

16th January, 1922

THE
LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY DEBATES
(Official Report)

SECOND SESSION

OF THE
LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY, 1922



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LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

Monday, 16th January, 1922.

The Assembly met in the Assembly Chamber at Eleven of the Clock.
Mr. President was in the Chair.

MEMBERS SWORN :

Mr. William John Keith, C.I.E., M.L.A. (Official : Burma).

Mr. Denys deSaumarez Bray, C.S.I., C.I.E., C.B.E., M.L.A. (Foreign Secretary).

Mr. Khagendra Nath Mitra (Official : Bengal).

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

COMPLETION OF RAILWAY LINE BETWEEN FUTWAH AND ISLAMPUR.

50. * **Khan Bahadur Sarfaraz Husain Khan** : Will the Government be pleased to state by what time the Railway line between Futwah Station and Islampur (Patna District) is likely to be completed ?

Colonel W. D. Waghorn : It is expected that the Futwah Islampur Railway will be opened this month.

STATION STAFF AND FIRST CLASS COMPARTMENTS.

51. * **Khan Bahadur Sarfaraz Husain Khan** : Will the Government be pleased to state :

(a) If the guards of trains are supplied with a 'Constitution' according to which Station Masters are empowered to change first class compartments into second class compartments ?

(b) If the station staff have instructions not to check the tickets of first class passengers in trains while travelling between the hours of 8 P.M. and 4 A.M. ?

Colonel W. D. Waghorn : (a) Government have no information as to the detailed orders issued by the various railway administrations in regard to this matter, but inquiry will be made and the result communicated to the Honourable Member.

(b) The instructions to the station staff on individual railways differ in detail but, generally speaking, the orders are that first and second class passengers should not be disturbed at night by requests to show their tickets.

INCONVENIENCE TO TRAVELLING PUBLIC OWING TO STEAMER NOT VISITING
MAHABIRGHAT.

52. * **Khan Bahadur Sarfaraz Husain Khan**: Will the Government be pleased to state :

(a) If they are aware of the hardship experienced by the travelling public of North Bihar going to and coming from Patna City owing to the Bengal and North-Western Railway steamer not visiting Mahabirghat each time it visits Mahendru Ghat ?

(b) If not, do Government propose to ascertain the nature of the grievance and inconvenience to the travelling public, with a view to take necessary action ?

Colonel W. D. Waghorn : (a) No representations appear to have been made on the subject.

(b) It is not possible to extend the run of the afternoon steamer to Mahabirghat as time does not permit of it. It is understood that there are objections from the point of view of navigation to night running to Mahabirghat which prevents the last steamer running to that Ghat.

CONVEYANCE AND HAULAGE ALLOWANCE TO M. L. A.'S ATTENDING SESSION AT
DELHI.

53. * **Khan Bahadur Sarfaraz Husain Khan**: Will the Government be pleased to state if (a) conveyance allowance, (b) free haulage of a motor car is allowed in the case of Members residing only in one of the hostels at Raisina or also at other places during the Legislative Sessions ?

The Honourable Sir William Vincent (on behalf of the Honourable Dr. T. B. Sapru) : (a) Conveyance allowance is admissible to any Member who lives in Raisina whether at the hostels or not.

(b) Haulage of motor cars is admissible no matter what part of Delhi a Member lives in.

MEMORIAL ON TRANSFER OF THE ADMINISTRATION OF ADEN.

54. * **Khan Bahadur Sarfaraz Husain Khan**: Will the Government be pleased to state if a memorial dated Bombay, the 15th May, 1921, regarding the contemplated transference of the Administration of Aden from the Government of India to the Colonial Office has been submitted to His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General of India ?

(a) If so, has any action been taken on it ?

(b) If action has been taken, what action has been taken ?

Mr. Denys Bray : Yes. (a) and (b). I would refer the Honourable Member to the answer given on the 10th September, 1921 to (f) of Question No. 129.

Mr. K. Ahmed : Was there any money spent by the Government of Bombay or Government of India for the improvement of Aden ?

Mr. President : The Honourable Member had better give notice of that question.

Mr. K. Ahmed : Was there any loss sustained by the transfer of the administration of Aden to the Colonial Office ? Will there be any loss ?

The Honourable Sir Malcolm Hailey : I think the Honourable Member's question was whether any loss was sustained. The transfer has not taken place.

As regards the expenditure mentioned by the Honourable Member, namely, on the improvement of Aden, Aden is under the administration of the Bombay Government and such public works as are carried out in Aden have been carried out by the Bombay Government. If the Honourable Member desires, I can show him the figures of expenditure by the Bombay Government in this respect. I may add, that taken over a series of years, the receipts and expenditure of a purely civil nature in Aden approximately balance themselves.

INDIAN PILGRIMS DURING THE LAST HAJ.

55. * **Khan Bahadur Sarfaraz Husain Khan :** Will the Government be pleased to state :

(a) the number of Indian pilgrims during the last *Haj* season ?

(b) the number of such pilgrims as have not returned to India as yet ?

Mr. H. Sharp : (a) 10,825 pilgrims.

(b) 376 pilgrims.

Rao Bahadur T. Rangachariar : Sir, I understand there was a proposal to start a fund from the Muhammadan community for the benefit of pilgrims. I should like to know if it met with any successful response.

Mr. H. Sharp : I am doubtful, Sir, whether that question arises out of the question I have just answered, but I have no objection to giving a reply to the Honourable Member. The fund has not met with the response we anticipated and the last I heard from Bombay, I think, was that only about Rs. 6,000 had reached the bank.

Mr. K. Ahmed : May I inquire, Sir, whether there is a lady doctor to attend to the needs of the Muhammadan lady pilgrims ?

Mr. H. Sharp : Again, Sir, I think that question does not arise, but I may say that a lady doctor has been sanctioned.

INCONVENIENCE TO INDIAN PILGRIMS FROM QUARANTINE.

56. * **Khan Bahadur Sarfaraz Husain Khan :** Have the Government of India received any complaints that Indian pilgrims, specially ladies, have been put to much inconvenience owing to the enforcement of quarantine or other Sanitary Regulations ?

Mr. H. Sharp : No such complaint has been received in recent years regarding medical inspection at Bombay or quarantine at Kamaran. By Indian pilgrims it is presumed that the Honourable Member means Musalman pilgrims to the Hedjaz.

URDU FOR I. C. S. EXAMINATION SYLLABUS.

57. * **Khan Bahadur Sarfaraz Husain Khan :** With reference to the Home Department Notification, dated Simla, the 28th October, 1921, re

Indian Civil Service Examination in India, published in the Gazette of India, Home Department, dated the 22nd October, 1921, will the Government be pleased to state :

- (a) Why Urdu, which is and has been a recognised language of India, does not find a place in the syllabus item (5) Vernacular ?
- (b) Is it that ' Hindustani ' has been substituted for Urdu ?
- (c) If so, why, for what reason, and under what circumstances ?
- (d) Is the Government prepared to substitute ' Urdu ' for ' Hindustani,' specially when Hindi has got a place in the syllabus ?

The Honourable Sir William Vincent : (a), (b), (c) and (d). In accordance with past practice the term ' Hindustani ' has been used in the syllabus for the Indian Civil Service examination to be held in India as equivalent to ' Urdu '. The Government of India agree that Urdu is a better term and will convey to the Secretary of State, who frames the rules under section 97 (1) of the Government of India Act, the suggestion that the term ' Urdu ' should be substituted for ' Hindustani '.

ADMISSION OF INDIANS INTO THE ROYAL AIR FORCE.

58. * **Khan Bahadur Sarfaraz Husain Khan :** (a) With reference to the answer given by Sir Godfrey Fell to Question No. 415* put by Munshi Iswar Saran on the 21st September, 1921, in this Assembly, will Government be pleased to state if they have now received a reply from the Secretary of State ?

(b) If so, will they be pleased to communicate the reply to the Assembly ?

Sir Godfrey Fell : (a) and (b). No reply has yet been received from the Secretary of State for India.

RESOLUTIONS PASSED BY COUNCIL OF STATE AND LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

59. * **Khan Bahadur Sarfaraz Husain Khan :** With reference to the answer given by the Honourable Dr. T. B. Saprú to Question No. 622† put by Mr. K. B. L. Agnihotri on the 22nd September, 1921, will the Government be pleased to state if the information asked for by the Honourable Member has been collected, and, if so, will they please communicate the information so collected to the Assembly ?

The Honourable Dr. T. B. Saprú : Statements are being prepared and will be laid on the table as soon as possible.

MOPLAH TRAIN TRAGEDY.

60. * **Khan Bahadur Sarfaraz Husain Khan :** Will the Government be pleased :

- (a) to mention the circumstances which led to the death of the 64 Moplah prisoners in the Martial Law area of Malabar while entrained for the Bellary Moplah Prison Camp ?

* Vide Legislative Assembly Debates, Volume II, page 637.

† Vide Legislative Assembly Debates, Volume II, page 828.

- (b) to state whether the unfortunate dead got buried according to Muhammadan customary religious law, and whether non-official Mussalmans were summoned or permitted to assist in the burial of the dead bodies ?

The Honourable Sir William Vincent: (a) The subject is under inquiry by a Committee whose report is awaited by Government.

(b) Yes. The bodies of the victims of this unfortunate tragedy were made over for burial to local Muhammadans at Tirur and Coimbatore.

POSITION IN MALABAR.

61. * **Khan Bahadur Sarfaraz Husain Khan:** Will the Government be pleased to make a statement as to the progress of the Martial Law régime in Malabar, its probable duration, the number of the Moplahs so far killed and sentenced to death and imprisonment, the number undergoing and awaiting trial and the number of them still wanted to be brought to book ?

Sir Godfrey Fell: With reference to the first part of the Honourable Member's question, I will furnish him with a copy of the latest weekly report received by the General Staff on the situation in Malabar.

As to the second part of the question, martial law will be withdrawn as soon as circumstances permit. The Government of India have been for some time and still are in correspondence with the Local Government on this subject.

As to the third part of the question, the figures are as follows :

Number of Moplahs killed	2,250 (approximately.)
Number of Moplahs sentenced to imprisonment by Summary Courts	5,727

Information with regard to the number of Moplahs sentenced to death, or imprisonment by Courts of all kinds is being asked for and will be communicated to the Honourable Member when received. As to the number awaiting trial and still to be arrested, the Government of India have no information.

GOVERNMENT TREATMENT OF RESIDENT MOPLAHS IN RECOVERED VILLAGES.

62. * **Khan Bahadur Sarfaraz Husain Khan:** Will the Government be pleased to state what treatment has been accorded by the Martial Law Authorities in Malabar to Moplah men, women and children found in dwelling houses and residential quarters after villages were won back from the rebels ?

The Honourable Sir William Vincent: Information has been asked for and will be supplied to the Honourable Member when received.

RAVAGES WROUGHT BY MOPLAHS.

63. * **Khan Bahadur Sarfaraz Husain Khan:** Will the Government be pleased to state :

- (a) the number of Hindus forcibly converted to Islam by the Moplahs ?
(b) the number of Hindu temples desecrated or destroyed, if any, by the Moplahs ?

- (c) the number and names of the villages looted by the Moplahs before the Martial Law was proclaimed and the number and names of the villages looted by them afterwards?

The Honourable Sir William Vincent: (a) The Madras Government report that the number of forcible conversions probably runs to thousands but that for obvious reasons it will never be possible to obtain anything like an accurate estimate.

(b) and (c). The information has been asked for and will be supplied to the Honourable Member when received.

JURISDICTION TO JURY IN SESSIONS TRIAL.

64. * **Khan Bahadur Sarfaraz Husain Khan:** Will the Government be pleased to state whether, within the recent times, Provincial Administrations have been authorized or advised to give jurisdiction to the Jury in all the cases of Sessions trial, in which the Government are the prosecutors?

The Honourable Sir William Vincent: So far as I am aware, Provincial Governments have never been so advised, at any rate since they were given full powers by the Devolution Act, 1920, in this respect.

RESOLUTION OF KARACHI KHILAFAT CONFERENCE.

65. * **Khan Bahadur Sarfaraz Husain Khan:** Will the Government be pleased to state :

- (a) if they have given any instructions or directions to Local Governments relating to the legal action to be taken or not to be taken against the men and women who have been openly and publicly repeating the Resolution of the Karachi Khilafat Conference for which the Ali Brothers and their comrades and associates were prosecuted and tried at Karachi?

- (b) if so, what are those instructions or directions?

The Honourable Sir William Vincent: (a) and (b). No such instructions have been issued by the Government of India.

MOPLAH TRAIN TRAGEDY.

66. * **Mr. Muhammad Yamin Khan:** Will the Government be pleased to supply information as to the following questions relating to the death of the Moplah convicts on the 20th of November in a railway van :

- (i) What was the size of the van in which 100 Moplah convicts were shut to be transferred from Tirur on 19th of November, 1921?
- (ii) By whose order were these convicts closed in a goods wagon?
- (iii) Was there any responsible officer of the Government present at the railway station to supervise and to see that the prisoners for whose welfare the Government is responsible were properly lodged in railway carriage with all requirements necessary for human life, safety and convenience?
- (iv) Is it the usual practice to shift the convicts from one place to another in goods wagon or was it specially done in case of these unfortunate Moplahs?

- (v) At how many stations did the train carrying these Moplah convicts stop between Tirur and Padanur ?
- (vi) Who was the Chief Officer in charge of these convicts ?
- (vii) At how many stations did he go to look after the comfort of the persons in his charge and to ascertain their presence in the train between Tirur and Padanur ?
- (viii) Did the Government find fault with any of the officials concerned ? If so, what punishment has been awarded to him or them ?
- (ix) Was there any water supply and other requirements for human convenience present in the van in which these Moplahs were closed ?
- (x) Can the convicts be supplied with water if they feel thirsty at any time of the day ? If they can be so provided, did any of the persons in charge take the trouble to go to these convicts to inquire whether they required water or wished anything else ?
- (xi) Were the Moplah convicts handcuffed and fettered while being conducted in that van ?
- (xii) Did Government or any officer of the Government take the precaution to record the statements of those Moplahs who were sent to Tirur for medical help and subsequently died ?
- (xiii) Have statements of those who are fortunate to have escaped death been recorded to find out the history of the most unfortunate tragedy ?
- (xiv) Has the Government ascertained the cause of death ? Is it true that they died on account of gas fumes ?

The Honourable Sir William Vincent: As the Honourable Member is no doubt now aware, the whole circumstances connected with this terrible affair which the Government of India very deeply regret are under inquiry by a Committee containing a majority of non-officials appointed by the Government of Madras. Pending the report of that Committee, which will doubtless deal with the various points raised in these questions, Government are not in a position to answer this question.

Mr. N. M. Joshi: Sir, may I inquire whether the practice of carrying prisoners in goods vans still continues or whether the practice has been stopped ?

The Honourable Sir William Vincent: I hope that the practice has stopped and I can only conclude that the Madras Government have stopped it, but if the Honourable Member wishes I will make inquiries.

AUTHORITY FOR EXTENDING HOLIDAYS IN SECRETARIAT.

67. * **Mr. Muhammad Yamin Khan:** (a) Will the Government be pleased to state as to whose primary business is it to extend a day in a public holiday for the persons employed under the Government of India and in its offices ?

(b) Will the Government be pleased to kindly inform as to who is the proper authority if not the Governor General in Council to extend one day

more in Ed-uz-Zoha holiday for the persons employed in the Government of India Secretariat and other departments under the Government of India ?

The Honourable Sir William Vincent : (a) and (b). Public holidays are notified by the Local Governments and Administrations, and the Government of India Departments and attached offices ordinarily observe the holidays notified by the Local Government or Administration within whose jurisdiction their headquarters are for the time being. But the question whether the staff of a Department or office may be allowed actually to enjoy a holiday depends on the orders of the head of that Department or office.

EXPORT OF WHEAT FLOUR IN 1921.

68. * **Mr. Muhammad Yamin Khan :** (a) Will the Government be pleased to state as to whose business it is if not of the Governor General in Council to know whether wheat flour has been exported in 1921 from India and its destination and the names of persons who exported it ?

(b) If it is the business of the Governor General in Council to know all or any of the information required in (a) above, will the Government be pleased to state (i) if there had been any export of wheat flour in 1921, (ii) its destination, and (iii) the name of person or firm who exported it ?

Mr. J. Hullah : Subject to definite restrictions, wheat flour has been exported in 1921. Information regarding the quantity and the destinations to which it has been exported can be obtained from the monthly "accounts relating to the Sea-borne Trade and Navigation of British India" which are available in the Members' Library and have been published up to the month of October 1921.

The Government of India do not know the names of the persons or firms exporting wheat flour, but they are able to obtain this information from the Collectors of Customs should they consider it of public interest or importance to do so.

RALLI BROTHERS AND EXPORT OF WHEAT FLOUR.

69. * **Mr. Muhammad Yamin Khan :** Is it not a fact that Messrs Ralli Brothers exported wheat flour for the Greeks in 1921 from India ?

Mr. J. Hullah : The answer is 'No.' And I have Messrs Ralli Brothers' authorisation to say that they did not export any flour to any destination during 1921.

COMMERCIAL REPRESENTATION IN APPOINTMENTS OF THE SUB ACCOUNT SERVICE.

70. * **Haji Wajih-ud-Din :** Will the Government be pleased to lay on the table a statement showing the number of permanent, probationary, provisional, sub. *pro tem.* and officiating appointments of the Sub Account Service filled in by different communities, i.e., Hindus, Muslims, Anglo-Indians, etc., respectively, in the Office of the Accountant-General, Posts and Telegraphs, Calcutta, and offices subordinate to it ?

The Honourable Sir Malcolm Hailey : The information asked for by the Honourable Member is being collected.

EXCLUSION OF INDIANS FROM VACANCIES ON RAILWAYS.

71. * **Haji Wajih-ud-Din** : Will the Government be pleased to state on what principle North-Western Railway and Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway have recently advertised in the Press calling applications from European and Anglo-Indian apprentices only, for the carriage, wagon and locomotive workshops, totally excluding Indians ?

Colonel W. D. Waghorn : I would refer the Honourable Member to the reply given by me on the 10th instant to his Question No. 10. Conditions on the North-Western and Oudh and Rohilkhand Railways are similar and beyond the fact that the North-Western Railway administration is collaborating with the Government of the Punjab in the matter of affording improved technical training, there is nothing to add.

TRANSFER OF VILLAGES FROM BIHAR AND ORISSA TO BENGAL.

72. * **Khan Bahadur Sarfaraz Husain Khan** : Will the Government be pleased to state :

(a) whether a memorial has been submitted to His Excellency the Viceroy through the Government of Bihar and Orissa in December last, praying that the villages within Police Stations Rajmahal and Barharwa, within the District of Santhal Perganas, within the Province of Bihar and Orissa, be transferred to the District of Murshidabad, within the Province of Bengal ?

(b) if so, will it be pleased to state as to what is the recommendation of the Local Government on the Memorial ?

The Honourable Sir William Vincent : The attention of the Honourable Member is invited to the answer given by me on the 10th January to Mr. K. Ahmed's question on the same subject.

COMPETITIVE EXAMINATIONS IN INDIA FOR IMPERIAL SERVICES.

73. * **Mr. Sambanda Mudaliar** : Will Government be pleased to state :

(a) whether they propose to hold Competitive Examinations in India, for selection of officers for all branches of the Imperial Service (Police, Medical, Forest, Engineering Departments, etc.) ?

(b) whether they propose to recruit by nomination qualified candidates from among the backward classes in the various branches of the Imperial Service ?

The Honourable Sir William Vincent : In future a proportion of the recruitment for the All-India Services is to be effected in India. A more precise answer cannot be given to the question as the rules regarding competition and nomination vary from service to service. If the Honourable Member desires particulars regarding recruitment for any particular service I shall be glad to arrange to have the required information supplied to him or to any other Member of the Assembly.

RAILWAY BETWEEN ERODE AND NANJUNDANGUDI.

74. * **Mr. Sambanda Mudaliar** : Will Government be pleased to state if they have received proposals for construction of railway between Erode and Nanjundangudi (Mysore Province) ? If so, have Government sanctioned for the said construction ?

Colonel W. D. Waghorn : It is presumed that the Honourable Member refers to the Erode-Nanjangud Railway. Government have at present no proposals before them for the construction of the line. A detailed survey for a through connection from Erode to Nanjangud with a branch from Kootamangalam to Mettupalaiyam was carried out in 1910-11 and the results show that the line is not likely to give a remunerative return. Sanction has however been accorded to the construction of the section between Nanjangud and Hardanahalli by the Mysore Darbar with a view to the opening up of their own territory.

DISASTROUS FIRE IN GODOWN IN BOMBAY CONTAINING MILITARY SURPLUS STORES.

75. * Mr. Sambanda Mudaliar : Will Government be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that a disastrous fire broke out on 22nd December, 1921, in a godown in Bombay containing military surplus stores composed of textiles such as flannels, towels, medicines and ammunition boots, etc. ?

(b) If the answer is in the affirmative, please state :

(1) the causes of the fire ?

(2) the value of property stored there ?

(3) the amount of loss incurred on account of the fire ?

(4) whether the stores contained therein were insured ; if not, why not ?

The Honourable Mr. C. A. Innes : (a) The answer is in the affirmative. The building, which was destroyed, contained medical stores, boots, cotton thread and towels, but not flannel.

(b) An official inquiry was held on the 27th December, 1921. The Committee holding the inquiry were of opinion that the fire probably originated inside the building and not outside, but held that it was impossible to say what the cause of the fire was.

The book value of the building destroyed was one lakh twelve thousand seven hundred rupees. The estimated value of the stores in the building was about 12 lakhs of rupees, and it is not anticipated that any appreciable quantity will be saved.

The stores, which were the property of His Majesty's Government and not of the Government of India, were not insured.

RAVAGES WROUGHT BY MOPLAHS.

76. * Mr. Sambanda Mudaliar : Will Government be pleased to state :

(a) the number of men and women (non-Mussalman) who have been killed by the Moplahs during the recent disturbances in Malabar ?

(b) the casualties among the Muhammadan population ?

(c) the number of forced conversions from among the Hindus ?

(d) the value and extent of loss to the public and private properties caused on account of this outbreak ?

(e) the amount of expenditure incurred by the Government on account of the military operations and martial law administration ?

- (f) whether they propose to grant compensation to the owners whose properties have been burnt or destroyed by the rebels and also to the families of persons murdered while in the discharge of public duty and of persons who fell victims to the rebels?

The Honourable Sir William Vincent : (a) and (b). No accurate figures are at present available. The Government of Madras is however collecting information as regards known casualties.

(c) The Madras Government state that forced conversion probably run into thousands but that for obvious reasons it will never be possible to obtain anything like an accurate estimate.

(d) Government are unable to add anything to the reply given on this point on the 28th September in answer to a question by Mr. Misra. No estimate of the damage done, which is serious and extensive, can be prepared until conditions are such as to permit of systematic investigation. The damage to Government property includes the wholesale destruction of Government buildings, judicial and other records, railways and telegraphs. Private owners have been unable yet to return or ascertain the damage done to their property.

(e) The military expenditure is roughly estimated at Rs. 15 lakhs up to the end of December, 1921.

(f) The question has been referred for the consideration of the Government of Madras.

Rao Bahadur T. Rangachariar : Do the Government propose to hold an inquiry or initiate an inquiry, and, if so, when, as to the causes of this outbreak?

The Honourable Sir William Vincent : The answer is that at present they do not propose to hold such an inquiry, but the matter will be brought up, I believe, on a separate Resolution when the question will be more fully discussed.

Mr. R. A. Spence : May I ask a supplementary question, Sir? Do Government intend to make use of the labour of the rebel prisoners in restoring the damage done by those rebels?

The Honourable Sir William Vincent : I will make the suggestion for what it is worth to the Local Government and ascertain their views on that point.

Mr. K. Ahmed : Is it a fact that the Muhammadan women and children of the Moplah prisoners who were alleged to have committed murder, were not allowed to come to Calicut to get relief from the local Khilafat Committee there? Is it a fact that the women and children of the (Muhammadan) Moplahs who were prosecuted or taken to jail were not allowed to get relief from the Calicut Khilafat Committee?

The Honourable Sir William Vincent : I have no information on that point at all.

Mr. K. Ahmed : Was not there a letter to the District Magistrate of Malabar written by the Secretary (M. Abdur Rahman) of the Khilafat Committee about it which appeared on the 9th of October in the '*Hindu*' and which was again re-printed and published in the '*Amrita Bazar Patrika*,' dated the 2nd November last?

The Honourable Sir William Vincent: A great many letters appear in various papers which I do not accept as accurate. If the Honourable Member wishes me to make inquiries on the point, I am quite prepared to do so. I have no information before me at present.

Mr. K. Ahmed: What was the size or area of the van or wagon in which the 100 prisoners were shut up? What was the area of space allowed to each prisoner in the van?

Mr. President: These are primarily matters for the Madras Government, and if the Honourable Member has friends in the Madras Council, he can get these questions put there.

SAFEGUARDING OF PROPERTY AND LIVES IN MALABAR.

77. ***Mr. Sambanda Mudaliar:** Will Government be pleased to state :

- (a) the reason why the garrison permanently stationed hitherto before at Mallapuram in South Malabar was disbanded and whether it is a fact that Government of Madras objected to such disbandment?
- (b) in the light of the experience gained during the recent outbreak, what steps they propose to take to safeguard the property and lives of the Hindu population and other classes of people in these affected areas against any further recurrence?

Sir Godfrey Fell: (a) The attention of the Honourable Member is invited to parts (a) and (b) of the reply* given in the Council of State on the 26th September last to Question No. 155.

(b) The matter is receiving the most careful consideration of Government.

Mr. Sambanda Mudaliar: May I ask a supplementary question, Sir? Will the Government be pleased to locate the permanent garrison at Mallapuram as was done in previous years in view of the present situation as a safeguard?

Sir Godfrey Fell: I am afraid I cannot give an assurance on behalf of the military authorities in a matter of this sort. The question of the disposition of troops in the Madras Presidency as in all other areas in India, must be governed by general considerations of internal security and I cannot give a pledge on behalf of Government that any particular garrison will be located in any particular area or place.

SUBSIDY TO ASSOCIATED PRESS.

78. ***Rai Sahib Lakshmi Narayan Lal:** (a) Is the Associated Press subsidised by the Government? Or do the Government pay any money to the Associated Press?

(b) If the answer is in the affirmative, how much is paid to the Associated Press annually?

(c) Why is the payment, if any, made?

(d) In what item of the Budget is the expenditure shown?

The Honourable Sir William Vincent: The Associated Press receives no subsidy from Government.

ROUND TABLE CONFERENCE BY GOVERNMENT.

79. ***Rai Bahadur Pandit J. L. Bhargava:** Do the Government propose to hold a Round Table Conference as early as possible

* Vide Council of State Debates, Volume II, pages 366-367.

and invite thereto men of all shades of opinion including non-co-operation leaders ?

The Honourable Sir William Vincent: The Honourable Member's attention is invited to His Excellency's speech of the 21st December, 1921, to the Calcutta Deputation in which the attitude of Government was clearly explained.

ABOLITION OF REPRESSIVE LAWS.

80. * **Rai Bahadur Pandit J. L. Bhargava:** (a) Will the Government be pleased to state for the information of this Assembly if they contemplate to cancel the notifications regarding the application of the Criminal Law Amendment Act and the Seditious Meetings Act at an early date ?

(b) If so, by what time ?

The Honourable Sir William Vincent: It is within the competence of Local Governments to cancel the notifications regarding the operation of the Criminal Law Amendment Act, 1908.

The Government of India do not contemplate taking any action at present as regards the withdrawal of the Seditious Meetings Act, 1911.

RECOMMENDATIONS BY THE INDIAN JAILS COMMITTEE.

81. * **Rai Bahadur Pandit J. L. Bhargava:** Will the Government be pleased to state what action they have taken to give effect to :

(a) the recommendations of the Indian Jails Committee detailed forth in the following paragraphs :

- (1) Paragraph 290 (importance of variety in Jail dietary),
- (2) Paragraph 293 (importance of good cooking and preparation of food),
- (3) Paragraph 297 (clothing for convicts),
- (4) Paragraph 307 (conservancy arrangements);

(b) the following recommendations referred to in the summary of recommendations :

- (1) Recommendation No. 127 relating to the provision of the essential education and recreation,
- (2) Recommendation No. 150 relating to the provision of light to enable literate prisoners to read between lock up and sleeping time,
- (3) Recommendation No. 248 relating to the length of trousers ?

(c) If no action has yet been taken on these recommendations, will the Government be pleased to direct that early action be taken ?

The Honourable Sir William Vincent: As regards the recommendations mentioned in part (a) of the question and Recommendation No. 248, the attention of the Honourable Member is invited to paragraph 15 of the Home Department Circular letter, No. 104, dated the 4th April, 1921, a copy of which I laid on the table at the meeting of this Assembly on the 15th September, 1921. The Honourable Member would find a copy of this letter printed at page 272 of the report of that date.

As regards the Recommendations Nos. 127 and 150, the attention of the Honourable Member is drawn to paragraph 12 of the Home Department Circular letter, No. 307, of the 17th December, 1920, a copy of which will be found at page 261 of the report of the meeting of this Assembly of the 15th September last.

If the Honourable Member will refer to the correspondence in question, he will see that the attention of all Local Governments has been drawn to the recommendations mentioned in his question. The Government of India do not propose to take any further action as the recommendations in question deal with matters which are within the discretion and competence of Local Governments.

UNSTARRED QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

ABOLITION OF THE COMMISSIONERS OF DIVISIONS.

115. **Lala Girdharilal Agarwala :** In what Provinces and when was the question of the abolition of the Commissioners of Divisions considered and with what result ? Will the Government be pleased to lay on the table any correspondence they have received or sent on the subject ?

The Honourable Sir William Vincent : The Government of India have received no report from Local Governments nor have they had any correspondence on the subject.

ABOLITION OF BOARDS OF REVENUE.

116. **Lala Girdharilal Agarwala :** In what Provinces and when was the question of the abolition of the Boards of Revenue considered and with what result ?

The Honourable Sir William Vincent : The attention of the Honourable Member is drawn to my answers to questions asked by him on the same subject on September 5th and September 21st last. The Secretary of State has agreed to the principle that the functions of the Board of Revenue in the United Provinces should be confined to judicial appeals and that its executive functions should be transferred to the Local Government, but has requested that no steps should be taken to give effect to this transfer in respect of Courts of Wards matters until he has been fully informed of the details of the administrative method proposed in substitution of the Board's control and has approved them.

ABOLITION OF POSTS OF THE BOARDS OF REVENUE AND COMMISSIONERS OF DIVISIONS.

117. **Lala Girdharilal Agarwala :** Will the Government be pleased to lay on the table any correspondence which they have had with the Home Government regarding the abolition of the posts of the Boards of Revenue, and the Commissioners of Divisions ?

The Honourable Sir William Vincent : There has been no correspondence with the Secretary of State about the abolition of commissionerships of divisions. The Government of India are not prepared to lay on the table the correspondence about the abolition of Boards of Revenue.

COST OF CIVIL AND MILITARY ADMINISTRATION OF INDIA.

118. **Lala Girdharilal Agarwala :** Are the Government aware that there is a strong feeling in the country that the cost of civil and military administration of India is much higher than of any other country

in the civilized world and should be materially reduced? Will the Government be pleased to give comparative figures of expenditure of India and other countries if they have got any such figures?

The Honourable Sir Malcolm Hailey: Government are aware that such opinions have been advanced. They are at present contemplating an examination into the possibility of retrenchment of expenditure. The expenditure on the civil and military administration under the Central Government (excluding Commercial Departments like the Posts and Telegraphs, Railways, and Irrigation) is Rs. 99,22,42,000, *vide* pages 598—601 of Budget for 1921-22. The details are as follows:—

	Rs.
Direct demands on the Revenues	4,93,51,000
Debt Services	13,08,61,000
Civil administration	8,43,18,000
Currency, Mint and Exchange	4,18,80,000
Buildings, Roads and Miscellaneous Public Improvements	1,51,11,000
Miscellaneous	4,24,37,000
Net Military expenditure	62,20,00,000
Miscellaneous adjustments between the Central and Provincial Governments	62,84,000
TOTAL	99,22,42,000

Figures are not readily available for a comparison of the cost of administration in India and in other countries, and such comparisons are seldom reliable as the conditions which determine such expenditure vary enormously in different countries. A comparison such as that suggested depends on the basis adopted, *i.e.*, whether the basis be cost per head of population or the proportion of the revenues spent on the administration. Various other factors, such as the wealth of the country and its national debt, etc., have to be taken into account. I have given the cost of the civil administration of the Central Government only exclusive of Commercial Departments, and of the military expenditure, and the Honourable Member may find these useful in relation to any information he may be able to procure as regards other countries. In this connection I would refer the Honourable Member to figures given in the statistical memoranda of the International Financial Conference held at Brussels in 1920 which the Honourable Member may obtain from the Finance Department library. I regret I cannot undertake to collect and supply fuller information on so extensive and complicated a subject.

HARTAL IN INDIA DURING ROYAL VISIT.

119. **Lala Girdharilal Agarwala:** (a) Is it a fact that on the landing of His Royal Highness in India *Hartal* was observed in important towns of India and the masses boycotted the welcome to His Royal Highness and closed their shops and suspended business at the places and on the dates of the Royal visit within the British territory?

(b) In what places was the Royal visit not accompanied by any sort of *Hartal*?

The Honourable Sir William Vincent: The facts have been fully stated in the Press in published accounts of His Royal Highness's visit. I have nothing to add to these accounts.

REPRESENTATIONS AGAINST PRESENT REPRESSIVE POLICY.

120. **Lala Girdharilal Agarwala :** Will the Government be pleased to lay on the table all representations made by public bodies or individuals protesting against the present repressive policy of the Central and Provincial Governments?

The Honourable Sir William Vincent : Several representations have been received but the Government do not propose to lay copies of them on the table.

EMPLOYMENT OF EX-CONVICTS, ETC., ON INDIAN RAILWAYS.

121. **Lala Girdharilal Agarwala :** Are ex-convicts and persons of questionable character ever employed by the Indian Railways? If so, do the Government propose to issue orders preventing employment of such persons by Railways?

Colonel W. D. Waghorn : Railway Administrations in their own interests avoid employing if they can help it ex-convicts and questionable characters, and Government do not propose to issue any instructions on the subject.

THE RAILWAY KOSHT NIBARAK SAMITI, LUCKNOW.

122. **Lala Girdharilal Agarwala :** Will the Government be pleased to lay on the table all representations made to them by the Railway Kosht Nibarak Samiti, Lucknow, from July, 1921? What action has been taken thereon?

Colonel W. D. Waghorn : Laying on the table involves printing in the official report, and since the correspondence is very voluminous, the Government are not prepared to go to this expense. Wherever possible action on the suggestions has been taken and the Samiti replied to.

OFFICIAL VOTE IN THE INDIAN LEGISLATURE.

123. **Lala Girdharilal Agarwala :** Is an official member of the Indian Legislature free to vote in whatever way he likes?

The Honourable Sir William Vincent : The official members of the Indian Legislature, other than Members of the Executive Council of the Governor General, and officers of the Central Government, are free to vote as they like, save when Government thinks it necessary to require their support. If the Honourable Member will refer to the division lists, I think he will be able to satisfy himself that Government has very seldom, since the Assembly was constituted, imposed any restriction on the voting of official members.

SEARCHLIGHTS ON RAILWAY TRAINS.

124. **Lala Girdharilal Agarwala :** How long have searchlights been used on Kalka-Simla Railway at night and have they proved useful in averting danger? Do the Government propose to order that all railway trains when running at night shall carry powerful searchlights in front of the engine to ensure safety and convenience?

Colonel W. D. Waghorn: Electric head lights have been in use on the train Engines on the Kalka-Simla Railway since 1909 and have served the purpose for which they are intended.

The question of providing more powerful head lights on Engines running on railways generally is under consideration. The matter is, however, in the experimental stage at present, and Government do not propose to issue orders as suggested.

FENCING OF RAILWAY LINES.

125. **Lala Girdharilal Agarwala:** Do the Government propose to order that all railway lines shall be so fenced as to provide adequate safety to human beings and animals?

Colonel W. D. Waghorn: The experience of Railway Administrations so far has been that fencing does not afford the degree of safety anticipated. In view of this and the fact that the provision of adequate fencing throughout would involve very heavy expenditure, Government do not propose to take action at present to the extent advocated by the Honourable Member, especially as there are many other works which in their opinion have greater claims on the funds available.

The whole question however is again being considered in consultation with Railway administrations.

REPRESENTATIONS AGAINST BARSİ LIGHT RAILWAY COMPANY.

126. **Mr. B. S. Kamat:** (a) Will Government be pleased to say if the Railway Board have received any representations or complaints from passengers regarding the pontage charged by the Barsi Light Railway Administration for crossing the Willingdon Bridge at Pandharpur in the Bombay Presidency on the ground that the pontage is excessive, especially for the 3rd class passengers?

(b) Will Government be pleased to quote what rates the Barsi Light Railway Company are charging to the passengers, together with the mileage for which the pontage is charged?

(c) Is it true that the said Railway Company is, under the terms of their contract with Government, entitled to charge the pontage only so long as their capital expenditure for constructing the bridge across the river *Bhima* is recouped from the proceeds of the pontage? If so, will Government please state how the Pontage Account stands at present, and when is the pontage likely to be discontinued by the said Railway Company?

(d) Have Government also received complaints against this Railway Administration on the ground that they do not stop all their trains at a station called Babbulgaon although it is very convenient for the Pandharpur pilgrims? Will Government please state what action, if any, they have taken to relieve the inconvenience?

(e) Is it true that this Railway Administration has introduced a Rail Motor Trolley Service for passengers, and that they run the Rail Motor at times at night although the rules are said to prohibit it?

Colonel W. D. Waghorn: (a) The reply is in the affirmative and the representation will be examined.

(b) Passenger fares on the Barsi Light Railway are as follows :—

1st class	24	pies per mile.
2nd class	12	" " "
3rd class	3	" " "

The pontage charge is equivalent to fares as for 20 miles.

(c) The reply to the first part of the question is in the negative and the point mentioned in the second part therefore does not arise.

(d) Government have received a complaint regarding the non-stoppage of all passenger trains at Babhulgaon. The matter is under inquiry.

(e) Government have sanctioned the introduction of a motor trolley service for the carriage of passengers on the Barsi Light Railway. The motor trolley is permitted to run at night subject to certain conditions.

DESPATCH RE FURTHER ADVANCE IN CONSTITUTIONAL REFORM.

127. **Mr. B. S. Kamat:** With reference to the undertaking given by Government in the September session of the Assembly to communicate to the Secretary of State for India the tenor of the debate on Mr. Majumdar's resolution for a further advance in Constitutional Reform, will Government be pleased to place on the table their despatch to the Secretary of State and his reply thereto?

The Honourable Sir William Vincent: The Honourable Member is referred to my reply to Mr. Raghubhir Sinha's question No. 99, dated 10th January, 1922, on the same subject. The resolution and the debates were forwarded to the Secretary of State with a formal covering letter.

ADVISORY RAILWAY COUNCILS.

128. **Raja Kushalpal Singh:** (a) Will the Government be pleased to state when the Advisory Railway Councils, recommended in paragraphs 139—142 of the Report of the Railway Committee, will be introduced, and state the local centres where the local councils are to be established?

(b) Have any rules been framed to regulate the business of the central and the local Advisory Railway Councils? If not, will the Government be pleased to lay them before this Assembly before bringing them into force?

Colonel W. D. Waghorn: The whole question is now being examined in consultation with Railway Administrations.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION IN THE RAILWAY BOARD'S ADMINISTRATION REPORT.

129. **Raja Kushalpal Singh:** Do the Government propose to direct the Railway Board—

(a) to arrange to give the amount per month of the aggregate salaries and wages of railway servants of different races in the statement of numerical strength of railway servants published in the annual Administration Report?

(b) to restore the publication in the future issues of the annual Administration Report, the following information which used to be published before 1901:—

(i) Table of rates and fares on the Indian Railways.

(ii) Full contracts of Railway Companies?

Colonel W. D. Waghorn: As regards (a) the Government have examined the question whether the information can be supplied but find that this cannot be done without a very great expenditure of time and labour. They do not propose to make the information a feature of the annual Administration Report.

With reference to (b) the attention of the Honourable Member is drawn to the Railway Board's publication entitled the 'History of Indian Railways constructed and in progress' which contains all particulars of interest regarding rates and fares and contracts in a summarised form. This publication is brought up to date every year, and copies of it are available in the Library of the Legislative Assembly.

SALE OF RULES AND REGULATIONS OF INDIAN RAILWAYS CONFERENCE ASSOCIATION.

130. **Raja Kushalpal Singh:** Do the Government propose to issue orders for the sale of the Rules and Regulations of the Indian Railways Conference Association to the public as they used to be sold before?

Colonel W. D. Waghorn: The rules and regulations of the Indian Railway Conference Association are intended for the guidance of railway officials only and do not, as a whole, concern the general public. Such portions of the regulations as are of interest to the public, *e.g.*, those dealing with rates and concessions, are reproduced in the Coaching and Goods Tariffs issued by the Association, and these are available to the public.

Government do not propose to issue orders as suggested. In this connection it may be pointed out that the Rules of the English Railway Clearing House, a somewhat similar institution to the Indian Railway Conference Association, are not available to the public.

REVISION OF INDIAN RAILWAYS ACTS.

131. **Raja Kushalpal Singh:** Will the Government be pleased to state when they propose to revise the Indian Railways Acts to embody the recommendations of the Acworth Committee and other provisions to assimilate the Indian law with the railway law in England and America?

Colonel W. D. Waghorn: The question of the necessity of revising the Indian Railways Act is under consideration, but it cannot be stated at present when it will be possible to undertake the revision.

DETAILS OF EXPENDITURE ON STATE RAILWAYS IN FUTURE BUDGETS.

132. **Raja Kushalpal Singh:** Do the Government propose to arrange to give full details of the Establishment Rolls and working estimates for each of the State Railways in the future Budgets, so as to enable this Assembly to criticise the proposed expenditure?

Colonel W. D. Waghorn: The form in which the statements of demands for railway expenditure should be presented is under the consideration of the Government of India, and the suggestion made by the Honourable Member will be duly considered.

ASSAM-BENGAL RAILWAY.

133. Raja Kushalpal Singh: (a) Is it a fact that the Assam-Bengal Railway has been working at a loss for the last 25 years? If so, will the Government be pleased to state the total amount of the losses in interest, etc., incurred by Government through the operations of that Railway Company?

(b) Is it a fact that the Company working that line has raised only about $\frac{1}{11}$ th of the capital instead of the $\frac{3}{11}$ ths required under its contract? If so, will the Government be pleased to state why the terms of the contract have not been enforced?

(c) Will the Government be pleased to state whether any inquiries as to the financial success of this line were made before its construction was authorised? If not, why not? Why was the principle that the construction of railways from borrowed funds be limited to those schemes only which are estimated to yield an annual income equal to the interest on the capital expended in their construction, laid down by the Secretary of State in 1874 and repeated by the Parliamentary Committee of 1879, departed from in the case of the Assam-Bengal Railway?

Colonel W. D. Waghorn: (a) The reply is in the affirmative. The total losses to the end of 31st March, 1921, amounted to Rs. 8,78,15,739.

(b) The reply is in the negative. The Company have raised about $\frac{1}{11}$ th of the capital. Under the contract they are not required to raise any fixed proportion of capital. The ratio of $\frac{3}{11}$ th referred to by the Honourable Member is for purposes of calculating the amount of interest due to Government in respect of the capital laid out by them preliminary to the determination of surplus profits.

(c) Inquiries as to the financial prospects of this line were made before construction was commenced, and it was then estimated that a return of over 5 per cent. would be obtained on the capital outlay. Owing to the absence of statistics, however, these estimates were not reliable and indeed have proved much too optimistic.

TRAINING OF INDIANS FOR RAILWAY SERVICES.

134. Raja Kushalpal Singh: (a) Will the Government be pleased to state what action they propose to take upon the recommendations contained in paragraph 184 of the Report of the Indian Railway Committee, with regard to—

(i) technical training of Indians in the different provinces of India, both for the superior and the subordinate grades of the Railway services;

(ii) the system of selections and training of the young men appointed as probationers in the Traffic Department on Indian Railways?

(b) Do the Government contemplate the establishment in the near future of a Railway College in India for the training of young men for employment

in the Agency, Traffic, Audit, and Stores Departments of the Indian Railways?

Colonel W. D. Waghorn : I would remind the Honourable Member that it is not very long since the Report was received and that it contains numerous recommendations of great importance. I recognise the great importance of the question referred to by the Honourable Member, but all I can say at present is that it will receive careful and sympathetic consideration.

INDIA IN THE EMPIRE WIRELESS SCHEME.

135. **M. K. Reddi Garu :** (a) Will the Government be pleased to state their policy with regard to India's participation in the Empire Wireless Scheme?

(b) What were the views of India's representatives at the Imperial Conference?

(c) Will the Government be pleased to lay all the connected papers on the table?

Colonel Sir S. D'A. Crookshank : (a) From the purely Indian point of view, Government are in favour of the establishment of direct wireless communication between India and the United Kingdom and would prefer that the construction and working of the Indian station should be entrusted to a private agency under licence. But they are not yet aware whether it will be possible for them to participate on this basis in the Imperial Wireless Scheme. The matter is still under discussion between their representatives in England and the Imperial Communications Committee.

(b) India's representatives at the Imperial Conference were instructed to support generally the policy explained above.

(c) Government regret that they are unable to publish the correspondence on this subject at present.

INDIA'S ATTITUDE TO THE EMPIRE WIRELESS SCHEME.

136. **M. K. Reddi Garu :** (a) (1) Will the Government be pleased to state the names of India's representatives appointed to work in the Wireless Co-ordinating Committee, and (2) what are the terms of reference of this Committee?

(b) Is it a fact that India prefers private enterprise on account of the heavy cost of the new scheme; if so, will the Government be pleased to furnish necessary information and figures on this subject?

(c) In view of the present financial condition of India, do the Government propose to protest against any scheme of Empire Wireless, that may involve India in any additional expenditure on this account?

Colonel Sir S. D'A. Crookshank : (a) (1) The name of India's representative on the Imperial Wireless Co-ordinating Committee is Mr. C. R. Barker, C.I.E., Director-in-Chief, Indo-European Telegraph Department, with Mr. J. N. Parker, an officer of the Indian Telegraph Engineering Service, as his technical assistant.

(2) The object of this Committee is to keep the Wireless Telegraphy Commission, which is entrusted with planning out the general scheme of

Imperial Wireless Communications, in touch with the requirements of the various administrations which will be responsible for the actual construction and management of the stations.

(b) The reply to the first part is in the affirmative. It is estimated that the capital cost of a station in India capable of high speed communication direct with the United Kingdom would amount to £4,00,000 approximately.

(c) No expenditure can be incurred in instituting a wireless service between India and other parts of the British Empire, unless the funds are first voted by the Legislative Assembly. Government are not able at present to state what public expenditure on wireless communications overseas will be necessary. When the occasion arises the case will be submitted to the Assembly.

REPRESENTATIONS AGAINST RECENT REPRESSIVE POLICY OF GOVERNMENT.

137. **Lala Girdharilal Agarwala** : Will the Government be pleased to lay on the table copies of telegrams, letters, manifestoes and representations brought to the notice of the Government protesting against the recent repressive policy of the Government of India and of the Provinces?

The Honourable Sir William Vincent : Communications have been received but Government do not propose to lay copies of them on the table. As regards manifestoes, the attention of the Honourable Member is invited to the daily newspapers in which several have been published.

PROPORTION OF INDIANS AND EUROPEANS ON GAZETTED STAFF OF GOVERNMENT OF INDIA SECRETARIAT.

138. **Lala Girdharilal Agarwala** : (a) What is the number of Indians and Europeans, respectively, in the personnel of the permanent Gazetted staff of the Government of India Secretariat as shown in column 1 of each of the two statements supplied to me in answer to my question No. 48 asked on 5th September, 1921; (b) how many Indians and Europeans, respectively, have been posted within the last six months on any of those posts; (c) why more Indians have not been employed?

The Honourable Sir William Vincent : (a) and (b). The Honourable Member's attention is invited to the replies given to him on the 10th January when he asked an almost identical question.

(c) Nationality is not the only criterion for selecting officers for the posts concerned. Indians are employed whenever possible, but if suitable Indian officers are not forthcoming, European officers have to be selected.

MEAT CONSUMED DURING LAST YEAR.

139. **Lala Girdharilal Agarwala** : (a) What is the quantity and price of meat consumed during the last year by (i) Indians, and (ii) British soldiers?

(b) How much of it and of what values were beef and mutton, respectively and how much of the beef was consumed by the British troops only?

(c) How much tinned meat and of what value was consumed by the British troops, and was any portion of tinned meat required for Indian troops; if so, how much?

Sir Godfrey Fell : (a), (b) and (c). Government regret that they are unable to furnish the information asked for by the Honourable Member without an expenditure of time and labour which would be out of all proportion to the value of the result.

MEAT FOR BRITISH TROOPS.

140. **Lala Girdharilal Agarwala :** Have the British troops refused to serve if they are supplied with mutton or any other sort of meat and not beef?

Sir Godfrey Fell : The answer is in the negative.

INDIANS IN SUPERIOR POSTS UNDER THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

141. **Lala Girdharilal Agarwala :** How many persons have been appointed within the last six months to any of the posts mentioned in the statement printed at pages 1291 to 1295, Volume II of Legislative Assembly Debates, and how many of them were Indians?

The Honourable Sir Malcolm Hailey : The statement below gives the required information.

Department.	Number of persons appointed within the last six months.	Number of Indians.
Legislative Department	1	<i>Nil.</i>
Railway Department (Railway Board)	7	3
Department of Industries	1	<i>Nil.</i>
Army Department	<i>Nil.</i>	<i>Nil.</i>
Public Works Department	10	4
Foreign and Political Department	3	<i>Nil.</i>
Financial Adviser, Military Finance	1	<i>Nil.</i>
Department of Revenue and Agriculture	7	1
Department of Commerce	<i>Nil.</i>	<i>Nil.</i>
Department of Education and Health	<i>Nil.</i>	<i>Nil.</i>
Finance Department	1	<i>Nil.</i>
Home Department	6	1

INDIANISATION OF HIGHER SERVICES.

142. **Lala Girdharilal Agarwala :** Will the Government be pleased to lay on the table any correspondence which they may have had with the Home Government regarding Indianisation of higher services including the posts of

Governors, Chief Justices, and High Court Judges from 1st September, 1921, up to date?

The Honourable Sir William Vincent : Government are not prepared to lay the correspondence on the table.

SIR THOMAS HOLLAND'S AND LORD SINHA'S SUCCESSORS.

143. **Lala Girdharilal Agarwala :** What recommendations and suggestions have the Government made to the Home Government or to His Imperial Majesty the King-Emperor on the subject of appointments to fill the vacancies caused by the retirement of Sir Thomas Holland and the Right Honourable Lord Sinha of Raipur?

The Honourable Sir William Vincent : The attention of the Honourable Member is invited to the provisions of section 36 and section 46 (2) of the Government of India Act. No recommendations or suggestions are ever made by the Government of India in the case of appointments of Governors of provinces and of Members of the Executive Council of the Governor General.

EXCLUSION OF INDIANS FROM GOVERNMENT POSTS.

144. **Lala Girdharilal Agarwala :** Are there any class of posts in any department of the Government of India from which Indians are to be excluded in practice?

The Honourable Sir William Vincent : No.

TREATMENT OF CONGRESS OR KHILAFAT VOLUNTEERS.

145. **Lala Girdharilal Agarwala :** (a) Are persons convicted of being Congress or Khilafat volunteers kept in the same jails and similarly treated as those convicted for theft, dacoity or perjury? If not, what is the difference?

(b) Have the Government of India been asked anything by the Home Government on the subject? If so, will the Government be pleased to lay the question asked and the answer given, or proposed to be given, on the table?

The Honourable Sir William Vincent : (a) Such prisoners are confined in the same jails as ordinary criminals, but it is believed that in most provinces they receive differential treatment in the matter of labour, food, clothing, etc.

(b) Government do not propose at present to lay any papers on the table.

INDIAN AUTONOMY.

146. **Lala Girdharilal Agarwala :** Will the Government be pleased to lay on the table all correspondence which they might have had with the Home Government on the subject of Indian autonomy from 1st September, 1921?

The Honourable Sir William Vincent : Government are unable to accede to the Honourable Member's request.

WORKING HOURS IN GOVERNMENT OF INDIA SECRETARIAT.

147. **Lieutenant Nawab Mohammad Ibrahim Ali Khan :** (a) Will the Government be pleased to state the working hours of the several Departments of the Government of India and their subordinate offices?

(b) Is it a fact that there are no standard working hours and that some Departments of the Government of India have fixed their working hours so late that their clerical establishment does not get any time for evening exercise? If so, will the Government consider the advisability of issuing orders that every Department ordinarily closes at 4-30 P.M. during the Simla season and at 4 P.M. during the Delhi season?

The Honourable Sir William Vincent: (a) and (b). The office hours are not uniform in all Departments and subordinate offices. They are ordinarily from 10-30 A.M. to 4-30 P.M. in most of the Departments and subordinate offices, while in some they are from 10-30 A.M. to 5 P.M. Saturdays are observed as half holidays. In one Department Wednesdays are also treated as half holidays.

Government do not consider it necessary to change the existing orders.

LATE HOURS AND ATTENDANCE ON HOLIDAYS IN GOVERNMENT OF INDIA SECRETARIAT.

148. **Lieutenant Nawab Mohammad Ibrahim Ali Khan:** (a) Is it a fact that some Departments of the Government of India have made it a rule to detain a part of their clerical establishment very late every evening irrespective of the consideration whether there is any pressing work or not? If so, will the Government consider the advisability of abolishing this rule?

(b) Is it a fact that in the various Departments of the Government of India a part of the clerical establishment is made to attend office on holidays? If so, does the establishment concerned receive any overtime remuneration?

The Honourable Sir William Vincent: (a) The question is too vague to allow of a reply being given to it.

(b) Members of the clerical establishment are required to attend office on holidays as the occasion may require. The answer to the second part of the question is in the negative.

INCREASED TRAVELLING ALLOWANCE TO GOVERNMENT SERVANTS.

149. **Lieutenant Nawab Mohammad Ibrahim Ali Khan:** In view of the present cost of living and increased labour wages and railway fares, do Government propose to make any increase in the present rate of travelling allowances granted to the servants of the Government of India; if not, why not?

The Honourable Sir Malcolm Hailey: (1) Servants of the Government of India travelling in provinces under Provincial Governments have been allowed to draw mileage and daily allowances at the increased rates sanctioned by the Provincial Governments for corresponding classes of officers under them.

(2) As regards areas under the Government of India, revised rates have been adopted in Rajputana, Central India, the Delhi Province, North-West Frontier Province and Baluchistan. Proposals for other areas are under consideration.

STAFF SELECTION BOARD'S EXAMINATIONS.

150. **Lieutenant Nawab Mohammad Ibrahim Ali Khan:** (a) Is it a fact that in the Staff Selection Board examination many graduates of three or four years' experience in Higher and Lower Division work got plucked, while many matriculates and non-matriculates just raw from college or school

with a few months' experience in office work passed the Board's examination of Lower or Higher Division?

(d) If so, will Government be pleased to lay on the table a statement showing:

- (i) the number of such cases, and
- (ii) the nationality, and
- (iii) departments to which they belong?

(c) Will Government be pleased to state the Board's criterion by which the candidates are judged and declared fit for the Higher and Lower Divisions?

The Honourable Sir William Vincent: (a) and (b). The collection of the information would entail great labour which Government are not prepared to undertake.

(c) Ordinarily, the Board holds a paper and *viva voce* examination. Successful candidates are passed for the Upper or Lower Division in accordance with the total number of marks they attain.

LICENCES FOR FIREARMS.

151. **Lieutenant Nawab Mohammad Ibrahim Ali Khan:** Will the Government be pleased to lay on the table a statement containing the information promised by Mr. S. P. O'Donnell on the 15th February, 1921, *re* Rai Bahadur Sarat Chandra Sen's question* relating to licences for firearms?

The Honourable Sir William Vincent: The statement is laid on the table.

* Question No. 16, page 23, Legislative Assembly Debates, 1921, Volume I.

Statement giving information under certain heads as regards the number of licences for firearms issued to Europeans and Indians, respectively, in 1920, province by province.

Province.	Total number of applications for licence for firearms during the year 1920.	Total number of applications for licence for firearms made during 1920.		Total number of applications that were refused in the case of		Percentage of applicants who had to pay licence fees in the case of		Total amount of licence fees realised in		
		Europeans.	Indians.	Europeans.	Indians.	Europeans.	Indians.	1917.	1918.	1919.
Madras	33,820	2,320	31,500	2	9,511 (a)	85.36	93.88 (b)	Rs. A. 8,542 6	8,855 3	14,916 11
Bombay	15,976	3,138	12,808	8	2,620	87.66	78.07	4,183 0	4,416 4	5,764 12
									(Figures for Ahmedabad and Maira district not included, as not available.)	

(a) Almost all the Indians whose applications were rejected come outside the very wide limits prescribed by the Government of Bombay to cover persons 'entitled' to obtain licences without special inquiry, and only 9 of those who were refused licences belonged to the 'entitled' class.

(b) The low percentage is due to the fact that in some districts a large number of licences for the protection of crops are issued for which no fees are leviable.

Statement giving information under certain heads as regards the number of licences for firearms issued to Europeans and Indians, respectively, in 1920, province by province—contd.

Province.	Total number of applications for licence for firearms during the year 1920.	Total number of applications for licence for firearms made during 1920.		Total number of applications that were refused in the case of		Percentage of applicants who had to pay licence fees in the case of		Total amount of licence fees realised in		
		Europeans.	Indians.	Europeans.	Indians.	Europeans.	Indians.	1917.	1918.	1919.
								Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.
Bengal	28,201 (including 21 of nationalities other than Europeans and Indians in Calcutta).	6,092	22,088	8	2,067	61.4	87.5	5,678 0	5,655 12	20,115 12
United Provinces.	29,933	4,164	25,769	47	6,472	74	89	13,074 14	14,094 4	20,487 12
Punjab	21,696	2,862	18,238	7	4,779	76.04	17.24	5,768 0	5,663 0	6,460 0
Burma	10,064 Europeans include Americans and Anglo-Indians. Indians include Burmans and other Asiatics.	3,873	6,191	179	747	72.39	83.60	510 0	618 12	665 4
Bihar and Orissa.	15,693	1,824	13,869	19	1,853	74.68	87.14	3,374 0	3,946 4	4,788 0
Central Provinces (including Berar).	14,898	937	13,691	...	3,904	60.10	76.27	1,671 6	1,764 14	1,890 5
Assam	17,546	2,603	14,943	5	1,148	77.56	21.71	424 4	439 8	2,765 12
North-West Frontier Province.	6,230	371	5,709	...	3,455	95	57	2,453 12	2,488 8	2,524 8
Coorg (c)	530	86	444	...	149	53.50	5.08	17 4	16 4	20 0
Delhi	1,418	780	638	...	107	84	69	178 8	179 0	182 8

(c) Every person of Coorg race and every jumma tenure holder in Coorg is exempt from the operation of the Arms Act.

MAXIMUM PAY OF SECOND DIVISION GOVERNMENT CLERKS.

152. **Lieutenant Nawab Mohammad Ibrahim Ali Khan:** Will Government be pleased to state the result of the consideration promised by Mr. S. P. O'Donnell on the 1st March, 1921, in regard to the question* of Mr. Ayyangar relating to the memorial of the Government of India clerks?

The Honourable Sir William Vincent: After very close and careful consideration, the Government of India have rejected the prayer alluded to, as it was found on examination that the memorialists had no genuine grievance.

STOCKING OF GRAIN BY ZAMINDARS.

153. **Lieutenant Nawab Mohammad Ibrahim Ali Khan:** Do the Government of India propose to introduce a Bill to check the stocking of grain by the Zamindars; if so, when?

Mr. J. Hullah: The answer is in the negative.

SUPERIOR STAFF OF RAILWAYS IN INDIA AND REVISED SCALE OF SALARIES.

154. **Dr. H. S. Gour:** (a) Will the Government be pleased to lay on the table a tabular statement showing the total strength of the superior and subordinate officers drawing a monthly salary of at least Rs. 300 per month in the various branches, such as Agency, Traffic, Engineering, Locomotive, Stores, Audit, Carriage and Wagon and Medical Departments of State Railways, East Indian Railway, Great Indian Peninsula Railway, and Bengal-Nagpur Railway?

(b) And also shewing how many of these are Europeans and Anglo-Indians and how many are Indians in the various branches of each of the abovementioned Railways?

(c) Will the Government be pleased to lay on the table a statement shewing in detail the revised scale of salaries and allowances sanctioned for the various departments of the Railways mentioned above?

Colonel W. D. Waghorn: A copy of the Classified List of State Railway Establishment is being sent to the Honourable Member. This gives full information as regards staff drawing over Rs. 250 a month in the various departments of State Railways.

2. The staff drawing Rs. 300 a month and over employed by the Company worked railways mentioned by the Honourable Member is approximately:

	Indians.	Europeans or Anglo-Indians.
East Indian Railway	66	1,003
Great Indian Peninsula Railway	135	866
Bengal-Nagpur Railway	53	370

Government do not know how this staff is distributed by departments.

The revised rates of salary sanctioned for State Railway staff are shown in the Classified List of State Railway Establishment being sent to the Honourable Member in response to his first question.

The rates paid on the East Indian, Great Indian Peninsula and Bengal-Nagpur Railways are similar to these.

* *Vide* Legislative Assembly Debates, Vol. I, page 419.

INDIAN OFFICERS AS DISTRICT TRAFFIC SUPERINTENDENTS AND DISTRICT LOCOMOTIVE SUPERINTENDENTS.

155. **Dr. H. S. Gour :** Will the Government be pleased to state how many of the existing Indian officers have attained the ranks of District Traffic Superintendents and District Locomotive Superintendents and are in executive charge on (a) the State Railways, (b) East Indian Railway, (c) Great Indian Peninsula Railway, (d) Bengal-Nagpur Railway?

Colonel W. D. Waghorn : A copy of the Railway Board's Classified List and Distribution Return showing how the Indian officers serving on the several railways are employed is being sent to Honourable Member. There is no Indian District Locomotive Superintendent on any of the railways mentioned.

EQUAL BENEFITS FOR INDIANS AND EUROPEANS UNDER REVISED SCALE OF SALARIES IN RAILWAYS IN INDIA.

156. **Dr. H. S. Gour :** Have the Indian officers on the East Indian, Great Indian Peninsula, and Bengal-Nagpur Railways, borne on the permanent establishment of the Traffic and Locomotive and other departments on the date of introduction of the revised scale of salaries and allowances on the aforesaid Railways, been placed on an equal footing with the Europe-recruited contemporaneous officers as regards salaries and allowances, as has been done on the State Railways? If not, why not?

Colonel W. D. Waghorn : In the case of the East Indian Railway the reply is in the affirmative.

As regards the Great Indian Peninsula Railway, the Agent reports that the proposals in connection with individual officers' salaries have not yet been settled, but that the present intention is to follow the East Indian Railway procedure and to treat all officers in service alike. On the Bengal-Nagpur Railway, all Indian officers recruited in England on date of introduction of the revised scales have been placed on an equal footing with the Europe-recruited contemporaneous officers as regards salaries and allowances.

INDIAN SUBORDINATES ON RAILWAYS.

157. **Dr. H. S. Gour :** Is it a fact that the Indian subordinates on the East Indian Railway, Great Indian Peninsula Railway, and Bengal-Nagpur Railway, are on a lower grade than the European and Anglo-Indian subordinates?

Colonel W. D. Waghorn : All subordinate staff in the same grade are treated alike in the matter of pay, irrespective of nationality. Certain lower grades are limited to Indians only.

PROPORTION OF INDIANS ON STAFF OF RAILWAYS.

158. **Dr. H. S. Gour :** (a) Will the Government lay a statement on the table showing :

(a) How many Indian Traffic Inspectors, Locomotive Foremen and Inspectors, Head Train Examiners and Permanent Way Inspectors are there on the State Railways, East Indian Railway, Great Indian Peninsula Railway, and Bengal-Nagpur Railway?

(b) How many Indian Head Passenger Guards and Mail Drivers are there, respectively, on the abovementioned Railways?

(c) How many 1st class stations are in the hands of Indian Station Masters on each of the aforesaid Railways?

(ii) Will the Government be pleased to state what are the starting and the maximum salaries of (a) European and Anglo-Indian, (b) Indian Station Masters, Assistant Station Masters, Guards, Train Controllers, Ticket Collectors, Drivers, Permanent Way Inspectors and Audit Inspectors, on each of the aforesaid Railways? What is the cause of the disparity, if any, in the scale of salaries of European and Anglo-Indian subordinates and that of Indian subordinates?

Colonel W. D. Waghorn: The information is being obtained from the several railway administrations and will be sent to the Honourable Member.

GRADING OF EUROPEAN AND INDIAN STAFF ON RAILWAYS.

159. **Dr. H. S. Gour:** Will the Government be pleased to state what is the existing arrangement on the State Railways, East Indian Railway, Great Indian Peninsula Railway, and Bengal-Nagpur Railway, regarding the grading of European and Indian superior and subordinate staff?

Colonel W. D. Waghorn: I take it that the Honourable Member inquires what general principles govern the fixing of the pay of the European and Indian superior and subordinate railway staff. As regards the superior staff of State Railways, time-scale of pay have recently been sanctioned by the Secretary of State. These scales, in the case of technically-trained staff, comprise pay proper, technical pay, and overseas pay. 'Pay' is a scale common to all, irrespective of source and country of recruitment; 'technical pay' is admissible to Europe-trained and appointed officers; 'Overseas pay' is drawn by officers of non-Indian domicile. Similar scales are in force on the East Indian, Great Indian Peninsula, and Bengal-Nagpur Railways.

As regards the subordinate staff, the principle is that men in the same grade and with the same qualifications are paid the same rate of pay whatever their nationality.

FUTURE ADMINISTRATION OF ADEN.

160. **Mr. Mahomed Hajeerbhoy:** (a) Has any decision been reached regarding the future administration of Aden?

(b) If the answer is in the negative, will the Government kindly give assurance that no decision shall be taken until the subject has been discussed in this Assembly?

Mr. Denys Bray: (a) No.

(b) The Government have no intention of arriving at a decision without giving the Assembly an opportunity for discussion.

QUESTIONS DISALLOWED IN LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY AND COUNCIL OF STATE IN 1921.

161. **Lala Girdharilal Agarwala:** (i) Will the Government be pleased to state how many questions were disallowed (i) wholly or (ii) in part, notice of which was given in 1921 by any Member of:

- (a) the Legislative Assembly,
- (b) the Council of State?

(2) How many questions or portions thereof were so disallowed :

- (i) under Rule 7 as relating to matters with which the Governor General in Council is not concerned ;
- (ii) under Rule 8 (1) i) and (ii) separately ;
- (iii) under Rule 9 ;
- (iv) for any other reason ?

The Honourable Dr. T. B. Sapru : Government is not prepared to collect the figures asked for, as the amount of labour that would be entailed would be quite out of proportion to the results obtained. The power of disallowance is vested in the President and not in the Government.

QUESTIONS REFERRED TO HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL.

162. **Lala Girdharilal Agarwala :** (a) Will the Government be pleased to state how many questions were referred to His Excellency the Governor General under Rule 8 (2) in the year 1921, and with what result ?

(b) Will the Government be pleased to publish the rulings of His Excellency the Governor General on those questions for guidance of the House ?

The Honourable Dr. T. B. Sapru : No question was referred to the Governor General under Rule 8 (2). Any decision of the Governor General under that rule would relate only to a particular case and would therefore not involve any general principle.

QUESTIONS IN INDIAN LEGISLATURE RELATING TO MATTERS IN DISPUTE BETWEEN GOVERNMENT OF INDIA AND SECRETARY OF STATE.

163. **Lala Girdharilal Agarwala :** (a) How many questions were put by the Members of the Indian Legislature relating to matters which are or have been the subject of controversy between the Governor General in Council and the Secretary of State or a Local Government ?

(b) Is it a fact that under Rule 9, the questioner was entitled to an answer confined to a statement of facts ?

(c) In how many such cases the statement of facts was withheld ?

The Honourable Dr. T. B. Sapru : (a) None. (b) Yes. (c) Does not arise.

EXPORT OF WHEAT, ETC.

164. **Mr. Mohammad Yamin Khan :** Do the Government propose to stop export of wheat, wheat flour and other grains for any further period extending after 31st of March, 1922 ?

Mr. J. Hullah : The Government have not yet arrived at any decision in the matter.

STATEMENTS OF MEMORIALS WITHHELD.

165. **Lala Girdharilal Agarwala :** (a) Will the Government be pleased to lay on the table copies received by them of statements of memorials addressed to the Government of India but withheld by any subordinate of the Government under memorial rules within the last two years ?

(b) In how many and what cases, if any, was the withheld memorial called for by the Government of India and suitable orders passed thereon?

(c) What is the remedy, if any, of a memorialist whose memorial has been improperly withheld?

(d) In how many and what cases, if any, were advance copies submitted by the memorialists and what action, if any, was taken thereon?

166. **Lala Girdharilal Agarwala:** (a) Will the Government be pleased to lay on the table copies of statements of memorials addressed to the Secretary of State for India but withheld under memorial rules within the last two years?

(b) In how many and what cases, if any, was the withheld memorial called for by the Secretary of State for India for suitable orders being passed?

(c) What is the remedy, if any, of a memorialist whose memorial has been improperly withheld?

(d) In how many and what cases, if any, were advance copies submitted by the memorialists and what action, if any, was taken thereon?

167. **Lala Girdharilal Agarwala:** (a) Will the Government be pleased to lay on the table a statement of memorials addressed to the Secretary of State for India and another of those addressed to the Government of India presented through any local authority within the last two years showing all the details as given in the statements of withheld memorials and also showing which of the memorials have been rejected or accepted, and in the case of pending memorials which of them have been received by the Government of India or presented to the Secretary of State for India, as the case may be.

(b) In how many and what cases were advance copies of the memorials submitted direct and what action, if any, was taken thereon?

The Honourable Sir William Vincent: The compilation of the statements asked for in these three questions would involve the expenditure of a great amount of time and labour, and Government are unable to see that it would serve any useful purpose. Government are not therefore prepared to take the action suggested.

With reference to part (c) of the first two questions, a memorialist who considers that his memorial has been improperly withheld can make a representation to that effect to the higher authority through the usual channel.

RELIEF AND MEASURES FOR PROTECTION IN MALABAR.

168. **Mr. Kavalappara Muppil Nair:** (a) Will the Government be pleased to state what specific relief the Government have given or propose to give to the distressed inhabitants in the Taluks affected by the Moplah outbreak in Malabar:

(1) in the way of compensation;

(2) in the way of temporary help;

(3) in the way of remission of Government dues?

(b) Will the Government be pleased to state whether they propose to make any special arrangements for the safety of the people in the affected areas and to prevent similar outbreaks in future; if so, what?

The Honourable Sir William Vincent: It is understood that the points raised, which are primarily of provincial concern, are receiving the consideration of the Local Government.

A copy of the Honourable Member's question and of this answer will be sent to the Local Government.

TRANSFER OF VILLAGES FROM BIHAR AND ORISSA TO BENGAL.

169. **Lala Girdharilal Agarwala:** Have the Government of India received through the Government of Bihar and Orissa any memorial by the inhabitants of Rajmehal, etc., for transfer of certain villages from that Province to that of Bengal? If so, what action, if any, has been taken or is proposed to be taken thereon?

The Honourable Sir William Vincent: The attention of the Honourable Member is invited to the answer given on the 10th January to Mr. K. Ahmed's starred question No. 48 on the same subject.

DISPARITY BETWEEN SCALES OF PAY IN SECRETARIAT AND ATTACHED OFFICES.

170. **Lala Girdharilal Agarwala:** Is there any disparity between the scale of pay sanctioned for the Secretariat staff and that for the staff of the attached offices especially, with regard to (1) house-rent allowance, (2) stage on the new scale for starting, and (3) the date from which new scale was given effect to? If so, what and how is the difference justified?

The Honourable Sir William Vincent: (1) The staff of the Secretariat Offices receive house-rent allowance in Simla in view of the fact that their headquarters are not at Simla and they are therefore put to extra expense while residing there. Certain other offices and attached offices like the offices of the Private Secretary to His Excellency the Viceroy, Director General, Posts and Telegraphs, Military Secretary to His Excellency the Viceroy, Military Accountant General and Accountant General, Railways, whose headquarters are not at Simla, are also in receipt of house-rent allowance for the same reason.

(2) The pay of the Secretariat establishment was fixed with reference to the time-scale of pay laid down in the Home Department Resolution No. 1062, dated 27th May, 1920, the number of years' service in each case being taken into account.

The scale of pay for attached offices was fixed by a Departmental Committee and later by the Administrative Departments concerned in consultation with the Finance Department. The stage at which employees of the attached offices were to enter the new scale was fixed so as to provide to each man a certain percentage above the amount drawn by him under the old scale, in order to assure him of an immediate increase of pay, as the method adopted in the case of the Secretariat offices would have resulted in several instances in a reduction of emoluments, had not protection been afforded by the grant of personal allowances.

(3) The new scale of pay was given effect to, in the case of the Secretariat offices, from the 1st December, 1919. The date of introduction of the new scale in the attached offices was fixed in each case by the Administrative Department concerned.

The reason for the difference in treatment between Secretariat and attached offices, in addition to the reasons given above, is that the class of work required in attached offices is not the same as that required in the Secretariat.

DISCONTENT AMONG STAFF OF ATTACHED OFFICES.

171. **Lala Girdharilal Agarwala:** Is there any discontent felt by the clerks of the attached offices and have they formulated any summary of facts regarding the pay and prospects of the clerks of the attached offices of the Government of India? If so, will the Government be pleased to lay the same on the table?

The Honourable Sir William Vincent: Government believe that a certain amount of discontent exists, but no specific complaints of the nature referred to have reached Government.

PRINCIPLE OF EQUALITY OF REMUNERATION IN GOVERNMENT OFFICES.

172. **Lala Girdharilal Agarwala:** How far has the following principle been followed with regard to pay and allowances of clerks of the attached offices and also of the Government of India Secretariat in case of those who have served outside the Secretariat previously, and do the Government propose to give full effect to it in future:

Principle laid down by the Secretary of State for regulating the salary of establishment:

‘It is highly desirable that the remuneration of all ministerial establishment employed at any particular station whether their salaries fall on the Military, the Imperial, Civil or Provincial budget, should be pitched, either directly or indirectly by means of allowance, as to give such equality of remuneration for similar labour as will prevent just cause of discontent.’

The Honourable Sir William Vincent: The principle that there should be equality of remuneration for similar labour has not been departed from. The class of work required in attached offices and in other local subordinate offices is not the same as that required in the Secretariat.

PARTICULARS OF CLERKS IN ATTACHED OFFICES.

173. **Lala Girdharilal Agarwala:** What is the total number of clerks in the attached offices of the Government of India, how many of them are Indians, and how are those Indians provincially divided?

The Honourable Sir William Vincent: The several Departments are being consulted and I will let the Honourable Member have a reply in due course.

HOUSE ALLOWANCE FOR MADRAS HIGH COURT JUDGES.

174. **Mr. Sambanda Mudaliar:** Will Government be pleased to state:

- (a) Whether they have recommended to the Secretary of State for India for grant of Rs. 500 as house allowance to the Honourable Judges of the High Court of Madras over and above their pay? If so, whether the said proposal was sanctioned?
- (b) Whether similar allowances are being paid to the Honourable Judges of the High Courts in the other Provinces? If not, the reasons why this special concession should be shown to the Honourable Judges of the Madras High Court alone?

The Honourable Sir William Vincent: The question is under the consideration of the Government of India and it is expected that the Secretary of State will be addressed in the matter shortly.

AMENDMENT OF RELIGIOUS ENDOWMENTS ACT.

175. **Mr. Sambanda Mudaliar:** Will Government be pleased to state :

Whether they have any idea of amending or modifying the Religious Endowments Act, and whether they are aware that there is considerable dissatisfaction among the Hindus in regard to the inadequacy of provisions in the Act for control and administration of temple properties, auditing of accounts and the duration of offices of the Members of the Committees, etc.?

The Honourable Sir William Vincent: Government do not propose to recommend an amendment or modification of the Act, but a private Member has given notice of a Bill to amend in one particular. As regards the portion of the question which relates to the administration of the subject, I invite the attention of the Honourable Member to the fact that the subject is a provincial transferred subject. I informed him of this in reply to a similar question on the 29th September, 1921, and suggest for his consideration that if there is dissatisfaction with the administration of the subject, inquiry should be directed to the Ministers responsible and not to the Central Government.

TRIAL BY JURY IN ALL MAJOR PROVINCES.

176. **Mr. Sambanda Mudaliar:** Will Government be pleased to state :

Whether there is any proposal of extending the trial by Jury in all major provinces of India and for all offences under the Penal Code triable by Sessions or Assistant Sessions Judges?

The Honourable Sir William Vincent: The matter is within the competence of Local Governments under section 269, sub-section (1) of the Code of Criminal Procedure, and the Government of India have no information regarding such a proposal.

OPERATIONS IN MALABAR.

177. **Mr. Sambanda Mudaliar:** Will Government be pleased to state :

- (a) How many infantries are operating in South Malabar from the commencement of the rebellion up to date?
- (b) Whether the military authorities were warned beforehand that there was a likelihood of serious outbreak in Malabar; if so, why there was a delay of a few days for the despatch of troops?
- (c) Whether it is a fact that records in some public offices have been destroyed?
- (d) If it is a fact that cavalry was sent to the scene of operation in Walluvanad Taluq despite the fact that the authorities were aware that Ernad was impracticable for cavalry operations; if so, who were responsible for such order and whether any action has been taken against them?

Sir Godfrey Fell : (a) The strength of the infantry in Malabar has varied from a minimum of $1\frac{3}{4}$ companies at the commencement of the rebellion, to a maximum of $5\frac{1}{2}$ battalions, of which a portion has already been withdrawn.

(b) The military authorities were informed that there was a likelihood of trouble in Malabar and, at the request of the civil authorities, despatched reinforcements to Calicut previous to the actual outbreak. At that time, however, they received no intimation that the outbreak was likely to be so serious as to require the reinforcements which it was later found necessary to despatch.

(c) Yes. The attention of the Honourable Member is invited to the statement laid on the table on the 28th September last in reply to unstarred question No. 73.

(d) One squadron of cavalry was sent to the Walluvanad Taluq as part of an organised column at the outbreak of the rebellion. They did valuable work in patrolling outwards from the railway and their moral effect was very great at a time when troops were scarce. Had the rebellion spread to the Podanur area, as was considered quite likely at the time, the cavalry would have been invaluable.

In view of the above reply, the latter part of the Honourable Member's question requires no answer.

DETAILS OF THE MOPLAH OUTBREAK.

178. **Mr. Sambanda Mudaliar :** Will Government be pleased to state :

Whether they would appoint a committee consisting of a majority of non-officials to enquire into and report upon :

- (1) the causes of the Moplah outbreak ;
- (2) the persons who are responsible for precipitating the outbreak ;
- (3) the amount of compensation to be granted to those who sustained losses at the hands of the rebels ;
- (4) the amount of public money looted from the public treasuries and offices ?

The Honourable Sir William Vincent : Government are not prepared to make any statement on this subject, which is primarily one for decision by the Local Government, at present.

METUR PROJECT (CAUVERI BRIDGE).

179. **Mr. Sambanda Mudaliar :** Will Government be pleased to state :

- (a) In what stage the Metur project (Cauveri Bridge) Madras Presidency is ?
- (b) Whether the investigation is complete and estimate submitted ?
- (c) Whether Government have accorded sanction to the said proposal ?

Colonel Sir S. D'A. Crookshank : The Honourable Member apparently refers to the Cauvery (Metur) Reservoir Project.

This project was submitted to the Government of India, for the purpose of obtaining the Secretary of State's sanction, in 1916. No action can, however, be taken upon it until a final decision is arrived at as to

the respective rights of the Government of Madras and the Mysore Darbar in the water of the Cauvery.

It is understood that the project has lately been revised and will be resubmitted by the Local Government as soon as the decision above referred to has been reached.

TREATMENT OF INDIAN POLITICAL OFFENDERS.

180. **Mr. Sambanda Mudaliar**: Will Government be pleased to state :

- (a) Whether they propose to introduce a uniform practice throughout India regarding the treatment of political offenders convicted for political offences ?
- (b) If Government will be pleased to issue instructions to treat Indian political prisoners in the same way as European convicts are treated ?

The Honourable Sir William Vincent: The Honourable Member's attention is invited to the answer given to-day to a similar question asked by Pandit Jawahir Lal Bhargava.

INDIANS IN THE INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE.

181. **Mr. Sambanda Mudaliar**: Will Government be pleased to state :

- (a) The total number of persons recruited for the Indian Medical Service for the year 1920-21 ; from 1921 up to date ?
- (b) The total number of Indians holding temporary commissions in the Medical Service and whether they have been permanently appointed as vacancies occurred ?

Sir Godfrey Fell: (a) The total number of persons permanently recruited for the Indian Medical Service during the period 1st April, 1920, to the 31st March, 1921, is 67, and from the 1st April, 1921, up to the 12th January, 1922, the number is 4.

In addition, 12 Indian officers have recently been recommended for permanent commissions.

(b) The total number of Indians *at present* holding temporary commissions in the Indian Medical Service is 262. The reply to the latter part of this question is that a number of Indian officers, holding temporary commissions, who have applied for permanent commissions, have been selected for permanent appointment to the Indian Medical Service on the nomination of a Selection Board. All the Indian officers (except in one instance) so appointed in India since the beginning of the war have been holders of temporary commissions.

INDIANS AND GOVERNMENT APPOINTMENTS.

182. **Mr. Sambanda Mudaliar**: Will Government be pleased to state :

- (a) the number of Europeans and Indians who get pay from Rs. 500 up to Rs. 1,000 and from Rs. 1,000 and above in the various branches of Government service in India ;
- (b) the number of appointments that have been set apart for Indians in the above two heads ;
- (c) the time within which Indians would get the minimum number of appointments reserved for them ;

- (d) how the said appointments are to be filled up, whether by nomination or selection by competitive examination?

The Honourable Sir William Vincent: The collection of the information asked for in (a), (b) and (d) of the question would involve an enormous amount of labour both on the Departments of the Government of India and on Local Governments, which Government are not prepared to undertake. As regards part (c) it is not possible to give any precise estimate, as the answer must depend upon uncertain factors, *e.g.*, the date on which existing incumbents of appointments retire.

INCREASE IN SALARIES OF MEMBERS OF THE IMPERIAL SERVICES IN INDIA.

183. **Mr. Sambanda Mudaliar:** Will Government be pleased to state:

- (a) Whether they propose to increase the emoluments or the salaries of officers recruited in England for the various branches of the Imperial Service in India?
- (b) Whether the Secretary of State for India has approved of the proposed increase?
- (c) The amount of additional expenditure that may be incurred by the Government of India on account of the increase of such salaries?
- (d) If the proposals have not received the sanction of the Secretary of State, whether opportunities will be given to the members of the Legislative Assembly for discussing the propriety of such increase prior to final orders being passed by the Secretary of State?
- (e) If they would be pleased to lay on the table the correspondence between the Government of India and the Secretary of State in regard to this?

The Honourable Sir William Vincent: (a) The answer is in the negative. (b) to (e). These questions, therefore, do not arise.

FURTHER GRANT OF CONSTITUTIONAL REFORMS.

184. **Mr. Sambanda Mudaliar:** Will Government be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Mr. Majumdar's Resolution for the further grant of constitutional reforms moved and passed in the amended form by the Assembly, was communicated to the Secretary of State; and
- (b) whether any reply was received; if so, will Government be pleased to lay on the table the correspondence and the reply thereto?

The Honourable Sir William Vincent: The Honourable Member is referred to the reply given on the 10th January, 1922, to Beohar Raghubir Sinha's question on the same subject.

RECOGNITION OF MEDICAL DIPLOMAS OF INDIAN UNIVERSITIES.

185. **Mr. Sambanda Mudaliar:** Will Government be pleased to state:

- (a) Whether any action was taken in regard to the Resolution moved by Rao Bahadur C. S. Subrahmanayam on 28th September last in regard to the letter of the 9th March, 1921, from the General Council of Medical Education and Registration of the United Kingdom to the Secretary of State for India on the subject of recognition of Medical Diplomas of the Indian Universities?

- (b) If so, whether any reply was received from the General Council of Medical Education, and with what result?

Mr. H. Sharp: (a) The substance of the debate on the resolution referred to by the Honourable Member was communicated by the Government of India to the Secretary of State by telegram in October last. The Secretary of State was also subsequently supplied with a copy of the full proceedings of the Legislative Assembly relating to the resolution.

(b) In view of the representations of the Secretary of State and the Government of India, the Executive Committee of the Council have agreed to postpone consideration of the question of recognition from February next to a later date pending a further investigation of the conditions of midwifery training in India.

ADVISORY COMMITTEES OF ELECTED MEMBERS TO ASSIST MEMBERS OF EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.

186. **Mr. Sambanda Mudaliar:** Will Government be pleased to state:

Whether there are any proposals to appoint Standing Committees composed of the elected Members of the Assembly and the Council of State to advise the Honourable Executive Council Members of the Government of India in the various departments they are in charge of?

The Honourable Sir William Vincent: A Member of this Assembly has given notice of a resolution on the subject. That resolution has secured a place in the list of business for the 19th January, and when it is debated the attitude of Government towards the question will be explained.

FANS IN SECOND CLASS CARRIAGES IN BOMBAY, BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

187. **Rai Bahadur Pandit J. L. Bhargava:** (a) Are the Government aware that there are no fans in the second class carriages on the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway?

(b) Do the Government propose to direct the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway authorities to arrange for fans in second class carriages before the next summer season?

Colonel W. D. Waghorn: (a) Most of the bogie and some four-wheeler second class carriages on the broad gauge section of the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway are fitted with fans; on the metre gauge section second class carriages are not so fitted. The work of fitting all second class carriages with fans has been reluctantly retarded owing to shortage of funds, but as soon as money is available for the purpose it will be taken in hand.

(b) In the circumstances, Government do not propose to direct the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway authorities as suggested.

DEFECTIVE WATER SUPPLY ON BOMBAY, BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

188. **Rai Bahadur Pandit J. L. Bhargava:** (a) Are the Government aware that there is no arrangement on the Bombay, Baroda and

Central India Railway and some other railways to supply water to the latrines in the third class carriages, and a great inconvenience is felt by the third class passengers on account of this absence of water supply ?

(b) Do the Government propose to direct the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway authorities and such other railway administrations as have not provided such facilities, to make arrangements for the supply of water to the latrines of the third class carriages ?

(c) Are the Government aware that in spite of the fact that the matter has several times been brought to the notice of the railway authorities arrangements for the supply of drinking water on a very large number of stations are still very inadequate ?

(d) Will the Government be pleased to direct the railway authorities to remove this complaint by making proper arrangements and among others by increasing the number of watermen wherever necessary ?

Colonel W. D. Waghorn : (a) and (b). Government have no detailed information on the subject, but will bring the matter to the notice of railway administrations.

(c) If the Honourable Member would adduce specific instances, the attention of the railway administration will be drawn to the matter.

(d) Government Inspectors have recently been asked to report specially on this subject, and the point has been specially referred to railway administrations in connection with the preparation of their programmes of expenditure on the improvement of facilities generally for 3rd class passengers. Government do not propose, therefore, to take further action at present.

PROVISION OF INTERMEDIATE CLASS ACCOMMODATION.

189. Rai Bahadur Pandit J. L. Bhargava : (a) With reference to my question No. 465 asked in the meeting of the Assembly, held on 14th March, 1921, regarding intermediate class accommodation, will the Government be pleased to state if since then intermediate class accommodation has been provided on any railways ?

(b) If so, on which ?

(c) Will the Government be pleased to direct such railway administrations as have not yet provided intermediate class accommodation, to provide such accommodation within this year ?

Colonel W. D. Waghorn : (a) The subject of the question referred to by the Honourable Member was brought to the notice of the railway administrations which did not already provide intermediate class accommodation on their trains, and they agreed that the matter would be given full consideration as new stock is being erected.

(b) Government have received an assurance from the Bombay, Baroda and Central India and South Indian Railways, the Railways concerned, that intermediate class accommodation will be provided as new stock is received and existing stock is rebuilt.

(c) Inquiry will be made from the railways concerned as to the progress already made and anticipated.

SPECIAL TREATMENT FOR POLITICAL PRISONERS WHO HAVE NOT COMMITTED VIOLENCE.

190. Rai Bahadur Pandit J. L. Bhargava: (a) Will the Government be pleased to state if any instructions for special treatment of such political prisoners (under-trial or convicts) as have not committed any act of violence have been issued by the Government of India to various Local Governments?

(b) If so, will the Government be pleased to lay on the table a copy of the instructions so issued?

(c) In case no such instructions have been issued, will the Government be pleased to consider the desirability of issuing instructions to Local Governments for the special treatment of such political prisoners as have not been proved to have used violence?

The Honourable Sir William Vincent: (a) The Government of India recently suggested to Local Governments that persons recently sentenced to rigorous imprisonment under Act XIV of 1908 or under the Seditious Meetings Act should receive differential treatment in jail in the matter of diet, clothing, labour, etc. They understand that orders to this effect are already in force in most provinces.

(b) and (c). No detailed instructions have been issued, but the question is under the consideration of the Government of India.

REVISED SCALE OF PAY OF THE KARACHI PREVENTIVE SERVICE.

191. Mr. Ali Buksh Muhammad Hussain: (a) How does the scale of pay of the Karachi Preventive Service of His Imperial Majesty's Customs, as recently revised, compare with the scale as last sanctioned for the service at Bombay?

(b) How does the scale of pay of the Karachi Preventive Service compare with the pay proposed for the Appraising Department?

(c) Is it a fact that a portion of the appraising is done by the Preventive Service?

The Honourable Mr. C. A. Innes: (a) The scale of pay for Preventive Officers is Rs. 120—10—300 at Karachi and Rs. 200—10—400 at Bombay.

(b) Proposals for the revision of the pay and prospects of the Appraising Department at Karachi are still under the consideration of the Government of India.

(c) The Government of India have no information.

FREE QUARTERS AND THE KARACHI PREVENTIVE SERVICE.

192. Mr. Ali Buksh Muhammad Hussain: (a) Is Government aware that the rent of the quarters supplied to the members of the Preventive Service at Karachi is taken into consideration while fixing their pay?

(b) Is Government aware that their scale of pay was fixed lower than that at Bombay by reason of the fact that the Karachi service was given free quarters while the Bombay service was not?

(c) Is Government aware that the rent of these quarters was taken at Rs. 150 each, while fixing the scale at Bombay?

(d) Is Government aware that some Inspectors and Preventive Officers in Bombay occupy rent-free quarters, and this was not taken into consideration when fixing their scale of pay?

(e) Are all members of the service at Karachi given residential quarters?

The Honourable Mr. C. A. Innes : (a) to (d). The Honourable Member's information is not correct.

(e) Not at present.

FREE QUARTERS FOR GOVERNMENT OFFICERS.

193. **Mr. Ali Buksh Muhammad Hussain :** (a) Is it a fact that it is the policy of the Government to supply free quarters to officers of such departments as are constantly required for day and night duty so as to live near their work and be available at all times in the interest of the service?

(b) If so, is it the policy of the Government not to take into account rent of such quarters while fixing their pay?

The Honourable Sir William Vincent : The question is too general in its terms to admit of a satisfactory reply being given. Moreover, the question is one which appears to concern Local Governments more than the Government of India. I note, however, that the general rules regarding the provision of residential accommodation for Government servants are now embodied in Fundamental Rule 45, a copy of which will be supplied to the Honourable Member by the Home Department, if he desires one.

DIFFICULT CONDITIONS AT KARACHI.

194. **Mr. Ali Buksh Muhammad Hussain :** (a) Is Government aware that the cost of living at Karachi is higher than at Bombay?

(b) Is the Government aware that such officers as live at Keamari have to incur extra cost for living than at Karachi?

(c) Is Government aware that servants at Keamari demand more wages than at Karachi?

(d) Is Government aware that officers living at Keamari have to send their children to Karachi at extra cost?

(e) Is Government aware that the only Medical Officer at Keamari is debarred from private practice, and such officers who require such aid for themselves or their families have to procure the same from Karachi at much heavier cost than at Karachi?

(f) Is Government aware that there are no schools worth the name at Keamari?

(g) Were these factors taken into account while fixing their scale of pay?

The Honourable Mr. C. A. Innes : The Government of India have no information on the subject.

STATEMENT LAID ON THE TABLE.

The Honourable Dr. T. B. Sapru : Sir, I beg to lay on the table the information promised in reply to a question by Mr. K. B. L. Agnihotri, on the 22nd September, 1921, regarding the Resolutions passed by the Council of State and the Legislative Assembly during the Delhi Session, 1921.

Statement showing Resolutions adopted by the Council of State during Delhi Session 1921 and action of Government taken thereon.

Serial No.	Date on which moved.	By whom.	Subject of Resolution.	Department concerned.	Action taken by Government.
1	14th February, 1921.	The Honourable Sir Maneekji Byramji Dadabhoi.	Re circulation of speeches by His Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught and His Excellency the Viceroy in the vernaculars.	Home Department.	Given effect to in full.
2	Do.	The Right Honourable V. S. Sastri.	Re repeal of repressive laws.	Do.	Given effect to in full.
3	21st February, 1921.	The Honourable Mr. A. C. Chatterjee.	Re Washington Conference—Hours of work in industrial undertaking.	Department of Industries.	The Bill to amend the Indian Factories Act introduced in the Legislative Assembly in March, 1921, which was intended to give effect to these Resolutions, has been passed in the Assembly.
4	Do.	Do.	Re disinfection of wool.		
5	Do.	Do.	Re lead poisoning.		
6	Do.	Do.	Re minimum age of children.		
7	Do.	Do.	Re creation of employment agencies and provision of advisory boards representative of employers and workers.	Do.	The matter is under the consideration of the Government of India and Local Governments have been addressed on the subject.
8	Do.	Do.	Re recommendation concerning unemployment.	Do.	The matter is under consideration of the Government of India and Local Governments have been consulted.
9	Do.	Do.	Re Government Health Service	Finance Department.	Two Committees were appointed in order to consider how best to give effect to the Resolution. The Reports of the Committees were published with a communiqué on the 19th September, 1921. As the Resolution referred to Government's future policy it is not yet possible to say how far it has been acted on in full or part.
10	23rd February, 1921.	The Honourable Sir Maneekji Byramji Dadabhoi.	Re Government stocks.		

Statement showing Resolutions adopted by the Council of State during Delhi Session 1921 and action of Government taken thereon—contd.

Serial No.	Date on which moved.	By whom.	Subject of Resolution.	Department concerned.	Action taken by Government.
11	23rd February, 1921	The Honourable Mr. Lalubhai Samaldas.	Re Fiscal autonomy	Department of Commerce.	Given effect to in full.
12	28th February, 1921	The Honourable Maung Po Bye.	Re Burma Reforms Scheme	Home Department.	Action is being taken to give effect to the Resolution. A Committee has been appointed to work out details of the scheme and their report is awaited.
13	3rd March, 1921	The Honourable Sir Zulfiqar Ali Khan.	Re religious susceptibilities of His Majesty's subjects.	Do.	The Resolution was withdrawn, but a copy of the debate and a telegraphic abstract were communicated to the Secretary of State in accordance with the undertaking given by the Honourable the Home Member.
14	Do.	The Right Honourable V. S. Sastri.	Re amendment of certain enactments in regard to use of firearms.	Do.	A Bill to give effect to those parts of the Resolution which were adopted has been passed by the Council of State. It has still to be considered by the Legislative Assembly.
15	9th March, 1921	The Honourable Sardar Jogendra Singh.	Re export of food-grains	Department of Revenue and Agriculture.	Partial effect has been given by the removal of all restrictions on the export of rice from Burma.
16	26th March, 1921	The Honourable Mr. Vaman Govind Kale.	Re indemnities and reparations from Germany.	Legislative Department.	Given effect to in full.
17	Do.	The Honourable Lala Sukhlal Sinha.	Re exemption of magistrates and Members of the Indian Legislature from the operation of the Arms Act.	Home Department.	Local Governments have been addressed in accordance with the undertaking given by the Honourable the Home Member. Replies from Local Governments are not yet complete.

Statement showing Resolutions adopted by the Legislative Assembly during Delhi Session 1921 and action of Government taken thereon.

STATEMENT LAID ON THE TABLE.

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Serial No.	Date on which moved.	By whom.	Subject of Resolution.	Department concerned.	Action taken by Government.
1	15th February, 1921	Mr. Jammadas Dwarakadas .	<i>Re</i> Martial Law Administration in the Punjab.	Home Department.	Given effect to in full.
2	17th February, 1921	Mr. W. M. Hussanally .	<i>Re</i> Listed Posts in the Indian Civil Service.	Do.	Local Governments have been asked to consider whether the number of listed posts cannot be increased.
3	Do.	Rao Bahadur T. Rangachari.	<i>Re</i> Third Class Passengers .	Railway Department.	Has been adopted with slight modifications by the more important railways wherever considered necessary.
4	Do.	Sir P. S. Sivaswamy Aiyer .	<i>Re</i> Army in India	Army Department.	A copy of the Resolution together with a copy of the Resolution as adopted by the Assembly was forwarded to the Secretary of State for his information.
5	19th February, 1921	Sir T. Holland	<i>Re</i> Hours of work on the draft Convention of the Washington Labour Conference.	Department of Industries.	The Bill to amend the Indian Factories Act introduced in the Legislative Assembly in March, 1921, which was intended to give effect to these Resolutions, has been passed in the Assembly.
6	Do.	Do.	<i>Re</i> Disinfection of wool and protection of women and children from lead poisoning.	Do.	
7	Do.	Do.	<i>Re</i> Minimum age of admission of children in Industrial employment.	Do.	
8	Do.	Do.	<i>Re</i> Washington Labour Conference Employment Agencies and unemployment.	Do.	The matter is under the consideration of the Government of India and Local Governments have been addressed on the subject.
9	Do.	Do.	<i>Re</i> Establishment of Health Service.	Do.	The matter is under the consideration of the Government of India and the Local Governments have been consulted.

Statement showing Resolutions adopted by the Legislative Assembly during Delhi Session 1921 and action of Government taken thereon—contd.

Serial No.	Date on which moved.	By whom.	Subject of Resolution.	Department concerned.	Action taken by Government.
10	22nd February, 1921	Mr. S. P. O'Donnell	<i>Re</i> Press Legislations	Home Department.	Given effect to in full.
11	24th February, 1921	Munshi Iswar Saran	<i>Re</i> Creation of an Indian Bar	Do.	Local Governments and public bodies have been consulted. Replies are being received.
12	Do.	Mr. B. S. Kamat	<i>Re</i> Reports of Commissions and Committees.	Do.	Given effect to in full.
13	1st March, 1921	Mr. N. M. Joshi	<i>Re</i> Legislation for Registration of Trade Unions.	Department of Industries.	The matter is under consideration and Local Governments have been addressed.
14	2nd March, 1921	Dr. Nand Lal	<i>Re</i> Export of Cattle	Revenue and Agriculture Department.	Local Governments were addressed with regard to the step which should be taken to give effect to the Resolution and their replies are now under consideration and it is hoped that a decision will be reached very shortly.
15	Do.	Rai Jedu Nath Majumdar, Bahadur.	<i>Re</i> Equality of Status of two Chambers.	Home Department.	Given effect to with modifications.
16	5th March, 1921	Babu Braja Sundar Das	<i>Re</i> Bihar and Orissa Executive Council.	Do.	The question of giving effect to this Resolution will be considered on the retirement of the Honourable Sir Haviland LeMesurier.
17	7th March, 1921	Chaudhri Shahab-ud-Din	<i>Re</i> Select Committee on Esher Committee's Report.	Army Department.	A Select Committee considered the Esher Committee's Report and their recommendations were communicated to the Secretary of State.
18	23rd March, 1921	Mr. J. K. N. Kabraji	<i>Re</i> Execution of the Programme of New Delhi Works.	Public Works Department.	Given effect to in full so far as the year 1921 is concerned.

19	23rd March, 1921	Dr. Nand Lal	Re Repressive Measures	Home Department.	The Government of India propose to fix the demand to be presented to the Assembly for next year's expenditure at 2 crores and should the demand be passed the Resolution will have been given effect to so far as 1922-23 is concerned.
20	26th March, 1921	Dr. H. S. Gour	Re Ultimate Court of Appeal in India.	Do.	Given effect to in full. Local Governments, High Courts, etc., have been addressed and their opinions are now being received.
21-24	26th March, 1921	Sir P. S. Sivaswamy Aiyer	14 Resolutions re Esher Committee's Report.	Army Department.
			Re Equipment and organisation of the Indian Army.	Do.	A copy of the Resolution was communicated to the Secretary of State for India. Every effort is being made to equip and organize the Indian Army in the same manner as the British Army.
			Re employment of Army in India for service outside the external frontiers of India.	Do.	The Resolution was communicated to the Secretary of State.
			Re the appointment of a Surveyor-General of Supply.	Do.	The matter has been referred to the Secretary of State for India.
			Re the appointment of Commander-in-Chief and Senior Staff Officers in India.	Do.	The matter has been referred to the Secretary of State for India.
			Re the Commander-in-Chief's right to correspond with the Chief of the Imperial General Staff.	Do.	This has been approved by the Secretary of State for India.
			Re the admission of Indian subjects to all arms of His Majesty's military, naval and air forces in India.	Do.	The matter has been referred to the Secretary of State for India.
			Re the establishment of a Royal Military College in India.	Do.	The Secretary of State has sanctioned the establishment of a Military College at Dehra Dun which will be shortly opened.

Statement showing Resolutions adopted by the Legislative Assembly during Delhi Session 1921 and action of Government taken thereon—concd.

Serial No.	Date on which moved.	By whom.	Subject of Resolution.	Department concerned.	Action taken by Government.
			<i>Re</i> the fixation of the pay of all commissioned ranks in all branches of the army with an over seas allowance.	Army Department.	The matter is under the consideration of the Government of India.
			<i>Re</i> the formation of a Territorial Force, etc.	Do.	The Resolution has been given effect to by the Government.
			<i>Re</i> the grant of the rank of 2nd-Lieutenant, Lieutenant or higher rank to the officers in the Indian Territorial Force.	Do.	The matter is under consideration by the Government of India and the Secretary of State.
			<i>Re</i> the interchange of officers between British and Indian Services.	Do.	The matter has been referred to the Secretary of State for India.
			<i>Re</i> the reduction of the administrative staff at Army Headquarters.	Do.	The Resolution will be given effect to as soon as conditions will permit of it.
			<i>Re</i> the appointment of a Committee for the purpose of examining and reporting upon the best method of giving effect to the natural rights and aspirations of the people of India for the attainment of full responsible Government.	Do.	All the points in the Resolution were discussed by the Military Requirements Committee.
			<i>Re</i> the inclusion of 'Anglo-Indians' in the terms of 'Indian subjects' or 'Indians.'	Do.	Not given effect to.

ADDRESS OF WELCOME TO H. R. H. THE PRINCE OF WALES,

Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy (Bombay City: Non-Muhammadan Urban): Mr. President, the proposition* which stands in my name needs no words in support of it, and I will ask your indulgence, Sir, to take the draft address which has been circulated as read. The Royal House of Windsor has solid claims not only on the loyalty and fealty of the people of this country but also on their esteem and gratitude. The Crown has always been to them the bulwark of their hopes and aspirations and in the hour of India's need, her august sovereigns have always endeavoured to promote the best interests of the country. One of the examples of such Royal solicitude during one of the greatest crises in the history of India has been referred to in the draft address. I mean the reference to the gracious Proclamation of 1858 in the promulgation of which Queen Victoria of revered memory had a direct hand. Similarly, during the general unrest that supervened the days of the great war our beloved Sovereign who has done us the honour of visiting our country on two memorable occasions, took the keenest and most sympathetic interest in the aspirations of the people and did his best to consolidate the bonds of union between India and Great Britain. Little do we, indeed, yet know how much His Gracious Majesty did behind the scenes for the formulation of Reforms calculated to place His Majesty's Indian subjects firmly on the path of Self-government.

The heir-apparent to the Throne may, therefore, be always assured of India's heart-felt devotion and loyal welcome. Apart, however, from his hereditary claims on our loyalty and gratitude, His Royal Highness has special personal claims on our esteem and admiration. His is a charming personality that captivates the hearts of all wherever he goes. With the natural gifts with which he is endowed by nature, his noble mien, his charming simplicity and winning smile, his silver tongue, his kindly eyes of sympathy, and his gentleness of bearing—he combines the chivalry of a sportsman, the valour of a soldier, the wisdom of an ambassador, and the discernment of a statesman. (Cheers.) No wonder that people of all parts of the Empire vie with one another in honouring and idolising him. Will India lag behind in this healthy rivalry? She has not so far and we feel sure she will not. In connexion with the reception of His Royal Highness it is distressing to have to refer to, but we cannot ignore the fact that there is a section of our countrymen who have chosen to stand aloof and to refrain from participating in the celebrations of the Royal visit. It is however a great consolation to us that even this non-co-operating section of the population has given repeated assurances that it is constrained to take up this attitude with a view merely to making a demonstration of its political views and that it is not its intention to show the slightest disrespect to His Royal Highness for whom personally it has great esteem and regard.

This is not the occasion to enter into a discussion of the causes of the discontent of the party of non-co-operators. Nor is it the occasion to analyse the present situation. The draft address has, however, discreetly given expression to the legitimate aspirations of the people that India should soon take her proper place as an equal partner in the British Commonwealth of

* 'That the Address of Welcome to His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales be adopted.'

[Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy.]

Nations and that she should be a Self-governing Dominion under the æges of the British Crown. That is the goal which all of us have in view, the Government as well as the people, the co-operators as well as the non-co-operators. The difference is only one of ways and means, and it is to be only devoutly wished that all that statesmanship can devise and all that sagacity on the part of the leaders of the people can accomplish will be done to remove these differences on what are after all matters of minor importance and that peace and harmony will be restored in the country before His Royal Highness leaves her shores. (Cheers.)

Mr. President: The question is :

‘That the Address of Welcome to His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales be accepted’.

The motion was adopted.

SELECT COMMITTEE ON STANDING ORDERS.

Mr. President: The Assembly will now proceed to the election of Members to serve on the Select Committee on Standing Orders. Thirteen Members have been nominated and the ballot paper has been prepared which will now be circulated to all Members. I wish to draw the attention of the Members to the fact that the ballot is held under the system known as the single transferable vote and that Members must place figure (1) as against the candidate for whom they may express their first preference, figure (2) opposite the next one and so on. Under the rules the number to be elected is seven. The total number of the Committee is nine. The rules provide that *ex-officio* the President and the Deputy President shall be Members and it now remains to elect the other seven.

(The election then commenced.)

Mr. President: The result of the election will be announced at the close of to-day’s proceedings this evening, or, if the proceedings are brought to an end early, at the beginning of to-morrow’s proceedings.

THE CODE OF CRIMINAL PROCEDURE (AMENDMENT) BILL.

The Honourable Sir William Vincent (Home Member): Sir, when I moved the motion* regarding this Bill in the Assembly on the 30th September two very pertinent points were raised by my Honourable friend, Dr. Gour. We have examined those points and the difficulties which he pointed out, and we do not think that they are in any way insuperable.

At the same time we think that it would be advisable to have the Bill carefully examined by a small committee, a Select Committee of this Assembly, on which the legal profession should be adequately represented. I do not therefore propose to press my motion that the Bill should be taken into further consideration, and hope that the Assembly will accept the motion.

* ‘That the Bill further to amend the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, by providing for the issue by Courts in British India of commissions for the examination of witnesses to such Courts of Princes and Chiefs in India as are notified in this behalf, and for the execution by Courts in British India of commissions issued by such Courts, as passed by the Council of State, be taken into consideration’.

which will be made by my Honourable colleague, Dr. Sapru, to refer the Bill to a Select Committee where these difficulties can be very much better examined in detail.

The Honourable Dr. T. B. Sapru (Law Member) : Sir, I beg to move :

'That the Bill be referred to a Select Committee consisting of the Honourable Sir William Vincent, Dr. H. S. Gour, Rao Bahadur C. Krishnaswamy Rao, Mr. K. C. Neogy, Mr. P. P. Ginwala, Sir D. P. Sarvadhikary and the Mover.'

I have taken the consent of all.

Mr. President : Amendment moved :

'That the Bill be referred to a Select Committee consisting of the Honourable Sir William Vincent, Dr. H. S. Gour, Rao Bahadur C. Krishnaswamy Rao, Mr. K. C. Neogy, Mr. P. P. Ginwala, Sir D. P. Sarvadhikary, and the Honourable Dr. T. B. Sapru.'

The question I have to put is :

'That that amendment be made in the original motion.'

The motion was adopted.

Mr. President : The question is that the amended motion be carried.

The motion was adopted.

THE DELHI UNIVERSITY BILL.

Mr. H. Sharp (Education Secretary) : Sir, I beg to move for leave to introduce :

'A Bill to establish and incorporate a unitary teaching and residential University at Delhi.'

The principle underlying this Bill needs, I think, very little recommendation from me. The idea of a unitary university of this nature is familiar to us. It was put forward as an important point of policy in the Government of India's Resolution on Education of February 1913. It was supported by the Calcutta University Commission, and was regarded by them as possibly the ultimate solution of the problem of higher education in Bengal. It is an obvious policy to pursue in India, where, speaking of British India alone, we have 250 million inhabitants, and at present only 11 universities. I think, Sir, that I may say that it is also obvious that Delhi is a suitable centre for a university of this nature. We have here in this north-west portion of India three provinces with 30 million inhabitants, and one university to cater for them all. We have in Delhi itself already four colleges. Again, whatever proposals may be in contemplation by the University of the Punjab in view of the recommendations of the Calcutta University Commission, surely those proposals will be facilitated by the formation of a university here, because the problem will thereby be simplified. Last but not least, it is, I think impossible to conceive of this great capital city of India, this Imperial City, without the necessary adjunct of a university.

Nor, Sir, is this proposal for a university at Delhi by any means a new one. The importance of higher education in this city was an integral part of the original scheme for the removal of the Capital to Delhi, and from the beginning land was set apart in the New City for this purpose. The first proposal was for the establishment of a Government college. But the Government of India held their hand in this matter, partly because they awaited the recommendations of the Calcutta University Commission, and partly because they could

not be oblivious of the fact that privately-managed Colleges in Delhi were increasing both in number and also in strength, and it would hardly have been fair to leave them out of consideration in a scheme of improvement. When the recommendations of that Commission appeared, we held a conference of the representatives of the local colleges in Delhi at the beginning of December, 1919, and I think I may say that this idea of a unitary university for Delhi was accepted not only with unanimity but also with enthusiasm. Since then a small sub-committee has been working out the details.

This is not the time to consider the details of the Bill. All I need say is that it follows, generally speaking, the provisions of the Dacca and Lucknow Acts, with certain changes to suit local conditions and requirements.

There is only one matter to which I need draw attention and that is clause 45 of the Bill. This is the usual clause which is now inserted in all university measures, for the removal of those difficulties, which are experienced while a university is beginning, so to speak, to get under way. In the present instance it has been drawn rather wider than usual. The reason is that we have here colleges in existence which are working in their own way; and the intention is not to force them suddenly, prematurely, and in a manner that would dislocate their work, into the new organization of a university. We should prefer, and they, I am sure, would also prefer, to see this made a gradual process. Furthermore, some delay is inevitable in getting the university to work, so to speak, at full steam. The buildings will have to be erected, and money will have to be provided. It is proposed therefore to pursue in the immediate future a transitory scheme, a provisional scheme, which will gradually lead up to the full ideal of this university as set forth in the other provisions of the measure. In due course, in order to realise this modest beginning, a modest demand will be placed before this Assembly which will enable such a beginning to be made, so that the colleges can gradually adapt themselves to the conditions ultimately laid down for them. If I may borrow a metaphor from the automobile we propose in fact that the university should begin with its gears in first speed.

Mr. President : The question is :

‘ That leave be given to introduce a Bill to establish and incorporate a unitary teaching and residential University at Delhi ’.

The motion was adopted.

Mr. H. Sharp : Sir, I introduce the Bill.

The Assembly then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Tuesday, the 17th January, 1922.