

Thursday, September 16, 1920

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**Proceedings of
The Indian Legislative Council**
**Assembled for the
purpose of making
Laws and Regulations**

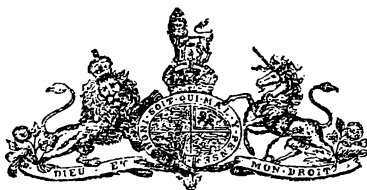
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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE INDIAN LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL ASSEMBLED UNDER
THE PROVISIONS OF THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ACT, 1915.
(5 & 6 Geo. V, Ch. 61.)

The Council met at the Council Chamber, Viceregal Lodge, Simla, on
Thursday, the 16th September, 1920.

PRESENT :

His Excellency BARON CHELMSFORD, P.C., G.M.S.I., G.M.I.E., G.C.M.G., G.C.B.E.,
Viceroy and Governor General, President, *presiding*, and 50 Members, of
whom 41 were Additional Members.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

The Hon'ble Mr. Sachchidananda Sinha asked :—

11 A.M.

1. "(a) Have all the services whose claims for higher pay and pension had been recommended by the Public Services Commission now received the benefit of those recommendations or do some still remain to be dealt with? If so, which are they?"

Revised
scale of pay
and pension
recommended
by the
Public Ser-
vices Com-
mission.

(b) Will Government lay on the table an up-to-date statement giving the list of the services dealt with so far, and showing against each the total additional expenditure to be now incurred owing to the revised scale of pay and pension?

(c) Have higher pay and pension been also sanctioned for the military services? If so, what will be the total additional cost in future incurred on them?

(d) What will be the total additional cost for both the civil and the military services owing to the revised scale of pay and pension?"

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[*Sir William Vincent; Mr. Sachchidananda Sinha.*]

[16TH SEPTEMBER, 1920.]

The Hon'ble Sir William Vincent replied :—

“(a) With the exception of the services of officers noted below whose cases have been partially dealt with or are still under consideration, orders relating to pay and pensions have been passed in respect of all the services with which the Public Services Commission dealt :—

The exceptions are :—

Pay.

Postmasters-General.

Future non-Indian Medical Service entrants to the Bacteriological and Sanitary Departments.

Survey of India Department.

Pension.

Bengal Pilot Service.

(b) As regards the increased expenditure on pensions the Hon'ble Member is referred to paragraph (b) of the reply given by the Hon'ble Mr. Bailey to a similar question by the Hon'ble Rao Bahadur B. N. Sarma on the 1st March 1920. The information required by the Hon'ble Member in regard to pay is contained in the statement* laid on the table.

(c) Yes. The total additional cost of measures sanctioned up to date, including officers of the Indian Medical Service, is about Rs. 525 lakhs a year.

(d) The total additional cost for both the civil and the military services [excluding the cost of the services mentioned in (b) above for which figures are not available] will be approximately Rs. 60,68,60,000 a year.”

The Hon'ble Mr. Sachchidananda Sinha asked :—

Ill-treatment of prisoners and witnesses or by subordinate officers of the Police.

2. “(a) With reference to the Government's statement in their despatch No. 2, dated the 3rd May last, to the Secretary of State for India that, as regards the allegations of corruption and ill-treatment of prisoners and witnesses on the part of subordinate officers of the police and other services, Government will direct the local Governments to undertake enquiries and take appropriate action, will Government state whether they have already directed the Government of the Punjab to undertake the said enquiry? If not, when do they propose to do so?

(b) If the said enquiry has been already directed, will Government lay on the table a copy of the directions sent to the Punjab Government?”

The Hon'ble Sir William Vincent replied :—

“The answer to the Hon'ble Member's question is very long, and I propose to lay a statement† on the table giving the information required. If, however, he wishes me to read it out, I am prepared to do so, but it will take considerable time.”

The Hon'ble Mr. Sachchidananda Sinha asked :—

Action taken against officers whose conduct was disapproved of by His Majesty's Government.

3. “(a) With reference to the order of the Secretary of State for India conveyed to the Government of India in his despatch No. 108-Public, dated the 26th May last, that His Majesty's Government leaves to the Governor General the duty of seeing that the disapproval of certain orders and punishments shall be unmistakably marked by censure or other action which seems to him necessary upon those officers who were responsible for those orders and punishments, will Government state, or lay on the table a statement showing the names of the officers and the action taken against them, in obedience to the Secretary of State's order? If not, why not?

(b) If no action has been taken so far, when do Government propose to carry out the Secretary of State's order?”

* Vide Appendix A.

† Vide Appendix B.

[16TH SEPTEMBER, 1920.]

[*Sir William Vincent; Mr. Sachchidananda Sinha.*]

The Hon'ble Sir William Vincent replied :—

“(a) A statement* is laid on the table showing what action has been taken up to date. Before passing orders, the Government considered it desirable to await the discussion of the Report in the House of Commons. They had meanwhile communicated with local Governments who were asked to submit their proposals with regard to officers who were commended or blamed in the Report and despatches. The consideration of their replies, which in some cases included representations from the officers concerned, was not completed till a few days ago. Government have not replied before because they desired to make the statement as complete as possible before laying it on the table.

(b) The question does not arise.”

The Hon'ble Mr. Sachchidananda Sinha :—“Am I to understand that, in spite of the distinct orders of the Secretary of State in the despatch, these officers were given occasion to make a further representation about themselves? Is that so?”

The Hon'ble Sir William Vincent :—“Some of the officers concerned have put in representations to the Government of India, and I believe that to be in accordance with the correct practice.”

The Hon'ble Mr. Sachchidananda Sinha asked :—

4. “(a) With reference to the Government's statement in their despatch No. 2, dated the 3rd May last, to the Secretary of State for India that ‘the officers whose actions have been rightly criticised or condemned local Governments will be requested to take such action as may be necessary to mark in these cases the disapprobation of the Government of India’ will Government state what instructions, if any, they have already issued on the subject to the local Governments, and what action, if any, the latter have taken ‘to mark the disapprobation of the Government of India’?”

Punishment of officers whose actions were condemned during the Punjab disturbances.

(b) Will Government lay on the table a list of the officers dealt with or to be dealt with by the local Governments, showing their names, the office they held at the time of the disturbances last year, and the nature of the punishment meted out to them since the execution of the orders of the Government of India?”

The Hon'ble Sir William Vincent replied :—

“(a) and (b) The information is contained in the statement already laid on the table.”

The Hon'ble Mr. Sachchidananda Sinha asked :—

5. “(a) Will Government lay on the table an up-to-date list of newspapers, journals, and periodicals subscribed for by the various Departments of the Government of India, showing the total number of copies of each of them?”

Newspapers, journals, and periodicals subscribed to by the Government of India.

(b) Do any rules obtain on the subject or is the total number of copies subscribed for purely fortuitous?

(c) If the former, will Government lay on the table a copy of the said rules?”

The Hon'ble Sir William Vincent replied :—

“(a) A list of newspapers and periodicals subscribed for by the Departments of the Government of India is laid on the table.

(b) and (c) There are no rules governing the matter, but each Department subscribes for the number of copies it needs.”

* *Vide* Appendix C.

† Not included in these Proceedings.

[*Mr. Sachchidananda Sinha; Mr. A. P. Muddiman; Sir William Vincent.*]

[16TH SEPTEMBER, 1920.]

The Hon'ble Mr. Sachchidananda Sinha asked :—

Application
of the
Seditious
Meetings
Act to the
Hazara
District

6. "With reference to the Government notification (Home Department Political, No. 4104, dated Simla, the 29th August 1920) will Government state the reasons for the promulgation of the Prevention of Seditious Meetings Act in the Hazara district of the North-West Frontier Province? If not, why not?"

The Hon'ble Mr. A. P. Muddiman replied :—

"Hazara was declared a proclaimed area under the Prevention of Seditious Meetings Act, 1911 (Act No. X of 1911) in the following circumstances :—

A large meeting, headed by Muhammad Ishaq, was held, on the 19th August, at Shinkari at which the audience, drawn from the neighbouring villages and valleys and the adjoining frontier tract, numbered over 2,000 including several hundred trans-border men.

Another assembly of nearly 4,000, mostly armed with swords, spears and other lethal weapons, met at Baffa on the 20th when pressure was brought to bear upon a number of Government servants to resign their appointments.

On the same day another meeting, attended by some 1,500 men, was held at the Mansehra Mosque after prayers.

In addition to the above, numerous smaller meetings were being held daily in the villages of the Mansehra Tehsil.

At all these meetings, extremely violent and inflammatory speeches were made, which worked the hearers into a state of great excitement, and it became necessary, to prevent open disorder, to proclaim the Hazara District under the Seditious Meetings Act."

The Hon'ble Mr. Sachchidananda Sinha asked :—

Person
responsible
for the com-
-plete
-abdication of
civil
authority
during the
circumstances

7. "(a) With reference to the Government's statement in their despatch No. 2, dated the 3rd May last, to the Secretary of State for India, that 'It is not clear who was actually responsible for the complete abdication of Civil authority but the Government of India propose to make further enquiry into this matter and to pass such orders as may be necessary', will Government state the stage at which the said enquiry is at present?"

(b) Is it still going on or is it complete?

(c) If the latter, will Government lay on the table a copy of their conclusions and orders, if any, on the subject?"

The Hon'ble Sir William Vincent replied :—

"The local Government were asked to submit a report on the subject. This report has now been received and considered. The Government of India, adhering to the views contained in their despatch, have expressed their regret that the Commissioner, Mr. Kitchin, failed to retain control in the first instance, and that after his surrender of control the Deputy Commissioner, Mr. Miles Irving, failed to keep in closer touch with the Military Commander. They draw a distinction, however, between these errors of judgment, even though they may have contributed to lamentable results, and the improper and injudicious acts for which other officers have been censured. They regard the prevention of a recurrence of the mistakes made as more important than to the censure of the officers concerned. They consider that the chief lesson to be learnt from the incident is that Civil Officers must retain control as long as possible, and must continue to afford to military officers the assistance of their presence and advice. The Government of India have requested the local Government to convey to the two officers concerned the conclusions at which they have now arrived.

Government do not propose to lay a copy of the correspondence on the table."

[16TH SEPTEMBER, 1920.]

[*Mr. Sachchidananda Sinha ; Sir William Vincent ; His Excellency the Commander-in Chief.*]

The Hon'ble Mr. Sachchidananda Sinha asked :—

8. "(a) With reference to the Government's statement in their despatch No. 2, dated the 3rd May last, to the Secretary of State for India that 'the Government of India consider that the arrest and detention for long periods,..... particularly of Dr. Kedar Nath, Mr. Gurdial Singh, Dr. Manohar Lal,..... were a serious error and..... they are constrained to express their disapproval of the action taken in these cases', will Government be pleased to state what action, if any, they have either taken or propose to take to mark their sense of 'disapproval' of the conduct of the officers who were responsible for the said arrests and detentions?"

(b) Will Government lay on the table a list of the officers who were responsible for the said arrests and detentions?"

The Hon'ble Sir William Vincent replied :—

"A statement* is laid on the table."

The Hon'ble Mr. Sachchidananda Sinha asked :—

9. "(a) Are Government aware that on the 9th May 1919, a notice was served by Lieutenant Colonel Smith, Officer Commanding, Jullundur Cantonment, on Lala Narayan Das, B.A., LL.B., for his expulsion from the said Cantonment under section 216 of the Cantonment Code?"

(b) Is it not a fact that on the 27th March 1911, in reply to an interpellation in this Council the then Commander-in-Chief declared that the said section was intended for the expulsion from Cantonments of criminals or disorderly persons and not of respectable members of the civil population?"

(c) Are Government aware that Lala Narayan Das is one of the most respected members in the Indian community in the Jullundur Cantonment, owning in it considerable house property yielding an annual rental of over six thousand rupees, that he is a lawyer of nearly thirty years' standing and is the founder and manager of the Victor High School (opened in honour of the visit to the Punjab of His Royal Highness the late Prince Albert Victor in 1889) and also of a Girls' school opened twenty-one years back, that he has been Honorary Secretary of the House Proprietors' Association since 1905, has been twice the President of the District Bar Association and also the Honorary Secretary of the second War Loan Sub-Committee and an additional member of the Cantonment Committee?"

(d) If so, will Government be pleased to state whether any open enquiry was made against the said Lala Narayan Das or any opportunity given to him to offer an explanation before the order of expulsion was passed upon him?"

(e) Are Government aware that at the instance of the Cantonment Magistrate a Judicial enquiry was started under the Legal Practitioners' Act against the said Lala Narayan Das and that the Lahore High Court completely exonerated him, holding that 'nothing reflecting on the character of Lala Narayan Das has been proved and that he must be regarded as fully and completely cleared of the charges made against him'?"

(f) If so, have Government cancelled or proposed to cancel the said order of expulsion against Lala Narayan Das? If not, will Government be pleased to state the reasons for their not doing so?"

His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief replied :—

"(a) No. Expulsion orders made under section 216 of the Cantonment Code are not communicated to the Government of India.

(b) The answer is in the affirmative.

(c) Government has no information as they do not maintain records of the private career of individuals.

*Vide Appendix D.

[His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief; [16TH SEPTEMBER, 1920.]
Mr. Sachchidananda Sinha; Rao Bahadur
B. N. Sarma; Colonel W. D. Waghorn.]

(d) The provisions of section 216 of the Cantonment Code do not provide for an open enquiry.

(e) Any judicial enquiry under the Legal Practitioners Act has no bearing on any action taken under section 216.

(f) No. Appeals against expulsion are provided for in Schedule V of the Cantonment Code. The decision of the Appellate Authority is final. I may tell the Hon'ble Member, in conclusion, that a full enquiry into this case is being undertaken."

The Hon'ble Mr. Sachchidananda Sinha asked :—

Dera Ismail Khan. 10. (a) Is it a fact that the Indus has been eroding the town of Dera Ismail Khan for some years past?

(b) If so, what steps, if any, have the Government taken or proposed to take to stop the erosion?

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur B. N. Sarma replied :—

(a) The answer is in the negative. The river has for some years been eroding its right bank in the vicinity of Dera Ismail Khan. This erosion is not at present considered to endanger the safety of the town, though it is a direct menace to the rifle ranges and the Lockhart lines in the cantonment.

(b) It is not considered necessary to take any special measures to safeguard the rifle ranges or cantonments. Only a small garrison will be maintained there and ample accommodation exists for them. The question of the protection of the town is primarily one for the consideration of the local Government who are keeping a close watch on the situation, and no action is considered necessary at present."

The Hon'ble Mr. Sachchidananda Sinha asked :—

Connection of Dera Ismail Khan by Railway. 11. (a) Are Government aware that the people of Dera Ismail Khan are put to great hardships for want of railway connection with the headquarters of the district?

(b) If so, do Government propose to take steps to connect the town of Dera Ismail Khan with Peshawar or any other railway station?

(c) Is it a fact that a light railway for goods traffic purposes has been recently built connecting Dera Ismail Khan with Tonk?

(d) If so, do Government contemplate to convert the said light railway into an ordinary permanent railway for passenger traffic also? If not, why not?"

The Hon'ble Colonel W. D. Waghorn replied :—

(a) and (b) Government have no information that the people of Dera Ismail Khan are put to great hardships as suggested in the Hon'ble Member's question. They recognise of course the importance of new railway communications in India, but there are many which must take precedence of the one suggested by the Hon'ble Member.

(c) and (d) A tramway between Dera Ismail Khan and Tonk has recently been built for military purposes but not for public traffic. The question of its employment for ordinary public traffic has not yet been considered."

The Hon'ble Mr. Sachchidananda Sinha asked :—

Irrigation system in Dera Ismail Khan. 12. (a) Is it a fact that in the District of Dera Ismail Khan the Paharpur inundation canal can be utilised for irrigation for only a few months in the year and that there is no other permanent system of irrigation in the district?

(b) If so, do Government propose to consider the question of constructing canals in the district which may be able to supply water for irrigation purposes either all the year round or for the greater part of the year? If not, why not?"

[10TH SEPTEMBER, 1920.]

[*Rao Bahadur B. N. Sarma; Mr. Sachchidananda Sinha; Mr. Shafi; Sir William Vincent.*]

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur B. N. Sarma replied :—

“(a) The answer to the first part of the question is in the affirmative. The Paharpur Canal is an inundation canal and can be utilized only when the Indus is in flood. As regards the second part, by permanent irrigation is presumably meant perennial irrigation; such irrigation is effected in the district from wells and on a small scale from the perennial flow in border streams the use of which is confined to the immediate neighbourhood of the cantonment and city of Dera Ismail Khan.

(b) The question of the extension of irrigation in the district has for several years been engaging the attention of the local irrigation officers. Proposals for the extension of the Paharpur canal and its conversion into a perennial canal, and for the utilization of the waters of the Gumal river were formulated by the local authorities but it has not been possible to proceed further with the investigation of these schemes owing to the political conditions prevailing on the North-West Frontier.”

The Hon'ble Mr. Sachchidananda Sinha asked :—

13. “(a) Is it a fact that no Municipal Board or Committee in the North-West Frontier Province enjoys even partially the right of election and that all the members are nominated by the local administration ?”

System of election to Municipal Boards or Committees in the North-West Frontier Province.

(b) If so, do Government propose to confer the right of election of even a proportion of the total number of members on Peshawar and other advanced urban areas in the province? If not, why not?

(c) Is it a fact that some of the Municipal areas in the province did enjoy the privilege of partial election when they formed part of the Government of the Punjab?

(d) If so, when and why was the privilege taken away?”

The Hon'ble Mr. Shafi replied :—

“(a) The reply is in affirmative.

(b) The question was considered before but it was not found possible to take any action in the matter. The Chief Commissioner will be asked to reconsider the position and copies of this question and the reply will be forwarded to him.

(c) The reply is in the negative.

(d) The question does not arise.”

The Hon'ble Mr. Sachchidananda Sinha asked :—

14. “Will Government state whether the recommendations of the Public Services Commission regarding the Provincial Medical Service have been carried out? If not, when do the Government propose to do so?”

Provincial Medical Service.

The Hon'ble Sir William Vincent replied :—

“There are at present no properly-constituted Provincial Medical Services of the character which, it is understood, the Hon'ble Member has in mind, and the recommendations of the Public Services Commission regarding them have not been carried out.

The constitution of such Services has, however, been under the consideration of the Government of India for some time, and it is hoped that a despatch to the Secretary of State, which will contain the recommendations of the Government of India on this subject as well as on other connected subjects, will issue during the course of the next week or two.”

[Mr. G. S. Khaparde; Sir William Vincent; His Excellency, the Commander-in-Chief.] [16TH SEPTEMBER, 1920.]

The Hon'ble Mr. G. S. Khaparde asked :—

Action taken against persons whose conduct was disapproved of by His Majesty's Government.

15. "With reference to paragraph 6 of the despatch from the Secretary of State for India, No. 105 Public, dated London, the 26th May, 1920, generally, and the following passage—

'But His Majesty's Government must express strong disapproval of these orders and punishments and ask me to leave to you the duty of seeing that this disapproval shall be unmistakably marked by censure, or other action which seems to you necessary upon those who were responsible for them' will Government state the steps taken or intended to be taken to perform the duty laid on the Government by the said paragraph?"

The Hon'ble Sir William Vincent replied :—

"The Hon'ble Member is referred to the statement laid on the table in reply to a question put by the Hon'ble Mr. Sinha."

The Hon'ble Mr. G. S. Khaparde asked :—

Provision for widows and orphans of those killed and wounded at Jallianwala Bagh.

16. "What provision, if any, has been made for the widows and orphans of those who were killed as well as for those who were themselves wounded in the Jallianwala Bagh affair at Amritsar on 13th April, 1919?"

The Hon'ble Sir William Vincent replied :—

"It is understood that the case of the inhabitants of the city has been adequately met by private generosity. That of persons resident outside Amritsar has been dealt with by the local Government which has distributed a sum exceeding Rs. 12,000, placed at its disposal by His Excellency the Viceroy, among the dependents of villagers killed at the Jallianwala Bagh."

The Hon'ble Mr. G. S. Khaparde asked :—

The Lord's Esher Committee Report.

17. "(a) Have Government received a copy of the Esher Committee's Report on the Army Reorganization in India?"

(b) If the reply be in the affirmative, will a summary of the said report be published with due regard to such portions of it being withheld as may be necessary in the interests of secrecy in matters Military?

(c) Has the said committee recommended the creation and establishment of an Army Council or a body similar to it in India?

(d) If the reply to (c) be in the affirmative, will the proposed Army Council or similar body in India be created and established by a Legislative enactment?

(e) Have the said committee recommended the creation of an Army Supply Member of the Governor General's Executive Council, and if so, would it affect the ratio of the Indian Members on that Council to the total number of the members composing it?

(f) What would approximately be the financial effect of the reorganization proposals of the Esher Committee?"

His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief replied :—

"(a) The answer is in the affirmative.

(b) It is proposed to publish the Report *in extenso* in due course.

(c) The recommendations of the Committee will be apparent on their publication.

(d) No. Legislative action would not be required.

(e) The first portion of this question is dealt with under (c). The latter portion does not arise until a final decision is made on this question.

(f) The financial effect of the Committee's recommendations has not yet been worked out."

[16TH SEPTEMBER, 1920.]

[*Mr. G. S. Khaparde ; Sir George Barnes ; Mr. Shafi ; Maharaja Sir Manindra Chandra Nandi.*]

The Hon'ble Mr. G. S. Khaparde asked :—

17. "Is it a fact that from two mission schools students who have not passed the Matriculation Examination are recruited in the Telegraph Department on a salary of Rs. 80 rising to Rs. 250 in preference to competent postal signallers? If so, why?"

Recruitment from Mission Schools for the Telegraph Department.

The Hon'ble Sir George Barnes replied :—

"Postal signallers have never been eligible for recruitment to the General Service. The policy now is to recruit telegraphists for this service as far as possible direct from schools. With this object efforts are being made to get training classes established in schools. Special classes have already been instituted at the following schools :—

- St. Andrews Home, Kalimpong ;
- St. Joseph's School, Calcutta ;
- Lawrence Memorial School, Lovedale ;
- St. Joseph's College, Coonoor ; and
- St. Francis's School, Lucknow.

But it is hoped that other schools, Indian as well as European and Anglo-Indian, will also co-operate with the Department by opening such classes."

The Hon'ble Mr. G. S. Khaparde asked :—

19. "(a) With reference to the answer given to a question put by the late Rai Sita Nath Ray Bahadur on the 10th September, 1919, regarding the pay and prospects of officers in the Sanitary Department who do not belong to the I.M.S. will Government be pleased to state (i) what action has been taken since the date of the said answer and (ii) when the decision of the matter may be expected?"

Pay and prospects of officers in the Sanitary Department.

(b) Will Government state whether the Sanitary Officers who do not belong to the I.M.S. will get their increase of pay from the date from which the I.M.S. Officers got theirs?"

The Hon'ble Mr. Shafi replied :—

"(a) The replies of local Governments have been received and the Secretary of State will shortly be addressed regarding the Sanitary Services. As regards non-service officers at present employed in the Sanitary Department, the Secretary of State has recently sanctioned a proposal made by the Government of India that local Governments should, as a measure of temporary alleviation, be permitted, if they desire, to grant to such officers increases of pay not exceeding 33 ½ per cent of their present pay.

(b) This question cannot be answered until the Secretary of State's orders are received regarding the permanent revision of the terms of service."

The Hon'ble Maharaja Sir Manindra Chandra Nandi asked :—

20. "(a) With reference to the replies given by Government to my questions in March last, regarding the grievances of Indian guards in the Traffic Department of the Eastern Bengal Railway, particularly in regard to quarters, scales of pay and uniform, will Government be pleased to make a statement showing :—

Grievances of Indian guards in the Traffic Department of the Eastern Bengal Railway.

(i) for each of the eight Districts in the Eastern Bengal Railway, the total number of Indian guards and what proportion of them are provided with quarters as compared with the corresponding number and proportion of European and Anglo-Indian guards ;

(ii) the average cost of construction, floor area and cubic air space of a building of the 'G' type of quarters sanctioned for European and Anglo-Indian guards as compared with those of the 'W'

[Maharaja Sir Manindra Chandra Nandi ;
Colonel W. D. Waghorn.]

[16TH SEPTEMBER, 1920.]

type stated in the said reply to be sanctioned for the Indian guards; and

(iii) the number of Indian guards in each District that are actually in occupation of 'W' type quarters?

(b) With reference to the Railway Board's Circular letters No. 203-W.-17, dated the 12th May 1918 and No. 113-W.-20, will Government state if it is a fact that the 'W' type quarters are intended for the Indian clerical staff and drivers and not for Indian guards?"

The Hon'ble Colonel W. D. Waghorn replied:—

"(a) (i) (ii) (iii) and (b) The details asked for in regard to the quarters provided for Indian guards in the Traffic Department of the Eastern Bengal Railway are given in the statement* laid on the table."

The Hon'ble Maharaja Sir Manindra Chandra Nandi asked:—

Scales of pay lately sanctioned for guards in the Eastern Bengal Railway.

21. "(a) Will the Government be pleased to explain the scales of pay lately sanctioned for guards in the Eastern Bengal Railway particularly stating—

(i) how promotion from class A to class B will be regulated;

(ii) whether any proportion of the total number of appointments in class B is reserved for officers to be promoted from class A; and

(iii) the approximate period of service after, and the age at, which a guard in class A can fairly expect to be so promoted and the maximum pay which he can possibly attain on such promotion and before retirement?

(b) Is it a fact that, so far as direct recruitment is concerned, class A is meant for Europeans and Anglo-Indians only?

(c) What is the number of Indian Guards eligible for promotion to the present class B or nominated by the District Officers for such promotion, and the total number of vacancies in the said class (or class C, now abolished) filled up since 1919 by direct recruitment of Europeans and Anglo-Indians, and by the promotion of Indian Guards, respectively?

(d) Is it a fact that outsiders are appointed to this higher class to the exclusion of Indian Guards eligible for promotion? If so, why?

(e) What is the number of Indian and European and Anglo-Indian Guards, respectively, promoted during the last 5 years to the posts of Claims Inspector, Train Controller, Platform Inspector and Traffic Inspector?

(f) With reference to the police descriptive rolls of guards in the Eastern Bengal Railway, are Government satisfied that no Indian or Goanese Christians with European names have been recruited directly in the higher class meant for Europeans and Anglo-Indians?"

The Hon'ble Colonel W. D. Waghorn replied:—

"(a) A statement† giving the scales of pay recently sanctioned for guards on the Eastern Bengal Railway is laid on the table.

(i) Promotion from class A to B depends on vacancies occurring in class B, and is regulated by direct appointment as well as by promotion of suitable men from class A.

(ii) The reply is in the negative. Promotion from class A to class B depends on vacancies occurring in the latter class.

(iii) When a Guard has had two years' service in the Rs. 100 grade he is specially reported on by his District Officer, and, if necessary, interviewed by the Traffic Manager, and if he is considered suitable for promotion to class B he is pronounced to be eligible for promotion to class B on the occurrence of a

* Vide Appendix E.

† Vide Appendix F.

[16TH SEPTEMBER, 1920.]

[Colonel W. D. Waghorn; Maharaja Sir Manindra Chandra Nandi; Rao Bahadur B. N. Sarma.]

vacancy. Accordingly he would stand a chance of being promoted after his 13th year of service since confirmation. It would thereafter take him about 10 years to rise from Rs. 110 to Rs. 210 (the maximum pay obtainable).

(b) So far as direct recruitment is concerned European and Anglo-Indian Guards are appointed in class B and not in class A as mentioned in the question. In this connection attention is invited to the second portion of paragraph (e) of the reply given to the Hon'ble Member by my predecessor on the 22nd March last.

(c) At present 12 Indian guards are eligible for promotion to the present class B. Since 1919, 11 European and Anglo-Indian guards (of which 1 has been appointed to fill a temporary vacancy) and 6 Indian guards have been appointed and promoted respectively to Class B (new classification).

(d) Reference is invited to the replies given to questions (a) (i), (a) (ii) and (a) (iii) above.

(e) During the last five years 4 European and Anglo-Indian guards have been appointed to work in the posts mentioned. No Indian guard has been considered suitable for selection to fill any of these posts during this period.

(f) So far as I am aware, no cases have occurred in which Indians or Goanese Christians with European names of the type apparently referred to have been recruited direct to class B."

The Hon'ble Maharaja Sir Manindra Chandra Nandi asked :—

22. "With reference to the Profiteering Bill that was sought to be introduced into the Bengal Legislative Council on the 4th August last by a non-official member, will Government state if the said Bill was previously submitted for their consideration and if so, what views were expressed by them in regard to the general principles, extent and scope of the said Bill in their correspondence with the local Government on the subject?"

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur B. N. Sarma replied :—

"A draft of the proposed Bill was submitted to the Government of India by the Bengal Government in accordance with the standing instructions regarding legislation in local Councils together with an explanation of their views as to the policy of the Bill and the attitude which they proposed to adopt towards it. The Government of India concurred in the views of the Local Government, which have already been explained in their opposition to the Bill at the meeting of the Local Legislative Council which was held at Dacca on the 4th August last."

The Hon'ble Maharaja Sir Manindra Chandra Nandi asked :—

23. "Will Government make a statement showing the total quantities of rice exported from, and imported into, the various provinces since the abolition of control over inter-provincial movements thereof, and how much of the same represents Burma rice in each case?"

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur B. N. Sarma replied :—

"Information regarding the inter-provincial movements of rice since the removal of the control over such movements is not available. A statement* showing the quantities of rice shipped from Burma to various ports in India from 1st April to 31st August 1920 is, however, placed on the table."

The Hon'ble Maharaja Sir Manindra Chandra Nandi asked :—

24. "With reference to my question on the subject put on the 23rd September, 1919, will Government state what progress has been made in regard to the question of construction of a railway line between Dacca and Aricha?"

* Not included in these Proceedings.

Profiteering Bill.

Export and Import of rice.

Construction of a railway line between Dacca and Aricha.

[Colonel W. D. Waghorn; Maharaja Sir Manindra Chandra Nandi; Mr. W. M. Hailey.] [16TH SEPTEMBER, 1920.]

The Hon'ble Colonel W. D. Waghorn replied :—

“In the course of correspondence which has since taken place, the Government of Bengal proposed that an examination of the question of the improvement of railway communication between Dacca and Calcutta, consistent with the protection of the natural drainage and the sanitary conditions of the area, should be undertaken by a committee consisting of railway, drainage and sanitary expert officers with the co-operation of a representative of the inland steamer companies. The Railway Board have accepted the proposal and undertaken to nominate a suitable railway officer to conduct the enquiry during the ensuing cold weather.

The question of construction of the Dacca-Aricha Railway will await the results of this enquiry.”

The Hon'ble Maharaja Sir Manindra Chandra Nandi asked :—

Reorganiza-
tion of
non-
Gazetted es-
tablishment.

25. “(a) Will Government make a statement explaining, province by province, all schemes that are either contemplated or have been recently sanctioned for the reorganization of the non-Gazetted establishment in—

- (i) The Secretariat and attached offices ;
- (ii) the District and mufassal, Judicial and Revenue Courts ;
- (iii) the Registration Department and other similar Departments ; and
- (iv) the increase in expenditure to be entailed thereby ?

(b) Will Government make a statement showing, province by province, the scale and amount of temporary allowances at present enjoyed by, or proposed to be granted to, the non-Gazetted establishments in these various departments in view of the prevailing economic stress ?

(c) Will Government make a similar statement for the non-Gazetted establishments under the Government of India, in the various departments ?

(d) Are the Government aware that public feeling exists to the effect that the necessity for re-organization and more liberal salaries is much greater in the case of these non-Gazetted establishments than in the case of the Imperial and Provincial services ?”

The Hon'ble Mr. W. M. Hailey replied :—

“ (a) It is understood that the Hon'ble Member desires details as far as available of the increased cost involved in the almost universal revisions of pay of ministerial, subordinate and menial establishments at present being sanctioned. The task of dealing with these revisions of pay has imposed and is still imposing a very heavy burden on the Finance Department and the Hon'ble Member will doubtless agree with me that its energies should not be diverted from the pressing necessity of dealing promptly with these revisions of pay in order to work out figures in the exact form asked for by him. I therefore give only such figures as are readily available and I hope they will provide substantially the information for which the Hon'ble Member asks.

(b) Some provinces have introduced new rates of pay for these establishments. Others have preferred to postpone actual revisions of pay until they have had time to make a more thorough examination of permanent requirements, but have given as an *ad interim* measure a liberal scale of temporary allowances. In some cases the figures quoted may be regarded as complete. In others certain important establishments still remain to be dealt with. The figures of approximate additional annual cost for the various provinces so far as available at

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[Mr. W. P. Hailey.]

present are as follows :—

	Rs.
Madras	92,00,000 (Temporary allowances).
Bombay (excluding Police and menials)	78,00,000
Bengal (ministerial establishments only) ..	15,00,000 (Temporary allowances).
Bihar and Orissa non-gazetted officers	13,00,000 (Ditto.)
United Provinces ...	1,05,00,000
Punjab ...	60,00,000 (Approximate figure. All not yet sanctioned.)
Burma	43,00,000 (Approximate figure. All not yet sanctioned.)
Central Provinces ...	40,50,000
Assam	9,50,000
North-West Frontier Province ...	16,50,000
Baluchistan (Police only) ...	3,00,000
Total ...	4,75,50,000

(c) Corresponding figures for the principal establishments under the Government of India are as follows :—

	Rs.
Imperial Secretariat	4,40,000
Attached Offices (Simla and Delhi) ...	1,00,000
Telegraph Establishments	34,00,000
Postal Establishments	1,07,00,000 (Probable figure not yet all sanctioned.)
Survey of India	1,15,000
Civil Accounts Offices	7,00,000
Railway Accounts Offices	7,27,000
Postal Accounts Offices	5,00,000
Currency Offices	2,75,000
Press Establishments	3,00,000
Subordinate Establishments in Rajputana and Ajmer-Merwara	64,000
Imperial Establishments in—	
Madras	3,00,000
Bombay	8,75,000
United Provinces	1,50,000
Delhi Police	1,22,000
State Railway Establishment	2,50,00,000 (Increase over cost in 1914-15).
Total ...	4,37,78,000

(d) It will thus be seen that the extremely laborious task of revising the pay of all ministerial, subordinate and menial establishments throughout India or granting substantial temporary relief is nearing completion and that the total additional annual cost of the measures already sanctioned or agreed to in

[*Mr. W. M. Hailey; Maharaja Sir Manindra Chandra Nandi; Colonel W. D. Waghorn; Rao Bahadur B. N. Sarma.*]

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principle amounts to at least 9 crores. These figures do not indicate that either the Government of India or provincial Governments on the whole have failed to recognise the importance of giving relief to non-gazetted establishments as well as to the imperial and provincial services or that they have dealt with the problem in a spirit of illiberality. As against the figure of 9 crores which the revision of pay of the ministerial and subordinate establishments has already reached, the revision of pay of the imperial and provincial services will have been completed for about 1½ crores."

The Hon'ble Maharaja Sir Manindra Chandra Nandi asked :-

Uniforms
of Indian,
European
and Anglo-
Indian
guards.

26. "(a) Is it not a fact that the pattern of the uniform of Indian railway guards varies from that of European and Anglo-Indian guards, and that the quality of cloth used in the uniform of Indian guards is inferior to that of European and Anglo-Indian guards?"

(b) What is the average cost of the uniforms of Indian and European or Anglo-Indian guards, respectively, for the hot and the cold weather?"

(c) Is there any difference in the general nature of work and responsibility entrusted to Indian guards and European and Anglo-Indian guards in the Eastern Bengal Railway?"

The Hon'ble Colonel W. D. Waghorn replied :-

"(a) The pattern of uniform of European and Anglo-Indian guards and the quality of cloth differ slightly from the pattern and quality supplied to Indian guards.

(b) The difference in average cost between the uniforms for European and Anglo-Indian guards and Indian guards for the hot and cold weather amount respectively to 10 annas and Rs. 3-2-9.

(c) European and Anglo-Indian guards usually run in charge of the more important trains as for example those carrying passengers and troops whilst Indian guards usually work goods and mixed trains."

The Hon'ble Maharaja Sir Manindra Chandra Nandi asked :-

Removal of
control over
inter-provin-
cial move-
ments
of
rice.

27. "(a) With reference to Appendix (A) to the minutes of the meeting of the Committee on High Prices held on the 13th March last, in which reference is made to the objections of the Government of Bengal and some other local Governments to the removal of control over inter-provincial movements of rice, will Government state what precautionary measures were taken, before removal of the said control was decided upon, for the purpose of ensuring a building up of stocks against a possible shortage in the future, on which the Government of Bengal laid stress?"

(b) Have Government any idea as to how far such precautionary measures have produced their desired result?"

(c) Will Government lay on the table their correspondence with the Government of Bengal on this question?"

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur B. N. Sarma replied :-

"(a) The statement at Appendix (A) referred to by the Hon'ble Member explained the attitude of Local Governments towards a proposal to remove inter-provincial control over rice from the end of January last. In deference to the opinions expressed by Local Governments the Government of India postponed the removal of this control till the 1st April, when it was considered, after again consulting Local Governments, that its abolition would conduce to the interests of India as a whole. At the same time in order to prevent drainage of stocks it was decided that export of rice from India overseas should be altogether prohibited except from Karachi where there were large quantities of 'joshi' rice which is manufactured only for export and is not consumed locally.

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[*Rao Bahadur B. N. Sarma; Maharaja Sir Manindra Chandra Nandi; Mr. W. M. Hailey.*]

(b) It is impossible to say how far the precautionary measure of restricting exports has operated to prevent a rise in prices or to build up stocks, but it is a fact that Indian prices of rice have been much below world prices throughout the year.

(c) A copy* of the correspondence asked for is laid on the table."

The Hon'ble Maharaja Sir Manindra Chandra Nandi asked :-

28. "(a) Will Government make statements showing, province by province—

Growth of civil expenditure in various services since 1901.

- (i) the growth of civil expenditure on salary and pension of officers belonging to the different Imperial services, Provincial services and the subordinate services of all grades, respectively, since 1901;
- (ii) how much of the aforesaid growth of expenditure is due to re-organisation schemes sanctioned since 1911, in the case of the said services;
- (iii) the average annual cost in pay and pension, entailed per head of the establishment in the different Imperial and Provincial services at the time when the last Public Services Commission came out to India; and the variations actually brought about therein by the re-organisation schemes recently sanctioned; and
- (iv) the sums that will have to be paid in a lump to the officers of the different services as a result of giving retrospective effect to the recent reorganisation schemes?

(b) Will Government make statements, on similar lines, in regard to establishments directly under the Government of India?"

The Hon'ble Mr. W. M. Hailey replied :—

"(a) I lay on the table statements† showing the growth of expenditure on (1) principal civil departments, including salaries but excluding pensions and (2) service pensions in the several provinces, during the period in question. Separate statistics for salaries alone are not available.

(ii) The latest figures at present available are those for 1918-19. The striking rise in expenditure on salaries has taken place since that year and is mainly concentrated in the current financial year. My reply to the Hon'ble Member's previous question gives in a form as complete as possible information about the additional expenditure involved in the recent revisions of pay* of ministerial, subordinate and menial establishments, while the reply by the Hon'ble Sir William Vincent to paragraph (b) of the question by the Hon'ble Mr. Sachchidananda Sinha gives full details of the expenditure involved in the revision of pay of the Imperial and Provincial services.

(iii) and (iv) The collection of this information would involve a great deal of time and labour and in view of the considerations which I have stated in my answer to the Hon'ble Member's question No. 25 on to-day's list I trust that he will not press for its collection at the present time.

(b) Figures† similar to those under (a) above, for the principal Departments directly under the Government of India other than Public Works, Railways and the Army, are also laid on the table."

The Hon'ble Maharaja Sir Manindra Chandra Nandi asked :-

29. "Will Government be pleased to make a statement showing year by year since 1912-13, the incidence of expenditure (per head of population) from State funds on education, sanitation, medical relief, police, and agriculture in each province?"

Expenditure from State funds on Education, etc., in each province.

*Not included in these Proceedings.
† Vide Appendix G.

[Mr. Shafi; Sir Manindra Chandra Nandi;
Rao Bahadur B. N. Sarma; Dr. Sir
Debaprasad Sarbadhikari; Sir William
Vincent.]

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The Hon'ble Mr. Shafi replied :—

"The statement" is laid on the table. In some cases the expenditure shown is below that actually incurred, since the accounts do not always indicate, for Education, Sanitation and Medical Relief, the contributions made from provincial revenues to local bodies for these purposes."

The Hon'ble Maharaja Sir Manindra Chandra Nandi asked :—

Foodstuffs.

30. "With reference to the statement made in this Council in reply to a question put by the Hon'ble Mr. Chanda on 27th August last, that the recommendations made by the Committee on High Prices have been given effect to, will Government state—

(a) What steps have been taken in the different provinces towards utilization of Co-operative Societies for the purchase and distribution of grain; and

(b) What the result has been of the recommendation to the Railway Board to consider the possibility of introducing on other Railways the system of priority applications in force on the Great Indian Peninsula Railway?"

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur B. N. Sarma replied :—

"(a) As the organization of co-operative societies is a purely provincial matter, the recommendation in question was brought to the notice of Local Governments and Administrations in April last for such action as they considered necessary. The Government of India have no knowledge of what has been done in the various provinces.

(b) It was ascertained that suitable systems of priority registration were used by other railways when required and Government did not consider it necessary to advise them to adopt the Great Indian Peninsula Railway system in detail."

The Hon'ble Maharaja Sir Manindra Chandra Nandi asked :—

Professorships and Readerships at the Dacca University.

31. "(a) Has the attention of Government been drawn to an advertisement appearing in the *Bengalee*, dated the 22nd August (Town Edition), in which applications are invited for Professorships and Readerships of the Dacca University?

(b) If so, will Government state the reason why no applications are invited for any Professorships or Readerships in Botany and Zoology?

(c) Is it a fact that the Calcutta University Commission in Chapter XXXIII of their Report recommended the establishment of these two departments and regarded them as 'essential to establish at the inception of the University'?

(d) Do Government propose to consider the desirability of establishing these two departments at the inauguration of Dacca University?"

The Hon'ble Mr. Shafi replied :—

"The answer to (a) and (c) are in the affirmative. Questions (b) and (d) could be more conveniently put in the local Legislative Council, as the creation of such appointments is one for consideration by the Government of Bengal."

Sir Debaprasad Sarbadhikari asked :—

Amendment of the Press Act.

32. "Will Government lay on the table the correspondence (if any is available) between the Government of India and Provincial Governments relating to the amendment of the Press Act?"

The Hon'ble Sir William Vincent replied :—

"Local Governments and Administrations were addressed on the subject in July last and the question is under consideration. Government do not propose to lay the correspondence on the table at present."

* Not included in these Proceedings.

[16TH SEPTEMBER, 1920.]

[*Dr. Sir Debaprasad Sarbadhikari ; Sir George Barnes ; Sir William Vincent ; Sir William Marris ; H. E. the Commander-in Chief.*]

The Hon'ble Dr. Sir Debaprasad Sarbadhikari asked :—

33. "(a) Will Government lay on the table a copy of the correspondence between the Secretary of State and the Government of India relating to the appointment of the High Commissioner for India ? High Commissioner for India.

(b) Have the recommendations of the moderate delegation for creation of an Advisory Board to help the said High Commissioner been considered ? If so, with what results ? "

The Hon'ble Sir George Barnes replied :—

"(a) The Government of India are unable to lay on the table a copy of the correspondence referred to, but they hope very shortly to publish a Press Communiqué on the subject.

(b) The question whether a Committee should be formed to advise the High Commissioner in respect of certain branches of his work is under consideration."

The Hon'ble Dr. Sir Debaprasad Sarbadhikari asked :—

34. "Will Government lay on the table a copy of the report of the Secretariat Procedure Committee together with details of orders (if any) passed by Government on their recommendations ? " Report of Secretariat Procedure Committee.

The Hon'ble Sir William Vincent replied :—

"A Resolution on the subject will be published in the Gazette of India shortly.

The Resolution will give a complete statement of the recommendations contained in the Report and of the orders passed thereon up-to-date.

It is not proposed to lay on the table a copy of the Report itself."

The Hon'ble Dr. Sir Debaprasad Sarbadhikari asked :—

35. "Will Government state whether they had any communication from the Secretary of State relating to the appointment of an Indian to the Secretariat establishment of the India Office as recommended by the Crewe Committee ? " Appointment of an Indian to the Secretariat establishment of the India Office.

The Hon'ble Sir William Marris replied :—

"The Government of India were consulted generally on the Crewe Committee's report but they have received no communication with reference to the special point mentioned in the question."

The Hon'ble Dr. Sir Debaprasad Sarbadhikari asked :—

36. "Will Government lay on the table a statement showing the names of Indian regiments now employed beyond the Indian territorial borders ? " Indian regiments.

His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief replied :—

"A list* of the Indian Regiments and Battalions serving beyond Indian Territorial Borders on the 13th September 1920 is placed on the table."

The Hon'ble Dr. Sir Debaprasad Sarbadhikari asked :—

37. "(a) Is it not a fact that in the last two years of competitive examination for the Indian Medical Service the successful Indian candidates averaged over 40 per cent, and that the number of such candidates has been steadily increasing since 1911 ? " Recruitment of Indians to Indian Medical Service.

(b) If so, do Government propose to consider the desirability of altering the proportion of 33½ per cent which is now allowed for recruitment of Indians in that service ? "

* Vide Appendix H.

[H. E. the Commander-in-Chief; Dr.
Sir Debaprasad Sarbadhikari.]

[16TH SEPTEMBER, 1920.]

His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief replied :—

“The answer to the first part of the Hon'ble Member's question is in the affirmative.

It is not proposed at present to consider the question of altering the proportion.”

The Hon'ble Dr. Sir Debaprasad Sarbadhikari asked :—

Pay of
Indian officers of the
Indian Medical Service.

38. “Are Government aware of the great discontent that prevails among the Indian officers of the Indian Medical Service (temporary and permanent) on account of the difference of pay between the Indian and European officers of the service? What action, if any, do Government propose to take in order to remove such difference?”

His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief replied :—

“Government is not aware of any great discontent. Only one representation on the subject has been received. The second part does not therefore arise.”

The Hon'ble Dr. Sir Debaprasad Sarbadhikari asked :—

Revised
Scale of pay
of Indian
officers of
the Indian
Medical
Service.

39. “(a) Is it a fact that the remuneration of the Indian officer of the Indian Medical Service who was permanently appointed after 1st December 1918 was regulated by Army Instruction (India) No. 1343 of 1918, Appendix 243, and that it is not an improvement on the original rates of pay and allowances and is considerably less than the increased rates of pay offered to European officers of the Service and to such Indian officers as were admitted to the Service before December 1918?

(b) If so, what action, if any, do Government propose to take in order to remove this state of things?”

His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief replied :—

“The reply to the first part of the question is in the affirmative.

As regards the second part action has already been taken and increased rates of pay for all officers both European and Indian of the Indian Medical Service have already been notified in A. I. Order No. 613 of 1920.”

The Hon'ble Dr. Sir Debaprasad Sarbadhikari asked :—

Employment
of Indians in
Mesopotamia.

40. “(a) Is it a fact that under ‘Routine Order of the Lines of Communication, Mesopotamia Expeditionary Force,’ Asiatic races have been debarred from applying for any post-war civil employment in Mesopotamia, and that Indian Medical Service officers or any Indian cannot get any higher civil employment there?

(b) If the answer be in the affirmative, what steps, if any, do Government propose to take in the matter?”

His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief replied :—

“The Hon'ble Member's attention is invited to the reply given to the Hon'ble Mr. Sastri's question regarding employment of Indians in Mesopotamia at the meeting of this Council held on 8th September 1920.”

The Hon'ble Dr. Sir Debaprasad Sarbadhikari asked :—

The Special
Bureau of
Information

41. “Will Government state the functions of the Special Bureau of Information and the annual recurring cost of its maintenance, including the salary of the officer-in-charge?”

[10TH SEPTEMBER, 1920.]

[*Mr. A. P. Muddiman ; Mr. Surendra Nath Banerjea ; Mr. Shafi ; Mr. W. M. Hailey.*]

The Hon'ble Mr. A. P. Muddiman replied :—

“ The functions of the Special Bureau of Information are to collect and collate information regarding Bolshevik activities, both from sources outside as well as in India itself, to counteract the spread of Bolshevism in India, and to combat the activities of Bolshevik agents directed against India.

The annual cost of the Bureau, including the salary of the officer in charge, is estimated at Rs. 91,710.”

The Hon'ble Mr. Surendra Nath Banerjea asked :—

42. “(a) What is the definite policy Government contemplate pursuing in the near future in regard to the sanitary housing of the working classes and the nature of the co-operation they expect from all large employers of labour including the State? Housing of the working classes.”

(b) Have any Provincial Governments been temporarily subsidised with the view to enable them to stimulate the erection of sanitary dwelling houses for the working classes?

(c) If so, which are the Provincial Governments that have been so subsidised and what are the amounts respectively allotted to them?”

The Hon'ble Mr. Shafi replied :—

“ (a) The subject of housing of the working classes will, according to the rules proposed under the amended Government of India Act, be a provincial subject. The Government of India, however, have recently made suggestions regarding this subject to the local Governments and I shall be glad to show the Hon'ble Member a copy of the papers.

(b) and (c) The Government of India have had no occasion to consider any applications from local Governments for subsidies for this purpose and, as already stated, the subject is likely to be classed as provincial. The Hon'ble Member, however, is no doubt aware of the large scheme which is being initiated in Bombay. The Government of India are advancing Rs. 50 lakhs during the current year and will advance a further Rs. 50 lakhs in 1921 towards this scheme. They also last year placed at the disposal of the Government of Bombay a sum of Rs. 5 lakhs to meet demands for assistance from Co-operative Housing Societies ready to carry out approved schemes of construction and have permitted advances to be made at a lower rate of interest than 5½ per cent in cases where that local Government considered that strong grounds existed for such a concession.”

The Hon'ble Mr. Surendra Nath Banerjea asked :—

43. “(a) What is the magnitude and dead weight of war stocks of all descriptions lying unrealised on the hands of the Government at present and what is their market value? War stocks”

(b) Have Government estimated the amount of national capital that would be unlocked for employment by the State and by the trade generally if the market value of these stocks is speedily realised?”

The Hon'ble Mr. W. M. Hailey replied :—

“ (a) The following explanation will, I think, make the matter clear to the Hon'ble Member. During the course of the war we purchased for His Majesty's Government a very large amount of stores making of course equivalent recoveries from the Home Government on that account. At the end of 1918-19 the amount of stores purchased on behalf of the Home Government for which adjustments had still to be made was £25 million. A considerable portion of this would ordinarily represent surplus stores payable to the Home Government. Owing, however, to the present conditions in Mesopotamia a considerable portion of these stores will still be required and it is not therefore possible definitely to classify them as a surplus and provide for their disposal. The Home Government has sent out a special Commissioner to India to advise us on their

[*Mr. W. M. Hooley ; Sardar Bahadur Sardar Sunder Singh Majithia ; H. E. the Commander-in-Chief ; Sir William Vincent.*] [1TH SEPTEMBER, 1920.]

behalf, and where it is possible definitely to classify stores as surplus, these are being disposed of as rapidly as possible. For the most part the actual machinery of disposal is the Board of Industries and Munitions of the Government of India, but some small portion is being disposed of by the military authorities. All sums realized by such disposals are of course placed to the credit of the Home Government, as under our existing system of accounts we obtain in advance credits for them against purchases made by us. As will be seen, it would not be possible to supply more precise figures until we are aware of what the final requirements of Mesopotamia are as against the remaining stores ; and in this connection it must be remembered that troops held by us in India at the expense of the Home Government also consume a certain portion of these stores. As regards surplus stores, the property of the Indian Government, these are comparatively of minor amount and merely represent stores purchased during the Afghan and North West Frontier Province operations in advance of actual requirements. These are being utilized to meet demands during the present year, an equivalent debit, of course, being made to the military budget. To this extent they simply take the place of purchases which we should in any case have had to make against that budget. I could not give a definite figure of their amount until we finally close the accounts of 1919-20.

(b) As explained above, recoveries on account of the stores purchased for His Majesty's Government will form a credit to that Government and not to the Government of India."

The Hon'ble Sardar Bahadur Sardar Sunder Singh Majithia asked :—

Wearing of "Kirpan" as uniform by Sikh soldiers

44. "Will Government state what decision has been arrived at on the representation of the Chief Khalsa Diwan regarding the wearing of the 'Kirpan,' a religious emblem of the Sikhs, by His Majesty's Sikh soldiers in uniform?"

His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief replied :—

"In recognition of the loyal and distinguished services rendered by Sikh soldiers in the Great War, Government has been pleased to sanction the wearing of the 'Kirpan' by Sikh soldiers both in uniform and plain clothes while serving on the active list.

Executive orders on the subject will be issued when certain details such as the pattern to be adopted and the method of wearing the 'Kirpan,' which are now under consideration, have been settled."

The Hon'ble Sardar Bahadur Sardar Sunder Singh Majithia asked :—

New scale of pay of the Provincial Police Ex. vice.

45. "(a) Are Government aware that there is very great discontent amongst the gazetted officers of the Provincial Police Service throughout India and that this discontent is due to the terms of the time-scale of pay which has been sanctioned with effect from October, 1919?"

(b) Is it not a fact that the practical effect of the new scale of pay will be to penalise instead of to benefit, approximately 90 per cent. of the officers to the extent of a stoppage of incremental pay ranging over periods of from 2 to 8 years?"

(c) Is it not a fact that the balance of 10 per cent of the officers who benefit by the new scale do so only to the extent of 8 per cent of their salaries?"

The Hon'ble Sir William Vincent replied :—

"(a) Government are aware that there is discontent on this point and the matter is receiving attention.

(b) and (c) Government have no information on these points."

[16TH SEPTEMBER, 1920.]

[Sardar Bahadur Sardar Sunder Singh
Majithia; Sir William Vincent.]

**The Hon'ble Sardar Bahadur Sardar Sunder Singh
Majithia** asked :—

45. "(a) Are Government aware that one of the causes of discontent in the gazetted grades of the Provincial Police Services is the new method of local recruitment to the Imperial Police Service? The Provincial and the Imperial Police Service.

(b) Is it a fact that the claims of the Provincial officers to promotion to the Imperial Service are overlooked in favour of young men appointed directly to that service?

(c) Is it a fact that in making appointments to the Imperial service—

- (i) preference is given to men with Military service in the late war ;
- (ii) the services rendered to the Empire during the war by the members of the Provincial Police Services in their capacity as police officers is not taken into account ; and
- (iii) the fact that many Provincial Police Officers have served in a military capacity in previous campaigns does not receive the same consideration as is given to military service in the late war ?

(d) Do Government propose to reconsider the question of appointing Indians to the Imperial Police Service to the same extent and proportion as in the case of the Indian Civil Service ?

(e) Do Government propose to consider the question of reserving at least half of the vacancies in the Imperial Police Service for the members of the existing Provincial Police Services ?"

The Hon'ble Sir William Vincent replied :—

"(a) Government have received no representations to this effect.

(b) The answer is in the negative. A certain number of appointments, 11 per cent. of the total number, are recruited by promotion from the provincial service.

(c) (i) War service in the Great War is a recommendation, but selection has not been confined to those who have rendered such service.

(ii) This is a factor which has doubtless been taken into consideration by local Governments but the Government of India can give no exact information.

(iii) Government have no information.

(d) Under recent orders appointments in England will generally be confined to European British subjects, though Indians may be so appointed in exceptional cases. Appointments in India will be filled by persons domiciled in British India of parents habitually resident in India and not established there for temporary purposes only. The proportion of appointments to be recruited from Indians will be 33 per cent. ($\frac{1}{3}$ of this figure being by direct recruitment and $\frac{2}{3}$ by promotion from the provincial service) except in the case of Burma and North-West Frontier Province. There is at present no intention of reconsidering this percentage.

(e) The answer is in the negative."

**The Hon'ble Sardar Bahadur Sardar Sunder Singh
Majithia** asked :—

47. "(a) Have recent announcements been made by some Provincial Governments raising the pay of non-gazetted subordinate Police Officers whereby these officers are now admitted to the rank of second class officers for the purposes of drawing travelling allowance? Travelling allowance of Police Officers.

(b) Do Government propose to treat Deputy Superintendents of Police (hitherto treated as second class officers) as first class officers? "

[*Sir William Vincent; Mr. Srinivasa Sastri.*] [16TH SEPTEMBER, 1920.]

The Hon'ble Sir William Vincent replied :—

“(a) The pay of non-gazetted subordinate police officers has been raised in most provinces and the revision may have had the effect suggested by the Hon'ble Member.

(b) This is a question with which Provincial Governments are competent to deal under their increased financial powers, and the Government of India do not propose to issue any instructions.”

The Hon'ble Mr. Srinivasa Sastri asked :—

Relief to the dependants of those killed or injured at Jallianwala Bagh.

48. “(a) Is it a fact that the Punjab Government has been enjoined ‘to consider the cases of persons who have been left in want through the death or permanent injury of their supporters at Jallianwala Bagh, and to supplement, if necessary, any assistance that may have been rendered to such persons by local charity organisations’?

(b) Will Government state (i) the number of cases in which the Punjab Government have rendered such assistance, (ii) the greatest amount, the least amount and the average amount of such assistance?

(c) Will Government state in the case of Europeans who were murdered or injured (i) the total amount that has been paid as relief to their dependents or compensation to themselves, (ii) the greatest amount, the least amount, and the average amount of such payment?

(d) Will Government state the amount that was offered to Miss Sherwood as compensation?

(e) Will Government state (i) the number of cases in which relief or assistance has been afforded by local charity organisations, (ii) the extent of such relief or assistance?”

The Hon'ble Sir William Vincent replied :—

“(a) Yes.

(b) and (c). A statement* is laid on the table.

(d) Rs. 50,000 were awarded as compensation to Miss Sherwood, but a sum of Rs. 1,500 only, representing the value of property lost, has been paid to her.

(e) Government have no information. An office of the Sewa Samiti was open for several months in the city for the distribution of relief.”

The Hon'ble Mr. Srinivasa Sastri asked :—

Arrest and detention of certain persons in connection with the Punjab disturbances.

49. “(a) Does the following sentence occur in paragraph 40 of the Government of India's Despatch to the Secretary of State on the Report of the Disorders Enquiry Committee, dated Simla, the 3rd May, 1920—

‘Nevertheless, the Government of India consider that the arrest and detention for long periods of so many persons, and particularly of Dr. Kedar Nath, Mr. Gurdial Singh, Dr. Mohohar Lal and six lawyers of Gurdaspur, were a serious error, and while they do not overlook the difficulties of the situation, they are constrained to express their disapproval of the action taken in these cases’

(b) Will Government state whether the Punjab Government or the officials responsible have communicated or propose to communicate to the gentlemen named above their regret for the annoyance and injury caused to them and their relatives?”

The Hon'ble Sir William Vincent replied :—

“(a) Yes.

(b) As far as the Government of India are aware, the answer is in the negative, but they are in communication with local Government on the subject of these arrests and detentions, and final orders have not yet been passed.”

* Vide Appendix I.

[16TH SEPTEMBER, 1920.]

[*Mr. Srinivasa Sastri ; Rao Bahadur B. N. Sarma ; Khan Bahadur Ebrahim Haroon Jaffer.*]

The Hon'ble Mr. Srinivasa Sastri asked :—

50. "(a) In the recent reorganisation of higher services was it recognised as a fundamental principle that officers recruited in India and those recruited in England, doing the same class of work, should get the same salary, and that those recruited in Europe should get an overseas allowance in addition ?

Difference in Allowances to Engineers recruited in England and India.

(b) If so, will Government state whether an exception is made in the case of the Indian service of Engineers by the grant to Europe-recruited Engineers of a special technical allowance of Rs. 75 a month besides the overseas allowance ? If so, why ?

(c) Are Government aware of the fact that this has caused great discontent among India-recruited Engineers ?

(d) Is it a fact that, the last Public Services Commission expressed themselves as satisfied that the training given in Indian Colleges of Engineering is adequate to the needs of the higher branch of the service, and that India-recruited Engineers have acquitted themselves with credit in all branches of the service and have risen to high administrative rank ?

(e) Have Government considered the question as to whether this recognition, by means of a special technical allowance, of superior professional qualification in Europe-recruited Engineers will not place the India-recruited Engineers at a disadvantage, first, when the latter have to exercise official authority over the former, and secondly, when the claims of the two classes of officers come into competition for selection posts ? "

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur B. N. Sarma replied :—

" I take the Hon'ble Member's questions in order :—

(a) This principle has been adopted generally in the case of Imperial Services.

(b) It is the case that a technical allowance of Rs. 75 a month has been granted to Europe-recruited Engineers, European or Indian. This allowance is granted in recognition of the superior professional qualifications obtainable in England, and it must also be recognised that the Europe-trained Engineer has generally a higher market value than the Engineer trained in India.

(c) The Government of India have received a copy of a telegram addressed to the Secretary of State by the Indian College Engineers Association protesting against both the overseas and the technical allowances. A similar protest has also appeared in the Press. They are not, however, aware, that the institution of the technical allowance has caused serious discontent among India-recruited Engineers.

(d) The answer is in the affirmative. At the same time the Public Services Commission advocated the continuance of a considerable recruitment from Europe.

(e) The Government of India do not apprehend that the authority or prospects of promotion to administrative rank of India-recruited Engineers will be in any way prejudiced by the introduction of the technical allowance. "

The Hon'ble Khan Bahadur Ebrahim Haroon Jaffer asked :—

51. "(a) Are Government aware that over sixty grain merchants of Jubbulpore Cantonment have been ordered to comply with certain instructions and shift to a particular street and that their appeal to the Cantonment Committee was declined to be read ?

Grain Merchants of Jubbulpore Cantonment.

(b) If not, will Government make enquiries ?

(c) What steps do Government intend taking in the matter ? "

[*H. E. the Commander-in-Chief; Khan Bahadur Ibrahim Haroon Jaffer; Sir William Vincent.*] [10TH SEPTEMBER, 1920.]

His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief replied :—

" (a) Government are not aware of the allegations made.

(b) and (c) Enquiries will be made. The steps which will be taken must depend on the results of the enquiry. "

The Hon'ble Khan Bahadur Ibrahim Haroon Jaffer asked :—

Memorial from cultivators of Sauger Cantonment.

52. "(a) Have the cultivators of lands situated in the Cantonment of Sauger sent a memorial to the General Officer Commanding, 5th Mhow Division in June last ?

(b) If so, will Government place a copy on the table ?

(c) What action has been taken to give effect to the prayers in the memorial ? "

His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief replied :—

" (a) The Government of India have no information on the subject. If the memorial was addressed to the General Officer Commanding it would be disposed of by him ; if addressed to the Government of India through the General Officer Commanding it might be withheld by the latter under the rules for the submission of petitions. The Government of India do not propose to interfere with the discretion of the General Officer Commanding.

(b) and (c) do not therefore call for a reply. "

The Hon'ble Khan Bahadur Ibrahim Haroon Jaffer asked :—

Occupation by Military Officers of bungalows in certain Cantonments.

53. "(a) Is it a fact that in certain cantonments an unqualified undertaking in writing is taken that no bungalow, if sold, will be occupied by the owner, but that it will always be available for occupation by a Military Officer on duty ?

(b) Has this procedure been approved by Government ?

(c) If so, why ? "

His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief replied :—

" (a) The question does not contain sufficient specific information to enable either an answer to be given or enquiries to be made.

(b) This procedure has not been approved by Government.

(c) does not therefore arise. "

The Hon'ble Khan Bahadur Ibrahim Haroon Jaffer asked :—

Return of honours, titles, medals, etc.

54. "Will Government lay on the table a statement showing the number of people in the different provinces who have renounced honours and titles and returned medals conferred on them by Government, and who have resigned their honorary and stipendiary posts, as a mark of dissatisfaction at Government's policy in connection with the Khilafat and the Punjab questions ? "

The Hon'ble Sir William Vincent replied :—

" The information, as far as it is available, is contained in the statement* laid on the table. "

The Hon'ble Khan Bahadur Ibrahim Haroon Jaffer asked :—

Sanitary improvement in all of Lahore Cantonment Civil Area.

55. "(a) Has the Lahore Cantonment Civil Area been inspected by the Medical Authorities from time to time, with a view to making suggestions for sanitary improvements ?

(b) If so, will Government lay on the table the reports (if any) of the Medical Authorities regarding such inspection ?

(c) What steps have been taken so far for the sanitary improvement of the Lahore Cantonment Civil Area ? "

* Vide Appendix J.

[16TH SEPTEMBER, 1920.]

[His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief;
Khan Bahadur Ebrahim Haroon Jaffer;
Sir George Barnes; Rai Sahib Seth
Nathmal.]

His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief replied :—

"(a) All cantonments are regularly inspected by the medical authorities, and suggestions put forward, from time to time, for sanitary improvements. Lahore Cantonment is no exception in this respect.

(b) It would not be in the public interest to make public such reports.

(c) Steps have been taken to carry out such improvements in the sanitary condition of the Lahore Cantonment, both Civil and Military areas as are considered urgent, and funds have been provided for the work during the current financial year."

The Hon'ble Khan Bahadur Ebrahim Haroon Jaffer asked :—

56. "(a) Is any expulsion order against Lala Naraindas, B.A., LL.B., of Jullundur Cantonment still in force? If so, how long is it to continue?"

Case of Lala
Naraindas
Jullundur.

(b) Do Government intend now to reconsider the case and cancel the order?"

His Excellency the Commander-in Chief replied :—

"The Government of India receive no official information of what individuals are expelled from Cantonments. The Appellate Authority is provided for in Schedule V of the Cantonment Code."

The Hon'ble Khan Bahadur Ebrahim Haroon Jaffer asked :—

57. "What is the amount (if any) of the interest foregone during the last official year by Muhammadan investors on Government securities and on Postal Savings Banks deposits?"

Interest
foregone by
Muham-
madan
investors on
Government
securities,
etc.

The Hon'ble Sir George Barnes replied :—

"In so far as the question concerns Government Securities, it is not possible to furnish the information asked for. The amount of interest foregone by Muhammadan investors in respect of deposits in the Post Office Savings Banks in the year 1919-20 was Rs. 4,253-10-4."

The Hon'ble Rai Sahib Seth Nathmal asked :—

58. "(a) Is it a fact that the recently sanctioned scales of revised pay for members of the Provincial Civil Service, are not uniform in all provinces, and that in some provinces the scale fixed for the Executive officers is lower than that for the Judicial officers?"

The
Provincial
Executive
and Judicial
Services.

(b) Will Government state the different scales fixed in different provinces for these two branches of the Service?

(c) Is it a fact that the main ground on which the scale has been revised is the increased cost of living and not purely considerations of supply and demand?

(d) Is it a fact that before the recent reorganization, officers of the Executive branch of the Provincial Civil Service were placed on an equal footing with those in the Judicial branch?

(e) What is the reason, then, that the scale now fixed for the Executive officers is lower than that for the Judicial officers?

(f) Do the Government of India propose to consider the question of issuing instructions to Local Governments to adopt a uniform scale of pay for both branches of the service?"

[*Sir William Vincent ; Rai Sahib Seth Nathmal.*]

[(6TH SEPTEMBER, 1920.)]

The Hon'ble Sir William Vincent replied :—

“(a) Yes.

(b) A statement* is laid on the table giving all the information available.

(c) The increased cost of living was of course an important factor but the Hon'ble Member's attention is invited to paragraphs 63 and 64 of Chapter XII in Annexure X of the Public Services Commission report.

(d) No. Judicial officers in most provinces had the prospect of reaching a higher maximum. The Hon'ble Member's attention is invited to a statement already laid on the table in reply to another question.

(e) The Hon'ble Member's attention is invited to the paragraphs of the Public Services Commission Report referred to in the answer to (c) above.

(f) The answer is in the negative.”

The Hon'ble Rai Sahib Seth Nathmal asked :—

Touring
expenses
of the
Executive
Branch.

59. “(a) Is it a fact that members of the Provincial Executive Service are required to tour about in the country, and it is necessary for them to maintain a horse and a camp establishment at their own cost?

(b) If so, has this fact been taken into consideration in fixing the revised scale for this branch of the service?”

The Hon'ble Sir William Vincent replied :—

“(a) and (b) Members of the provincial executive service are as a class touring officers. The expenses incidental to such touring are entirely distinct from rates of pay and separate provision is made for them.”

The Hon'ble Rai Sahib Seth Nathmal asked :—

Pay of Exe-
cutive Offi-
cers possess-
ing law
degrees.

60. “(a) Are Government aware that in some provinces, e.g., Central Provinces, some of the members of the Executive branch of the Provincial Service who are admitted before the recent reorganization possess Law Degrees similar to those possessed by Judicial officers?

(b) Has this fact been taken into consideration in fixing the revised salary of such Executive officers in the new scale?

(c) If not, do Government propose to issue instructions to local Governments to fix, for such officers, the same scale of pay as that fixed for the Judicial officers?”

The Hon'ble Sir William Vincent replied :—

“(a) Yes.

(b) Special qualifications of individual officers cannot be taken into consideration in fixing general rates of pay.

(c) The answer is in the negative. The pay of provincial service officers is mainly a matter of provincial concern and Government have no intention of laying down uniform instructions for all provinces.”

The Hon'ble Rai Sahib Seth Nathmal asked :—

Formation
of two
Cadres.

61. “(a) Is it a fact that in many of the provinces, e.g., Central Provinces, the two branches of the Provincial Service once formed the same cadre, and that when different cadres were formed for the different branches appointments to the two branches were mostly made without consulting the wishes of the officers concerned?

(b) If so, was this fact taken into consideration in fixing the salaries of these officers of the Executive branch in the revised scale?

(c) Do the Government of India propose to consider the question of issuing instructions to Local Governments to give to these Executive officers the option to apply for transfer to the Judicial branch of the service?”

[16th SEPTEMBER, 1920.]

[*Sir William Vincent ; Mr. Rama Rayaningar ; Mr. W. M. Hailey ; Sir William Marris ; Mr. Shafi.*]

The Hon'ble Sir William Vincent replied :—

“(a), (b) and (c) These are matters entirely within the competence of local Governments to deal with, and it is not proposed to issue any instructions to them.”

The Hon'ble Mr. Rama Rayaningar asked :—

62. “(a) What is the estimated extra annual expenditure which the Government of India and the Provincial Governments have to incur in giving effect to the recent recommendations for the increase of salaries to the Indian and Provincial Civil Services? Increase of salaries to the Indian and Provincial Civil Services.”

(b) How much does the increase in the case of salaries below Rs. 200 per mensem amount to annually and how much in the case of salaries of Rs. 200 and upwards per mensem ?”

The Hon'ble Mr. W. M. Hailey replied :—

(a) The Hon'ble Member is referred to para. (b) of the answer by the Hon'ble Sir William Vincent to a question by the Hon'ble Mr. Sachchidananda Sinha.

(b) No Member of a Provincial or Imperial Service now draws less than Rs. 200 per mensem, the minimum being Rs. 250.

The question therefore does not arise.”

The Hon'ble Mr. Rama Rayaningar asked :—

63. “(a) Will Government state how much on the whole are elections to the Reformed Councils estimated to cost to the State? Estimated cost of elections to the Reformed Councils.”

(b) Has each Province and administration to pay for the election of its representatives in the Legislative Assembly and Council of State? Or will the Government of India bear the cost of election to the Chambers of the Indian Legislature ?”

The Hon'ble Sir William Marris replied :—

“The cost of all elections is debited at present to provincial revenues, and, as elections for the Indian and provincial legislatures will be a provincial subject, will continue to be so debited under the Reforms Scheme. I would suggest therefore that the Hon'ble Member should apply to the local Governments for the information which he requires. The Government of India are not themselves in a position to supply this information.”

The Hon'ble Mr. Rama Rayaningar asked :—

64. “(a) Is it a fact that in the Senates of some Indian Universities the elected fellowships have been monopolised by certain classes of people to the exclusion of other classes? Fellowships of Universities.”

(b) How many of the elected fellows of the Senate of the Calcutta University are Muhammadans, how many of those of the Punjab University are Sikhs, and how many of those again of the Madras University are non-Brahmins ?”

The Hon'ble Mr. Shafi replied :—

“(a) So far as can be ascertained judging from the names shown in the latest available calendar, there are, out of a total of 86 elected Fellows in the Universities of Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, the Punjab and Allahabad, 41 Brahmans, 26 non-Brahman Hindus, one Muhammadan, 13 Europeans and 5 Parsis. There appear to be four vacancies, as the full number of elected Fellows should be 90. The information is not available regarding the Senates of the other Universities.”

(b) The number of elected Fellows of the denominations and in the Senates named is in each case nil. This information also is derived from the same source as that given in the reply to (a).”

[Mr. Ram Rayanagar; Mr. Shafi; Mr. K. V. Rangaswami Aiyangar; Colonel W. D. Waghorn.] [13TH SEPTEMBER, 1927.]

The Hon'ble Mr. Rama Rayanagar asked :—

Scholarships to students of the depressed classes.

65. "Will Government state what amounts are spent in the different provinces on scholarships and fee exemptions, the special hostel system, instruction in industries, special training facilities, and special inspection which are referred to in the Seventh Quinquennial Review of the Progress of Education as the special measures adopted for bringing aboriginals and depressed classes to school?"

(b) Do Government propose to consider the desirability of constituting a few special Government of India scholarships to enable promising students from the depressed classes to prosecute their studies in English Universities?"

The Hon'ble Mr. Shafi replied :—

"(a) Local Governments will be asked to supply the information. But it is anticipated that its collection will be difficult.

(b) As education will be a transferred provincial subject, after the initiation of reforms, it will be open to local Governments to institute such scholarships."

The Hon'ble Mr. Rama Rayanagar asked :—

Rest houses for travellers.

66 "(a) Is it a fact that in some provinces, rooms in choultries (i.e., rest-houses) for travellers, built and maintained by Local Boards are reserved for higher caste Hindus only to the exclusion of the *bona fide* travellers belonging to the so-called lower castes whatever their station in life may be?"

(b) If, the answer be in the affirmative, do Government propose to consider the feasibility of putting a stop to this differential treatment and making provision for the adequate accommodation of *bona fide* travellers of all classes of people?"

The Hon'ble Mr. Shafi replied :—

"(a) The Government of India have no information on the subject.

(b) The question does not arise."

The Hon'ble Mr. K. V. Rangaswami Aiyangar asked :—

Increase of fares in the South Indian Railway.

67. "(a) Have the South Indian Railway Company increased their 1st, 2nd and 3rd class passenger fares by Mail and even by ordinary trains by 50 per cent. in many cases, while other Railways have not done so?"

(b) Have the Company also increased the price of their coaching guide from 2 annas to 8 annas, while other Railways still sell them at 2 annas?"

The Hon'ble Colonel W. D. Waghorn replied :—

"(a) The South Indian Railway have increased fares within the maximum of their rates as suggested in the Hon'ble Member's question, but the Hon'ble Member is mistaken in thinking that it is alone in this respect.

(b) The price of the South Indian Railway Coaching Tariff is four annas, but it is the same as that charged by the North Western Railway for their similar publication. Some of the Railways sell copies of their Coaching Tariffs at two annas each."

The Hon'ble Mr. K. V. Rangaswami Aiyangar asked :—

Accommodation in the South Indian Railway.

68. "(a) Is it a fact that 1st, 2nd and 3rd class passengers are put to the greatest difficulty for want of sufficient accommodation in the South Indian Railway, and that on many days a notice Board stating 'No room in the 1st and 2nd classes to-day and to-morrow' is hung up in the Enquiry Office at Egmore and other stations? If so, do Government propose to issue orders to remedy this state of things?"

[10TH SEPTEMBER, 1920.]

[Mr. K. V. Rangaswami Aiyangar; Colonel W. D. Waghorn]

(b) Is it a fact that while other Railways provide sufficient and separate accommodation for ladies in the 1st and 2nd classes, no such accommodation is provided in the South Indian Railway? If so, do Government propose to direct the Railway to provide the necessary accommodation?"

The Hon'ble Colonel W. D. Waghorn replied:—

“(a) The notice board refers solely to the Ceylon Boat mail in which accommodation is strictly limited. The South Indian Railway are unable to run additional trains to relieve the situation until the engines already indented for from England have been received.

(b) The South Indian Railway provides separate accommodation for ladies in the first and second classes on all trains advertised to carry first and second class passengers, provided that 24 hours' notice is given to the Station Master of the station from which the train starts.”

The Hon'ble Mr. K. V. Rangaswami Aiyangar asked:—

69. “Are Government aware that the South Indian Railway Company and the Great Indian Peninsula Railway are levying a special fee for the registration of berths? If so, will Government refer to the sections of the Railway Act under which such a fee can legally be levied?”

Special fee for registration of berths.

The Hon'ble Colonel W. D. Waghorn replied:—

“The answer to the first part of the question is ‘yes.’ It has been laid down in the courts that a Railway Company is entitled to reserve accommodation for passengers and there is no provision in the Railways Act, 1890, which prohibits the Railway Company from making payment of a fee a condition of such reservation.”

The Hon'ble Mr. K. V. Rangaswami Aiyangar asked:—

70. “(a) Is it a fact that the Booking Offices of the South Indian Railway in the town have either been closed or ordered not to issue tickets to passengers? If so, do Government propose to direct the Company to re-open them?”

Booking Offices on the South Indian Railway.

(b) Is it a fact that restriction on booking of goods still continues in the South Indian Railway and that people are asked to apply to the Company when any articles are intended to be booked and allotments are made long after applications are made? If so, do Government propose to call on the Company to remove such restrictions?”

The Hon'ble Colonel W. D. Waghorn replied:—

“(a) The South Indian Railway has no passenger booking office at present in the town of Madras. Two existed some years ago, but were closed and it is not proposed to reopen them.

(b) The facts are as stated in the question. The restriction is due to the shortage of engines and wagons and steps have been taken to remedy this.”

[*Mr. Mohammed Ismail Khan ; Mr. W. M. Hailey ; Mr. E. D. Tata*] [16TH SEPTEMBER, 1920.]

The Hon'ble Mr. Mohammad Ismail Khan asked :—

Allowances
for
non-gazetted
officers.

71. (a) Is it a fact that to meet the increased cost of living, allowances have been sanctioned for non-gazetted officers and men in almost all the provinces of India?

(b) If so, will Government lay on the table a statement showing the scale at which such allowances have been sanctioned in each province?

(c) Is it a fact that the Government of Bengal have approached the Government of India for a similar allowance for non-gazetted employees under the Government of Bengal?

(d) If so, is the scale similar to that given in other provinces or lower? If lower, do Government propose to consider the question of sanctioning a scale equal to that sanctioned for other provinces?

(e) Are Government aware that such dissatisfaction is being felt among the non-gazetted officers of Bengal owing to the delay in sanctioning the allowance?

(f) Is it intended to give retrospective effect to the scheme when sanctioned?"

The Hon'ble Mr. W. M. Hailey replied :—

"(a) I would refer the Hon'ble Member to part (b) of my answer to the question by the Hon'ble Maharaja Sir Manindra Chandra Nandi.

(b) A statement* is laid on the table showing the scale of allowances sanctioned in the three provinces which are for the present postponing actual revisions of pay.

(c) and (e) The Government of Bengal submitted proposals on the 29th July 1920 for the grant of allowances to all ministerial officers, and these were sanctioned by the Government of India on the 21st August 1920.

(d) As the Hon'ble Member will see from the statement the scales vary in the different provinces and an exact comparison is not easy. In any case the Government of India would not be justified in going beyond the rates which the local Government consider to be sufficient.

(f) The scheme has effect from 1st April 1920."

The Hon'ble Mr. R. D. Tata asked :—

Sale of
Reverse
Bills.

72. "What is the total amount of Reverse Bills including Post Office money orders sold since the issue of the Report of the Indian Currency and Exchange Committee?

(b) What were the resources in England from which the payment of these Bills was met?

(c) What is the total amount of sterling resources used up up to date in meeting such Bills?

(d) What was the book value in rupees as on the 1st January 1920, of the sterling resources so used up?

(e) What were the nett proceeds in rupees of such sales in India?

(f) What was the deficit shown by such proceeds as against the book-value?"

The Hon'ble Mr. W. M. Hailey replied :—

"It will be convenient if I were to take the Hon'ble Member's questions in two parts, namely, (1) those which refer to Reverse Bills and (2) those which

*Vide Appendix L.

[16TH SEPTEMBER, 1920.]

[Mr. W. M. Hailey; Mr. R. D. Tata; The President.]

refer to money orders :—

(1) The total amount of Reverse Bills sold from the 1st February till the end of August 1920 is £45 million, of which £40½ million was found by the sale of British Treasury Bills held in the Paper Currency Reserve, and the balance from the Secretary of State's treasury balances. The book value on the 1st January 1920 of the British Treasury Bills in the Paper Currency Reserve so sold, converted at Rs. 15 to the pound, was Rs. 60½ crores. The proceeds realised in India in respect of these Reverse Bills amounted to Rs. 37½ crores. The difference between the book value and this last named sum is Rs. 23½ crores.

(2) The total amount of money orders issued from the 1st February to the end of June was £3 million. The payments on this account in England were made from the Secretary of State's treasury balances for which there is no book value, but for the purpose of conversion in the Government accounts from sterling into rupees the rate adopted in the budget was Rs. 15 to the pound. I am unable to give without calling for special information the rupee proceeds in respect of these money orders."

The Hon'ble Mr. R. D. Tata asked :—

73. "Is it a fact that there continues to be a very considerable discrepancy between the rate at which at the present time Government is selling Reverse Bills and the open market rate?"

Discrepancy between the rate of Reverse Bills and the open market rate.

(b) Is it a fact that the country has already suffered heavy losses by the sales of these Reverse Bills?

(c) Do Government propose to continue such sales?"

The Hon'ble Mr. W. M. Hailey replied :—

"(a) The rate at which Government are selling Reverse Bills is 1s. 11½ d. for immediates and 1s. 11¼ d. for deferreds. The market rate has, as the Hon'ble Member's question suggests, not corresponded to this rate and has been fluctuating round about 1s. 10d.

(b) I would refer the Hon'ble Member to the answer that I gave to the similar question by the Hon'ble Khan Bahadur Ebrahim Haroon Jaffer.

(c) Government regret that they are unable to make any announcement at the present moment on the question of the continuance of such sales."

The Hon'ble Mr. R. D. Tata asked :—

74. "Are Government aware that there is a strong feeling among the commercial community that the present demand for these bills is mainly, if not entirely, speculative and engendered by the profits to be secured by the difference between the Government rate and the market rate?"

Reverse Bills.

The Hon'ble Mr. W. M. Hailey replied :—

"The Government of India have received representations from two Indian commercial bodies suggesting that this is the case."

His Excellency the President :—"The Hon'ble Pundit Malaviya is not present, but the Hon'ble the Finance Member wishes to lay on the table the papers* asked for in 91 (a)."[†]

* Not included in these Proceedings.

[†] Question by the Hon'ble Pundit Madan Mohan Malaviya—

91. Will Government be pleased to lay on the table the following :—

(a) A statement showing (i) the total amount of reverse councils applied for and (ii) allotted since 4th February 1920.....

292 THE INDIAN WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY (SHIPPING) BILL;
THE INDIAN COMPANIES (AMENDMENT) BILL; THE
PRESIDENCY BANKS (AMENDMENT) BILL.

[*Sir George Barnes*; *Mr. A. H. Froom*; *Mr. W. M. Hailey*.] [16TH SEPTEMBER, 1920.]

**THE INDIAN WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY (SHIPPING)
BILL.**

11-50 A.M. **The Hon'ble Sir George Barnes:**—"My Lord, I beg to move that the Bill to provide for the installation of wireless telegraphy on ships registered in British India and for other purposes be taken into consideration. My Lord, when the Bill was introduced, the Hon'ble Mr. Froom asked for further time in order to consider its provisions. I think the particular point to which his attention was directed was section 5 which provides that—

'The provisions of this Act shall, as from a date three months after the commencement of this Act apply to ships other than British ships registered in British India while they are within any port in British India in like manner as they apply to British ships registered in British India.'

"The point which the Hon'ble Mr. Froom overlooked was the fact that the Act did not come into force on the date of passing but it will only come into force on such date as the Governor General in Council may, by notification in the Gazette, direct.

"Of course three months would be too short a time to equip ships with wireless telegraphy and I am quite ready to give an assurance that reasonable time will be given for foreign ships to instal wireless telegraphy."

11-52 A.M. **The Hon'ble Mr. A. H. Froom:**—"My Lord, the interval considerably allowed by the Hon'ble Member since the introduction of this Bill has enabled us to make representations to the various ports in India, and I should like to say now that I have received no criticisms at all and I look upon the Bill as being an entirely necessary measure.

"As regards the time to which the Hon'ble Member referred, I would merely like to ask that not less than six months should be allowed to enable vessels registered in British India, which have not wireless installations already, to complete their equipment."

11-54 A.M. **The Hon'ble Sir George Barnes:**—"My Lord, in reply to the Hon'ble Member, I can give him an assurance that the time he asks for will be allowed to enable vessels to comply with the provisions of the Act.

"I now beg to move that the Bill be taken into consideration."

f The motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble Sir George Barnes:—"My Lord, I beg to move that the Bill be now passed."

The motion was put and agreed to.

THE INDIAN COMPANIES (AMENDMENT) BILL.

The Hon'ble Sir George Barnes:—"My Lord, I beg to move that the Bill further to amend the Indian Companies Act, 1913, be taken into consideration. No criticisms have been received and no objection has been taken."

The motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble Sir George Barnes:—"I move, my Lord that the Bill be now passed."

The motion was put and agreed to.

THE PRESIDENCY BANKS (AMENDMENT) BILL.

The Hon'ble Mr. W. M. Hailey:—"My Lord, I beg to move that the Bill further to amend the Presidency Banks Act, 1876, be taken into consideration.

"Neither criticism nor comment on this Bill has been received."

The motion was put and agreed to.

[16TH SEPTEMBER, 1920.]

[Mr. W. M. Hailey.]

The Hon'ble Mr. W. M. Hailey:—"My Lord, I beg to move that the Bill be passed."

The motion was put and agreed to.

THE INDIAN INCOME-TAX (BUSINESS PREMISES) BILL.

The Hon'ble Mr. W. M. Hailey:—"My Lord, I beg to move for leave to withdraw the Bill to terminate certain doubts which have arisen in connection with the Indian Income-tax Act, 1918, which was introduced on the 2nd September 1920. 11-55 A.M.

"The circumstances, my Lord, under which I propose to ask leave to withdraw this Bill and shall subsequently propose the substitution of another Bill to effect the same purpose, but in a slightly different way, requires some explanation. The Council will remember that when I put forward this Bill on 2nd September the Hon'ble Mr. Murray and the Hon'ble Mr. Froom suggested that we might effect our purpose more suitably and more conveniently by withdrawing the deduction under section 9 instead of providing that the definition 'house property' in section 8 should be held to include business premises. Let me briefly remind the Council what the facts of the case are. Section 8 of the Act specifically provides for taxation of income derived from house property. Section 9 of the Act deals with income derived from business and it allows the deduction from such income of any rent paid for the premises in which such business is carried on or, where the premises are owned by the assessee, the *bona fide* annual value thereof. Now, as the Hon'ble the Law Member explained the other day, we have always held that if the latter deduction were made, we ought to be able to make an equivalent assessment under some other section of the Act. The reason is obvious. If the occupier of business premises has to pay rent to somebody else, he deducts that sum when calculating the income derived from his business. Now take the case of the occupier who is also the owner. Suppose that he has erected his business premises from borrowed capital, then naturally he would deduct the interest on that capital when detailing his 'income from business.' Take again the case in which the 'owner-occupier' is a company which has erected its business premises from capital raised in the open market. Here there would of course be no preliminary deduction from the income derived from business and therefore no allowance is necessary; the expenditure stands in fact in exactly the same basis as expenditure on plant and machinery. Now take the final case of an owner-occupier who has inherited his business premises or built them with his own capital. He makes no payment on account of rent in respect of his business premises, and therefore no deduction is really justified. The case seems perfectly clear. If any deduction is actually made under section 9 we ought to be allowed to make an equivalent assessment under some other section of the Act, as otherwise the advantage derived from the owning of business premises by the occupier would escape taxation.

"Now our friends here pointed out that it would be more in accordance with the practice of assesses if we simply recognised that they do not usually apply for any deduction under section 9; they presumably do not so apply because it would be inconvenient to have to face an assessment under section 8 or elsewhere. Our apprehension of course was that assesses, finding that no assessment could, under the Allahabad judgment, be made under any other section of the Act, would make a claim for deduction under section 9 thus leaving us without remedy. It was for this reason that we asked for the amendment of section 8. Our friends however pointed out that this would put the assessee to the trouble of calculating his deduction under section 9 (no easy matter), and would further put the assessing authority to the trouble of making an assessment under section 8, an equally difficult matter. That would be a doubly cumbersome process and they suggested that we should simply withdraw the privilege of deduction under section 9.

"Now as I explained in introducing the Bill, our desire in presenting this Bill was not to raise taxation or in any way increase the burden of the tax-payer. If we can meet the wishes of assesses and of the commercial community as to the exact shape the measure should take we shall be only too glad to do so.

294 THE INDIAN INCOME TAX (BUSINESS PREMISES) BILL;
THE INDIAN INCOME-TAX (AMENDMENT No. 2) BILL.

[*Mr. W. M. Hailey; Mr. A. R. Murray; [16TH SEPTEMBER, 1920.]*
H. E. the President]

"We have received from the Chambers of Commerce at Calcutta, Bombay and Madras telegrams which inform us that they prefer the alternative put forward by my Hon'ble friend, Mr. Murray. We have also received from the Indian Merchants' Chamber and Bureau at Bombay, a body which does not always see eye to eye with us in other matters, a telegram stating that they also approve of the principles of the Bill. Consequently I think I am justified, in spite of the slight inconvenience which this step might cause to the Council, in asking for leave to withdraw this Bill and in subsequently asking for permission to introduce another Bill which will effect the same purpose in the way desired by my Hon'ble friends. I therefore ask for leave to withdraw the Bill."

13 * k.

The Hon'ble Mr. A. R. Murray :—"My Lord, I have no objection to the Bill being withdrawn."

The motion was put and agreed to.

**THE INDIAN INCOME-TAX (AMENDMENT No. 2)
BILL.**

The Hon'ble Mr. W. M. Hailey :—"My Lord, now I move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Indian Income-tax Act, 1918.

"This is the alternative Bill to which I have just referred."

The Hon'ble Mr. A. R. Murray :—"My Lord, when the Bill that has just been withdrawn was introduced, I objected to it for what seemed to me good and sufficient reasons. I am very pleased to see that the Hon'ble Member in charge has accepted my point of view, the point of view of the ordinary business man. This action of his is only on a par with the consideration which he and his Department have at all times shown to representations from the commercial community.

"I have had an opportunity of discussing the terms of the new Bill with the Hon'ble Member. I am satisfied with his assurances. I beg to thank him for them and I hope that the new Bill will be passed into law."

The motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble Mr. W. M. Hailey :—"My Lord, I now introduce the Bill and move Your Excellency to suspend the Rules of Business to admit of the Bill being taken into consideration."

His Excellency the President :—"I suspend the Rules of Business."

The Hon'ble Mr. W. M. Hailey :—"My Lord, I now move that the Bill be taken into consideration.

"I should like, my Lord, in this connection, to say that I should like to offer my apologies, apologies which perhaps I might have offered at an earlier stage, to those who are interested in the Income-tax question for the somewhat hasty manner, in which we were obliged to introduce this legislation. I should like also to say that it is a matter of great gratification to us to be able to meet the wishes of my Hon'ble friends opposite in regard to the exact form of this amendment. And I should like to say to the Council that, if my Hon'ble friend Mr. Murray is satisfied with the new Bill, I think they can be satisfied too, for I have never known a more competent critic of Income-tax procedure, or one more thoroughly conversant with its principles and practice, both here and at home than my Hon'ble friend."

The motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble Mr. W. M. Hailey :—"My Lord, I now move that the Bill be passed."

The motion was put and agreed to.

[16TH SEPTEMBER, 1920.]

[H. F. the Commander-in-Chief.]

THE INDIAN TERRITORIAL FORCE BILL.

His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief:—"My Lord, I 12-5 P.M.
beg to move that the Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to constitute an Indian Territorial Force, and to provide for the enrolment therein of persons other than European British subjects be taken into consideration.

"My Lord, the Bill has been examined by a Select Committee, on which the non-official Members were strongly represented. The Committee has put forward a number of very useful amendments in their Report which will, I hope, add to the practical value of the Bill and at the same time satisfy Indian sentiment.

"The various amendments proposed have been printed in italics in the copy of the revised Bill which has been issued to Members of this Council.

"I do not propose to discuss these amendments in detail. It will suffice if I refer to some of the more important. Of these, the most note-worthy is the amendment made to clause 11, which provides for the modification of the Indian Army Act by Rules, the effect of which will be to give the Indian Territorial Force, while under training, a disciplinary code of its own, suited to the special needs of the University Corps, as well as of the Provincial Corps which will be constituted under the provisions of clause 4.

"The next amendment calling for remarks is that contained in clause 12, which provides for the creation of Provincial Advisory Committees similar to those to be created under the Auxiliary Force Bill. These Advisory Committees, which will include a majority of Indian members, will provide a recognized channel for the expression of non-official opinions on questions affecting the welfare of the Force as well as of individual members.

"A third amendment, which I may mention, is that included in clauses 9 and 10 which, as in the case of the Auxiliary Force, provides for the employment of the Territorial Force in aid of the Civil Power.

"In proposing these amendments, the Select Committee has endeavoured to assimilate the provisions of the Territorial Force Bill with those of the Auxiliary Force Bill to the fullest extent possible having regard to essential differences in organization. The results achieved are, I think, very satisfactory. They furnish a good example of co-operation and of that principle of give and take which is the basis of all successful business.

"On behalf of Government I am prepared to accept all the amendments suggested in the amended Bill. But, before moving that the latter be taken into consideration, I should like to make a few remarks in regard to two suggestions which have been made in the Select Committee's Report.

"In the first of these suggestions, reference is made to the desirability of assimilating the designations of officers of the Force to those in use in the British Army. In the case of units such as the University Corps, in which the majority of the members speak English, this proposal is not altogether unreasonable and the suggestion will receive sympathetic consideration. I must explain, however, that to the soldier, this proposal does not appear quite so simple as it does to the civilian. As the Indian Territorial Army is to be the second line of the Indian Regular Army, it is obvious that the designations of its various ranks should be the same as those which obtain in the latter. It is possible, however, that some of the designations in use in the Regular Army are capable of improvement and this matter is at present under consideration. It must be understood, however, that matters of this kind affect the Army as a whole. They must, therefore, be regarded from the point of view of general military policy, rather than from that of local sentiment. I am, for these reasons, unable to make any definite pronouncement on the subject at present. All I can say is that every endeavour is being made and will be made to discover a solution which will prove generally acceptable.

[H. E. the Commander-in-Chief; Mr. S. Sastri.]

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"As regards the other suggestion made, namely that the new Force should comprise all arms or branches of the Army, I may say, as the responsible Military Adviser to the Government of India, that I am not prepared to recommend such developments at present. The basic portion of every Army is its Infantry; and until the Indian Territorial Force can produce the full number of Infantry battalions we require, and until these battalions are reported to be efficient and up to strength, the creation of technical and ancillary services must be reserved for a later stage.

"To put it quite frankly, we cannot afford to waste money on costly experiments. If the Indian Territorial Force comes up to expectation as regards its Infantry, the other arms will no doubt materialise in due course. But before we incur any additional liabilities on this account, we must be quite sure that we shall secure an adequate return for our expenditure. Hon'ble Members probably do not realise how enormous is the difference between the cost of equipping Infantry and that of equipping the other arms. To make this point quite clear, I will make a few comparisons which will, I think, prove interesting. The cost of a rifle and bayonet is about Rs. 1(0) and that of a round of ammunition is one and a half annas. The cost of an eighteen pounder gun and its limber complete with horses and saddlery is about Rs. 13,000 while the cost of its shell is Rs. 10. Consequently, you can provide 130 rifles for the cost of one eighteen pounder, and 107 rounds of rifle ammunition for the cost of a single shell.

"The initial cost of the equipment of a field battery is about 7 lakhs or say Rs. 3,650 per man. On the other hand, the initial cost of the equipment of an Infantry battalion is about $\frac{1}{4}$ lakhs, which works out to Rs. 430 per man.

"In the same way, the annual cost of the upkeep of the equipment of a battery is about a lakh or say Rs. 600 per man, while in the Infantry the same charge is only half a lakh or approximately Rs. 50 per man.

"It will be seen from these figures that the equipment of the technical arms costs anything from twice to eight times as much as that of the Infantry.

"In these circumstances, it will be realised that it is out of the question for Government to make any pledges in the matter, though they fully realise that a Territorial Force cannot claim to be an efficient second line Army unless it is complete in all respects. Perfection is not, however, to be attained at once, and having regard to the disappointments experienced in connection with the Indian Branch of the Indian Defence Force during the war, we must be satisfied with gradual developments.

"With these remarks, my Lord, I beg to move that the Bill be taken into consideration."

The motion was put and agreed to.

11-12 P.M. **The Hon'ble Mr. Srinivasa Sastri** :—"My Lord, I move the following amendment to the Bill:—

'That in clause (3) the following proviso be added:—

'Provided that the Governor General in Council shall establish all or any of the branches of the Force as circumstances may permit from time to time'.

"This amendment, my Lord, is meant to give effect to the recommendation contained in paragraph 16 of the Select Committee's Report. His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief has already referred to this recommendation. He has enforced on us the great lesson that the development of this Territorial Force can only be gradual and that the establishment of other branches than the Infantry must depend on the success of the experiment which the Government are prepared to make with respect to that branch.

"I am perfectly willing, on behalf of my non-official colleagues, to accept that limitation. There never was any serious danger of our overlooking that limitation. The time and circumstances under which further branches of the Territorial Force could be opened must certainly be left to the judgment of

[16TH SEPTEMBER, 1920.]

[*Mr. Srinivasa Sastri; Mr. Sachchidananda Sinha.*]

the military authorities, subject to the control, of course, of the Governor General in Council. Nevertheless, there is, my Lord, as I need not remind Hon'ble Members of this Council, such a thing as policy, such a thing as a fixed policy, such a thing as the enormous difficulty felt in changing a fixed policy. Let us take, as an example, the Local Self-Government Act of Lord Ripon in the early eighties of the last century. That Bill, when it first emerged from the legislature, contained no provisions of a mandatory character on Local Governments to develop local self-Government from time to time. Lord Ripon at the time was content to leave his wishes enshrined in a Resolution which we all know by heart. We know, however, that, in giving effect to His Lordship's wishes, local Governments were not altogether so enthusiastic as we could have wished. Time after time we made attempts to stimulate the zeal of local Governments in this direction. Our efforts, however, were attended with only very partial success, until now even the authors of our Reform Despatch realise and lay down in clear terms their disappointment—if I may use the word—their disappointment that progress in this direction has been so very slow, with the result that the inauguration of this generous piece of political and constitutional reform is rendered somewhat difficult by reason of that circumstance. I have an idea that, if in the various Local Self-Government Acts a provision had been inserted like the one I am moving, the progressive politicians of the country could have used it as a lever by means of which to put pressure on Government from time to time. The question whether circumstances are ripe for a further step of progress could then be discussed in the Legislative Council. Interested Members might come up with a statement calculated to prove that the time had come for another step in advance and Government, if they were unwilling to change their constitutional policy, would have had some difficulty in making good their position.

"The object of this particular amendment, my Lord, is to enact in the Bill a provision which might be used in future by non-official Members of the Council for the purpose of coming here with definite proposals, of course always attempting to prove that circumstances permit an advance. Now, circumstances may permit an advance, the experiment may have been successful, but there is such a thing as military policy. Military policy, my Lord, changes very slowly. I do not quarrel with the military authorities. They are in charge of an extraordinarily powerful machine which cannot be revised from time to time according to the wish of go-ahead reformers. It is necessary to be slow and to be cautious. But I have known complaints from all quarters, not excepting the civil side of the Government itself—I have known complaints from all quarters that military policy is particularly hard to change, unnecessarily hard to change. I remember a wag saying that nothing changes with respect to the Military Department except its expenditure, which rushes forward with giant strides year after year. It is, my Lord, in order that we may be able to come forward with proposals for the opening of new branches from time to time, it is in order that we may be able to exert constitutional pressure to overcome this extraordinary inertia on the part of the Military Department that we seek to make this provision in the Bill. There is no particular danger in it. As I said before, the final discretion will vest in the Governor General in Council. That ought to be a complete safeguard, while, at the same time, we, on our part, may feel that, if we thought the time was ripe for advance, we could come to you with something like moral authority.

"My Lord, I move the amendment."

The Hon'ble Mr. Sachchidananda Sinha:—"My Lord, I rise to second the amendment which my friend, the Hon'ble Mr. Sastri, has moved just now. I submit that the amendment is a very modest one; it embodies the wishes of all the non-official Members on the Select Committee, and I, therefore, earnestly hope that His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief will see his way to accept it. My Lord, Mr. Sastri has given very convincing reasons why the Government should be pleased to accept the amendment. He has shown by analogy to the omission of certain mandatory words in the Local Self-Government Bills that the delay which has occurred in the progress of reform in local self-Government has been due

[Mr. Sachchidananda Sinha; H. E. the
Commander-in-Chief.]

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more or less, perhaps more than less, to the omission of some such words in those Bills. When Mr. Sastri said that the memorable words of Lord Ripon's Resolution were known to us by heart, I noticed Sir George Lowndes and Sir William Vincent shook their heads very hard, implying, no doubt, that they did not know a word of it. I am not surprised at that. I would not be surprised if they have forgotten the words of Queen Victoria's Proclamation or even of the King-Emperor's Proclamation of last December. It only shows that it is all the more necessary to put in some mandatory words specifically in this Bill, so that they may not be forgotten hereafter. I think it is a very modest submission of ours, because we do not propose to compel the Government of India to take action immediately or at a time when it is not desirable in their view. The discretion is left to the Government of India, and I think, therefore, the Government should meet us half way on this particular point, about which there is so much strength of feeling among us non-officials. I do not want to raise here questions of military policy in this country; I do not feel sure that it would be germane to this Bill. But there is a deal of truth in what Mr. Sastri said in regard to the policy of the Government of India in military matters, specially that affecting His Majesty's Indian subjects. Whereas in the last 150 years there has been a steady, although slow, progress and reform on the civil side of the administration, leading us from autocracy and bureaucracy to the doors of responsible government, I fear there has been very little progress and reform on the military side (not in technical matters or details of military administration) in regard to a generous policy towards Indians. It will be considered perhaps improper for a layman like myself, and that too a representative of the so-called non-martial races to which Sir Umar Hayat Khan has referred so often, to have the courage to get up and speak in this Council on the military policy of the Government of India. May I, however, recall that Sir George Chesney, a very distinguished military Member of this Council, in his classical and standard book 'Indian Polity' passed a most scathing condemnation on the military policy of the Government of India towards the Indians. After comparing the British military policy in this country with that of the Russians in Central Asia, he said in effect: 'We must confess, say what we will, that the people are justified in believing that our military policy in regard to the Indians is one of hypocrisy.' I do not want to say whether these words are a just charge against the Government of India; but there the matter stands. It is, therefore, all the more welcome to me as a non-official Member that on this the last day of the meeting of this Council under the old regime, Your Lordship's Government is going to enact a measure which will give immense satisfaction to the people of my country, and I, therefore, hope that His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief will meet us half way, accept the amendment and make the Bill even more acceptable."

12-25 P.M.

His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief:—"My Lord, the Hon'ble Mr. Sastri's amendment appears to me to be redundant as what he asks for seems to me to be provided for already. However, as the Hon'ble Member attaches great importance to his amendment, I am prepared on behalf of Government to accept it, subject of course to the remarks made in my previous speech as to the necessity of deferring expenditure on costly technical services until the new Force can demonstrate to the satisfaction to the military authorities that the Infantry has in numbers and general efficiency attained to the standard required of a second line Army.

"Before sitting down I desire to make just one brief observation in regard to the strictures which Mr. Sastri has made in his speech in regard to what he calls 'this inertia in the military policy of the Government.' In the first place, the question which arises to my mind is what does Mr. Sastri know about it? I would like to put that question. He knows so little and is so entirely ignorant of any military matters that, so far as I am concerned, I pass it by. He is entitled to his opinion; I am equally entitled to disregard it. But, so far as the Army is concerned, I desire to say, as its representative, that the work it has achieved during the past four years furnishes the best possible refutation of his charge. And if Mr. Sastri rises to higher positions, as I presume he will, and if his eloquence carries him into wider fields of activity, then I say, I do hope that he will in his own work display no such inertia as he alleges has been displayed by the Army during the period in which I have had the honour of commanding it."

[18TH SEPTEMBER, 1920.]

[*Mr. Srinivasa Sastri ; H. E. the Commander-in-Chief.*]

The Hon'ble Mr. Srinivasa Sastri :—" I am thankful, my Lord, that His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief has been pleased on behalf of the Government of India to accept this amendment. My pleasure is by no means qualified by His Excellency's somewhat spirited reply to my charge of inertia. I know His Excellency is never angry even when he appears to be so. I have known him more than once in this Council speak as though he were angry and adding 'who says I am angry?' That is His Excellency's way and we all understand it. I accept his criticism of my speech in good part and I shall profit by it. But at the same time I wish to add for the information of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief that, if he has never heard before of the inertia of the Military Department, he has not heard of something which everybody else has heard of and knows."

The motion was put and agreed to.

H. s Excellency the Commander-in-Chief :—" My Lord, I beg to move that the Bill, as amended, be passed."

The Hon'ble Mr. Srinivasa Sastri :—" My Lord, it is with the greatest pleasure that I support the motion now made by His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief. When the first motion regarding this Bill was brought forward before this Council, I made some rather strong remarks, and for that reason I feel it my duty at the concluding stage of this Bill to say that it is a source of satisfaction to me to commend this Bill, as it is now finally shaping, to the country. This is a great measure ; it is intended to satisfy the demand made by the educated classes in this country for a long time. It is by no means perfect, but as the Select Committee have said, serious attempts have been made to bring it, so far as its nature as a Territorial Force will allow, into line with its sister Bill, the Auxiliary Force Bill, with which, as I said at the outset, there is a great danger of its being minutely compared by critics in the country. Our attempts in Select Committee, I think, have borne excellent fruit. There are, however, some particular points which have been left over to be determined by rules to be framed under the Act. To certain of these I will ask the leave of the Council to refer. There is a provision now inserted for the appointment of Advisory Committees in localities on the lines laid down in the Auxiliary Force Bill. But the precise functions are still to be regulated under rules. I hope, my Lord, one of the rules will make it clear that the advice of these Advisory Committees, as in the case of the Advisory Committees on the Auxiliary Force Bill, will generally be accepted, unless the Local Government for specific reasons sees fit to reject the advice. I hope also that the rules will speedily be made and I beg leave to press on the Government the advisability of choosing members of this Rules Board from every province in the country, from people who have had some little experience of the way in which the Indian section of the Indian Defence Force was worked last year. I would also specially urge on the attention of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief the necessity of appointing as officers of this Territorial Force men specially qualified for the task. Great mistakes are likely to arise, and we have known them arise, from the injudicious selection of officers for such a purpose. I make no doubt that the matter will receive the personal attention of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief and we shall find our first Territorial units placed under officers who sympathise with them and whom they will learn, in course of time, to love and cherish. My Lord, as I said before, this Bill is not perfect, but it would be a poor world this if everything was perfect. We believe that the Bill can be made more and more perfect. This particular observation I press specially on those critics in the country who might say that in helping the Bill through the Council we were anticipating the judgment of the country and that we have done wrong. To those critics I answer that it is possible for our successors in future to see that this Bill is improved all round. We lay special emphasis on the point which is often overlooked that in future the Governor General's Council will include three Indian Members. I hope my young friends to whom this Territorial Force is going to appeal will remember that their interests will be properly safeguarded by the Indian section of the Government of India ; and when we have two large Assemblies in the Government of India, one of which will contain an overwhelming majority of elected Members and the other a fairly decisive majority of elected Members, it is practically certain that these Acts will be so improved in course of time that they will become of really great service and benefit to the nation. I

[*Mr. Srinivasa Sastri; Mr. Surendra Nath Banerjea.*] [16TH SEPTEMBER, 192.]

wish, therefore, on this occasion to commend this Act to the favourable notice of all young men in the country between 18 and 30 years of age. My Lord, although I make this appeal I would beg the Government of India not to be too quick in judging the results. The times are not ripe. I am exceedingly sorry that there are conditions at this time when the attention of our eager youth is being devoted to other aims and purposes. In particular, I am afraid that our young men are embarking on the perilous sea of what is called 'non-co-operation.' My Lord, we see nothing but dangers all round. The sky from horizon to horizon is covered with dark clouds. As the poet says 'The prospect is one vast inky blot.' I wish it were possible to wean our youths from these dangerous enterprises. I wish someone with the prophet's fire and the prophet's eloquence would dissuade them from having anything further to do with this non-co-operation become normal—just now they are most abnormal—when conditions become normal, I am sure that the legislation that the Council is now enacting under the auspices of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief will be recognised to be a most fruitful and beneficent measure."

12-52 P.M.

The Hon'ble Mr. Surendra Nath Banerjea:—"My Lord, I desire on behalf, if I may say so, of the non-official Members of this Council, and on behalf of the educated community of India to thank His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief and Your Excellency's Government for the Bill which is now about to be enacted into law. The Bill which is now before us, as amended by the Select Committee, is a very different Bill from that which was introduced into this Council some time ago. My Lord, there was visible in the deliberations of the Select Committee, manifest on all sides, a spirit of co-operation between the official and non-official Members. We made suggestions with a view to improve the Bill from the non-official, the popular point of view. These suggestions were treated in the most conciliatory spirit and many of them have been accepted, and the last one, in regard to which there was a difference of opinion, that too has now been adopted, for which we are thankful to His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief. My Lord, I am justified in saying that this Bill goes forth to the country with the *imprimatur* and the united support of the non-official, the popular Members of this Council. My Hon'ble friend, Mr. Sastri, has sounded a note of co-operation; he has warned the country against the dangers of non-co-operation. My Lord, I have no fears, no misgivings on this subject; this is a transient fit—I was going to use very strong language—a transient fit of insanity which has seized a particular section of the community and I have sufficient confidence in the sobriety and the good sense of my countrymen to believe that the fit will soon pass away, in the light of accomplished facts, in the light of the situation which will slowly reveal itself.

"My Lord, here you have a conspicuous instance of co-operation between the Government and the Indian community. My Lord, this Bill is a fitting corollary to the Reform Act. The Reform Act gives us self-Government to be attained by progressive stages of realization. As I said on one occasion, self-defence is but a part of self-Government. This Bill provides self-defence to be gradually developed and to be steadily attained. These two combined constitute a powerful instrument for the up-building of the majestic fabric of Indian nationality. And, my Lord, when the heat and the dust of the present controversy has been allayed and when things are seen in their true perspective, these two measures will be an enduring monument of Your Excellency's administration. I think I anticipate the verdict of history on this matter, and I am confident that my anticipations will be justified.

"I feel that I ought to appeal to my countrymen—and I am sure of a sympathetic response in this matter—that they should come forward and join the Territorial Army. I feel that Bengal will cheerfully respond to this appeal, because I am convinced of a strong body of feeling in my province in favour of the Territorial Army. My Lord, I trust that no time will be lost in giving effect to this measure which will remain a standing memorial of Your Excellency's administration, long after you have left these shores."

BREATH.

On page 300 of Council Proceedings of 10th September 1920
after the 12th line insert the following :-

tion movement when their minds will be diverted into
healthy channels, when their energies are directed in
fruitful directions: in other words when con-

[16TH SEPTEMBER, 1920.]

[Dr. Sir Debaprasad Sarbadhikari.]

The Hon'ble Dr. Sir Debaprasad Sarbadhikari:—"My Lord, in the light of facts that have reached me, I refuse to associate myself with the pessimistic misgivings which Mr. Sastri has thought fit to voice, at least in this concern. Within a mile of our drill ground in Calcutta, non-co-operation of the loudest fashion was being preached, and everything was being done to wean away our boys from the Calcutta University Corps. It did not, however, answer. We wanted 150 to take the place of those that had to go out of the corps, within the last few days under the rules, their connection with the University having ceased. We had not the least difficulty in getting them and many more in spite of our continuing, nay increasing handicap.

"My Lord, that will be the spirit in which, I am sure, this piece of legislation will be received in the country by those whom it will concern, if the rules are suitable and satisfactory. If the rules be promptly made on sound lines, enthusiasm will be evoked and maintained. We shall have absolute co-operation, at all events, so far as the educated community is concerned. For a long time in Bengal—I shall not answer for other provinces—it will be the educated people to whom we must look for stiffening of the Territorial Army. Co-operation will not be merely in words if circumstances are propitious, and it is my duty to press this phase of things before the Council. Everything has been left—and unavoidably left—to rules, for we must recognise that many interests have to be consulted. Early and favourable framing of the rules will, however, determine as to how enthusiasm will be evoked and maintained, which no skeleton Act can be expected to do.

"I have authority to announce that, if the rules be suitable and satisfactory, our distinguished and ever generous countryman, Sir Rash Behari Ghosh, will subscribe a lac of rupees to be placed in the hands of the Advisory Committee for such supplementary expenses as may have to be met for the comforts and efficiency of the University Corps. And I have authority from Bengal to inform this Council that it will not take very long to get another lac, and yet another lac, following Sir Rash Behari's munificent donation, as a nucleus for a permanent fund. Sir Rash Behari Ghosh voluntarily came to the rescue of the expiring corps with his donation of Rs. 10,000 in its sore need and many more thousands were raised as a result and are still being raised. The great thing is to handle the situation wisely, firmly and sympathetically.

"My Lord, I shall not take up the time of the Council with detailed suggestions about the rules or on the general question of policy when there is so much important work yet to be done on the last day of the session, in fact the last day of the life of the Council under the existing regime. The rules will be framed, as we understand, after full and free consultation with representatives of those deeply interested in the issues and they should be taken up without delay.

"We should be wanting in our duty if we did not give expression to the deep debt of gratitude that we owe to His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief and to Your Excellency for having taken up and pushed this measure during the present session and tried to do away with some of the inequalities that we started with so far as the Auxiliary Force Bill and the Territorial Bill were concerned. There is much yet that could and must be done, but we must leave that to time for the fresh start has at once to be made, as otherwise the Indian Defence Corps would come to an automatic end at the end of the month. We are obliged to work against time and have to put up with many imperfections that might be soon remedied.

"We are thankful to His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief that as regards the University Corps, which have been differentiated, he is going to leave to the University itself some important questions of discipline so far as the training period and the non-service period is concerned. While thanking him, we desire to make it clear that we do not want that the centre of gravity in essential matters of discipline should not be in the hands of the military. A man in uniform must pay all possible deference always to his officer and be amenable to their discipline. In civil clothes alone should the non-military authority come in and the powers of the University and the

[*Dr. Sir Debaprasad Sarbadhikari ;*
Mr. Sachchidananda Sinha.]

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officers should be well defined. Our object in pressing this aspect of things before His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief was not to do anything that would interfere with or jeopardise discipline, because we fully believe that with regard to discipline and training the corps, that will come into existence, should not only aim at mere physical efficiency but also at a high moral standard, which restraint and discipline alone can ensure. One of the proudest moments in my life, my Lord, was to take part in the first *khaki* convocation in my University over which Your Excellency presided. With some disappointment I found when I came to this Council that we could not get the Calcutta University Bill through. That sense of disappointment is to a certain extent lessened because, with the help of the legislation we are undertaking, we shall have the makings of greater and stronger Universities than ever we dreamt of before, helpful alike to the advancement of the country and the stability of the Government—assured by national awaking of the martial spirit of its people on sound and proper lines.”

12-49 P.M.

The Hon'ble Mr. Sachchidananda Sinha:--“My Lord, I do not think I shall be justified in giving my vote to this motion without saying a word as to the reasons which justify my doing so. When some days back His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief introduced this Bill, he said that he wanted it to be published in the Gazette for eliciting response from the country and, if he found that the response was sufficiently encouraging, he would then take, or rather his successor may take, some action in the matter. This did not appeal to the Indian Members, and some of us here pointed out to His Excellency that we were anxious that the Bill should be passed, preferably in this session, that its provisions should, so far as possible, be assimilated to those of the Auxiliary Force Bill and that it should be improved in other directions. Our sense of gratitude is, therefore, due to His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief for having accepted our suggestions and announced at a later meeting that the Bill would be passed in this very session. The Bill as it is now going to be enacted is undoubtedly a very great improvement on the Bill as introduced, and I join my venerable leader, Mr. Banerjea, in testifying to the fact that almost all the amendments that were moved or the changes that we suggested, in the Select Committee, were accepted by Major-General Sir Alfred Bingley on behalf of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief. I certainly believe that the result of our co-operation in the Committee has resulted in the improvement of this measure which would be of immense benefit to the people of this country.

“My Lord, I think that my esteemed friend Mr. Sastri has been slightly misunderstood by the Hon'ble Sir Debaprasad Sarbadhikari, who said that Mr. Sastri had assumed rather a pessimistic tone in respect of the operation of this Bill. What I feel is that Mr. Sastri was justified in pointing out that the situation at the present moment is obviously so critical that it should not be hastily presumed that the Bill, when enacted, has been a failure in its results, if people do not respond immediately to the provisions for recruitment which are embodied in the Bill. We all feel, my Lord, that at the present moment, for reasons which need not be discussed, the situation in the country is so unsatisfactory that a number of people have been preaching what is called the gospel of non-co-operation. Your Lordship surely does not need any assurance from us in this Council that we do not believe in this doctrine, for if we did, we would not be here. At the same time, as the question of non-co-operation with reference to this Bill has been raised, I should like to say a word about it. I have not been able to understand what non-co-operation can possibly mean to any patriotic Indian, in regard to his relations with the Government of this country. The reason why co-operation is necessary is because the stupendous fabric of our Indian Empire has been built up by the joint labours and co-operation of the British and the Indians in this country. If any one were to tell me that the British alone have made the Indian Empire what it is, then I would say to him that it is absolutely wrong; and if any one were to tell me that the Indians alone have done so, then I would say to him that it is equally wrong. History testifies to the fact that the Indian Empire has been established by the mingling of the blood and the brains of both the British and the Indians. It is, therefore, that as a

[10TH SEPTEMBER, 1920.]

[*Mr. Sachchidananda Sinha; Chaudhri Mohammad Ismail Khan; Sardar Bahadur Sardar Sunder Singh Majithia; H. E. the Commander-in-Chief.*]

patriotic Indian I am totally against the gospel of non-co-operation; I believe in a larger and larger measure of co-operation resulting in the Indianisation of our civil and military services and also leading us, in course of time, to a full measure of responsible Government. At the present time, though, the situation is certainly not satisfactory, I have no reason to fear that in due course conditions in this country will become normal, when we have obtained our right perspective. This day will go down in the history of this country as a memorable one, for the passing of this great measure, and I accord my hearty support to the motion before the Council."

The Hon'ble Chaudhri Mohammad Ismail Khan:—"My Lord, as a representative of the race which has been regarded as one of the most martial of the martial races of the world, I beg to accord my whole-hearted support to the measure and to express my gratitude, because it will mark a new era in the military history of India. It is a remarkable, but an agreeable, coincidence that we got the first instalment of home rule or self-Government during Your Excellency's term of office and we are entrusted with the noble task of self-defence—rather a part of it.

"It denotes the new policy of trust and confidence in the people which has characterised Your Excellency's work in India.

"Your Excellency's opinions may differ in regard to the trend of events and I leave them to the judgment of history. But I do say that most of the momentous reforms have been carried out during Your Excellency's tenure of office. I earnestly hope that my community will co-operate with the Government in this matter and give a proof of their martial spirit."

The Hon'ble Sardar Bahadur Sardar Sunder Singh Majithia:—"My Lord, I had no intention of speaking on this Bill when I came to the Council to-day but after hearing the Hon'ble Mr. Sastri and other Hon'ble Members I considered it my duty to say a few words. Another reason why I wish to speak is that I wish to make a suggestion or two to His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.

"The Hon'ble Mr. Sastri said in his speech just now that the men whom he thought should officer this new Territorial Force should be specially qualified for the task. In this connection I would suggest to His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief to utilise the services of old and retired military officers who are in the country and I think if this suggestion is taken up they will prove very useful for this purpose.

"There is another suggestion, my Lord, which I would like to put before the Council and that is that as there is a large proportion of the population of this country who are uneducated and who will, I think, probably serve under this Bill in the Territorial Force, I suggest, that the Bill when passed into law be printed in the different vernaculars of this country so that it might reach and be read in the homes of the people who might take part and serve in this Force.

"The Hon'ble Mr. Sastri, referring to non-co-operation, said that there were dark clouds in the horizon. My Lord, the time has come when the saner public opinion in the country must rise to the occasion and see that these dark clouds are not only dispersed but that a golden gleam is given to that darkness on the horizon. If they rise to the occasion I see no reason why this danger of non-co-operation should not die a natural death. With these few words I welcome this measure and give my hearty support to the Bill."

His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief:—"My Lord, in replying to the observations of the many Members who have spoken on this measure, I thank them for the cordial terms in which they have referred to this Bill.

"The Bill has had most distinguished sponsors and custodians and I shall certainly urge my successor, when handing over, that he should regard it as one to which all non-official Members attach great importance. I shall also remind him of the remarks that have been made by my Hon'ble friend Mr. Sastri, namely, that the Bill is not a perfect measure and that we must not be in too great a hurry to condemn the results attained.

[His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.]

[16TH SEPTEMBER, 1920.]

"I feel grateful to the Hon'ble Member and my friends here for the way in which they have received the Bill and, my Lord, I think my duty now is to ask that the Bill, as amended, be passed."

The motion was put and agreed to.

THE AUXILIARY FORCE BILL.

His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief:—"My Lord, I beg to move that the Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to constitute an Auxiliary Force for service in India be taken into consideration.

"The Bill, as amended by the Select Committee, is much improved and I have every reason to believe that it will prove acceptable to all classes whom it concerns.

"Speaking as Commander-in-Chief, I may say that an enormous amount of trouble has been taken to ascertain public opinion in the matter, to explain the objects of the Bill and to adjust its provisions so as to meet the needs of various communities. Two officers of the staff at Army Headquarters were detailed last cold weather to interview the Chambers of Commerce, Trades Associations, Planters Associations and other representative bodies, so that there might be no misunderstanding as to what was required or what was intended.

"It was evident that the Indian Defence Force, which had been called into existence as a temporary measure during the war, would have to be replaced by some permanent organization which would secure a higher standard of efficiency than was provided for by the Volunteer Act of 1869, and which would assign to its members a role in the general scheme of defence compatible with the civil avocations of busy men."

"The amended Bill may not be flawless, but, thanks to the labours of the Select Committee, it will now be regarded, I hope, with general satisfaction. Its provisions are sufficiently elastic to meet the needs of a Force which includes business men, planters, officials, professional men engaged in industries, and men employed on railways. It provides for men of all ages from 18 to 45, and graduates the calls upon a man's time according to his age and the amount of previous training he has received. The details of training have been carefully thought out and represent the minimum necessary to produce a force of any military value. It would, indeed, have been necessary to demand a higher standard, but for the fact that the last five years have given, to almost every man eligible to join the Force, a considerable degree of military training, either in the Army itself or in the various Auxiliary Forces which were called into existence during the war.

"The provisions as regards discharge have been simplified to suit varied conditions and provision has been made for the creation of Advisory Committees which will be able to dispose of individual cases with special knowledge of business and professional requirements.

"The local character of the Force has been emphasized and its disciplinary code has been simplified to suit the needs of a citizen force. The Rule-making powers of the Bill are subject to the proviso that such Rules shall, except on the first occasion, be subject to the condition of previous publication. This will ensure that no important changes will be made without giving ample time and opportunity for their consideration.

"I do not think, my Lord, that I need add any further remarks. The communiqués issued on the subject of the Bill and in regard to its various provisions have kept the Council fully informed as to the object of Government and I believe that the amended Bill now put forward meets the wishes of the public, both official and non-official, as well as of local Governments.

"I therefore move that the Bill as amended be taken into consideration."

The motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble Mr. Sastri's amendment^a was by leave withdrawn.

^a That in clause 4 after sub-clause (d), the following new sub-clause be inserted :—

'(e) being a British subject not falling within any of the classes defined in clauses (a), (b) or (c), satisfied the conditions prescribed for enrolment of persons of that class.'

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[Mr. A. B. Murray; Mr. A. H. Froom.]

The Hon'ble Mr. A. B. Murray:—"My Lord, I rise to move the amendment standing in my name—

'That in clause 17 (1), for the words 'six years' the words 'four years' be substituted.'

"I regret having to take up the time of the Council over what appears to be a small matter, but advices have been received from different parts of India to the effect that the alteration of the period of six years to four years in the Bill will tend to encourage enrolment. In the Statement of Objects and Reasons attached to the draft Bill, and in the speech of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, when introducing the Bill, it was pointed out that no term of service is specified for the Auxiliary Force, just as was the case under the old Volunteer Act of 1869. The military authorities, however, in drawing up a provisional programme for the training of the new Auxiliary Force had indicated six years as the likely period over which this training might extend in order to make members really efficient. Therefore, although it remained, and still remains, optional to any person to offer himself for enrolment in the Force, a provision was inserted in the Bill to the effect that, once he had offered himself for enrolment and had been accepted, he should stay on and complete six years' service before being entitled to his discharge.

"When the Bill was under discussion in the Select Committee, it was pointed out that practically everybody eligible for enrolment in the Auxiliary Force had already had a good deal of training either in the Indian Defence Force or in His Majesty's Regular Forces during the Great War. That being so, many persons held the view that it was not necessary to have a programme of training extending over six years. The Committee, however, agreed to allow the period of six years to remain unaltered, although they made provision for persons who had attained the age of 45 years being allowed to resign on application without the necessity of satisfying the local Advisory Committee as to the validity of their reasons for deciding to leave the Force. Since the Select Committee's Report was signed, the Hon'ble Mr. Froom and myself have received communications from Bombay, Calcutta and elsewhere to the effect that the retention in the Bill of this period of six years might prejudice volunteering, and it has been suggested that four years should be substituted for six.

"Another consideration which has been brought to our notice is the fact that many of the men who will be eligible for enrolment in the Force are men who come out from home under agreement to serve for periods of four or five years only. That being so, they may demur to undertaking an obligation which, on the face of it, prevents them claiming discharge before the expiry of six years, although, in point of fact, they would be certain to get their discharge on the recommendation of the Advisory Committee, in the event of their wishing to leave the country.

"We have discussed these points afresh with the military authorities, and I understand that His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief does not take any exception to the proposed alteration.

"I, therefore, now move, my Lord, that in clause 17 (1) for the words 'six years' the words 'four years' be substituted, and I commend this amendment to the favourable consideration of the Council."

The Hon'ble Mr. A. H. Froom:—"My Lord, I rise to support this amendment. Like my Hon'ble friend, Mr. Murray, who has moved it, I was on the Select Committee appointed to consider the Auxiliary Force Bill, and, during our deliberations, the period of compulsory training was discussed very fully, but it was agreed to leave it undisturbed. Since the sittings of the Committee, I have received a telegram from the Bombay Chamber of Commerce in connection with this Bill, and in it they press the consideration that six years is too long. It might be pointed out, my Lord, that Bombay has had sufficient time to have come to this conclusion before, but opinions grow and often grow slowly; and I feel sure that my deputy in Bombay, the Hon'ble Mr. MacNaughten, would not have telegraphed to me had he not felt assured that a slight reduction in the period of service would assist in rendering the measure before us more attractive.

[*Mr. A. H. Froom ; H. E. the Commander-in-Chief ; Mr. A. R. Murray ; Mr. Srinivasa Sastri ; Mr. Sachchidananda Sinha.*] [16TH SEPTEMBER, 1920.]

"My Lord, I strongly support the amendment, which I much hope His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief will see his way to accept."

7 P.M.

His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief:—"My Lord, I am prepared, on behalf of the Government of India, to accept the amendment that has been proposed by my Hon'ble friend, Mr. Murray."

The motion was put and agreed to.

His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief:—"My Lord, I beg to move that the Bill, as amended, be now passed."

The Hon'ble Mr. A. R. Murray:—"My Lord, I beg to support the motion of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, and I trust that this Bill, as now amended, will forthwith be passed into law."

"Perhaps you will permit me now to say how much I appreciate the readiness with which His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief has at all times met the wishes of our community regarding the terms of this Bill, and, with your permission, my Lord, I would like to take this opportunity of conveying our sincere thanks to His Excellency and to the Hon'ble Major-General Sir Alfred Bingley, who, both in Select Committee and out of it, has done his utmost to make the Bill acceptable to all parties concerned. May I go one step further, my Lord, and say that I also appreciate the consideration shown to us by our Indian friends while this Bill has been under discussion. The Hon'ble Sardar Sunder Singh gave us great assistance as a Member of the Select Committee, and I hope I am not betraying secrets when I say that it was a valuable suggestion of his that brought the European Members of the Committee to unanimity when they were divided and looked like remaining of different opinions regarding the constitution of Advisory Committees on whom substantial powers are conferred in the Bill. I likewise appreciate the feelings that have prompted the Hon'ble Mr. Sastri to withdraw the amendment which stood in his name. I hope I am putting the correct interpretation on his action when I say that I believe it betokens a desire on his part 'to live and let live.' I have lived in India long enough and I have mixed sufficiently with Indians to realise that some of them feel strongly on this vexed question of racial discrimination. But we cannot alter facts—actual stern facts—by a stroke of the pen or by hasty and ill-considered legislative action. Just as the facts complained of are the growth of years, hundreds of years, it will, in my opinion, take many years yet of close and intimate co-operation for the common good of the country before we Europeans as well as Indians can sink all differences. I am one of those, my Lord—and I am not ashamed or afraid to say it—I am one of those who believe that it only requires time, more time, before all distinctions based on racial differences will disappear from the laws of this great Indian Empire. That time, in my opinion, is not yet, though it will come, and I therefore accept the Hon'ble Mr. Sastri's withdrawal of his amendment as an earnest that he, like myself, feels that, though these distinctions must ultimately disappear, the time is not yet."

"With these few remarks and thanking Your Excellency for permitting me to express them, I again voice the hope that the Auxiliary Force Bill, as now amended, will forthwith be passed into law."

1-11 P.M.

The Hon'ble Mr. Srinivasa Sastri:—"My Lord, I must say that I cordially reciprocate the kindly spirit in which the Hon'ble Mr. Murray has referred to me. I do believe that racial discrimination is a thing to be avoided, if possible. I am convinced that at present the amendment that I sought to introduce into this Bill might provoke, without reaching any kind of success, that very kind of comment which it is the common purpose of us all to avoid. I have, therefore, thought it proper to withdraw my amendment, and I will not say a word on that subject except to say that I acquiesce in the passing of this Bill."

1-13 P.M.

The Hon'ble Mr. Sachchidananda Sinha:—"My Lord, when this Bill was introduced, I felt it to be my duty to point out that it maintained certain distinctions based on racial considerations among His Majesty's subjects in this country. I find that the Bill, as sent up by the Select Committee, still maintains those unfortunate distinctions. The Hon'ble Mr. Sastri having withdrawn his amendment, I have no desire now to say any-

THE AUXILIARY FORCE BILL; THE INDIAN PAPER CURRENCY (AMENDMENT) BILL.

[16TH SEPTEMBER, 1920.] [*M. Sachchidananda Sinha; H. E. the Commander-in-Chief; Mr. W. M. Hailey.*]

thing on this subject, which might have the effect in any way of marring the harmony that should prevail at this last session of this Council. But, my Lord, I would be wanting in my duty if I did not make it quite clear that, although some Hon'ble Members of this Council talk of the 'saner' opinion and of the 'saner' section of the public, I frankly confess that I am on this one particular point absolutely insane, and that is, on that of the assertion of the absolute equality of all His Majesty's subjects in this country, without regard to considerations of race or nationality. In that view of the matter I cannot but think it is highly regrettable that those distinctions should have been maintained in this Bill. My Lord, I should have felt very much happier in giving my vote to the motion for enactment, if I found that this new Auxiliary Force had been thrown open to Indians also, who might be thought to be duly qualified by the authorities concerned, as I believe was the case under the old Volunteer Act. But I quite realize that we cannot always have all things to our own satisfaction, and as practical men we must take things as they come. Things are moving very fast in this country, and as one of those who believe that in due course we shall all advance I hope that this Bill will be recast and amended later in such a way as to admit His Majesty's Indian subjects also to the Auxiliary Force. I give my assent to the Bill, with this one reservation of racial distinction."

His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief:—"My Lord I beg to thank the Hon'ble Mr. Murray for the kindly way in which he has received this Bill. Our aim is the same and our hopes and aspirations are the same. We cannot attain them in the course of a day, and I only hope I am right in foreseeing a period when all the military forces of this great country will be animated by the same military spirit and trained for a common purpose namely to keep India inviolate from hostile invasion. We are making a very solid beginning now and I hope we shall proceed on the lines which, it seems, have the concurrence of all Hon'ble Members of this Council. 1-15 P.M.

"I beg now to move that the Bill be passed."

The motion was put and agreed to.

THE INDIAN PAPER CURRENCY (AMENDMENT) BILL.

The Hon'ble Mr. W. M. Hailey:—"My Lord, I beg to move that the Report of the Select Committee on the Bill further to amend the Indian Paper Currency Act, 1910, be taken into consideration.

"The Select Committee's Report is in the hands of the Council; and I think its brevity is the best warrant of the general approval which the main provisions of the Bill have met with. When I introduced the Bill I made it clear to the Council that if it were felt by the Select Committee, or if it were felt by the public generally, that further time should be given to consider the permanent provisions which we have placed in the Bill, we should have no desire to press these sections; that we should in fact merely ask that the transitional provisions be brought into effect. We have received no such expression of opinion either from the Select Committee, or from the press, or any section of the public. In fact, I think I may say, and say with some gratification, that the intentions of our Bill, both in regard to its principles and its details, have been fully comprehended by those who have dealt with the matter in the Press, and that the Bill itself has met with a very general appreciation. For this reason, my Lord, now I propose to ask the Council to take the Bill into consideration as a whole.

"Now, I think it possible that the general attitude of the public towards this measure has been assisted by their realisation of the great improvement that has taken place in the last few months in the position of our metallic reserves. I will give the Council details up to the latest date available. On the 8th of this month our metallic reserves, calculated on the old parity, amounted to 58 per cent of the total note issue; calculated on the new parity of 10 rupees to the sovereign, they amounted to just over 50 per cent; and I think this warrants our confidence in believing that even during the transitional period we shall be able to maintain a metallic reserve of 50 per cent or more. In the meanwhile, I should like to assure the commercial community that they need be under no

[Mr. W. M. Hailey.]

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apprehension that we have tied our hands unduly in regard to expansion of the note issue ; for on our estimate of the amount required on revaluation we shall still have a reserve of 5 crores of fiduciary issue, and possibly more.

" My Lord, I am aware that this measure may seem to many Members of this Council a somewhat dry and tame affair after the more striking legislation which they have had before them this morning ; but if it is necessary that there should be men to fight for the country, it is also necessary that the finances of the country should be in a sound condition, and I maintain that a sound note issue is one of the most essential features of good finance. I shall therefore, even at this late stage, make no apology for referring to two or three matters in which I know that the commercial community at large is interested in connection with this Bill.

" The first refers to a question that arose in the Select Committee. There was some apprehension felt with regard to the provisions of section 9 of the Bill, under which there will be no statutory obligation on us to exchange for notes the eight-anna nickel coins which we have lately issued. That is no modification of the present position. Under our present law, the whole of our subsidiary coinage—and I include in that not only our nickel but our four-anna and two-anna silver pieces—has a legal tender only up to one rupee. But that does not prevent larger holders of this subsidiary coinage from obtaining from our Currency Offices such silver or notes as they may require in exchange for their nickel or for their subsidiary silver. There will be no change in our practice in this respect. Though the obligation is not one which rests on a statutory basis, it is one which we fully accept ; we regard it as essential to give every facility for the exchange of our subsidiary coinage. In fact, it is one of the functions of our Currency Department to provide exchange for our subsidiary coinage just as much as it is to provide silver for notes or notes for silver ; and we shall impose no limitation whatever in that respect.

" The second point is this. There has been a question addressed to us with regard to the manner in which we shall meet the depreciation in the capital value of the rupee securities held in our currency reserve. I need perhaps hardly remind the Council that in the past we held a considerable amount of consols in our paper currency reserve. Like all securities bearing a fixed rate of interest these have fallen considerably below their original purchase price. Well like all prudent people we realised some time ago that it was necessary to write down their value accordingly, and in 1916 and 1917 we placed aside a sum of £850,000 for that purpose. More recently we have, in consultation with the Secretary of State, transferred our holding of consols into the gold standard reserve, obtaining from that reserve short term securities in their stead. Therefore there is no further question of loss in capital value in regard to our consols. With regard to sterling investments in England the Bill provides that in future they should be in short term securities ; we are therefore fully protected against a fall in value in that respect. Coming however, to India the question is somewhat different. The Bill provides for our holding Rs. 20 crores of rupee securities. We already hold Rs. 8 crores in our own long term securities, Rs. 2 crores of which are of the three per cent loan of 1896-97 and the remainder in the 3½ per cent issue. Both these securities have depreciated ; and speaking for myself—I cannot of course bind my successors—I may say that it will be fully recognised by the Government of India that when we have written off the depreciation in our gold and securities which is caused by the recent change in the rating of the sovereign, we shall do our best, we shall indeed make it an obligation, to proceed to apply, preferably from the interest on paper currency investments the sums necessary to bring these securities up to the value at which our 3 and 3½ per cents will stand at that time in the market. That disposes of the Rs. 8 crores we already hold in long term securities. With regard to the remaining Rs. 12 crores of securities which we shall be allowed to create under the provisions of our Bill, it is our intention to create them in short term securities, preferably in our own treasury bills. The consummation of the permanent character of the reserve will take some time, but I am anxious that all those interested in this aspect of our financial arrangements should realise that it is our policy to avoid in future any holding in long term securities ; we realise that to hold such securities inevitably gives rise to a demand for revaluing them

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[*Mr. W. M. Hailey ; Rai Sahib Seth Nathmal.*]

according to the market price at which they stand, and it will be our fixed policy for the future to invest only in short term maturities.

“ Now for a third point. On introducing this Bill I explained that it was the intention of ourselves and of the Secretary of State, to apply towards extinguishing the rupee securities which during the transitory period we shall need to create the interest on our gold standard reserve when once that reserve has amounted to £40 millions. I should have added then that we shall also apply to the same purpose the profits on our rupee coinage when such again arise. That will be an additional assistance tending to hasten the day when we can ask the Governor General in Council to notify that the permanent character of the paper currency reserve has been reached. There is one criticism—perhaps the only criticism of substance that has been directed against our Bill—with reference to the announcement of our intention to apply to this purpose the interest of the gold standard reserve when it amounts to £40 million. Our critic required that I should justify that proposal to the Council. The justification is this, that we no longer stand in the same position as we did in 1907, because we shall have created in our sterling investments in England a new buffer on which we can throw the effect of any weakening in exchange ; and it is for this reason that we feel that we can with safety limit for the present at all events the investment in the gold standard reserve to £40 millions. I would add that there is yet a third method which we shall apply for hastening the appointed day. We shall apply to the extinction of the rupee securities specially created during the transitional period the interest (or to be more correct the difference between the discounted and the maturing value) of the commercial bills of exchange which we shall be able to hold as security for the special seasonal and expansional issue which it is proposed in the Bill to introduce as a new feature in one currency issue.

“ There is one final remark which I feel I ought to make to the Council, in reference to a question also raised in the Select Committee. It was suggested that this scheme for a special expansion to meet seasonal demands has been subjected in the Bill to too narrow a limit, viz., Rs. 5 crores. Now, my Lord, this is an experimental measure. We have had no experience of its working here or in England ; and we are unwilling to take enhanced powers at present. But we shall take the following course. We shall in the first place consult the commercial community at large on the whole question, particularly in regard to the particular type of bill of exchange which we shall take as security. We shall also watch the operation of this issue, and if we find that the system proves successful, if it seems unlikely to cause danger to our reserves, if it can be so worked that it does not lead to any such undue expansion of credit as will tend to maintain high prices, shall have no hesitation whatever in coming to the legislature for enhanced powers.

“ I now commend the Bill for consideration of the Council, and I commend it with confidence as a sound and conservative measure, a measure which in these times I think many countries might well envy India, for the regulation of our paper currency issues.”

The Hon'ble Rai Sahib Seth Nathmal :—“ My Lord, the 1-29 P.M.
measure before the Council is purely technical and is based mostly on the present and immediate future requirements of the financial situation of the Government of India and is also based mostly on the recommendations of the various financial experts and ministers. The Select Committee has gone through the various provisions of the Bill both provisional as well as permanent and there is nothing to which we can take any objection. The only point which needs further comment if any is that notes which have not been presented for the last 40 years in the case of notes up to Rs. 100 and for the last 100 years for notes over Rs. 100 will be paid for, not from the reserve, which is meant and provided for in clause 12 of the Bill, but from the revenues of India apart from the reserve. We have, however, to remember that Government will have to keep all sorts of unnecessary accounts if this were not so inasmuch as the notes held by various states and individuals who have kept them back from circulation will also have to be dealt with in accounts if this were not so. Then again there is one matter from my point of view which deserves notice and for which the Finance Department deserves our thanks also. If we were to look to section 14 of the Bill we find therein a reference made to section 19-A of the new Act which provides for the issue of notes to the extent of 50 millions of rupees in addition

[*Bai Sahib Seth Nathmal; Mr. W. M. Hailey; Khan Bahadur Ebrahim Haroon Jaffer; Mr. C. A. Kincaid.*] [10TH SEPTEMBER, 1920.]

to those provided for against the reserve. This goes a long way towards increasing our banking facilities and the only remark against this is that the maximum that has been fixed is too small. However, I heartily thank the Hon'ble the Finance Member for the promise that he has just given regarding the increase of the limit that has been fixed. It is also hoped that the Reformed Councils will have power to proceed further in this direction if there is a necessity. One word more, my Lord, and then I conclude. The Hon'ble the Finance Member who had to deal with the various Bills relating to finance which have been put on the legislative anvil and carried through this session deserves our cordial thanks and this country will ever remain grateful to my Hon'ble friend, Mr. Hailey, who during the tenure of his present office had to deal with so very complicated and technical questions of finance.

"The part played by the Hon'ble Mr. Hailey in the financial history of India specially at this turning point will be a record, a noble and glorious record of one who has done ample justice to this important Department of Finance and a record also of one who has fully justified his selection as a successor to all his noble and able predecessors in every Department of the Government of India. With these few words I beg to support the motion that is now before the Council."

The motion was put and agreed to.

1-32 P.M.

The Hon'ble Mr. W. M. Hailey :—"I beg to move that the Bill, as amended, be passed."

The motion was put and agreed to.

THE CUTCHI MEMONS BILL.

The Hon'ble Khan Bahadur Ebrahim Haroon Jaffer :—"My Lord, I beg to move that the Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to declare that the members of the Cutchi Memon community are subject to Muhammadan Law, be taken into consideration.

"My Lord, in moving that the said Report of the Select Committee on the Cutchi Memons Bill be taken into consideration, it is necessary that I should briefly explain the change it has undergone in its passage through the Committee. I must admit at once that the change in the Bill is a radical one. As it originally stood, the Bill sought to apply the Muhammadan Law of succession and inheritance to all Cutchi Memons who are to-day governed by Hindu Law in that connection, thanks to the unfortunate rulings of the Bombay High Court. The Bill as it has emerged from the Select Committee requires a Cutchi Memon who desires that the Muhammadan Law of succession and inheritance should be applied to him, his children and their descendants, to make a declaration that he wants to avail himself of the new law in order to satisfy his desire. To be frank, I wish the basis of the Bill had remained unaltered and in view of the unanimity of feeling among the members of the Cutchi Memon community, and of the fact of their being orthodox Muhammadans, Muhammadan Law had been made applicable to them in the matter of inheritance and succession. Failing this, I should have preferred to see the responsibility of making a declaration in favour of Hindu Law thrown upon the shoulders of those who desire to be governed by that law instead of the Muhammadan Law. But perceiving that only two alternative courses were open to me, namely to accept the principle now embodied in the altered Bill or to have no Bill at all and postpone the whole thing indefinitely. After going to Bombay and consulting the leaders of the Cutchi Memon community I preferred the former alternative and the result is before the Council. The Bill emancipates Cutchi Memons who do not wish to be tied down to Hindu customs which are repugnant to Muhammadan Law and gives them an opportunity to secure what they want. It is needless for me to make further remarks and I move that the Report of the Select Committee be taken into consideration."

1-35 P.M.

The Hon'ble Mr. C. A. Kincaid :—"My Lord, at this stage of the proceedings I do not propose to keep the Council for more than a minute or two. Having taken an interest in the Bill I wish on behalf of the Presidency of Bombay and on my own humble behalf to thank the Hon'ble mover and to congratulate him on the skill and success with which he has piloted this Bill to this advanced stage. The Bill is not exactly what the Hon'ble mover wished, or what the community wished or frankly what I should

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[*Mr. C. A. Kincaid ; Sir William Vincent ;
Mr. Chaudhari Ismail Khan ; Sir Umar
Hayat Khan ; Khan Bahadur Ebrahim
Haroon Jaffer.*]

have myself wished. In fact, the Bill differs so largely from the original draft that the Hon'ble Member went at considerable trouble to himself to Bombay to consult his community on the subject. I think it speaks volumes for the tact and patience of the Hon'ble Member that he should have convinced his community as to the wisdom of accepting the Bill as it now stands. Indeed, in accepting it I think I may say that they showed good sense, good will, a reasonableness and a readiness to co-operate with Government which other persons in other parts of India would do well to take as a model for their own conduct."

The Hon'ble Sir William Vincent:—"My Lord, I congratulate the Hon'ble Member on the successful termination of his efforts to secure this change in the law. I think it only fair to say that had it not been for his perseverance the Bill would not have been passed into law this session; indeed, when he introduced it I thought it would be impossible to enact it before the reformed Council came into operation. It was so easy for Government to postpone it until unofficial opinion was better represented. The Hon'ble Member was however very insistent; indeed there were times when I was so much occupied with other business that I have listened to his eloquent advocacy of his Bill almost with a sinking of the heart.

"Nevertheless I am glad that he has been able in Select Committee to get over the objections to this Bill which I placed before the Council in previous debates and I should like to say also that the Government are particularly grateful to the Hon'ble Mr. Kincaid, for his assistance in this connection; his knowledge and experience of the law and his patient courtesy in explaining the various difficulties that I felt and which the Government felt, in regard to this measure have been of the greatest value both to the Hon'ble mover and to myself. I think it only right that I should express my gratitude for his assistance."

"The main objection to the Bill was its obligatory character; that has now been removed, I am afraid in a manner not entirely to the satisfaction of the mover, but I think that Members of this Council will agree that it is fair to those members of the community who did not wish to change their personal law that they should be allowed that option. The question of vested interests has also been provided for by a change in the drafting of the Bill."

The Hon'ble Chaudhari Mohammed Ismail Khan:—"My Lord, I rise to thank Your Excellency and the Member in charge upon the acceptance and passing of this small Bill in a form that is likely to give satisfaction to the Cutchi Memon community. The question of the law of inheritance and succession has been agitated very greatly in the past and this permissive measure will go a long way to remove the long-standing anomaly in the law affecting the Cutchi Memons. I have no doubt that the name of my friend, the Hon'ble Mr. Jaffer, will for ever be remembered by the Cutchi Memon community to whom this measure will do immense good. With these remarks I am going to support the Bill." 1.30 P.M.

The Hon'ble Sir Umar Hayat Khan:—"My Lord, having been on the Select Committee I will just offer a remark or two. This Bill relating to Cutchi Memons reminds me of a story I have heard of a weaver who had a sheep and put it in amongst a flock, but as he did not pay any money for it he was told to take the sheep away from the flock. He replied 'I will not take away the sheep, you take away the flock.' The majority of the Cutchi Memons would have to declare while the minority will stay quiet, if there is a minority, but I doubt if there will be any. This Bill has been brought up a good many times and has been thrown out. I am very glad that the Member in charge has seen it through and I congratulate him on his success especially on his having taken the trouble to travel to Bombay and back in the heat, where he remained four or five days in the train which he must have felt a great deal."

The Hon'ble Khan Bahadur Ebrahim Haroon Jaffer:—"My Lord, I beg to move that the Bill to enable Cutchi Memons to be governed in matters of succession and inheritance by Muhammadan Law be passed."

[His Excellency the President; Khan
Bahadur Ebrahim Haroon Jaffer.]

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His Excellency the President :—“ You have not got to that stage yet.”

The Hon'ble Khan Bahadur Ebrahim Haroon Jaffer :—
“ Oh, I beg Your Excellency's pardon.”

The motion that the Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to declare that the members of the Cutchi Memon community are subject to Muhammadan Law, be taken into consideration, was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble Khan Bahadur Ebrahim Haroon Jaffer :—
“ My Lord, I beg to move that the Bill to enable Cutchi Memons to be governed in matters of succession and inheritance by Muhammadan law, be passed.

“ My Lord, I must accord my cordial thanks to Your Excellency's Government and particularly to the Hon'ble the Home Member and also the Hon'ble the Law Member for the assistance they have rendered me in carrying this measure through the Council. It had long been the ardent wish of my heart to secure for the Cutchi Memons an enactment by which the anomaly of their being governed by Hindu law of succession and inheritance would be removed. From the history of this question with which the Members of this Council have now become familiar, it will have been seen how the path of the reform of the law had been beset with difficulties and how the efforts made in the past had been frustrated by peculiar obstacles. Even now the position created by the Bill to be passed by this Council is not wholly satisfactory and I do not regard it as the last word in legislation on the question. But what has reconciled me to the enactment is that my attitude and the attitude of my community has come to be generally appreciated and the importance of the measure has now been widely recognised. I am in hopes that the prevailing complete unanimity among Cutchi Memons and a better understanding of their desire, will render possible, in the near future, the completion of the work, the beginnings of which are represented by the Bill now to be passed. I am deeply indebted to my Hon'ble friend Mr. C. A. Kincaid for the willing and valuable help I received from him in the elucidation of the complex judicial pronouncements on the questions involved and I am equally thankful to Haji Abdul Razak, Haji Haroon Nakhoda and other friends of Bombay for the support given to me. The task on which I had set my heart of giving to Cutchi Memons Muhammadan law by which alone they ought really to be governed in such matters as succession and inheritance would have been rendered ten times more difficult if not impossible if it had not been facilitated by the co-operation I received from all sides and it is my pleasant duty to express my sense of gratitude for the help which has been extended to me.”

The motion was put and agreed to.

His Excellency the President :—“ Before adjourning, I should like to address the Council a few words on this occasion of the ending of the old regime under the Morley-Minto Reforms. I think we shall all congratulate His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief on the passage of the two Bills which he has presented to Council. Since we met together on August 20th the news has come that His Excellency is about to relinquish his post. I am sure Hon'ble Members will wish me to offer to him a respectful and affectionate farewell.

“ When Sir Charles Monro arrived in this country we were in the throes of the Great War, and it was of paramount importance that India should put forward her best effort and throw all her available forces into the struggle. We all know what India did and while we are not forgetful of the services of others, we cannot forget the pre-eminent services of the Commander-in-Chief. Always cheerful, never cast down, nor overwhelmed by the magnitude of his task, he heartened everybody to the great endeavour. The two great Boards which contributed so much to the accomplishment of India's contribution always had from him unwavering support and encouragement, indeed the Munitions Board was established on his initiative. He has had a hard row to hoe. While his energies were being concentrated on the war effort, he had to face schemes of reconstruction, and when it looked as if we could settle down to demobilisation and reconstruction he was faced with the Afghan operations with an Army weary of war and depleted of experienced officers and trained men by reason of the great expansion which had taken place. And now for the past year he has

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been labouring at reconstruction handicapped by the fact that large forces from India were overseas and we were unable to get them back. When I survey all this, and I know it from inside, I can only wonder at what he has been able to accomplish.

"But there is the personal side of his departure. We shall miss his contributions to our debates. The soldierly directness of his utterances, the unexpectedness of his replies have always added a flavour to our discussions, which we shall miss. But above all we shall miss that genial personality which has always been such a delight to us. I offer him and Lady Monro on behalf of us all our sincere regret at their departure and our good wishes for their future.

"The last session of the Council established under the Morley-Minto Constitution is now about to close, and I must congratulate Hon'ble Members on the legislative work which they have accomplished. In my opening speech I commended the Bills which had been prepared by Government to your earnest consideration. That consideration has been given in full measure, and as a result we have put through some highly important legislation. In particular I must mention the Aligarh University Act skilfully piloted through the Council by my Hon'ble colleague Mr. Shafi. It is a matter for congratulation that the Government in close co-operation with the Moslem community have been able to pass an Act, ardently desired by all educated and thinking Muhammadans and calculated to be of inestimable advantage to the community concerned. Another piece of legislation of importance to Muhammadans is the Cutchi Memons Act which has been passed to-day. I see that our Hon'ble friend has been so overcome by his success in passing that Bill that he has left his seat. Then again we have been able to put through the Imperial Bank Bill and other important Financial Legislation.

"Before I conclude I wish to refer briefly to the fact that I have in this session found it necessary to disallow a Resolution dealing with the question of the Punjab disturbances, and I do so with a view to remove any misapprehension that may exist as regards the motives which prompted me.

"The Resolution in itself was a legitimate one and when I say that it was Mr. Sastri who wished to move it, you will understand that it was prompted by genuine feeling and sincerity of purpose. I felt, however, that if peace and good-will are at any time to be restored to the Punjab, these public discussions of the happenings of last year must so far as possible be brought to an end. We have been discussing these matters in the Press and on the platform, in this Council and in Parliament for nearly a year and a half. I feel as keenly as any in this Council the need for holding Indian life and honour sacred in times of crisis like that of last year, and my Government is providing means for ensuring that if similar occasions should unfortunately recur, the errors and excesses pointed out by the Hunter Commission shall not again take place. But we know from unhappy experience that with each fresh discussion of these topics the chances of reconciliation and good feeling between the communities become more remote. I felt therefore that it was contrary to the public interests that we should gratuitously prolong the unhappy dissensions of the past. We have had enough of hatred and passion, and what we want now is good-will and peace. It is with this object and this object alone that I have excluded the subject from discussion in this Council.

"And now it only remains for me to wish Hon'ble Members farewell. If would be unseemly, I presume, for me to wish those of you who are about to offer yourselves for election, good luck. But this at least I may do, express the hope that those services, which you have rendered so conspicuously this session, may not be lost to the country and that the spirit of co-operation may mark all your endeavours. And so the last session of this Council comes to an end, only however to give place to a larger and more representative assembly. Institutions under our British tradition do not die. They find a new birth in reincarnation. 'The King is dead, long live the King!'"

The Council adjourned *sine die*.

SIMLA;

The 6th October, 1920.

351LD

A. P. MUDDIMAN,
Secretary to the Government of India,
Legislative Department.

APPENDIX A.

The list of services whose pay has so far been revised, and the approximate additional expenditure involved per annum is as follows:—

	Rs.
Indian Agricultural Service	3,80,000
Provincial Agricultural Service	1,63,000
Imperial Civil Veterinary Service	1,04,000
Provincial Civil Veterinary Service	1,04,000
Imperial Customs Service	80,000
Indian Educational Service	10,00,000
Provincial Educational Service	6,00,000
Women's Educational Service	Figures not available.
Factory and Boiler Inspection Departments	Ditto.
Indian Finance Department	72,000
Military Finance Department	80,000
Imperial Forest Service	4,50,000
Provincial Forest Service	1,04,000
Geological Survey of India Department	1,00,000
Provincial Medical Service	Figures not available.
Indian Civil Service	36,00,000
Provincial Civil Service	25,00,000
Burma Land Records Department	46,000
Indian Mines Department	16,000
Mint and Assay Departments	Nil
Bengal Pilot Service	20,000
Indian Police Service	14,00,000
Provincial Police Service	1,00,000
Superintendents of Post Offices	2,95,000
Superior Engineering Branch of the Indian Telegraph Department	1,50,000
Public Works Department Provincial and Imperial Services	26,48,000
Engineer establishments of State Railways	2,23,000
Registration Department	Figures not available.
Salt and Excise Department	Ditto.
Northern India Salt Revenue Department	50,000
Madras Survey Department	36,000

Total (excluding Women's Educational Service, Factory and Boiler Inspection Departments, Provincial Medical Service, Registration and Salt and Excise Departments) Rs. 1,40,80,000.

APPENDIX B.

Statement.

In accordance with paragraph 40 of the Government of India Despatch, the Government of the Punjab were asked to make enquiries wherever specific allegation of corruption or ill-treatment against the authorities had been made and their attention was invited in this connection to the allegations contained in the report of the Congress Committee. The local Government took up one case of alleged police torture, that of Ghulam Jhilani, as a test case but it was not possible to pursue it as the person who made the allegations went off to the Frontier on Hijrat.

2. The alleged indecent treatment of women is based on the statements of low class prostitutes belonging to wandering criminal tribes of Pernas and Safadahs which have settled in Amritsar for purposes of prostitution. Many of them have been convicted under the Criminal Tribes Act. Incriminating information had been received against some of them in consequence of which the police raided the house of Mussamat Rani and arrested certain Pernas and Mirasis in the act of dividing property looted from the National Bank. Many Perni prostitutes were guarding the house. All the men present were arrested and a large amount of bank property recovered. Four accused were convicted in the National Bank Murder case and sentenced to death and five others were sentenced to seven years' rigorous imprisonment for being in possession of stolen bank property. The Perni women guarding the house were taken to the Kotwali but permitted to go home in the evening on the understanding that they would appear the next day when it was decided that women should not be prosecuted. On both days these women stayed in a public lane adjoining the Kotwali where it is impossible that any public officer would dare to treat them indecently. It is common knowledge that women of this low class often embroil criminal complaints with allegations of indecency. The charges are believed to be absolutely false and groundless and have only been made out of revenge against those police officers who took a leading part in the arrest of the women's relatives and the recovery of the stolen property, and gave evidence before the Martial Law Tribunal against the accused.

3. As regards the allegations against soldiers which are made at pages 166, 174, 179 and 180 of the Congress Report, Evidence Volume, it is to be remembered that no complaints whatever were made at the time, and if there had been any truth in the stories they would certainly have been brought to notice by the Members of the Bar who were enrolled as special constables at Amritsar. The particular allegation that innocent persons were deprived of water is without foundation. The soldiers were placed on duty—up till 8 P.M. daily—over a space of 100 yards only and persons living in the patrolled area either had access to wells or pipe-water supply in adjoining houses or a Municipal water stand-post within a few yards of the area. Strict orders were issued by the General in Command that women were in no way to be molested and were to be allowed to move about freely.

4. The allegations about the abuse and ill-treatment of women made against Mr. Bosworth-Smith, Deputy Commissioner, have been categorically denied by that officer who has made the following statement on the subject :—

"I do not know who this Mr. Labh Singh, a barrister is, who was apparently sent by the Commissioners to make enquiries; nor do I know any of the witnesses who are said to have given him statements. No one was beaten by me or by my orders. No women were abused by me nor had I any cause to do so, nor were any veils raised, nor were there veils to raise.

The statements of Teia Singh and of the woman Gur Devi, pages 128, 129, are a tissue of falsehood. The facts, as far as I remember them, are briefly these :—

There had been held at Manianwala a very large public seditious meeting attended by Sikhs from four or five neighbouring villages at which Mool Singh, a Zaildar, had stated openly that the Government had turned *be-ismam*; and that it was time for the people to make common cause with the soldiers of the Indian Army against Government. The information I received left no doubt in my mind that it was true. Accordingly on two mornings before breakfast I rode out alone to Manianwala to make enquiries. On the way on one occasion I met some old women and children coming from

the village with milk and food for their relations under trial. As I thought it a good occasion to read a moral, I pointed out to them how foolish the men of their village had been in thinking that the days of Sirkar had ended and in consequence of that thought, how foolish they had been in actually looting Dhaban Singh station in broad daylight. They thoroughly agreed and said 'Tobah.' 'Tobah.' The conversation possibly lasted five minutes. I used none of the expressions alleged.

Similarly on another occasion in Manianwala village I addressed a few persons that were hurriedly gathered together on the folly of their ways."

According to information received from the local Government the barrister, Mr. Labh Singh, who collected the statements in question was one of the persons convicted by Mr. Justice Broadway's tribunal in the Gujranwala Leaders' Case. He was sentenced to transportation for life, which was afterwards reduced to six months' rigorous imprisonment. The local Government considers that the allegations against Mr. Bosworth-Smith except in respect of some of the language used [e.g., he admits having called some pleaders 'Malkhis' (flies)] are devoid of foundation but they have been repeated so often amongst an ignorant population, that they have come to be regarded by many as facts. They have not, however, been made the subject of complaint either at the time or since to Government or to any civil or criminal court, in which case their truth or falsity might have been properly investigated, and their authors, if the allegations proved to be false, would have taken the consequential risks.

APPENDIX C.

Statement showing officers who have been adversely criticised.

Name of officer.	Action criticised.	Appointment held.	Action proposed.
1. Kisan Sahib Ahmed Jan.	Failure of police reserve in Amritsar, City Police Station.	Deputy Superintendent of Police, Amritsar.	1. The Khan Sahib who was a temporary Deputy Superintendent of Police, has been reverted to his substantive rank of Inspector, 3rd grade, and retired from the service as such on a reduced pension of Rs. 75 per mensem, from the 27th June 1912.
2. Inspector, Ashraf Khan.		Inspector, Amritsar	2. This officer has been reduced from the grade of Inspector, 2nd grade, to the rank of Sub-Inspector, with effect from the 1st April 1920.
3. South Indian Railway Police, Kasur.	In action on 12th April.		3. No action is proposed as it does not appear that any censure was suggested by the Hunter Committee.
4. 20 Police constables of Patti.	In action on 12th April.		4. The Hunter Committee have not indicated in what particular respects these officers failed in their duty. Their conduct was in some respects commended, and no action is therefore contemplated.
5. Khan Bahadur M. Sultan Ahmed.	Refusal of permission to fire at Gujranwala.	Acting Deputy Commissioner, Gujranwala.	5. This officer has since retired after a long period of distinguished service. The remarks contained in paragraph 25 of the Government of India despatch No. 2, dated the 3rd May 1920, have been communicated to him.
6. Lt.-Col., O'Brien	Approval of Martial Law order regarding salasuing. Reprisals on property of absentees and their relations.	Deputy Commissioner, Gujranwala.	6. The Government of India have asked the local Government to communicate to this officer their strong disapproval of these particular actions which were injudicious and improper. In deciding what action should be taken in this case the Government of India have taken into account Colonel O'Brien's excellent previous record and the valuable services rendered by him in suppressing the disturbances.
7. Mr. Marsden ...	Whipping of school boys in Kasur.	Sub-Divisional Officer, Kasur.	7. The Government of India have asked the local Government to inform this officer that this action was improper and that the Government of India disapprove of it.
8. Mr. S. M. Jacob ...	Whipping and fining of Lambardar and taking of hostages when on duty with mobile column.	Director of Agriculture, Punjab.	8. The Government of India have asked the local Government to communicate to this officer their strong disapproval of these actions which were injudicious and improper.
9. Mr. Penharrow ...	Whipping of wedding party in Lahore.	Extra Assistant Commissioner.	9. This officer was at once deprived of his power to try such cases and the local Government communicated to him their disapproval of his action. The Government of India have asked the local Government to consider whether further disciplinary action should not be taken.

Name of officer.	Action criticised.	Appointment held.	Action proposed.
10. Mr. Kinchin ...	Abdication of civil authority in Amritsar.	Commissioner, Lahore	10 and 11. The local Government has been requested to communicate to these officers the view expressed in the Government of India's despatch, to which they adhere. They consider it regrettable that the Commissioner failed to retain control over the Military Commander and that the Deputy Commissioner failed to remain in close touch with him throughout the subsequent events.
11. Mr. Miles Irving	Ditto ...	Deputy Commissioner, Amritsar.	
12. Mr. Rosworth-Smith.	Reprimand on property of absentees and their relations. Proposed erection of a Repentance House. Arrest and detention of Ballia Ram.	Joint Deputy Commissioner, Sheikhpura, Gujranwala.	12. This officer proceeded on leave preparatory to retirement after a request to remain on active duty till the spring of 1921 had been refused. The Government of India have asked the local Government to communicate to him their strong disapproval of the actions in question which were injudicious and improper.
13. General Dyer ...	Firing at Jallianwala Bagh and issue of certain martial law orders at Amritsar.	Officer Commanding, 46th Brigade, Amritsar.	13. Retired. The case of this officer has been considered by the Army Council and by His Majesty's Government who have confirmed the orders passed by His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief. No further action is proposed or can be taken.
14. General Beynon...	Issue of defective instructions to Royal Air Force Officers sent to Gujranwala.	General Officer Commanding, 18th Indian Division, Lahore.	14. The Air Force had never been employed on such duties before and the situation arising could not be foreseen. In these circumstances it is not considered by the military authorities that more precise instructions could have been issued to the Air Force officers. Action is being taken to prescribe rules for future guidance.
15. Lieutenant Dodkin	Conduct in connection with the use of bombs from aeroplanes at Gujranwala.	Observer, Royal Air Force.	15 and 16. In view of the extreme difficulty of the position of these officers, their conduct cannot, in the opinion of the military authorities be held to be blameworthy.
16. Major Carbery ...	Ditto.	Flight Commander, No. 31 Squadron, Royal Air Force.	
17. Lieutenant-Colonel Frank Johnson.	Issue of certain martial law orders relating to school-boys etc., in Lahore.	Administrator of martial law, Lahore civil area.	17. This officer held a commission in the territorial force and has since been demobilised. The military authorities do not therefore propose to take any action.
18. Brigadier-General Campbell.	Issue of martial orders relating to sahtas.	Brigadier-General Commanding Sialkot Brigade.	18. His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief proposes to convey to this officer his strong disapproval of the alarming order which was injudicious and improper.
19. Captain Doveton	Fancy punishments in Kasur.	Area Officer, Kasur...	19. His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief proposes to inform this officer that these punishments were injudicious and irregular and served no useful purpose.
20. Colonel Macrae...	Whipping of school-boys in Kasur.	Officer Commanding Kasur area.	20. His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief proposes to inform this officer that he disapproves of his action in this matter, which was improper.

APPENDIX D.

Statement showing the action taken in the case of the arrest and detention of Dr. Kidar Nath, Mr. Gurdayal Singh and Mr. Manohar Lal.

Dr. Kidar Nath.—The circumstances of his arrest are set forth in the evidence of Sardar Bahadur Sukha Singh—*Vide* pages 146-151 of Volume III of the evidence attached to the Hunter Committee Report. The arrest was apparently ordered by the District Magistrate (Mr. Miles Irving) whose reasons were not ascertained by the Committee. This officer is now on leave and the enquiry is at present pending his return to duty.

Mr. Gurdayal Singh.—It is reported that the arrest was made by the District Magistrate (Mr. Miles Irving). The case against Mr. Gurdayal Singh was carefully examined by the Legal Remembrancer to the Government of the Punjab who advised that there were sufficient ground for his prosecution.

The case was also considered in detail by the Lieutenant-Governor before the accused was put before the Court. The Martial Law Commission which tried the case held that the accused was present at the meeting of the 6th April, but they were not satisfied that he had joined the conspiracy. They went on to say that his actions on the 10th April, as deposed to by the Deputy Commissioner, indicate that he was supporting the authorities to the best of his power and at some risk to himself. No acts of violence were attributed to him by the approver and the Public Prosecutor did not press the case against him. The Commission accordingly acquitted him. The Government of India have informed the local Government that they consider that it was unfortunate that Mr. Gurdayal Singh was arrested and detained so long in custody.

Mr. Manohar Lal.—Was arrested under the orders of the Lieutenant-Governor Sir Michael O'Dwyer, whose intention was to examine his position in connection with the "Tribune" the Editor of which was about to be prosecuted; but it was ultimately decided that he should not be prosecuted and he was accordingly released. The Government of India have already recorded in their Despatch of the 3rd May 1920, their opinion that the arrest of this person was a mistake. They consider that no further action is now required.

APPENDIX II.

Statement giving particulars in regard to quarters provided for Indian Guards on the Eastern Bengal Railway.

Districts.	Total number of Indian Guards.	Percentage of Indian Guards provided with quarters.	Total number of European Guards.	Percentage of European Guards provided with quarters.	QUARTERS.								Number of Indian Guards actually in possession of 'W' type quarters.
					'Q' TYPE FOR EUROPEANS.				'W' TYPE FOR INDIANS.				
					Cost of construction.	Floor area including kitchen.	Cubic air space.	Cost of construction.	Floor area including kitchen.	Cubic area space.	Cost of construction.	Floor area including kitchen.		Cubic area space.
Kaernam	62	100%	100	80%	Rs. 6,000	1,046 square feet.	18,970 cubic feet.	Rs. 2,000	438 square feet (a)	4,313 cubic feet (b)	11	(e), 'W' Type quarters are also intended for Indian Guards.	
Coorna	20	90%	30	80%								(c)	
Chitpore	3	60%		100%								(c)	
Palney	13	80%	3	100%								(c)	
Saldar	30	98%	20	100%									
Kaithar	20	15%	27	100%									
J. Amherst	51	65 1/2%	13	91%									
Dacca	18	87 1/2%	11	72 1/2%									

(e) Excluding court yard area of which is 276 square feet.

(a) Excluding court yard.

(c) Indian Guards on the other districts are provided with other types of quarters having same area unaltered more or less as 'W' type quarters.

APPENDIX F.

The Scale of pay sanctioned for Guards on the Eastern Bengal Railway with effect from the 1st April 1920, is as follows.

Class.	On appointment on 3 months probation.	On confirmation.	After 1 year.	After 2 years.	After 3 years.	After 4 years.	After 5 years.	After 6 years.	After 7 years.	After 8 years.	After 9 years.	After 10 years.	After 11 years.
• A	40	45	50	55	60	65	70	75	80	85	90	95	100
† B	100	110	120	130	140	150	160	170	180	190	200	210	...

• In place of old A and B.

† In place of old C.

APPENDIX G.
(1) Civil expenditure.

Year.	Central Provinces.	Burma.	Assam.	Bengal.	United Provinces.	Bihar and Orissa.	Punjab.	Madras.	Bombay.
1900-01	46	1,61	35	2,02	1,66	...	1,20	1,67	1,93
1901-02	48	1,68	36	2,70	1,59	...	1,15	1,69	1,97
1902-03	45	1,73	37	2,76	1,61	...	1,16	1,68	1,96
1903-04	49	1,78	36	2,93	1,58	...	1,14	1,66	1,90
1904-05	51	1,88	37	2,96	1,61	...	1,17	1,70	1,88
1905-06	54	2,03	Eastern Bengal and Assam, 70	2,84	1,80	...	1,24	1,75	1,96
1906-07	70	2,18	1,23	2,71	2,21	...	1,40	1,89	2,04
1907-08	82	2,37	1,88	2,86	2,29	...	1,46	1,97	2,10
1908-09	103	2,51	1,97	3,25	2,63	...	1,58	2,28	2,46
1909-10	100	2,51	1,87	3,12	2,54	...	1,56	2,28	2,54
1910-11	1,08	2,56	1,66	3,19	2,67	...	1,63	2,40	2,62
1911-12	1,08	2,71	1,91	3,43	3,00	...	1,75	2,68	2,85
1912-13	1,13	2,81	Assam 85	3,55	3,04	1,35	1,95	2,89	2,80
1913-14	1,30	2,96	80	3,81	3,42	1,00	1,98	3,15	3,07
1914-15	1,37	3,19	76	4,07	3,49	1,63	2,20	3,46	3,25
1915-16	1,30	3,10	74	4,08	3,43	1,64	2,19	3,76	3,16
1916-17	1,33	3,12	74	4,10	3,36	1,49	2,12	3,75	3,16
1917-18	1,45	3,30	76	4,28	3,52	1,79	2,31	3,06	3,32
1918-19	1,57	3,41	98	4,78	3,84	1,98	2,45	4,37	3,96

(2) Service pensions.

Year.	Central Provinces.	Burma.	Assam.	Bengal.	Bihar and Orissa.	United Provinces.	Punjab.	Madras.	Bombay.
1900-01	3	4	1	23	...	23	13	17	20
1901-02	4	4	1	24	...	23	13	18	21
1902-03	4	4	1	25	...	29	12	16	21
1903-04	4	5	1	26	...	34	13	16	22
1904-05	4	6	1	27	...	26	14	19	23
1904-06	4	6	Eastern Bengal and Assam. 4	26	...	26	14	21	24
1906-07	6	6	0	25	...	29	15	21	26
1907-08	6	7	7	26	...	27	16	22	26
1908-09	6	7	7	26	...	28	16	23	27
1909-10	6	7	7	27	...	29	17	24	29
1910-11	7	8	8	28	...	29	17	26	30
1911-12	7	8	Assam. 0	29	...	30	18	26	31
1912-13	8	8	Assam. 2	29	...	32	19	28	33
1913-14	9	9	3	31	...	34	22	31	36
1914-15	9	11	3	32	...	36	23	34	38
1915-16	10	11	3	31	...	36	23	33	36
1916-17	10	11	3	33	...	37	24	33	39
1917-18	11	12	3	34	...	38	25	33	41
1918-19	11	14	5	35	...	39	26	36	43

Year.	(1) Civil expenditure.	(2) Pensions.
1900-01 ...	9,60	'8
1901-02 ...	6,15	6
1902-03	6,61	11
1903-04 ...	10,49	11
1904-05	6,75	12
1905-06	7,31	13
1906-07	7,41	11
1907-08 ...	7,37	11
1908-09	8,14	11
1909-10	7,90	12
1910-11	8,28	12
1911-12 ...	9,06	12
1912-13 ...	8,67	13
1913-14	8,92	17
1914-15	9,04	17
1915-16	9,03	17
1916-17	9,56	18
1917-18	11,13	18
1918-19	12,11	20

APPENDIX H.

**List of Indian Regiments and Battalions serving beyond
Indian Territorial Borders on 13th September 1920.**

Cavalry. 17 Regiments.	2nd Lancers	... 5th Cavalry	... 6th Cavalry.	
	9th Horse	... 10th Lancers	... 11th Lancers.	
	17th Lancers (1 Sqdn.)	... 18th Lancers	... 19th Lancers.	
	26th Cavalry (1 Sqdn.)	... 20th Lancers	... 21st Lancers.	
	35th Horse	... 32th Horse	... 37th Lancers.	
	38th Horse	... 41st Cavalry (2 Sqdns.)	... 42nd Cavalry.	
		Guides Cavalry.		
Infantry. 80 Battalions.	1-1st Brahmins	... 1-2nd Rajputs	... 2-8th Jats.	
	1-7th Rajputs	... 5-7th Rajputs	... 1-9th Rajputs.	
	2-9th Infantry	... 3-9th Infantry	... 1-10th Jats.	
	2-10th Jats	... 1-11th Rajputs	... 10th Rajputs.	
	1-15th Sikhs	... 1-21st Punjabis	... 2-22nd Punjabis.	
	3-23rd Infantry	... 24th Punjabis	... 1-25th Punjabis.	
	2-26th Punjabis	... 2-27th Punjabis	... 1-50th Punjabis.	
	31st Punjabis	... 1-35th Sikhs	... 35th Dogras.	
	1-38th Garhwalis	... 2-30th Garhwalis	... 1-41st Dogras.	
	1-42nd Deolis	... 45th Sikhs	... 46th Punjabis.	
	1-50th Kumaon Rifles	... 52nd Sikhs	... 1-54th Sikhs.	
	2-55th Rifles	... 2-56th Rifles	... 1-67th Infantry.	
	1-60th Punjabis	... 1-67th Punjabis	... 1-70th Burma Rifles.	
	2-70th Burma Rifles	... 3-70th Burma Rifles	... 71st Punjabis.	
	1-72nd Punjabis	... 2-72nd Punjabis	... 74th Punjabis (6 Coy.)	
	1-75th Infantry	... 1-76th Punjabis	... 79th Infantry.	
	1-80th Infantry	... 82nd Infantry	... 84th Punjabis.	
	8th Infantry	... 87th Punjabis	... 1-89th Punjabis.	
	2-89th Punjabis	... 2-91st Punjabis	... 1-94th Infantry.	
	1-95th Infantry	... 2-96th Infantry	... 2-97th Infantry.	
	1-98th Infantry	... 2-98th Infantry (6 Coys.)	... 1-99th Infantry.	
	103rd Infantry	... 2-109th Infantry	... 1-113th Infantry.	
	114th Maharattas	... 1-116th Maharattas	... 2-110th Maharattas.	
	1-117th Maharattas (2 Coy.)	... 2-117th Maharattas	... 2-119th Infantry.	
	120th Infantry	... 122nd Infantry	... 1-123rd Rifles.	
	2-123rd Rifles	... 1-124th Baluchis	... 2-124th Baluchis.	
	2-125th Rifles	... 2-129th Baluchis	... 1-151st Infantry.	
	3-133rd Rifles	... 1-2nd Gurkhas	... 1-3rd Gurkhas.	
	2-4th Gurkhas	... 1-7th Gurkhas	... 1-10th Gurkhas.	
		1st Guides Infantry	... 2nd Guides Infantry.	
	Pioneers. 8 Battalions.	1-12th Pioneers	... 1-32nd Pioneers	... 2-32nd Pioneers.
		6th Pioneers	... 106th Pioneers	... 1-107th Pioneers.
2-107th Pioneers		... 2-118th Pioneers.		

APPENDIX I.

Statement.

	Rs.
(A) Number of cases in which assistance has so far been rendered by Government to dependents of needy persons killed at the Jallianwala Bagh is	40
(i) The greatest amount paid to an individual is	500
(ii) The least amount paid to an individual is	200
(iii) The average amount paid is	346
(B) The total amount paid as relief in the case of Europeans who were injured is ...	43,250
(i) The greatest amount paid is	20,000
(ii) The least amount paid is	750
(iii) The average amount paid is	7,208
(C) The total amount paid as relief in the case of Europeans who lost their lives is ...	4,80,321
(i) The greatest amount paid is	20,600
(ii) The least amount paid is	321
(iii) The average amount paid is	69,617

* This has been taken at Rs. 10 to the pound.

APPENDIX J.

Statement showing the number of persons in the different provinces who have renounced titles, honours and stipendiary posts on them by Government and those who have resigned their honorary and stipendiary posts as a mark of dissatisfaction as Government's policy in connection with the Khilafat and the Punjab questions.

Province.	Titles.	Honours.	Medals.	Honorary posts.	Stipendiary posts.*	REMARKS.
Madras	1	...	...	16†	1	† 12 honorary magistrates and 3 Municipal Councillors.
Bombay	...	...	1	0	32‡	‡ 5 police constables, 1 excise inspector, 1 Assistant Surgeon, 1 Municipal school teacher, and 21 other subordinate Government servants.
Bengal	1	3	...	2	...	
United Provinces	1	...	...	6	...	
Punjab	2	2	...	...	47§	§ Computed mainly of peons, head constables, constables, porters, clerks and labourers.
Burma	...	...	...	...	...
Bihar and Orissa	1	1	...	1	1	
Central Provinces	...	...	...	...	1	
Assam	...	...	...	...	...
North-West Frontier Province	1	1	2	...	107||	|| 50 Police constables, 31 Mohamad Militia, 3 Municipal and District head constables and others, 59 of whom majority are peon, porter, labourer, servants and menials. Most of above are making that their resignations be cancelled.
Coorg	...	...	...	...	...
Delhi	2	...	1	...	3	
Total	10	6	4	82	248	

* The stipendiary posts resigned are all subordinate, ministerial or menial, as explained in remarks column against each entry.

APPENDIX K.

Statement showing the rates of pay sanctioned for the executive branch of the Provincial Civil Service in the various provinces.

Years of service.	Madras.	Bombay.	Bengal.	United Provinces.	Punjab.	Burma.	Bihar and Orissa.	Assam.	Central Provinces.	
1st	250	...	250	250	250	250	250	250	250	} Probationer.
2nd	275	...	275	275	275	275	275	275	275	
3rd	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	
4th	340	300	300	330	340	325	300	300	325	
5th	350	350	350	360	360	350	350	350	350	
6th	420	350	350	370	420	375	350	350	375	
7th	460	400	400	430	460	420	400	400	400	
8th	500	400	400	450	500	425	400	400	425	
9th	a. b.	...	...	a. b.	a. b.	...	...	...	...
10th	550	420	450	480	540	450	450	450	450	
10th	600	450	450	510	550	475	450	450	475	
11th	650	500	500	540	620	500	500	500	500	
12th	700	500	500	570	660	525	500	500	530	
12th	a. b.	a. b.	...	...	...	...	a. b.	a. b.	...
13th	750	550	550	600	700	550	550	550	550	
13th ... ..	...	...	...	...	a. b.	...	...	...	...
14th	800	550	550	630	740	575	550	550	590	
15th	850	600	600	660	780	600	600	600	630	
15th ... ..	...	...	...	a. b.	...	...	...	...	...
16th ... ..	...	600	600	690	820	625	600	600	650
16th ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	a. b.
17th ... ..	...	650	650	720	850	650	650	650	690
18th ... ..	...	650	650	750	...	675	650	650	730
18th ... ..	...	a. b.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
19th ... ..	...	700	700	775	...	700	700	700	770
19th ... ..	...	...	...	...	a. b.	...	...	...	...
20th ... ..	...	750	700	800	...	725	700	700	810
20th ... ..	...	...	a. b.	...	...	...	a. b.	a. b.	...
21st ... ..	...	800	750	825	...	750	750	750	820
22nd ... ..	...	850	750	850	...	775	750	750	...
23rd ... ..	...	...	800	...	...	800	800	800	...
24th ... ..	...	...	810	...	...	825	800	800	...
25th ... ..	...	...	850	...	...	850	850	850	...

Selection Grades.

Madras	...	1,000-100-1,200	United Provinces	...	1,000-50-1,200
Bombay	...	{ 800 1,000 1,100	Punjab	...	{ 80-50-1,200 80-40-1,100
Bengal	...	1,200	Burma	...	{ 1,200 1,000
			Bihar and Orissa	...	...
			Assam	...	80-50-1,200
			Central Provinces	...	80-100-1,100

APPENDIX L.

Statement showing the scales of temporary allowances introduced in the Provinces in which a general revision of the pay of subordinate establishments has not yet been undertaken.

Madras.

To subordinates drawing Rs. 20 and under, 50 per cent. of salary.

Between Rs. 21 and Rs. 60, 30 per cent. of salary subject to a minimum of Rs. 10.

Between Rs. 61 and Rs. 100, 25 per cent. of salary.

Between Rs. 101 and Rs. 200, 20 per cent. of salary.

Over Rs. 200, 15 per cent. of salary.

Dengal.—(Ministerial officers).

For officers on salary not exceeding Rs. 50 per mensem—30 per cent.

For officers on salary exceeding Rs. 50 but not exceeding Rs. 100 per mensem—20 per cent. with a minimum of Rs. 15 a month.

For officers on salary exceeding Rs. 100 per mensem—15 per cent. with a minimum of Rs. 20 and a maximum of Rs. 50 a month.

Bihar and Orissa.

(1) For all non-gazetted officers other than clericals whose pay exceeds Rs. 16 but does not exceed Rs. 30 a month, Rs. 5 a month, provided that no whole-time clerk shall draw less than Rs. 20 a month.

(2) For all non-gazetted officers whose pay exceeds Rs. 30 but does not exceed Rs. 50 a month, Rs. 7-8-0 a month.

(3) For all non-gazetted officers whose pay exceeds Rs. 50, but does not exceed Rs. 75 a month, Rs. 10 a month.

(4) For all non-gazetted officers whose pay exceeds Rs. 75, but does not exceed Rs. 100 a month, Rs. 15 a month.

(5) For all non-gazetted officers whose pay exceeds Rs. 100 a month, 15 per cent. of their pay subject to a maximum of Rs. 50 a month.