say that they have caused me deep distress, and that I am full of sorrow for the innocent widows and orphans in the losses they have sustained. At the same time I wish to assure you that there is, and has been, absolutely no change in the policy of Government towards the religious beliefs and usages of the subjects of the King-Emperor in India, to whom freedom from molestation or disquiet by reason of their religious faith and the enjoyment of equal and impartial protection of the law in their religious observances are assured.

"The deep interest that we all take in the progress of education in India induces me to make a few remarks on the subject. We have not forgotten His Majesty's inspiring message which still rings in our ears, and I and my Government will leave no stone unturned to realize the hopes enshrined in that gracious utterance. From the very outset I and my Government have been deeply interested in all that goes to develop and improve education in India. When I assumed charge of the office of Viceroy, the total public expenditure on education was just less than 4 crores of rupees. Since that date grants have been made by my Government to Local Governments to the extent of 4 crores 79 lakhs non-recurring, and 1 crore 15 lakhs recurring. This is but the beginning of a policy which we hope to develop as rapidly as the financial situation permits.

"In view of these facts and of the actions of myself and my Government, I am somewhat surprised to see, in certain quarters, hints, statements or suspicions that we contemplate the arrest, or the extinction, of higher education. Out of the grants that I have mentioned, a sum of over 125 lakhs non-recurring and over 27½ lakhs recurring has been allotted to University, College, and secondary education, not without criticisms from some sides that higher and secondary education should look after themselves, and that the entire resources of the State should be concentrated on primary education.

"Our policy has been laid down in the Resolution of the 21st February, and I challenge anyone to say that it is not both liberal and progressive.

"You may rest assured that there is absolutely no foundation whatever in the rumours that my Government looks with little favour on higher education, whether in secondary schools or in colleges or in Universities. We have set before ourselves a high ideal. We desire to give the young generation of India, by means of improved education, as good a chance in life as we Englishmen have received. We desire, above all, to cultivate high intellectual and moral character in institutions where the general tone is one of sound learning and instruction tempered by healthy emulation in sports. At the same time I would wish that the youth of India should be taught wisely and well to be truly patriotic, to serve

their country with unselfish devotion, to appreciate to the full their own great historical traditions, and to take a pride in belonging to the land in which they were born. As a father myself, I can sympathise with the parents of India in their aspirations for their children. I hope to see the young generation of the schools and Universities of this land grow up into honest, able and clever men who will play their part, not only in the administration, but also in the social, moral and material development of this great Empire with a clear perception of responsibility, and a true appreciation of their duty to the Empire, to their families and to themselves. And when I think of the students, whom I have had the pleasure of seeing in different parts of India, and with many of whom I have had the advantage of conversation, I am filled with a feeling of hope and enthusiasm. It is to the students that my heart goes out, and I feel that no sacrifice is too great for their welfare and for their education, for with them and their posterity lie the future of this land and the destiny of India.

"With these few remarks I conclude, and I now declare this session adjourned."

The Council adjourned *sine die*.

SIMLA;

The 20th September, 1913.

W. H. VINCENT,

Secretary to the Government of India,

Legislative Department.

APPENDIX A.

(Referred to in the Answer to Question 3.)

Statement showing the number of permanent appointments on Rs. 1,000 and over, and the number on Rs. 500 and over held by Muhammadans in 1910.

	Appointments on Rs. 1,000 and over.	Appointments on Rs. 500 and over.
Railways	<i>Nil</i>	2
Central Provinces	<i>Nil</i>	6
Bengal (old)	4	19
Eastern Bengal and Assam	3	10
Punjab	4	32
United Provinces	6	44
Madras	3	9
Bombay	4	13
Burma	<i>Nil</i>	1
Departments under the Controller of India Treasuries' Audit.	2	5
Post Office and Telegraphs	<i>Nil</i>	1
Total	26*	142

* In preparing the statement which was laid on the table in March, 1911, one appointment in Burma was treated by a clerical error as held by a Muhammadan and the total of appointments on Rs. 1,000 and over was accordingly given as 27. The mistake was corrected in obtaining the total figure (142) exhibited in the Statement of January, 1912.

APPENDIX B.

(Referred to in the Answer to Question 4.)

Statement showing, by provinces, the several Muhammadan Endowments under Government management.

Province.	Name of Fund.	Object of Fund.	Whether annual reports or accounts are published.	Views of local Governments as to whether annual reports or accounts should be published.
Punjab ...	1. <i>Ex-Nawab</i> of Bahawalpur Fund.	Maintenance of the widows of the <i>ex-Nawab</i> of Bahawalpur. * Maintenance of the <i>ex-Nawab's</i> Mausoleum.	No	No views expressed. *Not necessary.
	2. Mian Muhammad Sultan Fund.	Maintenance of the widow of Mian Muhammad Sultan, and erection of a Memorial on her death.	No	No views expressed.
	3. Itmad-ud-Daula Fund ...	Aid towards the Anglo-Arabic school at Delhi.	An annual report is sent to the Director of Public Instruction; but it is not clear whether it is published.	No views expressed.
Eastern Bengal and Assam	1. Nawab Ashanulla's Trust	Charitable	Accounts published in Eastern Bengal and Assam Gazette.	It is desirable that accounts should continue to be published, but in greater detail in the case of the larger and more important endowments.
	2. Saiyad Abdus Sobhan Scholarship.	Educational	Do. do.	
	3. Muhammad Arizal Bafi	Charitable	Do. do.	
	4. Hadayat Ali Chaudhuri	Do.	Do. do.	
	5. Munshi Saajan Nasir ...	Do.	Do. do.	
	6. Munshi Asraf Ali ...	Do.	Do. do.	
	7. Estate of Tarbiat Khan	Do.	Do. do.	
	8. Minor Children of Edris Bepari.	Do.	Do. do.	
	9. Maulvi Abaidulla Fund	Do.	Do. do.	
	10. Sheik Sobrani ...	Do.	Do. do.	
	11. Nawab Ashanulla Ripon Scholarship Fund.	Educational	Do. do.	
	12. Pana Mia Endowment ...	Charitable	Do. do.	
	13. Muhammad Nazim ...	Do.	Do. do.	
	14. Munshi Jobed Ali ...	Do.	Do. do.	
	15. Mustafizur Rahman ...	Do.	Do. do.	
	16. Munshi Afazuddin ...	Do.	Do. do.	
	17. Munshi Delwar Hosain	Do.	Do. do.	
	18. Munshi Mustafizur Rahman on behalf of Munshi Basir Rahman.	Do.	Do. do.	
	19. Naalmuddin Ahmad ...	Do.	Do. do.	
	20. Sahaid Bax ...	Do.	Do. do.	
	21. Ali Haider Khan, Ali Asgar Khan.	Do.	Do. do.	
	22. Munshi Nurai Hosain ...	Do.	Do. do.	
	23. Munshi Abdul Bari ...	Do.	Do. do.	
	24. Musain Ali, Muharam Ali, Karim Buksh, Rohima Bibi.	Do.	Do. do.	
	25. Maslvi Azizur Rahman	Do.	Do. do.	
	26. Rehanuddin Muhammad	Do.	Do. do.	
	27. Munshi Abdul Karim ...	Do.	Do. do.	
	28. Abdul Karim ...	Do.	Do. do.	

Statement showing, by provinces, the several Muhammadan Endowments under Government management—contd.

Province.	Name of Fund.	Object of Fund.	Whether annual reports or accounts are published.	Views of local Governments as to whether annual reports or accounts should be published.	
Eastern Bengal and Assam— <i>soncid.</i>	29. Nunshi Tajaddin Ahmad	Charitable	Accounts published in Eastern Bengal and Assam Gazette.	As above.	
	30. Joydul Hossain ...	Do.	Do. do.		
	31. Messrs. Golam Hyder and Sons.	Do.	Do. do.		
	32. Syedani Zahirunnesa Bibi Chaudhurani, Female Hospital at Bogra and Bogra Public Library.	Charitable and educational ...	Do. do.		
	33. Mohsin Fund. (Managed by the Government of Bengal.)	Partly educational and partly religious.	Do. do.		
United Provinces ...	1. Raja Tasadduk Rasul Khan's Prize Endowment Trust, Agra.	Annual award of a medal and a small case of instruments to the leading female student of surgery of the Agra Medical School.	Abstract account published annually by the Accountant-General in United Provinces Gazette.	The publication of accounts is considered to be sufficient.	
	2. Jahangirabad Jubilee Scholarship Trust, Bara Banki.	Provision of two scholarships for boys attending the Bara Banki High School.	Do. do.		
	3. Friends of Saiyid Ahmad Scholarship Endowment Trust, Benares.	Provision of a scholarship for physical science at the Queen's College, Benares.	Do. do.		
	4. Nasr-ullah Khan Prize Endowment Trust, Lucknow.	Provision of a cash prize of Rs. 50 for students of the final class of the Lucknow Medical College.	Do. do.		
	5. Kings' Hospital Fund, Lucknow.	Purchase and distribution of medicines and food to the sick poor.	Reports are not published but are submitted to Deputy Commissioner and Commissioner, Lucknow, and local Government, and distributed to members of the General Charity Committee of Lucknow.		Nothing further is considered necessary.
	6. Kings' Poor House Trust Fund, Lucknow.	Charity to pensioners and Christian and other poor people of Lucknow.	Do. do.		
	7. The New Charity Fund, Lucknow.	Relief of the needy but respectable poor of the City of Lucknow.	Do. do.		
	8. Nawab Ali Asghar Khan's Endowment, Allahabad.	Arabic scholarship for proficiency	Accounts published annually in United Provinces Gazette.		
	9. Bahu Begam's Stipend Fund, Fyzabad.	Upkeep of the Bahu Begam's tomb and observance of religious ceremonies connected with it.	Do. do.		
	10. Bahu Begam's Moti Mahal and Deorhi Zafar-ud-Daula Fund, Fyzabad.	Provision of pensions for descendants of the <i>Khanwars</i> of Bahu Begam and of the relatives of Deorhi Zafar-ud-Daula respectively, and maintenance of a free Muhammadan school.	Do. do.		The publication of accounts is considered to be sufficient.
	11. Bahu Begam's Garden Fund, Fyzabad.	Upkeep of the garden and buildings belonging to Bahu Begam.	Do. do.		
	12. High School Endowment, Moradabad.	Establishment of a school ...	Do. do.		
	13—14. Muir Central College scholarships and prizes, Allahabad. (Two funds.)	Award for Persian and Arabic ... Award for Arabic and Sanskrit alternately.	Do. do.		
	15. School Fund, Etawah ...	For Tonk scholarship ...	Do. do.		
	16. Ali Bakhsh Khan's Endowment, Gorakhpur.	Encouragement of female education.	Do. do.		

Statement showing, by provinces, the several Muhammadan Endowments under Government management—concl.

Province.	Name of Fund.	Object of Fund.	Whether annual reports or accounts are published.	Views of local Governments as to whether annual reports or accounts should be published.
Bombay	1. The Okaf (wakfs) estate of Pir-Hajrat Ganj Baksh Saheb Sarkhej Roza.	Repairs to the estate and maintenance of the managers.	No reports are published.	Not necessary.
	2. The Shah Alam estate of Syed Imam Hyderbax valad Musamian of Ahmedabad.	Repairs to the Shah Alam Roza, i.e., tomb, mosque and other things pertaining to the estate.	Do. do.	
	3. The Juma Masjid of Ahmedabad.	Protection and conservation of the Masjid.	Do. do.	
Bengal	1. Mohsin Endowment Fund—the Syedpur Trust Fund.	Maintenance of the Imambara and remuneration of the Mutwalli (Superintendent) of the Imambara; public charity and education.	It has been decided to publish accounts annually in the Calcutta Gazette. (First published in March 1911.)	Not administered by Government and therefore accounts cannot be published by Government.
	2. Mohsin Endowment Fund—fixed endowment.	Furtherance of Muhammadan education.	Do. do.	
	3. Mohsin Endowment Fund—variable endowment.		Do. do.	
	4. Three-ninths share of the Mohsin Imambara.	Payment to the Mutwalli for religious purposes.	No accounts published.	
	5. Bara Imambara—Meer Muhammad Ali of Masulipatam.	Payment to the Mutwalli of Hoogly for religious purposes.	Do. do.	
	6. Secular portion of the Sasaram Khanka, Shahabad.	(1) Maintenance of a Madrasa and subscription to English school;	Do. do.	
		(2) Subscription to charitable dispensary;		
		(3) Charity.		
	7. Sibtainabad Imambara Endowment.	Religious	Do. do.	
	8. Tomb and Imambara of Gaitara Begum, daughter of the late Nawab Humayun Jah.	Do.	Do. do.	
	9. Prince Gholam Muhammad's Charity.	Charity towards indigent Hindus and Muhammadans residing in Calcutta and the suburbs.	Do. do.	
	10. Prince Gholam Muhammad's Charity.	Medical treatment of European paupers in the Presidency General Hospital, Calcutta.	Do. do.	
	11. Muzaffarpur School or the Jogjara Fund.	Towards the teaching of Persian and Arabic in the Government Zilla School, Muzaffarpur.	It is proposed to publish accounts annually.	
12. Mirza Muhammad Hosain's Endowment Fund, Purnea.	Establishment of an English school and a serai for the reception of travellers in the town of Purnea.	Do. do.		
13. Badsha Nawab Endowment for female education in Bihar.	Establishment and maintenance of a Training College for women teachers; and award of a scholarship of Rs. 50 per mensem tenable in the College.	Do. do.		

APPENDIX C.

(Referred to in the Answer to part IV of Question No. 24.)

(1) There is a Fund called the "Post Office Guarantee Fund" which was started on the 1st January 1883 with the sanction of the Government of India. The following subscriptions were required to be paid by persons employed by the Post Office in appointments below the grade of Deputy Postmaster-General:—

- (i) By superior servants, excluding postmen and village postmen—the sum of one rupee half-yearly.
- (ii) By postmen or village postmen, whether superior or inferior servants, and by inferior servants drawing monthly salaries of more than Rs. 5 (subsequently raised to Rs. 7)—the sum of eight annas half-yearly.
- (iii) By inferior servants drawing monthly salaries of Rs. 5 (subsequently raised to Rs. 7) and less, and by any person receiving allowances of Rs. 5 (subsequently raised to Rs. 7) and less from the Post Office—the sum of four annas half-yearly.

These rates of subscriptions were reduced by one-half in 1894 and the collection of subscriptions to the Fund has been suspended altogether since 1905. Thus a large proportion of the officials now in the service of the Post Office have never subscribed to the Fund.

This Fund took the place of another Fund known as the "Post Office Security Fund" which was established on the 1st April 1873. The latter was of the nature of a Departmental Mutual Society and provided for the realization of enforced subscriptions from persons in the employ of the Post Office, in lieu of the Security which they had previously been required to furnish. Subscriptions from the pensionable class were returnable on resignation or death of subscribers in the proportion borne by the surplus income to the total income of the Fund, but subscriptions from the non-pensionable class were not returnable at all.

Having regard to the serious pecuniary responsibilities devolving on postal employes owing to the introduction of the insurance, money order, value-payable and Savings bank branches of business, it was decided, in December 1882, that the return of subsequently paid subscriptions should be stopped. This necessitated the institution of the Guarantee Fund on the 1st January 1883.

(2) The balance of the Guarantee Fund on the 31st March 1913 was Rs. 11,09,372-8-0. Of this sum Rs. 7,82,300 was held in Government Securities, the market value of which, on that date, was Rs. 7,46,118-10-0.

(3) The Fund, which was started in 1873, was replaced by the Post Office Guarantee Fund in 1883 as explained in paragraph 1, but not for the reasons given in the question. The Guarantee Fund has not become unwieldy nor has any new Fund been opened.

(4) The proceeds of the Fund were originally intended to be applied to the making good, up to a prescribed limit, of losses caused to Government by the neglect or misconduct of any person in the employ of the Post Office and to the cost of keeping the accounts of the Fund. The limits referred to were, at first, Rs. 1,500 in the case of "Superior" servants and Rs. 750 in the case of "Inferior" servants, but these were subsequently increased to Rs. 3,000 and Rs. 1,500, respectively. In view of the prosperous condition of the Fund, it was decided, from time to time, to allow the proceeds to be utilized also for other objects, namely:—

- (i) The payment of rewards for furnishing information in Post Office robbery cases, and for specially honest and courageous service on the part of any persons in the employ of the Post Office while in the discharge of their duties.
- (ii) The grant of compensation (not exceeding one month's pay) to servants of the Post Office for loss of their private property.

- (iii) The payment to certain classes of officials of the Post Office of the actual travelling expenses incurred by them in their journeys to the head-quarters of the district in which they are stationed to be examined by the Civil Surgeon for Postal Life Insurance. . . -
- (iv) The payment of rewards to the subordinate staff of the Simla-Kalka line (now abolished).
- (v) The payment of gratuities, in very special circumstances, to the families of deserving Post Office servants left in indigent circumstances by the premature death of the individuals upon whom they depend for their support, and to Post Office officials who are, owing to no fault of their own, physically or mentally incapacitated for further service before they have earned pension. During the current year the sum of Rs. 3,733 has been already sanctioned on this account.

It is not proposed, at present, to utilize the money for any purposes other than those mentioned.

- (5) It is not known whether a similar Fund exists in any other country.

APPENDIX D.

(Referred to in the Answer to paragraph 1 of Question No. 37).

Statement showing the names of Indian Railway Companies, year of registration and whether the Railways were State-owned or Company-owned lines at date of registration, etc.

Railway and Tramway Companies.	Date of registration.	Whether owned by the State or a Private Company and whether managed by Government or by a Company under a working contract.
Champaner-Shivrajpur Light (2' 6").	18th November 1905	Company-owned and worked.
Nadiad-Kapadvanj (2' 6") ...	March 1911 ...	Ditto.
Godhra-Lunavada (2' 6") ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
Baraset-Basirhat Light (2' 6")	30th July 1903 ...	Ditto.
Bengal Provincial (Tarkessur-Magra) (2' 6").	1890 ...	Ditto.
Darjeeling-Himalayan (2' 0") ...	1879 ...	Ditto.
Howrah-Amta Light (2' 0") ...	2nd May 1895 ...	Ditto.
Howrah-Sheakhala Light (2' 0")	19th June 1895 ...	Ditto.
Jessore-Jhenidah Light (2' 6")	1911 ...	Ditto.
Shabdara (Delhi)-Saharanpur Light (2' 6").	1905 ...	Ditto.
Jagadhri Light (2' 0") ...	27th August 1900 ...	Ditto.
Madaya Light (2' 6") ...	28th August 1906 ...	Ditto.
Buthidaung-Maungdaw (2' 6")	29th March 1913 ...	Ditto.
Arrah-Sasaram Light (2' 6") ...	19th October 1909 ...	Ditto.
Bukhtiarpur-Bihar Light (2' 6")	19th July 1901 ...	Ditto.
Dehri-Rohtas Light (2' 6") ...	1908 ...	Ditto.
Dibru-Sadiya (3' 3½") ...	} 30th July 1881 ...	Ditto.
Ledo and Tikak Margherita Colliery (3' 3½").		
Dwara-Therria Light (2' 6") ...	15th March 1913 ...	Ditto.
Tezpre-Balipara Light (2' 6")	2nd October 1893 ...	Ditto.
Nizam's Guaranteed State (5' 6").	24th December 1883	Owned by Nizam's Government and worked by Company.
Bezwada Extension (5' 6") ...	.....	State-owned but worked by Nizam's Guaranteed State Railway Company.
Bangalore-Chickballapur Light (2' 6").	.....	Company-worked under a guarantee from the Mysore Durbar.
Mirpur Khas Jhudo (3' 3½") ...	} 1908 ...	} Company-owned but worked by the Jodhpur-Bikaner Administration.
Mirpur Khas Khadro (3' 3") ...		

Railway and Tramway Companies.	Date of registration.	Whether owned by the State or a Private Company and whether managed by Government or by a Company under a working contract.
Sind, Punjab and Delhi (North-Western Railway) (5' 6").	1855	Originally Company-owned and worked but purchased in 1885 and since worked by the State.
Amritsar-Patti (5' 6") ...	12th April 1905 ...	Company-owned but worked by North-Western Railway Administration.
Southern Punjab Railway and Extensions (5' 6").	} 30th July 1895 ...	Ditto.
Sutlej Valley (5' 6") ...		
Kalka-Simla (2' 6") ...	1903	Originally Company-owned and worked but purchased on 1st January 1906 by the State and worked by North-Western Railway Administration.
Eastern Bengal (5' 6") ...	1857	Originally Company-owned and worked but purchased on 1st July 1884 and since worked by the State.
Mymensing-Jamalpur-Jaganathganj (3' 3½").	9th June 1899 ...	Company-owned but worked by Eastern Bengal Railway Administration.
Oudh and Rohilkhand (5' 6")...	August 1867	Originally Company-owned and worked but purchased on 1st January 1889 and since worked by the State.
Hardwar-Dehra (5' 6") ...	12th March 1897 ...	Company-owned but worked by Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway Administration.
Cawnpore-Burhwal (3' 3½" gauge link).		State-owned but worked by Bengal and North-Western Railway Administration.
Cawnpore-Banda (5' 6") ...		State-owned but to be worked by Company.
Ambaji-Taranga Light (2' 6")...	1st September 1905	Company-owned and worked.
Assam Bengal (3' 3½") ...	18th March 1892 ...	State-owned but worked by a Company.
Barsi Light (2' 6") ...	11th July 1895 ...	Company-owned and worked.
Bengal and North-Western (3' 3½").	23rd October 1882 ...	Ditto.
Tirhoot (3' 3½")		State-owned but worked by Bengal and North-Western Railway Company.
Bengal-Nagpur and Extensions (5' 6").	23rd February 1887	State-owned but worked by a Company.
Bombay, Baroda and Central India (5' 6").	1855	Originally owned by a Company but purchased on 31st December 1905 and made over to the present Company for working.

Railway and Trainway Companies.	Date of registration.	Whether owned by the State or a Private Company and whether managed by Government or by a Company under a working contract.
Tapti Valley (5' 6") ...	17th June 1896 ...	Company-owned and worked.
Ahmedabad-Dholka (3' 3½") ...	22nd July 1901 ...	Ditto.
Ahmedabad-Parantij (3' 3½") ...	6th January 1896 ...	Ditto.
Palampur-Deesa (3' 3½") British Section.	.....	State-owned but worked by Bombay-Baroda and Central India Railway Company.
Burma Railways and Extensions (3' 3½").	21st July 1896 ...	State-owned but worked by a Company.
Southern Shan States (3' 3½")	.....	Under construction by the State. To be worked by the Burma Railways Company.
East Indian (5' 6") ...	1849 ...	Originally owned by a Company but purchased by the State on 1st January 1880 and made over to the present Company to work.
Delhi-Ambala-Kalka (5' 6") ...	25th January 1889 ...	Company-owned and worked.
South Behar (5' 6") ...	4th July 1895 ...	Ditto.
Tarkessur (5' 6") ...	1884 ...	Ditto.
Great Indian Peninsula (5' 6")	1853 ...	Originally Company-owned but purchased by the State on 30th June 1900 and made over to the present Company to work.
Agra-Delhi Chord (5' 6") ...	.....	State-owned but worked by Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company.
Baran-Kotah (5' 6") ...	.....	Ditto.
Bhopal-Itarsi (5' 6") British Section.	.....	Ditto.
Matheran Light (2' 0") ...	16th September 1908	Company-owned and worked.
Dhond-Baramati (2' 6") ...	1912 ...	Ditto.
Murtajapur-Ellichpur (2' 6") ...	} 1910 ...	Ditto.
Murtajapur-Yeotmal (2' 6") ...		
Madras and Southern Mahratta (5' 6").	1853 ...	Originally Company-owned and worked but purchased on 1st January 1908 and made over to the present Company to work.
Dhone-Kurnool (3' 3½") ...	.....	State-owned but worked by Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway Company.
Rohilkund and Kumaon (3' 3½")	6th October 1882 ...	Company-owned and worked.
Lucknow-Bareilly (3' 3½") ...	.....	State-owned but worked by Rohilkund and Kumaon Railway Company.
Powayan Light (2' 6") ...	22nd April 1887 ...	Company-owned and worked.

Railway and Tramway Companies.	Date of registration.	Whether owned by the State or a Private Company and whether managed by Government or by a Company under a working contract.
South Indian	1890	Originally Company-owned and worked but purchased on 31st December 1890 and made over to the present Company to work.
Tinnevely-Quilon (British Section) (3' 3½").	.....	State-owned but worked by South India Railway Company.
Morappur-Dharmapuri (2' 6")	.....	Ditto
Tirupattur-Krishnagiri (2' 6")	.....	Ditto.
Bengal Doozars and Extensions	30th July 1891	Company-owned and worked.

APPENDIX E.

(Referred to in the Answer to parts (i), (a) and (3) of Question 38.)

Statement showing the value (in £) of imports into India by Sea in the ten years—1903-04 to 1912-13.

	1903-04	1904-05	1905-06	1906-07	1907-08	1908-09	1909-10	1910-11	1911-12	1912-13
Value of imports into India by Sea excluding gold and silver and precious stones.	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Private merchandise ...	55,534,406	63,867,120	67,828,633	71,582,514	86,205,022	80,503,502	77,502,038	85,712,790	91,786,514	106,622,333
Government stores ...	5,179,310	5,153,304	6,019,781	5,936,410	4,428,635	5,008,302	3,777,226	2,901,152	3,653,703	3,543,876
Total ...	60,713,815	69,023,424	73,848,414	77,538,924	90,634,557	85,513,804	81,239,264	88,613,942	95,440,217	110,366,199
Value of imports of Gold ...										
Private ...	13,420,783	14,541,316	9,828,647	12,313,854	13,823,069	5,602,820	16,678,348	18,595,005	27,624,404	27,527,190
Government ...	1,129	2	4,909	41,733	12,025	1	9,600			...
Total ...	13,431,912	14,541,318	9,833,647	12,355,587	13,835,094	5,602,821	16,687,948	18,595,009	27,624,404	27,527,190
Value of imports of Silver ...										
Private ...	7,874,724	7,477,936	4,118,878	5,320,136	8,057,217	9,485,082	8,272,393	7,049,714	7,052,325	6,604,512
Government ...	4,377,434	4,320,428	7,149,149	11,544,150	6,297,354	74,075	55,933	43,853	32,573	6,277,166
Total ...	12,252,158	11,797,464	11,268,027	17,364,286	14,354,571	9,559,957	8,328,326	7,895,567	7,984,898	12,881,678
Value of imports of precious stones*										
...	1,014,366	585,072	894,080	622,540	463,813	344,116	537,348	523,221	596,711	721,579
GRAND TOTAL ...	87,412,252	95,947,273	95,833,168	107,881,337	119,288,935	101,020,668	105,783,161	115,627,730	131,681,190	152,165,646

* There are no imports of precious stones on account of Government.

Statement showing the value (in £) of exports from India by Sea in the ten years—1903-04 to 1912-13.

	1903-04.	1904-05.	1905-06.	1906-07.	1907-08.	1908-09.	1909-10.	1910-11.	1911-12.	1912-13.
Value of exports from India by Sea, excluding gold, silver and precious stones.	Private merchandise.	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
	Indian ...	99,748,752	102,699,549	105,399,597	115,316,293	115,722,51	99,898,940	122,994,885	137,077,344	147,874,574
	Foreign ...	2,311,316	2,215,498	2,344,272	2,305,519	2,496,395	2,102,018	2,232,073	2,827,273	4,006,787
	Government stores.	331,705	111,593	53,542	51,660	43,074	18,215	25,574	16,764	38,619
	49,013	26,969	24,850	20,280	41,848	58,586	29,904	36,092	57,392	33,466
Total	102,331,766	105,053,519	107,822,161	117,693,753	118,303,478	102,077,759	125,303,159	139,937,673	151,076,902	164,477,732
Value of exports of Gold	Private ...	2,535,118	2,465,726	3,517,322	2,451,562	2,156,699	2,458,728	2,212,441	2,481,220	2,474,852
	Government	4,775,688	5,605,002	6,000,000	...	...	2,000,449	2,000	5,000	2,038,563
Total	6,810,806	8,070,728	9,517,322	2,451,562	2,156,699	2,659,177	2,212,441	2,660,240	2,489,220	4,513,415
Value of exports of Silver	Private ...	2,899,664	2,916,951	775,516	1,357,116	1,374,210	1,512,358	2,029,880	4,123,576	2,222,341
	Government	320,651	29,832	13,498	3,496	1,575	1,033	1,807	3,191	5,777
Total	3,150,315	2,956,483	736,014	1,360,666	1,375,785	1,511,321	2,031,687	2,442,043	4,126,717	2,228,118
Value of exports of precious stones.	Indian ...	6,844	61,295	59,885	71,956	48,715	5,902	2,717	3,392	3,681
	Foreign ...	6,141	33,217	8,268	17,173	15,254	11,802	6,167	13,427	11,813
Total	12,985	94,515	68,153	69,129	20,127	17,704	8,884	16,779	15,252	33,079
GRAND TOTAL	112,395,893	116,175,245	118,203,750	121,595,019	121,955,939	105,305,961	129,538,151	144,725,675	153,908,091	171,538,654

* There are no exports of free coin stones on account of Government.

Statement showing the value (in £) of the Import and Export Trade of India by Land in the ten years—1903-04 to 1912-13.

	1903-04.	1904-05.	1905-06.	1906-07.	1907-08.	1908-09.	1909-10.	1910-11.	1911-12.	1912-13.	
Value of imports into India by Land.	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	
	Merchandise excluding precious stones.	4,634,108	4,704,620	4,446,178	4,571,005	4,976,909	4,830,529	5,574,487	6,225,229	6,914,176	
	Treasure* ...	508,031	563,126	700,367	626,509	738,397	801,176	797,377	686,722	745,073	
Precious stones ...	1,721	2,067	8,088	3,196	2,674	2,908	5,437	5,330	5,044	2,428	
Total value of imports	5,193,860	5,669,813	5,154,633	5,199,710	5,717,900	5,525,845	5,637,912	6,127,204	6,910,993	7,666,557	
Value of exports from India by Land.	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	
	Merchandise excluding precious stones.	3,576,562	4,097,342	3,492,267	3,538,205	4,065,315	4,139,209	4,004,493	4,313,016	5,267,269	6,322,654
	Treasure* ...	383,863	454,666	494,261	777,965	566,376	496,157	531,914	622,276	611,513	680,468
Precious stones ...	3,009	3,033	5,838	9,163	11,090	4,938	8,209	12,773	6,247	3,374	
Total value of all exports	3,964,334	4,555,041	3,992,366	4,275,333	4,642,781	4,640,294	4,544,616	4,920,665	5,885,161	6,956,416	

* Gold and Silver are not separately shown in the Land Trade Accounts.

APPENDIX F.

(Referred to in the Answer to part 4 of Question No. 38.)

Net Home charges on behalf of India including capital outlay.

					£
1903-04	...	...	...	...	25,989,251 (a)
1904-05	...	...	...	...	28,083,750 (b)
1905-06	...	...	...	...	44,748,843 (c)
1906-07	...	...	...	...	37,398,333 (d)
1907-08	...	...	...	...	32,667,410 (e)
1908-09	...	...	...	...	26,910,672
1909-10	...	...	...	...	24,619,519
1910-11	...	...	...	...	30,067,386 (f)
1911-12	...	...	...	...	24,525,260
1912-13 (Approximate)	...	...	...	...	33,985,297 (g)

(a) Includes 4,055,327 for silver.

(b) Includes 4,540,378 for silver.

(c) Includes 8,218,043 for silver and 12,980,960 in connection with the purchase of the Bombay, Baroda and Central India and Bengal Central Railways.

(d) Includes 12,370,929 for silver.

(e) Includes 4,516,255 for silver and 2,144,800 in connection with the purchase of the Madras Railway.

(f) Includes 5,904,100 in connection with the purchase of the Indian Midland Railway.

(g) Includes 7,058,619 for silver.

APPENDIX G.

(Referred to in the Answer to Question No. 39.)

List of newspapers, etc., in the Punjab which are supplied with official papers of the Government of India through Local Governments.

Published in English.

1. Tribune.
2. Observer.
3. Punjabee.
4. Khalsa Advocate.
5. Punjab Times.
6. Arya Patrika.

Published in Urdu.

1. Sialkot Paper.
2. Akhbar-i-Am.
3. Wafadar.
4. Victoria Paper.
5. Nur-i-Afshan.
6. Siraj-ul-Akhbar.
7. Paisa Akhbar.
8. Vakil.
9. Punjab Samachar.
10. Curzon Gazette.
11. Watan.
12. Arya Gazette.
13. Hindustan.
14. Jhang Sial.

Published in Gurmukhi.

1. Fauji Akhbar (Gurmukhi edition).
2. Khalsa Samachar.

List of newspapers, etc., in the United Provinces which are supplied with official papers of the Government of India through Local Governments.

Published in English.

1. Advocate.
2. Leader.
3. Hindustan Review.

Published in Urdu.

1. Al Bashir.
2. Oudh Akhbar.
3. Aligarh Institute Gazette.

Published in Hindi.

1. Bharat Jiwan.
2. Abhyudaya.