

*Tuesday,
5th March, 1918*

ABSTRACT OF THE PROCEEDINGS
OF THE
Council of the Governor General of India,
LAWS AND REGULATIONS

Vol. LVI

April 1917 - March 1918

ABSTRACT OF PROCEEDINGS
OF
THE COUNCIL OF THE GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA
ASSEMBLED FOR THE PURPOSE OF MAKING
LAWS AND REGULATIONS,

April 1917 - March 1918

Vol. LVI

Published by Authority of Governor General.



& Debates Section

**Gazette
Parliament Library Building
Room No. FB-025
Block 'G'
DELHI**

**SUPERINTENDENT GOVERNMENT PRINTING, INDIA.
1918**



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, Imperial Secretariat, Delhi, on
Tuesday, the 5th March, 1918.

PRESENT :

The Hon'ble SIE GEORGE LOWNDES, K.C.S.I., K.C., *Vice-President, presiding*,
and 59 Members, of whom 54 were Additional Members.

OATH OF OFFICE.

The following Additional Member made the prescribed oath of allegiance
to the Crown :—

The Hon'ble Colonel Alfred Joseph Caruana.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

The Hon'ble Nawab Syed Nawab Ali Chaudhri, Khan Bahadur, asked :—

1. "Do Government intend taking any action at present on the recommendations of the Public Services Commission affecting the Education Department? If so, from what date is it intended to give effect to such recommendations?"

Recom-
mendations
of the Public
Services
Commission
re the Edu-
cation
Department.

The Hon'ble Sir C. Sankaran Nair replied :—

"The Hon'ble Member's attention is invited to the published Circular of the Government of India No. 866 of the 6th October 1917, which shows that the Government of India have already addressed the Local Governments on the subject. As already explained in the answer given on the 1st March to the Hon'ble Mr. Srinivasa Sastri's question on the Educational Services, the replies of all the Local Governments have not yet been received, and it is not possible at present to indicate a date from which the final decision arrived at will take effect."

[Nawab Syed Nawab Ali Chaudhri, Khan Bahadur; Sir C. Sankaran Nair; Raja Sir Muhammad Ali Muhammad Khan; Sir William Vincent.] [5TH MARCH, 1918.]

The Hon'ble Nawab Syed Nawab Ali Chaudhri, Khan Bahadur, asked :—

Vacancies in the Indian Educational Service.

2. "Is it intended to let the existing vacancies in the Indian Educational Service stand over *sine die*, or is it intended to fill them by promotion from the Provincial Educational Service?"

The Hon'ble Sir C. Sankaran Nair replied :—

"The Government of India are at present considering, in consultation with Local Governments, proposals for filling the existing vacancies in the Indian Educational Service by promotion from the Provincial Educational Service, or if suitable officers are not available in that Service, then by Indians who are candidates for the Service."

The Hon'ble Nawab Syed Nawab Ali Chaudhri, Khan Bahadur, asked :—

Number of Hindus, Muhammadans and other Indians in the Indian Educational Service.

3. "Will Government be pleased to state the number of Hindus, Muhammadans and other Indians, respectively, in employ in the Indian Educational Service, separately for each Province, and the number which it is intended to admit into that Service?"

The Hon'ble Sir C. Sankaran Nair replied :—

"In reply to the first part of the question, a statement* giving the necessary information is laid on the table.

As regards the second part, as already explained in a reply to a previous question, the matter is at present under consideration in consultation with the Local Governments."

The Hon'ble Raja Sir Muhammad Ali Muhammad Khan asked :—

Persons interned in India.

4. "Will Government be pleased to lay on the table a statement giving the number of persons interned in India, including Burma, their names and the following particulars relating to each case :—

- (a) The native place of each interned person.
- (b) Age.
- (c) Profession.
- (d) Enactment under which interned.
- (e) Date of internment.
- (f) Dependants (if any).
- (g) Where interned, with name of gaol, if in custody.
- (h) What allowance (if any) is given to the interned person.
- (i) What allowance (if any) is given to his dependants."

The Hon'ble Sir William Vincent replied :—

"The Government of India have considered the matter, but it is in their opinion sufficient that the relatives of internees should be in possession of information about them, and they do not think that it would be in the public interest that information as to their names and other particulars should be generally advertised as suggested."

[5TH MARCH, 1918.] [Mr. Srinivasa Sastri; Sir Robert Gillan; Sir George Barnes.]

The Hon'ble Mr. Srinivasa Sastri asked :—

5. "(a) Will Government be pleased to supply a statement showing the cost to Government in capital and in recurring expenditure involved in the provision of reserved saloons and carriages for high officials?" Reserved saloons and carriages for high officials.

(b) Do Government propose to consider the question of curtailing, while the war lasts, the privilege at present allowed to high officials of travelling in reserved saloons and carriages?"

The Hon'ble Sir Robert Gillan replied :—

"The capital cost of carriages reserved for the use of high officials of Government is Rs. 19,67,179. Information regarding the recurring expenditure of these carriages is not available; it has been asked for and will be supplied to the Hon'ble Member when received.

As regards the second part of the question, the Railway Board more than a year ago, in January 1917, in view of the curtailment of passenger services, pointed out to Railway Administrations that, in order to meet actual public requirements and provide as much third class accommodation as possible, everything in the nature of luxuries, such as restaurant cars and reserved accommodation, should be either suspended entirely, or reduced to the absolute minimum; and that upper class accommodation should be reduced to meet actual demands only. They dealt also with the case of railway officers' saloons. I may say that railway officers who spend much of their time on the line must have saloons; but a restriction on their use was suggested so as to avoid interference with public traffic, and, as far as local conditions allow, the wishes of the Railway Board have been carried into effect. At the same time, we addressed the other departments of Government and asked that Government officials desiring to have special carriages taken by mail or passenger trains should consult beforehand the Agents of the railways by which they intended to travel as to the trains which it would be most convenient for them to use from the point of view of railway working. Finally, steps have been taken to limit the running of special trains to cases where they are really necessary. The Hon'ble Member will see therefore that the matter has been very carefully considered, and the Government do not feel that it is desirable to go further in the direction of curtailing the use of facilities which are not privileges, but which are provided in the interests of the public service."

The Hon'ble Mr. Srinivasa Sastri asked :—

6. "(a) Have the sorters of the M. Division of the Railway Mail Service submitted through the regular channel to the Director-General of Posts and Telegraphs memorials setting forth certain disabilities and grievances?" Memorials from sorters of the Railway Mail Service.

(b) Will Government be pleased to state whether any, and, if so, what orders have been passed on these memorials?"

The Hon'ble Sir George Barnes replied :—

"The answer to the first part of the Hon'ble Member's question is 'yes.'"

With regard to the second part orders have not yet been passed on these memorials. Before they were received the Director-General, Posts and Telegraphs, had however already issued orders for the general improvement of the pay and prospects of the Railway Mail Service. The average pay of sorters has been raised by a uniform rate of one rupee, with effect from the 1st February 1918, and, under the order already passed, further improvements will be made in the next financial year in the average pay of sorters of the M. Division as well as of other Divisions. One-third of the sorters on Rs. 20, which is the lowest grade, have been promoted to the next higher grade, Rs. 30, with effect from the 1st January 1918; and in the next financial year the minimum pay of sorters will be raised from Rs. 20 to Rs. 25; paid probationers will receive Rs. 20 instead of Rs. 15. These improvements represent an additional expenditure of Rs. 9,660 a month."

[*Mr. Kamini Kumar Chanda; Sir William Vincent; Mr. Surendra Nath Bannerjea*] [5TH MARCH, 1918.]

The Hon'ble Mr. Kamini Kumar Chanda asked :—

Hunger
strike at the
Alipore
Central Jail.

7. "(a) Is it a fact that 20, or any other number of, State prisoners or detenues at the Alipore Central Jail have gone on hunger strike on the following among other alleged grounds :—

- (i) being kept in solitary cells, in some cases for days together ;
- (ii) being deprived of the liberty of talking to anybody ;
- (iii) being deprived of the right of reading newspapers, current periodicals and books ;
- (iv) their communications and complaints being stopped ;
- (v) their inability to meet the barest necessities of life ;
- (vi) being banished to, and detained in, uncongenial and unhealthy places ;
- (vii) being insulted, threatened and subjected to torture extending even to emasculation.

(b) Will Government be pleased to state how the matter was dealt with in each case? Was any inquiry made? If so, by whom? Will Government be pleased to publish the result of inquiry in every case?

(c) Is it a fact that friends and relations of the prisoners offered to meet them in the Jail, and advise and use their influence with them to take food? If so, in how many cases? And in how many cases was any facility granted to such friend or relation?

(d) Is it a fact that the persons who went on hunger strike were transferred wholesale from the Central Jail, Alipore, to places outside Bengal, rendering access to them by their friends and relations difficult?

(e) Will Government be pleased to consider the propriety of appointing a Committee with an adequate non-official element to inquire into and report on the allegations made by the said persons as the grounds for their hunger strike?"

The Hon'ble Sir William Vincent replied :—

" Altogether 20 prisoners went on hunger strike. Three of them gave up the strike practically at once, and almost all the others have done so since. They made no representation to Government, but each one of them was interviewed separately by the Inspector-General of Jails, Bengal, and by the Additional Secretary to the Government of Bengal. Each of them stated definitely that he had no complaint to make regarding his treatment in jail, and that he struck solely as a protest against his incarceration. The strike was clearly the result of a combination, and to break this combination 14 prisoners were sent to other jails. Relatives of the prisoners were given every possible facility for seeing and reasoning with them whether at Alipur or elsewhere. Government do not propose to appoint a Committee of inquiry into this matter."

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

Hunger-
strikers in
Bengal.

8. " Will Government be pleased to state—

- (a) why the hunger-strikers, or at any rate some of them, were removed from Bengal?
- (b) were any statements taken from the hunger-strikers as to their reasons for the strike?
- (c) if the answer is in the affirmative, will Government be pleased to lay the statements on the table? "

The Hon'ble Sir William Vincent replied :—

" The Hon'ble Member is referred to the reply given to the questions put by the Hon'ble Mr. Kamini Kumar Chanda on the same subject,"

[5TH MARCH, 1918.] [*Mir Asad Ali, Khan Bahadur; Sir William Vincent; Sir William Meyer.*]

The Hon'ble Mir Asad Ali, Khan Bahadur, asked :—

9. "Will Government be pleased to lay on the table a statement showing the following particulars as regards the Mussalmans interned in India, including Burma :—

- (a) the total number interned ;
- (b) the name, birthplace, age and profession of each interned ;
- (c) the enactment under which each was interned ;
- (d) the date as well as the period of internment ;
- (e) the place of internment and where the interned person is confined in jail, the name of such jail, and
- (f) the amount of allowance given to (i) the interned, and (ii) his dependants, if any."

The Hon'ble Sir William Vincent replied :—

"The Hon'ble Member is referred to the reply given to the question put by the Hon'ble Raja Sir Muhammad Ali Muhammad Khan on the same subject."

THE INCOME-TAX BILL.

The Hon'ble Sir William Meyer :—"Sir, I beg to present the Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to consolidate and amend the law relating to income-tax. It is not usual to make a speech on such occasions, but I should like, with your permission, to say a few words in supplementary explanation of the most important alteration the Select Committee has made in the Bill, that is, in respect of the period of assessment."

"In the Bill as introduced we went frankly on the principle that it would be convenient alike for Government and the assessee, especially now that we have to ascertain a man's taxable income from all sources and graduate the varying rates in Schedule I of the Bill accordingly, that he should be taxed in year B with reference to his actual income in the preceding year A. This procedure has, however, evoked considerable opposition from the representatives of the commercial community, and I indicated in my speech introducing the Bill that we would consider in Select Committee any practical suggestions for its amendment in this and in other respects. We have, therefore, decided, in deference to the criticisms made, to accept the principle that a man's final assessment in respect of any year shall be with reference to his actual income in that year. I say final assessment, because it is obvious, as I indicated in my introductory speech, that a man's actual income cannot be known till after the year has expired. It, therefore, becomes necessary to have a provisional as well as a final assessment. The provisional assessment will be made contemporaneously in regard to income taxed at the source, that is, salaries and securities, as provided for in clause 15. Income of other kinds will at the outset be provisionally assessed with reference to the assessee's returns of the previous year; and when these returns are presented and adjudicated on, we shall have available the amount of income to be provisionally taxed and the graduated rate to be applied thereto."

"Then, when the assessee is able to produce returns as to his actual income for the year, a re-assessment will be made as provided in our new clause 19, which may result either in refund to the assessee of an excess amount previously paid on the provisional assessment, or in a further payment by him to Government by reason of the inadequacy of the provisional assessment. This remedies the patent defect of section 33 of the existing Act, to which I referred in my introductory speech, which allows, in certain circumstances, a remedy of this sort to the assessee as against the Government, but gives no

[*Sir William Meyer.*]

[5TH MARCH, 1918.]

corresponding remedy to Government, as trustee of the community, against him if an assessment based on the actuals of the year preceding proves to be inadequate. As I said then, people cannot have things both ways in this manner, and, I think, it will be admitted that if there is to be re-adjustment, it must tell in favour of the community as well as against it.

"That a certain amount of income improperly escapes taxation under the present system will, I think, be clear from the following extracts from a letter written by an Indian gentleman in Bengal who was formerly concerned with the income-tax administration. He says there—

'While the Sara (now the Hardinge) Bridge was under construction, very large contracts for earthwork were given out to some up-country men—many of whom made as much as Rs. 50,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 of net profit in a year, and then having finished the work left the place not doing any business at all next year..... Then, again, I found that in an exceptionally favourable year, enormous profits were made in jute, but in the following year I found the business fall, and we had to refund to people who had been assessed on the profits they had made in an exceptional year.'

"These extracts show conclusively that if you are to assess equitably, you must have better provision than the existing law allows.

"Taking three consecutive years—A, B and C—the procedure now contemplated will be—

- (1) In year B provisional taxation with reference to information furnished in respect of year A.
- (2) In year C final assessment for year B with reference to information then furnished, and provisional assessment for year C in accordance with the same statistics. That is, the same set of returns will serve for final assessment in respect of year B and provisional assessment in respect of year C.

"Ordinarily, therefore, there will be a running account between Government and an assessee, any payments to or from him required with reference to his final assessment for year B being made in connection with the provisional assessment for year C.

"It may be, however, that an assessee dies without leaving a business successor, or becomes insolvent, or otherwise winds up his business. In these cases, we provide for settlement of the account as quickly as possible under the second proviso to clause 19.

"We also, in the first proviso to this clause, lay down that no re-adjustment shall be made thereunder in respect of income-tax assessed or paid before the passing of this Act. That is, since the Bill will, we hope, come into law on 1st April next, we shall not apply the provisions which would otherwise enable a final re-assessment to be made for 1917-18 if such assessment would be to the disadvantage of the assessee or would give him any further right which would not accrue under section 33 of the existing Act. The proviso in clause 53 of the Bill, as it now stands, covers rights at present exercisable under section 33. We want, that is, to avoid any appearance of retrospective action in a direction which the present law did not contemplate. But in 1919-20 there will, of course, be a final re-adjustment as provided by the Bill in the case of incomes provisionally assessed in 1918-19 with reference to the returns of the previous year.

"I may add that, for the sake of simplicity, we do not propose to make this provisional and final assessment procedure applicable to the small people who will be subjected to summary assessment under Chapter III of the amended Bill, that is, men whose taxable income is between Rs. 1,000 and Rs. 2,000. In their case, the summary assessment will be made by the Collector on the best information he can procure.

"I may mention, too, in connection with assessment under clauses 18 and 19 that some of our Indian colleagues on the Select Committee suggested that the Collector should be directed to accept certificates by a chartered accountant. It was decided, however, that no such absolute direction could be given though the Collector would naturally attach much weight to a certificate

of the kind, and departmental instructions directing such weight to be given will be issued.

"Lastly, my friend Mr. Sarma raised a point as to parties being able to appear by Counsel in proceedings under this Bill concerning their assessments. I understand that in most Provinces this is already allowed; but I propose to address Local Governments departmentally on the subject, in view to the alleviation of any grievances which may exist on this score.

"The Bill will, I may say, be taken into consideration on the 14th instant".

THE CINEMATOGRAPH BILL.

The Hon'ble Sir William Vincent:—"Sir, I move that the 11-31 A.M.
 Report of the Select Committee appointed to consider the Bill to make provision for regulating exhibitions by means of Cinematographs be taken into consideration. The Report of the Select Committee is a unanimous one, and I do not propose to detain the Council for any time over it. There are, however, a few points to which, I think, I should advert. It will be observed that a sub-clause has been added to clause 1 providing that the Act shall come into effect from such date as the Governor General in Council may prescribe. Some fear was expressed that the premature introduction of the Bill might cause hardship to those engaged in the cinematograph business. Well, in answer to that, I am prepared to give an undertaking that, provided something totally unforeseen does not occur, say a terrible fire, which would necessitate immediate action, the Bill will not be brought into force earlier than the 1st of July. We did not insert that date in the Bill, because it is just possible, though I hope very improbable, that the machinery and the regulations for giving effect to the provisions of the Act may not be ready by then.

"The Council will also observe that clauses 7 and 8 have been modified; the reasons for the amendments are sufficiently stated in the Report of the Committee, and I need say no more on the point. I ought, however, to draw attention to clause 9, the main intention of which is to enable Local Governments to exempt, subject to any safeguards or restrictions that may be essentially necessary, casual cinematograph entertainments at marriage festivals, private entertainments and the like, from the provisions of the Act. Local Governments will be addressed on this point by the Government of India, and their attention invited to the advisability of providing for such cases.

"Clause 10 of the Bill which gave power to the Government to apply the provisions of the Act to other spectacular and dramatic performances has been omitted by the Select Committee for the reasons stated in the Report.

"With these remarks, Sir, I commend the motion to the favourable consideration of this Council."

"The motion was put and agreed to."

The Hon'ble Mr. Ayyangar:—"Sir, I beg to move that in clause 11-35 A.M.
 7, sub-clause (2), for the words 'a film is suitable for public exhibition,' the words 'the exhibition of the film will not be punishable under section 124-A or 153-A of the Indian Penal Code, or is not objectionable on the ground of indecency' be substituted.

The section as amended would run thus:—

'If any such authority after examination considers that the exhibition of a film will not be punishable under section 124-A or 153-A of the Indian Penal Code, or is not objectionable on the ground of indecency, it shall cause the film to be marked in the prescribed manner.'

"While in the Objects and Reasons of the Bill it is stated that this Bill is intended to prevent the presentation of improper or objectionable films, there is not a word in the Bill itself to indicate what is improper and objectionable for the purposes of this Act. If my amendment be not adopted, then it would mean something like giving a blank cheque to the executive to deal with the censoring of films. It may be said that the rules to be framed hereafter will

[*Mr. Ayyangar.*]

[5TH MARCH, 1918.]

deal with the nature of the films that are to be passed, but I should contend that the rules are intended to work out the law we make, and not to lay down the policy for us. Besides, when the Act does not work satisfactorily, we can bring in an amendment, but an amendment of the rules can be done, I believe, only by a resolution in the Council in an indirect way. It has been said that this Bill is brought with a view to prevent improper and obscene exhibitions. In my amendment I have gone a step further and suggested that other films too which may incite the commission of offences under 124-A and 153-A must be censored. Though these offences after commission may be taken cognizance of by the sections of the Penal Code referred to, since this Bill is specially designed for controlling of cinematographs, I think it better to include the provision of those sections in withholding licenses for such films. Evidently by section 7, sub-clause (1) of the Bill, by restricting a certificate for a film to any specified area, *i.e.*, by prohibiting a film in one part of a Province and allowing it for the other parts, the offences under these sections which will depend upon local conditions are contemplated; otherwise if it should be only for obscenity or indecency, then it is the same everywhere and would come under section 292 of the Indian Penal Code.

" Since there is the necessity for guarding against the special danger that would be caused by exhibiting films such as the different campaigns in the war against Turkey in a Mohomedan centre, I have specially put in that if it is likely that the film exhibited would come under provisions of section 153-A of the Indian Penal Code, then it is better to restrict the film before exhibition. When under the guise of supplying news we have seen news-agencies sending forth long telegrams of flimsy witnesses exaggerating scenes of atrocities committed by one community against the other, the exhibitors of cinematographs will certainly be tempted to the manufacturing of such films as are likely to set one community against the other. Such films should be suppressed with a strong hand.

" On the other hand, there is the likelihood of this Bill working unnecessarily harshly, and any film that may not suit the taste of any censoring officer will be prohibited. I contend that it must be made clear that the censoring of a film should be on strong political or moral grounds, and the Censor may be required to state why he considers any film objectionable. A few years ago there was an incident of a film of a boxing match between a Johnson and a Jeffrey being proscribed in South Africa or America, simply because it portrayed the black Johnson defeating the white Jeffrey. When films advertising the valour of others are being freely admitted, that of the black Johnson alone need not be taken exception to and his being advertised need not be unjustly restricted. There was another incident of a 'gold rooster film' being prohibited in which a child in spite of all the obstacles placed in its way manages to go and play with a Negro boy and make common cause with him. I believe this Bill may not be used for censoring films on such silly grounds as are implied in these and other instances.

" Again, objection was taken to staging certain dramas not on account of any obscenity or immorality therein, but because somebody read some political or other allegorical meaning into the stories. The London 'Times' took exception to certain stories from the 'Mahabaratha' and the 'Ramayana' such as the 'Keechaka Vadha' and the revivifying of 'Ahalya' because some one was ingenious enough to suggest that these were caricatures or innuendos, that the bad characters suggested men in high authority and the oppressed suggested India. Any real attempt at libellous political caricature should certainly be put a stop to. But we should understand that any episode in ancient or modern literature may, if a man is ingenious enough, be squeezed to give some objectionable allegorical meaning. Simply because some biased theatrical or cinema company twists these plays in the manner mentioned, it would be unjust to censor those exhibitions outright. The 'Keechaka Vadha' and similar stories form part of the sacred literature of the Hindus, and very great indignation is felt when any such spectacular exhibitions are proscribed.

[5TH MARCH, 1918.] [*Mr. Ayyangar ; Sir William Vincent.*]

"I would therefore by my amendment define what will be unsuitable. By 'indecent' in my amendment, I mean the same thing as obscenity in section 292 of the Indian Penal Code subject to the exception of religious plays and literatures. Three years ago there was a case of religious literature by name 'Kavadi Chintu' being proscribed at Madras, and the order subsequently withdrawn after representations to the Local Government that this book came under religious literature. I hope such scenes as the 'Raslika' of Sri Krishna if represented will not be prohibited by this Act, and I may add the aspersions already cast on this subject by the gazetteer of the Muttra District has created a profound indignation among the Hindus.

"With these words I beg to move my amendment."

The Hon'ble Sir William Vincent :—"I am afraid, Sir, that I cannot accept this amendment. The Bill was very carefully considered by a Select Committee on which the non-official Members of this Council were strongly represented, and no such objection as that now made was then put forward. But my real objection to the proposal is this, that the words which the Hon'ble Member proposes to substitute for those now in the Bill are not sufficiently comprehensive, and that the acceptance of this amendment would impair the utility of the measure. There are, in my judgment, and, I hope, in the judgment of the Council too, many cases in which films might be unsuitable for exhibition, though they would not come within the mischief of the clause as the Hon'ble Member proposes to modify it. 11-30 A.M.

"For instance, there might be films which would be offensive to the religious feelings of some community—that has happened in the past—the exhibition of which it might be desirable to prohibit. Similarly, there might be films discouraging recruiting or prejudicial to the conduct of the War; for instance—and this is quite a possibility—films illustrating some success of our enemy's in a manner which the military authorities considered undesirable. Then there might be films giving information which the military authorities similarly would not wish to have published in a picture. Again, there might be films which might have a very depraving effect upon the morality of children, or which might debase the public taste quite apart from their being indecent. It is well known that the influence of particular films upon children has been, as I stated in my opening speech in September, the subject of severe comment in England. None of these films would come within the mischief of the clause as the Hon'ble Member seeks to amend it. He has referred to an official Censor who might exercise his powers arbitrarily. I took some pains to explain, when I introduced this Bill, that the authority which will examine these films will not consist of one man, and that there will be a strong non-official element on it; and I think that there is therefore the less reason for restricting the discretion of this Board. As I say, if you make a definition which is not sufficiently comprehensive, you may be doing a very great deal of harm. And it would be most unfortunate not to give this Board the fullest power to prohibit films which might be injurious to children or offensive to others.

"For these reasons I am afraid I cannot accept the amendment on behalf of Government."

The Hon'ble Mr. Ayyangar :—"Sir, I do not object to the censoring of films that are objected to by the Military authorities. I merely want to define the subject more clearly; and, as I have brought this to strengthen the hands of the Government, I want the Government to accept my simple suggestion....." 11-33 A.M.

The Hon'ble Sir William Vincent :—"I have already explained that I cannot accept the amendment on behalf of Government."

The Hon'ble Mr. Ayyangar :—"If the Military authorities object to it, I do not press for this. It was only to define what we meant by this Act that I put forward my amendment. We should know what we are about by this Act."

[*The Vice-President; Mr. Ayyangar; Mr. Khaparde.*] [5TH MARCH, 1918.]

The Hon'ble the Vice-President:—"Does the Hon'ble Member wish to press his amendment?"

The Hon'ble Mr. Ayyangar:—"If the Government are not for it, I do not want to take votes. We know the result."

The Hon'ble the Vice-President:—"Then I take it that the Hon'ble Member withdraws his motion."

The motion was, by leave, withdrawn.

11-34 A.M. **The Hon'ble Mr. Khaparde:**—"My amendment, Sir, reads like this:—

'That in clause 7, sub-clauses (3), (4) and (5), for the words 'Local Government' the words 'High Court of the Province' be substituted.'

I put in this amendment because I look upon this Bill—and I hope this Council will also look upon this Bill—as a limitation sought to be imposed upon the liberties of the people. We all know that everybody can say what he likes, but he should not offend against section 499 of the Indian Penal Code. That is, he can say what he likes, but he should not defame anybody. Similarly, there are limitations of all sorts imposed all through the Penal Code, which makes this further limitation unnecessary, as one of the Judges has expressed it in the opinions circulated with the Bill; because all seditious matters, all matters which are likely to set one community against another, are already covered by section 153A and other sections of the Indian Penal Code.

"The intention of the present Bill is that nobody shall exhibit any picture by means of a cinematograph unless permitted to do so by the licensing authority; and then the license is to permit certain things only under these rules. Well, I find that the word 'suitable' used in this clause has not been defined in any other part of the Bill. Then supposing the licensing authority prohibit the exhibition of a film, the Bill provides that the appeal shall lie to the Local Government. My amendment proposes that, in place of the Local Government, the appeal should lie to the High Court. This amendment, I submit, is very necessary for this reason, that the action being more or less confined to the Magistracy, and, any special agency that may be brought into existence, the discretion vested in them is very liable to be abused. The word 'suitable,' as I have said, is not defined at all. What may appear suitable to one person may not appear suitable to another, and there is a great deal of room for the play of personal impressions in that matter. The appellate authority, really speaking, should be the High Court, which is in a better position to exercise discretion. I do not know exactly how the appeal allowed by the Act, as it stands, will work in this matter, whether there will be any discussion with the Local Government, or whether it will be merely by a petition presented by the aggrieved party, and either granted or refused. So, I submit, that it is very necessary in this particular case, more especially as the word 'suitable' is not defined, that the appeal should lie to the High Court. In the case of an order under the Criminal Procedure Code for security, the appeal lies to the High Court—not exactly an appeal but a proceeding which comes very close to an appeal. It provides that the matter can be argued out and considered. Now, in this particular instance, I think that similar discretion should be given; or, rather, that the discretion should be taken away from the purely executive officers and vested in the High Court. In the first instance, the District Magistrate or the licensing authority will either grant or refuse an application. If they grant it, the matter ends there. If they refuse it, then the aggrieved party will have, under my amendment, the power to go to the High Court and say that this discretion has been wrongly exercised. It would not be a matter of considering any evidence at all. Usually in matters of this kind there is not much

[5TH MARCH, 1918.] [*Mr. Khaparde; The Vice-President; Sir William Vincent.*]

evidence to be considered or adduced on either side. It will practically always be a question as to whether, under the circumstances that exist and are known to exist, the order deserves to be executed or does not deserve to be executed. The discretion, I submit, would be better vested in the High Court than in an executive officer. Under the Criminal Procedure Code, the same thing happens when a security is demanded from a Press, and it is the High Court which decides whether it shall be paid or not.

"There is a further reason why I press this amendment, and that is that, in matters where the liberty of the subject is to be curtailed, I believe it has always been the rule—at least so far as I know—it is rightly considered that the final decision should rest with a Court of Law. Under this Bill it would be in the power of a District Magistrate or in any other licensing authority to take away the liberty of a person to exhibit what particular pictures he likes, and this taking away of the liberty of the people should always pass through a Court of justice. In England, such matters are often settled by compromise. In India, there would be no compromise of this kind. I believe it will be simply an application made by a person who undergoes the expense of getting out the film and making all the arrangements for the exhibition; and, supposing the application is refused after he has spent a good deal of money already on it, it would be rather hard on him that he should have to depend entirely on one word issued probably without even a hearing. So, I submit, that my amendment does not make the Act unworkable; in fact it makes the Act more workable and more acceptable. The discretion to determine the meaning of the word 'suitable' under the circumstances as they arise is rather a great power, a high jurisdiction as I should say, to define a word which is not defined by law; and then that it should be vested in one particular individual, or even in a small group of individuals, I humbly submit, is very objectionable, more especially because, though in the executive branch of the Service there are very able people and very clever men, still they do not possess judicial experience and training that is gained by practice and by patient hearing in a matter of this description. My proposal, therefore, is that all appeals from individuals who have the power to grant permission for the exhibition of cinematographs should lie to the High Court. If it is thought that appeals would be a little difficult, and that revision petitions might be substituted, as they are under the Criminal Procedure Code, I would submit that in the Criminal Procedure Code there are distinct grounds set forth as to when an appeal would lie and as to when a revision petition would lie; in cases under this Act there are no specific grounds, and therefore an appeal would be better than a revision petition. I have also proposed that clause (6) of this section should be omitted altogether....."

The Hon'ble the Vice-President:—"I shall be glad if the Hon'ble Member will treat his amendments separately. I will put them separately to the Council."

The Hon'ble Mr. Khaparde:—"In that case, these are the remarks which I have to offer on this amendment."

The Hon'ble Sir William Vincent:—"Sir, I regret I am unable again to accept this amendment. My view is, and, I think, the view of many in this Council will be that the question whether a film is suitable for public exhibition or not is scarcely a matter for judicial decision. I also apprehend that the acceptance of the proposed amendment, would involve considerable expense, delay, and inconvenience to everybody. I would remind the Council that it is not in the power of the Local Government under this section to set aside the order of a licensing authority where a license has been granted; where a body consisting of a large number of non-officials and officials has certified that a film is fit for exhibition, there the matter ends. It is only when they have refused to certify that an application will lie by the person

11-45 A.M.

[*Sir William Meyer ; Mr. Khaparde.*] [5TH MARCH, 1918.]

aggrieved under section 7 (3). I will deal with 7 (4) and (5) later. Now, I do not think that the Hon'ble Judges of the Court would have before them the information or materials necessary for a proper decision as to whether a film was a suitable one or not. I doubt, also, whether they would be at all willing to undertake the duty of deciding such a point. I remember the remarks of Mr. Justice Stephen in a somewhat celebrated case of an analogous character under the Press Act, namely, in which he said that the Court had not the materials before it or the information to enable them to decide the question referred to them.

" Well, the Hon'ble Member has said that the liberty of the subject is curtailed, and therefore there should be an appeal to a judicial authority. I aver that the liberty of the subject is not really curtailed, and I must demur to the allegation that in such cases there is any question of a right of appeal to a judicial authority. So far as I am aware there is no precedent for such an appeal, nor is there in England any appeal whatever. Again, though in many of our Acts the authorities are authorised to impose particular restrictions on such things as public processions in towns and so on, I do not know of any case in which a right of appeal to the High Court is given. My view is, as I have said, that if we ask the Court to decide questions of this kind without evidence, we shall be placing them in an impossible position and, if a decision on these appeals is to be delayed until the evidence is forthcoming and affidavits filed, and so on, the maximum amount of delay, expense and inconvenience will be caused. I would remind Hon'ble Members again that the Boards constituted under the Act will not be Boards of one man, but comprise a number of non-officials. I really think, therefore, that the fears of the Hon'ble Member are somewhat exaggerated. It is quite true, however, that under clauses 4 and 5 action may be taken as regards particular Provinces by a District Magistrate. Even in such cases the order is not, I submit, a judicial but an executive one. In such circumstances, the proper authority to whom an appeal should lie is the Local Government, and *not* the High Court."

11-48 A.M.

The Hon'ble Mr. Khaparde:—" Sir, It has been said that this does not refer to the liberty of the subject. I humbly submit, with due deference to the opinion of the Hon'ble the Home Member, that it does curtail the liberty of the subject. As I understand the word 'liberty' in British India and elsewhere, it is that you are entitled to do what you like to do unless it is prohibited by law or is believed to be injurious to others. Now, in this particular instance, the person who has chosen to invest his money in the purchase of a film does so in the expectation of being able to exhibit it either for his own private entertainment or the entertainment of his friends or for the purposes of its public exhibition for profit. Now, if a person tried to do this, his liberty is to this extent curtailed in that he could not do so unless with the permission of the Magistrate; to that extent there is curtailment of his liberty just as in the case of publishing, printing and so on.

" Well, then, as to the contention that was raised about the creation of a Board, in the Bill at any rate there is no indication of this Board so far as I can see. It may be that there is a Board intended, and that the constitution of that Board might be a matter for great congratulation so far as I am concerned; but I should like to see some provision about that in the Bill itself. If it springs up under executive orders the matter is something which at present is not before the Council, because the rules themselves are not before us; we only give power to the Local Governments to frame rules, and what those rules will be and how they will work is a matter entirely at present beyond the knowledge of the Council so far as I can see. Therefore, I submit that the High Court is the proper place where the liberties of the subject will be considered, and is also the proper place where limitations tried to be imposed on that liberty are likely to be best considered. The objection that the High Court would not have information is rather a double-edged objection. I should think that if the High Court is not placed in possession of sufficient

[5TH MARCH, 1918.] [*Mr. Khaparde; Sir William Vincent.*]

evidence, how is it going to reach the executive authority to enable them to judge? Information, if it is to be information, would have, I believe, to be in writing, and could always be produced before the High Court, so that the materials on which the Magistracy would act would always be available for the High Court. So, in these circumstances, I submit that the proper authority to hear appeals would be the High Court as in the case of the Criminal Procedure Code, and not the executive authorities who have already decided the matter one way or the other. I wish the amendment put to the vote.

The amendment was put and negatived.

The Hon'ble Mr. Khaparde:—"The second amendment which I have the honour to move is that sub-clause (6) of clause 7 be omitted. It runs as follows:—

'(6). The Local Government may of its own motion, by notification in the local official Gazette, direct that a film covered by a certificate valid in the Province shall be deemed to be an uncertified film in the whole or any part of the Province.'

"My object is two-fold; in the first place action having been taken by a District Magistrate or a licensing authority, it appears unnecessary to give this further power to the Local Government, and, in the next place, supposing a license is granted and a person is permitted to exhibit a cinematograph in one part of the Province, if it is not allowed in another part, it would not be right. That looks a difficult point to work. It appears likely to be difficult in this way. In a matter of this kind it is necessary not only to be right, but one must appear to be right. Further, these reports are not based on personal knowledge; a Local Government must act on information supplied and that information is not tested by cross-examination; there is no counter evidence; the whole thing will be decided more or less on paper. There is therefore a chance of injury being done. I therefore submit that this power which it is proposed to give to the Local Government should be withdrawn altogether."

The Hon'ble Sir William Vincent:—"Sir, I am in an unfortunate position to-day. I should be very glad to accept some of these amendments, but I am quite unable to do so without really injuring the Bill. If, however, I explain to the Council what the intention of this sub-clause is, I think they will agree that there really is no reason for omitting it. Under sub-clause (5), which the Hon'ble Member does not propose to touch, the Local Government may on the report of a District Magistrate direct that a particular film shall be deemed to be an uncertified film in the whole of the Province. That sub-clause the Hon'ble Member does not attack, he attacks sub-clause (6) only, which says that the Local Government may take this action of its own motion. Now I fail to see myself why in such cases a report from a District Magistrate should necessarily be awaited. If the Government have information from some public association, we will say from a Muhammadan Association, that a film is likely to cause offence to Muhammadan feeling in the Province, although the film may have been passed in some other Province and the matter is emergent, why should it be necessary for the Local Government to await a report from a subordinate officer before taking action. As a matter of fact, I suppose the only result of retaining an obligation to wait for such a report would be that the Local Government would call for reports from District Magistrates until it got what it wanted. Take another case, let me take an instance in which a Magistrate in Bengal had reported a film to the Local Government as unfit for exhibition for some particular reason, and the Government of Bengal had accepted the recommendation under clause 5 and had cancelled the certificate so far as that Province is concerned. This power would remain unaffected by the Hon'ble Member's amendment. Surely it is not unreasonable that the Local Government of an adjacent Province in exactly the same position as Bengal should be authorised to take action in respect of the film without going through the formality of awaiting a report from a District Magistrate, and this is the power which the clause confers. I am afraid, in these circumstances, that I cannot accept this amendment."

11-55 A.M.

[*Mr. M. A. Jinnah*; *Sir William Vincent*; *Mr. Khaparde*.] [5TH MARCH, 1918.]

11-58 A.M.

The Hon'ble Mr. M. A. Jinnah :—" Sir, after hearing the Hon'ble the Home Member I still have difficulty in accepting his reason. It seems to me that clause 7, if I have read it correctly, comes to this. First of all you have a Board and that Board will certify or uncertify films that are suitable for exhibition. After a decision is given, it is open to a person who wants to exhibit a film to appeal against the order of the Board if not certified. That is provided for in sub-clause 3. Then the Local Government has power on his appeal to decide whether the decision of the Board was correct or not. Similarly, after the decision of the Board it is open to the government machinery under sub-clause 5, that is the Magistrate or District Magistrate, to suspend the certificate given by the Board pending an order of the Local Government; of course the Magistrate will have to state his reasons why he thinks this certificate should be suspended. So you have on the one hand the remedy given to the subject to appeal against an order made by the Board against him, and on the other hand, you have a remedy given to the Government—to their machinery, that is it to say to the District Magistrate, when his attention is called to the matter that, notwithstanding the granting of a certificate, it may be suspended. It seems to me that sub-clause 6 is superfluous, because it says that the Local Government may of its own motion move in the matter which is to grant a power and unnecessary in view of sub-clause 5. The Hon'ble the Home Member gave an example that supposing our District Magistrates or Presidency Magistrates do not move in the matter, but supposing we get some independent information such as he cited from a Muhammadan Association . . . "

The Hon'ble Sir William Vincent :—" From anybody."

The Hon'ble Mr. M. A. Jinnah :—" Or from any responsible person or body or association. Now, Sir, the answer is this. Will the Government really act upon the *ex parte* information without making further inquiries? Will the Government do so? Will it be safe for the Government to do so? They can always move the Magistrate. Then where is the necessity of this power? If you get a representation from an individual or an association or a body, then necessarily the Local Government must institute inquiries. Otherwise it comes to this, Sir, that purely on an *ex parte* report or information from a person or body or organization, the Government will be satisfied and make the order of their own motion. That I cannot imagine. Very well, then, the Government must naturally, if it is in the district or towns, refer the matter to the Magistrate, or they must refer the matter to the district officers, and it will be after all upon the information from their own subordinate officers that they will move. Therefore, Sir, it seems to me that instead of having this clause there is sufficient guarantee to secure to Government to have a film that has been certified by the Board uncertified through the machinery of the District Magistrate or the Presidency Magistrate. I must, therefore, say that I am really not satisfied as to what utility there is of this sub-clause (6), and therefore I give my support to the Hon'ble Mover."

12-4 P.M.

The Hon'ble Mr. Khaparde :—" Sir, after the explanation given by my friend Mr. Jinnah, it appears unnecessary to dwell at any length on that aspect of the case which he has put forward so ably. I only wish to point out that it has been said that my amendment leaves clause 5 altogether untouched and merely objects to clause 6. I humbly submit that the Council will remember that in my earlier amendment I did propose that the words 'High Court of the Province' should be substituted for the words 'Local Government' in clause 5. So my original amendment as it was made was all right, namely, I proposed to substitute the words 'High Court of the Province' for the word 'Local Government,' and I now propose that sub-clause (6) of clause 7 be omitted. Even now, though my earlier amendment has been disallowed, I submit that the arguments I urged in support of that amendment still remain, and those arguments have been further supported by my Hon'ble friend Mr. Jinnah."

THE CINEMATOGRAF BILL; THE INDIAN ARMY (AMEND- 725
MENT) BILL.

[5TH MARCH, 1918.] [Sir William Vincent; The Vice-President;
Major-General A. H. Bingley.]

The Hon'ble Sir William Vincent :—" May I say one word ?
If it is not in accordance with the rules I would rather not speak."

The Hon'ble the Vice-President :—" I think the Council would
like to hear what the Hon'ble Member has to say."

The Hon'ble Sir William Vincent :—" I desire only to make 12-5 P. M.
it clear with reference to what Mr. Jinnah said that the point which he made
would not cover the instances that I cited of films exhibited in one Province
which might for similar reasons be considered undesirable in an adjacent
Province. I may say also that I do not think that really there is any probability
that the Local Government would set aside a decision arrived at by a competent
authority of its own nomination without making proper inquiries unless there
was clear necessity for intervention and the matter was a very emergent one in
which immediate action was necessary."

The motion was then put and negatived.

The Hon'ble Sir William Vincent :—" Sir, I move that the Bill
as amended, be passed."

The motion was put and agreed to.

THE INDIAN ARMY (AMENDMENT) BILL.

The Hon'ble Major-General A. H. Bingley :—" Sir, I beg 12-6 P. M.
to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Indian Army Act,
1911. The objects of the Bill are so clearly set forth in the Statement of Objects
and Reasons, that it hardly seems necessary for me to supplement the latter.

"The Council may, however, like to know something about the policy
which has led to the introduction of this Bill, with a brief outline of some of
its more important provisions.

"So long as field operations were confined to minor expeditions of short
duration, generally, on the frontiers of India, the disciplinary code provided
by the Indian Army Act was found to be generally satisfactory, and there
appeared to be little necessity for altering its provisions. The present war,
however, has led to the employment of Indian troops in almost every theatre
of war in which His Majesty's Forces are engaged, and, owing to the varied
conditions arising from such employment and the long duration of hostilities,
several defects in the Indian Army Act have come to light, calling for early
remedy. Other defects have also disclosed themselves, suggesting the desir-
ability of improvements from the point of view of peace administration.

"Certain amendments, designed to remove these defects were accepted by
this Council last year, and it is now proposed to take further steps in the same
direction, by adopting certain provisions of the English Army Act and the
Indian Code of Criminal Procedure, and making them part of our Indian
Military Law.

"For instance, it is proposed to abolish dismissal from the service as a
necessary consequence of a sentence of rigorous imprisonment of over three
months.

"Another change proposed, is the assimilation of the punishments awardable
under the Indian Army Act, for offences committed against the person and
property of an inhabitant of the country in which the soldier is on active
service, with those awardable under the English Army Act, thus rendering
British and Indian soldiers liable to the same punishment for such offences.

"It has been found that suspension from rank, pay and allowances for
prolonged periods is a very undesirable punishment for Indian Officers and

[*Major-General A. H. Bingley.*] [5TH MARCH, 1918.]

Warrant Officers, and it is therefore proposed to limit such suspension to a maximum period of two months.

"Similarly, it is proposed to introduce 'reprimand' or 'severe reprimand' as a suitable punishment for offences which are not of a serious nature, so as to place Indian Officers on the same footing in this respect as British Officers.

"Under the English Army Act, forfeiture of pay is one of the punishments awardable for offences on active service. As it stands, this punishment is not provided for in the Indian Army Act. It is therefore proposed to assimilate Indian to British practice in this matter, thereby providing an alternative, in some cases, to severer and perhaps less suitable punishments.

"Another instance of assimilation of the kind referred to, may be mentioned. It is proposed to provide for the forfeiture by an Indian soldier of a proportion of his pay and allowances when he is detained in hospital by reason of sickness certified to have been caused by his own misconduct or imprudence. This penalty is already enforced in the case of the British soldier, and its extension to the Indian soldier in like circumstances will, it is thought, prove salutary to the individual, as well as beneficial to the State.

"Under the Indian Army Act, as it stands at present, an Indian soldier awarded imprisonment in the field when serving overseas, has to be returned to India, as soon as possible, to undergo his sentence. It is now proposed to provide for the confinement of such offenders in a suitable manner in the country in which they are serving. The advantages derivable from such a course are so obvious that it hardly seems necessary to specify them.

"The Indian Army Act empowers a Court-martial to try civil offences in certain cases—for example, when the offender is serving out of British India—and to award the punishments prescribed for such offences under the Indian Penal Code. Although, in such circumstances, a fine is one of the punishments awardable, the Indian Army Act does not itself provide the machinery necessary for the recovery of such a fine. The amendment now proposed will remedy this defect.

"In the exceptional conditions brought about by the war, it has been found desirable, in certain cases, to grant conditional pardons or remissions of sentences to military offenders. Provision for the grant of such conditional pardons and remissions exists in the Indian Criminal Procedure Code, but it was not considered legally possible to resort to the provisions of that Code in respect of Court-martial sentences. It is, therefore, necessary that such powers should be included in the Indian Army Act itself, and one of the amendments now proposed provides for this addition.

"The restitution of property in respect of which an offence has been committed is provided for under the Indian Code of Criminal Procedure, as well as under the English Army Act. No provision for such restitution exists, however, in the Indian Army Act. It is accordingly proposed to introduce an amendment to make good this defect.

"Last year, this Council passed the Suspension of Sentences Act, so as to enable General Officers Commanding to give the Indian soldier the same opportunity of retrieving his character as has been given to the British soldier. Many of the amendments now proposed are in furtherance of the same policy of clemency, the object of Government being that power of punishment should be restricted to what is essential to the maintenance of a high standard of discipline, and to approximate the provisions of our Indian Military Code in this respect to those of the English Military Code on which it is modelled.

"The only other amendment that I need mention is, the substitution of the word 'Indian' for 'Native' wherever it occurs in the Indian Army Act. This amendment is, of course, only verbal, but it is in accordance with popular sentiment and in conformity with what is now the accepted practice in similar cases."

The motion was put and agreed to.

THE INDIAN ARMY (AMENDMENT) BILL; THE INDIGO
CESS BILL; THE INDIAN COINAGE BILL. 727

[5TH MARCH, 1918.] [Major-General A. H. Bingley; Sir Claude Hill;
Sir William Meyer.]

The Hon'ble Major-General A. H. Bingley:—"Sir, I now 12-13 P. M.
introduce the Bill, and move that the Bill be referred to a Select Committee,
consisting of the Hon'ble Sir George Lowndes, the Hon'ble Khan Zulfikar Ali
Khan, the Hon'ble Sardar Bahadur Sardar Sundar Singh Majithia, the Hon'ble
Subadar Major and Honorary Captain Ajab Khan, Sardar Bahadur, the
Hon'ble Lieutenant-Colonel S. L. Aplin, the Hon'ble Colonel A. J. Caruana
and myself, with instructions to report on or before the 13th March, 1918."

The motion was put and agreed to.

THE INDIGO CESS BILL.

The Hon'ble Sir Claude Hill:—"Sir, in moving that the Bill to 12-15 P. M.
provide for the levy of a cess on indigo exported from British India be taken
into consideration, it had been my intention to add nothing to what I said in
explaining the nature of this very short Bill when moving for its introduction,
especially since no criticism has been received and no amendment suggested
since that date. But by the courtesy of an Hon'ble Member of this Council,
I have been put in possession of a criticism of the Bill, which appears to have
been published on February 27th by a paper called 'Young India,' and I
think Council would wish me to describe to it that criticism. The writer of the
article in question says in the first place,

'We do not think that the levy of an export duty on indigo is the particular form
recommended by the expert,' and goes on to ask 'to whom then are we indebted for the
revival of this idiotic system?'

He then proceeds to say that the proper form in which to recover the
necessary funds is by a levy on the Bihar Planters' Association. Well this
Council is better informed than the writer of the article, and is aware that the
Bihar Planters' Association is merely a political or domestic association of the
planters, and not a commercial concern, as appears to be the idea of the writer.
But then, after reading so far with some concern, I was refreshed by a later
sentence in the article which suggests the levy of 'an export duty on
cotton' instead of on indigo! and this is his design for raising money for the
indigo industry after having condemned the whole system of export duty
on principle!

"Well Sir, no other criticism has been received and no other observation,
so far as I know, made on the Bill, and I do not think this Council will
wish seriously to discuss the only alternative suggested, namely, the substitu-
tion of an export duty on cotton. I therefore move that the Bill to provide
for the levy of a cess on indigo exported from British India be taken into
consideration."

The motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble Sir Claude Hill:—"I beg to move, Sir, that the
Bill be passed."

The motion was put and agreed to.

THE INDIAN COINAGE BILL.

The Hon'ble Sir William Meyer:—"I beg to move that the 12-17 P. M.
Bill further to amend the Indian Coinage Act, 1906, be taken into considera-
tion. On the 20th of February, in introducing the Bill, I explained its object.
It is a simple measure to provide for the substitution of a nickel two-anna piece
for the silver two-anna piece at present current. We have had no criticism on
the Bill; I therefore now move that it be taken into consideration."

The motion was put and agreed to.

728 THE INDIAN COINAGE BILL; THE CRIMINAL JUSTICE ADEN (AMENDMENT) BILL; RESOLUTION *RE* INCLUSION OF CERTAIN SUBJECTS AMONG THE SUBJECTS FOR THE INDIAN CIVIL SERVICE EXAMINATION.

[*Sir William Meyer; Sir Hamilton Grant; Mr. Srinivasa Sastri.*] [5TH MARCH, 1918.]

The Hon'ble Sir William Meyer :—"I now move, Sir, that the Bill be passed."

The motion was put and agreed to.

THE CRIMINAL JUSTICE ADEN (AMENDMENT) BILL.

12-19 P. M.

The Hon'ble Sir Hamilton Grant :—"I move, Sir, that the Bill to amend the law to provide for the administration of criminal justice at Aden be taken into consideration."

The motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble Sir Hamilton Grant :—"I move, that the Bill be now passed."

The motion was put and agreed to.

RESOLUTION *RE* INCLUSION OF CERTAIN SUBJECTS AMONG THE SUBJECTS FOR THE INDIAN CIVIL SERVICE EXAMINATION.

12-20 P. M.

The Hon'ble Mr. Srinivasa Sastri :—"Sir, I beg to move the following Resolution :—

'That this Council recommends to the Governor General in Council that the Secretary of State for India be requested to include Indian History, and Persian, Arabic, and Sanskrit among the subjects for the examination for the Indian Civil Service.'

I should state at the outset that under the regulations which are now current, Arabic and Sanskrit are already among the subjects included for this examination. Indian History and Persian are not. The Public Services Commission, however, have recommended the removal of Sanskrit and Arabic from the subjects, and it is with reference to that recommendation that I have framed this Resolution for the inclusion of all the four among the subjects included for the examination.

"It will be within the recollection of this Council that, during the discussion at the Simla Session last year, it was made clear that the Commission had recommended that the candidates for the examination proceeding from India should produce along with the others a certificate of having attended for three years at a recognised school in Great Britain till within six months immediately preceding the examination, unless specially exempted from the production of such a certificate. It also came out that the Commission had recommended a considerable reduction of the age-limits for this examination. It was therefore feared, and I think with good reason, that these recommendations might have the effect of shutting the English door on the Indian candidates while nominally keeping it open. I do not know whether it was in consequence of this fact or for any other reason, that the Commission have recommended now that Sanskrit and Arabic should be removed from the list of subjects. There is nothing in their report to indicate the reasons which guided them in making this recommendation; nor am I able to see anything in the evidence which might support that course of action. On the contrary, here and there in the evidence, there has been, on the part of Indian witnesses especially, a desire that Indian History and Persian should be introduced among the subjects. This is obviously intended, I may at once admit, in order to afford some facilities for the candidates who proceed from India to sit for this examination, and it is the more necessary that this should be done because, if our desires on this

RESOLUTION *RE* INCLUSION OF CERTAIN SUBJECTS AMONG 729
THE SUBJECTS FOR THE INDIAN CIVIL SERVICE EX-
AMINATION.

[5TH MARCH, 1918.] [Mr. Srinivasa Sastri ; Sir James Walker.]

subject are at all to be fulfilled, the restrictive recommendations to which I alluded a minute ago, namely, that the age-limits should be reduced and that candidates should produce a certificate of having received three years' education in Great Britain, should likewise go. If those desires of ours be fulfilled, then there is a possibility of some Indian candidates appearing in England for this examination. In order to enable them to compete more nearly on equal terms with the English candidates, it would be desirable to introduce some subjects which they might be expected to have studied carefully in India. I am aware that the course of studies for this examination is modelled more or less on the lines of what obtains in the English Universities and in the English High Schools, in order to enable English candidates to compete without special preparation for it. But I think that system will in no way be impaired and the chances of the English candidates will in no way suffer by reason of the recommendation that we make here. For it is only amongst the optional subjects that these will be introduced, and no English candidate will be under a compulsion to choose any of these subjects unless he desires to do so. If, therefore, I make this recommendation it is with the full confidence that, while it may benefit those Indian candidates who appear at the examination, it will not in any way prejudice the English candidates appearing at the same examination.

"I move, Sir, that these subjects be introduced among the subjects for the examination for the Indian Civil Service."

The Hon'ble Sir James Walker :—"Sir, the terms of this Resolution were a little perplexing to me in that they referred to Sanskrit and Arabic as not being included, while, as a matter of fact, at present these subjects carry two hundred marks more than the French, German or Italian languages, including the history of the language and literature of those tongues, rather heavy subjects.

12-35 P.M.

"Sir, I regard the Resolution as really a protest against the counsel of despair given by the Public Services Commission in the matter of making the open competitive examination an avenue to the service by which Indian recruits can be obtained in any appreciable numbers, and in that sense, Sir, I heartily support the Resolution.

"Sir, the Public Services Commission, as I understand them, distinctly came to the conclusion that the open competition must be kept open to all without distinction of race, and also that it cannot be confined to candidates educated only in Europe. Well, if that was really their genuine conclusion, I entirely fail to understand why they did not definitely allude to their reasons for striking out two subjects which are so universally studied in India, and which actually hold a place already in the list of subjects. I trust the Hon'ble Mover has studied the small library which constitutes the Commission's Report. I only profess to have looked at the Report itself and annexure 10. I cannot find there any statement on the subject, but what I would conjecture led the Commission not to specify a reason must have been that they felt that the retaining of these subjects in the conditions under which the examination is proposed by them to be held would be practically an empty farce. I allude of course particularly not only to the striking out of these subjects, but to the reduction of age to the school-leaving age from the college-leaving age. Well, Sir, I do not suppose that I shall be expected to argue that selection at the school-leaving age stands condemned by its results, seeing that I myself, and I suppose every other Civilian in this Council, are the products of that system. In fact, I should say that I agree with the Commission that, on the whole, for the selection of Europeans, and Europeans only, the balance of advantages is rather with selection at the school-leaving age. But I certainly think that the Commission have very much exaggerated the disadvantages of selecting the British candidates at a later age, and I think that these disadvantages are quite infinitesimal compared with the disadvantage

730 RESOLUTION RE INCLUSION OF CERTAIN SUBJECTS AMONG THE SUBJECTS FOR THE INDIAN CIVIL SERVICE EXAMINATION.

[*Sir James Walker ; Mr. S. N. Bannerjee.*] [5TH MARCH, 1918.]

of not making the competition one at which Indian educated candidates have a fair chance of success. For one thing, of course, it is obviously most irritating for the Commission to protest as they do and then to make the conditions such that there is no reasonable chance of success. It is not merely on sentimental grounds that it is eminently desirable that Indian recruits of the Service should enter by the same portal as their British compeers. That portal ought to be the front door and not any side entrance. I think it is a great pity that the Commission did not more seriously tackle the problem of trying to devise an examination, fixed about the age at which Indians in their hundreds proceed to Europe merely to pass for the Bar and giving a fair weight to the subjects which they study in their ordinary educational life out here. That problem is no doubt a difficult one, but I do not think it is incapable of solution.

"Well, Sir, as regards the question of Indian History and Persian, they are on the same footing as the two other subjects, except that they have not actually got a place in the list. I will read to the Council what the Commission say on this point. It runs as follows:—

'If there is one proposition pressed upon us more than another by the educational witnesses in England, it was that an external competitive examination, if it is not to do injury, must be closely adjusted to the subjects which are actually being learnt by the candidates in the normal course of their educational life.'

If these observations have any application to India, it seems to me not possible that any of the four subjects mentioned by the Hon'ble Mover can be excluded.

"For these reasons, Sir, I beg to support the Resolution."

The Hon'ble Mr. S. N. Bannerjee:—"Sir, I desire to associate myself with the Resolution which my Hon'ble friend Mr. Sastri has moved. I only wish my Hon'ble friend had made the scope of his Resolution a little wider. The Public Services Commission have not recommended the inclusion of Political Science, Economics, or Modern History among the subjects prescribed for the open competitive examination. I think those subjects ought to be included, and I wish my Hon'ble friend had included them in his Resolution. I may say, as being in close touch with Indian students who from time to time proceed from Bengal to England for the open competitive examination, that these are among the subjects to which preference is given by them, and in respect of which they hope to score high marks. If the results of these examinations are tested and examined, it will be found that the successful Indian candidates have generally obtained considerable marks in these subjects.

"Sir, my Hon'ble friend over there has observed that the open competitive examination should be kept open. It seems to me that the exclusion of Arabic and Persian would have the effect of closing the door of the open competitive examination as against Indian candidates. Sir, there was no greater opponent of Oriental education than Lord Macaulay. We people of India owe him a great debt of gratitude for having introduced English education; but, in that great Minute that he wrote in or about 1835 giving preference to English education, he also wrote a diatribe against Oriental education and against our classics. A Committee was appointed, and Lord Macaulay was the President of that Committee, and the Committee recommended the holding of open competitive examinations for the Indian Civil Service. Lord Macaulay had no sympathy for Sanskrit or Arabic or for the Eastern classics. Now let me read an extract from the Minute in which he recommended that Sanskrit and Arabic should form prescribed subjects in the open competitive examination for the Indian Civil Service. This is what he wrote, the extract is a short one:

'These classical languages are by no means without intrinsic value in the eyes both of philologists and men of taste. Sanskrit is the great parent stock from which most of the vernacular languages of India are derived, and stands to them in a relation similar to that in

RESOLUTION *RE* INCLUSION OF CERTAIN SUBJECTS AMONG THE SUBJECTS FOR THE INDIAN CIVIL SERVICE EXAMINATION. 731

[5TH MARCH, 1918.] [*Mr. Surendra Nath Bannerjee.*]

which Latin stands to French, Italian, Spanish, and Portuguese. Arabic has contributed, though not in the same proportion as Sanskrit, to the formation of the vocabularies of India; and it is the source from which the Muhammadan nations derive their religion, their jurisprudence, and their science.

Then he goes on to add:—

‘ They can be learnt here in England as well as in the East, and they are not likely to be studied in the East unless some attention has been paid to them here.’

“ Therefore, even Lord Macaulay recommended in 1853 that these two languages should be included among the subjects prescribed for the open competitive examination. With his prejudice against Oriental classics he recommended that only 375 marks be given to them. I think the number of marks allotted to Western classics was 800 if my memory serves me aright. These marks were raised to 500. Then, again, there was a change after Satyendra Nath Tagore, brother of Sir Rabindranath Tagore, had passed the open competitive examination. I think that was in 1863 or 1864; and, for some reason or other after he had passed, the marks for Sanskrit and Arabic were reduced from 500 to 375, and the late Manomohan Ghose, who was a candidate and who felt himself seriously handicapped by this reduction, wrote a strong protest against it, which at the time excited a considerable measure of public attention. Then subsequently the marks were raised from 375 to 500, and at that figure these marks, I think, have ever since remained. There ought to go forth an unanimous protest from the people of India against the abolition of our great classical languages from the curriculum of studies prescribed for the open competitive examination for the Indian Civil Service. Sir, is it possible, I ask, to know a people well and properly—in the words of General Gordon, ‘ to enter into their skins—without knowing their language, without knowing their history, without being able to talk to them in their own vernaculars? Sympathy is and ought to be the watchword of the Indian Administration. ‘ Sympathy,’ said His Majesty, the King-Emperor, ‘ should be the key-note of our administration.’ I ask, is it possible to sympathise with an alien people, to understand them, to know them in their homes and to know them as they live in their daily lives, without being conversant with their language and their history? My Hon’ble friend has properly included Indian History as one of the subjects which ought to be included in the curriculum of studies. An Englishman, not knowing the great past of India, not knowing our glorious moral and spiritual record, might take us to be so many Zulus. Surely he ought not to come out to this country with an estimate of that kind. Surely he ought to know something of the glories of ancient India and of the past achievements of the great races over whom he is called upon to rule? And, therefore, it is a matter of the first importance that he should know our literature and language; and he can only know them properly through the medium of Sanskrit and Arabic. It seems to me marvellous how the Public Services Commission could formulate a suggestion which would exclude these two languages. I am afraid that taint runs through the whole of their recommendations, and I trust this Council will unanimously accept—there is every indication from the speech we have just listened to—that the Council will unanimously accept the Resolution of my Hon’ble friend Mr. Sastri.

“ Persian ought to be included in the curriculum of studies prescribed for candidates for the open competitive examination. It is a great language. I do not know Persian nor French; but I have been given to understand that Persian is as sweet, as mellifluous, as copious, and rich in its vocabulary as French. It is really the French of the East. Surely a tribute ought to be paid to the great Eastern races by prescribing a language to which they attach such great importance. Evidently the Public Services Commission did not possess, in a superlative degree, the gift of imagination, which is the supreme gift of all connected with matters of administration. If they did, I am sure they would have recommended Persian

732 RESOLUTION *RE* INCLUSION OF CERTAIN SUBJECTS AMONG
THE SUBJECTS FOR THE INDIAN CIVIL SERVICE EX-
AMINATION.

[*Mr. Surendra Nath Bannerjee ; Dr. Tej Bahadur Sapru.*] [5TH MARCH, 1918.]

and Indian History, and I am surprised that they have recommended the exclusion of Arabic and Sanskrit which have ever been the fixed subjects for study for candidates of the Indian Civil Service ever since we have had an open competitive examination, that is, since 1855. I hope, Sir, there will be a unanimous vote on the Resolution and the official Members will stand by us in this matter."

12-40 P.M.

The Hon'ble Dr. Tej Bahadur Sapru :—" Sir, I desire to wholeheartedly associate myself with my friend the Hon'ble Mr. Sastri. Sir James Walker has been good enough to remind us that there should be the same front door open for Indians as for Europeans. As an Indian I should consider it very offensive to my self-respect if I was admitted to any high position by any back door. But while I do appreciate the suggestion made by the Hon'ble Sir James Walker may I, in all humility, be permitted to ask him what is the good of keeping the front door open for us when that front door is not equidistant so far as the Indian and the European are concerned? You might as well have the front door in the North Pole and say 'Well, here is the front door for the Indians open and therefore they can have no grievance at all; they have only to reach the North Pole and then they can sit for the examination and enter the Service.' If we are to enter the Civil Service through the front door, what are the steps by which we can reach that front door? So far as Europeans are concerned, we find that in England in the public schools the boys read either Latin or Greek or any one of the modern Continental languages. Therefore, so far as they are concerned, it cannot be very difficult for them to enter by the front door. On the other hand, look at our country and at the education that is given to our boys, and that must continue to be given for generations to come. In our infancy we are either taught Urdu or Hindi; as we grow we are taken over Persian or Sanskrit or Arabic; and then when we want to enter the Civil Service by the front door what do we find? We find that all the years that we have spent at home in acquiring a knowledge of Persian or Sanskrit or Urdu or Hindi are practically of no utility to us so far as competition at this open examination is concerned. I submit it is starting our boys with a handicap against their European compeers to ask them to enter into a competition in subjects which they have not learnt in India, and over which they can acquire at best a very imperfect mastery during the two or three years of their stay in England. Therefore, I submit, let us not make too much of this theory of the front door; let us remember that it is not one but a series of obstacles to which we are subject. I am astonished that the Public Services Commission should have disposed of an important branch of the subject so summarily. So far as Arabic and Sanskrit are concerned, they are to be excluded; so far as Persian and Indian History are concerned, well, there is practically not one word about them. It is, no doubt, true that the Commission do in their Report lay great stress upon the young Civilians knowing Indian History; but I fancy that their recommendations are in the nature of a pious hope that these men, after they have passed their competitive examination may devote themselves to the study of Indian History. But what I submit is this; if Indian History has got to be carefully studied, why not make it one of the subjects which candidates may offer and which in the case of Indian students would be of the greatest possible utility? Similarly, with regard to Persian. I submit, therefore, that so far as Indian students are concerned, they are very much affected by some of the retrogressive suggestions of the Public Services Commission—retrogressive, no doubt, from the point of view of Indians. I think the Resolution of Mr. Sastri is an eminently fair and just one, and should be accepted. You cannot reduce the age for examination from its present level to seventeen or eighteen, and then ask our young boys to perform miracles by going six thousand miles from this country. I would ask those who advocate the continuance of such handicaps to put themselves in the

RESOLUTION *RE* INCLUSION OF CERTAIN SUBJECTS AMONG 733
THE SUBJECTS FOR THE INDIAN CIVIL SERVICE EX-
AMINATION.

[5TH MARCH, 1918.]

[*Mr. E. H. C. Walsh.*]

position of Indian parents and Indian boys, and then ask themselves how they would have felt if similar handicaps had been imposed upon them."

The Hon'ble Mr. E. H. C. Walsh:—"I rise, Sir, to support this Resolution. As the Hon'ble Sir James Walker has pointed out, the subjects of Sanskrit and Arabic are already at the present time included in the subjects prescribed for the Indian Civil Service examination. But the origin of this motion I understand to be the recommendation of the Public Services Commission as to the subjects prescribed for the examination which they propose in which Sanskrit and Arabic are omitted. I think it probable that they have omitted those subjects because their scheme is for a reduction of the present age of admission and for an examination to be based upon the education given in the English public schools, in which those subjects, naturally, are not taught at present, neither is there any likelihood of their being taught in the future. Whether their recommendations in this respect will be accepted or not cannot be said, but at the same time, I think that it is only fair that even if the age be reduced and the subjects for the examination are such as are at present taught in the public schools in England, Indian candidates should be given the advantage of the time which they have devoted to the study of Sanskrit and Arabic, and the inclusion of these subjects will not give them any unfair advantage as against English boys who necessarily have a corresponding advantage in their knowledge of Latin and Greek. I think, also, that Indian candidates should have the advantage of their study of Persian and Indian History. There is no doubt that here, again, there is not necessarily any unfair advantage; as English boys will have the corresponding advantage of their study of European modern languages and of English History. Therefore, whether the age for the examination is reduced, as is proposed by the Civil Service Commissioners, or whether the age is retained as at present—which point has not yet been decided—I think that in both cases it is desirable that Sanskrit and Arabic and Persian and Indian History should all be subjects for the examination. If it should be the decision to keep the age at the present standard, I think there is still more reason for the inclusion of these subjects, because then it would provide an inducement for English students to take them up at an earlier period than they do at present, which, I think, would be a great advantage in giving them that extra period for their study. 12.47 P.M.

"In regard to this I would point out one misapprehension which, perhaps, may have arisen from the remarks of the Hon'ble Mr. Surendra Nath Bannerjee, which is that these subjects should be included so that Englishmen may come out to this country with some knowledge of these classical languages and with some knowledge of Indian History. If this were so, that would be the highest reason for including those subjects; but, as a matter of fact, although these subjects are not included in the open examination, Sanskrit, Persian and Indian History are the subjects in which the candidates have to undergo their training during the time in England before they come out to India, and in which they have to pass their periodical and final examination. I think the Council should not be in any misapprehension on that point. It is not that the exclusion of these subjects from the open examination will have the effect of bringing out to India Civilians ignorant of these languages and ignorant of Indian History; but it is in the one case that even if the age for the examination be reduced, as proposed by the Public Services Commission, it is desirable to give equality of treatment at the examination to Indian candidates who have studied these subjects with English candidates who have a corresponding advantage in having studied Latin and Greek, and Modern European languages; and in the other, that if the age should be retained as at present, it is still more desirable as, in addition to the above reasons, it is very desirable to give an inducement to English candidates to take up those subjects at an earlier date than they at present do.

"Apart from the educational value of the study of Sanskrit and Arabic, and, to a less extent, Persian as classical languages, and the advantages to Civilians of a knowledge of their literature, the knowledge of Sanskrit and

734 RESOLUTION *RE* INCLUSION OF CERTAIN SUBJECTS AMONG THE SUBJECTS FOR THE INDIAN CIVIL SERVICE EXAMINATION.

[*Mr. E. H. C. Walsh ; Mr. Ayyangar.*] [5TH MARCH, 1918.]

Persian is of practical use in acquiring a knowledge of the vernacular languages which are based on them. That has been very clearly expressed in the extract from the report of Lord Macaulay's Commission which has been read by the Hon'ble Mr. Surendra Nath Bannerjee. They also have this practical value not only for English candidates to facilitate their learning the vernaculars but also in the case of Indians who are required to learn vernaculars other than their own. I have had a good deal to do with the departmental examinations of Civilians and Deputy Collectors, and I have found sometimes that an Indian candidate who speaks one vernacular appears to have difficulty in acquiring another, which seems strange considering that those vernaculars are derived from the same classical language. The inclusion of these languages is, therefore, desirable from the practical, as well as from the literary, point of view. Therefore, whether the age-limit is reduced or whether it is retained as at present, in either case I strongly support the present Resolution."

12-53 P.M.

The Hon'ble Mr. Ayyangar:—"I would like to commend this Resolution to the favourable consideration of this Council, not on the ground put forth by the Hon'ble Mr. Sastri that it will facilitate Indian candidates succeeding in the Indian Civil Service examination if Indian subjects are prescribed, but on a different ground; and that ground is on the merit of the study of these subjects themselves.

"The one reason why even after a hundred and fifty years of British rule the individual members of the British race find themselves estranged from the people is due to lack of their appreciation of Indian literature and India's unique culture. It is in the interests of both the great communities of the world that some stimulus should be given to the study of India's classical literature in Western countries, at least to the future rulers of India. It is advantageous to India, because to study them means to cultivate regard for the inheritors of that culture and love them. All Civilians, teachers, and others who have studied the ancient language have treated Indians with sympathy and consideration. As some remarked the study of Sanskrit takes away the animalism in man and puts forth in its place the superior wisdom and higher outlook of life characteristic of the Oriental. How Indianised that learned scholar Max Müller came to be was seen after his deep study of the Oriental language. In the person of Sir George Birdwood, only because of his great Oriental Scholarship, India had a great friend.

"Then if at all India can do any service to England it is by grafting some of its ancient civilisation, and this can be done only if Englishmen can read our literature at least for the sake of getting through an examination. I am tempted to quote the words of Sir Thomas Munro 'if civilisation is to become an article of trade between the two countries I am convinced that this country (England) will gain by the important cargo'. Though quoted a hundred years ago it had not gone out of date. It will also help rulers a great deal to understand India and simplify the difficult process of ruling the great nation. Though not a scholar of Persian or Arabic myself like the Hon'ble Mr. Bannerjee I know these languages favourably compare with Sanskrit in all respects. Then in the matter of Indian History, I am surprised that it is not included in the syllabus of studies. Only after the Resolution I glanced at the syllabus to satisfy myself if it has not been included, for I could not conceive of the agents paid to rule over us not being asked to study the history of the people they are going to handle. Perhaps they come to India filled with all the grandfatherly tales of the Maharatta and Rohilla wars, the tough fight with the Sikhs or the Afghans, or the horrible tragedies of the Black Hole, and the Sepoy Mutiny. Now I can guess the misunderstanding and the lack of sympathy if the administrators of an alien culture should come to a quite different atmosphere, not knowing the culture or the ancient history of the people, how their ancestors were dealt with in the past, and what gratitude should be shown to them in the future. These are things which I should think every Indian Civil Service candidate must learn better than any number of Homers and Virgils. For these reasons I strongly support the Resolution."

RESOLUTION *RE* INCLUSION OF CERTAIN SUBJECTS AMONG 735
THE SUBJECTS FOR THE INDIAN CIVIL SERVICE EX-
AMINATION.

[5TH MARCH, 1918.] [Rao Bahadur B. N. Sarma; Mr. Shafi.]

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur B. N. Sarma:—"Sir, we non- 12-58 P.M.
officials are extremely gratified at the attitude taken up by official Members, such as the Hon'ble Sir James Walker and the Hon'ble Mr. Walsh, towards this Resolution. It is not difficult to understand the logical consistency of the Public Services Commissioners or the various recommendations they have made on the subject. The decision of the Government of India will depend on their attitude towards two alterations which the Public Service Commissioners have recommended: firstly, that the age-limit should be lowered and secondly, that candidates, including those from India, should be restricted to residence at a British school for three years and for six months before the examination. If these restrictions are to obtain I do not see that we need quarrel with the recommendations of the Public Services Commission. No public schools in England can be expected to teach Sanskrit or Indian History. The Commissioners really contemplated the exclusion from the examination of Indians. Therefore, the decision chiefly depends upon the attitude of the Government of India towards the above recommendations. I feel that the attitude of Government at the Simla Session practically settled the question. If the age-limit is not to be reduced, then it follows logically that there is absolutely no necessity for the removal of Sanskrit or Arabic from the curriculum, the subjects being there at present. I do not think there would be any difficulty whatever in including Persian or Indian History. Then Mr. Walsh said that even if the age-limit be lowered, there is no reason why these subjects should not be included in the curriculum; there would still be something to be said in favour of inclusion, but, as a matter of practical politics, if the restriction that the Commissioners recommended of residence in a college or British school for three years be not removed, I see no good from their inclusion. I feel sure that with the support now accorded by the official Members to us, the recommendation of the Public Services Commissioners would not be accepted by the Government of India. If that be not accepted, then it follows that these subjects can be included in the curriculum.

"I have only to make just one more observation, and that is this. The suggestions of the Public Services Commissioners, if adopted, would lead to the production of one type among Civil servants what may be said to be History-Law Graduates—English, Mathematics Greek or Latin up to the school course would correspond to our own Matriculation or Intermediate standard, and the training or knowledge acquired cannot therefore be of a very high standard. Then what is taught in the University or post-examination course is said to include a modern language, vernacular or Sanskrit and History, subjects with a little law. The net result would be the production, on a large scale, of History-Law Graduates, and I do not think such a thing can be contemplated without some misgivings. I hope to see a variety among the Indian Civil Service men, and not that they should be all History-Law Graduates. For that reason also, Sir, I hope the Government of India will be able to see their way to accept the proposals of the Hon'ble Mr. Sastri."

The Hon'ble Mr. Shafi:—"Sir, I desire to associate myself 1-3 P.M.
whole-heartedly with my Hon'ble friend Mr. Sastri in the object which he has in view in bringing forward this Resolution. The action taken by him has been obviously necessitated by the recommendations of the Public Services Commission in connection with the subjects mentioned in his Resolution. In England, the study of a classical language and at the same time of one of the modern languages has come to be a part and parcel of an English youth's education and, I suppose, it is for this reason that the list of subjects which it is open to a candidate in England to take up for the competitive examination includes Latin and Greek on the one hand, and French, Italian and other modern languages on the other. For the same reasons, out here in India, both amongst the Hindus and Muhammidans, it is now almost a recognised rule for the Hindu and Muhammadan students in our schools and colleges to

736 RESOLUTION REINCLUSION OF CERTAIN SUBJECTS AMONG
THE SUBJECTS FOR THE INDIAN CIVIL SERVICE EX-
AMINATION.

[*Mr. Shafi; Sir James DuBoulay; Mr. S. N. Bannerjea.*] [5TH MARCH, 1918.]

take up one of the two classical languages, I mean either Sanskrit or Arabic, and at the same time to adopt as part of their curriculum one or other of the modern Oriental languages. It seems to me, therefore, that it would be opposed to principles of fair-play to shut our Indian candidates for the competitive examination in England out of a chance of taking up both Sanskrit and a modern language or Arabic and Persian, as the case may be, for the purposes of competing with their European brethren. The justice of my Hon'ble friend's contention is, so far as I have been able to understand, acknowledged by all Members of this Council, and I trust the Government of India will be pleased to adopt the proposals mentioned in the Hon'ble Mr. Sastri's Resolution.

"Then look at it from a utilitarian point of view, from the point of view even of efficiency, so far as the Indian Civil Services are concerned. A knowledge of Persian or of Sanskrit or Arabic, as well as of Indian History for British as well as for Indian candidates for the competitive examination would be of the highest benefit to the successful candidate in after life when he has come out to India, and has begun to take part in the administration of the country. Therefore, it is obvious that from a utilitarian point of view also the exclusion of these subjects from the curriculum of the open competitive examination in England is absolutely unjustifiable. For these reasons, briefly, I have great pleasure in giving my support to the Resolution brought forward by my Hon'ble friend Mr. Sastri."

1-6 P.M.

The Hon'ble Sir James DuBoulay :—"Sir, there are two reasons which have been advanced in this Council for including the subjects for the open competitive examination,—and I think the Members were talking about the open competitive examination,—there are two reasons which have been advanced which are not very convincing to my mind. One of those used was by the Hon'ble Mr. Bannerjea. I understood him to say that a knowledge of these subjects would enable a man coming out to India to enter into the life and conversation of the people of this country; and the other was an argument used by the Hon'ble Mr. Ayyangar that a study of Sanskrit would reduce animalism in man. Well, I may say that I myself studied Sanskrit. I dare say my studies did not go deep enough, but at any rate they did not enable me to enter into conversations with gentlemen in Kanara when I first arrived there, and I am afraid it did not reduce animalism in me. The Hon'ble Mr. Bannerjea seemed to me to put his finger on the spot when he went back to rather ancient history and referred to the Report of Lord Macaulay's Committee in 1854 (not in 1853). That was the basis of the Indian Civil Service examination even as it is now constituted, and they looked at it from this point of view. 'Our opinion is that the examination ought to be confined to those branches of knowledge to which it is desirable that English gentlemen who mean to remain at home should pay some attention.' That is the basis of their recommendations. . . ."

The Hon'ble Mr. S. N. Bannerjea :—"I said it would be useful for them too."

The Hon'ble Sir James DuBoulay :—"And it was argued that no service would be rendered to India by inducing those who meant to spend their lives there to neglect in the earlier years European literature and science for studies specially Indian. That Report was produced at a time when I do not suppose there were any Indian candidates for the Indian Civil Service, and when Indian Civililians still went to Haileybury as a preliminary to coming out to India. They were not, as the Hon'ble Mr. Bannerjea has pointed out, consistent in that they recommended that Arabic and Sanskrit should be included. I think Mr. Bannerjea has read out all that extract and I need not repeat it. Well, as a result of that Report, Arabic and Sanskrit were included

RESOLUTION ~~RE~~ INCLUSION OF CERTAIN SUBJECTS AMONG 737
THE SUBJECTS FOR THE INDIAN CIVIL SERVICE EX-
AMINATION.

[5TH MARCH, 1918.] [Mr. S. N. Bannerjea; Mr. E. H. C. Walsh; Sir
James DuBoulay.]

in the syllabus of the open competitive examination from the year 1855 onwards, and they are included even to this day. I think Mr. Walsh made a mistake in stating that they were not included as subjects for the examination."

The Hon'ble Mr. E. H. C. Walsh :—"I did not say that, I said that they are at present included."

The Hon'ble Sir James DuBoulay :—"Well, somebody suggested that they were not a subject for examination just now, but they are.

"There is one small point on which I should like to correct the Hon'ble Mr. Bannerjea, and that is about the marks for those two subjects. The marks for those two subjects now are 800 and not 500."

The Hon'ble Mr. S. N. Bannerjea :—"At present?"

The Hon'ble Sir James DuBoulay :—"Yes, at present.

"Now as regards Persian, it seems to me that it would not have been inconsistent with their remarks about Arabic and Sanskrit if the Macaulay Committee had recommended its inclusion in the syllabus on the same lines as other modern languages, for it could not be reasonably excluded on the same arguments as those which they applied to the vernacular languages of India, that they were of no value except for the purpose of communicating with the Natives of India, and therefore ought not to be a subject for examination. But the question of Persian does not seem to have arisen at the time, and it was not discussed in their Report, and it is possible that nobody thought of it. On the other hand, it is possible that Persian was considered too light a subject for separate treatment. That is a view which certainly found some acceptance with scholars of a more recent date, and I believe that in several of our Universities the study of Persian has from time to time been combined as one subject with Arabic on that ground.

"Whatever may have been the reason for the omission, there does not seem to me to be any good ground for its continuance, and it may not be without interest to the Members of this Council to learn that in the year 1913 the Government of India actually informed the Secretary of State that they recognised that Persian is entitled to consideration as an element in a liberal Oriental education, and that they had no objection to its inclusion in the syllabus. No change was, however, made at that time.

"A reference to the Regulations for the Indian Civil Service examination will show Members that at the present moment of the subjects under discussion Arabic and Sanskrit find a place both in the syllabus of the open examination, and in that of the final examination, while Persian appears in the latter only, and it will be noticed that any candidate who offers Sanskrit and Arabic for the open examination is precluded from offering it at the final. The reason for this is not far to seek. It will be observed that, except Arabic and Sanskrit, there is no other subject which finds a place in the syllabus for both those examinations, and I think it is clear that if a candidate were allowed to take up the same subject at both, he would have a distinctly undue advantage over his fellows at the final. For this reason, I think there is no doubt that, if Persian were admitted as a subject of examination at the open competition, the same rule which now applies to Sanskrit and Arabic would have to apply to it, namely, that a candidate who took it at the open competition would be barred from offering it at the final.

"As regards Indian History, I may say that so long ago as 1900 the Government of India held that Indian Civilians, before they came out to this country, should be thoroughly familiar with the broad outlines of general Indian History,—the succession of Dynasties, the rise and fall of Empires, the movements of races, the principles of successive Governments and so forth, and Indian History now forms a subject for the final examination. But there is

738 RESOLUTION REINCLUSION OF CERTAIN SUBJECTS AMONG
THE SUBJECTS FOR THE INDIAN CIVIL SERVICE EX-
AMINATION.

[Sir James DuBoulay ; Sir Dinshaw Wacha.] [5TH MARCH, 1918.]

this difference between the case of Indian History and that of Persian, that Indian History is a compulsory subject and Persian an optional subject, and this, I think, will make it difficult to apply the same rules as apply in the case of Arabic, and to say to a candidate that if he offered it for the open examination he could not offer it for the final, inasmuch as it is compulsory for the final; and I do not myself see how this difficulty could be got over, though I may remark that in 1913 when they wrote about Persian, the Government of India also wrote about Indian History, and said they had no objection to its inclusion, but did not raise this particular point to which I refer. They were probably content to leave that difficulty to the skilled examination of the Civil Service Commissioners. I may remind Hon'ble Members that in section 99 of the Government of India Act it is provided that the Secretary of State in Council may, with the advice and assistance of the Civil Service Commissioners, make rules for the examination; and it is that body of gentlemen to whom he actually turns for guidance on the subject.

"The Public Services Commission, as has been pointed out several times already, contemplated an examination in England which would be adapted to the best school curricula in Great Britain, and then left the details to the Civil Service Commissioners, but they did prepare a rough draft scheme of the sort of examination they had in contemplation, and in that scheme there is no mention of Sanskrit, Arabic, Persian, or Indian History, and that no doubt is the reason why my Hon'ble friend has tabled this Resolution. I would remind this Council of the interesting discussion we had last September in Simla on the question of the age-limits, and they will no doubt realise that this is still a very open question. But I venture to think that, whether the age-limits are changed or not, and whether the recommendations of the Commission on that subject are accepted or not is a matter of no great importance in deciding the question before us. The Commission definitely considered the proposal that only candidates educated in Europe should be allowed to compete in England, and that only those educated in India should be permitted to appear for the examination in this country, and they considered that proposal only to discard it, and in these circumstances I can see no possible reason why, even if the age-limits were lowered very considerably, it should not remain open to those who come forward to offer such subjects as Sanskrit and Arabic, Persian and Indian History for their examination. And indeed, though the age-limits have varied (at the top from 19 to 24 and at the bottom from 17 to 22), Sanskrit and Arabic, as I have already said, have continued to find a place in the syllabus of the open competition ever since 1855, and even when the age-limits were at their lowest. I might mention, however, that no candidate has taken Arabic, at any rate since the year 1905, as a subject for the open competition. There may have been many before that, but those are the figures that I happen to have looked up. Such are the facts of the matter, and I would only add that Government consider that this question should be left to an open vote, official Members being at liberty to speak and vote as they please. Government reserve to themselves the right of making a further examination of the subject in the light of this discussion, and any other circumstances that may supervene, but I think I can safely promise that they will, in due course, let the Secretary of State for India know the views that have been expressed here."

1-18 P. M.

The Hon'ble Sir Dinshaw Wacha:—"Sir, the competitive Civil Service examination was established in the mid-Victorian age, 1855. In the mid-Victorian age the classics were, of course, a *sine qua non* in all the great Universities of Oxford, Cambridge and London. Taking that fact into consideration it was quite intelligible that the first Commissioners of the Indian Civil Service laid such great stress on the value of classical languages in which Sanskrit and Arabic are also included for purposes of examination. But, Sir, between 1855 and 1917 great progress has been made, and even the English people themselves have been asking, for some time past, I should say for the last five or ten years, of what use is it to insist on the study of Greek and Latin

RESOLUTION *RE* INCLUSION OF CERTAIN SUBJECTS AMONG 739
THE SUBJECTS FOR THE INDIAN CIVIL SERVICE EX-
AMINATION.

[5TH MARCH, 1918.] [Sir Dinshaw Wacha.]

in the Universities. The British are a practical people: they have large international trade throughout the world; are Latin and Greek of any use at all, even recognising that they impart culture to University students? Nothing of the kind. For all practical purposes, even in Parliament, as well as in all the different branches of administration, Greek and Latin are held to be practically useless. Similarly, I should say that in the practical administration of India, Sanskrit as much as Greek and Latin is useless. English is the *lingua franca* throughout India and in all parts of the world where English interests prevail. In fact, I think, the English people should be proud of their language which is now used and talked by one-half of the people of the globe, if not more. Therefore, Sir, to me it seems that it is an anachronism now-a-days to insist upon either Greek or Latin for the Indian Civil Service, or, for that matter, Sanskrit. Let us look to what is practical. In Indian administration we have more to do with China and Japan; we have more to do with Africa and Zanzibar, and such countries with which India has large commercial and political relations. I should have preferred that, instead of having any Greek or Latin or Sanskrit, we should have Chinese, Japanese, and Arabic languages which would be of the greatest use to us in the future after the war. We shall have great economic questions, both in China and Japan, also in South Africa and other places; and I consider that, for the purpose of carrying on the Indian administration in a most practical way, it would be a great advantage to recognise those living languages.

"We eternally hear high Indian officials emphasising the value of Efficiency! Efficiency, efficiency—that is the unceasing cry. I would ask the members of the Government what efficiency is derived from the study of Greek and Latin. I admit that, independently, Greek and Latin as Greek and Latin have their use; I am a great lover of the classics myself, but I ask from the practical point of view what efficiency you gather from a member of the Indian Civil Service, English or Indian, who has passed his examination in these languages—nothing at all. The war has made us unlearn many old things, and has also made us learn many new things, and I hope that the Government of India will see that in future, if the administration is to be carried on with the greatest efficiency, if international trade and many other cognate matters of the highest importance are to be stimulated, they will insist upon the study of those living languages which are of the greatest practical use, and I do say that Chinese, Japanese and Arabic on the one side, and the South African languages on the other, will be the most suitable for this purpose.

"Throughout the whole history of the Civil Service examinations age and language conditions have been the subjects of great controversy. Age has, of course, been shifted from 17 to 19, from 19 to 21, and from 21 again back to 19. The pendulum has been swung from the minimum to the maximum and *vice versa*. As far as languages are concerned, we have heard in the speeches already made here to-day how people differ on the subject and how marks are moved up and down. It is all purely arbitrary on the part of the Civil Service Commissioners, or on the part of the Government of India. As far as the Public Services Commission's Report is concerned, you have heard already what opinion I hold upon their recommendations. I think they might be consigned to the waste-paper basket. That is my opinion.

"Therefore, Sir, I think it will be far better to abolish all classical languages from future examinations for the Indian competitive Civil Service, Greek and Latin, Sanskrit and the rest, and to substitute for these living languages which will be of great practical use to us in the future. If people are very anxious that Greek and Latin and other classical languages should be studied, simply for the sake of culture, then I would suggest the establishment of a University at Timbuctoo, where all these languages might be taught and where research work in these might be leisurely undertaken. But, as far as the Civil Service examination is concerned, which is an examination for the purpose of efficiently carrying on the administration of India, I repeat, they are perfectly

740 RESOLUTION REINCLUSION OF CERTAIN SUBJECTS AMONG THE SUBJECTS FOR THE INDIAN CIVIL SERVICE EXAMINATION.

[*Sir Dinshaw Wacha* ; *Mr. M. A. Jinnah* ; *Pandit M. M. Malaviya* ; *Sir William Vincent*.] [5TH MARCH, 1918.]

useless, and all these recommendations suggested are a great waste of time and energy."

1-24 P.M.

The Hon'ble Mr. M. A. Jinnah :—"I think, Sir, that the Hon'ble Sir Dinshaw Wacha's speech would have been an excellent one in its own way if he or we were sitting here for the purpose of reforming wholesale the curriculum or the syllabus which is now proscribed for the open competitive Civil Service examination. The question before the Council to-day is a very simple one; and, as the question is left to the vote of the Members—although that question is clearly brought out before the Council—I wish it not to go astray in view of what the Hon'ble Sir Dinshaw Wacha has said. We are not dealing with wholesale reform of the curriculum or of the syllabus....."

The Hon'ble Sir Dinshaw Wacha :—"It will have to come."

The Hon'ble Mr. M. A. Jinnah :—"I dare say it will have to come. Nobody will be more glad, Sir, than I would. I do not say that the syllabus or the curriculum is perfect. But the question before the Council to-day is this. You have an open competitive examination for the Civil Service of this country. You have to deal with two classes of people: one who are educated in Great Britain, another who are educated in India, and the system of education in India is different from the system of education in Great Britain. In Great Britain, the boys learn Latin and Greek; in India, having regard to our own educational institutions, we learn here either our vernaculars or Persian or Arabic or Sanskrit. Now, if you have in the syllabus Latin and Greek, and if you exclude Arabic and Sanskrit and Persian, you at once put the Indian students at a great disadvantage. On the one hand, the English student who learns Latin and Greek when very young, or, as soon as it is possible for him to do so, would naturally offer that subject for examination, and very high marks would be scored by him. On the other hand, if you exclude Arabic and Persian and Sanskrit, then you deny to him the advantage and do you expect the Indian student who goes to England to learn Latin and Greek and offer those subjects in competition with his English compeers? That is really the question, and what really appeals to me is this, that the object of the Mover of this Resolution is to give a fair and equal chance, having regard to our facilities for education in our country, and having regard to the facilities that the English boys have for education in their country. That is the point, and I am sure that every Member will support this Resolution. It has already been indicated by the non-official Members who have spoken that, in fairness to us, if it is going to be a real open, fair, competitive examination, we should have that advantage which is denied to us if the proposals of the Royal Commission are accepted and Arabic and Sanskrit are excluded. That is the only question, and I therefore hope that every Member will support this Resolution."

1-30 P.M.

The Hon'ble Pandit M. M. Malaviya :—"Sir, I had hoped, after the remarks of the Hon'ble the Home Member, that there would be no necessity for a further discussion on this Resolution....."

The Hon'ble Sir William Vincent :—"May I interrupt the Hon'ble Member. I said nothing."

The Hon'ble Pandit M. M. Malaviya :—"I beg the Hon'ble Member's pardon. I meant the Home Secretary. But the speech of the Hon'ble Sir Dinshaw Wacha compels me to take up a few minutes of the time of the Council. One aspect of the question covered by the Resolution has been very well pointed out by the Hon'ble Mr. Jinnah, namely, that justice demands that English and Indian students should be put on a footing of equality, so that the test should be so far as may be fair and equal in the case of both. In further amplification of the same point, I may say that if the people of any

RESOLUTION *RE* INCLUSION OF CERTAIN SUBJECTS AMONG 741
THE SUBJECTS FOR THE INDIAN CIVIL SERVICE EX-
AMINATION.

[5TH MARCH, 1918.] [*Pandit M. M. Malaviya.*]

country or community want to give a certain kind of education to their youth, and you want the youth of that particular country or community to be enlisted as a competitor in an examination, you have to bear that fact in mind in fixing the subjects for that examination. This is necessary if they are to be induced to compete for that examination and not to be turned away from it by their task being made unnecessarily difficult. So long as the English people love to teach the classics—Latin and Greek—to their boys, I think it is desirable that those subjects should be included in the curriculum, for the Civil Service examination. Similarly, so long as Indians—Hindus and Muhammadans—think it fit to educate their sons in Sanskrit or Arabic or Persian, these subjects also ought to be included in that curriculum, in order that Indian students should not be subjected to an unnecessary extra strain. But, apart from that, Sir, I should like to say a few words in regard to the utility of Sanskrit and Arabic. I have great respect for my friend the Hon'ble Sir Dinshaw Wacha, from whom I have learnt many things, and at whose feet I love to sit to learn many more. But I must say that he has not taken a correct view of the advantages of a study of Sanskrit, especially by those who want to compete for the Indian Civil Service with a view to serve in India. Latin and Greek may not be useful to those who are going to administer public affairs in India, because, presumably, all that is of value from that point of view in Latin and Greek has been translated into English, and, except for the beauty and the literary advantages of Latin and Greek, there is no loss likely to be suffered by an English student who does not devote laborious days in learning to compose in Latin or Greek. But, so far as Sanskrit is concerned, and so far as Arabic is concerned, they have a living connection with the people of India.

“There is not an institution in this country with which Hindus are connected which a knowledge of Sanskrit will not explain or throw light upon. All the religious worship, all the various social and socio-religious institutions of Hindus, the customs which prevail among them, the institutions which exist and have existed from time immemorial—matters which govern the life of Hindus and their every-day affairs up to this date—trace their roots in their sacred literature which is in Sanskrit. There is, therefore, no better study which a man who wants to understand the people, the great bulk of the people of India, can make than a study of Sanskrit. Whether it is religious worship—the various phases of religious worship—, or whether it is the many institutions, religious or socio-religious institutions, customs, or whether it is the ancient policy of the Hindus which still forms the basis of much of the administration of this country, we have to go to Sanskrit to find their roots, and I feel confident that the bulk of the Members of this Council will agree with me in the view that there is no better means of understanding, of sympathising with and appreciating the religious, socio-religious and political institutions and customs of the bulk of the Hindus than a knowledge of Sanskrit. For this reason, I think that not only should the study of Sanskrit be given the same encouragement as other languages, as Latin and Greek for example, but that a decided preference should be shown for the study of Sanskrit, and also of Arabic, in the case of every student who wants to serve in India. That would apply to all students, whether they are Europeans or Indians; but in the case of Indian students in particular, it should be a matter of reproach to an educated Hindu that he should not have sufficient familiarity with the language in which his sacred books are written, and a knowledge of which is so essential to enable him to understand the institutions which he and his people have inherited. Similarly, with regard to Arabic. It should be a matter of reproach to an educated Musalman who has learnt Greek or Latin and English in the way in which our students acquire a mastery over these languages that he should be unfamiliar with the language of the most sacred book of the Musalmans.

“I think, Sir, that in order that the administration of the country should be carried on in sympathy with the spirit of the people, it should be regarded

[*Pandit M. M. Malaviya; Mr. Sastri.*] [5TH MARCH, 1918.]

as a matter of extreme advantage, if not of necessity, that Indian public servants should possess a knowledge of Sanskrit and Arabic.

"Besides, there is another practical advantage associated with the study of Sanskrit, Arabic and Persian. Our vernaculars are derived from these languages. They have been largely influenced by them. A knowledge of Sanskrit enables a man the more easily to understand Bengali, Ooriya, Hindi, Urdu, Marathi, Punjabi, Gujarati and Sindhi. It is only the Tamil and Telegu languages which have not been derived from Sanskrit; but I have learnt from friends that even in them there is a large admixture of Sanskrit words. Sanskrit, therefore, enters into the composition of even Tamil and Telegu—of Telegu perhaps more largely than of Tamil, but of both. A knowledge of Sanskrit is, therefore, of practical importance in enabling a man to understand the vernaculars of the country. So also, though not to the same extent, is the case with Arabic, Urdu and Hindi, and other Sanskrit dialects have all a certain number of Arabic words incorporated into them. Urdu and Hindi are only two different forms of the same language. For these reasons I hope that, notwithstanding the remarks which my esteemed friend, the Hon'ble Sir Dinshaw Wacha, has made, Government will always give a decided encouragement to the study of Sanskrit and Arabic in the examination for the Indian Civil Service. I look forward to the time—I hope it is not distant—when Hindu and Muhammadan boys will consider it a reproach to them as cultured men that they should not know their own sacred languages. As regards Persian, it has a beautiful literature. Though it has not the same value for Indians as Sanskrit and Arabic, it has its own value and it ought to be encouraged. I hope the Government will give full consideration to what has been said here on this Resolution, and ensure the retention of Sanskrit and Arabic and the inclusion of Persian in the curriculum of studies for the Indian Civil Service examination. As for Indian History, it should not be an optional subject to be taken up only at the final stage, but its study should be insisted upon at the earliest stage. It would be strange and anomalous if those who aspire to join the Civil Service of India should not be required from the first to acquaint themselves with the history of India. I hope the Government will give full effect to the Resolution which has been moved by my Hon'ble friend Mr. Sastri."

1-37 P. M.

The Hon'ble Mr. Sastri :—"Sir, there are just a few remarks which I seem to be required to make. From the way in which Hon'ble Members who took part in this discussion have referred to the cultural value of the Sanskrit Persian, and Arabic languages, it would appear that I made a mistake in omitting all reference to that aspect of the subject. But, on thinking it over, I think I was not wrong. I am not one of those who can possibly be suspected of under-rating the importance of these languages as affording a key to the study and sympathetic understanding of Eastern civilisation and culture; but it appears to me that those who make these remarks are under some sort of misunderstanding as to the way in which the Public Services Commission have looked at the subject. They do not want that Indian Civilian who come out here from England should come out without a proper preparation in these subjects. They have made provision during the probationary period for these subjects being adequately studied. The history of India is compulsory throughout the compulsory period of three years, and the classical Indian languages have been included among the additional subjects that they have recommended. But, Sir, there is one remark which I might be allowed to make in this connection. The Hon'ble Pandit Malaviya has caused in my mind a feeling of some melancholy at the way in which Sanskrit is looked at in certain parts of India. He was keen that everyone, whether Englishman or Indian, should study some classical Indian language. But this morning I happened to read in a Madras newspaper the conclusion at which certain associations there have arrived with regard to this Resolution, to the effect that if Sanskrit is to be given the place which I (Mr. Sastri) am going to plead for in the Imperial

**RESOLUTION *RE* INCLUSION OF CERTAIN SUBJECTS AMONG 743
THE SUBJECTS FOR THE INDIAN CIVIL SERVICE EX-
AMINATION; RESOLUTION *RE* THE CIVIL MEDICAL
SERVICE.**

[5TH MARCH, 1918.]

[*Mr. Sastri.*]

Legislative Council, Tamil and Telegu should be given places of equal importance. Now that seems to me to open to some of us a vista of—what shall I say?—misgiving and suspicion as to the way in which the classical languages of India are regarded as in some sort rivals to the vernacular languages of India. But there I will leave it, Sir.

“There is one remark which I feel called upon to make in connection with what my Hon’ble friend Mr. Surendra Nath Bannerjea said. He seemed to think it was a pity that I had omitted such subjects as Political History, Political Science, and the study of Higher Economics. Now the Economics of India especially is prescribed among the courses for the probationary students, but that is not the whole point. The point is that Lord Macaulay, whom the Hon’ble Mr. Bannerjea quoted, wanted that the course for the Civil Service examination should be modelled on the course of a liberal education in England, the highest liberal education available to a gentleman in England. The age, therefore, was fixed high, and it would have been quite proper then to include such subjects as he mentions. The Public Services Commission, however, have proposed to lower the age till it becomes co-eval with the school-leaving age. Surely Political Science, Political History or Higher Economics are subjects that are not within the comprehension of such immature students. I had to frame my Resolution largely in speculation as to whether finally the recommendation of the Public Services Commission in this regard would be accepted or rejected. I had, therefore, to fit in such subjects as would be profitably studied, whether it was at the school-leaving age or at the age of collegiate study.”

The Resolution was put and accepted.

The Council adjourned for Lunch till 2-45 P.M.

RESOLUTION *RE* THE CIVIL MEDICAL SERVICE.

The Hon’ble Mr. Srinivasa Sastri :—“Sir, I beg to move the 2-45 P. M.
following Resolution :—

‘ This Council recommends to the Governor General in Council—

- (a) that a civil medical service should be constituted which should be wholly independent of the medical organisation of the Indian Army ; that the higher medical posts, which are at present filled by officers of the Indian Medical Service should be transferred to the civil medical service ; and that the civil medical service should be recruited from the civil medical officers and the independent medical profession ;
- (b) that the salaries of Indian Medical Service officers employed on civil duty should not be enhanced as recommended by the Public Services Commission ; and
- (c) that military assistant surgeons should not be given preference over civil assistant surgeons, and that not more than one-sixth of the higher posts reserved for subordinate medical officers should be given to them. ’

Before I proceed to deal with the Resolution, I beg leave of the Council to say that I recall with feelings of sorrow a conversation I had on this subject with the late Sir Pardey Lukis, who occupied the position of Director-General of the Indian Medical Services. When it became clear that these Resolutions that had been on the agenda paper would not be reached and that it would be necessary for us to select a few of the Resolutions dealing with the subject, Sir Pardey expressed much anxiety that this medical Resolution should be among the selected. He said that he was considering the matter most anxiously, and that he might be able to go some way towards meeting our wishes. It is a great pity that we are discussing these Resolutions without his sympathy and friendly assistance. We are now dealing in this Resolution with two departments : one is known as the Indian Medical Service and the other is known as the Subordinate Medical Depart-

[*Mr. Sastri.*]

[5TH MARCH, 1918.]

ment Both these are military in their organisation, although the great bulk of them are lent in peace times to the service of the Government of India. Both these departments or services may be said to have for their appanage the civil medical departments of this country. The Indian Medical Service consists of 772 officers, of whom 475 or 62 per cent. are described as the War Reserve and are employed in civil posts in the Medical Department. The Subordinate Medical Department contains 713 officers, 289 of whom or 40 per cent. are employed ordinarily in civil duties. Of the superior officers in civil medical employ, the military cadre represents 87 per cent., that is 493 out of 566. The civil portion comprises 73 officers only, or 13 per cent. In these circumstances, it is somewhat anomalous to describe the civil medical service as civil, it is predominantly military. If we look at the different branches the figures are striking. The staff posts are 7, they are all in the hands of the Indian Medical Service Professorships, Ohemical Examinerships, and Alienist appointments which are 50 in number, 45 are in their hands; of the 27 Bacteriologists whom the Government of India employ all are drawn from the Indian Medical Service; of the sanitary and plague officers of whom there are 67, 53 are from this service; in the Jail Department 38 out of 46 belong to the Indian Medical Service; of the medical sanitary officers in districts and in Presidency-towns out of a total of 285, as many as 192 are Indian Medical Service officers, 46 belong to the Subordinate Medical Department, a few are civil medical officers. I think it might not be wrong to say that the military practically have this department in their hands, though it is called the Civil Department. When this arrangement was proposed many years ago, it seems to have struck the authorities, at any rate a great part of them, as somewhat anomalous, as being against the practice of other countries, for nowhere in the world is the Civil Medical Department mainly occupied by military officers. Neither Germany nor France nor America seem to order their medical services as in this country. At first there must have been some opposition about which we have only scanty information. Dr. Bahadurjee, a late eminent practitioner in Bombay, took great pains to bring the subject before the authorities, and before the Welby Commission he gave certain information. I beg leave of the Council to quote certain striking passages :—

‘ You will observe from the same papers that I mentioned to you just now, namely, the papers respecting medical officers in India, that, when that scheme was submitted to several authorities, both civil and military for their opinion, it was most adversely commented upon. The Government of Madras and the Government of Bengal said that if the Civil Medical Service was to be purely for civil purposes and primarily for civil purposes, there was no occasion to make it primarily military.’

And the Madras Government went a little further and said—

‘ that among the defects of the system (of reserving all high grade civil appointments for members of the military service only), must be recognised a want of stability, a want of strict identification with the interests of the natives of the country, an exclusiveness which renders it difficult to introduce the natives of the country to the higher employments of the service.’

And naturally so, for, if you look at the system followed in the Arts, the Law and the Engineering Faculties, you will find that Western education is provided in these colleges as in the medical schools.

“ I want the Council to listen to this with attention :—

‘ But to the scholars of these institutions all the highest appointments in the faculties are open. The Professors of these schools are drawn direct from Oxford, Cambridge or London or Indian Graduates, and when natives are found equally competent and equally qualified, they are appointed to these places without any distinction of being members or not, of any particular service’

The Government of Bengal urge also that—

‘ the local medical service should be no longer primarily military, its chief function being now civil.’

The Surgeon General of Her Majesty's Forces complained.

This is a quotation from him—

‘ That the application of the principle of one Military and one Civil Medical Service, acknowledged by the Secretary of State, was maimed by qualifying conditions, whereby the

[5TH MARCH, 1918.]

[*Mr. Sastri.*]

proven errors of the old were attempted to be perpetuated under a new system. If real re-organization is to be attempted—and that such is needed none who are acquainted with the present system will deny—it can be effected by no partial measure. The division of civil from military duties must be trenchant and distinct.’

“The Decentralization Commission have also quoted the Madras Government’s desire for a separate medical cadre for that Government, although this cadre was to be drawn in the opinion of that Government from the Indian Medical Service. In 1899 the Madras Government considered the position so unsatisfactory that it asked for a completely separate cadre of Indian Medical Service Officers for duty in that Presidency, and from which no officer should be withdrawn without reference to the Local Government. They go on to add—

‘In 1903, again, the Bombay Government asked for a separate civil and military medical service, but the Government of India declined to take up this question on grounds of policy and expense.’

The Decentralization Commission themselves are against the measure that I have suggested, but they grant that there is a good deal to be said in favour of it. It is not, therefore, the destructive idea that it is so often represented to be, seeing that it has occurred to many in authority.

‘Special restrictions on Local Governments’—I am reading again from the Report of the Decentralization Commission—

‘Special restrictions on Local Governments might be obviated if superior civil medical work of the Provinces were made over to a separate civil medical service, military exigencies being met by giving officers of this Service some preliminary training with Indian troops and by rendering them liable to be called up for military duty in case of emergency.’

“I am reading that passage, because it has often been suggested against the cause I am pleading for that if that were the case, and the Indian Medical Service men were to be confined to purely military duties and the War Reserve were to be struck out, there would be no arrangement in the country for finding officers in times of war. Now I speak without of course any express authority, but I have ascertained the opinions of many young men educated in the Medical Colleges in various parts of India, and they tell me that they would be quite willing to support a measure which Government may bring forward for the purpose of laying it as an obligation on all civil officers in Government employ, although not expressly military, to undergo a certain amount of military training and also to be liable to be called up for military service in case of necessity. Now this is a proposition which I advance with some diffidence, not being myself authorised expressly to say so. But I am one of those who think that if Government felt that sufficient voluntary offers would not be made in time of difficulty, every man whom Government trains and enrolls into its service in the Civil Medical Department should be called upon to undergo a certain amount of military training for a certain period with the Forces, and at the same time hold himself liable to be called up for military duty as the War Reserve has been called up now. There would be nothing extraordinary in this and, as a matter of fact, I believe firmly myself that such a step of compulsion will not be necessary. I think the Director-General of the Indian Medical Service will acknowledge that the private medical profession over the whole of India has been fairly responsive to the calls that have been made upon it, and many men of more or less high qualifications have offered themselves for temporary service with the Army in the present crisis. The measure of compulsion will not be necessary, but if it were I should be the first to support it.

“Against this Resolution there have been other suggestions also made. For instance, it has been said that if we adopted the complete separation of the civil medical service from the military medical service the Indian Medical Service would become extremely unattractive by the removal of a very large number of well-paid officers from its grasp. That may be so. But the question is, Are we to keep the civil medical service of the country in subordination to the needs of the military so that when the trouble really comes on there is absolute dislocation and paralysis of the civil work all over the country? At the present moment nearly all who are regularly employed in the Civil Medical Department have been replaced by others who have been taken into temporary service,

[*Mr. Sastri.*]

[5TH MARCH, 1918.]

and it is remarked that even the scientific and professorial chairs have not been left alone in this great call for military work. Now, that state of things should not be possible. The interests of the civil medical service are paramount in themselves. They require careful guarding and provision for emergencies, and I do not think it is right, I do not think it is defensible, except on grounds of inferior and false economy that they should be entirely subservient to the needs of the military.

"I was just now speaking about the recruitment question. Now officers have given evidence that recruitment is becoming more and more difficult, that whereas five or six people competed for each vacancy in former years, during recent years there have not been even two candidates for a vacancy. In one year there were barely two candidates in addition to those who would have been recruited for the number of vacancies existing. Many causes are assigned as bringing about this unpopularity of the Indian Medical Service. They say now that private practice has gone off altogether. A number of independent practitioners have established themselves in the more important towns, and the busy officers are unable to get the same amount of private work which they were once able to. Another thing that is usually said is, that they may now in consequence of the larger infusion of the Indian element have to serve under Indian superiors, and that is a thing that they cannot bear. But the most interesting thing that has come out is that the military officers on leave in England and retired men seem to have been very busy in dissuading young people who are likely to compete at examinations. They were very much dissatisfied with the orders passed by Lord Morley when he was Secretary of State, and in their dissatisfaction they seem to have gone to the length of proclaiming a general boycott of the Indian Medical Service. I say this on the evidence recorded in England from an eminent officer of the Madras Service, Lieutenant-Colonel Elliott. This is what he said in reply to Sir Theodore Morrison :—

'There was information before the Association to the effect that officers of the Indian Medical Service were advising students not to go into the Service until they saw what its future was going to be. The stories being spread were thus referred to in the Memorandum ; for instance, the changes in the conditions of the Service, the enormous increase of official work, the fact that private practice was passing into other hands, and the fear that further changes were imminent. For these reasons officers of the Indian Medical Service were advocating a boycott, and when officers were asked if they would advise a young man to go into the Medical Service they said it was not worth the while of a first-class man.'

"I think, Sir, it must be admitted that the somewhat exaggerated fears entertained—I do not say justifiably—but the somewhat exaggerated fears entertained by the officers were responsible for the slight unpopularity into which the Service seems to have fallen.

"Now with regard to private practice, there is just one thing that I should like to say. There is a remarkable letter addressed by the Government of India to the Secretary of State in November 1910. I desire to read to the Council one extract from it. While the officers themselves said that they had, had considerable practice in a former day, but that, that practice had fallen low, the Government of India seem to have been at work in restricting the facilities for private practice that these officers enjoyed; and while in one place referring to this circumstance as one of those that would contribute to the unpopularity of the Service, in another place they say that the time of an Indian Medical Officer is so fully occupied with his official duties that it is impossible for him to take much private practice. I will read that paragraph to the Council. I will ask the Council at the same time to remember that the paragraph is in connection with a suggestion that has been made that private practitioners should be allowed hospital work. When it was recommended to them that private practitioners should enjoy facilities in hospitals and in research laboratories the Government of India, anxious to find arguments against the course, said :—

'If we admitted these people into hospital work, they would not give it the time that they must spare from their private practice, and as private practice is very remunerative, these private practitioners are hardly likely to come up to the expectations that we shall have to make of them.'

[5TH MARCH, 1918.]

[*Mr. Sastri.*]

And in enforcing their argument, they go so far as to urge this :—

‘It appears impossible for Government to exercise the necessary control over any private practitioner, and it is certain that, if he has any practice of his own, the interests of Government would be sacrificed to it. The ordinary duties of a Civil Surgeon, if properly performed, are of themselves sufficient to occupy nearly all of his time, and most Civil Surgeons have little leisure to devote to private work. It cannot therefore be supposed that a private practitioner with even a fairly large practice of his own, can give that time to Government work that is necessary.’

“Now if there is any force in this argument, it seems to imply that we cannot expect these people to resume private practice and derive any considerable emoluments from that source. Therefore, it is urged among other things that their pay should be increased. Now the second part of my Resolution is intended to protest against that suggestion. We consider that the coming in of the Indian Medical Service into civil employ shuts out Indian talent, hinders the progress of the independent medical profession, and makes the civil population, for their ordinary medical needs depend upon a Service which is called upon to serve in the military both in the beginning and at the end of their careers, and in war time would not be available at all. When we are asking therefore that a complete separation should be made, it is impossible for us to countenance the suggestion that, in order to render civil employ attractive to these officers, their salaries should be raised and a further drain imposed on the resources of the country.

“In the third part of my Resolution I refer to the class of officer of whom I just made mention in the beginning, Military Assistant Surgeons. Now here is a peculiar class of people. The Military Assistant Surgeons, being military, are looked upon with special favour by the authorities in this department. So high is the favour accorded to them that, notwithstanding their admittedly inferior professional qualifications, they are allowed to enjoy as many as 47 appointments in the superior grade. There are only 98 of them altogether in civil employ. To these 98 as many as 47 appointments in the superior grade are thrown open, while out of 770 Civil Assistant Surgeons, only 46 officers are to be found in the superior grade. Now what is the civil assistant surgeon in comparison with the military assistant surgeon? The Civil Assistant Surgeon goes through a course of medical training which is comparable to that obtainable anywhere in the United Kingdom. It is acknowledged over and over again in the evidence laid before the Public Services Commission that the curriculum they go through is of very high quality. It is a period of five years’ training they have. They have hospital practice nearly every day of their lives. Their training is exceedingly good, so good indeed that many men who pass this examination here, and even several who do not pass the examination here, find it easy to get into the Indian Medical Service by the competitive door that is open in England. Now, if that is the case, is it fair that officers of this high calibre should be ranked as equal, and in many cases made to serve under, the Military Assistant Surgeon whose professional qualification is so low that it is not registrable in Great Britain? I will read to the Council certain authoritative opinions on this class of Military Assistant Surgeons, which will enforce the point much better than I can. I will read first of all the opinion of Sir Pardey Lukis himself. Sir Pardey Lukis was one of those who thought that the Military Assistant Surgeons as a class deserved encouragement, but this is what he says of their qualifications :—

‘I have during the past two years had the opportunity of scrutinising the papers written by fourth-year military pupils at the so-called Director-General’s examination before appointment to the Department, and I am of opinion that the lamentable lack of primary education which, as already explained to Government, characterises the class on their admission to the Medical Colleges, operates throughout their course of training, and results in their being incapable of assimilating the instruction offered them.

‘At the last passing out examination had the standard of 50 per cent. of marks been required, not more than a quarter of the whole class would have been successful, and more than a quarter would have got less than 33 per cent.’

But there is more. The Marquis of Crewe, who gave away the position assumed by Lord Morley with regard to the curtailment of the cadre of the

[*Mr. Sastri.*]

[5TH MARCH, 1918.]

Indian Medical Service, while yielding on almost every point to the demands made on him by the Government of India under the pressure of the Medical Department, thought that the preference shown by the Indian Government to Military Assistant Surgeons was too much even for him to swallow. So he said, referring to the Military Assistant Surgeons: 'These men, however, are not recruited with reference to any qualifications for the important duties of a Civil Surgeon, and they are, as a rule, unsuitable for the work. It may therefore be desirable that, as far as possible, Civil Surgeoncies not reserved for the Indian Medical Services should be given to Civil Assistant Surgeons. I leave it to your Government to consider whether effect can usefully be given to these suggestions.' How did the Government of India meet it? Of course we are aware that it is quite usual to urge the existence of undiscoverable qualifications where the ordinary literary and professional qualifications are obviously unsound. The Government of India seem also able to discover these undiscoverable things. 'All Military Assistant Surgeons in civil employ,' they say, 'are liable to recall for active service, and they constitute an important part of the War Reserve. Since they already fall short of the number required for complete mobilisation, any reduction in their number would, in our opinion, be a grave mistake. 'Some of them' (and that is the point) 'possess exceptional qualifications and the majority make up in administrative capacity what they may lack in professional ability, and given equal medical attainments, the Military Assistant Surgeon frequently makes a better Civil Surgeon, than a Civil Assistant Surgeon.' Of course professional qualifications can be tested by means of examinations and by means of work done every day. The administrative capacity is a thing to which officers alone can speak, and, as they can put it down in their reports, we are unable to attach to that circumstance the importance which, in the Government of India's opinion, it is entitled to.

"Now, the Public Services Commission who have paid some attention to this subject have felt that preference of Military Assistant Surgeons is not justifiable, and with the caution that becomes those who do not like to disturb vested interests, they merely make this dry remark:— 'It is an unsatisfactory feature of the present arrangement that there are still districts in the charge of officers who would not be allowed to practise in Great Britain, and we trust that this will become increasingly infrequent'. The wonderful caution of the Commission comes out there. They are unable to put their foot down on this anomaly and say 'this shall not be'. Why it is that it should be so cautiously treated I cannot see, except that, throughout the whole of this business, there is the idea that the interests of the military should be kept supreme, and that nothing should be done to disturb what they may consider to be their requirements. Now, it is not my intention at all to dispute the supremacy of the military in military matters, and, because we want them to have an absolutely free hand, we want the War Reserve to be taken away from its present place, where it dominates the Civil Department. Then it would be open to them to make their necessary arrangements.

"Now, Military Assistant Surgeons are composed entirely of Europeans and Anglo-Indians—the natives of the soil are expressly excluded from admission to this class. They are considered to be assistants and auxiliaries to the Royal Army Medical Corps, and they serve, therefore, the British troops only. The Indian Medical Service treats only the Indian troops. Now that is a thing we have got to bear in mind. It is considered proper that Europeans should treat Indians, but when it comes to Indians treating Europeans, all sorts of imaginary difficulties crop up. There is an extraordinary statement made and repeated several times in the course of the evidence, to which it is my unfortunate duty to call attention. One of the great arguments upon which the Government of India and the Public Services Commission also lay stress is that British officers (and their wives) employed in scattered areas throughout the whole country will find it very difficult to consult Indian practitioners when disease troubles them. They have got some sort of expectation that they would get gratuitous treatment from British medical officers, and it would appear—the Government of India go this length in supporting their case—that if it were to

[5TH MARCH, 1918.]

[*Mr. Sastri.*]

be known amongst the Services, the Indian Civil Service, the Indian Educational Service, the Indian Forest Service and so on, that hereafter there would be a paucity or a diminution in the strength of the Indian Medical Service and British officers may not be available to treat them, not merely the Indian Medical Service, but all the Services recruited in England would become unpopular and there would be increasing difficulty in recruiting them. If that is the length to which the Government of India are obliged to go in supporting their case, it must be a very weak case indeed which has got to be supported by an overstrained argument of that kind. That all the Services recruited in Europe should consider at the time they seek employment whether when they are ill in India, they and their wives will get gratuitous medical treatment from British officers or whether they would be obliged to depend on the advice of Indians, is a circumstance that seems to me to be very fanciful. One never would have expected it until one came to read the evidence given in the course of the Public Services Commission's inquiry into the Medical Services. Now that is a point which, were it true, it would be impossible for those who administer the affairs of this country and have to be responsible to this country in a moral, if not in a constitutional, sense, to take account of at all. I may say emphatically that it is a consideration which on this side at least will not obtain any credit. Indian officers and their wives, Indian ladies, Indian gentlemen, of all ranks do not feel the slightest hesitation in asking for the services of British medical officers. If, contrariwise, there is not the same cosmopolitanism, it is, I think, rather a weakness to be lamented than a virtue to be encouraged at the expense of the State and the poor tax-payer of India.

" Sir, I have come very nearly to the end of my speech, but there is just one remark that perhaps I might be allowed to make.

" It is not my intention that the Indian Medical Service should be swamped out by taking away from them the civil posts that they have hitherto enjoyed. I do not see how the needs of the military could suffer. If in order to meet the requirements of the War Reserve a large number of civil posts have to be annexed to them, I want to know, before I attach full importance to this argument, what becomes of the 200 odd people who never seek civil employ, who are always employed on the military side even during peace-time. If they do not seek civil employ why should the others seek civil employ? The attractions of the Service, it seems to me, lie in a different direction. I have been speaking hitherto only of the Civil Surgeoncies; but there are the professorial chairs, there are the research chairs, and there are the places occupied by those who conduct chemical analysis and so on. Now to all these appointments Indian Medical Service officers are now appointed by a sort of preferential right. In Europe, these appointments are not considered to be prescriptively open to a particular Service only, but are recruited from the open profession. In India, too, we want that a similar practice in accordance with the dignity of the profession and in accordance with the great needs of the population should be followed. These great chairs upon the successful occupation of which depends the welfare of millions, besides the advance of medical science, should not be treated as the private property of any Service constituted primarily for war needs. If they are thrown open to the independent medical profession it is certainly not my object that in such an important matter it should be only Indians that should be employed. I should be quite willing to support any measure which will allow officers from Europe to be recruited for these posts; but they should not necessarily be Indian Medical Service officers. If Indian Medical Service officers are qualified for them, by all means let them be appointed. And here, before I resume my seat, let me say that if it be considered necessary to take a certain proportion of Indian Medical Service officers into the Civil department, I should be content even with such a measure—provided however that it be understood that they enter the Service at the bottom, like Civil Assistant Surgeons, whatever pay they may draw—that may be higher than the salaries of Assistant Civil Surgeons: I do not mind the salary question, but I want that they should not be pitchforked into the higher posts straight off as they come over from the military service, but that they should work up in the civil

[*Mr. Sastri; Rao Bahadur B. N. Sarma.*]

[5TH MARCH, 1918.]

cadre grade by grade. Even members of the Indian Civil Service, when they enter departments like the Customs or Finance, are appointed at the bottom and they work their way up side by side with the officers of that department. It is only in this department that officers are drawn at once into higher posts, keeping down and depressing hopelessly the men who ought rightfully to belong to the civil *cadre* of the department. Now, I know a great many men who serve as Civil Assistant Surgeons in various capacities. Whatever, Sir, the members of the Indian Medical Service may say, it would be very difficult to get any opinion accepted which was adverse either to their character, their attainments or their capacity to fill the great places now occupied by the Indian Medical Service. They are unduly depressed; they are classed as subordinates; holding professional qualifications quite as good as the Indian Medical Service, they are still artificially kept down grinding in low places with small salaries. Sometimes even Military Assistant Surgeons—that is a thing I should like the Director-General of the Indian Medical Service to attend to—even Military Assistant Surgeons, by reason merely of their being military, in spite of professional inferiority, are in large hospitals placed in positions of authority over Civil Assistant Surgeons who may not draw such high salaries as they, but who are much better qualified, who do far higher professional work, and who may in favourable conditions, if the Government only did them justice, occupy positions of trust and responsibility. I plead for the Civil Assistant Surgeon, because I know that on him the future of the medical profession in this country rests. The Indian Medical Service, I know, has hard times before it. If one hears the truth said, the Indian Medical Service is probably at one of its crises. What may happen to it I cannot say. Perhaps no one can say at the present moment. The end of the war will probably give the authorities the leisure to look into that very difficult matter. I do not deny that the Indian Medical Service has done wonders for India in the past. It has produced many eminent doctors. It has contributed much to the sum of medical knowledge. But when this is said—and I say it with all my heart without meaning to take away anything from the credit due to the Indian Medical Service—let me say further that it must not be allowed any more to dominate the whole of the civil medical profession, to keep the children of the soil out of what is their rightful place, and generally check the growth of the independent medical profession and treat all the professorial chairs and the research chairs as their private appanage, thus producing, as I said before, some harm to the progress of the science itself, and at the same time in many cases doing no good to the positions themselves. Once more, Sir, acknowledging the great worth of the Indian Medical Service, I move this Resolution. In the last part I have suggested that not more than one-sixth of the higher posts reserved for superior military officers should be given to Military Assistant Surgeons. I know that proposals are on foot to give these Military Assistant Surgeons higher professional training than they have hitherto received. When that is the case, the whole question will have to be re-considered. In the meantime, I think my case is made out under (c) also.”

2-24 P. P.

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur B. N. Sarma:—“Sir, I associate myself most heartily with the Resolution that has been moved so ably by my friend the Hon'ble Mr. Sastri. Viewed from any standpoint whatsoever, it seems to be difficult to resist the conclusion that the Government of India must in the very near future take up this question of the formation of a Civil Medical Service for India on its own merits. Now this unhappy war has brought to light certain points of view from which we can look at this problem, and it seems to me that whether we consider the interests of the Indian Military Department or those of the civilian population, the same conclusion is irresistibly forced upon one's mind that the time has come for a separation of the two Services; and I am not without hopes that the Government of India will look at this problem from a new standpoint, because the recommendations of the Vincent-Bingley Commission lend support to the views urged by us. If

[5TH MARCH, 1918.] [*Rao Bahadur B. N. Sarma.*]

this all devastating war should bring about the millenium of peace and armaments be considerably reduced, then it seems to me that the question of the larger increase and utilisation of the military reserve would solve itself and the formation of a Civil Medical Department would become a possibility. Let us also take the other view—which is quite possible—that the events during recent years may end in the realisation of the fears entertained that the Army Reserve will be largely increased. Even then, I think, the time has come for a separation. At page 151 of the Mesopotamian Commission Report, the Commissioners whose views are supported by the general Commission state:—‘Whatever may be the cause, the inadequacy of the organisation to meet such demands is apparent. Not only has the supply of personnel and equipment proved insufficient to maintain medical establishments on the normal scale, but it may be doubted whether that scale itself is adequate to meet the requirements of a force engaged in campaign against a well-armed enemy and serving in unhealthy surroundings. If this view is correct it follows that the medical organisation of the Army in India will have to be re-examined and revised at the conclusion of the war. The personnel of officers, subordinates and menials will have to be largely increased, and the system by which medical officers nominally in military service are allowed to remain in civil employment so long that they lose all touch with military work, will have to be re-considered.’ I think, therefore, that in the interests of the efficiency of the Military Department itself, there is a change of opinion that it might not be wise to keep Indian Medical Service men long in civil employ. There is another danger also, Sir, and that is this. If the Indian Medical Service officers are while in civil employ receiving large salaries for special work, the Government of India would be reluctant to dislocate all civil work, and they themselves would be rather reluctant to see the work on which they are engaged dislocated, and mobilisation would be slow; and some of the difficulties which were experienced in the beginning of the war were rightly attributed to that cause. Therefore, it is possible in the interests of military discipline itself that the problem would receive consideration from a new standpoint. In the revision of the general war hospitals and general equipment, a great deal of work is in store for reserve men, and consequently it would not be easy to lend any more of them for civil work. If you look upon the strength as being the same as at present all the reserve men will have ample work to do. If it is to be decreased, then they would have their hands full. If it is to be increased and men are available, then there is another standpoint from which you have to look at the question and it is this. Even now the Indian Civil Medical Service is recruited from the Assistant Surgeons to such a small extent that if it is to be swamped still further by the Indian Medical Service officers’ reserve being increased, there would be absolutely no scope whatever for the Civil Medical men, and that is a state of things which we cannot contemplate with equanimity. Therefore, from any point of view, I think the problem would have to receive a new solution.

“Then, again, let us take the recommendations of the Public Services Commission. The Public Services Commission contemplate the professorial chairs and the higher administrative posts to be recruited in such a way as would make it impossible for them to be drawn upon in case of war. If so, some of the arguments which have been urged in favour of these large attractions for the Indian Medical Service will have disappeared, and a large number of posts will have to be removed from the cadre of the Indian Medical Service. If those recommendations are to be accepted, about 94 would have to be removed from the cadre together with their leave reserves, and consequently the Indian Medical Service will hereafter find only the Civil Surgeoncies and possibly the Sanitary Department and the Jail Department open to them. In the case of the Sanitary Department also, the Commissioners say that it is found necessary to draw from the best sanitary experts in the Civil Department in order to help in the organisation of work in the actual field of war. That is because sanitary science is becoming an expert science, and the ordinary recruits to the Medical Department are not able, and will not be able hereafter, to cope with the work of the Sanitary Department. So, if these specialised departments are hereafter

[*Rao Bahadur B. N. Sarma.*]

[5TH MARCH, 1918.]

to be recruited on a different scale and in a different manner altogether, then the problem resolves itself to this, as to whether the 192 Civil Surgeoncies alone should be open to the Indian Medical Service out of the 285. There again we find that during this war almost all of them had to be drawn off, absolutely dislocating the work of the civil department; that is not a state of things which we can look upon without dismay.

"Then, again is there any great danger from the point of view of efficiency if those appointments which are now filled by Indian Medical Service men are handed over to the civil medical department. Here I have one or two extracts from the reports with regard to the conduct of men who had to fill these high appointments during the course of the war. 'The places of the Indian Medical Service Civil Surgeons have been filled by retired officers to some extent but chiefly by the temporary promotion of Civil Assistant Surgeons of the Provincial Cadre. I am glad to say that all these officers have worked conscientiously and discharged their duties of appointments in an efficient manner, and that as far as can be judged from the result of the past year's work, the popularity and usefulness of the medical institution have not materially suffered under the altered arrangements.' That is from Bengal. Then with regard to Madras the position is equally clear. This is what the Madras Government have said in their report.—'The most noticeable point in the Surgeon-General's report is the increase in the amount of work done in spite of the depletion of the staff of all ranks. Less than a third of the ordinary establishment of Indian Medical Service officers remain in civil employment, and in the past year specially it has been impossible to keep all the dispensaries open continuously owing to the shortage of sub-assistant surgeons, but the attendance has gone up almost everywhere. Hospitals both in Madras and in the mofussil have been short-handed, but have been kept going by the exertions of the officers in charge and the number of patients treated and the number of operations performed have been larger than ever before, while the death rate has been lowered.' That shows clearly that the Civil Assistant Surgeons are fully equal to the work of Civil Surgeoncies and that the efficiency of the department will not suffer in any of the slightest degree.

"Then, one of the most important arguments urged in favour of the retention of the present system is that it is economical and that it is therefore to the interest of the tax-payer that it should be preserved. Well, if the recommendations of the Public Services Commission are to be accepted, and the professional and higher administrative appointments as well as Bacteriological appointments, etc., are to be removed from the cadre, there seems to be very little in the way of economy to be effected or attractions to be offered by promoting Indian Medical Service officers to the Civil Surgeoncies. I think a scale of Ra. 500—800 has been proposed for the Indians, in the case of Europeans it is very much larger. It would be in the interests of economy that the medical service should be manned from recruits in this country. I think therefore that the arguments in favour of economy will not on strict scrutiny be found to avail the Government of India in support of their past policy. It would also be difficult hereafter to support the absolute dependance on England. It has been found, as Sir Pardey Lukis stated, difficult to get men for the service even in England. This is what he said :—'We must also remember that there has been a great decline in the number of medical students studying in England. During the past 21 years the average number of students showed a decline of 27·16 per cent., the admission having fallen from 1944 in the years 1891-93 to 1408 in 1909-11. The number of men qualifying in the same period had fallen from 1479 to 1082.' The attractions for service in England are greater than they have been hitherto, and consequently we cannot go on increasing the salaries in order to attract men from England. Therefore, I submit that the arguments of economy do not hold the field against the proposals submitted. Mr. Sastri dealt largely with the question of the needs of European ladies. I think it is a question of sentiment, and I do not think we should import racial considerations into the matter. Looked at even from that standpoint, there is no force in the argument; we find that the number of lady Doctors has largely

[5TH MARCH, 1918.] [Rao Bahadur B. N. Sarma; Surgeon-General
R. W. Edwards.]

increased, and facilities of communication have been greatly multiplied. But, apart from that, the experience of the last three years shows that, though there has been a decline in the number of European officers, no hardship has been felt; and as regards Indians working with Europeans the war has shown that Indian medical officers are as welcome in the ranks of the Army as British officers. It is also suggested that, if necessary, the civil appointees should be asked to pledge themselves to serve outside India if necessary. The point was referred to in a Despatch in 1910 to Lord Crewe. In answer to a question in 1916 it was said that 332 had volunteered, and, although there have been withdrawals, still the number of recruits from the civil ranks for military service has been very large. The real point is, whether we shall have a large number of medical men in India ready for service or whose services can be obtained. I think the growth of the Indian Medical Service can be fostered by the attraction that it would be possible for the men to aspire to the higher posts; the growth of the Indian Civil Medical Service and profession is the only way in which that problem can be solved. You will be able to reduce the number of the military reserves as has been possible in England. I hope that the arguments which were advanced in 1910 have lost much of their value in the light of the experience derived from the war and will receive no weight, and that the dream of a Civil Indian Medical Service which Lord Morley hoped to see realised in India at an early date will, during the *régime* of His Excellency Lord Chelmsford, become a reality and an accomplished fact."

The Hon'ble Surgeon-General R. W. Edwards:—"As the Hon'ble Mr. Sastri's Resolution profoundly affects my own Service I rise to reply to it. I need not dwell on the fact that the Resolution is tantamount to the abolition of the distinguished Service to which I have the honour to belong, but, before proceeding with my reply, I wish to say a few words concerning the work which has been done, by this Service, in recent years, and which is still being done. For I do not think that this Council is fully aware of the extraordinary value of the Indian Medical Service, not only to India, but to the world at large.

3-52 P.M.

"I may begin by saying that no less than 34 members of the Indian Medical Service have gained that blue ribbon of the scientific world, the Fellowship of the Royal Society.

"This Service has worked out the life history of the malarial parasite, a discovery which has revolutionised our ideas concerning malaria, and which, among other things, has enabled the Panama Canal to be successfully built.

"It has reduced the mortality of cholera by two-thirds, and shorn amoebic dysentery of most of its terrors, liver abscess, as a consequence, is no longer feared.

"It has worked out the method of transmission of bubonic plague, work which points the way to the ultimate eradication of that disease.

"Indian Medical Service officers have discovered the cause of relapsing fever, and its means of transmission. Enlarged prostate, that terrible and fatal concomitant of old age, can now be overcome, thanks to a member of the Indian Medical Service, and it was again an Indian Medical officer who invented the method of evacuating stone, in the bladder, by crushing.

"The work of Indian Medical Service men in the domain of eye surgery, more especially with regard to cataract and glaucoma, is recognised throughout the scientific world.

"This Service discovered the origin of that dread disease Kala Azar, which is now no longer incurable.

"We are carrying out extensive investigations into ankylostomiasis, a disease which is costing India millions of pounds a year, and also into bilharziosis, which now threatens to invade India.

"Very important contributions, to the knowledge of the world concerning snakes and their venom, have been made, and are being made, by this Service.

"An Indian Medical Service Officer is the greatest living authority on goitre. I may also mention the valuable work done on short fevers and the method of transmission of disease by 'Carriers' which is of such world-wide importance. All this may be known to the Hon'ble Mr. Sastri, but, if so, it seems to me another case, of a prophet not being without honour, save in his own country.

"The Hon'ble Member will, no doubt, say that all this can be done by the Service he proposes to create, but I doubt it:

"I will only touch lightly on the magnificent educational work done by the Indian Medical Service: our students compete with success in England, and, according to the Hon'ble Member, are now fitted to replace the Civil side of the Indian Medical Service. Sir George Makins told me that he was amazed at the perfection of our Medical Colleges and the completeness of their equipment. Expert professors could of course be specially engaged, but if men of the calibre of our present professors, can be persuaded to come to India, they will have to be paid from Rs. 4,000 to Rs. 5,000 a month, and even then would not have that intimate knowledge of Eastern diseases which our men possess, and which is of such vital importance.

"It must be borne in mind that very few Indian Medical Service officers make from £1,000 to £2,000 a year by private practice, whereas successful men in England make 5 to 15,000£ a year.

"Let it not be forgotten too that Indians are freely admitted into the Indian Medical Service, on the same terms as their British Colleagues, and their number is steadily increasing.

"Now, in peace time, 422 Indian Medical Service men hold Civil posts in India, of which only 200 are Civil Surgeons, a mere drop in the ocean compared with the number of medical men that India should possess. Not long ago a distinguished Indian Medical Member of the Bengal Legislative Council stated, before that assembly, that over 30,000 doctors were required in Bengal alone. There are at present only 2,000 on the medical register, and of these some 40 are Indian Medical Service men. Would it benefit Bengal to take away these 40 men, or can this small band be said to be standing in the way of the aspirations of the Bengal practitioners (?) I think not.

"Again, to cut India adrift from intimate medical contact with more progressive Western countries at this time, and this would undoubtedly be the outcome of this Resolution, is, I venture to say, a short-sighted policy. For it must be remembered that before the war, Indian Medical Service officers were constantly availing themselves of study leave, and were to be found in every great centre of medical learning in Europe.

"If I for a moment thought that the suggestions of the Hon'ble Member would make for increased efficiency, I would not for one instant oppose him, nor would I make any effort to prevent the breaking up of the Indian Medical Service.

"The Hon'ble Mr. Sastri pleads that the country is too poor to give the pay necessary to maintain a highly-trained Indian Medical Service, yet a highly efficient body of medical men save the money spent on them 100 times over, provided they are made use of.

"Now I am coming to my main point. Whether the Indian Medical Service is disbanded or not, I am personally strongly in favour of Provincial Civil Medical Services. Such Services we have already; but they might be greatly enlarged, especially in their public health departments, and at the same time, the old fashioned name of Assistant Surgeon should be dispensed with, and that hideous name Sub-Assistant Surgeon forgotten. To form a separate Indian Medical Civil Service seems to me unnecessary. What could such a Service do, that cannot be done, by Provincial Services?

[5TH MARCH, 1918.]

[*Surgeon-General W. R. Edwards.*]

"The Civil side of the Indian Medical Service is quite a different matter.

"This Service is the War Reserve of the Indian Medical Service, and the War Reserve must undoubtedly be made use of by reserving for its members in peace time appointments in the Provincial Medical Services, this is practically what we are now doing.

"I will make myself clearer.

"Every modern army must have a highly trained medical service, whose officers may be regarded as specialists.

"They must be picked men, of good physique, capable of accepting responsibility, and of enforcing discipline; they must have plenty of initiative, and be ready at all times to risk their lives under fire; they must be carefully trained for their special work, and be exceptionally well acquainted with prophylactic medicine and hygiene.

"Their numbers must be sufficient to carry on all administrative appointments, and all technical military medical work, in time of war, and be capable at the same time, of absorbing and utilizing the services of a large number of surgeons and doctors, who have received no regular military training.

"Now the present cadre of the Indian Medical Service is none too large for the Indian army, and it forms a nucleus to which untrained medical men may be added.

"At the present moment 834 of our reserve are back with the army, and 669 untrained practitioners have been absorbed.

"The war has taught us, not that our reserve was unnecessary, but that it was vital; not that it was too large or overtrained, in purely military affairs, but that it was too small, and undertrained in military affairs. Nevertheless it was the existence of this reserve that enabled the Indian Divisions when they proceeded overseas, to go fully mobilized, at the most critical period of the Empire's history.

"I cannot help thinking that the Hon'ble Mr. Sastri has not sufficiently weighed this important aspect of the case. Now it is obvious that in peace time, if military medical officers are to be kept fully employed, less than half their numbers are amply sufficient to carry on routine duties, and the remainder should be employed on civil work. The Hon'ble Member may say if this is so, why is this not done in the Royal Army Medical Corps? My reply is, that it would undoubtedly be done, were the British army, in peace time, stationed in England, and were there a Civil Medical Service into which its surplus medical officers could be drafted.

"As it is the British Army is scattered over the world, and I am quite certain that most of the Royal Army Medical Corps officers would prefer to have more professional work to do in peace time.

"I will not weary the Council by speaking further on this point, but before touching on the second part of this Resolution, I think it my duty to inform this Council that there is every reason to fear that the Indian Medical Service, unless its conditions are greatly improved, will cease to attract medical men of the highest attainments, either British or Indian. It must therefore be mended or ended, and I unhesitatingly maintain that in the interests of India, the former is the wiser course.

"The second part of this Resolution depends on the class of Medical men that it is desired to enlist into the Indian Medical Service.

"If first-class men are required, they must be sought in the open market, and they must be paid their market-value. I sincerely trust that none but the best will be considered good enough for India.

"The third part of the Hon'ble Member's Resolution relates to the Military Assistant Surgeons. In the past these men, who serve only with the Royal Army Medical Corps when in military employ, have not been required to take a qualification, recognised in Great Britain. It is proposed that in future they should do so, and this will entail an entire re-consideration and re-construction

[*Surgeon-General W. R. Edwards; Rai Bahadur B. D. Shukul.*] [5TH MARCH, 1918.]

of their Service. For the rest much of what I have said, concerning the Indian Medical Service, applies to them.

"I may conclude by saying that the Government of India have under consideration the complete re-organization of both these Services, and is not prepared to make any definite pronouncement of policy at the present moment."

4-6 P. M.

The Hon'ble Rai Bahadur B. D. Shukul:—"Sir, I never expected that the Resolution moved by my Hon'ble friend Mr. Sastri, and couched in such modest terms would meet with any opposition by my official friend on the opposite side, who has taken pains to recount the services rendered to the cause of medicine in this country, by the Indian Medical Service. The Resolution, Sir, should not be taken to mean that we belittle in any way the valuable services rendered to the country by the Indian Medical Service. All of us gratefully acknowledge those services, but this fact should not preclude us from suggesting a change which seems so essential to be made, in the very efficiency of the administration of the Medical Department in this country, and we expect that our motives will not be misunderstood. It has been stated that the acceptance of the suggestion made by the Hon'ble mover would revolutionize the whole Service. It may be so. But there is nothing new in the suggestion embodied in the Resolution. So far back as in 1908, Lord Morley proposed curtailment in the medical cadre and suggested that a strong effort should be made to reduce the number by gradually expanding the employment of civil medical practitioners recruited in India. But the suggestion was never acted upon and, but till lately the Indian Medical Service has remained a close preserve for Europeans. In fact, it has been a purely European service to the exclusion of Indians but for a few notable exceptions here and there. Sir, as the exigencies of the present war have proved so abundantly, the whole organization of the Medical Department was dislocated, and had it not been due to the substitution of the Indian element, depletion caused would have been most acutely felt.

"Sir, the present war, which has unmasked many pretensions and illusions sacred to the cause of vested interests, has by the wider employment of Indians to the responsible administrative charges, proved their high capacity to discharge the onerous responsibilities pertaining thereto. Thus after conclusive proof having been obtained of the fitness of Indians to hold the charges hitherto held by Indian Medical Service officers, and after the experiment having been given a successful trial for the last three years, it would be absurd to attribute to the paucity of capable Indians possessing the requisite grit and capacity, being the chief cause of the recruitment of Indian Medical Service officers from England. The separation of the civil and military services as advocated by the Hon'ble Mover, and his suggestion to consider requirements of the Medical Department from a civil point of view, are quite capable of practical accomplishment, and should not be any longer deferred, especially, in view of the fact that if the recommendation of the Public Services Commission Report is to be accepted and the salaries of Indian Medical Service officers increased, the Indian Medical Service, I contend, will be too dear to be retained in India and will hardly be such as the limited means of this country would be capable of admitting. Besides, immediately after the cessation of the war money will have to be provided for the introduction of the various reforms most calculated to improve the moral and material conditions of the people. Any proposal to create unnecessary expenditure, therefore, deserves to be strongly opposed by this Council.

"If, Sir, the present emoluments allotted to Indian Medical Service officers have ceased to be sufficiently attractive, why not adopt an easier and more expedient and economical course of substituting Indians? The difficulty in securing an adequate supply from England, in itself, is a justification for the recruitment of a very large contingent in the country itself. As the experiences during the war times have shown that Civil Assistant Surgeons are in no way inferior to Indian Medical Service officers in

[5TH MARCH, 1918.] [*Rai Bahadur B. D. Shukul; Dr. Tej Bahadur Sapru.*]

point of fitness, rather that they are more useful, having the distinct advantage of possessing intimate knowledge of the habits, customs and temperaments of Indian patients, the Government, I am sure, will have no difficulty in obtaining the requisite supply of suitable men, even though the present salaries may fail to attract an adequate number of officers from England. Let the Indian Civil Medical Department be constituted on the lines suggested by the Hon'ble Mover, having in view the medical needs of the country, and the adequate supply of qualified candidates, I am sure, will be available to us in this very country. Consider the question from any point of view, Sir, the suggestion in my humble opinion is one of which considerations of prudence and economy would counsel prompt adoption."

The Hon'ble Dr. Tej Bahadur Sapru :—"Sir, there is one preliminary remark which I would like to make before discussing the various points which have been raised in the debate, and it is this, that the recommendations of the Public Services Commission on questions relating to the medical services should by no means be taken to be final. They themselves very clearly indicate in their Report that at the stage at which they were writing their recommendations they intended them to be taken as merely tentative. I will read just a passage to show that. On page 245 of their Report they say :—

' Since, however, our inquiry in India was concluded, it (the Service) has been exposed to the more serious strain of the present war, to meet the needs of which 286 officers of the Indian Medical Service and 113 of the Indian Subordinate Medical Department had been recalled from civil to military duty down to the 8th April 1915. This has obviously produced a new situation, calling for fresh investigation, and we recommend that this be undertaken at the conclusion of the war and in the light of the experience gained during its duration. For the purposes of this annexure we shall assume that the existing system will be maintained in its essentials. '

" Now, Sir, they refer here to the 286 officers of the Indian Medical Service and 113 of the Indian Subordinate Medical Department who had been re-called from civil to military duty up to the 8th of April 1915. I venture to think that between the 8th of April 1915 and now a still larger number of men have been re-called to military duty. Well, if such a large number of men have been re-called to military duty, it will be interesting to inquire as to how their duties in the civil department have been carried on during their absence on military work. Sir, I do not know of other parts of India, but speaking for the Province to which I have the honour to belong, I can say that in a fairly large number of districts where we used to have Indian Medical Service men we now have Assistant Surgeons doing precisely the same class of work, and yet during the last three years, I do not think that there have been any complaints made either in the public press or in any official communication with regard to their capacity. Well, three years is, I should think, a sufficiently long time for passing judgment upon an experiment of this character. If you find that during the last three or four years these Assistant Surgeons who have been placed in the same position merely because of the necessity of the situation have been doing their work quite as well, and it has not been pronounced to be a failure, I think bare justice requires that their claim to the higher position for which Mr. Sastri has entered such an effective plea this afternoon, should be at once recognised.

" Now, Sir, the honoured head of this distinguished Service has, this afternoon, paid a very handsome tribute to it. I do not grudge that tribute. On the contrary, I am one of those who are only too willing to recognise the great and distinguished services which the Indian Medical Service has rendered to the cause of science, as well as to the cause of suffering humanity in India. I wish, however, that we had in our Council one non-official representative of the medical profession in the country, so that we might have heard what he thought of the profession at large itself. As one, however, who does not belong to that profession, but who has been in intimate touch with many of the leading representatives of that profession and who has known their worth and work, may I be permitted also to say that the medical profession in India can boast of very many eminent representatives who

[*Dr. Tej Bahadur Sapru.*] [5TH MARCH, 1918.]

have made their mark in science and whose worth has been recognised by learned societies not only in India but also in Europe. I will not refer to names, but I think a few names will at once come up to the minds of the Members of this Council, names of men who have shed a lustre upon their profession in Bombay, Calcutta and Madras, and also in my own Province. Well, Sir, if these low-paid Assistant Surgeons, kept always in subordinate positions, had also been given the same opportunities and the same facilities for developing themselves, I venture to think that a larger number from among them would have given quite as good an account of themselves as some of the members of the Indian Medical Service have done.

"Now, Sir, there can only be two tests in disposing of this question. The first is the test of efficiency, and I have already submitted that the experience of the last three years has proved the contention that these men, if they are given an opportunity of working in the higher spheres, can prove as efficient as those who have been working above them.

"Then there is another aspect of efficiency, and it is this. In time of war, a large number of these men are apt to be called to military duty as indeed has been the case during the last four years, and we find that, at any rate in some departments, work is seriously dislocated. I find from a memorandum submitted by the Director-General, Indian Medical Service, which is printed in the Report of the Public Services Commission, that, as a consequence of the war, no less than two Professors from the Lahore Medical College, three from the Madras Medical College, one from the Calcutta Medical College and two from the Bombay Medical College had to be re-called from their professorial work. I cannot find in this memorandum who were the men who were sent in their place, but one thing is quite clear, and it is that, if these gentlemen who are specialists in their subjects have had, under the pressure of the war, to give up their professorial work, naturally the efficient discharge of the duties in those colleges must have suffered to some extent at any rate. So far as these professorial appointments are concerned, I do not see any reason why they should be the monopoly or almost all of them should be the monopoly of the members of the Indian Medical Service. Surely, it cannot be contended for a moment that you cannot get great experts either from India or from England, if the necessity for them arises. But why should we assume that the Indian Medical Service alone is capable of giving us experts of this type who can do the teaching work in these Medical Colleges? Then the next important test is this—and I do not speak disparagingly of the Indian Medical Services, when I refer to this aspect. The medical men have to come directly into contact with the people and with their lives, and I venture to think that an Indian doctor, who lives, moves and has his being amongst his own countrymen, knows a great deal more of Indian life than a European doctor, howsoever capable, howsoever efficient, and howsoever able he might be. Again, we know that, so far as the general public are concerned, they find that a European doctor is much more expensive than an Indian doctor is. Well, if that be so, I do not see any reason why we should have such an expensive Service when we find that Indian doctors can be more readily available and are much more acceptable to the people in the mofussil where people are not in a position to pay heavy fees.

"Sir, from whatever point you approach this question, I think it must be admitted that it can no longer be approached from the point of view of vested interests alone. There are larger interests at stake, the interests of the free development of science and the interests of humanity at large. These interests have got to be weighed against the interests of the Service, and, while I should not like that any injustice should be done to the large interests of this great Service, I should also like the interests of the country as well as the interests of the independent medical profession to be borne in mind in coming to a conclusion upon this question.

"Sir, I do not wish to say more with regard to the remaining portion of the Hon'ble Mr. Sastri's Resolution. I will content myself by saying that I entirely endorse his remarks with regard to clauses 2 and 3 of this Resolution."

[5TH MARCH, 1918.]

[*Sir William Vincent ; Mr. Sastri.*]

4-23 P.M.

The Hon'ble Sir William Vincent :—" Sir, before I address the Council on the subject of this Resolution, I should like to join very sincerely with the Hon'ble Mover in his expression of regret at the loss which this Council and the Government of India have suffered in the death of Sir Pardey Lukis. I do honestly feel, and I am sure the Members of this Council will feel too, that his great knowledge, his sympathy, his experience and his judgment would have been of the greatest value to us on this occasion.

" On the subject of the Resolution, I do not propose to repeat the remarks of the Director-General, but I should like to place clearly before the Council the issues that are raised by this Resolution as they appear to me. The recommendation that a Civil Medical Service should be constituted wholly independent of the medical organization of the Army seems to suggest—and this argument was developed by the Hon'ble Mover—that the civil medical administration is in normal times subordinated to military considerations. I wish to say that, as far as I know, save for the employment of the medical war reserve on civil duties, the civil medical administration is independent of the military. When Government have to decide civil medical questions, they do so on the merits and are not influenced at all by military considerations.

" It is true that Government take into their employ a number of military officers exceeding the sanctioned War Reserve ; but this is done in the interests of the civil administration. For not only have we to provide a leave reserve for officers in civil employ in peace times, but there are many appointments, including administrative appointments, from which it is undesirable to remove incumbents even during the war. It may be fairly said that civil requirements have been subordinated to military during the war, but I would point out that during this exceptional time not only the medical interest but every interest in the country has been sacrificed, and rightly sacrificed, to paramount military necessity, and I urge that no general argument can be based on this fact. I therefore ask the Council to put aside any exaggerated ideas of the subordination of civil to military interests. Well, the Public Services Commission, like the Hon'ble Mover, recommended the creation of a civil medical service, but they recognised, I think, the advantages of continuing to employ a War Reserve in peace times, and only suggested certain conditions designed to prevent the civil administration being swamped by military officers. It is quite true, as was said by the Hon'ble Dr. Sapru, that their proposals were modified by the factor of this great war, and that they did suggest that the whole question should be re-examined at the end of it. But I am citing the actual recommendations which they made ; and whether we approve of those recommendations or not, they have at least this merit, that they do not contemplate sweeping changes during the war and were mainly confined to suggesting improvements in existing arrangements. I gather that the Hon'ble Mover would, however, exclude military officers from civil medical employ entirely. Am I correct in that ? I should like to know. May I ask the Hon'ble Member if that is so ? "

The Hon'ble Mr. Sastri :—" I am afraid that is the drift of my Resolution."

The Hon'ble Sir William Vincent :—" That then is the Hon'ble Member's intention. At one time I thought that it was his intention to create a sort of co-ordinate civil *cadre*, but I gather that is not correct."

The Hon'ble Mr. Sastri :—" I said so in my speech. That was a modification I introduced in my speech and I cannot pretend that the terms of my Resolution would justify that."

The Hon'ble Sir William Vincent :—" Well, if it is the Hon'ble Member's intention to create a co-ordinate civil service and to transfer all the higher appointments to this Service, excluding military officers from such higher appointments, I submit that the scheme is impracticable, for the two

[*Sir William Vincent.*]

[5TH MARCH, 1918.]

Services could not work alongside in that way, and one would infallibly absorb the other. There could be no dual control and the result would be a complete subordination of military officers to civil officers; this would necessarily mean in a very short time the exclusion of all military officers from the Civil Medical Department. Here I will pause to explain a point which may conveniently be noticed. Although I could not personally view with equanimity such a proposal as he makes, I want to make it clear that, apart from the requirements of the War Reserve, the Government are in no way even at present bound to any policy of reserving posts for the Indian Medical Service, and I am sure they are prepared sympathetically to consider any system by which Medical officers of the necessary qualifications can be admitted to the present Medical Service. I should like to emphasise this view because I fear that otherwise it may be suspected that the Government are not alive to the very great merits and the excellent work that has been done by Civil Assistant Surgeons. That is not the case. During the present war they have, as has been pointed out by various Hon'ble Members, rendered great and meritorious service to the Government. But I think myself that it would be most unwise—at present at any rate—to accept any system by which military officers were entirely excluded from the Service. I put it to the Council that this is a proposal made neither by the Royal Commission nor by any member of it, and I do feel that if Indian Medical Service officers are excluded entirely from the civil medical administration, it will be difficult, if not impossible, to replace them by officers of the same calibre and efficiency. The Director-General has given a brief *resume* of some of the more striking achievements of the Service in recent years, and I think that short as it is this *resume* is a remarkable testimony to the work that has been done by the Indian Medical Service—a Service which has indeed the most distinguished record behind it, for officers of which have saved untold suffering in India and in other countries far and wide, earning for themselves a name second to none. Now, I fear that no ordinary civil medical service, lacking the organisation, the prestige and the extraordinary area of opportunity which the Indian Medical Service possesses, would ever achieve the same results. Further, nearly all the officers of the Indian Medical Service possess English degrees and have been trained in England in specialist and practical work, which officers trained in India are generally unable to obtain—not through any fault of their own, but simply as the result of local conditions. For many years I believe that the Indian Medical Service attracted the cream of the Medical Schools in the United Kingdom. It may be doubted, I think, whether a civil medical service would attract men of the same qualifications.

“Another advantage of the present system is, that it keeps India in immediate contact with medical science in the West. Whatever may be the case as to other Services, in the case of this Service it is pre-eminently necessary that the closest possible touch should be maintained with the traditions and progress of Western Medicine. The Indian Medical Service has done much to maintain this touch, and I feel myself—and I hope that others will feel too—that any action of the Government which would tend to break or weaken this connection might be disastrous to Medical Science. It has been alleged that a civil recruited medical service would be cheaper. I doubt if that is the case. If the Government desires to attract Medical officers to this country from the United Kingdom or from Europe with European qualifications for a purely civil service, then, I believe, they will have to pay much higher rates than are paid now. If of course the Government does not desire to obtain the services of such men, then the position is different, but this would involve a complete breaking off with medical progress in the West. My belief is that if it was a question of a purely civil medical service the Government would not be able to recruit officers of the same qualifications and capacity, with English degrees, as cheaply as they obtain them at present.

“Now I gather that the Hon'ble Mover's intention—as it always is and rightly from his point of view is—was to employ more Indians in the Civil medical administration. I think this is the aim that he has in view, and I

[5TH MARCH, 1918.] [*Sir William Vincent ; Pandit M. M. Malaviya.*]

should like to point out that Indians are now coming into the Indian Medical Service in largely increasing numbers. I looked at the figures this morning and I saw that in 1914—that is, the last year for which I could get figures—40 per cent. of the candidates were Indians, which is a remarkable advance on previous years. . . . ”

The Hon'ble Pandit M. M. Malaviya,—“ How many passed ? ”

The Hon'ble Sir William Vincent:—“ Forty per cent. passed I am quoting figures of successful candidates.”

“Then, Sir, the suggestion has been made that the present system discourages the growth of the Indian medical profession. The Commission, if I may say so, in paragraph 28 of annexure to their report pointed out the essential fallacy underlying this argument. They expressed the clear opinion that the question of encouraging the growth of an unofficial medical profession was entirely separate from the question of limiting or reducing the number of Indian Medical Service officers in civil employ, and with that view I venture to agree. Again, it has been stated that all the professorial chairs, or nearly all, in the important hospitals are reserved for members of the Indian Medical Service. If that is so, or if that were so, I agree that there would be some cause for complaint, grave cause for complaint. But I find on looking to the facts that a number of these professorships are in fact open both to private practitioners and to Civil Assistant Surgeons. For instance, I believe I am right in saying that four professorships in the Grant Medical College, Bombay, are at this present moment held permanently by private practitioners. The question of increasing that number is, in my judgment, a very reasonable suggestion, but it is an entirely different question from permanently excluding the Indian Medical Service from any chance of obtaining them.

“Finally, I should like to turn to the important question of military considerations. Mr. Sarma has told the Council that if the millenium comes, if there is a general disarmament, the whole system of the Indian Medical Service may be changed. Well, I grant that, Sir ; but I fancy it is a little premature to anticipate any such result from this war. He then continued by quoting at me a report of which I was one of the authors. I can only assure the Council that when that report was written (and I have General Bingley's authority for what I say), it was never contemplated that it could be made the basis for an allegation that there should be a separate civil medical service for India. What was stated in that report was, that the present system would need re-organisation at the end of the war, and that is a position from which I do not resile and which I understand that my Hon'ble colleague maintains to this moment. In any case, the military considerations require that an adequate and efficient medical reserve should be immediately available at any time for war service, and I put it to the Council that as far as human ingenuity has gone at present in this country, no better or cheaper method of securing this reserve has yet been discovered than the present system. The prospects of civil employment are too many in the Indian Medical Service, I believe, a great attraction, and I fear that if this attraction were removed the military service would have to be paid more than it receives at present. From the expenditure point of view, therefore, the present system has some advantages. Further, I may say that it provides sufficient medical work for our reserves in peace time, and that employment of this reserve on civil duties is probably the best way of utilising their services. Again, even supposing that we can impose obligations for war service on civil medical officers—and I myself have little faith in that expedient—I cannot see that it would offer any advantages over the present system. I say that I have little faith in that expedient because I have some experience of it. The Hon'ble Mover suggested that it might be possible to insist on an undertaking from every civil medical officer that he would proceed on military service when required to do so. Well, the fact is that we have taken such undertakings from Sub-Assistant Surgeons, and in many cases when the officers were called on to fulfil their obligations

[*Sir William Vincent.*]

[5TH MARCH, 1918.]

they have refused to go on active service. We have had a number of men who have resigned their appointments or been dismissed rather than accept this alternative of going on service. Further, however, efficient civil medical officers may be in civil employment, they must be totally inexperienced in military duties and would have to adjust themselves rapidly in war time to an organisation with which they would be entirely unfamiliar, their usefulness being proportionately impaired. Finally, I may say that the removal of purely civil officers in war time from their ordinary employment would cause no greater and no less dislocation than is at present caused by the removal of Indian Medical Service officers.

"I think I have said enough to show the Council that there is much to be said in favour of the present organisation. It is not, however, on these grounds which merely embody my personal views that I oppose the present Resolution. I oppose it on the ground that it is premature and that it is impossible for the Government to accept it at the present time. It would be hopeless to attempt to revolutionise the medical organisation during the war; and if the Hon'ble Mover's intention is merely to settle the lines of future reform my answer is that, in my opinion, it would be unwise to speculate now as to the changes which may be found advisable after the war. That there will be changes I do not doubt; but it is humanly impossible to foresee what they will be. One thing I feel sure of, namely, that one of the great problems after the war will be to provide an adequate medical reserve. For surely, if the experience of the present war has taught us any one thing, it is the lesson that civil efficiency must be combined with and subserve military preparedness. But I maintain that beyond this it is impossible for us to try to settle the lines of the future at present.

"I urge, therefore, that it would be premature at present even to attempt to dictate a policy to govern the settlement of a question complicated by many unknown factors.

"As regards the second part of the Resolution, that part which deals with the pay of Indian Medical Service officers, I may say at once that the Government have reached no decision on the Royal Commission's recommendations, and, until they have come to some conclusion on the point, I am compelled to oppose the Hon'ble Member's Resolution.

"I can assure the Hon'ble Member and his supporters, however, that Government, and in particular the Finance Member, will not lose sight of the arguments that have been put forward. But I think the Council will recognise the fact that great difficulty was experienced even before the war in obtaining recruits in sufficient number and of the proper calibre, and one can foresee that the difficulties will be far greater after the war. These are facts which the Council and the Government will have to consider; and the situation must be faced and met. In these circumstances, I submit that it would be unsound for the Council to recommend a summary rejection of one obvious and possibly effective method of attaining the object in view, especially as no alternative suggestion has been put forward.

"Turning to the question of Military Assistant Surgeons, all I can say is, that it would be most undesirable during the present war to attempt to disturb arrangements by which the War Reserve is employed in civil duties during peace times. I admit there is a very great deal of force in the arguments of the Hon'ble Member, but he must not forget the practical difficulties of the situation. I am not in a position to state if Indians can be employed more generally for attendance on British soldiers; that is a matter for the military administration, but if they cannot be so employed we have to retain some Service similar to the existing one; if the prospects of civil employment for this Service are to be substantially curtailed, the question of increasing their military emoluments will have to be considered. On the other hand, the Director-General has explained what has been done to raise the standard of their qualifications, and if these efforts are successful many of the criticisms made will be met. I will only add that I believe the Service

[5TH MARCH, 1918.]

[*Sir William Vincent; Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya.*]

as at present recruited contains many officers of great ability and that by reason of their organisation and training Military Assistant Surgeons are particularly well suited for many appointments in which administrative capacity is required. Further, the fact that the Service consists of Europeans and Anglo-Indians facilitates the provision of medical officers for stations with an European population. So long as present feelings and prejudices continue there are benefits in retaining a service of such a kind. Mr. Sastri speaks of gratuitous services—it is not a question of gratuitous services at all. Civilians certainly pay for medical attendance on their families. Well, Sir, I fear that the Hon'ble Member may think that I have not treated his Resolution very sympathetically, but apart from the fact that sympathy from Government is apt frequently to be misunderstood and seems to be regarded with suspicion by some, I feel that I must be particularly guarded in my reply to the Resolution of which the first and last part touches most important and difficult questions which the Government consider it wholly premature to attempt any settlement of at present, while, as regards the second part, I think that the Government must decline to debar themselves from taking such action as they, after considering all possible alternatives, may think necessary to secure that the most important element in the civil medical administration maintains the high qualifications on which it justly prides itself and which have conferred almost inestimable benefits on this country. With these words I oppose this Resolution."

The Hon'ble Pandit M. M. Malaviya:—"Sir, I feel disappointed in the attitude taken up by the Hon'ble the Home Member. In dealing with the Resolution he started with saying that the matter was a delicate one to deal with at the present time, but he went on to put forward reason after reason why the proposal should not be accepted. This is a rather unsatisfactory position. If the Resolution was one which it was not expedient in the opinion of the Hon'ble Home Member to discuss at this juncture, he would have done well to tell the Hon'ble Mover that it should be postponed. But having admitted the Resolution to discussion, the Hon'ble Member should have dealt with it in a spirit of greater sympathy.

4-43 P. M.

"I fear, Sir, that there is some misunderstanding even in high quarters in regard to this Resolution. I listened with great interest and attention to the remarks of the Hon'ble Surgeon-General Edwards. I was sorry and surprised to hear him say that the Resolution was tantamount to a proposal for the total abolition of the Indian Medical Service. I am sure there is nothing in the Resolution that could support that view. Neither in the wording of the Resolution nor in the speech of my Hon'ble friend who moved it was there anything to justify the view that the abolition of the Indian Medical Service was sought. I join with the Hon'ble the Director-General in paying our grateful tribute to the excellent work that the Indian Medical Service has done. We are grateful for it. We feel proud of it. At the same time I think that the time has come when members of this Service as well as the Government should look at the question from the Indian point of view. Let us approach it from the standpoint of what is right and fair to Indians as well as to the Indian Medical Service; let us put aside for a moment considerations of vested interests—I use the expression without meaning any offence—let us consider what is right and proper from the Indian standpoint. When the Public Services Commission made their report, out of 563 superior appointments 446 were held by officers of the Indian Medical Service; 47 by officers of the Indian Subordinate Medical Department, *i.e.*, Military Assistant Surgeons, and only 70 by civil medical officers; that is to say, 79 per cent. of the superior appointments were held by officers of the Indian Medical Service, 8.5 by members of the Indian Subordinate Medical Department, which is closed to Indians, and only 12.5 by civil officers. In 1918, out of a total of 772 officers in the Indian Medical Service only 54 were Indians! This number has risen to 77 since then. Now I put it to the distinguished Surgeon-General and to the other Members of the Council whether this is fair to Indians or to India, and whether it is not high time that this proportion should be altered? I do not think any one of them will say that it is right that after more than

half a century of the existence of this Service only 77 Indian should be found in an Indian service consisting of 772 officers. If it is not, what should be done to remedy it? The Resolution suggests what may be done. There is not, as I have pointed out, any suggestion in the Resolution that the Indian Medical Service should be abolished. We are not blind to the fact that in this country we have not got those medical institutions as you have in England. But I ask you to consider whether the non-existence of these institutions is not the result of the present system of recruiting the Indian Medical Service? So long as you will not look for the recruitment of this Service in India, you will not get institutions where the highest education can be imparted. I consider it a matter of regret and of reproach to India that, while it has had such a large number of medical experts and distinguished medical men in its service there should not be one first-class institution where the higher training could be imparted, and that it should be possible to urge that the absence of these institutions constitutes a difficulty in the way of employing Indians in the higher ranks of the Service. You have had this Service for a long time. By all means continue to have it. The British soldier is going to remain in India and the needs of the British soldier have to be met. But the Indian Army consists of both Britishers and Indians. You have hitherto had a preponderating proportion of British officers in the Indian Medical Service, and a small proportion of Indians. I ask you now to consider whether it would not be possible whether it would not be fair and reasonable to largely alter the proportion? Hitherto you have had a War Reserve of the Indian Medical Service men. But you have found in this war that the Indian Assistant Civil Surgeons, as the Hon'ble the Home Member acknowledged in his speech, have rendered great and meritorious services to the Government. You have appreciated their work. Then why not now adopt a system by which the ordinary needs of the army will be met by a smaller number of men of the Indian Medical Service, and the extraordinary needs in times of war, for which a War Reserve is maintained, by a larger number of men from the Civil Medical Service such as is proposed by Mr. Sastri to be recruited? Hitherto you have had in the Indian Medical Service a War Reserve, larger than the body in active service. Is it not time that you should largely reduce this War Reserve, and should look in a larger measure than heretofore to the Civil Medical Service, as it is proposed to be constituted, to supply the need of the War Reserve in the future? You have now tested Indian Assistant Civil Surgeons; you have found them efficient. I heard with great satisfaction the appreciative remarks made about our medical students and our medical colleges. The Hon'ble the Surgeon-General told us that such a high authority as Sir George Makins was amazed at the perfection of our colleges and the completeness of their equipment. Our students had thus the advantage of receiving a high degree of education. You have found in practice that they stand every possible test. Why not then cut down the number of Indian Medical Service men and restrict them to service in the military line alone, and look for the War Reserve more largely to the Civil Medical Service, which has been proposed? One advantage of it will be this: One of the complaints of us Indians is that under the present system India loses the benefit of the experience of the distinguished medical men of the Indian Medical Service as soon as they retire from service or return to England. Let us look at it in a serious way. We honour the members of the medical service of whose good work the Hon'ble the Surgeon-General reminded us, but how many of them would stay in India after retirement? Would not India be a great gainer if many of the members of that Service settled down in this country? How is that possible? If you will not give the highest instruction to Indians in medical science, and if you will not give them all the stimulus that is needed to enable them to work for the best results which can only be achieved by throwing open to them the highest appointments in the Civil Medical Service, how can you expect Indians to show the same results? I take it that our friends of the Indian Medical Service who come in touch sufficiently with Indians are convinced that there is nothing in the Indian brain which makes it unfit to absorb and profit by the highest medical knowledge and experience.

[5TH MARCH, 1918.] [*Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya.*]

"I take it, Sir, that the Civil Surgeons and Assistant Surgeons and private medical practitioners, to whom my friend Dr. Sapru referred, and who are flourishing in numbers in Bombay, Calcutta and other centres have proved beyond doubt that the Indian doctor is capable of doing as high and as good work as any of his fellowmen can do in this department. If that is so, all that is needed is to give greater opportunities to Indians. In the existing state of things the highest services have been reserved to the members of the Indian Medical Service, and this takes away a great deal of stimulus from Indians to work in medical science. And I submit, Sir, that after a century and-a-half of English administration in this country, when India has had up to date provision made in every department of administration, it is high time that the Government of India endeavoured steadily to train Indians to the highest pitch of efficiency as medical men and employed them in the highest offices.

"There is not the least race feeling in our minds regarding the employment of Britishers in the Indian Medical Service. The real feeling is that medical science should become more nationalised, that the results of medical researches and the advantages accruing from a knowledge of medical science should be retained in India; they should be scattered more broadcast in the country, that they should go down among the people in a larger degree than is possible under present conditions. It is towards that end that it is suggested that a separate Civil Medical Service should be constituted. It is in the interests of humanity that it should be so constituted. Where our existing institutions are deficient, let provision be made for improving them up to the highest standard. Let it be open to Indians as much in practice as it is in theory to obtain a fair share of appointments in the Indian Medical Service if they prove their merit and worth. At the same time, so far as the Indian Medical Service is concerned, its wants are multifarious, and the Hon'ble the Surgeon-General referred to the necessity of a much larger number of medical men being required for serving the people. I can assure him that, that need presses very heavily upon the minds of many of us who look into these questions. We do want more medical men. Very well, how will you give us more men? We show you the way. If you think that you will not be able to get as good experts as we do, we are quite willing that higher emoluments should be given to distinguished medical men whom it may be necessary to import for the service of the Army. We are willing that the most distinguished medical men should be invited to help us wherever it may be necessary and to train our young men for future work. Nobody desires that the wants of the Army should not be fully, fairly, and reasonably met. But what is urged is that the wants of the Army should not dominate the question of the existence of a Civil Medical Service which has to meet the wants of many millions of people, whereas the Indian Medical Service is only wanted to meet the requirements of a comparatively small number of men. We submit that the wants of the civil population should be better provided for by the constitution of a separate Civil Medical Service. That is the object of the Resolution. If, as it has been clearly stated here, a Civil Medical Service is to be constituted, it should be wholly an Indian Medical Organization to meet the wants of the Indian Army. I think, Sir, that in respect of health and disease no population can be said to be immune from it at any period. No one can say that at any time when the wants of the Army will be the greatest, the wants of the civil population will not be equally great, and if you have simultaneously the needs of the Army and the needs of the civil population pressed upon you, either the one or the other must suffer in the existing condition of things, when a large number of capable trained officers must be diverted from one to the other. It was said that the taking away of 286 officers of the Indian Medical Service from civil to military duty did not seriously dislocate work. The Commission has not accepted that. The Hon'ble Sir Mahadeo Chaula pointed out that if you take away such a large number of trained medical men from civil employment the work must be seriously dislocated and the civilian population must suffer. It is, therefore, urged to provide for the needs of the Army to the extent that is reasonable, and make the Civil Medical Service independent of the medical organization for the Army.

[*Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya*; *Sir William Vincent*; the *Vice-President*; *Mr. Surendra Nath Bannerjee*.] [5TH MARCH, 1918.]

"Then, Sir, a strong feeling exists against the appointments to professorial chairs being given to members of the Indian Medical Service. This has distinctly prevented the growth of a large number of medical practitioners in this country. It is desirable that you should give all the encouragement that is possible to be given by the Government in order that such a service should grow. At present it is a matter of complaint that all the higher professorial chairs are filled up by members of the Indian Medical Service. In the appendix to the Report of the Public Services Commission, it has been pointed out that out of a total of 37 professorships 33 were held by officers of the Indian Medical Service, and only 4 by Civil Medical officers. I put it to my friends of the Medical Service whether it is a satisfactory state of things that after half-a-century of medical education in this country, after Indians have gone out to other countries to qualify themselves in medical colleges and have distinguished themselves in the profession, there should be only 4 Civil Medical officers holding professorships in a total of 37 professorships? So also is it with regard to Chemical Examinerships. Six members of the Indian Medical Service are holding these, while only one Civil Medical officer is holding an examinership. I respectfully submit, Sir, that the present system works seriously against the nationalization of medical science in India. The Government ought to consider the problem from that point of view and ought to do what is right and proper to be done.

"I will not say anything about the proposal of the Commission to increase the salaries of the Indian Medical Service officers, as the remarks of the Hon'ble the Home Member show that the Government of India are going to consider the proposal, and that no decision has been arrived at on that question. With regard to the third portion of the Resolution about Military Assistant Surgeons that ought to follow as a corollary from the first one that Military Assistant Surgeons should not be employed as Civil Assistant Surgeons. The Hon'ble the Home Member referred to the question of the prejudice that exists among Europeans and Anglo-Indians in the Army about employing non-Europeans

The Hon'ble Sir William Vincent:—"I beg the Hon'ble Member's pardon. I did not suggest that. I only said that the question whether Indians would be suitable for attending British troops was one for the military authorities. That is all that I suggested."

The Hon'ble Pandit M. M. Malaviya:—"My friend has referred to this and he says it was for the military authorities to say whether Indians would suit the men in the Army. I submit, Sir, that raises a very important question. We find"

The Hon'ble the Vice-President:—"I must remind the Hon'ble Pandit that he has already exceeded his time, and that it is late."

The Hon'ble Pandit M. M. Malaviya:—"I thank you, Sir. I will stop here."

5-6 P. M.

The Hon'ble Mr. S. N. Bannerjee:—"Sir, I desire to associate myself with the expressions of sorrow which have found utterance in this Council Chamber regarding the death of Sir Pardey Lukis. He was for a number of years Principal of the Calcutta Medical College. We honoured and respected him and we are grateful to his memory. For to his unselfish efforts aided by those of the Hon'ble Surgeon-General Edwards we owe the only independent Medical School that we have in Bengal, the Belgatchia School, placed on a sound and satisfactory footing.

"Sir, I join with my Hon'ble friend Pandit Malaviya in paying my tribute of homage and admiration to the splendid services which the Indian Medical Service has rendered, not only to this country, but to the cause of science and humanity at large. We are grateful for those services, but that is no reason why we should not approach this object of our adoration and try to

[5TH MARCH, 1918.] [*Mr. Surendra Nath Bannerjee.*]

find out whether the time has not come for making a change in its constitution. Sir, the Civil Service has done splendid service in the past, but is the Civil Service of India to remain the same as it is to-day? I hope not, I trust not, even for the sake of the Civil Service. Times are changing. India to-day is not what it was when the Indian Medical Service was created, and the war has thrown a flood of new light upon the situation. Sir, we find in Calcutta a medical profession strong in its capacity, strong in its qualifications, rising to eminence and distinction, and yet not a single member of that profession occupies a professorial chair in the Calcutta Medical College, yes one—I see my friend the Hon'ble the Home Member is looking keenly at his notes—one and only one, but even he does not belong to the front rank of his profession. And this one would not have been there, but for my friend over there, the Hon'ble Surgeon-General Edwards. There was a great deal of opposition and prejudice against that appointment and it was overcome by the present Director-General of the Medical Service. Well, we have Dr. Nil Ratan Sircar, Dr. Suresh Prasad Sarbadhikari, Dr. Suresh Chunder Bhattacharjee and other men of the highest distinction, and yet they do not fill any Chairs in the Medical College. In 1848 (a year in which most of us here were not born I expect, not many of us except my friend over there, Sir Dinshaw Wacha) in 1848 we had Dr. Goodeve Chakravarti, who was succeeded by Dr. Rajender Chunder Chunder.

“Then came a period of reaction, not a single Indian was appointed. Dr. Rasalal Dutt was appointed to officiate for a short time and now, owing to the efforts of Surgeon-General Edwards, an Indian has at last been appointed a Professor. Now, is this fair to the independent medical profession of any country and of a place like Calcutta? Four Chairs held in the Medical College in Bombay by members of the independent profession will not satisfy the aspirations which have been created by the growing medical knowledge of our people all over the country.

“Then, Sir, look at the matter from another point of view. Many of the European Civil Surgeons have gone on military duty and you have filled their places with Indian medical men. Have they been found wanting? I do not know of a single case of failure. They have done their duties admirably. What does that show? It shows that here was material in the country, indigenous material, available for the purposes of the country, capable of performing these high duties, and yet they were not employed and were only employed owing to the accident of war. I think this is not creditable to the Government. The Government is not moving with the spirit of the times. I am making a strong remark, Sir, but I am bound to make it, the Government is not moving with the times I repeat, because if they had, they would have availed themselves long before this war of the medical services, of the medical talent in the country. Therefore, I say the time has come when the Government must face this question broadly and squarely in the face, take into consideration the changed circumstances, the growing aspirations, the growing knowledge of the people, and modify its policy in regard to the medical administration of the country upon those lines. It has to be borne in mind that Lord Morley suggested the separation of the two Services. I do not know why it has not been carried out. Possibly there were difficulties raised here. That was several years ago and it has not been given effect to.

“Then, Sir, reference has been made to the subordinate medical men—the military medical men. In Bengal, they have a training of four years. The graduates of the Calcutta Medical College go through a course of six years and are in point of medical qualifications infinitely their superiors, but they have got 47 appointments out of 98, and our Indian medical graduates have got 48 appointments out of several hundreds. Is that fair? I think not. I think the whole matter has to be looked into carefully in the light of these facts and in the light of the changed environments, and I do hope and trust that if the Hon'ble Home Member is not able to accept the Hon'ble Mr. Sastri's Resolution, at any rate he will accord to that Resolution his sympathetic consideration, take into consideration the views which he has put forward and which represent

[*Mr. Surendra Nath Banerjee*; *Mr. Srinivasa Sastri*; *Sir William Vincent*.] [5TH MARCH, 1918.]

the opinion of the country. The Mesopotamia Commission itself has recommended a change, a change is inevitable, and if the change is to be made, let the views put forward in the Resolution of my Hon'ble friend be taken into serious consideration."

5-14 P.M.

The Hon'ble Mr. Sastri:—"Sir, amongst the points that have emerged in reply to this Resolution I will take seven and dispose of them as briefly as I can. It was said that Indians were freely admitted into this service. The free admission of Indians into the service means placing them under the necessity of going to England for competition to enter this examination. If that is free admission, we have it. This free admission has hitherto brought in 54 men in a force of 772, or 7 per cent....."

The Hon'ble Sir William Vincent:—"May I interrupt? The figures I have are 77. Not, however, a sufficiently large difference to make much alteration in the force of the argument."

The Hon'ble Mr. Sastri:—"77 would improve the figure by one."

The Hon'ble Sir William Vincent:—"It makes it 10 per cent. a small percentage I admit."

The Hon'ble Mr. Sastri:—"This number is due to the increased number of Indians admitted in the last two or three years, and this, Sir, has created a feeling of alarm throughout the Service, which says there is free admission to the Indians. I think it has actually been proposed now—it came out abundantly in the evidence—that an Indian, before being admitted to this examination, should be compelled to undergo a hospital course in England. Some fix it at one year, some fix it at a year and a half and some fix it at two years. That, it seems to me, is not according to his free admission, nor contemplating with equanimity the results of this free admission. Let it be remembered, too, that it is becoming increasingly difficult for us to gain admission into any place of technical training in England. The Secretary of State finds it very hard indeed to get Indians admission even into the Arts Colleges, and if it were made a condition of admission to the examination that our men should have undergone a two years' hospital course in one of the great hospitals of London or Edinburgh, then you may as well say that it is anything but free admission. Now we were told, Sir, that great experts have been produced by the Indian Medical Service. Far be it from me to deny that fact or to underrate in any degree the great services which the Hon'ble Surgeon-General Edwards was enumerating and which I am perfectly free to admit is not even an exhaustive enumeration. But the great price that we pay for these men is not sufficiently appreciated. When we say for example that, when we want a great expert, we might bring him out from England or from any other country, it is said against us frequently 'you will have to pay him three or four times the salary that you pay now to an officer of the Indian Medical Service.' That is perfectly true so far as it goes, but I think all the sides of the equation are not taken into consideration. When we pay for an organised iron-bound service, every member amongst them a very high salary and give him extraordinary inducements one way or another, we are paying the salaries of this lot in order to produce the one great expert or the one great genius. I submit, Sir, that if we got out four experts and paid them four times the salaries paid to officers of the Indian Medical Service, they would still be cheap when compared with the salaries that we pay to that service, in which certainly there is an expert now and then. Why talk of the abolition of this Service? We never advocated its abolition. All that we said was that it should not be allowed to encroach on the civil medical service. Now the

[5TH MARCH, 1918.] [*Mr. Srinivasa Sastri; Sir William Vincent; The Vice-President.*]

argument at once is that we want a certain number of men for the Army, and, if 300 men are required for the Army, there must be 700 men altogether, and 400 of these should be shoved into the civil medical service, and when they are shoved into it they must be placed in all the positions of power, in all the positions of trust, in all the positions of responsibility with material opportunities of distinction and of research work, in all the positions that carry opportunities of obtaining renown. Now is that fair to us? That this Service has done good work is not denied. At the same time admit that another Service, if given equal opportunities, might also do good work. Give our men an equality of opportunity and see whether they will not prove a credit both to the country and to the Service.

"Then, Sir, the Hon'ble Sir William Vincent said that the Government of India have shown great alacrity in Indianising the medical service; that whenever there was occasion they were very glad indeed, outside the War Reserve, to admit Indians. Now I have to present the Hon'ble Sir William Vincent with a fact which perhaps he forgot. I will quote without any comment what the Government of India themselves said....."

The Hon'ble Sir William Vincent:—"I think the Hon'ble Member has misquoted me. Will he repeat exactly what he has stated?"

The Hon'ble the Vice-President:—"I am afraid I did not catch what the Hon'ble the Home Member said, and I do not think that the Hon'ble Mr. Sastri caught it either."

The Hon'ble Sir William Vincent:—"I should like to know what I am alleged to have said, Sir."

The Hon'ble Mr. Sastri:—"I think I heard the Hon'ble Member say that the Government of India had hitherto shown a readiness and a willingness to admit Indians to, or to throw open to the profession, such posts as are not absolutely required for the War Reserve."

The Hon'ble Sir William Vincent:—"Far otherwise. What I did say—and I have it here—was that 'Apart from the requirements of the War Reserve the Government are in no way bound to any policy of reserving posts for the Indian Medical Service, and I am sure they are prepared sympathetically to consider any system by which medical officers of the necessary qualifications can be admitted to such posts.'"

The Hon'ble Mr. Sastri:—"The Hon'ble Member has said nearly what I said. However, my answer is still an answer. The Government of India reported in 1908 that a good third of the so-called War Reserve was not really a War Reserve and was not required for the purposes of the War Reserve, and they promised in one of their earlier Despatches that this one-third might be thrown open to the independent medical practitioner. But they soon pulled themselves up; that was too much. The Indian Medical Service was up in arms and the Government had to go back on their word. And here is what they wrote:—

'In 1908, we pointed out that about one-third of the civil appointments now held by the Indian Medical Service do not form any part of the War Reserve, and that consequently there would be no objection, from a military point of view, to their transfer to medical men not

[*Mr. Srinivasa Sastri.*]

[5TH MARCH, 1918.]

belonging to that Service. But we feel bound to recede from the position which we previously took up, because on further consideration of the question we are convinced that the mere transfer of a certain number of Government appointments from the Indian Medical Service to private practitioners would do practically nothing to encourage the growth of an independent profession; that most of the civil appointments now held by the Indian Medical Service could not suitably be given to men not in regular Government service with whom their private practice would be the first consideration; and that the retention of a considerable number of superior medical appointments for the Indian Medical Service is essential, not only in the interests of administrative efficiency, but also for the purpose of making the service attractive to able medical men.'

That does not show, Sir, that the War Reserve seems to be the limit of the appointments that have been declared open.

"Now the Government of India have further enumerated the various steps that they were willing to take to encourage the independent medical practitioner in this country. Almost all of them are attempts or measures or attempted measures which we cannot view with the slightest satisfaction. One of them is the amazing fact that they have given India a Medical Registration Act in the various Provinces, and that is a great means of strengthening the position of the independent medical practitioner. The Medical Registration Acts, which were opposed tooth and nail in all parts of the country, are put forward by the Government of India as measures for the encouragement of the independent medical practitioner.

"Now, with regard to the position assumed by the Commission. It is perfectly true, Sir, that we have travelled beyond the limits of the stage reached not only by the Commission, but by the dissentient members of that Commission. Here is what the Commission says, a position which contradicts itself. Evidently the Commission were in more than one mind about the matter and did not know what to say. They have said 'Calculations should also be made and reviewed from time to time of the civil needs of the country, and a purely civil machinery should be created to meet all civil requirements.' This is what they say 'A purely civil machinery should be created.' Lest, however, Hon'ble Members on this side should be carried away with too much joy, please listen to what follows. 'The officers forming the medical reserve of the Army should be admitted to the civil cadre so formed.'

"So a purely Civil Medical Service means that !

'But if, after an estimate has been made of the military requirements in time of war, it is found that the number of Indian Medical Service officers available for civil employment, as determined solely by military requirements, is insufficient for the needs of the civil administration, then every civil medical post for which no War Reserve officer is available should be filled by civil recruitment, the method of which we shall proceed to indicate in the chapter of this annexure which deals with recruitment. We recommend further that, if the experience of the present war leads to such an increase in the military reserve as would seriously endanger the maintenance of a civil element in the civil medical administration, it should be considered whether a minimum number of civil officers in civil medical service should not be fixed. We also think it important that military officers who are admitted to the civil cadres should take their places with the civilian officers in the department in the same way that officers of the Army hold Indian Civil Service posts in the non-regulation provinces, or are employed in the public works or railway departments. It should no longer be the case that the civil departments should be the adjuncts of the military services.'

These are pious opinions, platonic homage rendered to the theory of a separate Civil Medical Service. The actuality, however, is different.

"Now, Sir, the whole thing seems to me to be a proof of the way in which what one may call service-patriotism asserts itself throughout the Services. It is wrong to be selfish, but a man belonging to a Service is not guilty of selfishness—in fact, considers himself entitled to consideration if he advocates the merits and claims of that Service even although they may exceed the bounds of justice. Now I am not one of those who think it is wrong on the part of a Service to be proud of itself. No man worth his salt can think differently. But those who stand outside the particular

[5TH MARCH, 1918.] [*Mr. Srinivasa Sastri ; Sir William Vincent.*]

Service—the Government of India, who ought not to be wedded to any particular interest, who are interested in the calling out of all available Indian talent, and who are the trustees for the future of India—they ought to take an entirely detached, independent and impartial view of the matter. Are they satisfied that the continuance of the Indian Medical Service in the enjoyment of all its privileges and its practically exclusive monopoly of all important appointments in the Civil Medical Service—are they satisfied that this is in accordance with the fitness of things? Is this going to be the eternal law of nature? Shall it never be time for somebody to rise up and say ‘Let us make some radical alterations?’ I confess, Sir, it strikes me as most extraordinary that even the third part of my Resolution should be resisted by the representatives of Government. I thought that I had only to read the sentence in the Public Services Commissions’ report, namely, that people with non-registrable qualifications should be held to be superior to, or quite the equals of, the Indian Medical Service, I thought I had only to read that to evoke the indignation of just-minded people. But here I have to listen to statements both from the Director-General of the Indian Medical Service and the Hon’ble the Home Member to the effect that that is only right and proper, that it shall be continued until the right time comes when perhaps a few changes may be made. Now that, Sir, is not the attitude that I expect from the Government. Efficiency is not going to be affected by this proposal. We cannot in this country, we will not, Sir, listen to an argument which is based on the theory that the Indianization of any Service means its continual inefficiency. We are emphatically of opinion, and we dare assert it as often as it may be necessary, that in our opinion the Indianization of the Service will conduce to greater efficiency. It will, at all events, place within the reach of those who want the advancement of this country the services of a body of people who will be patriotic, who after their pensions will remain in India and give the benefit of their matured wisdom to the service of this land. The Military officer comes within two or three years of his coming to India to the Civil Medical Service and, towards the end of his Service, or perhaps earlier still he leaves the Civil Service and is obliged to serve in the Military department for a short time to qualify for his pension. Now his services are lost all too soon. A man is trained for several years in the Civil Medical Service, but he does not remain there to give the full benefit of his ripe experience to that department; and, when he has done everything, too early in life he gets his pension and he goes Home. Does it mean that the maintenance of such a Service in the enjoyment of all the privileges which the Indian Medical Service enjoys is a necessity enforced upon the Indian Administration? I venture to think, Sir, that another view is possible, and I would earnestly beg the Government of India to shake off all the inconvenient traditions that have gathered round themselves, to look at the matter not always from the convenient service point of view, but also, even if it be inconvenient, from the necessary, the just and the supreme point of view of the necessities of the people, and the interests of the future, of this country.”

The Hon’ble Sir William Vincent :—“Sir, I should like to make one or two points clear which have not in my opinion quite unintentionally, I am sure, been placed very accurately before the Council. It has been suggested by the Hon’ble Mover that the intention of the Government is that Indians should not be employed freely in this Service and that Assistant Surgeons should be excluded from the appointments which are now filled by members of the Indian Medical Service. Neither of these propositions has any foundation. I have stated that Indians are getting into the Indian Medical Service in larger numbers, and I have also suggested that it may be possible to open an increased number of appointments of Civil Surgeon or other appointments now ordinarily held by the Indian Medical Service to Civil Assistant Surgeons. But what I do say is this, that the Council should consider whether it is advisable by a sudden change in the system of Indian Medical administration in this country during the war to make changes which will involve the civil population being entirely dependent for medical treatment and for the teaching of medical

5-33 P.M.

[*Sir William Vincent*; *Mr. Srinivasa Sastri*; [5TH MARCH, 1918.]
The Vice-President.]

work upon men trained in this country. That, I believe, would be the effect of the institution of any such service as that which the Hon'ble Member contemplates. Similarly, it has been suggested that the Government insist that professorial and other special posts should always be reserved for members of the Indian Medical Service. That is far from the attitude which the Government does take up. As the Hon'ble Member says 'you seek to exclude Indians from those posts.' I might retort by saying to him, that he seeks to exclude Indian Medical officers from posts for which they are peculiarly adapted. Otherwise, it is difficult to see why he should make a special point of excluding Indian Medical Service officers from high administrative posts. If it is unfair to exclude Indians educated in this country from such appointments, surely it is equally unfair to exclude men of equal or higher attainments who are members of the Indian Medical Service.

"The Hon'ble Member then continued by referring to the Medical Registration Act. I understood him to say that the Government of India had alleged that thereby they had conferred a great boon on the independent medical profession in this country. It may have been said on some previous occasion; but I submit that it was unnecessary at any rate to use that argument on this occasion—an argument which as far as I am aware neither the Director-General of the Indian Medical Service nor I nor anyone else has used to-day....."

The Hon'ble Mr. Sastri :—"Am I precluded from using an argument advanced in Government blue-books simply because neither officer has used it to-day?"

The Hon'ble Sir William Vincent :—"I submit that in replying to arguments on the other side, it is usual to confine one's remarks to points that have been raised during the debate."

The Hon'ble Mr. Sastri :—"I submit it as a point of order to the Chair."

The Hon'ble the Vice-President :—"I think the Hon'ble Mr. Sastri is in order. The argument may not have been a great one, but it was one in order."

The Hon'ble Sir William Vincent :—"There is only one other point. I understood the Hon'ble Member to suggest that the Government of India had turned a deaf ear to all his representations in regard to Military Assistant Surgeons, and that the Government attitude was that they would not alter the present conditions in any circumstances. Sir, I submit that this is an unfair presentment of what I said. I admitted the great force of the Hon'ble Member's arguments. What I did say was this, that during the continuance of this war it was impossible for us to make the change and that there were various considerations which would have to be examined, but I frankly admitted—at least I attempted to do so—the force of the Hon'ble Member's arguments, and I do submit to this Council that it is not reasonable in those circumstances to say that the Hon'ble Member turned a deaf ear or refused to pay any attention to what was said. Far otherwise. The position that I should like to take up is that which was put to me by the Hon'ble Mr. Surendra Nath Bannerjee and say that the discussion in this Council has served a useful purpose, that the arguments which have been used and the points that have been made will receive careful consideration at the hands of Government, but for the reasons I put before the Council, it would be premature and indeed most unwise to attempt any change in the medical organisation of this Service during the continuance of the present war, the more so because so much will depend on change in the military organisation that can only be effected after the conclusion of peace."

[5TH MARCH, 1918.]

[*The Vice-President.*]

The motion was put and the Council divided as follows :--

<i>Ayes—15.</i>	<i>Noes—35.</i>
The Hon'ble Mr. S. N. Bannerjee,	The Hon'ble Sir William Meyer,
„ Dr. T. B. Saprú,	„ Sir Claude Hill,
„ Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya,	„ Sir C. Sankaran Nair,
„ Mr. V. S. Srinivasa Sastri,	„ Sir George Lowndes,
„ Mr. R. Ayyangar,	„ Sir George Barnes
„ Mr. B. N. Sarma	„ Sir William Vincent,
„ Mir Asad Ali, Khan Bahadur,	„ Sir Robert Gillan,
„ Sir Dinshaw Wacha,	„ Sir John Campbell,
„ Mr. M. A. Jinnah,	„ Sir John Wood,
„ Nawab Ali Chaudhri, Khan Bahadur,	„ Sir James DuBoulay,
„ Raja of Kanika,	„ Mr. A. H. Ley,
„ Mr. Mazharul Haque,	„ Mr. H. Sharp,
„ Raja Sir Rampal Singh,	„ Sir Edward Maclagan,
„ Mr. G. S. Khaparde,	„ Mr. R. A. Mant,
„ Rai B. D. Shukul Bahadur,	„ Mr. H. F. Howard,
	„ Maj.-Genl. A. H. Bingley,
	„ Mr. G. B. H. Fell,
	„ Mr. F. C. Rose,
	„ Sir Hamilton Grant,
	„ Mr. C. H. Kesteven,
	„ Surg.-Genl. W. R. Edwards.
	„ Mr. A. P. Muddiman,
	„ Colonel A. J. Carnana,
	„ Mr. W. M. Hailey,
	„ Sir Robert Clegg,
	„ Mr. M. N. Hogg,
	„ Mr. F. J. Monahan,
	„ Mr. E. H. C. Walsh,
	„ Mr. C. A. Kincaid,
	„ Sir J. S. Donald,
	„ Mr. P. J. Fagan,
	„ Sir James Walker,
	„ Mr. A. W. Botham.
	„ Lt.-Col. S. L. Aplin,
	„ Maung Bah Too,

The Resolution was therefore negatived.

The Council then adjourned to 11 o'clock on Friday, the 8th instant.

A. P. MUDDIMAN,

*Secretary to the Government of India,
Legislative Department.*

DELHI :

The 13th March 1918.

APPENDIX A.

[Referred to in answer to Question No. 3.]

Statement showing the number of Hindus, Muhammadans and other Indians appointed permanently to the Indian Educational Service in each Province.

Province.	Hindus.	Muhammadans.	Other Indians.	TOTAL.
Madras	1	...	...	1
Bengal	2	...	2	4
Bihar and Orissa	...	1	...	1
Total .	3	1	2	6