

2nd July, 1923

THE
LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY DEBATES

(Official Report)

VOL. III

PART VI

(2nd to 12th July, 1923.)

THIRD SESSION
OF THE
LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY, 1923

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1923

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

The President.

The Honourable Sir FREDERICK WHYTE, KT.

Deputy President.

° Sir JAMSETJEE JEEJEEBHOY, BART., K.C.S.I., M.L.A.

Panel of Chairmen.

° Maulvi ABUL KASEM, M.L.A.

° Sardar Bahadur GAJJAN SINGH, M.L.A.

° Mr. N. M. SAMARTH, M.L.A.

° Colonel Sir HENRY STANYON, KT., C.I.E., V.D., M.L.A.

Secretary.

° Mr. L. GRAHAM, M.L.A., I.C.S.

Assistants of the Secretary.

Mr. W. T. M. WRIGHT, I.C.S.

Mr. S. C. GUPTA, BAR.-AT-LAW.

Mr. G. H. SPENCE, I.C.S.

Marshal.

Captain SURAJ SINGH, Bahadur, I.O.M.

CONTENTS.

PART VI—2nd July to 12th July 1923.

	PAGES.
Monday, 2nd July, 1923—	
• Death of Rai Bahadur S. C. Sen, M.L.A.	4053
Members Sworn	4053-4054
Questions and Answers	4054-4141
Unstarred Questions and Answers	4141-4183
Settlement of Kenya Question—Motion for Adjournment disallowed	4183-4184
• Position of Indians Overseas—Motion for Adjournment disallowed	4184
• Resignations from, and appointment to the Panel of	
• Chairman	4184
✓ The Abolition of Transportation Bill—Nomination of Mr. Abul Kasem to serve on Select Committee accepted ...	4184
• The Indian Stamp (Amendment) Bill—Referred to Select Committee (after Division)	4185
The Cantonments Bill—Referred to Select Committee ...	4186
The Mahendra Partab Singh Estates Bill—Considered and passed	4186-4190
The Moorshedabad (Amendment) Bill—Introduced ...	4191
The Indian Naturalization Bill—Introduced	4191-4192
The Code of Civil Procedure (Amendment) Bill—Introduced	4192-4193
The Code of Civil Procedure (Second Amendment) Bill—Introduced	4193-4194
• The Indian Territorial and Auxiliary Forces (Amendment) Bill—Introduced	4194-4195
The Indian Army (Amendment) Bill—Introduced	4195-4196
The Indian Income-tax (Further Amendment) Bill—Introduced	4196
The Indigo Cess (Repealing) Bill—Introduced	4196-4197
The Indian Paper Currency (Amendment) Bill—Introduced	4197
Tuesday, 3rd July, 1923—	
Questions and Answers	4199-4227
H. E. The Governor General's Assent to Bills	4227
The Code of Criminal Procedure (Amendment) Act	4227
The Indian Official Secrets Act	4227
The Malkharoda and Gaontia Villages Laws Act	4227
The Legal Practitioners' (Women) Act	4227
The Indian Penal Code (Amendment) Act	4227
• The Indian Merchant Shipping Act	4227
The Code of Civil Procedure (Amendment) Bill—Report of Select Committee considered and the Bill passed ...	4227-4241
The Prevention of Deferred Rebates Bill—Postponed ...	4241

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

Monday, 2nd July, 1923.

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

DEATH OF RAI S. C. SEN BAHADUR, M.L.A.

Mr. President : Gentlemen of the Chamber, it gives me much pleasure to welcome you back to the resumption of your duties in this House. I regret, however, to have to tell you that two days ago we were deprived by death of the services of a well-known Member, namely, Rai Sarat Chandra Sen Bahadur, who, besides being a public figure in his own Province, was well-known within the walls of this Chamber ; and, I am sure, I shall be expressing the unanimous desire of this Assembly if I send to his relatives in their bereavement a message of the sympathy of this House.

MEMBERS SWORN :

Mr. Herbert Charles Barnes, C.I.E., M.L.A. (Assam : Nominated Official) ; Mr. Rajagopala Narasimha Ayyangar, M.L.A. (Madras : Nominated Official) ; Mr. Hugh Rosser Bardswell, M.L.A. (Madras : Nominated Official) ; Mr. William Gaskell, M.L.A. (Finance Department : Nominated Official) ; Mr. George Gall Sim, C.I.E., M.L.A. (Financial Commissioner, Railway Board) ; Mr. Montagu Sherard Dawes Butler, C.B., C.I.E., C.V.O., C.B.E., M.L.A. (Secretary, Department of Education, Health and Lands) ; Mr. Clement Wansbrough Gwynne, O.B.E., M.L.A. (Home Department : Nominated Official) ; Mr. Geoffrey Rothe Clarke, C.S.I., O.B.E., M.L.A. (Director General, Posts and Telegraphs) ; Mr. James Alexander Richey, C.I.E., M.L.A. (Educational Commissioner) ; Mr. Lancelot Graham, M.L.A. (Secretary, Legislative Department) ; Mr. Hubert Calvert, M.L.A. (Punjab : Nominated Official) ; Mr. Abdul

Hamid Khan Khudadad Khan, M.L.A. (Sind : Muhammadan Rural) ; Mr. Harchandrai Vishindas, C.I.E., M.L.A. (Sind : Non-Muhammadan Rural) ; Mr. Sahibsing Chandasing Shahani, M.L.A. (Sind Jagirdars and Zamindars : Landholders) ; Mr. Khitish Chandra Neogy, M.L.A. (Dacca Division : Non-Muhammadan Rural).

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

R. A. M. C. SUBORDINATES AS MALE NURSES.

1. ***Lieut.-Colonel H. A. J. Gidney** : (1) Is the Government of India aware that, there is a body of subordinates called R. A. M. C. Ranks attached to all British Station Hospitals who are supposed to perform the duties of male nurses to British soldiers ?

(2) Is the Government of India aware that this Corps totals about 500 men of all ranks and that these men are costing the Indian Exchequer a total of about 6 lakhs of rupees in salary only ?

(3) Will the Government of India be pleased to state, when men of this Corps were first introduced into the British Station Hospitals in India ?

(4) Will the Government of India state if it is a fact that the present Director of Medical Services is personally responsible for the introduction of this Corps into India ?

(5) Is it true that the ostensible reason of introducing this Corps was to replace the I. M. D. and if this is being given effect to ?

(6) If the answer to No. 5 is in the negative, will the Government of India state :

(a) of what use is this Corps at the present time ?

(b) if it is going to be retained or done away with in the very near future ?

(7) Is it a fact, that men of this Corps are in receipt of total wages, including allowances, much higher than the professional and warrant officers of the Indian Medical Department ?

Mr. E. Burdon : (1) Soldiers of the Royal Army Medical Corps are employed in some of the British Station hospitals in India. They perform the recognised duties of that Corps which are connected with the care and nursing of the sick of British troops.

(2) The establishment of Royal Army Medical Corps other ranks in India is 414. Their pay and allowances are estimated at Rs. 5½ lakhs per annum.

(3) The principle of employing Royal Army Medical Corps other ranks in British Station hospitals in India, in place of soldiers drawn from fighting units, was accepted in 1913, but it was not until early in 1916, that Royal Army Medical Corps ranks first came to India and then it was for duty in certain war hospitals. In July 1920, they were first posted to British station hospitals for duty as part of the post-war garrison in India.

(4) No.

(5) The answer to the first part of the question is in the negative. The second part does not, therefore, arise.

(6) (a). The corps serves in India the purpose which it serves elsewhere, the purpose for which it was constituted, *i.e.*, it provides skilled nursing and care for British sick and wounded. It takes the place of a corresponding number of untrained British soldiers who would otherwise be employed in the hospitals as nursing orderlies.

(b) The present intention is to retain it.

(7) A statement showing the rates of pay and allowances drawn by (i) Royal Army Medical Corps other ranks; and (ii) Assistant Surgeons of the Indian Medical Department, is laid on the table. The Honourable Member will see that the figures do not support the general contention suggested by this part of his question.

Statement showing the monthly rates of pay and allowances drawn by (i) Royal Army Medical Corps other ranks; and (ii) Assistant Surgeons of the Indian Medical Department.

(i) Royal Army Medical Corps other ranks.

	*Rs.	A.	P.
Warrant officer, class I (B)	438	8	4
Warrant officer, class II (B)	348	8	4
Staff-Sergeant (B)	326	0	4
Sergeant (B)	281	0	4
Corporal (B)	236	0	4
Corporal (C)	230	6	4

NOTE.—(B) signifies the group to which the non-commissioned officer belongs and includes men who have qualified as dispensers, dental mechanics, cooks, opticians, X-ray attendants, laboratory attendants and trained nurses.

(C) includes clerks, nursing orderlies, masseurs, and sanitary orderlies.

* Pay and allowances.—The Sterling rates of pay are converted at Rs. 15 to the £ sterling.

(ii) Assistant Surgeons of the Indian Medical Department.

	Rs.
Assistant Surgeons, 1st class (of over 20 years' service) ..	450
Assistant Surgeons, 1st class	400
Assistant Surgeons, 2nd class	350
Assistant Surgeons, 3rd class	275
Assistant Surgeons, 4th class	209

These rates are consolidated rates of pay, but in addition, Assistant Surgeons receive certain charge allowances, which vary according to the appointment held by the assistant surgeons. The charge allowances range between Rs. 60 and Rs. 30 per mensem.

RECRUITMENT OF NURSES.

2. *Lieut.-Colonel H. A. J. Gidney: (1) Is the Government aware that about 300 nurses are engaged for British troops in the British Station Hospitals 266 of whom are recruited from England and 66 in India at a total cost in salary only of over 8 lakhs per annum?

(2) In view of the fact that nurses are obtainable in India, is Government willing to discontinue any further importation of nurses from England and to replace them by recruitment in India?

Mr. E. Burdon: (1) An establishment of 267 nurses is authorised for British and Indian station hospitals, 60 of whom are recruited in

India for duty in Indian station hospitals. The remainder are recruited either in the United Kingdom or in India. The total cost of these nurses is estimated at Rs. 8,57,100 for the present financial year.

(2) No. For certain purposes it is considered necessary to continue the long established practice of employing nurses belonging to a regular military nursing service, recruited and trained in the United Kingdom.

REDUCTION IN R. A. M. C. AND I. M. S.

3. *Lieut.-Colonel H. A. J. Gidney : Does Government intend reducing the strength of the R. A. M. C. and I. M. S. (commissioned ranks) ? If so, when and to what extent ?

Mr. E. Burdon : The question of the reductions to be made in the strength of the Royal Army Medical Corps (commissioned ranks) and the Indian Medical Service officers in military employ is now under the consideration of Government.

EMPLOYMENT OF I. M. D.

4. *Lieut.-Colonel H. A. J. Gidney : Does the Government intend to utilise the men of the Indian Medical Department in more professional capacity than heretofore ? If not, why not ?

Mr. E. Burdon : As a result of Royal Army Medical Corps other ranks having been introduced into hospitals in India, Assistant Surgeons of the Indian Medical Department are now employed in a more professional capacity than before. This process will continue as opportunities permit.

REDUCTION OF HOSPITAL ACCOMMODATION.

5. *Lieut.-Colonel H. A. J. Gidney : Will the Government state when they intend reducing the present Hospital accommodation in both British and Indian Hospitals as exposed by the Inchcape Committee ?

Mr. E. Burdon : The question whether it is possible to close, forthwith, certain hospitals, and also to reduce the number of beds in both British and Indian station hospitals, is being investigated.

ECONOMIES IN MILITARY MEDICAL EXPENDITURE.

6. *Lieut.-Colonel H. A. J. Gidney : Will Government be pleased to state the approximate amount of economy that will be effected during the coming financial year, *vide* Inchcape Committee recommendations on the Military Medical Expenditure on the Army in India ?

Mr. E. Burdon : It is anticipated that a saving of approximately Rs. 52½ lakhs will be effected in military medical expenditure in 1923-24 as compared with the budget for the year 1922-23.

DEATH OF MRS. D'CRUZ AT SABARMATI: REFUSAL OF COMPENSATION.

7. *Lieut.-Colonel H. A. J. Gidney : (1) Is the Government aware that on 29th August 1922, the late Mrs. P. D'Cruz lost her life whilst

crossing the Railway line from the Broad to the Metre Gauge side of the Railway Yard attached to Sabarmati Station ?

(2) Is Government aware that the late Mrs. D'Cruz was in receipt of a pension from Government, being a Mutiny Veteran ?

(3) Is Government aware that some of her grandchildren were dependent on her for their livelihood, and that an application was submitted to the Agent, Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway, for adequate compensation ?

(4) Is Government aware that this compensation has been refused by the Railway on the score of trespass in the Yard by the late Mrs. D'Cruz ?

(5) Do Government propose to bring this to the notice of the Agent, Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway, Bombay ?

(6) Will Government be pleased to call upon the Agent of the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway, to state definitely—

(a) how many accidents have taken place amongst Railway employees, their dependents and passengers who are compelled to cross from one side to the other either in their daily avocations or in their attempts to change from the Metre Gauge to the Broad Gauge and *vice versa* ;

(b) whether the Agent of this Railway has ever paid any compensation for any of the accidents which have taken place in the past ?

The Honourable Mr. C. A. Innes : (1) Yes. It is reported that Mrs. P. D'Cruz, an old lady of 84, was crawling under the wagon couplings of a standing train, when the train started and she was run over and killed.

(2) Yes

(3) and (4). The Agent states that he has received no application for compensation.

(5) Does not arise.

(6) (a). Various accidents, mostly among the Railway Staff, have occurred at this station in the last three years, but only one of them is attributable to the lack of an over-bridge.

(b) No.

RECOMMENDATIONS OF ARMS RULES COMMITTEE.

8. ***Baba Ujagar Singh Bedi :** Will Government be pleased to make a definite statement, as promised, on the subject of my Question No. 367 regarding the recommendations of the Arms Rules Committee under heads (a), (b), (c) and (d), printed at pages 2474-5 of the Legislative Assembly Debates, Volume 3, No. 40 ?

The Honourable Sir Malcolm Hailey : I regret that I cannot give an answer in detail to the Honourable Member's question. We have, however, already announced our intention that we hope to carry out the main recommendations of the Committee subject to inquiries from Local Governments and other authorities concerned. We have addressed Local

Governments, but replies are still outstanding from some of the major provinces. We hope, however, to get the rules re-drafted during the course of the present year and the preliminary work is now being done in my Department. We cannot, however, publish revised rules until we have received replies at least of the major Local Governments. The Honourable Member will realize that as Local Governments are in charge of the detailed administration of the rules consultation with them is essential if a satisfactory and harmonious working of the new rules is to be secured.

RECOMMENDATIONS OF RAILWAY RISK NOTES COMMITTEE.

9. ***Mr. Manmohandas Ranji** : Will the Government be pleased to state :

- (a) whether they have considered the recommendations of the Railway Risk Notes Committee ;
- (b) whether they have taken any action to give effect to them ;
- (c) if the answer to (b) is in the affirmative, will the Government state what action has been taken, and
- (d) if the answer to (b) is in the negative, whether they propose to take any action hereafter ; and
- (e) if not, why ?

The Honourable Mr. C. A. Innes : The two risk note forms specially dealt with by the Committee have been revised in accordance with the Committee's recommendations. Before issuing them the Government probably will consult the Indian Railway Conference Association. The Honourable Member will realize that the questions raised by the proposed revision of the forms in the direction of enlarging the responsibilities of railways are of great importance especially in view of the enormous increase in recent years of claims for compensation.

SUPREME COURT FOR INDIA.

10. ***Dr. H. S. Gour** : (1) Referring to my starred Question No. 65 and the reply of the Honourable the Home Member thereto given on the 16th January 1923, regarding the establishment of a Supreme Court for India, will the Government be pleased to state whether they have now considered the question, and if so, what action they propose to take in the matter ?

(2) What is the number of appeals from India to the Privy Council every year, and what is their approximate cost ?

The Honourable Sir Malcolm Hailey : (1) I regret that I am not yet in a position to give the information as to the action Government proposes to take in the matter.

(2) A statement giving the information for the years 1920, 1921 and 1922 is laid on the Table. The figures of cost which have been supplied by the High Courts are understood to refer only to charges for preparation, printing and transmission of records.

Province.	NUMBERS OF APPEALS.			Costs.		
	1920.	1921.	1922.	1920.	1921.	1922.
Madras ...	20	7	7	13,395 7 4	5,131 9 7	9,024 9 0
Bombay ...	1	2	9	2,796 11 0	3,431 1 4	24,044 9 6
Sind ...	...	2	...	...	655 0 0	...
United Provinces ...	14	11	15	7,664 10 3	13,404 15 0	7,680 7 3
Ordh ...	13	9	7	30,970 5 9	9,803 6 9	8,017 2 8
Punjab (including Delhi).	5	3	6	11,219 8 0	5,364 8 0	3,504 6 0
Burua ...	7	6	6	11,552 6 9	8,694 0 11	11,212 15 0
Bihar and Orissa	19	12	7	13,773 4 6	2,795 1 1	9,627 12 5
Central Provinces	4	...	4	6,266 4 11	...	3,186 6 0
Assam ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
North-West Frontier Province.	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cooch ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	83	52	61	98,138 10 6	67,279 10 8	76,338 9 10

Bengal : ... Total number for 17. | Total cost for 1920- Rs. 16,638-13-8
 1920-22. | 22.

N.B. -The Bengal figures could not be included in the totals above as the Local Government did not supply figures for each year separately.

Mr. K. Ahmed : I wish to ask a supplementary question, Sir ? Has the Government got any idea with regard to the exorbitant fees charged by lawyers engaged in England for appeals to the Privy Council from both parties ?

Mr. President : That question would be more appropriate in the House of Commons.

PLAGUE IN DELHI.

11. ***Sir D. P. Sarvadhikary :** Will the Government be pleased to state :

(a) The total number of seizures and deaths from Plague in Delhi during the four months, January, February, March and April, 1923, giving detailed figures for the city of Delhi, the Civil Lines, the Raisina Area and the Rural Area ?

(b) When did the epidemic break out, what warning was given to the people, what steps were taken to keep them informed of the progress of the epidemic, and to get the plague returns published in the press, and what measures preventive and curative were taken to combat it ?

(c) Has their attention been drawn to a leaderette in the Tej vernacular daily of Delhi dated 27th April which characterises the conduct of the Delhi administration as ' criminal neglect ' in not taking any notice of the epidemic till the press started agitation against the apathy of the local authorities ?

Mr. M. S. D. Butler : (a) A statement is laid on the table.

(b) The first cases in Delhi City were reported in the middle of December. All medical practitioners in Delhi city were informed by the Health Officer on the 19th December and were asked to notify cases. Notices warning the public of the outbreak and advising precautionary measures were posted and distributed broadcast from the same date. About 1,500 such notices were issued at once and between 6 and 7 thousand more subsequently. Simultaneously with the first issue some 700 special notices regarding inoculation were distributed.

Daily bulletins of plague returns were posted in all main bazaars, and communicated to the press, as soon as the epidemic began to show signs of increasing, i.e., from February the 26th.

The measures taken were :

Preventive.—Notification of cases and deaths, inoculation, disinfection, segregation, intensive rat destruction and examination, instruction by public lectures, appeals to influential citizens to co-operate.

Curative.—Free relief and treatment were supplied at all hospitals and dispensaries, and through accredited social workers. Extra staffs were recruited, the services were enlisted of the private practitioners, of the local female hospitals' staffs, of the Cambridge Mission, and the Social Service League, all of whom did most valuable work, and special hospitals were opened in several places.

(c) The Government of India have seen the article in question. As will be seen from the above, the local authorities lost no time in taking measures for combating the epidemic.

Plague Cases and Deaths.

	January.		February.		March.		April.		REMARKS.
	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	
Delhi City ..	16	13	67	46	832	538	1,320	897	
Notified Area.	...	...	..	..	...	...	4	2	Imported.
Civil Lines.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rural circ'le ..	142	85	210	187	481	358	410	275	
Rai-ina ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	*There were no cases in Rai-ina.

* 3 cases were reported from Masjedpur village, and the 2 were 3 imported cases.

DEATH STATISTICS IN DELHI.

12. *Sir D. P. Sarvadhikary : (a) Has the attention of the Government been drawn to the following form in which statistics of seizures and deaths from all causes is issued by the Health Officer of Delhi?

Plague report for 26th April 1923.

Fresh cases.	Fresh deaths.	Total number from 1st January 1923, up to date.		Places wherein fresh cases occurred.
		Cases.	Deaths.	
53	19	2193	1282	W : 3S—Gandi Gali (Kachnal Kua) 1 W : 4—Kucha Seth, Kucha Katmal 2 W : 5—Chhatta Madon Gopal .. 1 W : 6B—Pipal Mahadeo .. 1 W : 7A—Rodgaran, Chanta Makwan 4 W : 7B—Kucha Fatehul-Nisa, Zer Fasil 3 W : 8A—Kundewalan 4 W : 8B—Phatak Talian Haveli Muzaferkhan, Aqab Kalan Masjid 4 W : 9A—Sarak Prem Narain .. 1 W : 12—Ram Dwara, Gali Dak Khana Kothi Shora Kharria .. 5 W : 13N—Bhagwan Ganj, Gali Penhiari Nai Basti 6 W : 14—Nabi Karim 1

Total number of deaths from all causes : 61.

N.B.—The average daily mortality of the city in normal times is 20. If this is deducted from the daily deaths registered and reported these days, it will give a fairly correct idea of the daily mortality from plague, since there is no other fatal epidemic raging at present. The plague figures and deaths are only those that are reported and verified by this Department.

DELHI :

The 26th April 1923.

(Sd.) ILLEGIBLE,
for Health Officer,
Delhi Municipality.

(b) If so would the Government be pleased to explain what the *Nota Bene* at the bottom of the plague report means and how the statement made therein be reconciled with the figures given above the note ?

(c) Would the Government be pleased to consider the desirability of issuing statistics in a more intelligible and reliable form ?

Mr. M. S. D. Butler : (a) The Government have seen reports in this form which appeared during April in the press. It is not the official form.

(b) The note was discontinued on 30th April.

(c) The official form requires no modification. The figures are as reliable as the system of registration permits.

PLAGUE MORTALITY IN DELHI.

13. ***Sir D. P. Sarvadhikary :** (a) What action has been taken to give effect to the recommendations of the Delhi Municipal Committee for proper registration and publication of mortality from plague ?

(b) What preventive and curative measures were taken by the local municipality, the local administration and the Government of India ?

(c) Are there any proposals under consideration to introduce sanitary improvements in the city and will the Government place them on the table of the House ?

Mr. M. S. D. Butler : (a) Certain minor recommendations were made by the municipal committee towards the end of April, and were carried out.

(b) The measures have already been described in the answers to the previous questions. It is difficult to indicate separately the parts taken by the public, the municipality, the Local Administration and the Government of India respectively, as the public co-operated with all classes of officials. The President of the Municipality is also the Head of the District and the Chief Medical Officer is a member of the Municipal Committee. Both these officers were in close communication throughout with the Local Administration. The Health Officers were also in touch with the Public Health Commissioner with the Government of India.

(c) Yes. These are however purely municipal matters. The main improvements in regard to water supply and sewerage depend on the co-operation of the Municipal Committee in the large public health schemes prepared by Government for the New Capital.

INDIAN STORES DEPARTMENT.

14. ***Sir D. P. Sarvadhikary :** Would the Government be pleased to state what steps have been taken for the development and expansion of the Indian Stores Department ?

The Honourable Mr. A. C. Chatterjee : The Indian Stores Department was constituted on the 1st January 1922, from which date it undertook the work of purchasing textiles for the Army and certain other Departments of Government. During the course of the year 1922, the office of the Superintendent of Local Manufactures and Government Test House at Calcutta and the Metallurgical Inspectorate at Jamshedpur were incorporated in the Indian Stores Department. Owing to the financial stringency and the desirability on that account of subjecting the whole matter to review by the Retrenchment Committee, no further steps were taken that year to expand and develop the Department, with the exception of strengthening the organization employed on the purchase of textiles.

The Government of India have given careful consideration to the views expressed by the Retrenchment Committee, but have decided to proceed with the expansion and development of the Department, as circumstances and the financial situation permit. In pursuance of this decision, they have sanctioned the following additional measures :

- (a) the constitution of a branch for the purchase of engineering plant and materials ;
- (b) the constitution of a branch for the acquirement and dissemination of information respecting actual and potential sources of supply in the country, market prices, etc. ;
- (c) the recruitment of an officer for the post of Director of Inspection and the provision of a portion of the subordinate staff required in connection with the work of that appointment ;
- (d) the recruitment of an officer for the post of Assistant Director of Inspection at headquarters to undertake under the Director of Inspection the revision and preparation of specifications and other information relating to stores ;
- (e) the re-constitution of the office of the Superintendent of Local Manufactures and Government Test House, and the separation from that organization of the Inspection work hitherto undertaken by it. For undertaking this work they have constituted a Circle of Inspection at Calcutta in charge of a Controller of Inspection. This new organization forms the nucleus of the Inspection Branch of the Department.

RESULTS OF INCHEAPE COMMITTEE'S RECOMMENDATIONS.

15. *Sir D. P. Sarvadhikary : Would the Government be pleased to lay on the table a detailed statement showing what steps have been taken to give effect to the recommendations of the Incheape Retrenchment Committee, what financial results have been achieved thereby and what further steps are proposed to be taken and when ?

The Honourable Sir Basil Blackett : I place on the table a statement which shows briefly the action taken with regard to each recommendation of the Retrenchment Committee. The statement has been compiled in the form in which the information is most readily available, that is, the progress report maintained by the Finance Department. It is not in the exact form in which the Honourable Member has asked for information to be supplied but I hope he will find the statement fairly complete. If he desires further information on any particular point, I shall endeavour as far as possible to obtain it. In a few days I propose to furnish a further statement showing for what reasons Government have been unable to accept a few important recommendations.

I should like to add, Sir, that arrangements have been made for the Standing Finance Committee to go through this statement with a view to being in a position to inform the House of progress made in more detail than is possible by just looking at the statement.

I.—Statement showing the action taken on the recommendations of the Indian Retrenchment Committee regarding the Military Services.

Serial No.	Head.	Reference to Report.		Recommendation.	Reduction proposed on budget of 1922-23.	Action taken or proposed.	Reduction effected for 1923-24.	Remarks (further action proposed, etc.).
		Page.	Para.					
1	48—Army	9	4	Reduction of peace establishment of British infantry battalions to 884 British Other Ranks.	Rs. 144 lakhs less the necessary lag.	The proposal is under discussion with the Secretary of State.	Rs. None at present. This will depend on the decision arrived at.	
2	"	10	5	Reduction of peace establishment of active Indian infantry battalions (other than Gurkha units) to 766 Indian ranks.				
3	"	10	5	Reduction of peace establishment of training battalions by 50 Indian ranks.	Rs. 42 lakhs less lag.	The proposal is under discussion with the Secretary of State.	None at present. This will depend on the decision arrived at.	
4	"	10	5	Reduction of peace establishment of active pioneer battalions to 722 Indian ranks.				
5	"	10	5	Alteration of terms of service of Indian soldiers so as to include colour and reserve service.	Nil.	This question has been taken up with a view to the introduction of new conditions of service for Indian soldiers as soon as a definite decision has been arrived at on items 2, 3 and 4. The savings to be effected by this recommendation will not be realised this financial year.	Nil.	
6	"	11	6	Reduction of 3 British cavalry regiments.	Rs. 74 lakhs less the necessary lag.	The proposal is under discussion with the Secretary of State.	None at present. This will depend on the decision arrived at.	
7	"	11	7	Reduction of 10 per cent. in artillery.	Rs. 43 lakhs less the necessary lag.	The proposal is under discussion with the Secretary of State.	None at present. This will depend on the decision arrived at.	

Serial No.	Head.	Reference to Report.		Recommendation.	Reduction proposed on budget of 1922-23.	Action taken or proposed.	Reduction effected for 1923-24.	Remarks (further action proposed, etc.)
		Page.	Para.					
8	Army	12	12	Reduction of 6000 men employed at Army Headquarters to full extent recommended by Innes Committee, Rs. 4 lakhs being effected in 1923-24.	Rs. 4 lakh less the necessary lag.	These two recommendations are being dealt with together. Orders of Government giving effect to a reduction of Rs. 6,85,000 per annum have already issued. These reductions will take effect from various dates during the current year and the full saving will not therefore be realised this financial year.	Rs. 5 lakhs.	
9	"	13	12	Reduction of clerical establishment of Army Headquarters by Rs. 2 lakhs.	Rs. 2 lakhs less the necessary lag.	The question of reductions to the full extent recommended by the Innes Committee is also under consideration.		
10	"	13	13	The necessity for retention of 4 Commands to be again reviewed after 12 months (i.e., February 1924), and in meantime no expenditure to be incurred on new offices for the Commands.	Nil	The matter is under examination.	Nil	
11	"	13	16	The provision for Command, district and brigade staffs to be reduced by Rs. 4 lakhs for 1923-24 in addition to savings under transport and forage charges.	Rs. 4 lakhs less the necessary lag.	These two recommendations are being dealt with together. Orders of Government giving effect to a reduction of Rs. 7.24 lakhs per annum have already been issued.	Rs. 6 lakhs.	
12	"	14	17	All work in connection with movement of troops to be decentralised to Commands and districts and total provision for embarkation and railway transport staff be limited to Rs. 3,00,000.	Rs. 3-413 lakhs.	The question of reduction to the full extent recommended is under consideration.		
13	"	15	19	Tenders should be obtained for the construction of the Hindu-Bagh Fort - Sandeman Railway, and if the cost approximate to Rs. 25 lakhs, work should be put in hand forthwith.	Nil	Data is being obtained to enable this recommendation to be considered.	Nil	
14	"	15	20	All the 1,792 obsolete Mechanical Transport vehicles should be sold or scrapped forthwith except vehicles of standard types which should be dismantled and their parts placed in stock as spares.	Nil	Sales are proceeding ...	Rs. 1-8 lakhs.	

Serial No.	Head.	Reference to Report.		Recommendation.	Reduction proposed on budget of 1922-23.	Action taken or proposed.	Reduction effected for 1923-24.	Remarks (further action proposed, etc.).
		Page.	Para.					
15	48—Army	15	20	While present financial conditions obtain, the authorised establishment of motor vehicles including reserves should not exceed 1,600 vehicles exclusive of motor cycles.	Lr. The proposed reduction is included in items 16 and 21.	Proposals for revised establishments are under consideration. Some reductions have already been made provisionally.	Rs. The reduction effected is included in items 18 and 21.	
16	"	16	21	Establishment of motor cars in use to be limited to 150 and their mileage to be restricted to 9,000 miles per annum.	1 lakh...	Departmental orders regarding the limitation of motor cars to 150 have been issued. Orders of Government will issue in due course. Orders of Government regarding the restriction of mileage of motor cars have already issued.	1 lakh.	
17	"	16	22	The possibility of increasing the mileage of Ford Cars per gallon of petrol to be explored (present mileage being 14 miles per gallon.)	Nil.	Data are being collected to enable the recommendation to be considered.	Nil	
18	"	16	23	All lorries and miscellaneous vehicles to be limited to 1,000 miles running per annum, petrol and other supplies being rationed to ensure the mileage limitation being enforced.	Rs. 48 lakhs.	Orders of Government regarding the limitation of mileage and the rationing of petrol and lubricants have already been issued. The full savings will not accrue this financial year as, owing to the bad state of repair of vehicles, it was necessary to provide Rs. 15½ lakhs for special repairs.	Rs. 32½ lakhs.	
19	"	16	22	Number of ambulances in use to be limited to 200.	Nil	The existing peace establishment of motor ambulances is 200. No action is necessary regarding this recommendation.	...	
20	"	16	23	Total establishment of motor cycles to be fixed at not more than 350, and all obsolete cycles to be sold or scrapped forthwith.	The proposed reduction is included in item 18. No reductions were proposed on account of sales.	Departmental orders have issued giving effect to this recommendation. Government orders laying down the revised establishments will issue in due course. Sales are proceeding.	The reduction effected is included in item 18. The reduction effected on account of sales is Rs. 2 lakhs.	

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		Page.	Para.					
21	48—Army	16	23	The adoption of the recommendations, regarding personnel, of the Braithwaite Committee, with the exception of that relating to the increase of the establishment of the Mechanical Transport training school.	Rs. 20 lakhs less the necessary lag.	Departmental orders regarding this recommendation have issued. Orders of Government giving effect to the reduction in establishments will issue in due course.	Rs. 15 lakhs.	
22	"	16	23	Total annual expenditure on Animal and Mechanical Transport should be reduced by Rs.56 lakhs, v z. :— Reductions of Personnel in Mechanical Transport units and formations (para. 23) ... 20 Reductions of drivers of motor cars due to reduction of numbers of cars in use (para. 21) ... 1 Reduction in running expenses of motor lorries and other vehicles (para. 22) ... 49 69 Deduct annual replacements 14 Net saving... 55 There will be an additional saving under the stock account of Rs. 15 lakhs.	Shewn against items 16, 18, 21 and 67.	See remarks against items 16, 18, 21 and 60.	Shewn against items 16, 18, 21 and 60.	
23	"	16	24	Owing to an over-estimate in 1922-23 on account of Sea Transport charges, there will be a saving of Rs. 43.05 lakhs in 1923-24.	Rs. 46.05 lakhs.	The reduction has been allowed for in the budget for 1923-24.	Rs. 46.05 lakhs.	
24	"	17	25	Provision for Railway charges under all heads for 1923-24 to be reduced to Rs. 1,85,00,000.	Rs. 14.75 lakhs.	The reduction has been allowed for in the budget for 1923-24.	Rs. 14.75 lakhs.	

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		Page.	Para.					
25	48-Army	18	26	(a) Provision for educational and instructional establishments for 1923-24 to be reduced by Rs. 7,42,450. (b) Grant for practice ammunition will have to be increased by Rs. 23 lakhs.	Rs. 7.42 lakhs less the necessary lag.	Proposals giving effect to the recommendation are under consideration.	Rs. 0.16 lakhs.	
					Nil.	The increased provision has been allowed for in the budget for 1923-24.	Nil.	
26	"	20	27	The provision for Army Education to be reduced to Rs. 33,01,000 for 1923-24 and to be fixed at this figure for the next 5 years, exclusive of any additional expenditure on the Dehra Dun and King George's Military Schools. A proportionate further reduction should be made if proposals regarding reduction of fighting troops are accepted.	Rs. 4,16,540 less the necessary lag.	The second part of the recommendation will be considered when a decision has been arrived at about the precise reduction in the strength of troops. As regards the first part of the recommendation, proposals giving effect to it are under consideration.	Rs. 2,52,000	
27	"	29	28	An enquiry to be made with a view to closing down hospitals where their retention is not justified and to substantially reducing the number of beds in the hospitals retained.	Nil	Enquiries regarding this recommendation are proceeding.	Nil.	
28	"	20	28	A reduction of Rs. 5 lakhs to be made in the cost of the present establishments employed in hospitals in addition to the savings which should automatically result from reductions in Army personnel.	Rs. 5 lakhs less the necessary lag.	Proposals giving effect to the reductions are under consideration. Many of the reductions necessary have already been effected.	Rs. 4 lakhs.	
29	"	21	28	A reduction of Rs. 31 lakhs to be made under the head of "provisions and diets."	Rs. 31 lakhs.	The reduction has been given effect to in the Budget for 1923-24.	Rs. 31 lakhs.	
30	"	21	28	A reduction of Rs. 16 lakhs to be made under the head of "clothing for patients."	Rs. 16 lakhs.	The reduction has been given effect to in the budget for 1923-24.	Rs. 16 lakhs.	
31	"	21	28	A reduction of Rs. 1 lakh to be made under the head of "cost of drugs." Total reduction under head of "working expenses of hospitals."	Rs. 1 lakh.	The reduction has been given effect to in the budget for 1923-24.	Rs. 1 lakh.	

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		Page.	Para.					
22	48-Army	22	37	The provision for Armaments and Ordnance depots for 1923-24 to be limited to the amount provided for 1922-23, and possibility of effecting economy by temporarily utilising military labour for clearing up arrears of work to be explored.	Rs. Nil	With the exception of charges for railway freight and losses on sale of surplus stores which have gone up since last year the provision for Armaments in the Budget for 1923-24 has been limited to the same figure as for 1922-23. The aggregate provision under all heads on account of rail charges for the Army has been restricted in accordance with the recommendation shown against Serial No. 21; but the share of the aggregate provision specifically made available for armaments and ordnance depots is greater in 1923-24 than in 1922-23, the budget grant for the latter year having proved too low. The provision included in the estimates for 1923-24 on account of loss on sale of surplus stores represents a loss inseparable from heavy sales of surplus stores that will be necessary in order to give effect to the recommendation shown against Serial No. 59 (b). The question of temporarily utilising military labour for clearing up arrears of work is being explored. It is stated, however, that all work of a nature that troops could carry out has probably been concluded.	Rs. Nil	
23	"	22	31	Steps to be taken to close down at an early date 2 out of the 4 clothing and boot depots.	Nil	The Committee appears to have been under a misapprehension when they made this recommendation. There were 5 boot and clothing depots of which it was intended to close 2. One of these has been closed, and the closing of the other depends on the building of increased storage elsewhere. The matter is being considered.	Nil	
31	"	22	31	Withdrawal from unit charge of mobilization reserves of winter clothing and their concentration in depots.	Nil	This is being done gradually.	Nil	
36	"	23	31	Budget provision for 1923-24 for Clothing and Boot Depots to be reduced to Rs 4,50,000.	Rs. 24,000 Less necessary lag.	The matter is under consideration.	Nil	

Serial No.	Head.	Reference to report		Recommendation.	Reduction proposed on budget of 1922-23.	Action taken or proposed.	Reduction effected for 1923-24.	Remarks (further action proposed, etc.).
		Page.	Para.					
36	48-Army...	24	33	A savings of Rs. 41 lakhs to be effected in the cost of the supply services in 1923-24. The whole position to be again reviewed in 12 months' time with a view to a further reduction being effected.	Rs. 41 lakhs less the necessary lag.	The saving of Rs. 41 lakhs includes Rs. 15-38 lakhs on account of saving in turn-over of certain mobilisation reserves of Supply and Transport Supplies which are being either reduced or abolished. Departmental orders giving effect to these reductions have been issued. Orders of Government will issue in due course. The balance of the saving, i.e., 25-62 lakhs is on account of reduction of the establishments of the Supply Services. Departmental orders reducing the establishments have already issued. Orders of Government will issue in due course.	Rs. 35-7 lakhs.	
37	"	24	34	Cost of Medical Stores Depots to be reduced to Rs. 5 lakhs in 1923-24 Budget.	Rs. 94 lakhs less the necessary lag.	Proposals giving effect to this recommendation are under consideration.	Nil at present.	
38	"	24	35	Reduction in Veterinary services recommended by the Braithwaite Committee to be put into effect for 1923-24 Budget.	Rs. 3-92 lakhs.	Orders of Government giving effect to this recommendation have already issued.	Rs. 3-92 lakhs.	
39	"	25	36	A reduction of Rs. 20 lakhs to be made in the Budget for Remount depots and breeding operations.	Rs. 20 lakhs less the necessary lag.	Departmental orders giving effect to the majority of the reductions recommended have already issued. Orders of Government will issue in due course. The remaining recommendations are under consideration.	Rs. 18-6 lakhs.	
40	"	25	39	Accounts on a commercial basis to be instituted for all manufacturing establishments (vide Appendix E. of Report with debit for interest on capital and depreciation.	Nil	Accounts on a commercial basis have already been introduced for most of the principal manufacturing establishments on the Army side. The question of developing the arrangements is under consideration.	Nil.	
41	"	25	42	The proportion of British personnel in Army clothing factories and depots to be reduced to 12 per cent. of the total staff.	Nil	Orders of Government giving effect to this recommendation have already issued.	Nil.	

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		Page.	Para.					
42	48-Army	27	44	In view of the large reductions recommended in the use of the Mechanical Transport, only a small repairing shop should be retained at Chaklala, and the possibility of utilising the balance of the available accommodation to be explored.	Rs. Nil	The matter is under consideration.	Rs. Nil.	
43	"	27	44	Endeavours to be made to come to a favourable arrangement with the commercial concerns supplying the standard types of vehicles adopted by the Army to undertake complete overhauls in India of their own vehicles.	Nil	The matter is under consideration.	Nil.	
44	"	28	46	Consequent on the reduction in numbers of British troops in India of the Roman Catholic persuasion, the numbers of Roman Catholic Chaplains to be reduced to the essential minimum and all other Roman Catholic clergymen ministering to troops to be placed on a capitulation basis.	Rs. 1.5 lakhs, less the necessary lag.	The proposal is under discussion with the Secretary of State.	Nil at present.	
45	"	28	46	An early decision to be come to on the proposal to form an Army Chaplains Department for Church of England Chaplains; and, if proceeded with, no additional expenditure to be involved.	Nil	Action on the formation of an Army Chaplains Department is temporarily in abeyance.	Nil.	
46	"	28	47	A reduction of Rs. 50,000 due to fall in prices, to be made in grant for Administration of Cantonments.	Rs. 5 lakhs.	The reduction has been allowed for in the Budget for 1923-24.	Rs. 5 lakhs.	
47	"	29	48	A reduction of Rs. 20,000 to be made under the head of Recruiting Staff.	Rs. 2 lakhs.	Orders of Government giving effect to this recommendation have already issued.	Rs. 2 lakhs.	

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		Page.	Para.					
48	48-Army...	29	50	An early settlement to be arrived at on the basis of the future capitation rate for British soldiers serving in India. Meantime the provisional rate having been reduced to £25 there will be an automatic saving of £44,000.	Rs. 6.6 lakhs.		Rs.	
49	"	30	51	Budget provision in 1922-23 for furlough allowances for officers of the Indian service was too high by £346,000. This will automatically produce a saving in 1923-24.	Rs. 51.9 lakhs.			
50	"	30	52	The payment to War Office of £93,000 in 1922-23 on account of clothing and equipment brought to India by British troops should disappear in 1923-24 consequent on the reductions proposed in British troops.	Rs. 13.95	The reductions have been allowed for in the Budget for 1923-24.	Rs. 183.45 lakhs.	
51	"	30	53	The non-recurrence of the item of exchange concession in respect of Mesopotamia will produce an automatic saving of £250,000.	Rs. 37.5 lakhs.			
52	"	30	53	The non-recurrence in the stock account of arrear payments of £410,000 and £80,000 on account of ordnance and mechanical transport equipment indented for in previous years will produce an automatic saving of Rs. 73.5 lakhs.	Rs. 73.5 lakhs.			
53	"	31	59	Stocks to be eaten up to the extent of Rs. 35 lakhs. Credit to be taken for Rs. 35 lakhs on account of fall in prices as compared with 1922-23. Debit of Rs. 10 lakhs to be taken on account of anticipated losses and writes off.	Rs. 60 lakhs.	The reduction has been allowed for in the Budget for 1923-24.	Rs. 60 lakhs.	

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		Page.	Para.					
					Rs.		Rs.	
54	46-Army...	33	60	Messing allowance of the British soldier to be reduced to 3½ annas per diem.	Rs. 37 lakhs less the necessary lag.	Orders of Government are about to issue giving effect to this recommendation.	Rs. 27.75 lakhs.	
55	"	33	61	Stocks to be eaten down to the extent of Rs. 10 lakhs. Credit to be taken for Rs. 50 lakhs on account of fall in prices and reduction of ration scales. Debit of Rs. 5 lakhs to be taken on account of anticipated losses and write-off.	Rs. 55 lakhs.	The reduction has been allowed for in the Budget for 1923-24.	Rs. 55 lakhs.	
56	"	32	63	Stocks of petrol and lubricants to be reduced by Rs. 5 lakhs.	Rs. 5 lakhs.	The reduction has been allowed for in the Budget for 1922-23.	Rs. 5 lakhs.	
57	"	33	65	The stocks of medicines and surgical instruments are to be reduced to the level authorised by the orders issued on this subject in September 1921 and the estimated figures of Rs. 34.15 lakhs for new purchases in 1923-24 to be curtailed by Rs. 10 lakhs. A complete review to be made of all articles held, and, apart from the mobilization reserve of Rs. 4 lakhs, any stocks in excess of 18 months' supply of articles not in common use or liable to deterioration to be sold.	Rs. 10 lakhs.	Reports as to stocks have been called for. A reduction of Rs. 7 lakhs has been allowed for at present in the budget for 1923-24. The question of a further curtailment of purchases will be considered.	Rs. 7 lakhs.	
58	"	33	65	Possibility of authorised periods of wear of clothing being increased by 25 per cent. and other economies in clothing and kit allowances to be further reviewed. Reduction of Rs. 30 lakhs to be effected in existing stocks.	Rs. 33 lakhs.			
59	"	33	66	(a) A reduction of 50 per cent. in the war reserve could be effected.	...	Orders of Government increasing the authorised periods of wear of clothing have already issued. The question of the reduction in War reserves is	Rs. 146 lakhs.	

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		Page.	Para.					
60	48-Army...	34	67	<p>(5) The total stock of stores should be reduced to Rs. 8 crores. Expenditure on purchase in 1923-24 to be restricted to Rs. 130 lakhs after allowing for Rs. 10 lakhs fall in prices, a reduction of Rs. 1,00,42,000. Any balance required for consumption to be obtained by reduction of stocks or from the proceeds of sales of surplus stores.</p> <p>The provision for additions by purchase to be reduced by Rs. 21 lakhs, viz.—</p> <p>Rs.</p> <p>By consumption of existing stocks of tyres and spare parts. 15 lakhs.</p> <p>Omission of budget provision for purchase of new vehicles as shown in 1922-23 Budget. (But see paragraph 53 of Report).</p> <p>6 lakhs.</p> <p>Total 21 lakhs.</p>	Rs. 100.42 lakhs.	<p>under consideration. A reduction of Rs. 146 lakhs has been allowed for in the budget for the present.</p> <p>The possibility of obtaining a further reduction is under consideration.</p>	Rs.	
61	"	34	68	<p>No purchase of camels being necessary in 1923-24, there will be a saving of Rs. 3.33 lakhs. If reduction in strength of fighting troops is accepted it should be possible to reduce purchase of animals by Rs. 10 lakhs by making equivalent reduction in number of animals in remount depots.</p> <p>Net saving under recommendations contained in paragraphs 58 to 67 inclusive when compared to the 1922-23 estimate is only Rs. 188.43 lakhs, since the 1922-23 estimate assumed savings of Rs. 182.29 lakhs due to reductions of stocks.</p>	Rs. 21 lakhs.	<p>The reduction of Rs. 61 khs for the purchase of new vehicles has been allowed for in the budget for 1923-1924.</p> <p>A credit of Rs. 5 lakhs on account of consumption of existing stocks has also been allowed for. The question as to whether existing stocks can be utilized to a greater extent during the current year is under consideration.</p>	Rs. 11 lakhs.	
62	"	34	69	<p>Net saving under recommendations contained in paragraphs 58 to 67 inclusive when compared to the 1922-23 estimate is only Rs. 188.43 lakhs, since the 1922-23 estimate assumed savings of Rs. 182.29 lakhs due to reductions of stocks.</p>	Rs. 10 lakhs.	<p>A reduction of Rs. 5 lakhs has been allowed for in the budget for 1923-24. A further reduction may be possible when the recommendations at item 6 regarding the reduction of Cavalry and Artillery have been settled.</p>	Rs. 5 lakhs.	
					Shewn against items 53 to 61 inclusive.	See remarks against items 53 to 67.	Shewn against items 53 to 67.	

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		Page.	Para.					
63	42-Army...	34	70	The provision for Waziristan occupation for 1923-24 being limited to Rs. 19.5 lakhs will produce an automatic reduction of Rs. 183.5 lakhs under this head.	Rs. 153.5 lakhs less the necessary lag.	A change in the Waziristan policy since the Committee reported has rendered some 75 per cent of this saving nugatory.	Rs. 43.5 lakhs.	
64	"	34	70	Recommended that the garrison at Aden be reduced to its pre-war strength representing a saving of Rs. 10 lakhs on the 1922-23 Budget.	Rs. 10 lakhs less the necessary lag.	The proposal is under discussion with the Secretary of State. A reduction of Rs. 3 lakhs has been allowed for in the budget for 1923-24.	Rs. 3 lakhs for the present.	
65	"	34	70	War arrears adjustments in connection with the Great War and the Afghan War having been completed, the sum of Rs. 3.4 lakhs allowed under these heads in the 1922-23 Budget will not recur.	Rs. 3.4 lakhs.	The reduction has been allowed for in the budget for 1923-24.	Rs. 3.4 lakhs.	
66	"	35	71	(a) Where stores are issued by the Army to other departments, a debit should be raised against the department concerned. (b) The Grant for net miscellaneous expenditure to be reduced to Rs. 20 lakhs.	Nil	(a) Orders of Government have issued giving effect to the recommendation. (b) The net expenditure recommended has been allowed for in the budget for 1923-24.	Nil	
67	"	35	72	No provision for unallotted reserve to be made in future budgets. Rs. 30 lakhs is being allotted for the completion of equipment in 1923-24. As approximately half of the "new measures" for 1922-23 are recurring charges and will be shown under appropriate heads, the net saving for "new measures" amounts to Rs. 3 lakhs.	Rs. 3 lakhs.	The reduction has been allowed for in the Budget for 1923-24.	Rs. 3 lakhs.	
68	"	35	73	Recommended that the pre-war arrangement be reverted to under which a settlement of pension was arrived at for each individual on retirement on the basis of his expectation of life.	Nil.	The matter is under discussion with the Secretary of State.	Nil.	

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		Page.	Para.					
69	48-Army...	35	74	The share of India or the allowances and gratuities payable to demobilised officers during 1923-24 will amount to £415,000 an increase of £265,000 or Rs. 9.75 lakhs over 1922-23.	Rs. Nil	The increased provision has been allowed for in the budget for 1923-24.	Rs. Nil.	
76	" ...	36	75	Recommended that the Budget for 1923-24 for the Auxiliary and Territorial Forces be fixed at Rs. 108 lakhs, the main saving being in Territorial Forces charges.	Rs. 10.66 lakhs.	The reduction has been allowed for in the Budget estimates for 1923-24.	Rs. 10.8 lakhs.	
71	50-Military Works.	58	3	That reappropriation of funds for Military Works be prohibited except for works included in the sanctioned programme when the reappropriation should be subject to the surrender of savings being justified by the financial situation.	Nil	The recommendation is under consideration.	Nil.	
72	"	54	4	That the whole arrangement for accommodation of both British and Indian troops should be reviewed and that it should be considered whether it would be possible in some cases to accommodate the troops in existing barracks, and in other cases whether the old system of hutting grants should not be reverted to until the future distribution of the army and the strength of units have been definitely decided.	Nil.	The recommendation is under consideration.	Nil.	

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		Page.	Para.					
73	50-Military Works.	54	5	That the whole programme of Military Works requirements be examined and curtailed on the basis that the total provision for new works and works in progress, apart from the requirements of the Royal Air Force and any special measures rendered necessary by the military situation, should be reduced by Rs. 20 lakhs.	Rs. Rs. 20 lakhs.	The reduction has been allowed for in the budget for 1923-24.	Rs. Rs. 20 lakhs.	
74		54	6	That in the present financial conditions no major works should be embarked on without examination at headquarters and that the annual provision should be reduced to 6 lakhs.	Rs. 6.7 lakhs.	The recommendation regarding the major works is under consideration. The reduction has been allowed for in the Budget for 1923-24.	Rs. 6.7 lakhs.	
75	"	54	7	That the reserve for buildings and works costing up to Rs. 10,000 be limited to 1½ lakhs.	Rs. 5 lakhs.	The reduction has been allowed for in the budget for 1923-24.	Rs. 5 lakhs.	
76	XXXVIII --Military Works.	56	9	That the possibility be explored of effecting economies in new construction by utilisation of vacant buildings for military purposes and that steps be taken to dispose of all buildings which cannot be so utilised.	<i>Nil</i>	The recommendation is under further consideration although the policy recommended is already in force.	<i>Nil</i>	
77	50--Military Works.	55	9	That the provision for repairs to buildings in 1923-24 be limited to 55 lakhs.	Rs. 9.47 lakhs.	The reduction has been allowed for in the budget for 1923-24.		
78	"	55	10	That the decision be expedited on the question of retransferring certain frontier roads to the civil authorities.	<i>Nil</i> .	The recommendation is under consideration.	<i>Nil</i> .	
79	"	55	10	That the total provision for roads be reduced to 27 lakhs.	Rs. 2 lakhs.	The reduction has been allowed for in the budget for 1923-24.	Rs. 2 lakhs.	
80	"	55	11	That the total expenditure in 1923-24 under the head Miscellaneous be limited to Rs. 73,78,000.	Rs. 8.25 lakhs.	The reduction has been allowed for in the budget for 1923-24.	Rs. 8.25 lakhs.	

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		Page.	Para.					
81	50-Military Works.	56	12	That the staff of officers employed on Military Works should be progressively reduced approximately to the pre-war cadre, the grant for establishment in 1923-24 being fixed at Rs. 75,05,000, a saving of Rs. 5 lakhs and that further saving should be effected thereafter	Rs. 5 lakhs.	Proposals giving effect to the recommendation are under consideration. The reduction has been allowed for in the budget for 1923-24.	Rs. 5 lakhs.	
82	"	56	13	That the rule under which imported material must be obtained through the High Commissioner for India should be amended, so as to enable new works or extensive repairs to be given out on lump sum contracts.	Nil	The recommendation is under consideration.	Nil	
83	"	56	14	That some system should be immediately introduced to obviate the wasteful expenditure incurred in consequence of the lapsing of unspent grants.	Nil	Orders of Government giving effect to this recommendation have already issued.	Nil	
84	"	57	15	That the provision under the head "Tools and plant" be limited to Rs. 3 lakhs.	Rs. 5 lakhs.	The reduction has been allowed for in the budget for 1923-24.	Rs. 5 lakhs.	
85	XXXVIII-Military Works.	57	16	That in the case of all new occupants of Military Works quarters rent should be charged with reference to present rate of interest irrespective of the date of construction but subject to the usual maximum of 10 per cent. of pay.	Nil	The recommendation is under consideration.	Nil	
86	50-Military Works.	57	17	That a reduction of Rs. 10 lacs should be effected in the total purchases of Military Works stores in 1923-24.	Rs. 10 lakhs.	The reduction has been allowed for in the budget for 1923-24.	Rs. 10 lakhs.	
87	49-Army...	126	3	Reduction in the establishment of His Excellency the Viceroy's body-guard.	Rs. 4 lakhs.	The reduction has been allowed for in the budget for 1923-24.	Rs. 4 lakhs.	
88	"	126	4	Reduction in the establishment of His Excellency the Viceroy's band.	Rs. 42 lakhs.	The reduction has been allowed for in the budget for 1923-24.	...	

II.—Statement showing the action taken on the recommendations of the Indian Retrenchment Committee regarding the Royal Indian Marine.

Serial No.	Head.	Reference to report.		Recommendation.	Reduction proposed on budget of 1923-23.	Action taken or proposed.	Reduction effected for 1923-24.	Remarks (further action proposed, etc.).
		Page	Para.					
1		43-44	3	The three tro-p- ships "Dufferin", "Hardinge" and "Northbrook" be laid up forth- with and placed under care and maintenance parties until sold.	Rs. 30,00,000	Vessels laid up and placed under a care and main- tenance party from 1st April 1923. Confirma- tion of Secretary of State for India awaited before advertising sale of ships.	Rs. 30,00,000	
2	...	44-157	4-27	Fitting up of the "Lawrence" to perform both the duties of the Political Despatch Vessel and Light- house tender in the Persian Gulf. The "Neurehus" (the present Light-house Tender) being disposed of. Cost of main- taining the "Law- rence", exclusive of interest of capital and deprecia- tion to be trans- ferred to the Political Estimates.	4,62,000	Proposal accepted in principle by Government. Sanction of Secretary of State will be asked for as soon as possible. Direc- tor, Royal Indian Marine authorised to reft the "Lawrence" for dual duties and meet expendi- ture involved from existing provision in Marine Estimates for this year pending a decision on question of incidence of cost which is under consideration.	...	
3	---	44	4	Arrangements to be made for the tending of cer- tain of the Burma lights by trawlers and for the "Clive", station ship at Burma, to combine the duties of Port Blair and Burma station ships, thus ensur- ing the disposal of the "Minto", station ship at Port Blair.	1,08,000	This can only come into force when the port authorities of Burma take over certain lights which are really harbour and port lights and not coast- wise lights. This ques- tion is under considera- tion in the Department of Commerce in connection with the general ques- tion of light house adminis- tration in India. It will be sometime before a deci- sion can be arrived at on the general question.	...	
4		44	4	Discontinuance of the use of the "Dalhousie" as a Receiving ship at Bombay and her disposal.	1,30,000	Scheme for reorganisation of Royal Indian Marine will be adversely affected by acceptance of recom- mendation. Question of policy to be adopted in regard to recommenda- tions of this kind under consideration.	...	
5		44	6	Immediate disposal of one patrol craft boat.	Not calcu- lated.	Ditto	...	...
6	...	44	6	Immediate disposal of at least 4 traw- lers.	18,600	Ditto	...	...
7	...	44	7	Reduction in the number of yard craft at Bombay.	Not calcu- lated.	Director, Royal Indian Marine asked to submit specific proposals for re- duction.	...	...
8	...	44	7	Reduction in the number of military launches by 6 or 7.	60,000	Military launches reduced by 6.	1,31,000	

Serial No.	Head.	Reference to report.		Recommendation.	Reduction proposed on budget of 1922-23.	Action taken or proposed.	Reduction effected for 1923-24.	Remarks (further action proposed, etc.).
		Page.	Para.					
9	...	44	8	Replacement of "Bhamo" and "Sladen" by two vessels purchased by the Government of Burma.	Rs. 1,70,000	"Sladen" placed out of commission. "Bhamo" will be replaced on arrival of vessels purchased by the Government of Burma.	Rs. 1,16,000	
10	1—General Supervision and Accounts.	45	10	Reduction in the Accounts Section.	Not calculated.	Under consideration by Military Accountant General in consultation with controller of Marine Accounts.	...	
11	" ...	45	10	Abolition of appointment of Deputy Director, Royal Indian Marine, and house under construction for that officer to be occupied by Director, Royal Indian Marine.	34,800	Vide remarks against item 4.		
12	" ...	45	10	Permanent retention of an officer in the appointment of Controller of Marine Accounts.	Nil	Financial Adviser has decided to give effect to recommendation by not transferring Controller of Marine Accounts too frequently.		
13	" ...	45	10	Provision for "General Supervision and Accounts" to be limited to Rs. 3 lakhs of which Rs. 2 lakhs should be recovered from Royal Navy and other bodies in connection with the work carried out in the Dockyard.	60,530	Recommendation largely dependent on acceptance of items (10) and (11) which are under consideration. Director, Royal Indian Marine, was asked to submit specific proposals by which reduction could be effected and to let us know amount likely to be recovered during this year from Royal Navy and other bodies. His proposals have just been received and are under examination. In the meantime a sum of Rs. 4,12,560 has been provided in this year's budget estimates as against Rs. 4,12,530 included in the last year's budget.	6,980	
14	2—Marine Survey. 5—Salaries and Allowances of officers and men afloat.	46-48	11-14	Reduction in the number of crews of Royal Indian Marine vessels.	50,000	Recommendation of the Director, Royal Indian Marine, who was asked to submit specific proposals for reduction, have just been received and are under examination.	...	
15	2—Marine Survey.	46	11	Inclusion of interest on capital, depreciation and pension charges in the cost of Marine Survey to be recovered from Port Trusts, Local Governments and Anglo-Persian Oil Company.	Not calculated.	Under consideration.	...	
16	3—Miscellaneous Store Establishments.	46	12	Cost of working Perim Lighthouse to be recovered from light dues.	10,000	Under consideration by Department of Commerce. It will take some time to arrive at a decision.	...	

Serial No.	Head.	Reference to report.		Recommendation.	Reduction proposed on budget of 1922-23.	Action taken or proposed.	Reduction effected for 1923-24.	Remarks (further action proposed, etc.).
		Page.	Para.					
17	3—Miscellaneous Store Establishments.	46	12	Coal depot at Hensjambe closed unless it can be shown that its retention is justified financially. If it be retained, a saving of Rs. 32,000 will be effected by the employment of an outside contractor.	Rs. 32,000	Employment of outside contractor sanctioned, which will effect saving of Rs. 28,000 per annum approximately and further saving anticipated. Question of retention, or otherwise, of depot will be considered later on.	Rs. 16,000	
18	"	46	12	Total provision for "Miscellaneous Store Establishments" to be limited to Rs. 31,000	42,000	Original Budget estimates for 1922-23 included Rs. 73,000. Amount subsequently increased to Rs. 1,55,000. Budget Estimates for this year provide Rs. 1,53,700 and saving of Rs. 2,600 on this figure is anticipated. There will be a saving of Rs. 40,300 over last year's Revised Estimates. Further savings anticipated.	21,000	
19	4—Dockyards.	47	13	Drastic reduction be made in the Bombay Dockyards and only sufficient personnel maintained to provide for current work and leave the Dockyard capable of expansion in an emergency.	Not calculated.	Vide remarks against item 4.		
20	5—Salaries and Allowances of officers and men afloat.	48	14	Reduction in the rates of pay of the ratings of the Royal Indian Marine consequent on the recent reduction in the pay of Indian Mercantile Marine ratings.	Do ...	Government of Bombay asked to furnish information as to reductions of pay of Indian Mercantile Marine ratings employed by shipping companies in the Bombay Presidency.		
21	6—Victualing of Officers and men afloat.	49	15	Saving owing to the fall in the price of rations.	30,000	Dependent on state of market. No action taken.		
22	9—Miscellaneous.	48	17	Limiting the total provision under "Head 9-Miscellaneous" to Rs. 3 lakhs.	2,86,000	Rs. 3,46,540 provided in this year's Budget Estimates. Recommendations of Director, Royal Indian Marine, who was asked to submit specific proposals whereby saving will be effected, have just been received and are under examination.	2,39,320	
23	"	50-298	10-7	Restricting the reserve of imported marine stores to one year's requirements, limiting the provision for such stores during 1923-24 to £275,000 or Rs. 11,25,000 and early and progressive reduction in the stocks at present held.	17,35,000 (£1,10,00)	Under consideration. Budget Estimates for 1923-24 fixed at £46,720 or Rs. 6,86,800. Orders issued for the disposal of surplus articles.	22,50,200 (£1,48,000)	

Serial No.	Head.	Reference to report.		Recommendation.	Reduction proposed on budget of 1922-23.	Action taken or proposed.	Reduction in 1923-24.	Remarks (further action proposed, etc.).
		Page.	Para.					
24	B—Miscellaneous.	50	19	Limiting the provision for supply of coal to subsidised vessels of the Royal Navy and the Persian Gulf during 1923-24 to £25,000 or Rs. 3,75,000.	Rs. 3,24,000 (£21,000)	Provision for 1923-24 fixed at £31,980 or Rs. 5,24,700. At present prices and on the estimated quantity required, it is hoped to keep the expenditure on supply of coal to subsidised vessels of the Royal Navy in the Persian Gulf within the figure of £25,000 suggested by the Committee. The balance of the Budget provision represents the cost of coal to be issued on payment.	Rs. 1,74,300 (£11,630)	
25	4—Dockyards.	50	of Clause (2) of "Conclusions".	The Dockyard be worked as a separate entity on a commercial basis.	Not calculated.	Under consideration ...		
26	—	50	of Clause (8) of "Conclusions".	Budget estimates for 1923-24 be limited to Rs 63 lakhs.	75,00,000	Total net Budget Estimates for 1923-24 fixed at Rs. 75,07,000. Endeavours will be made to effect as much economy as possible.	61,92,000	

III.—Statement showing the action taken on each recommendation of the Retrenchment Committee on the Civil Side.

Serial No.	Head.	Reference to report.		Recommendation.	Reduction proposed on budget of 1922-23.	Action taken or now proposed.	Reduction in 1923-24.	Remarks (further action proposed, etc.).
		Page.	Para.					
1	Railways...	61	5	Steps be taken to curtail working expenses as necessary to ensure that under normal conditions an average return of at least 5½ per cent. is obtained on capital invested on State Railways.	Rs. ...	Steps have been taken to limit working expenses during the current year to the provision made in the budget, viz., Rs. 61 crores. If the earnings anticipated are realised and working expenses limited as proposed the net revenue will, it is estimated, give a return of 5.46 per cent. The Financial Commissioner is examining the question whether in the varying circumstances of the Railways the average of 5½ per cent. represents a standard which can be adopted for the regulation of working expenses and adjustment of rates and fares.	Rs. ...	
2	"	62	6	The overtaking of arrears of maintenance and renewals should be postponed on Railways not able to earn sufficient receipts to pay interest and sinking fund charges. This would mean (paragraph 27) a saving of Rs. 2½ crores on the N. W., O. & R., E. R., G. I. P. and M. & S. M. Railways.	2½ crores	The question of provision for overtaking arrears is under consideration in connection with the report of the Depreciation Committee. In the case of the Railways mentioned it has been necessary to allow for commitments and essential renewals, e. g., of worn out material and also for works in progress. The figure of Rs. 2½ crores referred to is based on certain theoretical figures for normal depreciation proposed by the Depreciation Committee and these figures had no connection with the Budget figure for Programme Revenue. The sanctioned estimate, however, stands at Rs. 9 crores which is Rs. 2½ crores less than the figure originally proposed. The saving suggested has therefore been exceeded though it was not possible to accept the recommendations as regards individual Railways. The question of dealing with Capital and Revenue Expenditure on the Railways classed by the Committee as unremunerative is being separately considered.	2½ crores.	
3	"	62-63	7	The present system of Programme Revenue to be abolished and adequate provisional provision to be made annually by each Railway for maintenance and renewals of permanent-way rolling stocks.	...	As stated against Serial No. 2 the whole question of provision for renewals is now under consideration and it is expected that a proper system will be evolved shortly	...	

Serial No.	Head.	References to report.		Recommendation.	Reduction proposed on budget of 1922-23.	Action taken or now proposed.	Reduction in 1923-24.	Remarks (further action proposed, etc.).
		Page.	Para.					
4	Railways	66	12	Revision of regulations to ensure a more equitable distribution between capital and revenue of expenditure on the maintenance of way and works and on rolling stock.	Rs. ...	The rules for allocation between Capital and Revenue are under examination in connection with the establishment of a depreciation fund.	Rs. ...	
5	"	66	13	In present financial circumstances renewals of permanent-way on unremunerative lines be limited to cases when track is worn out and not capable of being strengthened to meet probable requirements for a substantial period.	...	The principle laid down is generally in force. Renewals are not made before track has reached the limit of its useful life and in all cases rails and sleepers taken from the main line are used in branches and subsequently in sidings when the demand generally exceeds the supply.	...	
6	"	67-68	14	Expenditure on fuel to be reduced to Rs. 8-00 crores.	55 lakhs.	The sanctioned grant for fuel stands at Rs. 8-53-00 crores or a further reduction of Rs. 15 lakhs.	7-0 lakhs	
7	"	69	14	The system of placing long term contracts for fuel to be reconsidered.	...	The Railway Board controls contracts for the three State Railways only and the present contracts run till April 1925. Most Company Railways have contracts for a similar period. The question whether the decision to make these contracts has proved of advantage to Railways will be further examined.	...	
8	"	68	15	Renewals of locomotives on unremunerative lines to be postponed.	...	The question of expenditure on line classed as unremunerative is being examined. As far as possible expenditure on renewals of locomotives is being limited to actual commitments.	...	
9	"	70	18	Operating staff on all railways to be reduced to level necessary to meet current requirements. Reductions in head-quarter staff to be effected as on G. I. P. Railway.		An enquiry is in progress on all railways and every possible reduction is being made. It is pointed out that the increase in the G. I. P. administrative and clerical staff between 1914 and 1927 was 32-8 per cent. compared with 28 per cent. i. general on all railways and possibility of reduction was greater on that railway. New statistics are being prepared which will form a better classification of numbers and cost of staff employed.		

Serial No.	Head.	Reference to report.		Recommendation.	Reduction proposed in budget of 1922-23.	Action taken or now proposed.	Reduction in 1923-24.	Remarks (further action proposed, etc.).
		Page.	Para.					
	Railways.				Rs.		Rs.	
10		70	20	That an investigation be made into the methods adopted by the E. B. Railway to reduce losses and that the provision for compensation be reduced still further.	..	There was no opportunity of explaining to the Committee that one of the reasons for the large reductions in compensation on the Eastern Bengal Railway was the construction of the Sera Bridge over the Ganges and the consequent reduction in damage and loss caused by train-shipment over the river. The position of each railway is now being examined with a view to reducing expenditure under the head to the minimum.		
11		70	21	Steps to be taken to eliminate records which serve no practical purpose.		The Report of the Committee on Statistics has been received and the new system is being introduced. Only those items which are sufficient for working requirements will be maintained.		
		71	21	The present forms of Railway accounts to be investigated and recommendations of the Accounts Committee which have not yet been adopted to have the immediate attention of the Financial Commissioner.		The Financial Commissioner is considering the system.		
13		72	23	A saving of Rs. 1 crore on salaries and wages.	...	The saving of Rs. 1 crore was included in the reduction of Rs. 34 crores in working expenses as summarised in paragraph 3, and the Committee has recognised that it might be necessary to make alterations in the methods recommended for effecting this reduction. See remarks against Serial No. 9 as regards reductions of staff.		
14		75	28	No expenditure to be incurred on renewals of locomotives on the North-Western Railway in 1923-24.	...	Owing to commitments entered into before receipt of this recommendation it has not been possible to carry it out entirely. Some of the engines ordered will, however, be transferred elsewhere. The total provision for renewals which cannot be avoided stands at Rs. 27 lakhs compared with Rs. 46 lakhs originally provided.		

Serial No.	Head.	Reference to report.		Recommendation.	Reduction proposed on budget of 1922-23.	Action taken or now proposed.	Reduction in 1923-24.	Remarks (further action proposed, etc.).
		Page.	Para.					
15	Rail ways	75	28	Programme for renewals on Great Indian Peninsula Railway for 1923-24 to be limited to actual requirements.	Rs. ...	The figures upon which the Committee worked were not the finally authorised figures and no useful deductions can be made from them. An improved system is, however, under consideration which will enable demands for renewals and replacements to be more rigidly scrutinised and revised.	Rs. ...	
16	"	75	28	Expenditure on freight stock on N. W. and M. and S. M. Railways to be largely curtailed as also the provision for miscellaneous vehicles on the O. and R. M. and S. M. Railways.	...	See remarks against Serial No. 15.	...	
17	"	76	28	On all unremunerative lines renewals of tracks to be limited to sections of line completely worn out and expenditure on certain railways to be drastically curtailed.	...	See remarks against Serial No. 5. The expenditure on track renewals on the railways specified has been restricted to actual commitments in regard to running contracts for rails.	...	
18	"	76	28	Total provision for other works to be limited to Rs. 1 crore.	...	The actual provision for 'other works' depends largely on the Capital Programme and is made up of a number of small items representing the revenue portion of works of improvement mainly charged to Capital. Railways are now revising their Capital Programmes and when these are revised it will be possible to estimate the effect under this head.	...	
19	"	76	28	Remodelling of Grant Road and Victoria Terminus at Bombay to be reconsidered.	...	These estimates are now under reconsideration. No sanction has yet been given to either work. The Committee appear to have been unaware that these works are connected with the reorganisation and electrification of suburban traffic in Bombay from which substantial economies are expected in dealing with these estimates care will be taken that only such expenditure will be allowed as is financially remunerative.	...	

Serial No.	Head.	Reference to report.		Recommendation.	Reduction proposed on budget of 1922-23.	Action taken or now proposed.	Reduction in 1923-24.	Remarks (further action proposed, etc.).
		Page.	Para.					
20	Railways	76	59	Programme revenue expenditure in 1923-24 to be limited to Rs. 9 crores. Agents to be empowered to utilise the amounts allocated to them at their discretion.	...	The provision has been limited to Rs. 9 crores. The second proposal involves an important question of principle and is under consideration. The Railway Board point out that this recommendation appears to be inconsistent with recommendations made elsewhere in the report that the Board should prevent money being spent on unremunerative lines in renewals of plant, permanent-way, etc.	---	
21	"	77	80	Budget provision for working expenses to be limited to Rs. 64 crores subject to further allowance to meet any increase in traffic.	4-59 crores.	The recommendation has been given effect to.	4-59 crores.	
22	"	78	31	Except for existing commitments no further capital expenditure to be incurred on unremunerative lines until the position has been examined by the Financial Commissioner.	...	Capital programmes for all Railways for the current year are now under review. The revised programmes will be examined by the Railway Board and the Financial Commissioner. The question of expenditure on unremunerative lines is under consideration.	---	
23	"	73	33	Reduction in Railway stores.	...	Stores balances are being examined by the Financial Commissioner with a view to reduction of balances. Stocks are being examined for disposal of obsolete material and new standards are being fixed. The figure of Rs. 34 crores is not correct. It should be Rs. 23½ crores.	---	
24	"	79	33	Agents of Railways to be designated General Managers and made responsible for administrative working and financial results of their Railways.	...	This question involves a careful consideration of the whole question of delegated powers which will be examined. It may be observed that Agents of State Railways and Boards of Companies Lines are already responsible to this extent. The extent to which powers are delegated to Agents of Companies Lines is a matter for the Company concerned.	---	
25	"	79	34	Appointment of a Financial Advisor.	...	A Financial Commissioner has been appointed with effect from 1st April 1923.	---	
26	"	80	36	Abrogation of the rule imposing restriction on salaries of Managers of Railways.	...	There is no special rule in force as regards salaries of Agents. The present scale was fixed by Government after very careful consideration. The matter will, however, be further considered.	---	
27	"	80	37	Grouping of Railways.	...	The question is under examination.	---	

Serial No.	Head.	Reference to report.		Recommendation.	Reduction proposed on budget of 1922-23.	Action taken or now proposed.	Reduction in 1923-24.	Remarks (further action proposed, etc.).
		Page.	Para.					
28	Posts and Telegraphs.	93	8	Reduction in number of officers.	Rs. 6,00,000	The recommendation has been examined. It has been pointed out that the increase of officers included 44 officials who, on revision of pay, were automatically classed as such. The balance of 44 includes 17 officers and 15 officers respectively of the new Wireless and Telephone Branches in which no reduction is possible. Of the remaining 12 officers, 6 have been reduced. No further reductions are possible.	Rs. ...	Savings have been taken into account in the general reduction under salaries.
29	"	94	9	Economy in staff employed in telegraph offices.	...	The Director-General has shown that the sanctioned strength of telegraphists is not in excess of requirements. It appears that in making their calculations the Committee did not take into account the authorised proportion of telegraphists employed on non operation duties and the additional leave reserve thereon.	...	The question will be further examined in connection with the traffic of the current year. It is understood that the traffic of 1921-22 was below normal.
30	"	95	10	Economy in engineering and line staff.	...	Under consideration.	...	
31	"	95	10	Reduction in provision for salaries.	25 lakhs	It is pointed out that the Committee did not take into account Rs. 18½ lakhs required in 1923-24 for increments of pay to staff on time scales and for new sanctions accorded in 1922-23. With these additions the normal budget of 1923-24 would have been Rs. 6,15,00,000 for salaries. The corresponding figure for 1922-23 is actually Rs. 5,47,40,000 a reduction of Rs. 31 lakhs on the normal expenditure though the limit imposed by the Committee has been exceeded.	31 lakhs	The reduction on the normal scale of expenditure on salaries has been effected mainly under the following heads during the current year. Rs. Officers... 50,000 256 clerks and sorters... 1,33,000 Line staff... 1,16,000 900 Postmen... 1,83,000 828 Peons, etc.,... 1,22,000 Wireless staff... 72,000 Temporary establishment... 1,68,000 Reduction in grant for normal expenses of staff... 3,50,000 The total reductions for 1923-24 amount to Rs. 14 lakhs in addition to over Rs. 18 lakhs retrenchment affected in the provision under this head in 1922-23.

Serial No.	Head.	Reference to report.		Recommendation.	Reduction proposed on budget of 1922-23.	Action taken or now proposed.	Reduction in 1923-24.	Remarks (further action proposed, etc.).
		Page.	Para.					
					Es.		Es.	
32	Posts and Telegraphs.	96	11	No additional motor services to be provided save on grounds of economy and use of motors to be confined to large towns, etc. Better rates to be obtained on renewal of contracts.		Existing motor services are governed by contracts but on termination of these, recommendation of the Committee will be followed. Proposals for new motor services will be dealt with as proposed.		
33	"	96	12	Reduction in provision for conveyance of mails.	7,00,000	The provision for the current year has been reduced to Rs. 74 lakhs.	9.3 lakhs	
34	"	96	12	Reduction in charges for Account and Audit.	3,71,000	A reduction to Rs. 35 lakhs has been effected in the budget and endeavour will be made to keep to this figure but it has to be remembered that it is false economy to restrict the check on the transactions of the Department, which may mean in the end a considerable loss to the revenues.	3,71,000	The question of further reduction is under consideration but the Accountant General points out that considerable reductions amounting to about 170 clerks had already been effected in 1922-23.
35	"	97	14	Reduction in expenditure on travelling allowances.	4,61,000	The provision has been reduced to Rs. 16 lakhs and with the recent alteration of the rules and the strict supervision of travelling it is hoped to keep within this reduced figure.	8,56,000	
36	"	97	15	Check over wastage in forms and consequent reduction in expenditure on stationery and printing.	3,00,000	The provision for the current year has been reduced to Rs. 27,21,000 and steps are being taken to minimise wastage of forms.	5,00,000	
37	"	97	16	Reduction in provision for postal buildings.	9,19,000	The programme has been revised and the expenditure in the current year is limited to Rs. 6 lakhs.	9,19,000	
38	"	97	16	Outside tenders to be called for for large buildings.		The matter is under consideration and it is hoped to employ outside agency more extensively in future.		
39	"	98	17	Reductions in charges for supplies and services.	4,92,000	The reduced provision of Rs. 8 lakhs has been accepted.	4,92,000	
40	"	99	20	Revision of house rent allowances and reduction in provision for house rent, local and other allowances.	2,61,000	The scale of allowances is under consideration and the provision has been reduced to Rs. 22 lakhs.	2,60,000	
41	"	100	21	Automatic reduction in subsidies to cable companies.	50,000	The reduction has been effected.	60,000	

Serial No.	Head.	Reference to report.		Recommendation.	Reduction proposed on budget of 1923-22.	Action taken or now proposed.	Reduction in 1923-24.	Remarks (further action proposed, etc.).
		Page.	Para.					
					Rs.		Rs.	
43	Posts and Telegraphs.	120	22	Maintenance of telegraph and telephone lines.	6,00,000	The provision has been reduced accordingly.	6,00,000	
43	"	101	23	Miscellaneous expenditure (purchase of stores).	84.3 lakhs	It has been necessary to raise the provision by Rs. 7½ lakhs owing to commitments on purchase of stores in England.	76.8 lakhs	
44	"	102	24	Payments under arrangements with Treasury.		The sum of Rs. 7 lakhs has been omitted on the presumption that payment will not be required this year as the arrangements are still under discussion.	7,00,000	
45	"	102	25	Reduction in furniture grant.	3,75,000	The reduction has been effected.	3,75,000	
46	"	103	27	Reduction in scales of clothing and extension of periods between issues (central purchase of supplies).	...	The question will be taken up with the Stores Department. Scales have been reduced and periods of issue extended.	...	
47	"	103	25	Reduction in provision for contingencies.	6,31,000	Reductions have been effected but it has been found necessary to reduce the saving by Rs. 1 lakh.	5,31,000	
48	"	103	29	Reduction in miscellaneous expenditure.	2,29,000	This reduction is being effected.	2,29,000	
49	"	104	30	Reduction in expenditure on maintenance and repair of buildings.	4,78,000	The reductions have been effected in the budget but it is now realised that the reduction was too severe and it may be necessary to increase the expenditure, the increase to be met by savings elsewhere.	4,60,000	
50	"	104	31	Reduction in expenditure on apparatus and plant.	97,000	It has been found necessary to provide for the same expenditure as in the past year owing to commitments.	...	
51	"	104	33	Reductions in depot establishments.	1,01,950	The establishment of the depots is under examination and all possible sources of economy are being explored.	17,950	Further reduction depends upon the enquiry now proceeding.
52	"	105	34	Reduction in telegraph workshops.	30,000	This reduction has been carried out.	30,000	
53	"	105	35	Reduction in Wireless expenditure. Closing of stations.	93,630	Further reductions have been effected. Patna has been closed, Poona placed in charge of maintenance party, Ishapore handed over to Army signals. Maynoo placed in charge of caretaker. Eight out of nine stations mentioned have been placed under care and maintenance parties. Peshawar alone being retained with minimum staff. The matter is one of general policy and is under consideration.	1,79,860	
				Dismantling of more stations.				

Serial No.	Head.	Reference to Report.		Recommendation.	Reduction proposed on budget of 1932-23.	Action taken or now proposed.	Reduction in 1923-24.	Remarks (further action proposed, etc.).
		Page.	Para.					
54	Posts and Telegraphs.	106	36-39	Reduction in capital expenditure on the telegraph department.	Rs. 50.7 lakhs.	The programme has been reduced accordingly but the reductions did not take into account necessary expenditure on telegraph for new Delhi and essential expenditure on railway control lines and it will probably be necessary to raise the provision by Rs. 16 lakhs approximately.	Rs. 50.7 lakhs.	
55	"	106	37	Raising of rental charges on canal and railway lines.		This question is under examination.	...	
56	"	107	39	Further purchase of automatic apparatus to be postponed and enquiry to be made into comparative cost of ordinary and automatic exchanges.		No new commitments will be entered into and the proposed enquiry has been undertaken.		
57	"	107	40	Appointment of Financial Adviser.		The appointment was made with effect from April 16th.		
58	"	107	Conclusion (*)	Reduction in total estimates for the Department for 1923-24.	137.27 lakh.	The estimate has been reduced to Rs. 8,90,18,000.	12.24 lakhs.	The difference is mainly accounted for under 'salaries' where, as shown above, the committee had not taken into account unavoidable committee for 1923-24.
59	Indo-European Telegraph Department.	116	6	Steps to be taken to improve the output per man.		To attain this object further recruitment to the signalling branches has been stopped.	...	
60	"	116	7	Reduction in allowances.	2,68,000	Some expenditure will be necessary on kran compensation owing to state of exchange. Allowances are being scrutinised and some local allowances have already been reduced. It is hoped that reductions anticipated will be secured.	...	Exact saving not known.
61	"	117	8	Reduction on repairs to lines.	33,000	Estimates have been substantially reduced and the full saving is expected.	33,000	
62	"	117	9	Reduction on repairs to buildings.	70,000	Accepted	70,000	
63	"	117	10	Reduction on apparatus and plant.	32,600	Estimate has been reduced to Rs. 9,500.	10,000	Efforts are being made to effect further possible savings.
64	"	117	11	Reduction under Stationery and Printing.	28,000	Six months supply will only be kept.	18,600	Full saving not yet known.

Serial No.	Head.	Reference to report.		Recommendation.	Reduction proposed on budget of 1922-23.	Action taken or now proposed.	Reduction in 1923-24.	Remarks. (further action proposed, etc.).
		Page.	Para.					
65	Indo-European Telegraph Department.	118	13	Savings under contingencies and miscellaneous.	Rs. 1,78,000	The estimates have been reduced to Rs. 2,39,000.	Rs. 2,30,000	
66	"	118	14	Reduction on cable repairs.	76,000	Estimates have been reduced to Rs. 82,000 as against Rs. 1 lakh recommended.	94,000	
67	"	118	15	Reductions on cable factory.	9,940	Estimates have been reduced to Rs. 73,638 and it is hoped to reduce to the full extent recommended if prices fall.	6,200	
68	"	119	16	Reductions in expenditure on cable steamer.	1,10,000	The budget estimate stands at Rs. 2,55,000 and reduction depends on the fall in prices. The question of reduction in salaries and wages is under consideration.	2,000	
				Arrangement should be made with commercial cable company for repair of cables.		The only company which has a steamer near is the Eastern Telegraph Company at Aden and this steamer cannot be spared for other work.		
69	Indo-European Telegraphs.	120	18	Decision to be arrived at on future control of Department and meanwhile no capital expenditure to be incurred.	...	The question is under the consideration of the Secretary of State and meanwhile no expenditure of a capital nature is being incurred.		
70	"	120	19	System of commercial accounts should be introduced and form of accounts improved.	...	Under consideration	...	
71	"	120	Conclusion (6)	Reduction into total estimates.	7,34,000	The provision has been reduced accordingly.	7,34,000	
72	Irrigation	124	...	Reduction in expenditure and closing of one division.	2,18,000	The savings will be effected and one division has been closed.	2,18,000	
73	General Administration.	128	8	Modification of scales of pay for lower division of the Secretariat.	...	The proposal is at present under examination. Departments already stop promotion at the efficiency bar where clerks are not qualified for more important work.		
74	"	129	9	Economy in expenditure of a contingent character.	...	The allotments of all departments have already been cut down materially under these heads as will appear from the demands for grants, and the expenditure is undergoing further scrutiny.	Included under general reductions in departmental budgets.	

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		Page.	Para.					
75	General Administration.—contd.	126	9	Reductions in number of peons.	Rs. ...	Reductions have been carried out in all departments in accordance with a revised distribution scale calculated to effect an approximate reduction of 25 per cent.	Rs. Included under general reductions in departmental budgets.	The actual saving effected is not at present available but it is probably in the neighbourhood of the Rs. 75,000, suggested.
76	"	128	10	Reduction in expenditure on telegrams.	...	Substantial reductions have been effected in the provision under all departments which are curtailing the number and length of telegrams to the full extent possible.	"	
77	"	130	11	Reduction in number of officers and amount of establishment and records moved down from Simla.	..	The proposal is being examined in all departments in connection with the next move and expenditure will be restricted as much as possible.		
78	"	120	12	Reductions in Foreign and Political Department.	1,47,000	It will be seen from the demands for grants that the allotment for this department has been reduced from Rs. 10,42,900 to Rs. 9,11,200.	1,07,000	The possibility of further reduction is under consideration.
79	"	120	13	Reductions in Home Department including abolition of post of Inspector of Office Procedure.	57,000	The Department is effecting savings of Rs. 87,000 and the balance will be effected by larger reductions under attached offices. The post of Inspector of Office Procedure has been abolished.	87,000	
80	"	130	14	Reductions in Legislative Department.	1,08,000	The full reduction is being accepted. One post of Deputy Secretary has been held in abeyance. The Peace Treaty Branch has been amalgamated with the Local Clearing Office saving Rs. 24,400. Further reductions have been made in clerical and menial staff.	1,08,000	
81	"	130	15	Reductions in Department of Education and Health. Abolition of Educational Commissioner, Bureau of Education and Central Advisory Board.		The Department of Education and Health has been amalgamated with that of Revenue and Agriculture. Government have decided that it is necessary to retain the Educational Commissioner for a further year but propose to effect economy by placing him in charge of the duties of Superintendent of Education, Delhi and Ajmere. The Central Advisory Board has been held in abeyance and the post of Curator, Bureau of Education, abolished.		The economies are shown under the remarks on the general recommendation for amalgamation of departments. The retention of Educational Commissioner will be reconsidered after experience has been gained of the working of the present reorganisation.
82	"	130	16	Reductions in Finance Department.	1,01,200	The budget allotment has been reduced to Rs. 5,90,000 as proposed and the reductions noted have been effected.	1,01,200	
83	"	130	17	Military Finance.	60,000	The full saving is being effected.	60,000	
84	"	181	18	Reductions in Revenue and Agriculture Department.	...	This Department has been amalgamated with the Department of Education and Health.	...	The financial effect of the amalgamation is shown under the section dealing with the reorganisation of the Secretariat.

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		Page.	Para.					
86	General Administration— <i>contd.</i>	132	19	Enlargement of the Board of Revenue.	Rs.	The scope of the Board has been enlarged to include the administrations of Customs, Salt, Opium, Excise and Stamps.	...	
86	"	132	19	Discontinuance of Industrial Intelligence and the Labour Bureau.	...	The intelligence work has been discontinued. The reorganisation of the Department involves the abolition of the Labour Bureau as such and consequent reduction of staff.	...	
87	"	132	20	Reductions in Army Department.	84,000	Further reductions have been effected in the Marine establishment and Army list sections and in other portions of the office. The total reductions proposed have been carried out.	84,000	
86	"	133	21	Reductions in Public Works Department.	...	The Department has been amalgamated with that of Industries and Labour. The "estate work" is now dealt with by the Consulting Engineer in touch with local officers.	...	The effect of the reorganisation is shown under the "estate" section dealing with the reorganisation of the Secretariat.
86	"	133-134	22-24	Reorganisation of five Departments under two Departments and expansion of Board of Revenue.	10,68,000	Government have not adopted the exact line suggested by the Committee but have proposed as a more workable arrangement the reduction of five departments to three costing approximately as follows:— Bs. Commerce ... 3,00,000 Education, 5,15,000 Health and Lands. Industries and Labour, 6,00,000 Total 14,15,000	See remarks	The figure of Rs. 14,00,000 represents the cost of the departments as reorganised and with the addition of Rs. 1 lakh for addition to the Board of Revenue, the reorganisation will cost slightly over Rs. one lakh more than the arrangements proposed by the Committee. The figure for the Education, Health and Lands Department excludes the cost of the Secretariat Library for which a reduced figure of Rs. 17,000 will be required. On the other hand there will be a saving of Rs. 14,000 approximately on the assumption by the Educational Commissioner of the duties of Superintendent of Education, Delhi and Ajmere. It must be

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		Page.	Para.					
89	General Administration—contd				Rs.		Rs.	<p>understood that the total saving of Rs. 9½ lakhs will not be realised in the current year as it will be necessary to provide funds :—</p> <p>(a) for the period required to bring the new organisation into effect, i.e., up to 16th April.</p> <p>(b) for expenditure on the grant of notice, leave and travelling allowance concessions to the staff which has been retrenched. Details of this extra expenditure during the current year are not yet available, but a possible estimate is Rs. 3 lakhs.</p>
90	"	135	26	Saving on Staff Selection Board.	13,300	There will be no examination this year and the question of the retention and constitution of the Board will be further examined. If it is retained, endeavour will be made to make it self-supporting. The budget provision this year is only Rs. 4,887.	17,920	
91	"	135	27	Central Bureau of Information.	...	No specific recommendation was made but it has been decided to reduce the expenditure proposed by Rs. 42,000.	42,000	
92	"	135	28	Bureau of Central Intelligence. Proposals as regards recovery of cost of the Fingerprint Bureau and the Questioned Documents Section or their abolition.	3,01,000	Orders have been issued for closing of the Bureau from 1st July, and arrangements are in train to make the Document Section self-supporting.	2,56,000	The Committee have assumed as a direct saving the cost of the Documents Section, but if it is continued—even if it be made self-supporting—provision will be necessary on the expenditure side of the Budget.

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		Page.	Para.					
83	General Administration.— <i>contd.</i>	136	20	Speeding up of work of elimination of records with a view to reduction of staff and setting free valuable accommodation.	Rs. 2,000	The budget estimates have been reduced to Rs. 1,01,000. Recommendations for the weeding of the pre-mutiny records are under consideration. Measures have been taken for weeding the post-mutiny records.	Rs. 11,400	
94	"	136	30	Abolition of appointment of Inspector-General of Irrigation.	78,400	After careful consideration Government have decided that in view of the importance of irrigation questions it is necessary for them to retain the services of an expert. It has however been decided to abolish the separate post and the duties will be performed by the Consulting Engineer to Government who also takes over part of the work hitherto transacted in the Public Works Department of the Secretariat. The appointment of Assistant Inspector-General has been abolished.	9,400	The cost of the Consulting Engineer and establishment is estimated at Rs. 69,000 but this includes Rs. 13,200 for establishment which was not separately provided for in the estimates for the Inspector-General of Irrigation but was included in the budget of the old Public Works Department.
95	"	136	31	If Local Governments press claims for services rendered, the Central Government should consider whether arrangements cannot be more economically carried out by an agency of its own.		This has been accepted in principle and claims will be dealt with in the light of this proposal.	"	
96	"	137	33	Reductions on the North-West Frontier.		The estimate has been reduced to Rs. 17,22,000 as against Rs. 17,38,000 proposed.	16,000	
97	"	137	34	Reductions in Delhi, and payment by the Municipality of the cost of their Secretary.	32,000	Reductions have actually been effected under the Chief Commissioner's establishment to the extent noted. The arrangement with the Municipality has been in force since 1908 but the question has been taken up whether the proposal of the Committee is practically feasible and administratively sound.	26,000	The budget as shown in the Demands for Grants is increased this year by the transfer of certain expenditure from the Head—Land Revenue.
98	"	137	35	Reduction in Ajmere.	9,000	The savings have been effected.	9,000	As in Delhi, charges have been transferred from Land Revenue. Excluding these the budget on the old basis is Rs. 1,40,000.

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		Page.	Para.					
99	General Administration— <i>consolid.</i>	143-144	49-55	Expenditure of High Commissioner.	£ 5,000	The High Commissioner has been addressed on the specific recommendations. As the budget is a net budget after deduction of recoveries much depends on the actual recoveries but meanwhile a lump deduction of £10,000 has been made in the net total for 1923-24 and the reductions in gross amount to £37,550. Under this head the net estimate for the present year is £142,800 compared with £109,900 (estimates) or £83,300 (revised) for 1922-23. The question of increasing recoveries for agency work done has been taken up. The reduction proposed under Stationery and Printing has been effected. The High Commissioner has been addressed on the recommendation as regards indents in paragraph 51. The issue of the orders recommended in paragraph 52 is also under consideration.	£	Note.—The total reductions under General Administration already effected in the budget estimates of 1923-24 compared with the budget of 1922-23 amount to Rs. 34,37,000 as against Rs. 49,89,000 recommended by the Committee for the whole expenditure dealt with under "General Administration."
100	"	138-142	37-48	Reductions in expenditure of India Office.	48,760	The Government of India are in correspondence on the subject with the Secretary of State who has intimated that every practicable method of economy is being carefully considered and that a detailed statement of results expected will be furnished at an early date. Meanwhile under his instructions a lump deduction of £15,000 was made in the original estimates for the current year. The Secretary of State has pointed out that the actual expenditure of the past year was considerably higher than the figure assumed by the Committee. The net budget for the current year is £97,600.	Awaiting advice from Secretary of State.	
101	Political Expenditure	154	7	Reduction in cost of frontier defence and immediate saving on cost of rations, clothing, etc.	Rs. 1,00,000	The position on the frontier is still unstabilised. The proposed saving will probably be effected under grain compensation charges.	Rs. 1,00,000	
102	"	154	9	Reduction in cost of entertainment.	48,000	This reduction has been made.	48,000	
103	"	154	11	Reduction in provision for political expenditure in the North-West Frontier Province.	26,27,000	The budget estimate for the year 1923-24 stands at Rs. 99,31,000.	19,17,000	Reduction in expenditure is still under consideration. As the position on the Frontier is still unstabilised, it is impossible to say what the final expenditure of the year will be.

Serial No.	Head.	Refer- ance to report.		Recommendation.	Reduction proposed on budget of 1922-23.	Action taken or now pro- posed.	Reduction in 1923-24.	Remarks (further action proposed, etc.).
		Page.	Para.					
104	Political expendi- ture.— contd.	154	14	Reduction in Balu- chistan under Poli- tics! Agencies.	Rs. 1,45,000	Reductions of Rs. 1,21,000 have already been effected and further reductions are under consideration.	Rs. 1,21,000	
105	"	155	16	Reduction in tempo- rary levies on the Sarhad.	96,000	Under consideration ...	...	Exact saving likely to be effected in the current year not yet known.
106	"	155	17	Additions to irreg- ular forces to be abandoned.	8,32,000	The proposed additions have been abandoned, pending examination of the Railway Project.	8,32,000	
107	"	155	18	Reduction in con- tract for food- stuffs.	59,000	Under consideration ...	59,000	
108	"	155	19	Reduction in politi- cal expenditure in Baluchistan.	2,91,000	It is hoped to limit the expenditure to Rs. 40 laks this year.	2,31,000	The total re- duction made on the provi- sional estimate for 1923-24 is Rs. 14,35,000.
109	"	155	20	Re-consideration of plans of Kabul Legation.	...	Estimates are being re-con- sidered.	...	
110	"	156	22- 23	Administration of Aden.	...	Under consideration ...	...
111	"	157	24	Incidence of pay of Chairman, Aden Port Trust and other reductions in Aden.	33,000	Under consideration ...	16,000	A deduction of Rs. 16,000 has been made on account of the Port Trust and other charges, pending ex- amination.
112	"	157	27	Saving on lighting and buoying of the Persian Gulf.	1,00,000	A deduction on this account has been made. The transfer of the "Law- rence" is under considera- tion.	1,00,000	
113	"	157	28	Incidence of expen- diture in Persia.	...	Proposals have been made to the Secretary of State on the lines recommend- ed.	...	
114	"	159	34	Reduction in charg- es in Central India.	21,000	An appointment of Medical Officer, Indore, has been abolished. One agency has been kept vacant for the present as an experi- mental measure.	21,000	Savings on the agency not yet reported.
115	"	159	36	Examination of inci- dence of charges on account of the Resident, Mysore.	...	Proposals are under exami- nation.	...	
116	"	160	40	Administration of the Bombay States and meanwhile a reduction of Rs. 1,75,000.	1,75,000	The recommendations made by the Committee will be considered when a decision has been arriv- ed at on the question of the transfer of the Bombay States. Meanwhile the Government of Bombay are unable to accept a reduction of more than Rs. 1,51,000.	68,000	A lump deduc- tion has been made for the current year pending ex- amination of the question.

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		Page.	Para.					
117	Political Expenditure— <i>contd.</i>	160	+1	Reductions in charges in turna.	Rs. 1,50,000	Reductions slightly in excess of this amount have been accepted.	Rs. 1,50,000	
				Adoption of proposal for a fixed contribution for Political charges in Burma.		The question of political charges is under consideration with the Burma Government.	...	
118		161	Conclusion (6)	Total reduction in Political expenditure.	45,70,000	Excluding some Rs. 60 lakhs on account of military police in Burma and Assam transferred from the head Adjustments to this head in the current year, the provision in the budget for 1923-24 is Rs. 271 lakhs, a reduction of Rs. 28½ lakhs as compared with the budget estimates of 1922-23.	39,53,000	Further reductions are under consideration.
119	Audit	164	2	Reduction of appointment of Auditor, Government of India Sanctions, and conversion of other appointments.	88,000	These reductions have been accepted.	Included in total saving on Department.	
120	"	165	5	Separation of audit and accounts.	...	This and the other points raised in paragraphs (3) and (4) are under consideration.	...	
121	"	165	6	Simplification of rules of audit.	...	The matter is and has been receiving the continuous attention of the Auditor-General.	...	
122	"	165	Conclusion (6)	Limitation of budget estimates.	3,76,000	The provision has been fixed at Rs. 79,40,000.	3,76,000	
123	Administration of Justice.	166	4	Reductions in expenditure in North-West Frontier.	30,000	Sanction has been accorded to certain retrenchments proposed by the Chief Commissioner on the recommendations of the Local Retrenchment Committee.	26,000	
124	"	166	6	Abolition of Small Causes Court in Ajmere.	16,000	It has been shown that the abolition of the Court would cause great inconvenience and involve a loss of revenue. Further the total saving could not be Rs. 16,000. Reductions of Rs. 13,000 are, however, being made in other directions as a set off.	12,000	
				Adoption of revised scale of court fees.		The United Provinces' revised scale is being introduced.		
125	Jails	168	4	Reduction of expenditure in Minor Administrations.	37,000	Larger reductions have been made on account of fall in prices.	78,000	
126	"	168	Conclusion (7)	Limitation of budget provision.	4,80,000	Provision has been limited to Rs. 4,08,000 for the current year. A reduction of Rs. 4,26,000 on the preliminary estimates of 1922-23 and of Rs. 5,08,000 on the revised estimates for that year.	4,26,000	

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		Page.	Para.					
127	Police ...	169	4	Abolition of appointment of Personal Assistant.	Rs. 16,000	A lump deduction of Rs. 1,25,000 has been made on the estimates for 1923-24 and total provision reduced to Rs. 50,30,000 compared with Rs. 55,60,000 which was the estimate for 1922-23.	Rs. 1,25,000	The question of further reductions will be considered on receipt of the recommendations of the Chief Commissioner.
128	" ...	170	5	Reductions in police force.	250,000			
129	" ...	170	6	Continuance of frontier allowances and economies in clothing of police.	...	These questions are under consideration.	...	
130	" ...	171	9	Revised scale of pay for police recruits in Baluchistan.		Under consideration.		
131	" ...	171	11	Reduction of police expenditure in Baluchistan to Rs. 12,16,000.	...	Reductions have been effected and provision has been limited to Rs. 12,06,000.	10,000	
132	" ...	171	12	Reduction in expenditure on police in Delhi.	92,000	A reduction of Rs. 60,000 has been on the estimates for the current year and the provision limited to Rs. 7,98,000 compared with Rs. 8,74,000 which was the revised estimate for 1922-23. It is doubtful whether it will be possible to effect further reductions.	60,000	
133	" ...	171	13	Reduction in police expenditure in Coorg.	21,000	This reduction will be effected.	21,000	
134	" ...	172	14	Reduction on police expenditure in Ajmere.	...	The Committee recommended that expenditure should be limited to Rs. 3,28,000. Reductions of Rs. 50,000 have been effected and the provision for 1923-24 will be reduced to Rs. 3,97,000. The figure adopted by the Committee represented the original estimate for 1922-23 after deduction of a cut of Rs. 50,000 towards meeting the lump cut made by the Assembly. Necessary expenditure was subsequently restored under this head. The possibility of further economy will be explored.	50,000	
135	" ...	172	15	Revision of Contributions from Durbars for Rajputana Police.		The question is under consideration in connection with the reorganisation of the Police.		

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		Page.	Para.					
136	Police ...	172	16	Revision of arrangements for payment of Railway Police.	Rs. ...	Under consideration.	Rs. ...	
137	" ...	173	16	Abolition of Inspector General and reduction of expenditure on police.	19,000	Reductions of Rs. 24,000 have been made and the budget provision will stand at Rs. 3,76,000. The actual expenditure in 1921-22 was Rs. 4,27,000.	24,000	The possibility of further reductions will be examined.
138	" ...	173	17	Revision of contribution for police aid rendered to States and limitation of expenditure to Rs. 2,00,000.	...	A reduction of Rs. 24,000 has been made in the current year and the net expenditure will be Rs. 2,57,000. The Committee did not take into account the additional provision required for revision of pay and extra establishment entertained in consequence of the reduction in the Malwa Bhil Corps.		
139	" ...	178	Conclusion.	Limitation of police expenditure to Rs. 80,23,000 or reduction of Rs. 9,00,000 on the estimated expenditure for 1922-23.		The revised estimates for 1922-23 were Rs. 89,15,000. The estimates for 1923-24 are Rs. 86,81,000 and further reductions are under consideration.		Considerable reductions have been effected when allowances are made for necessary additional expenditure on account of increments of pay.
140	Ports and Pilots.	175	8	Steps should be taken to make the various services self-supporting and reduction of Rs. 2,11,000 should be made in expenditure.	2,11,000	The budget estimates for 1923-24 are Rs. 26,12,000, a reduction of Rs. 1,20,000 and it is expected that receipts will increase. The reorganisation of the services are under examination. The case of the Bengal Pilot Service has been examined by a local Committee. The question of making lighthouse services and the survey of vessels entirely self-supporting is under consideration.	1,20,000	
141	Ecclesiastical expenditure.	175	...	Early decisions should be arrived at on questions of policy now under consideration. Further recruitment of chaplains should be stopped and further economies effected.	2,00,000	The general questions of policy with regard to ecclesiastical matters are being considered and no fresh recruitment is being made. A saving of Rs. 1,00,000 at least is expected in the current year.	1,00,000	
142	Scientific Departments.	180	4	Reduction in cadre of military officers, etc.	50,000	Four vacancies in the cadre of military officers have not been filled up and revision of 3 officers has been arranged. Retrenchment of military officers has been suspended. The immediate saving of Rs. 50,000 will be effected.	50,000	

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		Page.	Para.					
143	Scientific Departments.	180	5	Co-operation between Survey Department and Local Governments, etc.	Rs. ...	Under consideration ...	Rs. ...	
144	"	180	6	Saving of 20 per cent. on Supplies and Services.	8,400	The saving has been effected.	8,400	
145	"	181	7	Reduction in contingent charges for Trigonometrical Survey Office.	24,900	The provision has been reduced to within Rs. 40,000.	24,900	
146	"	181	6	Pinching of accounts of the Mathematical Survey Office on a commercial basis, etc.	...	The question is being considered by a special committee.		
147	"	181	8	Charges of Instrument Office to be fixed on a uniform basis to cover full cost.	...	Under examination by a special committee.		
148	"	...	...	Stocks to be reduced.	...	Ditto.		
149	"	182	10	Reduction in survey parties. Estimates to be reduced to Rs. 26 lakhs.	9,09,000	A lump deduction of Rs. 64 lakhs has been made in the general charges for survey parties and the question of reducing the number of parties is under consideration.	6,51,000	
150	"	182	12	Retention of headquarters at Calcutta to be examined.	...	According to latest estimates the cost of new offices at Dehra Dun would be Rs. 47 lakhs while the Calcutta offices would fetch Rs. 25 lakhs. It has been decided to postpone the transfer.	...	
151	"	182	13	Abolition of Weather Reports and reductions in general expenditure on Meteorology.	84,000	Monthly weather review has been abolished and issue of reports during dry season discontinued.	84,000	
152	"	183	14	Vacancies in Geological Survey to be kept unfilled till Indian recruits available. Department to work in co-operation with Provincial Governments.	67,000	Of 8 vacancies in the current year three only will be filled. The budget estimate for the current year is Rs. 5,78,000. Under consideration.	73,000	
153	"	185	17	Reduction in plantation of quinine.	50,000	The reduction has been effected.	50,000	
154	"	185	19	Estimates for Botanical Survey to be limited to Rs. 18,35,000.	8,90,000	The estimate has been reduced to Rs. 18,70,000.	9,08,000	
155	"	185	19	Reduction of establishment of Zoological Survey and provision to be limited to Rs. 1,30,000.	47,000	The provision will be limited to Rs. 1,55,000 and proposals for further reduction are under consideration.	22,000.	

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		Page.	Para.					
156	Scientific Departments.	185-187	20-24	Reductions in Archaeological survey.	Rs. 6,29,000	It has been decided to make a lump reduction of Rs. 3 lakhs in the current year and restrict expenditure to Rs. 13,72,000 as against Rs. 10 lakhs recommended by the Committee. The reduction has been effected under the heads supplies, services and contingencies.	Rs. 3,09,000	
157	"	187	25	Recovery of cost of mine surveys.	...	Will be taken up in connection with amendment of Land Acquisition (Mines) Act.	...	
158	"	187	25	Curtailment of free issues of publications, etc.	...	Under consideration	...	
159	"	188	27	Reductions in Archaeological Section of Calcutta Museum.	14,600	The expenditure has now been transferred to the head Archaeological Survey in which a reduction of Rs. 3,00,000 has been effected. The present proposal will be considered in making the general reduction.	...	
160	"	189	30	Reductions in expenditure in Minor Administrations.	16,000	Accepted	16,000	
161	"	189	31	Discontinuance of grant to Imperial Institute.	21,000	Accepted	21,000	
				Grant to Mineral Resources Bureau to be reduced to £ 1,000.	18,000	Accepted	18,000	
162	"	190	31	Reduction in purchase of Stores in England.	4,01,000	The provision has been reduced to £ 23,700.	3,40,500	
163	"	190	31	Provision for Scientific Departments to be limited to Rs. 82,58,400.	30,02,000	Provision has been limited to Rs. 88,93,000.	23,67,000	Further reductions are under consideration.
164	Education	192	3	Elimination of grant to Rajkot College and reduction of grant to Aitchison College.	38,000	The provision for the Rajkot College has been reduced to Rs. 10,000 and that for the Aitchison College to Rs. 15,000.	28,000	
165	"	193	7	Reduction in grant for Training College, Peshawar.	25,000	The post of Principal will be kept unfilled and possibility of further reductions is under consideration.		
				Contribution to Islamia College not to be increased. Grant to Dera Ismail Khan College to be withdrawn.	5,000	There is no proposal to increase grant to the former college. Question of latter college under consideration.		
166	"	194	8	Reduction in grant for secondary education in the North-West Frontier Province.	1,68,000	Government have decided to reduce Rs. 60,000 under University and Secondary education. The Chief Commissioner has been asked what further steps will be required to reduce the grant to the figure proposed by the committee.	60,000	
167	"	195 and 11	10 and 11	Reductions in cost of special schools and general charges.	44,000	Reductions of Rs. 40,000 have been made.	40,000	

Serial No.	Head.	Reference to report		Recommendation.	Reduction proposed on budget of 1922-23.	Action taken or now proposed.	Reduction in 1923-24.	Remarks (further action proposed, etc.).
		Page.	Para.					
					Rs.		Rs.	
166	Education	195	12	Reductions in expenditure on Secondary Education in Baluchistan.	15,000	The reductions will be effected.	15,000	
169	"	195	13	Reduction in general charges in Baluchistan.	18,750	The provision has been reduced by Rs. 7,900 and further reductions are under consideration.	7,000	
170	"	196	15	Reductions of grants to Delhi Colleges.	91,500	It has been decided that the provisional cut should be restored to the extent of Rs. 25,000.	6,500	
171	"	196	15	Scheme for Delhi University to be re-considered.	50,000	It has been decided to retain the University and provision has been voted by the Assembly.		
172	"	196	16	Reduction in expenditure on secondary education in Delhi.	50,500	A provisional reduction of Rs. 45,000 was made in the budget but it has been decided to apply to the Assembly for restoration of Rs. 25,000.	20,000	
173	"	197	17	Reduction in expenditure on education in Coorg.	41,000	The provision has been reduced by Rs. 20,000.	20,000	
174	"	197	19	Reduction of expenditure on the Ajmere College.	19,700	Under consideration	...	
175	"	198	20	Reduction in expenditure on secondary education in Ajmere.	35,000	A lump deduction of Rs. 20,000 was made and reductions to the extent of Rs. 13,566 are being effected. Further reductions are under consideration.	13,566	
176	"	198	24	Reductions in grants for secondary education in Rajputana.	14,000	Under consideration	...	
177	"	199	26	Reductions in grants in Hyderabad.	18,400	A reduction of Rs. 9,000 has been accepted for the current year.	9,000	
178	"	200	33	Curtailment of grants for higher education, etc.	...	The Educational Commissioner is examining the question.		
179	"	200	34	Grants for primary education to be fixed on a capita-tion basis.	...	It is stated that the system advocated by the Committee is wasteful and that it has been discredited in the past.		
180	"	200	Conclusion (c).	Reduction in total expenditure on education.	6,19,000	The provision for Education after restoration of Rs. 90,000 will stand at Rs. 23,06,000 compared with Rs. 27,77,000 recommended by the Committee.		The total reductions which have now been admitted amount to Rs. 1,90,000.
181	Medical Services and Public Health.	204	3	Abolition of appointments of Officer on Special Duty and D. A. D. G.	30,300	The appointments have been abolished.	25,300	

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		Page.	Para.					
181	Medical Services and Public Health— <i>contd.</i>	Reduction of appointment of Public Health Commissioner.	Rs. 45,000	It has been decided that the post should not be abolished during the current year. It is proposed to effect countervailing savings of Rs. 13,000 under other items.	Rs. 13,000	
182	"	204	4	Reduction in expenditure in Director-General's Office.	34,000	Reductions in excess of the recommendation have been made.	37,000	
183	"	206	8	Abolition of appointments of 12 Bacteriological officers.	1,97,400	The provision for 1923-24 was reduced to Rs. 1,97,000. Further reductions of Rs. 12,500 are proposed. It is considered necessary to retain a nucleus of 6 officers.	1,02,900	
184	Medical Services.	206	8	Contribution to Indian Research Fund* to be discontinued.	5,00,000	This has been discontinued for the present.	5,00,000	
				Appointment of Director, Medical Research to be abolished.	30,000	The appointment has been kept in abeyance and proposals have been made for abolition.	27,500	
185	"	206	11	Reduction in plague charges and grant for Central Health Board.	10,500	Accepted ...	10,500	
186	"	206	13	Reduction of charges for Imperial Serologist and abolition of appointment if not made self-supporting.	20,000	Reductions effected, fees will be levied and abolition will be considered if office does not prove self-supporting.	20,760	
187	"	206	13	Charges to be levied for training at X-Ray Institute.		It appears that the amount recoverable would be so small that it would not be worth while to effect recovery.	...	
				Cancellation of indent for stores and limitation of stocks.	1,37,000	Accepted ...	1,37,000	
88	"	206	14	Revision of quarantine arrangements.	...	It is stated that the Committee has misunderstood the situation and it is not proposed to pursue the matter further.	...	
189	"	207	16	Reductions in Baluchistan.	57,000	A reduction of Rs. 44,500 will be effected under Medical and Rs. 10,000 under Public Health.	54,500	
190	"	207	17	Reductions in Delhi	54,000	The item of Rs. 23,000 was in correctly reported to the Committee as non-recurring. It is hoped to secure a saving of Rs. 8,000 under Medical and of Rs. 7,000 under Public Health. Plague has altered the situation.	18,000	

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		Page.	Para.					
191	Medical Services.	206	18	Reductions in Coorg	Rs. 11,500	A lump deduction of Rs. 10,000 has been made and further reductions are under consideration.	Rs. 10,000	
192	Medical Services and Public Health.	208	Conclusion (4)	Total reductions in these Departments.	14,19,000	The total reductions made under these two heads amount to about Rs. 12 lakhs.	12,00,000	
193	Agriculture	209	4	Dairy Farms to be self-supporting and two Military Farms to be transferred to the Department.		Under consideration ...	...
194	"	210	6	Central Cotton Committee to be self-supporting.	79,000	All expenditure incurred will be met from proceeds of Cotton Cess.	79,000	
195	"	210	7	Continuance of Sugar Bureau to be examined.		It has been decided to continue the Bureau in view of the useful work which it does.		
196	"	210	8	Local Government to be asked to increase contribution to Pusa Hospital.		The Local Government has been addressed.		
197	"	210	9	Reductions in establishment of Agricultural Adviser.	10,000	Accepted ...	10,000	
198	"	210	10	Reduction of Rs. 10,000 under supplies, services, etc.	10,000	Reduction of Rs. 5,000 accepted.	5,000	
199	"	211	11	Reduction in expenditure on Research Institute.	15,000	Accepted ...	15,000	
200	"	211	12	Charges for training of students at Pusa Institute.	...	Under consideration ..	...
201	"	211	13	Muktosar Institute to be self-supporting.	...	Under consideration. A reduction of Rs. 35,000 has been made in the expenditure.	...	
202	"	211	14	Reductions in North West Frontier Province and Baluchistan.	19,000	Accepted ...	19,000	
203	"	211	Conclusion (4)	Reductions in total expenditure on Agriculture.	2,86,000	Actual reductions amount to Rs. 2,55,000.	2,55,000	
204	Industries	212	5	Postponement of School of Mines and Geology.		It has been decided to make no provision for the construction of the School in 1923-24.	...	
205	Civil Aviation.	213	3	Retention of Chief Inspector not justified.		Appointment has been retained for six months pending consideration of future arrangements.	...	
				Provision for Aerodromes.	7,000	No provision has been made	13,000	

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		Page.	Para.					
206	Civil Aviation.	213	4	Disposal of gift Aeroplanes.	Rs. 5,000	Machines have been disposed of.	Rs. 5,000	
207	Do.	213	5	Reduction in total provision.	33,000	Provision has been reduced to Rs. 24,000 and further reductions are under consideration.	24,000	
208	Miscellaneous Departments.	214	4-6	Reductions under Commercial Intelligence.	2,000	The expenditure has been reduced to Rs. 2,53,000 and the possibility of further reduction is under consideration particularly in the matter of publications.	2,27,000	
209	Do.	216	12	Abolition of Board of Examiners.	50,000	The Board is being abolished and expenditure in the current year reduced to Rs. 35,000.	31,000	
210	Do.	216	13	Fees to be charged for inspections by Explosives Department.		Under consideration.	...	
211	Do.	216	15	No provision to be made for further expansion of the Indian Stores Department until expansion is financially justified. Expenditure to be limited to Rs. 3,00,000.	83,000	Government have decided that expenditure on the Stores Department should be allowed to the extent of Rs. 4,40,000 in the current year to permit of expansion to the extent contemplated when the budget was originally fixed at that figure in accordance with the sanctioned programme.	...	
212	Do.	216	16	Discontinuation of registration of Provincial Trade statistics.	15,000	Reductions have been effected.	9,000	
213	Do.	217	18	Abolition of separate Office of Indian Trade Commissioner in London.	1,15,000	The proposal has been accepted saving 24,000 in the current year. The saving will be greater next year. The appointment of Trade Commissioner, East Africa, has also been abolished at a saving of about Rs. 30,000.	90,000	
214	Do.	217	19	Reduction in provision for expenditure in England on sundry items.	45,000	A reduction has been effected to this extent, but it appears that there will be a carry over of some £2,500 from last year and it is doubtful whether the whole saving will be effected.	45,000	
215	Do.	217	Conclusion (9)	Total reductions under the head Miscellaneous Departments.	11,16,000	Excluding the special provision of Rs. 23,40,000 for the British Empire Exhibition a saving of Rs. 7,10,000 has been effected in the normal expenditure under this head.	7,10,000	Further reductions under consideration.
216	Customs	218	Conclusion.	Strength and pay of staff in Customs Houses to be examined.		The question will be taken up when a Customs Member has been appointed to the Board of Revenue.		
217	S&Ts	221	6	Introduction of commercial accounts.		Under examination by an accounts officer.	...	

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		Page.	Para.					
218	Salt ...	231	8-9	Reductions in Northern India Salt Revenue Department.	Rs. 13,51,000	Accepted ...	Rs. 13,51,000	
219	Do. ...	223	13	Reduction in Bombay and examination of possibility of Central Government taking over administration of Salt.	5,02,000	Reduction accepted. Question of administration is under consideration.	5,02,000	
220	Do. ...	224	18	Total reductions in Salt Estimates.	19,15,000	These reductions have been accepted.	19,15,000	
221	Opium ..	275	3	Abolition of appointment of Managing Director.	18,000	Under consideration. If the appointment is necessary, an endeavour will be made to effect equivalent reductions elsewhere.		
222	Do. ...	225	4	Reduction of purchase price paid to cultivators.		The proposal has been examined, but it is reported to be too early to reduce the present price.		Question will be reconsidered after a year. NOTE.—The reduction of Rs. 20 lakhs assumed by the Committee was based on estimates which were then incomplete. Further prior commitments for purchase of opium have made it impossible to effect the reduction assumed. In any case any reduction in expenditure would mean a considerable loss of revenue.
223	Land Revenue.	227	4	Reductions in North-West Frontier Province.	1,68,000	Provision has been reduced to Rs. 4,61,000.	65,000	Reductions are under consideration. Special provision had to be made for the Peshawar Settlement.
224	Do. ...	227	5	Reductions in Baluchistan.	31,000	Accepted ...	31,000	
225	Do. ...	227	7	Reductions in Coorg.	47,000	A reduction of Rs. 46,000 has been made, but part of this is due to adjustment. The question is under consideration.	46,000	
226	Do. ...	228	Conclusion.	Reduction in total expenditure under Land Revenue.	3,97,000	The budget has been reduced to Rs. 11,86,000.	3,98,000	A part of the reduction is due to readjustment of Treasury Charges.

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		Page.	Para.					
227	Excise ...	228	3	Arrangements to be made with provinces regarding payment of still-head duty or, alternatively, direct manufacture by Central Government.	Rs.	Supplying provinces are not prepared to forego the duty and the question of erecting a distillery is under consideration.	...	
228	Stamps ...	230	7	Debit to minor administrations of cost of stamps supplied.	...	Steps being taken to give effect to this.	...	
229	Do	231	8	Printing of post-cards in India.	...	Under consideration	...	
230	Stamps ...	231	10	Charging provincial expenditure direct to provincial accounts in England.	...	Under consideration with High Commissioner.	...	
231	Do.	231	11	Reduction of stocks.	...	Under consideration and saving anticipated.	...	
232	Do.	231	12	Claim against Provincial Governments for loss in exchange. Recovery of railway freight.	...	Under consideration Accepted	... ...
233	Do.	234	13	Improvement in system of effecting recoveries.	...	The High Commissioner and the Controller have been addressed in the terms of this recommendation.	...	
234	Do.	234	Conclusion.	Reduction in net expenditure on stamp operations.	22,00,000	Larger reductions are anticipated.	25,50,000	
235	Forests ...	234	2-3	Change in present method of administration and management of forests on commercial lines.	...	Under consideration	...	
236	Do.	235	7	Reconsideration of scheme for expansion of Research Institute and limitation of expenditure to Rs. 8 lakhs.	86,000	The scheme is under reconsideration and charges have been reduced to Rs. 8,73,000.	91,000	The reduction was made on the provisional estimate for the current year.
237	Do.	236	9	Abolition of appointment of Director of Forest studies in England.	13,500	Recommended to Secretary of State.	...	
238	Do.	236	Conclusion.	Reduction in total Forest expenditure.	6,90,000	The total provision has been reduced to Rs. 66,10,000.	6,35,000	
239	Interest ...	238	5	Purchase of sinking funds by open tender.	...	Under consideration	...	

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		Page.	Para.					
240	Currency	239	5	Discontinuance of one rupee note.	Rs.	The opinions of Local Governments and Chambers of Commerce have been invited. Meanwhile new supplies have been restricted and question of reducing cost of supply is also under consideration.	...	
241	Mints	242	4	Closing of portion of Mints.		Under consideration	...	
				Transfer of Calcutta Mint to cheaper site.		Under consideration with Government of Bengal.	...	
243	Do.	244	Conclusion	Reduction in expenditure on Mints.	4,12,000	The reduction will be effected.	4,12,000	
243	Exchange	244	2	Revision of method of showing exchange in the budget.	...	The method has been revised in the current budget though on different lines.	...	
244	Civil Works	245	3	Reconsideration of expansion of Forest Research Institute.	...	Expenditure will be limited to existing commitments. Provision for current year reduced.	2,00,000	
				Reconsideration of plans of Kabul Legation.	...	Plans are being reconsidered.		
				Dhanbad School of Mines.	2,00,000	Provision has been omitted in current year.	2,00,000	
				Reduction in provision for Agricultural Institute.	1,00,000	Provision reduced accordingly.	1,00,000	
				General reductions in expenditure on original works.	5,30,000	Total reductions effected	5,00,000	
245	Do.	246	4	Limitation of provision for repairs.	7,50,000	Accepted	7,50,000	
246	Do.	246	5	Future utilization of buildings in Calcutta.	...	Under consideration	...	
247	Do.	247	6	Reductions in establishment charges in Rajputana and Central India.	40,000	An alternative scheme has been adopted involving abolition of two Executive Engineers and considerable further savings in establishment.	1,07,000	
				Reductions in Coorg	20,000	Reduction partly effected	12,000	Further reduction under consideration.
				Reductions in Simla	85,000	Will be effected	23,000	Saving of Rs. 42,000 proposed for 1924-25.
				Total reductions in establishment charges.	2,50,000	Reductions have been effected on lines proposed.	2,00,000	
248	Do.	247	7	System of tenders for complete works and of lump sum contracts whenever possible.		The system has been encouraged but as Local Governments are the Agents in this work, the question is largely for their discretion. The question is however under further consideration.	...	

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

4111

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		Page	Para.					
249	Civil Works	248	8	Revision of arrangements for execution of works now carried out by the agency of Local Governments.	Rs. ...	The question is under consideration and a scheme is being examined for an organisation independent of Local Governments.	...	
250	Do.	248	9	Reappropriation of funds and introduction of a system to obviate rush of expenditure at end of year.	...	Under consideration	...	
251	New Delhi	249	5	Revision of scheme for construction of new station.	...	Under consideration	...	
252	Territorial and Political Mergions.	250	...	Endeavour to be made to effect progressive reductions.	...	The principle has been followed in the past and will be strictly adhered to in future cases.	...	
253	Superannuation allowances and pensions.	251	4	An actuarial examination should be made of the cost of revision of pensions.	...	The Government Actuary was consulted, but an accurate examination would mean very great delay. It has been otherwise ascertained that, compared with the present system, the revised rules are not likely to involve any material charges in present scale of expenditure.	...	
254	Do.	251	5	Adoption of varying mortality rates.	...	The principle has been accepted and an examination will be made.	...	
255	Do.	252	7	Debit to commercial departments of pensionary charges	...	This is already being done in the accounts of the main commercial departments and steps are being taken to include these charges in other departments which perform functions of a commercial character.	...	
256	Do.	252	8	Revision of temporary increased scales of pension in 1924.	...	Local Governments have been asked for their opinion and the question will be considered on receipt of their replies.	...	
257	Stationery and Printing.	253-260	...	Reductions and improvements in Stationery and Printing organisation.	10,37,000	The specific recommendations are under consideration and budget provision for 1923-24 has been reduced to Rs. 60 lakhs.	15,86,000	
258	Miscellaneous.	261	5	Special commissions of enquiry to be resorted to only in exceptional cases.	...	This recommendation has been noted and will be observed whenever possible.	...	
259	Do.	261	7	Local Clearing Office to be amalgamated with Peace Treaty Branch.	...	This has been carried into effect.	...	
260	Do.	262	9	Revision of incidence of certain payments to provinces.	45,000	Decision will shortly be arrived at. A provisional saving of Rs. 20,000 has been made.	*20,000	

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		Page.	Para.					
261	Miscellaneous.	263	11	Reduction in miscellaneous expenditure on the North-West Frontier Province.	Rs. 1,32,000	Provision for grain compensation has been omitted. The reserve of Rs. 30,000 has been cut out and a reduction of Rs. 2,000 effected under Durbar Presents.	Rs. 1,20,000	
262	"	263	13	Reduction in miscellaneous charges in Delhi.	45,000	The reserve has been eliminated and the grant to the Notified Area reduced as proposed.	65,000	
263	"	264	Conclusion.	Reduction of provision under the head Miscellaneous.	14,03,000	It has not been possible to secure this reduction. The Committee assumed a reduction of Rs. 7,30,000 in expenditure in England under this head but the estimate for the current year is Rs. 21 lakhs, a reduction of Rs. 2,37,000 only. Provision has also been necessary for the Public Services and for unavoidable payments to provincial governments. Omitting the special provision for anticipated supplementary grants the normal estimate under this head will be Rs. 69,86,000. Reductions have been effected as indicated under the preceding items.		
264	Adjustments with Provincial Governments.	272	2	Steps to be taken to determine the amount of the fixed assignment to be made to Burma for the cost of Military police.	...	The question is under consideration with the Government of Burma.	...	
265	Expenditure in Minor Administrations.	277	Conclusion.	Settlement to be entered into with the North-West Frontier Province and Baluchistan. A special enquiry to be made into the cost of minor administrations in Central India and Rajputana.	The decision on the report of the North-West Frontier Province Enquiry Committee is awaited. Further, owing to the disturbed condition of the frontier, the present time is inopportune for framing standard figures to form the basis of a settlement. It is therefore proposed to postpone consideration of the question till the budget of 1924-25 is settled. This has been accepted. It is hoped to secure the services of the officer who conducted the enquiry in Coorg and to commence the investigation shortly.	

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		Page.	Para.					
268	Pay, leave and allowances.	285	Conclusion	(1) The whole question of pay and leave conditions of the subordinate services to be made the subject of an enquiry in which local Governments will be associated.	Rs.	Local Governments have been addressed on the question of pay and their replies are awaited. An examination of the present leave rules is in progress with a view to economy.	...	
267	Pay, leave and allowances.	285	Conclusions (2) and (3)	Revision of travelling allowance rules.	...	The recommendations of the Committee have been accepted with a slight modification and orders have been issued accordingly.	...	The probab's saving is not known but on the basis of expenditure for 1922-23, it is estimated that a saving of about Rs. 15 lakhs should be secured by the revision of the rules and stricter control over this expenditure.
268	General observations.	292	1	Introduction of commercial accounts.	...	Will be adopted for all departments affected.	...	
269	...	292	7	Reductions in holdings of stores.	...	Stocks are under examination in all departments affected and the recommendation is being carried into effect.	...	
270	...	...	...	Total reductions recommended in the civil departments.	9,05 lakhs.	Exclusive of interest and Sinking fund charges, the total reductions now accepted in the current year's budget are over Rs. 7½ crores.	7,57 lakhs.	The possibility of further reductions is being considered.

CLERICAL RETRENCHMENTS FOLLOWING ON INCHCAPE COMMITTEE'S REPORT.

16. *Sir D. P. Sarvadhikary : Will the Government be pleased to state :

- (a) How many Indian Superintendents, clerks and menials have been retrenched as a result of the Inchcape Committee's recommendation ?
- (b) How many European and Anglo-Indian Superintendents, Assistants and clerks have been similarly retrenched ?
- (c) The names of European and Indian officers of and above the status of Assistant Secretary who have been retrenched ?
- (d) Will the Government be pleased to state the designations of new appointments which have been created in the Government of India Secretariat and Attached Offices since the 1st January 1923 and the names of those who have been appointed to fill them, the pay of such appointments and the respective reasons for making the same ?
- (e) Will the Government kindly state the names and qualifications of officers in the Government of India Secretariat and Attached Offices who as a result of the reorganization following the Inchcape Report have been provided with posts carrying higher salaries than those which they drew in posts occupied by them on January 1st, 1923 ? How many of these are Europeans and how many Indians ?
- (f) Will the Government kindly state how many vacancies there have been in the Government of India Secretariat and Attached Offices since the 28th February 1923 ? How many of these have been filled by Indians and how many by Europeans ?

The Honourable Sir Malcolm Hailey : If the Honourable Member will repeat his question early next week I shall be happy to supply him with the information for which he asks.

SALT TAXES.

17. *Sir D. P. Sarvadhikary : (a) Would the Government be pleased to state the number of persons and companies that had actually paid salt tax at the last year's rates on goods for which they contracted and which goods were actually in the Government godowns, and on which basis the tax was demanded and paid ?

(b) Would the Government be pleased to state the total amount of taxes so recovered against which there have been no deliveries at the old rates of salt tax on the ground that there has been subsequent increase in the tax ?

(c) Would the Government be also pleased to state the number of dealers who have, under circumstances similar to those stated above, been obliged to pay tax at the higher rate in order to obtain delivery of their goods under contract ?

(d) Would the Government be pleased to state the amount of extra tax collected at the higher rate and also the amount remaining uncollected on the ground of the dealers being unable or unwilling to pay the higher rate of taxes ?

The Honourable Sir Basil Blckett : So far as Government have been able to ascertain the replies to the Honourable Member's questions are as follows :—

(a) On the 1st March last 2,147 persons or companies had paid duty at Rs. 1-4 per maund on salt which was in the salt godowns on that date.

(b) The total amount of duty paid prior to the 1st March on this salt was about 30½ lakhs of rupees.

(c) 988.

(d) The amount of extra duty collected is Rs. 9,82,088, and the amount remaining uncollected Rs. 18,56,704. (These figures are based on the latest information available but are not fully up to date.) This outstanding amount is not, however, due to the inability or unwillingness of dealers to pay the higher duty, but to the fact that dealers are not anxious to remove the salt as they have large stocks on hand at present in consequence of abnormal removals prior to March last in anticipation of an increase in the duty. In the Bengal Presidency it is open to them to keep their salt in the golas up to three years. Rs. 2,21,564 have been refunded to dealers who were unwilling to pay duty at the increased rate and preferred to take back their money, and it is probable that nearly the whole of the amount now outstanding will be recovered during the course of the year.

INCHCAPE COMMITTEE'S RECOMMENDATION RE PLANT AND MACHINERY.

18. ***Sir D. P. Sarvadhikary** : Will the Government be pleased to state :

(a) Whether any decision has been arrived at in connection with the recommendations of the Inchcape Retrenchment Committee that plants and machineries of the Government for which there is no immediate Government use, partially or fully, should not be allowed to be used by the outside public for private purposes and that a nucleus staff should be maintained for looking after the State plants and machineries while they are not fully or partially in Government use ?

(b) Does the Government propose to allow user of such plants and machineries for private purposes, and if not, would the Government please state the objections in support of such non-user ?

***Mr. E. Burdon** : (a) and (b). The matter is under consideration. If the Honourable Member will put his question down again for a date later on in the session, I shall probably be able to give him a definite reply then.

ELECTRIC PRIMARY BATTERIES.

19. ***Dr. H. S. Gour** : (1) Will the Government be pleased to state whether it is a fact that a large number of electric primary batteries are at present imported into India from foreign countries as Government stores ?

(2) If so, what is their value, and from what countries are they imported ?

(3) Has any attempt been made to get these batteries prepared locally ?

The Honourable Mr. A. C. Chatterjee : (1) and (2). No information is available of the number, value and origin of primary electric batteries imported for the use of Government departments, as these particulars are not separately recorded.

(3) An attempt to manufacture primary batteries on a commercial scale was made by a firm in India a few years ago, but the Government of India understand that manufacture has ceased for some time, as it was found that locally manufactured batteries compared unfavourably in quality with the imported articles.

PLAGUE IN DELHI.

20. ***Sheikh Abdul Majid :** (a) Are the Government aware that there was a serious outbreak of plague epidemic in Delhi during the first four months of the current year? If so, will the Government be pleased to state what steps, if any, were taken by the local administration to warn the public of the threatened outbreak?

(b) Will the Government be pleased to state the total number of deaths in Delhi due to plague only, from the 15th of December 1922 to 30th of April 1923, and the total mortality from all causes during the same period?

(c) What is the daily normal average death rate of the city, and what is the difference between the normal daily average death rate and the daily total mortality from all causes *minus* the daily plague mortality figures during the said period?

(d) Does the difference between the daily total mortality from all causes and the daily deaths due to plague represent the normal death rate of the city? If not, to what other causes does the Government ascribe the disparity?

Mr. M. S. D. Butler : (a) The epidemic began in December 1922 but did not assume serious proportions till March. It had practically ceased by the end of May. As regards warning, the Honourable Member is referred to the answer just laid on the table in reply to Sir D. P. Sarvadhikary's question* on the same subject.

(b) Reported plague deaths numbered 1,299 and deaths from all causes 4,878 in Delhi city.

(c) Average daily mortality varies with the season of the year. Taking 10 years as a basis, the average for January is 20, for February 22, for March 23, for April 30 and for December 23. The average mortality based on 10 years' figures for the period between December 15 and April 30th is 3,174. Between the same dates in 1922-23, 3,579 deaths exclusive of plague were recorded. The difference is 405 or about 3 daily.

(d) No. The disparity is due to deaths from fevers; under this head unrecognised cases of plague may be included.

ANTI-PLAGUE MEASURES IN DELHI.

21. ***Sheikh Abdul Majid :** (a) Will the Government be pleased to state what special steps, if any, were taken by the local administration of Delhi to stamp out plague whilst it was raging in an epidemic form in the city and the suburbs in 1923?

* Question No. 11 (b).

(b) Did the Local Government ever during the plague season ask the Government of India to lend the services of their experts on plague or consult the Health Commissioner with the Government of India for exploring the avenues leading to the complete elimination of the infection from the city ?

(c) Is it not a fact that about 40 per cent. of the Delhi population left the city owing to the plague epidemic ?

Mr. M. S. D. Butler : (a) The measures taken have been described in the answer laid on the table in reply to Sir D. P. Sarvadhikary.

(b) The Public Health Commissioner with the Government of India was constantly consulted.

(c) The percentage cannot be stated with accuracy but was undoubtedly far short of the figure mentioned, which would have meant an exodus of nearly 100,000 persons out of a total population of 248,000.

INSANITARY CONDITION OF DELHI.

22 * **Sheikh Abdul Majid :** Is the Government of India aware that there was a general complaint about the insanitary condition of the city of Delhi especially during the plague season and it also formed a subject of discussion at a meeting of the local municipality ?

Mr. M. S. D. Butler : The answer to the first part of the question is in the negative and to the second part in the affirmative.

PLAGUE STATISTICS IN DELHI.

23. * **Sheikh Abdul Majid :** (a) What were the special measures, if any, adopted by the local administration of Delhi to ascertain the correct number of deaths during the plague season ?

(b) Could the Government definitely say that there was no more number of deaths due to plague than was actually reported and verified by the Health Department of the Municipality ?

(c) And further is it not a fact that the local administration made no efforts to keep the citizens who left the town informed of the range and extent of the epidemic and that this matter formed the subject of discussion at three consecutive meetings of the local Municipality ?

(d) Has the attention of the Government been drawn to an editorial note under the headline "The criminal negligence of the local Government" published in the "Daily Tej", an Urdu organ of Delhi, in its issue of 27th April ?

Mr. M. S. D. Butler : (a) The normal staff of the health department of the city was augmented by the appointment of two Sub-Assistant Surgeons.

(b) No such definite statement could be made ; in fact, it is probable that as in every such epidemic the contrary is true.

(c) The Honourable Member is referred to the answer which has just been given to Sir D. P. Sarvadhikary's Question No. 11 (b). Authoritative returns of plague seizures and deaths have been supplied weekly by the Chief Medical Officer to the leading newspapers.

(d) Yes. The Honourable Member is referred to the answer given to Sir D. P. Sarvadhikary's Question No. 11 (c).

MEASURES AGAINST RECURRENCE OF PLAGUE IN DELHI.

24. ***Sheikh Abdul Majid** : What measures do Government propose to adopt to prevent the recurrence of the plague epidemic in Delhi next year ?

Mr. M. S. D. Butler : The Local Administration and the Municipal Health Department are considering in consultation with the Public Health Commissioner with the Government of India what measures can be taken.

CONDUCT OF MAJOR DOCKRELL, CANTONMENT MAGISTRATE, AMBALA.

25. ***Mr. W. M. Hussanally** : (a) Has the attention of the Government been drawn to an article published in the "Cantonment Advocate" of 10th April, 1923 ?

(b) Is it a fact that in February last one Major Watson of Supply and Transport Department was bodily removed from the office of the Cantonment Magistrate, Ambala, by Major Dockrell, the Cantonment Magistrate himself ?

(c) Is it a fact that before his removal Major Watson and Major Dockrell exchanged heated and unpleasant words ?

(d) Is the Government aware that Cantonment employees assisted Major Dockrell in bodily removing Major Watson from the office ?

(e) Is the Government aware that this is not the first case since Major Dockrell's arrival in the cantonment office when a respectable gentleman has been bodily removed from the office ?

(f) Will the Government be pleased to state the facts of the above incident ?

(g) If the facts be as stated above what steps does the Government intend to take to render such incidents impossible in the future ?

Mr. E. Burdon : (a) The Honourable Members is, presumably, referring to an article which appeared in the "Cantonment Advocate", dated the 10th April 1923, under the heading "Major Dockrell's impending departure from Ambala". This article Government have seen.

(b)—(g). The Government of India have received no report of the alleged incident, which, if it took place, was no doubt dealt with as a matter of military discipline by the responsible local military authorities. The Government of India do not propose to take any action at this stage.

CONTROL OF TRAFFIC BY THE MILITARY.

26. ***Baba Ujagar Singh Bedi** : (1) (a) Is it a fact that at Hill Stations generally and at Murree Hills particularly it has become a practice that British military soldiers, in spite of the presence of the Civil Police on duty, interfere, as if by right, in the general administration and control of civil traffic at times of normal peace and order, both in the Civil as well as in the Cantonment Areas ?

(b) Is the Government aware that there exists a feeling among the Indian gentry of Murree Hills regarding this inter-position of the military soldiers ?

(2) If the reply to the above is in the affirmative, do Government propose to pass general orders for the Hill Stations and particularly for Murree—that in the presence of Civil Police, military soldiers should not, generally, interfere in the administration and control of the Civil traffic ?

Mr. E. Burdon: (1) (a) and (2). British military police are employed at Murree to deal with soldiers, and their presence is necessary because Murree is surrounded by cantonments. It is reported that, owing to some confusion regarding the respective jurisdiction of the cantonment and municipal authorities, and to the inexperience of some of the military police at the commencement of their turn of duty, a few cases occurred in which the military police exceeded their functions. But they now have clear instructions not to interfere with civilians within municipal limits. There is one exception to this rule, namely, a military policeman is on duty at the entrance to Murree to enforce municipal and cantonment regulations, which are identical, in regard to the entry of motor and other vehicles into Murree.

So far as the Government of India are aware, no complaints have been made in other hill stations of any interference by British soldiers with civilian traffic: the civil authorities are generally satisfied with the arrangements now in force at Murree; and in these circumstances, the Government of India do not consider that there is any occasion for them to issue orders on the subject.

(1) (b) The report received from the Local Government does not confirm this suggestion of the Honourable Member.

Mr. Harchandrai Vishindas: Is it a fact that some Indian riders at this Murree hill station were compelled by military officers to dismount from their horses?

Mr. E. Burdon: I have no information on the point; I should like to have notice of that question.

INCOME-TAX ON MARRIAGE PREMIA.

27. ***Rai Bahadur D. C. Barua:** (1) Will the Government be pleased to state if the premium realized by the bridegroom from the parents or guardians of girls at the time of marriage is subject to assessment of income-tax?

(2) If so, has it ever been assessed?

(3) If not, why not? And what is the policy of the Government with regard to such incomes?

The Honourable Sir Basil Blackett: (1) No.

(2) No.

(3) Such sums are exempt under section 4 (3) (vii) of the Indian Income-tax Act, 1922.

APPRENTICES FOR ELECTRIC SHOPS, BENGAL-NAGPUR RAILWAY.

28. ***Rabū Braja Sundar Das:** (a) Has the attention of the Government been drawn to the advertisement published in the "Statesman" of the 26th May 1923, by the Bengal-Nagpur Railway for recruiting only European and Anglo-Indian apprentices for Khargpur Locomotive, Carriage and Wagon and Electric Shops?

(b) Will the Government be pleased to state why Indians have been excluded?

The Honourable Mr. C. A. Innes: The Government have seen the advertisement referred to.

The reason why Indian recruits are not mentioned in it is that there are two categories of apprentices on the Bengal-Nagpur Railway, namely, European and Indian. The vacancies which it is desired now to fill are in the former category.

REUTERS AND ASSOCIATED PRESS AGENCIES.

29. ***M. K. Reddi Garu** : Will the Government be pleased to furnish the following information :

- (1) How much money is being paid annually to Reuters or the Associated Press Agencies for the supply of their daily news to the Government ?
- (2) How many Reuters or Associated Press Telegrams are subscribed for by the Government of India and what is the monthly subscription for the supply of each copy of these Telegrams ?
- (3) What is the necessity for subscribing for so many copies ?

The Honourable Mr. A. C. Chatterjee : (1) The amount paid to Reuter's Agency for the supply of news is Rs. 55,200 a year. This payment covers the cost of copies supplied to officials of the Government of India as well as Local Governments. The amount paid to the Indian News Agency by the Government of India in 1922-23 was Rs. 22,740.

(2) Reuter's messages are supplied to 76 officers in the Government of India and 28 in the Local Governments. The payment to the Agency is a lump sum payment as stated above. The Indian News Agency receives Rs. 30 a month for each set of copies supplied. The number of Government of India officials receiving copies of Indian News Agency messages during the past year was 60.

(3) It is considered necessary for administrative reasons that certain Government officials should receive news of public importance as soon as possible.

STATIONERY IN USE BY THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

30. ***Lieutenant-Colonel H. A. J. Gidney** : (a) Is it a fact that only embossed Legislative Assembly stationery is issued by the Government Stationery Department, Calcutta, to members on payment and that any other stationery is not so issued ?

(b) If the latter part of question (a) is in the negative, will Government be pleased to allow Members of the Legislative Assembly to obtain other varieties of Stationery, e.g., note-book blocks, Shorthand note-books, and files from the Government Stationery Department on payment ?

The Honourable Mr. A. C. Chatterjee : (a) Yes.

(b) Government do not propose to extend the practice of selling stationery to Members of the Legislative Assembly.

INDIAN MILITARY DAIRY FARMS.

31. ***Lieutenant-Colonel H. A. J. Gidney** : Will the Government be pleased to state :

- (1) On what dates enlistment into the newly formed Indian Military Dairy Farms commenced and ended so far as the present cadre is concerned ?

- (2) How many appointments have been made during this period ?
 (3) How many (a) Europeans :
 (i) Domiciled in India,
 (ii) *Ex-Army* rank and File.
 (b) Anglo-Indians and (c) Indians have been appointed ?
 (4) What is to be the total cadre of the Department ?

Mr. E. Burdon : (1) Registration of candidates for the newly formed Indian Military Dairy Farms Department commenced in April 1922, and ended in October 1922. Owing, however, to the destruction of all records in a fire which occurred on the 10th January 1923, registration was re-opened in February 1923 and still continues.

(2) Since April 1922, 130 appointments have been made.

(3) (a) *Europeans*—

 (i) Domiciled in India 3

 (ii) *Ex-Army* rank and file Nil.

 (b) *Anglo-Indian* 1

(c) The number of Indians who have been appointed since the 1st April 1922 is 126.

(4) The authorised cadre of the Department as originally sanctioned was 115. Subsequently, 20 appointments were abolished as a measure of retrenchment. The present authorised establishment is, therefore, 95 appointments.

CLERKS EMPLOYED ON BENGAL-NAGPUR RAILWAY.

32. ***Mr. B. N. Misra :** (i) Will the Government be pleased to state the total numbers of clerks employed in the District Traffic Superintendent's Offices at :

(a) Khurdha Road.

(b) Kharagpur,

(c) Salimbar,

(d) Adra,

(e) Chakradharapur Stations on the Bengal-Nagpur Railway line ?

(ii) Will the Government be pleased to state the number of Oriyas in the same offices ?

The Honourable Mr. C. A. Innes : I propose to reply to this and the following two questions together.

CLERKS EMPLOYED ON BENGAL-NAGPUR RAILWAY.

33. ***Mr. B. N. Misra :** Will Government please state—(i) the total number of clerks employed in the several booking offices, parcel offices and goods offices on the Bengal-Nagpur Railway :

(a) Between Kharagpur and Navpara.

(b) Between Kharagpur and Bilaspur.

(ii) The number of Oriyas in the offices referred above ?

EMPLOYMENT OF ORIYAS ON BENGAL-NAGPUR RAILWAY.

34. ***Mr. B. N. Misra :** In view of the paucity of Oriyas in Railway service on the Bengal-Nagpur Railway line do the Government propose

to advise the Bengal-Nagpur Railway authorities to employ more Oriyas to mitigate the inconvenience of Oriya passengers and dealers ?

The Honourable Mr. C. A. Innes : Government do not possess the information asked for. Nor do they propose to address the Agent in the sense suggested. The question was brought to the Agent's notice on Mr. Braja Sundar Dass' representation last September, and the Government have no doubt that, subject to consideration of efficiency, the Agent fully recognises the desirability of affording Oriyas equal opportunities with other classes in the Railway Service.

REVISION OF THE CODE OF CIVIL PROCEDURE.

35. ***Dr. H. S. Gour :** (1) Is the Government aware that the present Code of Civil Procedure was enacted in 1908 and that objections have been raised that citation to its numerous provisions is very difficult on account of the matter therein being divided into Sections, Orders, Appendices and Schedules ?

(2) Is the Government aware that this arrangement was made with a view to give a certain degree of elasticity to its provisions for which purpose Rules Committees were to be brought into existence by the various High Courts ?

(3) Have such Rules Committees been brought into existence by any of the High Courts ? If so, have any of its provisions been altered by the Committees so formed ?

(4) If no Rules Committees have been formed or alterations made, do the Government propose to consider the question of restoring the original numbering of the Sections as far as possible to the end and revise the Code which a previous Law Commission recommended should, as a rule, be done every ten years ?

The Honourable Sir Malcolm Hailey : (1) Yes.

(2) Yes.

(3) Section 123 (1) of the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908, makes it obligatory to constitute a Rule Committee at the town which is the usual place of sitting of each of the Chartered High Courts. As far as information is available, the Madras, Allahabad, Lahore and Rangoon High Courts have made some use of the power conferred by Section 122 of the Code to amend the First Schedule to the Code to suit local needs.

(4) Does not therefore arise.

CONSTRUCTION OF NAGPUR-ITARSI RAILWAY.

36. ***Dr. H. S. Gour :** (1) Will the Government be pleased to state what progress has been made with the construction of the Nagpur-Itarsi Railway ? What sections of it remain to be completed and how long it is likely to take before the line is completed ?

(2) Is it a fact that the line from Nagpur to Katoul was completed long ago, in fact, about six years ago, that the rails were picked up and that that section has again been completed but has not yet been open to traffic ?

(3) What is the reason for the delay ?

(4) Has the line been completed as far as Amla ? If so, why has it not been open to traffic ?

(5) How long is it likely to take to complete the building of the Nagpur station ?

(6) Is the Government aware of the great inconvenience to the travelling public owing to the congestion of traffic at the small station built about fifty years ago ?

(7) Do the Government propose to take steps to see that the chord line between Nagpur and Itarsi and the building of the Nagpur station are completed without unnecessary delay ?

The Honourable Mr. C. A. Innes : 1. The Honourable Member is referred to the reply given him on 11th March 1921 on the same subject.

The section Katoul to Amla remains to be completed and the whole line will probably be opened next year.

2. Yes, owing to shortage of material during the war it was decided to use the rails for more urgent work. This section has now been opened for goods traffic and will shortly be opened for passenger traffic.

3. The delay is due to shortage of material as explained in 2.

4. The line has not yet been completed as far as Amla.

5. The Nagpur station will probably be completed by about April 1924.

6. Yes.

7. Every effort is being made to expedite the completion of the work.

CONSOLIDATION OF INDIAN PENAL CODE.

37. ***Dr. H. S. Gour :** (1) Do the Government propose to take steps to bring up to date all its old Acts and consolidate the provisions of the Indian Penal Code ?

(2) Is the Government aware that the Statute Law Revision Committee recommended the re-enactment of the Penal Code by consolidating all its provisions ?

(3) What steps did the Government take and if it took no steps, why not ?

(4) Is the Government aware that the late Home Member Sir William Vincent made a statement in this House on the 19th January 1922 that there was a proposal on foot to consolidate and recodify the Indian Penal Code ?

(5) Is the Government aware that when the Indian Penal Code was enacted the Law Commissioners who prepared the draft themselves recommended its revision after a certain time and that they themselves suggested reduction of sentences in several cases which they said they had fixed high because of the undeveloped state of the country at that time ?

(6) Is it a fact that the Government have rejected the proposal of the Statute Law Revision Committee to consolidate the Indian Penal Code ? If so, will the Government be pleased to disclose the reasons which induced it to formulate such decision ?

Mr. L. Graham : (1) The work falls into two branches—re-printing editions of the Unrepealed General Acts and Consolidation proper. Government regularly take steps to bring old Acts up to date wherever it is practicable to do so by re-publication with the amendments incorporated in the text. This is rendered practicable very largely by the form in which

our amending legislation is cast. With a view to consolidation of provisions relating to any particular branch of law which are spread over a number of enactments the Statute Law Revision Committee has been established and the Committee, as the Honourable Member who is a member thereof, is well aware, has either already undertaken, or has decided on, the consolidation of several important Acts. The first monument to their labours is the Indian Merchant Shipping Act, 1923.

(2) Yes.

(3) The Government of India consulted Local Governments and High Courts on the proposal of the Statute Law Revision Committee.

(4) A perusal of the proceedings on the date specified by the Honourable Member will show that Sir William Vincent stated that he understood that the question of the consolidation of the Indian Penal Code was under the consideration of that eminent lawyer, Dr. Gour.

(5) The Honourable Member has consolidated two separate recommendations of the Law Commissioners which are in no way connected with each other. Of these the first was that there should be successive editions of the Indian Penal Code embodying the results obtained from the working of the Code and solving all the important questions as to the construction of the Code which have arisen since the appearance of the edition immediately preceding. That is a counsel of perfection which we have not achieved in full, but we have from time to time made many amendments in the Act in the light of our experience and to meet decisions of the Courts. The second recommendation was that as jail discipline became stricter and the intensity of the punishment was increased the maximum terms of imprisonment might be reduced. Such a recommendation would be effected, not by consolidation, but by amendment. It is first for consideration whether the progress in jail administration has been in the direction which the Commissioners anticipated. But it is permissible to point out that in pursuance of the recommendation of the last Jails Committee there is a Bill now before the House for abolition of the sentence of transportation.

(6) Yes ; because the authorities consulted, that is to say, the Local Governments and the High Courts, were unanimously of opinion that no appreciable advantage would be gained by consolidation.

REDUCTION OF INDIAN ARMY.

88. *Dr. H. S. Gour : (1) Has the Government verified the statement cabled by Reuter quoted by me in my speech in the Assembly on the 19th March last printed on page 3696 of the Debates ?

(2) Is it aware that on the 15th March last Colonel Guinness, Under Secretary of State for War, had informed the House of Commons that the War Office had vetoed the recommendation of the Government of India to reduce certain units of the Indian Army ?

(3) Will the Government be pleased to state in detail the nature of its recommendations for the reduction of units and the order thereon passed by the War Office ?

(4) (a) What is the relation of the Government of India to the War Office regarding its control over the Army of India ?

(b) Is it a fact that the policy of the Government of India has been for a long time in the past, and is at the present moment dominated, controlled or influenced by the War Office ?

(5) Will the Government be pleased to lay on the table the entire correspondence between itself and the Secretary of State regarding the reduction of the Indian Army and the Military Expenditure ?

(6) (a) What were the recommendations of the Military Requirements Committee on the subject ?

(b) And how far have its recommendations been carried out ?

(c) If any of its recommendations have not been carried out will the Government be pleased to state what those recommendations are, and why they have not been carried out ?

Mr. E. Burdon : (1) Yes.

(2) The facts of the incident to which the Honourable Member refers are as stated in the following telegram, dated the 20th March 1923, received from the Secretary of State :

“ Reuter's version of Guinness' speech was substantially correct, but you may assure Legislative Assembly that this was only intended as expression of War Office opinion, that matter is still under consideration, and that final decision will be taken by His Majesty's Government ”.

(3) As will be clear from this telegram, the War Office passed no order in the matter. The actual position so far reached in regard to the reduction of British troops in India is as follows :—The Government of India recommended a reduction of 130 men per battalion in the peace establishment of British Infantry, and this has been agreed to by His Majesty's Government. The total number of infantry soldiers to be reduced, therefore, amounts to over 5,000. Details of reductions in other arms have not yet been finally settled, but it is hoped to make an announcement on the subject in the near future.

(4) (a) and (b). The answer to part (b) is in the negative. The control of the army in India is vested in the Governor General in Council and the constitutional position of the Government of India is in practice adequately safeguarded. The functions of the Chief of the Imperial General Staff in regard to Indian military affairs are purely advisory and consultative and neither the Chief of the Imperial General Staff nor the Army Council are permitted to exercise direct influence over the military policy of India or to interfere in regard to the administration of the Army in India.

(5) Government do not propose to lay the correspondence on the table.

(6) (a), (b) and (c). Government do not propose to publish the report of the Military Requirements Committee as it would be contrary to the public interest to do so. For the same reason details of the contents of the Report cannot be disclosed. On the other hand, I am permitted to inform the Honourable Member that the recommendations of the Retrenchment Committee were based, amongst other evidence, on the Military Requirements Committee report which was in the hands of Lord Incheape and the members of his Committee ; and that the Retrenchment Committee's recommendations involve larger economies in military expenditure than the Military Requirements Committee had anticipated would be possible.

Dr. H. S. Gour : May I ask the Honourable Member a Supplementary Question ? How is this statement made by the Honourable Member reconcilable with Lord Derby's statement made the other day that three cavalry regiments were not to be abolished ?

Mr. E. Burdon : The Report of Lord Derby's speech cabled by Reuter was merely a summary. The Government of India have since received from the Secretary of State a verbatim report which runs as follows :

"Incheape Committee has made proposals for certain reductions and those proposals are under consideration by India Office and War Office at present moment. A number of reductions will take place, but there is one reduction that I can tell the noble Earl will not take place. It will be some satisfaction, if not to him, at all events to regiments concerned, to know that there will be no question of abolishing any of the three cavalry regiments. I may also tell him and he knows me well enough to understand that I should not say it unless I really meant it that under no consideration would I, as representing War Office, assent to any reduction unless I was fortified by opinion of General Staff that such reduction could safely be made."

The Secretary of State has also explained—and the same thing is clear from the fact that Lord Derby expressly made his statement as representing the War Office—that Lord Derby was referring to the disbandment of Cavalry Regiments and not their withdrawal from India : and that in speaking of the opinion of the General Staff he had in mind the British Army as a whole and not merely the Army in India. The question whether any units of the British Army shall be abolished is obviously one which concerns the War Office.

STATISTICS OF BRITISH AND INDIAN TROOPS.

39. ***Dr. H. S. Gour :** Will the Government be pleased to lay on the table a comparative statement giving the information called for in the following table :

1	2		3		4		5		6		7	
	No. of Troops.		Percentage of Increase or Decrease.		Cost.		Cost per head.		Total cost.		Number of officers holding King's Commission.	
Years.	British.	Inds.	British.	Indian.	British.	Indian.	British.	Indian.	British.	Indian.	British.	Indian.
1876 ...												
1886 ...												
1896 ...												
1906 ...												
1916 ...												
1923 ...												

Mr. E. Burdon : The information desired by the Honourable Member is not readily available. It is indeed doubtful if, for the earlier years specified, the information is in existence ; and the attempt to compile it would involve an immense amount of labour which, in the opinion of Government, would be out of all proportion to the results obtainable.

For the year 1923-24, statistics of strengths of troops—British and Indian— and the number of officers holding King's commissions will be found in the Army Estimates. The approximate annual cost per head of a British officer, a British warrant officer and a British soldier and an Indian officer and an Indian soldier was calculated last year for the Incheape Committee, and will be found in Appendices C and D of their report.

MILITARY EXPENDITURE FOR 10 YEARS.

40. *Dr. H. S. Gour : Will the Government be pleased to state the total amount of the Military Expenditure for the last 10 years including therein the cost of all auxiliary, allied and political services and works such as Waziristan road, Frontier Military Police, Tribal " Confidential Communications," i.e., rewards and payments for preserving peace and the like, wireless installations, Strategic Railways, Ecclesiastical establishment, Military Dairies, Upkeep of Military Sanitaria such as Chakrata, Murree, Dalhousie, Lansdowne, Landour, Solon and others ; Frontier Province administration ; Frontier outposts, Medical Establishment ; Army Educational and Instructional Establishments ; Military Public Works ; Waziristan Scheme ?

The Honourable Sir Basil Blackett : A statement showing the net military expenditure during the last ten years for which figures are available is laid on the table. The figures relate entirely to the group head " Military Services " comprising Army, Marine and Military Works. Parts of the question are too vague to enable the Government to determine what other figures are wanted ; for any such information the Honourable Member is referred to the Finance and Revenue Accounts for the years concerned which contain full details.

Net Military Expenditure.

						(In lakhs of rupees).
1912-13	..	..	..	..	..	29,35
1913-14	..	..	..	..	..	29,84
1914-15	..	..	..	..	..	30,65
1915-16	..	..	..	..	..	33,39
1916-17	..	..	..	..	..	37,49
1917-18	..	..	..	..	..	43,56
1918-19	..	..	..	..	..	66,72
1919-20	..	..	..	..	..	86,98
1920-21	..	..	..	..	..	87,38
1921-22	..	..	..	..	..	69,81

EMPLOYMENT OF TROOPS IN FIELD SERVICE.

41. *Dr. H. S. Gour : Will the Government be pleased to lay on the table a comparative statement shewing the employment of British and Indian troops in field service during the last 20 years ?

Mr. E. Burdon : The Government of India are not in a position to supply the information desired regarding the employment of the British army. To collect the information so far as it relates to troops forming part of the Army in India would involve an amount of labour and research which in the opinion of Government would not be justified by the results obtainable. In fact accurate information could not be procured.

EXPENDITURE ON EDUCATION AND DEVELOPMENT.

42. *Dr. H. S. Gour : Will the Government be pleased to state the percentage of revenue devoted by the Central Government for purely

administrative purposes and the percentage spent on :

- (a) Education, and
(b) Development of the country ?

The Honourable Sir Basil Blackett : It is not clear what items of expenditure are intended to be included under "Administrative purposes" and "development of the country". For the purpose of this reply I have included under the former the budget heads "General Administration", "Audit", "Administration of Justice", "Jails", and "Police", and under the latter, in the light of the next question by the Honourable Member, the heads "Scientific Departments", "Medical", "Public Health", "Agriculture", "Industries", and "Miscellaneous departments". The percentages calculated on the above assumptions on the figures of the budget estimates of the Central Government for the current year are as follows :

Civil Administration	1.83 per cent.
Education .. .. .	.16 per cent.
Development .. .. .	.97 per cent.

The Honourable Member is no doubt aware that Education and Development are at present mainly provincial subjects. The figures which I have just given are therefore of little practical utility, and hardly justify the labour spent on obtaining them.

EXPENDITURE ON CIVIL ADMINISTRATION, MILITARY, ETC.

43. * **Dr. H. S. Gour :** Will the Government be pleased to lay on the table a comparative statement showing the percentage of expenditure for the last 5 years under the heads :

- (1) Civil Administration,
- (2) Military,
- (3) Development such as Education, Sanitation, and Health, during the last 20 years ?

The Honourable Sir Basil Blackett : From the previous question by the Honourable Member it is presumed that he requires figures relating only to the Central Government. The percentages for the last five years are as follows :

—	1918-19.	1919-20.	1920-21.	1921-22.	1922-23.
Civil Administration (comprising the major heads General Administration, Audit, Administration of Justice, Jails and Convict Settlements and Police)	1.73	1.33	1.78	1.43	2.07
Military (net)	40.19	43.90	49.81	33.14	32.11
Development (comprising the major heads Scientific Departments, Education, Medical, Public Health, Agriculture, Industries and Miscellaneous Departments) ... ..	.66	.81	.95	1.20	1.05

N.B.—The figures for 1923-24 are not available.

As stated in the answer which I gave to a question by Sir Montagu Webb on the 22nd March last the estimated expenditure of 1923-24 on Military Services amounts to approximately 21.6 per cent. of the total estimated expenditure in that year of the Central and Provincial Governments combined.

REVISION OF TRANSFER OF PROPERTY ACT.

44. *Dr. H. S. Gour : (1) Will the Government be pleased to state whether it had appointed an informal committee to revise and redraft the Transfer of Property Act? If so, when was the committee appointed?

(2) For how long has the Government been contemplating revision of the Transfer of Property Act?

(3) Is it a fact that a committee was appointed by Sir George Lowndes? For how long did it sit? What work did it accomplish?

(4) What progress has been made with the revision of the Transfer of Property Act and when do the Government propose to introduce a new consolidating measure?

(5) Is the Government aware that there are over 7,000 cases many of which take divergent views upon points involved in the Transfer of Property Act?

(6) Does the Government desire to settle these doubtful and conflicting points by means of legislation?

Mr. L. Graham : (1), (2) and (3). The revision of the Transfer of Property Act has been under contemplation for some years. Proposals for a general revision were formulated in 1910.

No Committee for the revision of the Act was appointed by Sir G. Lowndes but an informal Committee consisting chiefly of lawyers who were also Members of the Indian Legislature (including the Honourable Member himself) was appointed in 1921 by the late Law Member, Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru, under whose orders Mr. L. G. Mukherji, a District Judge in the United Provinces, was appointed as officer on special duty in the Legislative Department in connection with the revision of the Act. The Committee held three meetings the last of which was on the 19th March 1922.

(4), (5) and (6). Definite proposals and suggestions for the amendment of the Act were placed by Mr. Mukherji before the Committee which made recommendations in regard to them. Mr. Mukherji has submitted his report and the results of his examination of the Act are under consideration. Government are aware of the conflicting decisions on various points arising out of the provisions of the Act and recognise the need for its revision, but in view of the difficult and complicated nature of the work they are not in a position at present to say when legislation will be introduced.

REDUCTION OF TROOPS.

45. *Dr. H. S. Gour : (1) Will the Government be pleased to state the reduction of troops recommended by the Government of India during the last 12 months and the reduction actually sanctioned by the Secretary of State or by the British Cabinet?

(2) Will the Government be pleased to lay on the table the correspondence between the Government of India and the Secretary of State on the subject of :

- (a) The Military Requirements Committee's Report.
- (b) The reduction of the Army in India ?

Mr. E. Burdon : (1) The Honourable Member is referred to the answer which I have just given to his oral question No. 38.

(2) Government are not prepared to lay on the table the correspondence in question.

CORRESPONDENCE WITH SECRETARY OF STATE RE: BUDGET.

46. ***Dr. H. S. Gour :** Will the Government be pleased to state whether there was any correspondence between the Government of India and the Secretary of State on the subject of the Budget for 1923-24 ? If so, will it lay the correspondence on the table ?

The Honourable Sir Basil Blackett : The answer to the first part of the question is, as the Honourable Member is doubtless aware, in the affirmative. The answer to the second part is in the negative.

SALT TAX.

47. ***Dr. H. S. Gour :** (1) Is it a fact that the doubling of the salt tax was previously approved by the Secretary of State and in fact suggested and pressed by him on the Government of India ?

(2) Is it a fact that the Secretary of State declined to agree to the reduction of the Army in India unless the Budget was balanced by the imposition of the salt tax ?

(3) Will the Government be pleased to disclose full facts in connection with the imposition of the salt tax on a certificate by His Excellency the Viceroy ?

The Honourable Sir Basil Blackett : All budget proposals are in accordance with the usual procedure referred to the Secretary of State in the first instance and approved by him before the budget is presented to the Assembly. The answer to the second half of part (1) and to part (2) of the question is in the negative. As regards part (3) the full facts of the case have already been published.

Dr. H. S. Gour : Will the Honourable the Finance Member make a categorical statement in answer to sub-clause (1) of question No. 47, in which I have asked whether the Secretary of State in fact suggested and pressed upon the Government of India the imposition of an additional salt tax ?

The Honourable Sir Basil Blackett : I am sorry I did not make myself clear. The answer to that part of the question is in the negative, categorically.

TRANSFER OF SUBJECTS TO PROVINCIAL MINISTERS.

48. ***Dr. H. S. Gour :** (1) With reference to the Secretary of State's reply dated the 2nd November 1922 to the Assembly's Resolution on the subject of further Reforms, will the Government be pleased to state what action has it taken to obtain further powers stated to be possible

under the existing constitution without amendment of the Government of India Act ?

(2) (a) Is the Government aware that it is possible under section 45-A (d) of the Government of India Act to transfer all subjects to the charge of the Ministers in the Provinces ?

(b) Has the Government taken steps to transfer these subjects under the existing constitution ? If not, why not ?

(3) (a) Is the Government aware that section 19-A of the said Act provides for the relaxation of control of the Secretary of State over the Government of India ?

(b) If so, have Government moved the Secretary of State to relax his control, as provided in that section ? If not, why not ?

The Honourable Sir Malcolm Hailey : (1) I have been unable to trace in the despatch the reference to further powers stated to be possible, and to which the Honourable Member alludes.

(2) (a) and (b). It is possible under the section quoted to make rules under the Act for the transfer of subjects ; but no change in the original rules has been made. The Honourable Member's attention is invited to the recommendation of the Joint Committee that no change of substance in the constitution, including the lists of reserved and transferred subjects, should be made in the 10 years preceding the appointment of the Statutory Commission.

(3) (a) and (b). The section referred to provides that the Secretary of State may by rule regulate and restrict the power of superintendence, direction and control. With the exception of the rules referred to in my answer to Mr. Neogy's question 305, dated 1st February 1923, no further rule has been issued. The attention of the Honourable Member is invited to the Report of the Joint Committee on clause 33 of the Bill.

Dr. H. S. Gour : Sir, may I ask the Honourable the Home Member whether, in pursuance of the suggestion made in Lord Peel's despatch, namely, that further extension of reforms is possible within the existing Act and under the existing constitution, the Government of India has exploited that Act and addressed the Secretary of State on the subject of further reforms ?

The Honourable Sir Malcolm Hailey : No, Sir. The subject of further reforms is not necessarily connected with the extension referred to by the Secretary of State.

Dr. H. S. Gour : Is the Honourable the Home Member aware of the fact that, under the existing Act, it is within the competence of the Secretary of State to modify his power of supervision, direction and control and transfer the same to the Government of India, and has the Government of India requested the Secretary of State to modify his powers and transfer the same to the Government of India ?

The Honourable Sir Malcolm Hailey : Shall I read again to the Honourable Member what I read out just now ?—because that is the answer to the Honourable Member's question.

Dr. H. S. Gour : No : it is not necessary ; but what I want to know is whether the Government of India have made any proposal for the transfer of the Secretary of State's powers to themselves.

The Honourable Sir Malcolm Hailey : No.

Mr. K. C.-Neogy : Is the Honourable Member aware that the rule referred to in his answer as having been framed in pursuance of Section 19-A of the Government of India Act, relates solely to the control by the Secretary of State over provincial transferred subjects, and has nothing to do with the provincial reserved subjects or the Government of India ?

The Honourable Sir Malcolm Hailey : That is so, Sir.

HIGH COURT RETRENCHMENTS, BENGAL.

49. ***Sir D. P. Sarvadhikary** : (a) Would the Government please state the amount of costs incurred in connection with High Court Retrenchment Committee of Bengal ?

(b) Would the Government please state if and when the recommendations of the Retrenchment will be published ?

(c) If the Government does not propose to publish the Report at least the Recommendations, will the Government please state the reasons for withholding such publication ?

(d) Would the Government please state when the recommendations of the Committee will be given effect to ?

The Honourable Sir Malcolm Hailey : If you will allow me, I will answer that, Sir, because I think it is of public interest :—

(a) The total expenditure is Rs. 2,934.

(b) and (c). The Report of the Retrenchment Committee will be published shortly.

(d) The recommendations of the Committee are at present under the consideration of the Government of Bengal and the Calcutta High Court, who have been consulted by the Government of India.

Mr. K. Ahmed : May I ask, Sir, a supplementary question regarding the cost incurred on paper books in the High Court ?

Mr. President : Will the Honourable Member put his question on the paper and give the Home Member time to consider it ?

The Honourable Sir Malcolm Hailey : It is not, I think, connected with the Retrenchment Committee.

PAYMENT OF SURPLUS OFFICERS.

50. ***Dr. H. S. Gour** : (a) Will the Government be pleased to state the total number of surplus officers paid out of the revenues of India, the period for which their emoluments were so paid and the total cost thereof to the State ?

(b) By whose orders were these officers stationed in India ? How far was the War responsible for their being quartered in India ?

(c) When were they demobilised and how many still remain to be demobilised ?

(d) On what conditions were they demobilised and what was the cost of demobilisation ?

(e) Has its cost been debited to the War Office ? If not, why not ?

Mr. E. Burdon : (a) With a few exceptions, all the surplus officers who were stationed in India were paid out of Indian revenues ; the

cost of those stationed ex-India was borne by the War Office. The total pay charges met provisionally from Indian revenues from the 1st March 1922 or the subsequent date on which the officers were declared to be surplus amount approximately to £1,000,000.

(b) Under the orders of the Government of India. As regards the second part of the question, it may be said that the Great War was responsible for a portion of the surplus, but a portion is also attributable to reductions in Indian establishments, resulting from various measures of retrenchment.

(c) Between July 1922 and June 1923. No more officers remain to be demobilised.

(d) I will furnish the Honourable Member separately with a copy of the rules relating to the retirement of these surplus officers. The cost of their demobilisation is estimated at £4,000,000 approximately, exclusive of the amount specified in the reply given to part (a) of this question.

(e) The question of the incidence of cost is at present being examined by the Secretary of State and the War Office, in order to determine the proportion to be borne by each Government.

UNIVERSITY AT AGRA.

51. *Lala Girdharilal Agarwala : (1) Are the Government aware that the Legislative Council for the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh has adopted a Resolution on 27th February 1923 for establishment of a University at Agra ?

(2) Will the Government be pleased to lay on the table all correspondence which passed between the United Provinces Government and the Government of India on the subject of the proposed Agra University within the last 3 years ?

Mr. M. S. D. Butler : (1) Yes.

(2) No correspondence has as yet passed between the Government of the United Provinces and the Government of India on the subject.

UNIVERSITY AT AGRA OR CAWNPORE.

52. *Lala Girdharilal Agarwala : In view of the assurance conveyed to me by the Government in reply to my Question No. 495 on 17th March 1921, printed at page 1197 of the Assembly Debates, Volume I, regarding proposals for the establishment of a University at Agra or Cawnpore, do the Government propose to take suitable action in the matter ?

Mr. M. S. D. Butler : As the initiative in the matter rests with the Government of the United Provinces, the reply is in the negative.

INDIANIZATION OF 8 UNITS OF THE INDIAN ARMY.

53. *Sir D. P. Sarvadhikary : (a) Would the Government please state what steps have been taken towards the Indianisation of the 8 Units mentioned in the announcement of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief at the last Delhi meeting of the Assembly ?

(b) Would the Government please state whether any difficulties have been experienced regarding Indianisation and, if so, what such difficulties are ?

(c) Is it a fact that comparatively low educational standard in the case of some of the eligible officers is one of such difficulties? If so, what steps does the Government propose to take for raising the educational standard of officers of this class?

(d) Is it true that apprehended isolation of the Units is one of the difficulties?

Mr. E. Burdon : (a) & (b). In the statement which I laid on the table of this Assembly on the 14th March last, it was explained that the first step in the process of Indianisation would be to transfer eight Indian officers, already in the Indian Army, one to each of the eight units destined for Indianisation. In carrying this out, however, a hitch arose in that a sufficient number of those Indian officers were not willing to transfer; and in order to complete the first stage of Indianisation, it will be necessary to await the batches of young Indian officers who will finish their year of attachment to a British regiment in October and January next. They will be posted direct to one or other of the Indianising units and will not be given the option of joining a non-Indianising regiment.

I may explain that in the case of Indian officers already posted to an Indian Army regiment, His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief deliberately made transfer to an Indianising regiment optional and not compulsory, because a British officer would not ordinarily be compelled to exchange the unit to which he has been posted for another. It is of course well-known that once an officer has settled down in a particular regiment, has made it his home and found his friends, he is generally very loth to leave it.

(c) The answer is in the negative. The standard of education of all officers who have qualified for the King's commission at Sandhurst is in theory the same and it is on this class that His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief proposes chiefly to rely for the purpose of Indianising the 8 units.

(d) Government have heard this suggestion, but have received no evidence which would justify them in believing it to be true.

PRACTICE IN REGARD TO CUSTODY OF RIFLES.

54. ***Sir D. P. Sarvadhikary :** Would the Government please state whether there is any difference in the practice of allowing members of the Indian Territorial Force and of the Indian Auxiliary Force in the matter of being allowed to take home their Regimental Rifles. If so, would the Government please state what the reason of such differentiation is and whether it proposes to take steps to remove such differentiation, and if not, why not?

Mr. E. Burdon : There is a difference between the practice obtaining in the Indian Territorial Force and the Auxiliary Force, India, in regard to this matter. The difference follows from the different systems of training applied to the two Forces. Units of the Territorial Force assemble and are embodied for training once a year and their training lasts continuously for a specified number of days, during which the members of the Force can engage in no other occupation. When the period of training is at an end, the rifles are withdrawn and deposited in arsenals. During the period of training, the rifles while not in actual

use are kept in armouries and this is the practice followed in the regular army. Members of the Auxiliary Force, on the other hand, have to train all the year round in such spare time as they can find without interrupting their civil occupations. It is necessary therefore that their rifles should be readily accessible. As a general rule, their rifles are kept in armouries ; but in certain exceptional cases, as for example, when the armoury is not near the parade ground and rifle range and there is no great risk of the arms being stolen by rifle-thieves, members of the Auxiliary Force are allowed to keep their rifles in their own possession. From this explanation it will be clear to the Honourable Member that there is no occasion for Government to alter the existing practice. So far as it is possible to do so, the general rule is followed that rifles, when not in use should be kept in arsenals or armouries, whether the rifles belong to the regular army, the Territorial Force or the Auxiliary Force ; and there is a very practical justification for the few exceptions that are made.

ESHER COMMITTEE'S REPORT.

55. **Sir P. S. Sivaswamy Aiyer** : Will the Government be pleased to state whether any and if so what orders have been passed by the Secretary of State upon Resolutions 7, 8, 10 and 11 passed by the Assembly on the 28th of March 1921 in connection with the Esher Committee's Report with the concurrence of the Government of India ?

Mr. E. Burdon : I lay upon the table a statement in which the contents of the four Resolutions referred to in the question have been analysed and which shows also the action so far taken to give effect to the Resolutions.

Statement analysing the contents of Resolutions Nos. 7, 8, 10 and 11 passed by the Legislative Assembly on the 28th March 1921, in connection with the Esher Committee's Report, and showing the action which has so far been taken to give effect to them.

Serial No.	Recommendation.	Action taken.
1.	That the King Emperor's Indian subjects should be freely admitted to all arms of His Majesty's Military, Naval, and Air Forces in India.	Indians are now eligible for admission to all ranks of the Cavalry and Infantry arms of the Indian Army. The proposal that Indians should be admitted to the Royal Artillery and the Royal Engineers, which are branches of the British Army and not of the Indian Army, has not been agreed to. Indians are eligible for admission to all ranks in the Royal Indian Marine. The question of the measures to be adopted for the recruiting and training of Indians as officers of the Royal Indian Marine was examined by the Committee of Indian Students, 1921-22 ; and will be further examined by the Committee which has been appointed in pursuance of a Resolution moved by Sir Sivaswamy Aiyer on the 12th January 1922. The proposal that Indians should be admitted to the Royal Air Force, which is also a British Service establishment, has not been agreed to.

Serial No.	Recommendation.	Action taken.
2.	That Indians should be freely admitted to the ancillary services and auxiliary forces.	Indian officers of the Indian Army holding the King's commissions are equally eligible with British officers of the Indian Army for admission to the Indian Army Departments, e.g., the Indian Army Service Corps, the Indian Army Ordnance Corps, the Indian Farms Department, etc. Indian Officers will, however, be required to satisfy the same conditions as British officers, that is to say, they must enter the army as combatants in the first instance and then have some years' experience of regimental life and obtain certain prescribed qualifications.
3.	That every encouragement should be given to Indians, including the educated middle classes, subject to the prescribed standards of fitness, to enter the commissioned ranks of the Army	<p>The measures taken to give effect to this recommendation may be summarised as follows :—</p> <p>(i) The establishment of the Royal Indian Military College at Dehra Dun.</p> <p>(ii) The decision, now in process of being carried out, to establish two schools which will give education preparatory for admission to the Dehra Dun College. The capital sum required for the construction of these schools has been provided by His Majesty the King Emperor.</p> <p>(iii) The fees for education at the Dehra Dun College have been fixed below actual cost, and certain further concessions in the shape of reduced fees are granted to deserving candidates whose parents could not otherwise afford to send them to College.</p> <p>(iv) Concessions and facilities of various kinds are given to enable qualified candidates to proceed to Sandhurst. These include free passage to England, and King's India and Honorary King's India Cadetships.</p> <p>The regulations provide that, in selecting candidates for the entrance examination for Sandhurst, regard should be paid to the claims of boys belonging to the educated middle-classes; and boys of these classes are selected when suitable.</p>
4.	That in nominating candidates for the entrance examination, unofficial Indians should be associated with the nominating authority.	This practice has been adopted.
5.	That in granting King's commissions, claims to promotion of Viceroy's commissioned officers should be first recognised and thereafter commissions should be given to cadets trained at Sandhurst.	The arrangement at present in force is that a limited number of honorary King's commissions are granted annually to Indian officers of exceptional merit holding the Viceroy's commission. Apart from these, commissions are granted to cadets from Sandhurst.

Serial No.	Recommendation.	Action taken.
6.	That in selecting candidates for Sandhurst, the general rule should be that the large majority of the selections should be from the communities which furnish recruits and as far as possible in proportion to the numbers in which they furnish recruits for the army.	This recommendation has been embodied in the regulations, and is observed in practice.
7.	That no less than 25 per cent. of King's commissions granted every year should be given to His Majesty's Indian subjects to start with.	Full effect has not been given to this recommendation. During the past few years 10 commissions out of 50 annually have been reserved for Indians.
8.	That adequate facilities should be provided in India for the preliminary training of Indians to fit them to enter the Royal Indian Military College, Sandhurst.	See reply to item 3 above.
9.	That as soon as funds are available, steps should be taken to establish in India a Military College such as Sandhurst.	This recommendation has not yet been agreed to. Amongst other things, the financial condition laid down has not yet been satisfied.
10.	That the desirability of establishing in India training and educational institutions for other branches of the army should be kept steadily in view.	It is impracticable at present to take any definite action towards carrying out this recommendation.
11.	That a Territorial Force should be formed on attractive conditions.	The Indian Territorial Force has been created, and the results of the training carried out in the first year of the existence of the Force have been satisfactory. Recruiting results are also satisfactory.
12.	That a system of short colour service, followed by a few years in the reserve, should be introduced in the Indian Army.	The object of this recommendation is that, so far as it is safe to do so, a portion of the reinforcements required in war should in peace time be held in reserve instead of on the active list. A reference is invited to paragraph 5, page 10, of the Retrenchment Committee's Report, in which a proposal of the same character is advocated. The views of the Government of India on this proposal are now before the Secretary of State.
13.	That a gradual and prudent reduction of the ratio of British to Indian troops be carried out.	The Army Secretary stated in the Legislative Assembly on the 6th March 1923 that, if the recommendations of the Retrenchment Committee which proposed a reduction of 8,500 British troops and 6,000 Indian troops were carried out in full, it would have the effect of altering the ratio of British to Indian troops from 1 to 2 to 1 to 2.67. It has also been announced that His Majesty's Government have agreed in principle to a reduction in the present strength of British troops on the Indian establishment. It is hoped to announce shortly the final decision on this subject.

Serial No.	Recommendation.	Action taken.
14.	That officers in the Indian Territorial Force should have the rank of 2nd-Lieutenant, Lieutenant, or higher rank as the case may be.	As an <i>interim</i> arrangement it has been decided to grant officers in the Indian Territorial Force honorary commissions in His Majesty's Indian Land Forces which confer the titles of rank used in the British Army.
15.	That no distinction should be made between the Indian Territorial Force and the Indian Auxiliary Force in respect of the authority which signs the commissions, and that officers in these two Forces should take rank <i>inter se</i> according to date of appointment.	These questions have not yet been finally decided, for the reason that the form of commission to be granted to officers of the Auxiliary Force as a permanent arrangement has not yet been settled.

RETRENCHMENTS IN ARMY HOSPITALS AND MEDICAL SERVICES.

56. **Sir P. S. Sivaswamy Aiyer** : Will the Government be pleased to state whether they propose to make the inquiry recommended by the Incheape Committee on page 20 of their report with a view to effecting a retrenchment in the number of hospitals, beds, medical officers and staff in the Army Hospitals and Medical services ?

Mr. E. Burdon : These questions are replied to in the replies which were to have been given to-day to the questions Nos. 3 and 5 asked by Colonel Gidney, and copies of these replies will be laid on the table.

CAPITATION CHARGES PAYABLE TO WAR OFFICE.

57. ***Sir P. S. Sivaswamy Aiyer** : Will the Government be pleased to state whether any steps have been taken to urge upon the Imperial Government the necessity for a more equitable, if not lenient, adjustment of the capitation charges payable to the War Office ?

Mr. E. Burdon : The views of the Government of India on the subject are now before the Secretary of State.

RELATIONS BETWEEN BRITISH AND INDIAN ADMINISTRATIVE SERVICES.

58. ***Sir P. S. Sivaswamy Aiyer** : Will the Government be pleased to make a detailed statement whether any effect has been or is intended to be given, and if so in what respects, to the recommendations of the Esher Committee in Part IV of their report for amalgamating, or establishing, closer relations between the British and Indian administrative or ancillary services and for fusion of the British officers of the British and Indian armies ?

Mr. E. Burdon : So far it has not been found practicable in any concrete instance to give effect to the recommendations of the Esher Committee to which the Honourable Member refers. Generally speaking, the Government of India were in favour of the idea underlying the Esher Committee's proposal, *viz.*, that enhanced opportunities should be given for interchange between officers of the British and Indian services ; and it is intended to consider the possibility of adopting the idea when the organization of each of the services—they are mainly

administrative services—to which it can be made applicable is finally settled. A scheme is under consideration at the present moment to amalgamate the Supply and Transport Corps with the Royal Army Service Corps.

INDIAN APPRENTICES IN ORDNANCE FACTORIES.

49. *Sir P. S. Sivaswamy Aiyer : Will the Government be pleased to state—

- (a) whether in the Ordnance Factories there is any provision for training Indian apprentices so as to qualify them for the rank of Foremen and if so, how many apprentices are entertained each year, the qualifications for admission, the terms and conditions of apprenticeship and the prospects open to apprentices on completion of training ;
- (b) whether the Ordnance Factories are used for training purposes to the fullest possible extent ?
- (c) how many of the existing Foremen in the Ordnance Factories are Indians and how many are imported from outside ?

Mr. E. Burdon : (a) Arrangements have been made during the last two or three years on a temporary and informal basis for the training of European, Anglo-Indian, and Indian apprentices in the Ordnance factories, with a view to their eventually being appointed foremen. A permanent scheme to provide systematic training is under the consideration of the Government of India. Under this scheme, apprentices would undergo a training for five years, after which those who had completed their course satisfactorily would be appointed to posts of supervisor, chageman, and foreman as vacancies in these grades occurred.

(b) If the scheme to which I have just referred were sanctioned, it is considered that the Ordnance factories would be utilised for technical training purposes to the fullest extent possible.

(c) Of the present number of foremen and assistant foremen, one is an Indian, and 146 have been recruited outside India. 25 foremen and assistant foremen have been recruited in India.

MILITARY OPERATIONS IN WAZIRISTAN.

60. *Sir P. S. Sivaswamy Aiyer : Will the Government be pleased to make a statement as to the progress and result of the military operations in Waziristan ?

Mr. E. Burdon : The attention of the Honourable Member is invited to the reply given on the 15th January last to part (a) of starred question No. 40.

Since the middle of February, no active operations of importance have been carried out in Waziristan. The excellent effect produced by the operations undertaken during the two months prior to that date may be judged by the fact that at the end of March a jirgah, representative of practically all sections of the Mahsuds, accepted the terms offered by Government. These terms included the recognition of Government's right to build roads in Waziristan and an undertaking to provide Khassadars as required by Government, for the maintenance of order in tribal country. The various sections have now furnished, or are in

process of furnishing, their quota of Khassadars, and the manner in which these newly-raised levies have so far carried out their duties justifies the hope that the Khassadar scheme will prove a success in Waziristan.

During May, the detachment of South Waziristan Scouts, which had been in occupation of Wana since May last year, was withdrawn, the Fort being handed over to Khassadars. It was feared that the evacuation of Wana by the Scouts might possibly give rise to local disturbance, and a column of regular troops was consequently despatched from Jandola towards Wana, to assist the Scouts in case of need. No opposition was, however, offered by the tribesmen to the advance of the column, or to the withdrawal of the Scouts, or to the establishment of Scout posts at Sarwakai, Splitoi and Chagmalai, the whole operation being carried out without any untoward incident. This again furnished evidence of the improved state of affairs in Waziristan.

Satisfactory progress has been made with the construction of roads. Heavy mechanical transport can now run from the Tochi as far as Razani, and work is in progress throughout the length of the uncompleted section of the circular road, *i.e.*, from Razani to Sorarogha. The work is being carried out partly by military labour and partly by civil labour under tribal contractors. In this connexion, it is interesting to note that the Abdullai, who until recently were one of the most hostile sections of Mahsuds, are now supplying labourers in considerable numbers for work on the road within their area.

The construction of the Jandola-Sarwekai road has also begun. In this case, the work is being carried out entirely under tribal contractors.

Although slight sniping and occasional raids by small gangs still occur, these have no serious political or military significance, and it may safely be said that the situation in Waziristan at the present time is better than it has been for many years past.

CONSULTATION RE PROVINCIAL SUBJECTS

61. ***Sir P. S. Sivaswamy Aiyer** : Will the Government be pleased to call for a report from the Local Governments as to :

- (i) whether and how far the habit of free consultation between both halves of the government in all matters of common interest which the Joint Select Committee on the Government of India Bill in paragraph 5 of their report thought it of the highest importance to foster has been adopted by the Governors of the various provinces ? and
- (ii) whether the Provincial Governors have made any rules on this subject under section 49 of the Government of India Act ?

The Honourable Sir Malcolm Hailey : The Honourable Member's attention is invited to the reply given by me on the 25th of January 1923 to Mr. Manmohandas Ramji. The Government of India do not propose to call for a report as suggested by the Honourable Member as the matter is not primarily a concern of the Governor General in Council.

CONCESSIONS TO THOS. COOK AND SON.

62. ***Mr. Manmohandas Ramji** : (1) Will the Government be pleased to state whether any commission, concession or rebate is allowed

to Messrs. Thos. Cook & Son, Shipping Agents, by the Railway companies on railway tickets purchased by them for tourists in India ?

(2) If so, how much ?

The Honourable Mr. C. A. Innes : (1) Messrs. Thos. Cook and Son and other recognised Tourist Agents, are allowed a commission on tickets sold by them to tourists.

2. The usual rate of commission is 10 per cent.

UNSTARRED QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

SYED NASIRUDDIN HYDER AND BABU BISHNATH PERSHAD, TEHSILDARS.

1. **Haji Wajihuddin :** Is it a fact that in the United Provinces (a) Syed Nasiruddin Hyder began his service as a probationary Tehsildar and Babu Bishnath Pershad as Naib Tehsildar, (b) was the former promoted to Deputy Collectorship in 1907 and the latter in 1911, (c) whether the former officiated as Collector and Magistrate on several occasions and the latter none, (d) whether both of them were appointed as Income-tax Officers in 1920, while the former was getting Rs. 820 and on the top of the list and the latter getting only Rs. 670, and if the answers are in the affirmative, will the Government be pleased to state the reason of promoting the latter to the post of Assistant Commissionership on a starting salary of Rs. 1,000 depriving the former seniormost officer who was on the top of the list and whether under the circumstances, Government are prepared to consider the advisability of amending Section 5 of the Income-tax Act so that the power of appointment be entrusted direct to the local Government ?

The Honourable Sir Basil Blackett : The answers to (a), (b), (c) and (d) are in the affirmative. I would refer the Honourable Member, however, to the reply given to Question No. 50 at a meeting of this Assembly on the 16th January 1923 in which it was stated that the posts of Assistant Commissioners carry great responsibility and are not automatically filled up on the basis of seniority. The appointments to these posts are subject to the approval of the Local Government and the Government of India see no reason to make any change in the agency rules in the manner suggested by the Honourable Member.

CHIEF INSPECTOR, CIVIL AVIATION.

2. **Lieut.-Colonel H. A. J. Gidney :** (a) Is it a fact that in paragraph 3 of their Report on page 213 under Civil Aviation, the Incheape Committee remarked that the amount of work in connection with Civil Aviation does not justify the retention of a full time Chief Inspector and they recommended that until aviation develops further, the duties hitherto performed by the Chief Inspector should be entrusted to a qualified officer of the Air Force to whom a suitable inspection fee or allowance might be paid ? Will the Government be pleased to state what action they propose to take on this recommendation ?

(b) Was any effort made to recruit in India for the appointment of Chief Inspector ; if so, how ; if not, why not ?

(c) Do the Government propose to consider, before giving effect to the Committee's recommendation, whether arrangements for carrying on

the duties cannot be made otherwise than by employing an officer of the Air Force, provided, candidates with the necessary qualifications are available in the country ?

The Honourable Mr. A. C. Chatterjee : (a) The reply to the first part of the enquiry is in the affirmative. The Government of India are retaining the services of the Chief Inspector of Aircraft up to the end of September, pending a final decision as to the best method of disposing of the work attaching to his appointment.

(b) Yes ; from ex-officers of the Royal Air Force.

(c) If, as is hoped will be the case, the Royal Air Force are able and willing to undertake the principal duties now discharged by the Chief Inspector of Aircraft in addition to their ordinary work, this will be a more economical solution than the employment of any special officer recruited *ad hoc*.

RESOLUTIONS IN INDIAN LEGISLATURES.

3. Beohar Baghubir Sinha : Will the Government be pleased to furnish to the Honourable Members before the next Simla Session the following :

(a) a combined list of all the non-official admitted Resolutions and Bills which remain unmoved in the Legislative Assembly and Council of State ;

(b) a combined statement showing the non-official Resolutions and Bills moved in the Legislative Assembly and Council of State, the results of the motions and action taken by the Government on these motions and also showing the Resolutions that have not been admitted and the grounds for rejection ?

Mr. L. Graham : (a) In regard to pending Resolutions which remained unmoved, I am to refer the Honourable Member to Lists No. 135-C., dated the 8th May 1923, and 198-A, dated the 23rd May 1923, copies of which were duly circulated to all Members and were posted in the Notice Office. A statement showing non-official Bills of which notice has been received and which have not been moved, is laid on the table.

(b) Statements showing Resolutions adopted by the Indian Legislature and the action taken thereon by Government were from time to time laid on the table in reply to previous questions and the Honourable Member's attention is drawn to the Assembly Debates, Volume II, pages 1603-1608, 1831, 2901-2906 and Volume III, pages 45-47, 108-109 and 991-993. Similar information in regard to the Delhi Session, 1923, is being collected and will be laid on the table in due course.

It is not the practice to publish Resolutions which have been disallowed by the Honourable the President or by His Excellency the Governor General, as the case may be, and the Honourable Member's attention is invited to the reply given to a similar question by Babu Ambica Prasad Sinha on page 985 of the Legislative Assembly Debates, Volume II.

As regards non-official Bills moved in the Legislative Assembly and the Council of State the Honourable Member is referred to Circular No. XXXIV, dated the 14th May, 1923, which contained a consolidated statement of all pending Bills. Any other information which the Honourable Member requires regarding Bills which were actually taken up in both the Chambers will be found in the Official Reports of the Debates.

Statement showing non-official Bills of which notice has been given but which have not been moved.

No.	Name of the Member.	Bill
1.	Rao Bahadur T. Rangachariar	Legal Practitioners Bill
2.	Rai Bahadur Bakshi Schan Lal.	Code of Criminal Procedure (Amendment) Bill.
3.	Lala Girdharilal Agarwala ..	Indian Criminal Law Amendment (Repealing) Bill
4.	Mr. Abdul Qadi ..	.. Interest (Amendment) Bill
5.	Munshi Iswar Saran ..	.. Code of Civil Procedure (Amendment) Bili.
6.	Mr. Manmohandas Ramji ..	.. Indian Merchandise (Amendment) Bill
7.	Dr. H. S. Gour ..	.. Indian Penal Code (Amendment) Bill.
8.	Dr. H. S. Gour ..	.. Immigration into India Bill

CORRESPONDENCE BETWEEN CENTRAL PROVINCES AND GOVERNMENT OF INDIA AND SECRETARY OF STATE.

4. **Beohar Raghubir Sinha** : Will the Government lay on the table the correspondence that has passed with the Central Provinces local Government on matters requiring a reference to the Government of India or Secretary of State ?

The Honourable Sir Malcolm Hailey : If the Member will indicate precisely the correspondence to which he refers, Government will consider the propriety of placing copies on the table.

POLICE DUTIES IN LEGISLATURES.

5. **Sir Campbell Rhodes** : (a) With reference to the reply given to Question No. 467 on 6th March, have the Government made the promised enquiries and if so, with what result ?

(b) What are the number and rank of police officers employed in and about the Council of State and Legislative Assembly during the Session ?

(c) Are these police officers on deputation and, if not, are the duties of policing the city and controlling the traffic being adequately performed during their absence on this special duty ?

(d) Do the Delhi sergeants employed in Simla during the summer receive the same local and rent allowances as the sergeants permanently posted to Simla and, if not, are Government prepared to grant them such equal allowances ?

The Honourable Sir Malcolm Hailey : (a) Yes. It has been decided to reduce the police staff required for the internal police arrangements for the Chambers of the Indian Legislature at Simla and Delhi to—

- 2 Sub-Inspectors.
- 2 Sergeants.
- 2 Head Constables.
- 3 Constables.

(b) The police force employed for this purpose in the past was :

	Delhi.		Simla.	
	1921-23.	1921.	1922	
1 Inspector	.	1	-	
3 Sergeants	.	4	4	
5 Sub-Inspectors	.	-	2	
4 Head Constables	.	2	2	
14 Constables	.	16	4	

(c) The police officers are not on deputation but are taken from other duties ; the general arrangements for traffic, etc., naturally suffer to that extent during the period that they are detached on this special duty.

(d) Yes. The allowances have recently been equalised.

POST OFFICES IN INDIA.

6. **M. K. Reddi Garu** : Will the Government be pleased to state :

(1) The number of post offices including the sub-post offices in each of the Presidencies of India, (a) during the year 1914, (b) during the year 1922, and (c) during the current year ?

(2) Whether as the result of the recommendations of the Incheape Committee any of these post offices have been or are intended to be abolished ?

Mr. G. B. Clarke : (1) and (2). For postal purposes India (including Burma) is divided into 9 circles, and the desired information is accordingly given by Circles in the statement which is laid on the table.

It is not possible to state yet what permanent post offices are likely to be closed in the near future. Many offices have to be retained, even though not remunerative according to Post Office standards.

Statement showing the number of post offices which existed in the various circles on the 31st March 1914, 1922 and 1923 and the number which have been closed or are proposed to be closed as the result of the recommendations of the Incheape Committee.

Name of Circle.	No. of permanent post offices existing on			No. of experimental post offices existing on'			No. of post offices closed.			REMARKS.
	31-3-14	31-3-22	31-3-23	31-3-14	31-3-22	31-3-23	Perma- nent.	Experi- mental.	No. of experi- mental post offices pro- posed to be closed.	
Bengal and Assam	26*3	3006	3701	60	13	20	8	Nil	Nil	
Bihar and Orissa	1263	1306	1310	22	13	7	13	5	Nil	
Bombay ...	2901	3048	2768	41	43	64	28	6	25	
Burma ...	438	463	457	12	13	21	4	3	Nil	
Central ...	1766	1808	1789	74	10	16	27	3	3	
Madras ...	3512	3591	3614	26	74	41	39	Nil	Nil	
Punjab and North- West Frontier	3200	3312	3243	58	25	63	Nil	55	Nil	
United Provinces	2277	2360	2363	45	11	22	41	14	Nil	
Sind and Baluchis- tan*	...	370	369	...	13	16	10	Nil	Nil	*created in 1922.

TELEGRAPH STATIONS.

7. **M. K. Reddi Garu** : Will the Government be pleased to state the number of Telegraph stations in each of the Presidencies during the current year ?

Mr. G. B. Clarke : A statement showing the number of Government Telegraph Offices in each of the Postal Circles is placed on the table. The circles do not coincide with the Presidencies.

Statement showing the number of Government Telegraph Offices in each of the Postal Circles during the current year.

Bengal and Assam Circle	682
Bihar and Orissa Circle	290
Bombay Circle	433
Burma Circle	301
Central Circle	368
Madras Circle	655
Punjab and North-West Frontier Circle	472
Sind and Baluchistan Circle	91
United Provinces Circle	353

VARIATIONS IN LEAVE RULES ON RAILWAYS.

8. **Mr. N. M. Joshi :** (a) Will Government be pleased to state (i) whether different Leave Rules prevail on different Indian Railways, both under State and Company management, and (ii) whether there is a wide distinction between leave rules for (a) European and non-European employees; (b) Anglo-Indian and Indian employees; and (c) Indian labour and Indian ministerial staff?

(b) If the answers to (i) and (ii) in (a) be in the affirmative, will Government be pleased to state the reason or reasons of such difference in (i) and of wide distinction in (a), (b) and (c) of (ii)?

(c) Will Government be pleased to state whether they are prepared to issue orders to all Railway administrations in India, both under State and Company management, to have uniform leave rules for all classes of their staff without any distinction of caste, colour or creed? If not, why not?

Mr. G. G. Sim : (a), (b) and (c). The leave rules on Railways under direct State management are uniform. As regards Company Railways, fundamental or skeleton rules have been sanctioned by the Secretary of State, but within these rules the Railway Administrations are at liberty to frame their own rules.

On Railways managed by the State, there is no racial distinction. All men appointed in India to the subordinate grades come under one set of rules, whether they be European, Anglo-Indian, or Indian. Those appointed at home under covenant have the benefit of further rules, which do not apply to men appointed in India. The reason for this distinction is that a man whose home is in Europe and who is imported into India for employment in this country has a reasonable claim to special treatment in regard to long leave. On some of the Company lines, however, the case is different, for a distinction is made between Europeans and non-Europeans. Daily-rated workmen both on State and on Company lines usually receive less liberal terms in regard to leave than the permanent ministerial staff. The whole question of leave rules for Railway servants is now under consideration.

RAILWAY WORKMEN'S LEAVE RULES.

9. **Mr. N. M. Joshi :** (a) Will Government be pleased to state whether it is a fact that the workmen serving on Indian Railways are allowed only 15 days' privilege leave during a year as against 30 days'

privilege leave, 30 days' sick leave and 10 days' casual leave allowed to the ministerial staff on Indian Railways ?

(b) If the answer to (a) be in the affirmative, will Government be pleased to give the reason of this difference in leave privileges between workmen and ministerial staff ?

(c) Will Government be further pleased to state whether they intend to recommend to the Railway authorities to remove, at an early date, this difference and grant equal leave privileges to the workmen ? If not, why not ?

Mr. G. G. Sim : (a) Yes ; they also get public holidays and allowances when absent from work in consequence of injuries sustained while on duty.

(b) It is considered that 15 days' leave with pay a year *plus* the privileges referred to in (a) are sufficient for manual workers and more in fact than they would ordinarily get in other industrial occupations.

(c) The question of revising leave rules for all railway employees with a view to bringing them more into accord with conditions of employment in other industrial concerns is under consideration, but the Government does not accept the view that the conditions of service or leave must be the same for all classes of employees.

RETIREMENT LEAVE RULES ON RAILWAYS.

10. **Mr. N. M. Joshi :** (a) Will Government be pleased to state whether they are aware that on some Indian Railways, 18 months' retirement leave is granted to ministerial staff, while on the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway only 6 months' retirement leave is allowed ?

(b) If the answer to (a) be in the affirmative, will they be pleased to state whether they intend to recommend to the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway Company to bring their retirement leave to 18 months ? If not, why not ?

Mr. G. G. Sim : (a) and (b). The rules governing such cases are entirely a matter for the Companies to decide so long as they fall within the Fundamental Rules sanctioned by the Secretary of State and Government do not therefore propose to interfere. The question of revising the fundamental leave rules for railway employees is, however, under consideration.

LEAVE RULES ON GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

11. **Mr. N. M. Joshi :** (a) Will Government be pleased to state whether they are aware that under the existing Leave Rules on the Great Indian Peninsula Railway, an Indian subordinate on Rs. 600 gets less leave than a non-Indian subordinate on Rs. 60 ? If so, will they be pleased to state the grounds on which such difference has been maintained ?

(b) Will Government be pleased to state whether it is a fact that while nothing has so far been done in the matter of revising the Leave Rules for Indians, those for Europeans and Anglo-Indians have been revised ? If so, why has this differential treatment been given ?

Mr. G. G. Sim : (a) and (b). It is true that in the leave rules of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway, a distinction is made between Europeans and non-Europeans and that the leave rules for Europeans are consider-

ably more liberal than those for non-Europeans. As has been mentioned in reply to question No. 6 the whole question of Railway leave rules is now under consideration.

RAILWAY LEAVE RULES.

12. **Mr. N. M. Joshi** : Will Government be pleased to lay on the table, for the information of the Members of the Indian Legislature, the various Leave Rules prevailing on different Indian Railways, both under State and Company management ?

Mr. G. G. Sim : Copies of the Fundamental and Supplementary Rules which apply to State Railway staff and of the Fundamental Rules applicable to Company-worked Railways within which Companies can frame their own rules have been placed in the Library.

MODIFICATIONS IN RAILWAY LEAVE RULES.

13. **Mr. N. M. Joshi** : Will Government be pleased to state whether they are considering any modifications in leave rules at present prevailing on Indian Railways ? If so, how long have they been considering them and when are they expected to come to a decision ?

Mr. G. G. Sim : Revised draft Fundamental Rules have been prepared, but have not yet been issued. The whole question of the leave rules for the Railways requires reconsideration in view of the criticisms made by the Retrenchment Committee on Indian leave rules generally. It is proposed to place an officer on special duty with the object of framing special rules suitable for application to the Railway service.

CAPITAL EXPENDITURE ON RAILWAYS.

14. **Mr. N. M. Joshi** : (a) Will Government be pleased to state how much of the amount of Rs. 30 Crores sanctioned for Capital expenditure is spent in India and how much is spent in England ?

Mr. G. G. Sim : The approximate expenditure on railways during the year 1922-23 against the grant of Rs. 30 crores has been Rs. 18,41,97,000, distributed between India and England as under :—

	Rs.
India	3,33,90,000
England	9,86,81,000
Exchange	5,21,26,000

The final accounts for the year have not yet been received from all the railway administrations.

MANUFACTURE OF RAILWAY MATERIAL.

15. **Mr. N. M. Joshi** : (a) Will Government be pleased to state whether it is a fact that the Managers of the Railway Workshops, instead of manufacturing the material required for railway purposes in their workshops, give orders for the same to British importers of foreign goods ?

(b) If the answer to (a) be in the affirmative, will Government be pleased to state whether, owing to shortage of work, Indian Railway Companies were required to dispense with the services of some of the workmen serving in Railway Workshops ? And if so, how many of these workmen were dispensed with in the year 1922 ?

Mr. G. G. Sim : The question is couched in such wide terms that it is almost impossible to answer it. The Honourable Member, presumably wishes to know whether Railway Administrations import from abroad material which they could manufacture in their own workshops and whether as the result of this policy men were discharged in 1922 owing to shortage of work. Railway workshops are intended for the erection, maintenance and repair of railway plant and equipment. The extent to which the material required for this purpose is manufactured in the workshops is decided solely by consideration of economy and efficiency. There has been no change of policy in this respect in recent years, and if workmen were discharged in 1922, a point on which the Government of India have no information, such discharge was in no way due to any increased purchases from abroad.

RAILWAY POSTS ON RS. 500 AND ABOVE.

16. **Mr. N. M. Joshi :** Will Government be pleased to give the number of posts carrying salaries of Rs. 500 and above, on each of the different Indian Railways, both under State and Company management and the number of such of them as are held by Indians ?

Mr. G. G. Sim : The Honourable Member is referred to the Classified List of State Railway Establishment and Distribution Return of Establishment of all railways, a copy of which is in the Library.

RAILWAY RELIEF STAFF.

17. **Mr. N. M. Joshi :** Will Government be pleased to state whether they have heard of complaints among the Indian employees serving on different railways that they cannot take advantage of their leave privileges owing to a stipulation in the leave rules that no staff for relief shall be engaged ?

(b) If the complaints referred to in (a) are correct, do Government propose to take steps to remove them by appointing some staff for relief or by taking some such measures as Government think fit ?

Mr. G. G. Sim : (a) and (b). The Government have heard of no such complaints. But, as has been mentioned in the reply to questions 6 and 9 the whole question of revising these leave rules is now under consideration.

INCREASED SALARIES ON GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

18. **Mr. N. M. Joshi :** (a) Will Government be pleased to state whether it is a fact that since 1919, the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Officers have received an increase of 25 per cent. in their salaries ?

(b) If the answer to (a) be in the affirmative, will they be pleased to state whether they are aware that under the Manmad Agreement, according to Sliding Scale, only 20 per cent. increases were given to men drawing Rs. 400 ? If so, how is the higher percentage of increase in the case of officers referred to in (a) justified ?

Mr. G. G. Sim : (a) Yes.

(b) Yes, the increase given under the Manmad Agreement to men drawing Rs. 400 was 20 per cent.

While the increase to the men drawing Rs. 400 was 20 per cent. it may be noted that the average increase for the staff under the Manmad Agreement is over 27 per cent. and that a still further increase was given in accordance with the Arbitration Award of the 29th October 1920.

COST OF TIME SCALE ON GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

19. **Mr. N. M. Joshi :** (a) Will Government be pleased to give the total cost that the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company may have incurred during the year 1921-22, owing to the introduction of time scale for its officers ?

(b) Will Government be pleased to state whether it is a fact that during the same year (1921-22) the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company suffered a loss of 2 crores and 40 lacs of rupees ?

Mr. G. G. Sim : (a) It is not possible to estimate with any degree of accuracy what the difference between the expenditure incurred in 1921-22 and what it would have been in that year had the previous scales of pay remained in force.

(b) The net earnings of the railway were 101 lakhs but this fell short of the charges, which are debitable to net earnings before there can be any division of surplus profits by 2 crores and 40 lakhs.

APPOINTMENTS OF INDIANS TO RAILWAYS.

20. **Mr. N. M. Joshi :** With reference to the Honourable Professor V. G. Kale's Resolution in the Council of State *re* Indianisation of higher grades of Railway service passed last year, will Government be pleased to state (a) how many vacancies occurred in higher grades since that Resolution was passed, (b) how many of these have been filled up and (c) how many of them that were filled up, were given to Indians—on each of the State-managed and Company-managed Railways ?

Mr. G. G. Sim : A statement giving the information asked for is laid on the table.

Statement showing (a) the number of vacancies in the higher grades ; (b) the number of vacancies filled up ; and (c) the number filled up by Indians - on each of the State and Company-worked railways in 1922.

Railways.	(a)	(b)	(c)
<i>State Railways.</i>			
North-Western Railway	20	20	6
Eastern Bengal Railway	10	10	5
Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway	8	7	4
<i>Company worked Railways.</i>			
Assam Bengal Railway	3	3	..
Bengal and North-Western Railway	4	4	1
Bengal Nagpur Railway	20	19	5
Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway	7	7	3
East Indian Railway	17	14	5
Great Indian Peninsula Railway	16	9	5
Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway	22	18	5
Rohilkhand and Kumaon Railway	1	1	1
South Indian Railway	12	8	4
Total	140	120	44

MR. COLE'S REPORT ON TRAINING OF INDIANS FOR RAILWAYS.

21. **Mr. N. M. Joshi** : Will Government be pleased to state whether the report of Mr. Cole regarding the training of Indians for higher posts on Railways is published ? If not, why not ?

Mr. C. G. Sim : Copies of Mr. Cole's report have been placed in the Library. His recommendations are under the consideration of Government.

DIFFERENTIAL TREATMENT ON GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

22. **Mr. N. M. Joshi** : Will Government be pleased to state whether the Indian staff of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway have during the last five years sent any memorials to the Home Board of Railways with regard to the differential treatment given to Indians on the Great Indian Peninsula Railway with regard to appointments, leave, passes, educational facilities, etc. ? If so, what action has been taken thereon ?

Mr. G. G. Sim : Government are not aware whether any such memorials have been sent in by the Indian staff. Such matters are entirely within the power of the Board of Directors to deal with:

QUARTERS ALLOTTED TO INDIANS ON GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

23. **Mr. N. M. Joshi** : (a) Will Government be pleased to state whether it is a fact that on the Great Indian Peninsula Railway, Indians who are now appointed on some higher posts on which non-Indians were working before, are not allowed to use the quarters used by their predecessors ? If not, why not ?

(b) If the answer to the earlier part of (a) be in the affirmative, will Government be pleased to state whether these Indians are provided with some other suitable quarters ?

(c) Will Government be further pleased to state whether it is a fact that rest houses meant for subordinates on the Great Indian Peninsula Railway are not allowed to be used by Indian subordinates ? If so, why ?

Mr. G. G. Sim : (a), (b) and (c). The necessary information is being obtained from the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Administration and will be supplied to the Honourable Member when it is received.

MEDICAL ARRANGEMENTS ON GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

24. **Mr. N. M. Joshi** : Will Government be pleased to state whether it is a fact that the Great Indian Peninsula Railway staff have repeatedly pointed out that the medical arrangement on the railway is not satisfactory ? If so, what means are adopted to improve them ?

Mr. G. G. Sim : Government have received no complaints. The Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company employ a large staff of medical officers and subordinates for the purpose of attending their employees. The total annual expenditure on this account including cost of medicines, contributions to hospitals, etc., exceeds Rs. 5 lakhs, and this should prove adequate.

EXPENDITURE ON EDUCATION ON GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

25. **Mr. N. M. Joshi** : Will Government be pleased to state (a) the total numbers of European, Anglo-Indian and Indian employees

on the Great Indian Peninsula Railway and (b) the total amount that is spent on the same railway for the education of the children of (i) European, (ii) Anglo-Indian, and (iii) Indian employees ?

Mr. G. G. Sim : The figures for last year are :—

				Rs.
(a)	Europeans	..	..	1,367
	Anglo-Indians	..	..	1,399
	Indians	..	..	1,11,966
			Total	1,14,732
(b)	(i) and (ii)	..	..	86,982
	(iii)	..	..	13,478

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY GRADES UNDER MANMAD AGREEMENT.

26. **Mr. N. M. Joshi :** Will Government be pleased to state whether it is a fact that the maxima grades which the Great Indian Peninsula Railway staff got under the Manmad Agreement are reduced ? If so, why is the agreement broken ?

Mr. G. G. Sim : Government have no information on the subject.

IMPORTED COAL ON GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

27. **Mr. N. M. Joshi :** Will Government be pleased to state whether their attention has been drawn to the statement on page 100 of the report of the Indian Retrenchment Committee that the cost of coal imported by the Great Indian Peninsula Railway, was Rs. 52.75 per ton during 1921-22 whereas Indian coal was available at Rs. 14.47 per ton ? Will they be further pleased to state (i) the amount paid in excess on account of this importation of coal, (ii) who is responsible for this importation, and (iii) why the coal was brought from outside India at such heavy cost ?

Mr. G. G. Sim : The Government of India have of course seen the statement referred to by the Honourable Member. Made as it was without any comment in the Report, it undoubtedly needs explanation, and the Government of India are glad of an opportunity of stating the facts.

In 1920 the coal position throughout the East was very difficult, and the drain on India for coal for export was very great. Apart from this fact, consumers in India experienced great difficulty in obtaining the supplies they required, owing to the great pressure on the Railways. Before the war much of the coal required for consumption in India had been carried by coasting steamers. In 1920 freights had not yet come down, and coal for distant places like Bombay and Karachi was still carried by Rail. The result was that there was great congestion on the Railways, and at one time it looked as if many industries would have to close down for lack of coal.

Various measures were taken to meet the situation. The export of coal was first restricted and then prohibited altogether except for a small amount required for Ceylon. Efforts were made in various ways to drive as much of the coal trade as possible back to the route which it had taken before the war, namely, from the coalfields to the Kidderpore docks

and thence by coasting steamer. But the position remained very difficult, and the progressive diminution of stocks on the three Western Railways, the Great Indian Peninsula, the Bombay, Baroda and Central India and the North-Western Railways as long as they were dependent on rail-borne supplies from the Bengal fields, caused great anxiety. Stocks of coal on the Great Indian Peninsula Railway were at one time down to between 10 and 11 days supply, and on the Bombay, Baroda and Central India broad gauge to 6 days supply. The anxiety of the position was increased by unrest in the coalfields culminating in a number of short strikes in December 1920 and by the fact that there was reason to believe that efforts might be made to engineer a general strike in the coalfields in the spring of 1921. If this strike had come on, or, if the East Indian Railway strike had occurred in 1921 instead of 1922, the Bombay, Baroda and Central India and Great Indian Peninsula Railways would have had to stop working in a very short time, and it was for these reasons, that, with the full approval of the Railway Board, the contract for English coal was placed. The Government of India do not admit that there was any waste of money. Extra expense was of course incurred, but the placing of the contracts was a measure of ordinary prudence. It may be mentioned that many other consumers in Bombay were forced to have recourse to imported coal. Imports of coal into India rose from 86,000 tons in 1920-21 to 1,878,000 tons in 1921-22, of the latter figure 700,000 tons were imported on behalf of the Railways. It is useless to attempt to calculate what the extra expense incurred by the Great Indian Peninsula Railway was, for, as has been mentioned, it was impossible for the Great Indian Peninsula Railway to obtain all the Indian coal it required.

RECOGNITION OF GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY STAFF UNION.

98 Mr. N. M. Joshi : In view of the Government of India's letter No. F-39 of 13th-20th October 1921, to Departments of Governments and Railway Administrations *re* official recognition of Unions, will Government be pleased to state the reason why the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Administration have not yet recognised the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Staff Union conducted by the Staff themselves ?

Mr. G. G. Sim : The letter referred to by the Honourable Member does not bind a Company Railway, and the question of recognising the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Staff Union is entirely one for the Agent to decide in consultation with the Board of Directors. It has been ascertained, however, that the Agent does not propose at present to frame any rules for the recognition of the Railway Union. In order to set up machinery for dealing with questions relating to the employment and welfare of the staff and as a method of negotiation on issues arising between the Railway administration and its servants, the Agent is preparing a scheme for the establishment of Councils on the lines of Whitley Councils. He proposes to defer the question of the recognition of the Union until a decision has been arrived at on the question of legislation for the registration and protection of trades unions in India, which is now under consideration by the Government of India.

RETRENCHMENTS OF RAILWAY STAFF.

29. Mr. N. M. Joshi : Will Government be pleased to lay on the table a detailed statement containing the reductions made, as a result of

the recommendations of the Indian Retrenchment Committee, in (i) the European; Anglo-Indian and Indian officers, (ii) the European, Anglo-Indian and Indian subordinates and (iii) the menials on each of the Indian Railways both under State and Company management ?

Mr. G. G. Sim : The Government are not in possession of the information asked for. They propose to collect it in due course and will include it in next year's budget memorandum.

REVENUE FROM INCOME AND SUPER-TAX.

60. Dr. H. S. Gour : Will the Government be pleased to state the progressive revenue made from Income-tax from 1886 up to date and from Super-tax since its levy up to date ?

The Honourable Sir Basil Blckett : A statement is laid on the Table. *Statement showing the gross collections of income-tax and super-tax, refunds and net revenue for the years 1886-87 to 1921-22 (Revised).*

Year.	Gross Income-tax.	Gross Super-tax.	Refunds.	Net Revenue.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1886-87 ...	1,35,47,350	...	2,70,670	1,32,76,680
1887-88 ...	1,43,14,360	...	1,99,490	1,41,14,870
1888-89 ...	1,52,09,400	...	1,63,520	1,50,45,880
1889-90 ...	1,59,52,740	...	1,26,090	1,58,26,650
1890-91 ...	1,61,73,960	...	1,65,250	1,60,08,710
1891-92 ...	1,65,28,220	...	1,47,260	1,63,80,970
1892-93 ...	1,68,61,410	...	1,56,150	1,67,05,260
1893-94 ...	1,73,91,710	...	2,15,440	1,71,76,270
1894-95 ...	1,80,30,600	...	1,33,520	1,79,47,080
1895-96 ...	1,83,51,890	...	1,27,710	1,82,24,180
1896-97 ...	1,87,28,090	...	1,24,610	1,86,03,480
1897-98 ...	1,89,54,650	...	1,42,320	1,88,12,330
1898-99 ...	1,92,21,910	...	1,11,610	1,91,10,300
1899-1900 ...	1,95,04,416	...	1,13,484	1,93,90,932
1900-01 ...	1,98,31,402	...	1,25,438	1,97,05,964
1901-02 ...	2,03,39,654	...	1,06,249	2,04,33,405
1902-03 ...	2,10,52,389	...	1,16,340	2,09,36,049
1903-04 ...	1,81,02,669	...	1,20,441	1,79,82,228
1904-05 ...	1,90,38,380	...	1,00,563	1,89,37,817
1905-06 ...	1,98,20,899	...	1,00,721	1,97,20,178
1906-07 ...	2,13,56,809	...	1,11,901	2,12,44,908
1907-08 ...	2,25,61,693	...	1,23,900	2,24,37,793
1908-09 ...	2,33,01,287	...	1,52,643	2,31,48,644
1909-10 ...	2,33,84,463	...	1,91,378	2,31,93,085
1910-11 ...	2,38,99,513	...	1,44,266	2,37,55,247
1911-12 ...	2,47,93,181	...	1,62,403	2,46,30,778
1912-13 ...	2,61,35,963	...	1,68,457	2,59,67,506
1913-14 ...	2,92,53,745	...	2,02,172	2,90,51,573
1914-15 ...	3,05,50,999	...	2,51,911	3,02,99,088
1915-16 ...	3,13,51,643	...	2,40,795	3,11,10,848
1916-17 ...	5,65,94,498	...	5,03,912	5,60,90,586
1917-18 ...	9,46,21,555	2,21,59,460	8,93,964	11,53,87,051
1918-19 ...	8,44,95,308	3,18,81,632	12,62,953	11,51,13,987
1919-20 ...	11,34,44,879	2,63,53,070	77,17,263	13,20,80,686
1920-21 ...	13,95,22,337	6,35,90,235	1,21,23,156	19,09,89,416
1921-22 ...	16,08,59,371	8,76,61,852	3,89,19,405	21,96,01,818

INCOME-TAX APPEALS.

31. **Dr. H. S. Gour** : Will the Government be pleased to state the number of appeals heard, (a) By the Income-tax Officers against assessment since the operation of the new enactment and the result of such appeals ?

(b) The appeals heard by the High Courts with their result ?

The Honourable Sir Basil Blackett : (a) Appeals are not heard by Income-tax Officers but by Assistant Commissioners and Commissioners of Income-tax. The necessary information will be supplied to the Honourable Member when available.

(b) Seventeen references have been made to the High Court under the Indian Income-tax Act, 1922, of which five were rejected and 12 are pending.

INCOME-TAX INQUIRY INSPECTORS.

32. **Dr. H. S. Gour** : (a) Do the Income-tax Department employ secret Inquiry Inspectors upon whose reports the survey books are prepared ?

(b) Is the Government aware that with a view to earn the good will of their superiors and their own promotion these Inspectors grossly exaggerate the income of persons ?

(c) Is it aware that widespread discontent exists in the country on the way the Income-tax Department assess incomes ?

The Honourable Sir Basil Blackett : (a) Inspectors are employed in certain provinces to make inquiries regarding assesses and their reports are utilised by Income-tax Officers.

(b) and (c). The answer to the remaining parts of the question is in the negative.

INCOME-TAX COMMISSIONERS.

33. **Dr. H. S. Gour** : (a) Will the Government lay on the table the academic qualifications, if any, of the Income-tax Commissioners and Assistant Commissioners of the several Provinces ?

(b) How many of them, if any, had legal training or possess judicial experience ?

(c) What additional salaries do they draw by reason of their appointment to the Income-tax Department ?

The Honourable Sir Basil Blackett : (a) and (b). A statement is laid on the table giving the information available.

(c) The members of the Indian Civil Service usually draw the pay of their appointments in the regular line with special pay of Rs. 250 per mensem. Other Commissioners and Assistant Commissioners draw the sanctioned pay of their appointments.

Statement showing the academic qualifications of the Income-tax Commissioners and Assistant Commissioners of the several Provinces.

Name.	Designation.	Academic qualifications.	Legal training.	Judicial experience.
<i>Bengal.</i>				
E. N. Blandy, Esq., I.C.S.	Commissioner of In- come-tax	B. A. (Oxon) ...	No	Yes.
T. T. Williams, Esq., late of I.E.S.	Assistant Commissioner	B. Sc. (Wales.) ... M. A. (Cantab.)	No	No.
W. B. Kirkwood, Esq.	" " ...	Fellow of the New- Zeland Society of Accountants.	Yes	No.
Babu Rames Chandra Sen.	" " ...	.....	No	Yes.
Khan Bahadur Ataur Rahman.	" " ...	B. A. (Calcutta, ...	No	Yes.
<i>United Provinces.</i>				
Rai Bahadur Pandit Hari Har Nath Mutoo.	Offg. Commissioner of Income-tax.	B. A. (Allahabad) .	No.	Yes.
Pandit Lachhman Sita Ram Kher.	Assistant Commissioner	Ditto ...	No	Yes.
Rai Sahib B. Bishwa Nath Prasad.	" " ...	Ditto ...	No	Yes.
Maulvi Mohammad Abdul Ghani Ansari.	" " ...	B. A., LL. B. (Ala- habad).	Yes	Yes.
<i>Punjab.</i>				
Mr. L. Darling, Esq., I.C.S.	Commissioner of In- come tax, Punjab and North-West Frontier Province	B. A. (Cantab.)	No	Yes.
Lala Arjan Dass Vesudeva.	Assistant Commissioner of Income-tax, Punjab.	M. A. (Punjab) F. E. L.	Yes	Yes.
Mr. W. R. Pearce ..	" " ...	High School Examin- ation.	No	Yes.
Rai Sahib Mangat Rai	Assistant Commissioner of Income-tax, Punjab and North-West Fron- tier Province.	B. A. ...	No	Yes.
<i>Burma.</i>				
J. C. Mackenzie, Esq., I.C.S.	Commissioner of In- come tax.	M. A. (Edinburgh)...	No	Yes.
G. A. H. Alexander, Esq.	Deputy Commissioner of Income-tax.	" " "	"	"
<i>Bihar and Orissa.</i>				
A. P. Middleton, Esq., I.C.S.	Commissioner of In- come-tax.	B.A. (Oxon) ...	...	Yes.
Rai Bahadur Surendra Nath Mazumdar.	Assistant Commissioner of Income-tax.	B.A. (Calcutta) ...	...	Yes.
<i>Central Provinces.</i>				
K. S. Jatar, Esq. ...	Commissioner of In- come-tax.	Undergraduate of the Bombay Univer- sity.	...	Yes.
K. S. Wali Muhammad Balkrishna Bhaskar Kekre.	Assistant Commissioner Assistant Commissioner	B.A. (Allahabad) ... B.A. (Allahabad) ...	... ..	Yes. Yes.

Name.	Designation.	Academic qualifications.	Legal training.	Judicial experience.
<i>Bombay.</i> L. W. Hartley, Esq., C.I.E.	Commissioner of In- come-tax	Matriculate ...	No	No.
Khan Bahadur J. B. Vacha.	Assistant Commissioner of Income-tax, Bom- bay City.	B.A., B. Sc. (Bombay)	No	Yes.
Rao Sahib D. P. Desai	Assistant Commissioner of Income-tax, Sind.		No	No.
<i>Madras.</i> D. N. Strathie, Esq., I.C.S.	Commissioner of Income- tax.	M.A. (Glasgow) ...	Yes	Yes.
Two Assistant Com- missioners of In- come tax.	Not known	Not known ...	...	...

ASSESSMENT OF INCOME-TAX.

34. **Dr. H. S. Gour** : (1) Will the Government be pleased to state what percentage of assessees during the last 3 years were assessed upon their own statement of their income ?

(2) Is it a fact that in the generality of cases the assessment is made without reference to the statement called for ?

(3) What per cent. of assessees have been assessed at a gradually progressive rate of income ?

(4) Will the Government be pleased to state whether it is a fact that in some cases upon the assessee appealing against his assessment, the appellate Court has ordered realization of a larger sum from the appellant ?

(5) Is there any limitation as to time for the realization of income-tax of any given year ?

(6) Is the Government aware that the appellate Court has in some cases ordered realization of a tax for the period long barred by time ?

(7) Is it a fact that the assessing officer and the appellate Courts are both members of the same department ?

The Honourable Sir Basil Blackett : (1) and (3). The information is not available and its complication would require an amount of time and labour quite disproportionate to the result.

(2), (4), (6) and (7). The answer to the second and sixth parts is in the negative and to the fourth and seventh in the affirmative.

(5) No limitation has been prescribed in the Indian Income-tax Act, 1922, provided that with one exception, no proceedings for the recovery of any sum payable under the Act can be commenced after the expiration of one year from the last day of the year in which any demand is made under the Act.

ASSEESSES OF INCOME-TAX.

35. **Dr. H. S. Gour** : (1) Will the Government be pleased to state the number of assessees of income-tax and super-tax during the last 20 years ?

(2) What was the number of European assessees in 1880 and what is their number now ?

(3) What is the total amount of assessment recovered from European and Indian assessees, respectively, apart from registered companies ?

The Honourable Sir Basil Blackett : A statement giving the information asked for in the first part of the question is laid on the table. The other information asked for is not available and its compilation, where possible, would require an amount of time and labour disproportionate to the result.

Year.	No. of assessee	
	Income-tax.	Super-tax.
1901-02	5,13,549	...
1902-03	5,30,800	...
1903-04	2,39,993	...
1904-05	2,45,172	...
1905-06	2,49,444	...
1906-07	2,55,762	...
1907-08	2,62,068	...
1908-09	2,67,619	...
1909-10	2,75,623	...
1910-11	2,77,822	...
1911-12	2,88,988	...
1912-13	3,53,690	...
1913-14	3,22,393	...
1914-15	3,38,954	...
1915-16	3,42,541	...
1916-17	3,57,021	...
1917-18	3,82,532	...
1918-19	3,66,431	1,958
1919-20	1,85,791	1,600
1920-21	2,29,788	1,910
1921-22	2,41,774	2,575

EXCHANGE COMPENSATION ALLOWANCE.

36. **Dr. H. S. Gour** : (1) When did the Government commence to pay exchange compensation allowance to its European employees ? What class of employees are paid such compensation and at what rate ?

(2) Is it a fact that the assessment of income-tax upon the European employees is more than counterbalanced by the payment of exchange compensation allowance, whereas no such relief is given to the Indian employees ?

The Honourable Sir Basil Blackett : (1) Exchange compensation allowance was made admissible for the first time in 1893. The allowance

has been withdrawn from time to time from practically all the services and only two limited classes of officers are now eligible for it, namely :

- (1) Officers of the Indian Police Service recruited before 1906 ;
and
- (2) Officers serving on contract in which exchange compensation allowance forms part of the terms of the contract.

The amount of exchange compensation allowance admissible to a Government servant is the number of rupees by which one half of his pay falls short of the sum which, when converted at the current rate of exchange, will yield the sterling equivalent of one half of his pay converted at the rate of 1s. 6d. ; provided that the total amount of exchange compensation allowance drawn in any quarter shall not exceed the number of rupees by which a sum of £250, converted into rupees at the rate of 1s. 6d., falls short of the rupee equivalent of the same sum when converted at the current rate of exchange.

(2) As the Honourable Member will have gathered from the answer to the first part of his question the answer to the second part is in the negative.

SALARY, PENSION AND EXCHANGE COMPENSATION ALLOWANCE.

37. **Dr. H. S. Gour** : (1) Was the salary of Government servants reduced when the exchange rose to 2s. 11d. and is the salary of European officials of the Government of India varied with the rise of exchange ?

(2) Is it a fact that all Government pensioners receive their pensions in England at 1s. 9d. in the rupee ? If not at what rate of exchange are their pensions calculated ?

The Honourable Sir Basil Blackett : The answer to both portions of the first part of the question is in the negative. In reply to the second part, rupee pensions paid in England are converted at the rate of exchange on the day the payment is due subject to a minimum of 1s. 9d.

OPPOSITION TO INDIAN ARMY ORDER NO. 805 OF 1922.

38. **Mir Asad Ali, Khan Bahadur** : 1. Are Government aware of the opposition of some of the Trades Association to the Indian Army Order No. 805, Paragraph 4, dated 26th September 1922 ?

2. Do the Government propose taking some action to annul the Order ?

Mr. E. Burdon : (a) Representations on the subject have been received from certain Trades Associations.

(b) The matter is under consideration.

REPEAL OF WORKMEN'S BREACH OF CONTRACT ACT.

39. **Mr. N. M. Joshi** : Will Government be pleased to state the time when they propose to introduce legislation for the repeal of the Workmen's Breach of Contract Act of 1859 ?

The Honourable Sir Malcolm Hailey : The Government of India have decided to repeal the present Act with effect from the 1st April 1926. It is not proposed to introduce the Bill until sometime in the next Session.

TRADE UNION LEGISLATION.

40. **Mr. N. M. Joshi** : Will Government be pleased to state the time when they propose to introduce Trade Union legislation as per resolution passed by the Legislative Assembly on the 1st March 1921 ?

The Honourable Mr. A. C. Chatterjee : The Government of India hope to be in a position to introduce a Bill early next year.

INDIAN SEAMEN UNDER WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION ACT.

41. **Mr. N. M. Joshi :** (a) Will Government be pleased to state whether they have addressed the Secretary of State for India regarding the steps to be taken to include Indian Seamen, serving on ships registered in Great Britain, under the Workmen's Compensation Act of the Indian Legislature ?

(b) If the answer to (a) be in the affirmative, will Government be pleased to state whether they have received a reply from the Secretary of State for India ? If so, will they be further pleased to state what that reply is ?

The Honourable Mr. A. C. Chatterjee : A despatch to the Secretary of State is under issue.

POSTAL EMPLOYEES UNDER WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION ACT.

42. **Mr. N. M. Joshi :** Will Government be pleased to state whether they have consulted the advisability of giving the benefit of the Workmen's Compensation Act to Postal runners and some other classes of Postal employees ? If so, will they be further pleased to announce the exact terms of their decision ?

The Honourable Mr. A. C. Chatterjee : The matter will be considered, but the Government of India are not, as at present advised, inclined to include any fresh classes of workers by notification under section 2 (3) of the Act until the Act has itself been in force for some time and experience of its working has been gained. I would remind the Honourable Member that a proposal to include postal runners was rejected by the Workmen's Compensation Committee which sat in June 1922, when the principles of the Bill were under examination.

THIRD CLASS RAILWAY TRAVELLING FACILITIES.

43. **Mr. N. M. Joshi :** (a) Will Government be pleased to state what steps have been taken by them to give effect to the Resolution passed by the Legislative Assembly on the 17th September 1922 regarding travelling facilities for the third class railway passengers ?

(b) Will they be further pleased to place on the table or make available to the Members of the Indian Legislature the whole correspondence that may have passed between the Government of India and the various Railway Administrations with regard to the resolution referred to in (a) ?

Mr. G. G. Sim : (a) and (b). The Honourable Member is referred to the answer given in the Assembly on the 29th January last to Question No. 289 asked by him on the same subject. The reports referred to therein have since been received, but in view of the fact that they will probably require revision in the light of the modifications which have been made in the Railway Programmes owing to the Inchcape Committee's Report, the Railway Administrations have been asked to revise the reports, so far as may be necessary, and to place the revised reports before their local Advisory Councils for discussion. When the final reports together with the remarks of the local Advisory Councils are received, Government will consider the

question of publishing them. But the reports are very voluminous and I must warn the Honourable Member that, if publication is decided upon, it will be very expensive.

INDIAN ELEMENT IN IMPERIAL SERVICES.

44. **Mr. N. M. Joshi** : Will Government be pleased to lay on the table a statement showing the progress made in the direction of introducing the Indian element into the various Imperial Services in India from the time, when the last statement on the same subject was prepared for the purposes of the Legislative Assembly, to the end of June 1923 ?

The Honourable Sir Malcolm Hailey : A statement containing the information required by the Honourable Member is laid on the table.

Statement showing the percentage of Indians in certain Public Services.

Service or Department.	Percentage of Indians to the total strength.	Maximum percentage of posts intended to be given to Indians.	Ratio at which the appointments are at present being filled by Indians to the total number of appointments filled.	Number of years that will be necessary for Indians to attain the maximum percentage of posts open to them.	REMARKS.
1	2	3	4	5	6
Indian Civil Service.	16·3 per cent. ...	48 per cent. ...	37 per cent. ...	Cannot be definitely stated.	
Indian Police Service.	10·6 per cent. ...	33 per cent. generally. (For North-West Frontier Province not higher than 10 per cent. In Burma the percentage of local recruits has been fixed at 22 of which at least 16 should be Burmans)	33 per cent generally.	Cannot be definitely stated.	
Imperial Forest Service.	7·5 per cent Indians. 7·6 per cent Statutory Indians. 15 per cent total.	12·1 per cent of the Imperial Forest Service posts are reserved for the promotion of officers of the Provincial Forest Service. These will always be Indians or Statutory natives of India. Further 40 per cent of each year's direct recruitment requirements is to be obtained in India from Indians and statutory Indians. For Burma the figure is 25 per cent.	<i>In 1920.</i> —4 Indians were found fit for appointment in India as probationers. The number of appointments made in England was 28. <i>In 1921.</i> —20 Indians were recruited in India and 2 in England. The number of Europeans selected as probationers in India under special regulations that year was 10, while 15 were recruited in England. <i>Recruitment during 1922.</i> —6 Indians in India under ordinary regulations and one Indian and one Burman in England. 6 Europeans in India under special regulations and 8 in England. <i>Recruitment during 1923.</i> —Probably 4 or 5 Indians in India and 10 Europeans in England under ordinary regulations.	This will depend upon the rate at which Europeans already in the Imperial Forest Service disappear and upon the number of suitable Indians forthcoming annually. There is no maximum number of posts fixed as open to Indians but a percentage of annual recruitment is reserved for them. This percentage is liable to reconsideration.	

Service or Department.	Percentage of Indians to the total strength.	Maximum percentage of posts intended to be given to Indians.	Ratio at which the appointments are at present being filled by Indians to the total number of appointments filled.	Number of years that will be necessary for Indians to attain the maximum percentage of posts open to them.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6
Indian Agricultural Service.	32 per cent ...	50 per cent when adequate training facilities are provided for the training of qualified candidates in India.	Since the 8th September 1922, 6 Europeans and 2 Indians were appointed, i.e., 25 per cent of the total number of vacancies were given to Indians. The 6 Europeans were recruited for Burma where Indians are not appointed.	Cannot be gauged but the percentage of 50 will be worked up to as soon as qualified Indians are available.	
Indian Veterinary Service.	4 per cent ...	50 per cent for the present.	In addition to 5 Indian scholars who were sent to England for training in 1921 with a view to their appointment to the Indian Veterinary Service 6 provincial service officers are undergoing post graduate training at the Muktesar Laboratory. The former will complete their training in 1923 and the latter this year.	Impossible to say.	
Survey of India	There is one Indian of pure Asiatic descent in Class I but see column 3.	20 per cent. of class I appointments are reserved for and held by officers promoted from class II who must on appointment to class II be Indians of pure Asiatic descent or statutory Indians. Indians holding Commissions in the Indian Army are also eligible for appointment.			
Indian Educational Service.	41.7 per cent. excluding Burma, 36.9 per cent. including Burma.	50 per cent ...	50 per cent. of the annual recruitment is to be Indian, exclusive (until 50 per cent. of the total is reached) of Indians who may be transferred in posts transferred from Provincial Educational Service to the Indian Educational Service.	Nothing definite can be stated but it is hoped that the 50 per cent. will soon be reached.	The percentages in column 2 are based on the number of officers actually employed as was done previously.
Meteorological Department.	69.6	No percentage of posts is reserved for either Europeans or Indians. The intention is to fill as many appointments as possible by Indians.	Since March 1922 six Indians (4 permanent and 2 temporary) and no Europeans have been appointed.	Same remarks as in column 3.	

Service or Department.	Percentage of Indians to the total strength.	Maximum percentage of posts intended to be given to Indians.	Ratio at which the appointments are at present being filled by Indians to the total number of appointments filled.	Number of years that will be necessary for Indians to attain the maximum percentage of posts open to them.	REMARKS.
1	2	3	4	5	6
Indian Service of Engineers.	41 per cent ...	50 per cent in the provinces in India and 33 per cent in Burma.	11 out of 30 or 1:18.	As soon as possible.	
*Imperial Customs Service.	30 per cent (excluding Anglo-Indians).	50 per cent according to existing orders.	According to existing orders every other vacancy must be filled by a statutory native of India.	This depends upon the number of vacancies occurring annually.	*Excluding posts reserved for the F. C. S.
Mint and Assay Department.	<p><i>Mint Side.</i>—No Indian out of a total sanctioned strength of 3.</p> <p><i>Assay Side.</i>—The total sanctioned strength is 4 appointments, but one appointment at present is in abeyance and will probably be abolished shortly. Of the remaining 3 appointments, two are held by Indians, thus giving a percentage of 67 roundly.</p>	No fixed percentage is reserved, or is intended to be reserved for Indians.	<p><i>Mint Side.</i>—Appointments are, as a rule, made from the Corps of Royal Engineers, as being <i>prima facie</i> the most suitable incumbents for the posts, but the Government are not precluded from selecting for a vacancy any candidate, whether European or Indian, who possesses the necessary qualifications.</p> <p><i>Assay Side.</i>—Vacancies in this Department are now filled by direct appointment, either in India or in England of qualified Metallurgical chemists. Recourse is had to recruitment in England only if no qualified person is available in India. Vacancies are advertised in the press.</p>	<p><i>Vide</i> Columns 3 and 4.</p>	
Indian Medical Service.	22 per cent. ...	No maximum percentage has yet been laid down, but the question of fixing a proportion is still under consideration.	The percentage of Indians appointed to the total number of appointments made during 1921 and 1922 upto 8th September 1922 is 48 per cent. and 56 per cent. respectively. No Indians have since been granted permanent Commissions in the Indian Medical Service.	<i>Vide</i> column 3.	
e Royal Indian Marine.	Nil	Nil. The question of affording facilities to Indians to qualify themselves for Commissions in the Royal Indian Marine is one of the questions which will be examined by the Committee that has been appointed in pursuance of the Resolution moved by Sir P. S. Sivaswamy Aiyer, in the Assembly on 12th January 1922.	<i>Vide</i> columns 2 and 3.	<i>Vide</i> columns 2 and 3.	

PRIMARY EDUCATION.

45. **Mr. N. M. Joshi** : Will Government be pleased to lay on the table a statement containing the following information :

- (a) (1) The total number of (a) trained and (b) untrained teachers and (2) the percentage of the former to the total number of teachers serving in Primary Schools—Government, municipal, aided and those belonging to the Local Boards—in the years 1920-21 and 1921-22 in (a) India ; (b) all the Governor's Provinces (figures for each Province to be given separately) ; and (c) North-West Frontier Province, Coorg, Delhi, Ajmer-Merwara, Baluchistan and Bangalore (figures to be given both separately and collectively for all these territories) ;
- (b) Expenditure—Imperial, Provincial, municipal, local or otherwise, as the case may be,—incurred during the years 1920-21 and 1921-22 on Primary Education in (a) India ; (b) all the Governors' Provinces (figures to be given separately for each Province) ; and (c) North-West Frontier Province, Coorg, Delhi, Ajmer-Merwara, Baluchistan and Bangalore (figures to be given both separately and collectively for all these territories) ; and
- (c) The average annual cost of educating each pupil in Primary Schools in (a) India ; (b) all the Governors' Provinces (figures to be given separately for each Province) ; and (c) North-West Frontier Province, Coorg, Delhi, Ajmer-Merwara, Baluchistan and Bangalore (figures to be given both separately and collectively for all these territories) ?

Mr. M. S. D. Butler : (a), (b) and (c). A statement giving the information asked for will be supplied to the Honourable Member.

ARTS COLLEGES AND SECONDARY SCHOOLS.

46. **Mr. N. M. Joshi** : Will Government be pleased to give the following information :

- (a) The total number of Arts Colleges and the Scholars studying in them during the years 1920-21 and 1921-22 ; (b) the total number of Secondary Schools and the Scholars studying in them during the same period ; and (c) the expenditure incurred during the same years on (a) and (b)—in (1) India ; (2) all the Governors' Provinces (figures to be given separately for each Province) ; and (3) North-West Frontier Province, Coorg, Delhi, Ajmer-Merwara, Baluchistan and Bangalore (figures to be given both separately and collectively for all these territories) ?

Mr. M. S. D. Butler : (a), (b) and (c). A statement giving the information asked for will be supplied to the Honourable Member.

INDIANISATION IN INDIAN ARMY.

47. **Mr. N. M. Joshi** : Will Government be pleased to state what steps they have taken in the direction of Indianising the eight regiments of the Indian Army which was promised by His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief during the last Delhi term of the Legislative Assembly ?

Mr. E. Burdon : The attention of the Honourable Member is invited to parts (a) and (b) of the reply given to the starred question asked by Sir D. P. Sarvadhikary.

AMENDMENT OF PRINCES (PROTECTION AGAINST DISAFFECTION) ACT.

48. **Mr. N. M. Joshi :** Will Government be pleased to state whether they intend to introduce, in the Indian Legislature, a Bill to amend the Princes (Protection against Disaffection) Act of 1922 as promised by the then Home Member of the Government of India when the said Act was being debated in the Council of State ?

Mr. Denys Bray : The attention of the Honourable Member is invited to the reply given by me on the 20th February 1923 to a similar question asked by Sardar Gulamjilani Bijlikhan. The Honourable Sir William Vincent gave an undertaking that, if the Act proved to be defective in its operation, or there were any amendments found to be necessary, they would be considered by the Government of India in the most careful manner. No action has yet been taken under the provisions of the Act, and it cannot, therefore, be said that it has proved to be defective in its operation. It is, therefore, not proposed at present to introduce a Bill to amend it.

IMPORT DUTIES ON MEDICINES.

49. **Dr. H. S. Gour :** (1) Will the Government be pleased to state the income it makes from the 15 per cent. *ad valorem* duty it has imposed on the import of all medicines under the Indian Finance Act, 1922 ?

(2) Will the Government be pleased to consider the advisability of admitting all medicines free on the ground that a tax on medicine is a tax upon the sick and the infirm and upon the charitable hospitals maintained to treat them ?

The Honourable Mr. C. A. Innes : (1) The duty collected on drugs and medicines in 1922-23 was 21½ lakhs of rupees. The duty collected on chemicals was 24½ lakhs. It is not possible to distinguish between chemicals imported for medicinal purposes and chemicals imported for industrial purposes.

(2) The Government regret that they are unable to adopt the Honourable Member's suggestion.

MARRIAGE ALLOWANCE TO INDIAN MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

50. **Lieut.-Colonel H. A. J. Gidney :** (1) Will the Government be pleased to state what progress has been made in the consideration of the question of granting Marriage Allowance to members of the Indian Medical Department ? Is it a fact that six months have elapsed since my last inquiry in this Assembly, and that so far no orders have been published on the subject ?

(2) If and when sanctioned, do the Government propose to make this allowance applicable from the same date as in the case of other Indian Departments, *i.e.*, from 1st January, 1922 ?

Mr. E. Burdon : (1) and (2). The matter is still under consideration. The views of the Government of India on the subject have yet to be placed before the Secretary of State and this will shortly be done. The Honourable Member's last question on the subject was put on the 27th March 1923.

NOTIFICATION OF PROMOTIONS IN INDIAN MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

51. **Lieut.-Colonel H. A. J. Gidney** : (1) Will the Government please state why the promotions to commissioned rank, which fall due in the ordinary course of events in the Indian Medical Department, are not gazetted within a reasonable time, as done in all other Army Departments ? Is it a fact that the last commission which fell due, was dated 23rd August, 1922, and Gazette notification was made on 26th May, 1923, nine months and three days later ?

(2) Is the Government aware that if these promotions were gazetted in due time, it would confer certain privileges and monetary allowances at a higher scale, which are lost through delay in publication, thereby causing a certain amount of hardship ?

Mr. E. Burdon : (1) It is recognised that promotions to commissioned rank in the Indian Medical Department should like other promotions be gazetted within a reasonable time but it is not always practicable to avoid delay. Such promotions are made by selection and in the specific case mentioned, it was necessary, before coming to a final decision, to call for two special reports. Further inquiry will however be made regarding the extent of the delay which the Honourable Member has brought to notice.

(2) Yes.

ENDOWED TOMBS.

52. **Colonel Sir Henry Stanyon** : (1) What was the capital sum held by Government on the 1st April, 1923, on account of endowed tombs in Christian Cemeteries in India ?

(2) What was the amount of the unspent interest on this sum ?

(3) Is this fund earmarked for application only to the maintenance and repair of endowed tombs, or is it incorporated in the general accounts of the Public Works Department ?

(4) What is Government's reason for not handing over to Chaplains the repairs of endowed tombs along with other cemetery repairs ?

(5) Is Government aware that there exists among the communities concerned considerable dissatisfaction with the manner in which the maintenance and repairs of endowed tombs are carried out ?

(6) Does Government contemplate any and, if so, what reform in this matter ?

Mr. M. S. D. Butler : The information asked for by the Honourable Member is being collected and will be furnished to him in due course.

CIVIL SERVICE ROYAL COMMISSION.

53. **Lala Girdharilal Agarwala** : (1) When is the Civil Service Royal Commission expected to arrive in India and what is the programme of that Commission and how long is the Commission expected to remain in India ?

(2) Will the Government be pleased to lay on the table a budget of the cost of the Civil Service Royal Commission with conveniently possible details ?

(3) What places is the Royal Commission going to visit and what witnesses is it going to examine ?

(4) Will the Government be pleased to lay on the table the exact terms of reference to the Royal Commission ?

The Honourable Sir Malcolm Hailey : (1) and (3). The Commission is expected to arrive in India early next cold weather. The programme of the Commission is not yet known.

(2) A lump sum of Rs. 3,00,000 has been provided in the Budget Estimates for 1923-24 on account of the cost of the Commission. Further detailed estimates cannot be given at this stage.

(4) A copy of the terms of reference is laid on the table.

TERMS OF REFERENCE.

His Majesty's Government have decided to appoint a Royal Commission on the services in India. The terms of reference are :

Having regard to the necessity for maintaining a standard of administration in conformity with the responsibilities of the Crown for the Government of India and to the declared policy of Parliament in respect of the increasing association of Indians in every branch of the administration and in view of the experience now gained of the operation of the system of Government established by the Government of India Act in respect of the superior Civil Services in India, to inquire into (1) The organisation and general conditions of service, financial and otherwise of those Services ; (2) The possibility of transferring immediately or gradually any of their present duties and functions to Services constituted on a Provincial basis ; (3) The recruitment of Europeans and Indians, respectively, for which provision should be made under the constitution established by the said Act and the best methods of ensuring and maintaining such recruitment and to make recommendation.

INTERNAL POLITICS IN INDIA.

54. Lala Girdharilal Agarwala : (1) Will the Government be pleased to lay on the table papers showing the official version of the situation of internal politics in India ?

(2) Is it the duty of any official of the Government to watch the " Internal Politics " of India ? If so, what is the name and designation of that official and what are the nature of his duties ?

The Honourable Sir Malcolm Hailey : (1) The Government are not aware of the existence of any such papers.

(2) There is no one official whose duty it is to undertake the duty referred to in the question.

ALLOWANCE OR DISALLOWANCE OF QUESTIONS.

55. Lala Girdharilal Agarwala : (1) Is it the practice that some questions are allowed or disallowed after consulting some official of the Government ?

(2) (a). What is the procedure leading up to allowance or disallowance of questions of which notice is given by any Member of the Assembly, and

(b) How many questions have been disallowed during the last three years in the Legislative Assembly and how many in the Council of State ?

Mr. L. Graham : (1) The answer is in the negative.

(2) (a). All questions of which notice is received are examined by the Secretary of the Assembly or by one of the assistants of the Secretary and then submitted direct to the President for his orders as to admission or otherwise. A list of the questions is at the same time sent to all Departments of Government to enable each Department to extract from the list the question or questions with which it is concerned. The admission or disallowance of questions is a matter entirely within the competence of the President subject to the provisions of the rules

and standing orders. If in order to enable him to come to a decision, he requires any information either from the Member who gave notice of the question or from the Department of Government concerned, such information is obtained for him by the Secretary of the Assembly. Before coming to a decision as to the admissibility or otherwise of a question, the President considers any representation, on a question of fact, that may have been made by the Department of Government concerned, *e.g.*, that it relates to a matter which is not primarily the concern of the Governor General in Council (see rule 7), or that it is the subject of controversy between the Government of India and the Secretary of State, (see rule 9), or that it affects the relations of the British Government with any Prince or Chief or foreign state (see rule 8).

(b) No list is kept of questions which have been disallowed by the President of the Legislative Assembly and it is not considered that any useful purpose would be served by imposing on the staff of the Assembly the labour of collecting the figures asked for by the Honourable Member.

DISALLOWED QUESTIONS, RESOLUTIONS AND BILLS.

56. **Bala Girdharilal Agarwala** : Will the Government be pleased to lay on the table for the information of the House a list of disallowed questions, resolutions and bills of which notice was given by any Member of the Legislative Assembly or Council of State, briefly mentioning the subject of each ?

Mr. L. Graham : The attention of the Honourable Member is invited to the reply given by Dr. Sir T. B. Sapru on the 26th September, 1921, to a similar question by Babu Ambica Prasad Sinha and printed at page 985 of the Official Reports of the Legislative Assembly Debates, Volume II.

RELEASE OF POLITICAL PRISONERS.

57. **Lala Girdharilal Agarwala** : Have the Government considered the advisability of releasing the political prisoners in view of the present condition of internal politics in the Country ? If so, what decision has been reached ?

The Honourable Sir Malcolm Hailey : The answer to the first part of the question is in the negative, and the second does not therefore arise.

GOVERNMENT PROPERTY.

58. **Lala Girdharilal Agarwala** : (1) Will the Government please to state the value and income of property acquired by the Government :

(a) by escheat and

(b) by reason of its owners dying without heirs or intestate ?

(2) Will the Government be pleased to lay on the table a statement detailing such property with names of last owners, value and income of such property which has been acquired by the Government within the last 12 years ?

The Honourable Sir Malcolm Hailey : The proceeds of escheats and the property of persons dying without heirs or intestate are credited to Local Governments. The Honourable Member should therefore obtain the information he wants from the latter,

JAILS, REFORMATORY SCHOOLS AND PENAL SETTLEMENTS.

59. **Lala Girdharilal Agarwala** : (a) What is the number of :

- (1) Jails, (2) reformatory schools and
- (3) Penal Settlements in India and where are the last two situated ?

(b) What is the number of persons admitted into reformatory schools within the last 12 years, and how many of them were reported to have committed crimes after coming out of the schools ?

The Honourable Sir Malcolm Hailey : (a) (1). 42 Central Jails.
179 District Jails.
552 Subordinate Jails.

(2) 6 situated at :

1. Chigelpet in the Madras Presidency.
2. Yeravada in the Bombay Presidency.
3. Chunar in the United Provinces.
4. Delhi.
5. Insein in Burma.
6. Hazaribagh in Bihar.

(3) One in the Andamans.

(b) The information is not available and I suggest that the Honourable Member should himself endeavour to obtain it from Local Governments.

CLASSIFICATION OF POLITICAL PRISONERS.

6 **Lala Girdharilal Agarwala** : How are political prisoners classed and treated in India and on what principle ? Are the Government aware of the nature of treatment accorded to similar prisoners in Europe ? If so what ?

The Honourable Sir Malcolm Hailey : The Honourable Member's attention is invited to the Honourable Mr. O'Donnell's speech in the Council of State on the 20th September 1922 in connection with a Resolution moved by the Honourable Mr. Lalubhai Samaldas on this subject.

POLICE IN INDIA.

Lala Girdharilal Agarwala : 1. What control do the Government exercise on the Police ? What is the information of the Government as to integrity of Indian Police as compared with the Police in England ?

2. What steps do the Government propose to take to improve the Police of India ?

The Honourable Sir Malcolm Hailey : 1. The direct control of the police establishment is in the hands of the Local Governments ; the control of the Government of India is limited to such powers as they enjoy under section 45, Government of India Act.

Government have no information regarding the integrity of the police in England.

2. The question does not give any precise indication of the nature of the improvement which the Honourable Member considers necessary ; in any case this is primarily a matter for Local Governments and the Government of India are not in possession of any proposals by them for any special measures of improvement.

REPORT ON INDIAN CANDIDATES FOR INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE.

62. **Mr. Ahmad Baksh** : 1. Is it a fact that a secret report of the Criminal Investigation Department is called for on all Indian candidates for Permanent Commissions in the Indian Medical Service ?

2. Is a similar report required in the case of the British candidate for the Indian Medical Service ? If not, will the Government state the reason of this distinction ?

Mr. E. Burdon : (1) The present practice is that the Central Intelligence Bureau is asked to report confidentially whether anything is known about a candidate which would render him unfit to be an officer.

(2) British candidates are selected in the United Kingdom by the Secretary of State who makes such inquiries as he thinks fit.

ARMY GRATUITY ON DEMOBILIZATION.

63. **Mr. Ahmad Baksh** : 1. Is it a fact that a gratuity varying from 500 to 3,000 pounds is paid to all surplus Army (British) Officers on demobilization ?

2. Is it also a fact that free passages to demobilized officers and their families are also granted to England and the Colonies ?

3. Is it a fact that Government renders all help to demobilized officers to find employment or land for settlement in the Colonies ?

4. Is it a fact that these surplus army officers were employed temporarily for the period of war for Imperial purposes ?

5. Will the Government be pleased to state the total amount of expenditure incurred under (1) and (2) ?

6. Will the Government please state the total amount of expenditure incurred by the Military Works Department in the year 1914-20 towards extending and putting up temporary buildings such as barracks, godowns, factories, and offices for Imperial purposes of the great war ?

7. Will the Government state the excess amount of expenditure over the normal which was incurred during the years 1914-23 towards pensions and military rewards occasioned by the great war ?

8. Will the Government state if the expenditure under (5), (6) and (7) was debited wholly or to what extent, if partially, to the Home Government ?

Mr. E. Burdon : (1) A gratuity which varies in amount from £900 to £2,350 according to an officer's length of service, rank, etc., is admissible to surplus officers of the Indian Army retired under the surplus officers scheme.

(2) The answer is in the affirmative.

(3) The attention of the Honourable Member is invited to the replies given on the 6th September 1922 to question No. 63 and on the 15th January 1923 to unstarred question No. 41.

(4) No.

(5) The expenditure involved amounts approximately to £4,000,000.

(6) Up to the end of March 1920, a sum of Rs. 2,97,52,033 was expended on providing temporary accommodation for the additional troops raised in India during the war and on erecting temporary hospitals and officers' quarters. This expenditure was borne by His Majesty's Government. Information regarding the amount expended on building factories, offices, etc., is not available. To collect this information, it would be

necessary to examine all the schedules of expenditure from 1914 to 1920 and thus to incur an expenditure of time and labour which, in the opinion of the Government of India, could not be justified.

(7) A statement showing the expenditure incurred during the years 1914 to 1923 in the grant of pensions and military rewards occasioned by the Great War is laid on the table.

(8) The question of the incidence of the cost incurred in demobilising surplus officers is at present being examined by the Secretary of State and the War Office, in order to determine the proportion to be borne by each Government.

The whole of the expenditure referred to in the reply to part 7 of the question is met from Indian revenues, as part of the arrangement connected with the payment of the further contribution from Indian revenues towards the expenses of the Great War which was offered by the Indian Legislature in September 1918 and was confirmed, subject to certain modifications, in March 1920.

Statement showing the amount of expenditure, incurred during 1914-23 towards pensions, etc., and military rewards occasioned by the Great War.

The figures are as follows :

			Rs.
1914-15	..	..	18,491
1915-16	..	..	4,48,264
1916-17	..	..	18,25,630
1917-18	..	..	31,89,256
1918-19	..	..	45,89,868
1919-20	..	..	57,71,982
1920-21	..	..	71,29,173
1921-22	..	..	*86,49,283
			* (including Rs. 6,37,482 on account of loss by exchange on the sterling expenditure in England).
1922-23 (to end of February 1923).		†80,50,052	† (excluding loss by exchange on sterling expenditure in England).

In addition, certain payments were made on this account in England.

The following are the approximate figures :

			£	Rs.
1914-15	..	..	15,029	= 2,25,300
1915-16	..	..	51,183	= 7,67,820
1916-17	..	..	55,504	= 8,32,560
1917-18	..	..	57,917	= 8,68,755
1918-19	..	..	55,710	= 8,35,650
1919-20	..	..	89,574	= 13,43,610
1920-21	..	..	113,783	= 11,37,820
1921-22	..	..	123,948	= 12,39,480

CONDEMNED STORES AND EQUIPMENT.

64. **Mr. Ahmad Baksh :** Will the Government please state the total value of stores and equipment which were condemned or lost, and the value of which was written off and borne by the State during the years 1922-23 ?

Mr. E. Burdon : The information asked for by the Honourable Member, in so far as army stores and equipment are concerned, cannot be given until the accounts for 1922-23 have been completed, which will be some time in November next.

The total value of marine stores and equipment written off during the year 1922-23 is Rs. 1,17,446.

Information regarding the value of medical stores written off during the period in question will be furnished to the Honourable Member separately.

DEMobilIZATION IN INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE.

65. **Mr. Ahmad Baksh** : Will the Government please state (a) the total number of temporary Indian Medical Service officers who have been demobilised up to the end of March 1923 ?

(b) The total amount of gratuities paid to them on demobilisation similar to those paid to the surplus British officers ?

(c) The number of temporary Indian Medical Service officers for whom Government has found employment after demobilisation ?

Mr. E. Burdon : (a) The total number of temporary I.M.S. officers demobilised up to the end of March 1923 is 829. (This number is exclusive of 103 temporary officers who were granted permanent commissions.)

(b) Temporary officers of the I. M. S., recruited for general service, were entitled under the terms of their contracts, to a gratuity of Rs. 900 per annum for each year of service. Under the terms of the new contract introduced in September 1921, however, no gratuity is now admissible to this class of officer on his services being dispensed with. The gratuity formerly payable was entirely different in character from the compensatory payments made to the surplus British officers mentioned by the Honourable Member. The latter had permanent commissions in the Army and on being removed from the service had to be paid compensation for the loss of permanent employment and prospects, including pensionary rights.

(c) It is understood that Local Governments have employed a certain number of these demobilised officers. The Government of India, however, have no detailed information on the subject.

STRENGTH OF I. M. S.

66. **Mr. Ahmad Baksh** : 1. Will the Government be pleased to state (a) the ratio per mille of the strength of the army, of the Indian Medical Service officers who were employed in the military department during the years 1914-1921, (b) the ratio per mille of strength of sick and mortality for the years 1914 and 1921 ?

2. Will the Government be pleased to state . . .

(a) the ratio of Indian Medical Service officers per mille of population employed in the civil department ?

(b) The ratio of sick and mortality per mille of population for the years 1914 and 1921 ?

Mr. E. Burdon : 1. (a) The ratio of officers of the I. M. S. employed on the military side per mille of Indian troops employed in India for the years 1920 and 1921 was 3.4 and 2.7 respectively. The figures for the years 1914-1919 are not on record and an attempt (which might or might not be successful) to compile the information desired by the Honourable Member in respect of these years would it is regretted involve an expenditure of time and labour which could not be justified.

(b) The information asked for in this part of the question is as follows :

			Sick rate per mille of Indian troops.	Death rate per mille of Indian troops.
1914	...	...	20.9	4.17
1921	...	...	34.4	10.16

2. (a) The ratio of I. M. S. officers employed on civil duties in India per mille of the population is .01.

(b) The ratio of sick and mortality per mille of population exclusive of Indian States, for the years 1914 and 1921 is as follows :

			Ratio of patients per mille of population (British India) attend- ing hospitals and dispensaries.	Total death rate per mille of population (British India).
1914	...	...	165.7	30.09
1921	...	...	186.8	30.59

QUALIFICATIONS OF MILITARY ASSISTANT SURGEONS.

67. **Mr. Ahmad Baksh** : Will the Government state the number of military assistant surgeons who are in possession of :

(a) Registrable medical qualifications, (b) who do not possess them ?

Mr. E. Burdon : All military assistant surgeons possess registrable medical qualifications.

PAY OF ASSISTANT SURGEONS.

68. **Mr. Ahmad Baksh** : What is the average rate of pay of a civil assistant surgeon in Government employ as compared to that of a military assistant surgeon ?

Mr. E. Burdon : A statement giving the rates of pay received by military and civil assistant surgeons is laid on the table.

Statement showing the rates of pay drawn by (i) military assistant surgeons, and (ii) civil assistant surgeons.

			Rs.
4th class (for 7 years)	..	..	200 per mensem.
3rd class (for 5 years)	..	..	275 " "
2nd class (for 5 years)	..	..	350 " "
1st class ..	..	..	400 " "
10 per cent. of	{	Lieutenant (by selection)	500 " "
total military		Captain (for 3 years) ..	650 " "
appointments.		Major ..	700 " "
(ii) Civil Assistant Surgeons (Punjab).			
Time-scale	..	..	Rs. 225—15—450.
Civil Surgeon grade.			
..			Rs. 600—40—800—50—900.
Selection grade.			
..			Rs. 1,000 (25 per cent. of number of civil surgeons).

MILITARY ASSISTANT SURGEON CLASS.

9. **Mr. Ahmad Baksh** : Is it a fact that statutory Indians are not eligible for admission to the military assistant surgeon class ?

Mr. E. Burdon : Candidates for the military assistant surgeon branch of the Indian Medical Department must be Europeans or members of the domiciled community.

QUALIFICATIONS OF EUROPEAN I. M. S. OFFICERS.

70. **Mr. Ahmed Baksh** : Will the Government be pleased to lay on the table a statement showing the number of European Indian Medical Service officers holding permanent commissions who are in possession of :

- (a) University degree of United Kingdom (Medical).
- (b) Diploma of Conjoint Board of England and London.
- (c) Diploma of Triple qualification of Edinburgh and Glasgow.
- (d) Diploma of College of Surgeons and Physicians of Dublin, Ireland.
- (e) Colonial qualifications ?

Mr. E. Burdon : The number of European officers of the I. M. S., holding permanent commissions, who are in possession of University degrees (Medical) of the United Kingdom is 361.

The Government of India regret they are unable to say how many officers possess the particular degrees and qualifications mentioned in parts (b) to (e) of the Honourable Member's question. To obtain this information, it would be necessary to examine exhaustively the records of service of all I. M. S. officers, and the expenditure of time and labour involved in such an examination could not, in the opinion of Government, be justified.

LIFE INSURANCE TRANSACTIONS.

71. **Lala Girdharilal Agarwala** : Will the Government be pleased to state the names of companies, firms or other public bodies doing Life Insurance business in India with the amount of profits earned by them during the last 3 years ?

The Honourable Mr. C. A. Innes : The Honourable Member is referred to pages 2, 3, 40 to 46, 32 to 38 and 48 to 53 of the last issue of the Indian Life Assurance Year Book for the year ending 1921-22, a copy of which has been placed in the Library.

SUPPLY AND TRANSPORT CORPS.

72. **Mr. Muhammad Yamin Khan** : Will the Government of India be pleased to state :

- (a) When were the present rates of pay of the clerks of the Supply and Transport Corps fixed, giving the percentage by which the present cost of living has increased over and above the cost of living prevalent at the time when the pay of the said clerks was fixed ?
- (b) Whether the Government of India is aware that the grant of "temporary Increase" to the extent of 20, 25 and 30 per cent. to the Clerks of the Supply and Transport Corps in the year 1920, adversely affected the Lower Grade Clerks in some Provinces ? If so, what action was taken or has been taken to undo this adverse effect ?

Mr. E. Burdon : (a) The present rates of pay proper were introduced on the 1st June 1916. It is impossible to state the exact percentage, applicable to the whole of India, by which the cost of living has risen since that date.

(b) Yes, and for this reason clerks of the Indian Army Service Corps (formerly known as the "Supply and Transport Corps") were allowed to draw the special allowances sanctioned by Local Governments and Administrations for their own employes on account of the increased cost of living, if these allowances were more favourable than the temporary increases of pay referred to by the Honourable Member.

PAY AND STRENGTH OF S. AND T. CORPS.

73. **Mr. Muhammad Yamin Khan** : Will the Government of India be pleased to place on the table a statement showing :

- (a) Pay, and allowances if any, granted to Supply and Transport Corps clerks in the years 1905, 1914 and 1922 ?
- (b) Pay, and allowances if any, drawn by British Other Ranks of the I. U. L. (Supply and Transport Corps) including Departmental Officers in the years 1905, 1914 and 1922 ?
- (c) Total Complements of Clerks, Agents or Storekeepers, British Other Ranks (including Departmental Officers) and Officers, separately by categories, of the Supply and Transport Corps, in the years 1906, 1916 and 1922, giving reasons for increase or decrease in the complement of each category affected ?

Mr. E. Burdon : I will furnish the Honourable Member, separately, with the information for which he has asked.

DISCONTENT IN S. AND T. CORPS.

74. **Mr. Muhammad Yamin Khan** : Will the Government of India be pleased to state :

- (a) Whether it is aware that the attitude of the authorities in not acceding to the demands of the Supply and Transport Corps clerks by way of revising the pay and prospects of the said clerks is creating great discontentment amongst them ?
- (b) If the reply to (a) is in the negative, will the Government of India be pleased to state whether they have read the two "open letters" published in certain papers in India and England, addressed by the Supply and Transport Corps Civilian Employees' Association to His Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught and His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales on their visits to India ? If so, what action has been taken by the authorities to ameliorate the sufferings of the said clerks, especially of the Lower Grades ?
- (c) Is it a fact that the minimum pay at present allowed to Supply and Transport Corps clerks is Rs. 39 per month ? (ii) Has any representation been made that this salary is too much below the standard of living expected of clerks as a category and (iii) is the Government of India going to take any action to enhance the minimum pay of the Supply and Transport Corps clerks ?

Mr. E. Burdon : (a) and (b). Government are aware that a certain amount of discontent prevails amongst the clerks owing to their pay not having been revised.

(c) (i) Yes.

(ii) Yes.

(iii) The question is under consideration and it is hoped that a decision will shortly be arrived at.

REVISION OF PAY OF S. AND T. CORPS.

75. **Mr. Muhammad Yamin Khan** : Will the Government of India be pleased to state :

- (a) Whether any action is being taken by the authorities to revise the pay of the Supply and Transport Corps clerks ?
- (b) If the answer to (a) is in the affirmative, how long will it take to be effected ?
- (c) Whether any amount was budgetted for for this purpose in the Budget Estimate of the year 1922-23 ? If so, how it is proposed to utilise the budgetted amount ?

Mr. E. Burdon : (a) The question is at present under consideration.

(b) It is not possible to give a definite answer to this part of the Honourable Member's question. Every endeavour is being made to arrive at an early decision.

(c) Yes. The amount lapsed at the close of the financial year.

EMPLOYMENT IN S. AND T. CORPS.

76. **Mr. Muhammad Yamin Khan** : Is it a fact that British Other Ranks of the Supply and Transport Corps are being employed as Superintendents and Clerks in various Supply and Transport Offices ? If so, will the Government of India be pleased to state :

- (a) Whether this procedure is in accordance with Regulations ?
- (b) Whether Head Assistants and Indian Clerks were tried for such duties ? If so when, where and with what result ?

Mr. E. Burdon : (a) and (b). British other ranks are not employed as Superintendents or clerks in replacement of members of the regular clerical establishment, but their work, which is of a varied character, necessarily embraces some duties of a clerical nature.

Under the organisation for war, two British other ranks, belonging to the establishment of the Indian Army Service Corps, are authorised for the office of each Assistant Director of Supplies and Transport, and, for the purposes of training in time of peace, British other ranks up to this number may be attached to these offices at the discretion of the General Officer Commanding. No orders, however, have been issued from Army Headquarters that these British other ranks should be placed in charge of offices, and their employment in no way interferences with the rights, claims or pay of the Indian clerks.

KING'S COMMISSIONED INDIAN OFFICERS IN S. AND T. CORPS.

77. **Mr. Muhammad Yamin Khan** : Will the Government of India be pleased to state :

Whether King's Commissioned Indian Officers are eligible for employment with the Supply and Transport Corps ? If so, how many such Indian Officers are at present serving with the Supply and Transport Corps (i) in Supply Branch (ii) in Transport Branch.

Mr. E. Burdon : The answer to the first part of the question is in the affirmative. Up to the present, however, no Indian officers holding the King's commission are serving with or have applied for employment in the Supply and Transport Corps (now called the Indian Army Service Corps).

HARDINGE MEDICAL COLLEGE.

78. **Mr. K. B. L. Agnihotri** : (1) (a). Will the Government be pleased to state the number of students in the Hardinge Medical College, Delhi ?

(b) Is it a fact that the College is affiliated to the University of Punjab, and that medicine is a transferred subject ?

(c) What is the total cost, capital and recurring, of the Hardinge Medical College, and how is it met ?

(d) Will the Government be pleased to state why it diverts its central funds to the maintenance of the Lady Hardinge Medical College, the cost of which is chargeable to Provincial Revenue ?

(2) Has the Government considered the advisability of debiting the cost to the Punjab Government ? If not, why not ?

(3) What is the incidence of cost per student in this College, and how does it compare with the incidence of cost in the other Medical Colleges of India where lady students are admitted ?

(4) (a). Is it a fact that out of about 85 students about 40 are studying for the intermediate course in science and that only about 45 are really studying medicine ?

(b) What is the total accommodation in the College available for female students ?

(5) (a). Is it a fact that the University of Delhi recently invited the College authorities to affiliate their science course to the University of Delhi, and thus reduce cost ?

(b) Did the College refuse to be so affiliated ?

(6) How many Indian Professors and how many Indian nurses are there in this College ?

(7) (a). Will the Government be pleased to state what changes have taken place in the professorial and teaching staff during the last 3 years ?

(b) What are all these frequent changes due to ?

(c) Does the Government think that the efficiency of the College is not affected by these frequent changes ?

Mr. M. S. D. Butler : (1) (a). 94 women students.

(b) The answer to the first part of the question is in the affirmative. With regard to the second part the Honourable Member is referred to the Devolution Rules and the Schedules attached to the same.

(c) The capital cost is Rs. 30 lakhs met entirely from public subscriptions. The recurring cost for 1922-23 was Rs. 2,91,600 met as follows :

	Rs.
Government of India grant	2,00,000
Grants from Provincial Governments	28,000
Donation from Lady Reading Fund	12,000
Donation from Indian States	5,000
Students' fees	14,500
Payments by hospital patients	16,400
Miscellaneous	15,700
Total	2,91,600

The Government of India also provide certain staff through the Countess of Dufferin Fund.

(d) The cost of the College is not debitable to provincial revenues. This being so, no answer is needed to the first part of the question.

(2) The answer is in the negative.

(3) The total cost per student is Rs. 1,735 per annum. The Government of India have no information of the incidence of cost in other medical colleges.

(4) (a). About 36 students are in the intermediate science department.

(b) About one hundred.

(5) (a) and (b). The Government of India understand that the suggestion is under discussion between the University and the College authorities.

(6) There is no Indian Professor on the staff at present. There are 44 Indian Nurses in the College Hospital.

(7) (a) and (b). The Government of India are informed that two medical professors resigned on account of ill-health largely due to overwork, and one resigned on the occasion of her marriage. Two members of the science staff resigned on obtaining better-paid posts elsewhere, and two did not seek re-appointment chiefly on account of the smallness of the salaries offered.

(c) The Government of India have no reason to suppose that the efficiency of the College has been impaired.

CANTONMENTS (HOUSE ACCOMMODATION) ACT.

79. **Mr. Pyari Lal** : (a) Will the Government be pleased to state if the Cantonments (House Accommodation) Act of 1923 has been enforced? If so, from which date and in which cantonments?

(b) Will the Government be pleased to lay on the table the list of houses taken by the Government on 5 years' repairing lease in Peshawar and Meerut Cantonments?

(c) Is there any proposal under contemplation to extend the Act to Sadar Bazar, Peshawar? If so, for what military purposes is it intended to do so?

(d) Is the Government aware that there is a great commotion among the people of Sadar Bazar of Peshawar on account of this proposal?

(e) Is the Government aware that the new House Accommodation Act is not intended to be applied to the buildings and houses in the Civil areas of cantonments?

Mr. E. Burdon : (a) The Cantonments (House Accommodation) Act, 1923, came into force on the 1st April 1923, and under the proviso to Section 1 (3) of the Act, it became operative from that date in all cantonments to which the Cantonments (House Accommodation) Act, 1902, was applicable. The new Act has not so far become operative in any cantonments other than those just referred to.

(b) The information is being obtained and will be furnished to the Honourable Member when received.

(c) The Act already applies to the Peshawar Cantonment, which includes the sadar bazar.

(d) Government have received no information to this effect,

(e) Government do not contemplate imposing any restrictions in this matter apart from those which are provided in the Act itself. The substantive provision is that in cantonment areas to which the Act applies, every house is liable to appropriation if it is suitable for occupation by a military officer or a military mess and if there are not a sufficient number of houses already available and suitable for occupation by military officers or military messes whose accommodation in the Cantonment is necessary or expedient.

APPLICATIONS UNDER CANTONMENT CODE IN MEERUT.

80. **Mr. Pyari Lal :** (a) Is the Government aware that prior to the submission of a notice with a plan under Section 92 (1) of the Cantonment Code, residents in Meerut Cantonment are required to submit a preliminary application for permission to send such a notice ?

(b) Is it a fact that such an application was submitted by H. M. Shaffiq Ellahi for permission to submit a plan of a new room he desired to construct on the first floor of his houses Nos. 110-113 ?

(c) Will the Government be pleased to state under what law is the submission of this preliminary application demanded ?

(d) If the practice be not according to any law, do the Government propose to issue immediate instructions to stop it ?

APPLICATION UNDER CANTONMENT CODE BY MR. SHAFFIQ ELLAHI.

81. **Mr. Pyari Lal :** (a) Is the Government aware that Mr. Shaffiq Ellahi, a respectable Motor Merchant of Meerut Cantonment, applied for the construction of an Upper Storey room on his houses Nos. 110-113 ?

(b) Is it a fact that on his preliminary application the Cantonment Magistrate after visiting the sites required him to submit formal plans and recorded an order that there was no valid objection to the construction ?

(c) Is it a fact that on the submission of formal plan, the application was rejected by the Building Sub-Committee ?

(d) Is the Government aware that under Q. M. G. Circular No. 4203-IV-3, dated 3rd August 1920, the erection of Upper Storeys can be rejected only by the G. O. C. the District ?

(e) Is it a fact that the rejection of this application by the Building Sub-Committee has been influenced by the Magistrate's suggestion, that the construction of the new room should be preceded by the demolition of two other rooms ?

(f) Do the Government propose to enquire into the matter ?

Mr. E. Burdon : The Government of India have no information on the subjects mentioned in these two questions, but are enquiring. The result of the enquiry will be communicated to the Honourable Member as soon as possible.

GROUND TAX IN MEERUT.

*82. **Mr. Pyari Lal :** (a) Is it a fact that the Cantonment Authority of Meerut has recently enhanced Ground Tax in certain cases from 50 to 100 per cent. and has also imposed Ground Tax where it did not exist before ?

* For answer to this question—see Answer above Question No. 83.

(b) Is it a fact that Ground Tax is now demanded for approaches to houses built scores of years ago ?

(c) Will the Government be pleased to say under what Cantonment Law and for what public purposes has the enhancement and fresh imposition of Ground Tax been effected ?

(d) Was any notice thereof given to the residents of Meerut before the new scale was sanctioned ?

TAX ON THELAS.

*83. **Mr. Pyari Lal :** (a) Is it a fact that the Cantonment Authority of Meerut has recently imposed a tax on privately owned Thelas, not used for hire ?

(b) Is the Government aware that these Thelas are kept in the private premises of their owners ?

(c) Will the Government be pleased to state on what ground and authority this tax has been imposed ?

GRAZING TAX IN MEERUT.

*84. **Mr. Pyari Lal :** (a) Is it a fact that in Meerut Cantonment Grazing Tax is demanded even in case of cattle that are not sent out to the Cantonment Land for grazing ?

(b) If so, will the Government be pleased to state in how many cases such demand has been made since the posting of Major Knowles as the Magistrate of that Cantonment ?

(c) Is the Government aware that the Cantonment Magistrate, Meerut, requires every animal for which grazing tax has been paid, to wear a certain Badge ?

(d) Is it a fact that failure to wear this badge is punished by a fresh exaction of grazing charge ?

(e) Will the Government be pleased to state under what law this wearing of badge is enforced and penalised ?

TAXES IN MEERUT.

*85. **Mr. Pyari Lal :** (a) Is the Government aware that in Meerut Cantonment, Tax is demanded even in case of Thelas which come from the neighbouring villages for delivering or taking delivery of some goods ?

(b) If so, will the Government be pleased to state under what Law can such Tax be demanded for such Thelas ?

(c) Is it a fact that on 24th May 1923 two Thelas belonging to the village of Mohaiuddinpore, came to Meerut loaded with lime deliverable to Mr. Shaffiq Ellahi ?

(d) Is it a fact that after the Thelas were unloaded they were forcibly taken to the Court of Cantonment Magistrate where they had to pay Rs. 22 as Tax ?

(e) If the facts be as stated above, do the Government propose to take steps to stop this practice ?

* For answer to this question—see Answer above Question No. 83.

SLEEPING OUT IN MEERUT.

*86. **Mr. Pyari Lal** : (a) Is the Government aware that poor people in Meerut Cantonment use to sleep outside in the open ground in front of their houses in summer ?

(b) Is it a fact that since the recent imposition of Ground Tax they have been prohibited from doing so without payment of the Ground Tax ?

(c) Is the Government aware that these people have been using the open ground in front of their houses for this purpose ever since the establishment of the cantonment ?

(d) Is it a fact that as a result of this hardship many people have been compelled to leave the cantonment ?

(e) Will the Government be pleased to enquire into the matter and restore this old right to the poor people ?

MOHAMAD SULTAN, CONSERVANCY INSPECTOR, MEERUT.

87. **Mr. Pyari Lal** : (a) Is the Government aware that one Mohamad Sultan has been recently appointed Conservancy Inspector in Meerut Cantonment ?

(b) Is it a fact that this man has already worked under Major Knowles in some other cantonment ?

(c) Is it a fact that this man is the chief agent of realising Ground Tax ?

(d) Will the Government be pleased to state on what ground his predecessor in office was removed ?

Mr. E. Burdon : The Government of India have no information on the subject but are enquiring. I will let the Honourable Member know the result as soon as possible.

CONDUCT OF MILITARY OFFICIALS IN MEERUT.

88. **Mr. Pyari Lal** : (a) With reference to Government reply to my question No. 125 in D. O. No. 414-S., dated 18th May 1923 of Army Department, Government of India, will the Government be pleased to state to whom the word "*Jackals*" was intended to apply by Major Dockrell ?

(b) Is the Government aware that immediately after the interview, Rai Bahadur Benarsi Dass wrote a letter to Major Dockrell protesting against his treatment and the use of the word "*Jackals*" ?

(c) Is the Government aware that much of the agitation in cantonment is due to such provoking conduct of the local military officials ?

(d) Do the Government in the light of these new facts propose to take effective action to stop such domineering on the part of the officials ?

Mr. E. Burdon : (a)—(d). The Government of India are enquiring into the matter, and I will let the Honourable Member know the result in due course.

OFFICE OF COMMISSIONER OF INCOME TAX, PATNA.

†89. **Khan Bahadur Sarfaraz Hussain Khan** : (1) Will the Government be pleased to state :

(a) if it was formerly decided to have the headquarters of the Commissioner of Income-Tax at Patna ?

* For answer to this question—see Answer above Question No. 88.

† For answer to this question—see Answer below Question No. 92.

(b) if it is now proposed to shift the office to Ranchi ?

(c) if so, why ?

(2) Did Government have any correspondence with the Government of Bihar and Orissa on the subject ?

(3) If so, what view is held by them, and

(4) Will they be pleased to lay on the table the papers to the publication of which they have no objection ?

INCOME-TAX APPEALS, B. & O.

*90. **Khan Bahadur Sarfaraz Hussain Khan** : Will the Government be pleased to state :

(a) the number of appeals filed before the Commissioner and Assistant Commissioner of Income-tax during the last financial year, from the three divisions of Bihar proper, Orissa and Chhota Nagpur, respectively ?

(b) Are the Government aware that it will greatly be inconveniencing the people of Bihar if the office, which has already been for over a year in Patna, is transferred to Ranchi, which is not accessible to them as easily and conveniently as Patna is ?

(c) Are the Government prepared to consider the desirability of maintaining the office in question at Patna instead of at Ranchi ?

NON-DOMICILED PERSONS IN B. AND O.

*91. **Khan Bahadur Sarfraz Hussain Khan** : Will the Government be pleased to state :

(a) If the Government of Bihar and Orissa have framed rules relating to appointment in the public services of persons not domiciled in the Province.

(b) If it is equally applicable to the appointments made in the Income-tax Department, if not, why not ?

INCOME-TAX DEPARTMENT.

92. **Khan Bahadur Sarfaraz Hussain Khan** : Will the Government be pleased to state the number of Income-tax Officers, Inspectors, Clerks in the combined office of the Commissioner and Assistant Commissioner of Income-tax ?

The Honourable Sir Basil Blackett : I propose to take these questions together. The answers to (1) (a) and (b) and (2) are in the affirmative and (4) in the negative. The transfer possesses considerable advantages and the Local Government has no objection to it.

A statement is laid on the table. No inconvenience is likely to be experienced by assesseees on account of the transfer as all appeals are heard locally.

Rules have been framed by the Local Government and are being followed by the Commissioner of Income-tax as far as possible.

There are one Inspector and 11 Clerks in the combined office of the Commissioner and Assistant Commissioner of Income-tax.

* For answer to this question—see Answer below Question No. 93.

Statement showing the number of appeals, etc., filed during 1922-23 in the Province of Bihar and Orissa.

Province.	Appeals under section 30(1) of the I. T. Act to Assistant Commissioner of I. Tax.			Appeals under section 32(1) of the I. T. Act to Commissioner of I. Tax.			Cases of review by Commissioner of I Tax under section 33 of the I. T. Act.			REMARKS.
	Number filed during year.	Number disposed of (including arrears of last year.)	Number successful.	Number filed during year.	Number disposed of (including arrears of last year.)	Number successful.	Number filed during year.	Number disposed of (including arrears of last year.)	Number of orders modified.	
Bihar ...	858	800	184	53	55	9	15	9	1	
Orissa ...	86	95	26	5	5	1	...	...	...
Chota Nagpur	213	194	40	...	1	1	38	30	9	
Total.	1,157	1,089	250	58	61	11	53	39	10	

DISMISSAL OF KHALASIS ON B. N. RAILWAY.

93. Rai Bahadur Pandit J. L. Bhargava : Will the Government be pleased to state how many Khalasis working in the Engines have been dismissed since November last on the Bengal-Nagpur Railway ?

Mr. G. G. Sim : Government have no information on the subject.

RAILWAY APPRENTICES.

94. Rai Bahadur Pandit J. L. Bhargava : Will the Government be pleased to lay on the table a statement showing the total number of apprentices, Indian and European or Anglo-Indian separately, admitted in the years 1921, 1922 and 1923 in the Mechanical Engineering Department on the Bengal-Nagpur Railway, North Western Railway, and East Indian Railway ?

Mr. G. G. Sim : The full information desired is not available but at the end of 1922 there were the following literate apprentices on the lines in question :—

Bengal Nagpur Railway—

European and Anglo-Indian 52

Indian 24

North Western Railway—

European and Anglo-Indian 95

Indian 34

East Indian Railway—

European and Anglo-Indian 104

Indian 80

Under the new arrangements being made between the Punjab Government and the North Western Railway it is hoped to introduce next October a scheme for the training of 225 apprentices at Lahore. Similarly when the arrangement come to between the East Indian Railway and the Government of Bihar and Orissa is in full swing 210 apprentices will be trained at Jamalpur. The necessary buildings are being erected and staff entertained.

QUALIFICATIONS OF RAILWAY APPRENTICES.

95. **Rai Bahadur Pandit J. L. Bhargava** : Will the Government be pleased to state the prescribed qualifications, rates of stipends and wages of apprentices for Indians as well as Europeans or Anglo-Indians for Mechanical Engineership on Railways ?

Mr. G. G. Sim : I would refer the Honourable Member to the reply given in this Assembly to a somewhat similar question asked by Mr. K. B. L. Agnihothri on the 7th September 1922. Much information on the points mentioned by the Honourable Member will be found in Mr. Cole's report, copies of which have been placed in the Library.

INCONVENIENCES OF PENSIONERS.

96. **Rai Bahadur Pandit J. L. Bhargava** : (a) Are the Government aware that great inconvenience is felt by the pensioners for over 20 Rs. per month who have to come out to the head quarters to receive their pensions ?

(b) Are the Government prepared to consider the advisability of extending the rule of sending pension money of Rs. 20 or less by postal money order to Rupees fifty or less ?

The Honourable Sir Basil Blackett : The Government of India have not so far received any representations in the matter, but are prepared to consult the Provincial Governments as to the advisability of extending the rule as proposed.

SETTLEMENT OF KENYA QUESTION.

MOTION FOR ADJOURNMENT OF ASSEMBLY.

Mr. T. V. Seshagiri Ayyar (Madras : Nominated Non-Official) : I ask for leave to move the adjournment of the House of which I have already given notice. The notice is in these terms :

“ to call attention to a matter of urgent public importance in connection with the recent announcement that the Duke of Devonshire is going to disclose in the House of Commons, before the middle of July, settlement regarding Kenya question ”

I am aware that a number of Resolutions have been sent up on this subject and it may be said that under the rules my motion cannot be regarded as one of urgency. At the same time, Sir, I may draw attention to the fact that the earliest of these Resolutions cannot come up for discussion before the 10th or 12th of July, and if the announcement made by the Duke of Devonshire that he is going to disclose to the House of Commons his decision on the subject at about that time is correct, then the discussion that will take place here at about the 10th or 12th July will have no effect upon the opinion that has to be formed by the Home Government on this important question. A large number of Members of this House feel that this matter should be considered very fully by this House and a report of our discussion should be cabled Home before the Secretary of State for India and the Secretary of State for the Colonies come to a decision on this subject. That is the reason, Sir, why I say that this is a matter of urgency. I may also mention that on the 5th of July which has been allotted by the Prime Minister of England for the discussion of matters relating to India this question

may be discussed, and if we put off our discussion till the 10th or 12th July, that discussion would serve no purpose. For these reasons, Sir, I ask for your leave to move the adjournment of the House to call attention to the matter of which I have already given notice.

Mr. President : The Honourable Member asks for leave to move the adjournment of the business of the Assembly :

“ to call attention to a matter of urgent public importance, namely, the recent announcement that the Duke of Devonshire is going to disclose in the House of Commons, before the middle of July, a settlement of the Kenya question.”

I am afraid I must rule that an announcement which is going to be made cannot be a matter of recent occurrence, and therefore the Honourable Member's request is not in order.

POSITION OF INDIANS OVERSEAS.

MOTION FOR LEAVE TO ADJOURN BUSINESS OF ASSEMBLY.

Mr. K. B. L. Agnihotri (Central Provinces Hindi Divisions : Non-Muhammadan) : I also have given notice of moving an adjournment of the business of the Assembly for the purpose of discussing a definite matter of urgent public importance, namely, the position of Indians overseas, the negotiations now proceeding in London in respect thereof and to define a policy. Sir, I think my motion pertains to the specific matter of recent occurrence inasmuch as it desires a discussion on negotiations proceeding in London and as the matter is to be decided soon. Therefore I think I am in order and I pray that I may be given leave to move an adjournment of the House.

Mr. President : The Honourable Member asks leave to move the adjournment of the business of the Assembly in order to discuss the position of Indians overseas. I am afraid I cannot regard that either as urgent or as definite and therefore it does not come within the rule.

RESIGNATIONS OF RAO BAHADUR T. RANGACHARIAR AND SIR CAMPBELL RHODES FROM THE PANEL OF CHAIRMEN.

Mr. President : I have to announce that I have received the resignations of Rao Bahadur Tiruvenkata Rangachariar and Sir Campbell Rhodes of their positions as Members of the Panel of Chairmen. To the vacancies thus created I appoint Mr. Samarth and Colonel Sir Henry Stanyon.

THE ABOLITION OF TRANSPORTATION BILL.

The Honourable Sir Malcolm Hailey (Home Member) : I beg to move :

“ That Mr. Abul Kasem be nominated to serve on the Select Committee to consider and report on the Bill to provide for the abolition of the punishment of transportation in respect of criminal offences.”

As my colleagues on the Select Committee are aware, the reason for my seeking this addition to our numbers is the temporary absence of a Chairman.

The motion was adopted.

THE INDIAN STAMP (AMENDMENT) BILL.

The Honourable Sir Basil Blackett (Finance Member) : Sir, I beg to move :

“ That the Bill further to amend the Indian Stamp Act, 1899, be referred to a Select Committee consisting of the Honourable Mr. Innes, Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, Sir P. S. Sivaswamy Aiyer, Mr. A. O. Jamall, Colonel Sir Henry Stanyon, Rao Bahadur C. S. Subrahmanayam, Mr. Manmohandas Ramji, Baba Ujargar Singh Bedi, and myself.”

This motion is, as the House will remember, in accordance with the decision taken by it in March last when it decided to have the Bill further to amend the Indian Stamp Act circulated for opinion. The opinions have now been received and the motion which I now make is that the Bill be referred to a Select Committee for the consideration of those opinions.

Mr. President : The question is :

“ That the Bill further to amend the Indian Stamp Act, 1899, be referred to a Select Committee consisting of the Honourable Mr. Innes, Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, Sir P. S. Sivaswamy Aiyer, Mr. A. O. Jamall, Colonel Sir Henry Stanyon, Rao Bahadur C. S. Subrahmanayam, Mr. Manmohandas Ramji, Baba Ujargar Singh Bedi, and the Honourable Sir Basil Blackett.”

The Assembly divided :

AYES—38.

<p>Abdul Hamid Khan, Khudadad Khan, Mr. Aiyer, Sir P. S. Sivaswamy. Akram Hussain, Prince A. M. M. Asad Ali, Mir. Ayyangar, Mr. R. Narasimha. Bardwell, Mr. H. B. Barnes, Mr. H. C. Barua, Mr. D. C. Blackett, Sir Basil. Bray, Mr. Denys. Burdon, Mr. E. Butler, Mr. M. S. D. Calvert, Mr. H. Chatterjee, Mr. A. C. Clarke, Mr. G. E. Gajjan Singh, Sardar Bahadur. Gaskell, Mr. W. Ghulam Sarwar Khan, Chaudhuri. Graham, Mr. L.</p>	<p>Gwynne, Mr. C. W. Haigh, Mr. P. B. Hailey, the Honourable Sir Ma.colm. Holme, Mr. H. E. Ikramullah Khan, Raja Mohd. Innes, the Honourable Mr. C. A. Jamall, Mr. Ashruff O. Mitter, Mr. K. N. Mukherjee, Mr. J. N. Nabi Hadi, Mr. S. M. Percival, Mr. P. E. Richey, Mr. J. A. Sumarth, Mr. N. M. Saason, Captain E. V. Sim, Mr. G. G. Singh, Mr. S. N. Stanyon, Colonel Sir Henry. Ujagar Singh, Baba Bedi. Yamin Khan, Mr. M.</p>
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NOES—27.

<p>Abdul Majid, Sheikh. Abdulla, Mr. S. M. Agarwala, Lala Girdharilal. Agnihotri, Mr. K. B. L. Ahmed, Mr. K. Ahsan Khan, Mr. M. Asjad-ul-lah, Maulvi Miyan. Ayyar, Mr. T. V. Seshagiri. Bagde, Mr. K. G. Basu, Mr. J. N. Bhargava, Pandit J. L. Dalal, Sardar B. A. Das, Babu B. S. Dass, Pandit R. K.</p>	<p>Gulab Singh, Sardar. Joshi, Mr. N. M. Majumdar, Mr. J. N.* Man Singh, Bhai. Nand Lal, Dr. Neogy, Mr. K. C. Reddi, Mr. M. K. Shahani, Mr. S. C. Sinha, Babu L. P. Sohan Lal, Mr. Bakshi. Venkatapatiraju, Mr. B. Vishindas, Mr. H. Wajihuddin, Haji.</p>
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The motion was adopted.

THE CANTONMENTS BILL.

Mr. E. Burdon (Army Secretary) : Sir, I beg to move :

“ That the Bill to consolidate and amend the law relating to the administration of cantonments be referred to a Select Committee consisting of Mr. N. M. Samarth, Mr. P. B. Haigh, Mr. J. P. Cotelingam, Mr. W. M. Hussanally, Sir Deva Prasad Sarvadhikary, Mr. Pyari Lal, Chaudhuri Shahab-ud-Din and myself.”

Mr. President : The question is :

“ That the Bill to consolidate and amend the law relating to the administration of cantonments be referred to a Select Committee consisting of Mr. N. M. Samarth, Mr. P. B. Haigh, Mr. J. P. Cotelingam, Mr. W. M. Hussanally, Sir Deva Prasad Sarvadhikary, Mr. Pyari Lal, Chaudhuri Shahab-ud-Din and Mr. E. Burdon.”

Dr. Nand Lal (West Punjab : Non-Muhammadan) : I beg to move that **Baba Ujagar Singh Bedi's** name be added.

Mr. President : Does the Honourable Member move that as an amendment ?

Dr. Nand Lal : I move that as an amendment.

Mr. President : The question is that that amendment be made.

The motion was adopted.

Haji Wajihuddin (Cities of the United Provinces : Muhammadan Urban) : I move that Mr. Seshagiri Ayyar be added to this Committee.

Mr. President : Has the Honourable Member got Mr. Seshagiri Ayyar's permission ?

Haji Wajihuddin : I have got his permission.

Mr. President : The question is that Mr. Seshagiri Ayyar's name be added to the Select Committee.

The motion was adopted.

Mr. President : The question is that the Bill be referred to that Select Committee, as amended.

The motion was adopted.

THE MAHENDRA PARTAB SINGH ESTATES BILL.

The Honourable Sir Malcolm Hailey (Home Member) : I beg to move :

“ That the Bill to provide for the forfeiture of the estates and other property of Mahendra Partab Singh and for their grant to his son subject to certain conditions, as passed by the Council of State, be taken into consideration.”

The measure for which I ask consideration is of a novel and perhaps almost unique nature. Indeed, I think there are some of my friends here who might start with an initial prejudice against it on the ground that it partakes in appearance of the character of the old and obsolete Bill of Attainder. But it is of course in its essentials and in its substance, something entirely different. The Bill of Attainder not only attacked the property of the offender but attacked it in perpetuity. Here we are attempting to meet the problem of applying more modern methods and ideas in regard to the State's claim on the property of a fugitive rebel, accused of what would once have been described of treason and felony. That my description of him is accurate I hope that no one here will harbour any

doubt. In the other House my friend Mr. Crerar gave a complete history of the career of this misguided and mischievous man ; I do not wish to repeat its details here ; they make sorry reading. Here is a man descended from ancestors who served the State well and were remunerated by the State for their loyalty and devotion in difficult times. What has been his own effort to maintain those traditions ? Visits to Berlin during the war, with offers of assistance to the German Government ; attempts to persuade the Russian Government (then our ally), to attack us ; a visit to Kabul in order to seduce a valued ally from the attitude of neutrality which he was then preserving ; attempts to induce Frontier tribes to cut our railways and to destroy our telegraph wires ; lastly and worst of all, attempts whose criminality was not the less because they were from the first ridiculous, to make the Princes of India untrue to their allegiance to the Crown. As I say, it is a sorry tale. But do not let any one here have any doubt as to the truth of our charges we bring against this man. If any one here has any such doubt, I merely ask him to do his best to persuade Mahendra Partab to come back to India. I will undertake that the minute he puts his foot on our shores and comes within the scope of our laws, he shall be given instant opportunity to contest the truth of these charges before a Criminal Court. In the meanwhile, failing the ordinary course of law, we have been obliged to attach his estates under Regulation III of 1818. We have done so not by way of punishment of the fugitive or with any desire to penalise his family, but with one purpose only, to prevent any of the proceeds of those estates being sent to him in his place of exile, and to prevent their being utilized in the attempts in which he is still engaged to arouse elements which are hostile to the British Empire. That was our sole purpose. But we found that Regulation III did not give us sufficient powers to manage and develop the estates, that is to say, we could only collect revenues, pay Government dues and accumulate capital. What we seek to do, in the interest of the family, is to get complete control over the estates, or rather over such portion of them as is not the share of the minor son (for over the latter portion we could under our Court of Wards law assume management), and in virtue of that control to develop them before we hand them over to the minor son on his attaining the age of majority. That is our modern method of treating an ancient problem. It is a humane and it is a beneficent one. We are, paradoxically almost it might appear to some of our friends, binding ourselves to hand over these estates, of course under suitable terms, to the son of a fugitive rebel as soon as that son attains years of discretion. The Bill has been commented on by former friends of Mahendra Partab in another place, and commented on in terms of compliment (not I think undeserved) to the Government which has devised it.

Mr. President : The question is :

“ That the Bill to provide for the forfeiture of the estates and other property of Mahendra Pratab Singh and for their grant to his son, subject to certain conditions, as passed by the Council of State, be taken into consideration.”

Mr. T. V. Seshagiri Ayyar (Madras : Nominated Non-Official) : Sir, may I ask the Honourable the Home Member one question ? I am not going into the merits of the matter at all, but I should like to know whether the income of the property from the time when it was attached till the time of restoration will be handed over to the minor son ? I should

[Mr. T. V. Seshagiri Ayyar.]

like to know whether it is the intention of the Government that the minor son should have the full benefit of the management of the estate or whether the Government intend to appropriate any portion of the income because Mahendra Partab has been behaving badly towards the Government? I should like to have an explanation.

The Honourable Sir Malcolm Hailey : Whatever our strict rights in the case and whatever the needs of the Department over which my friend Sir Basil Blackett presides may be, we do not intend to take any portion of the revenues of the estate. The whole or it, after payment of costs of management and development, will be given to the minor son, and the dependents on the estate.

Lala Girdharilal Agarwala (Agra Division : Non-Muhammadan Rural) : Sir, I have very great pleasure in strongly supporting the Bill which has been put before the House just now. I have known the family of Kunwar Mahendra Partab Singh. He was the son of Raja Ghanshyam Singh, a very good Rans of the Muttra District. He was adopted by Raja Harnaram Singh, known as the Raja of Hathras. Raja Harnaram Singh served the Government well and was rewarded for it. I knew Mahendra Partab as a boy at school. He was a lover of education and he endowed a portion of his property for educational purposes. He has one son, Prem Partab Singh, a daughter and a wife. The family is well known and respected. He was married to one of the sisters of Raja Ranbir Singh of Jind. So far as I know, the estate gives an annual profit of over Rs. 10,000 and in the year 1919 I think there was a surplus of about Rs. 22,500 to the credit of the estate. Now, according to Hindu law, the estate belongs jointly to the father and his minor son. The Bill as framed clearly brings this point out and I am sure the Government will make proper provision for extinguishing the rights of Mahendra Partab, whatever they are, in the property and transferring them to the minor. With these few words I support this motion.

Baba Ujagar Singh Bedi (Punjab : Landholders) : Sir, I also rise to support the Bill which has been proposed by the Honourable the Home Member. There is no doubt that it is a great proof of the magnanimity, generosity and forbearance of the Government. I am quite staggered to hear the mischievous actions and doings of Mahendra Partab Singh, and there is no doubt that in handing over the property to his son Government is showing great generosity. With these few words, I support the Bill.

Mr. Denys Bray (Foreign Secretary) : Sir, after this chorus of approval no further words on behalf of the Government case are really required. But, like my friend Mr. Agarwala, I too have had some acquaintance with Mahendra Partab, though my acquaintance has been of a very different kind. Ever since the day he embarked on his career of high treason it has been part of my duty to follow him very closely. (*The Honourable Sir Malcolm Hailey* : "On a long journey.") As the Honourable the Home Member says, on a very long and a very laborious journey—which is not yet over. I propose simply to take one episode in his career, and to bring it into somewhat sharper relief by means of certain documents

in the archives of the Foreign Office. Mahendra Partab was sent by the German Government as one of the members of its Mission under Von Hentig to Kabul. At the time it struck me as a somewhat incongruous membership ; indeed I think it was not until I was able to peruse this booklet now in my hand that I realized what great store the German Government set by his presence on that Mission. It is a German diary kept up by one of the German members of the Mission, depicting the long journey from Berlin through south-east Europe, across Asia Minor, down the Euphrates to Baghdad, and from Baghdad right across the breadth of Persia into Afghanistan. And the many references in it to "our Indian Prince"—for as such Mahendra Partab appears to have imposed on the German Government—and the great solicitude set up throughout the whole of the Mission whenever "our Indian Prince" went down with a touch of fever on the way make it quite clear that the German Government attached the utmost importance to Mahendra Partab's presence on that Mission and expected great things from it.

Now one of the chief duties with which the German Government charged Mahendra Partab was the delivery of letters from the German Chancellor to the rulers of foreign States on our borders, to the Indian Princes, and even to leading Zamindars of British India. I think I am right in saying—but my memory after this lapse of time may be playing me a trick—that two only of those letters reached their destination. Of these two one reached us as soon as postal arrangements between Katmandu and Simla could bring it. I am not able to display to the House the original, for His Highness the Prime Minister of Nepal in sending us the letter and the two covering letters of Mahendra Partab requested that they might be returned to him as an interesting, if somewhat amusing, souvenir of the Great War. But I have in my hands photographic copies. There are first, two letters from Mahendra Partab, both signed "M. Pratap, for the time being President of the Provisional Government of Hind." (Laughter.) One is addressed to His Excellency (as he calls him) the Prime Minister. In it he says :

"The English and their party is totally hollowed from within. Now only a cracking skeleton stands. * * * Under the circumstances, it does not behove well to the Kingdom of Nepal to remain friendly or ally of the English. Nepal by its situation is like the crown of India * * * and should not side with the blood-sucking English. * * * I request Your Excellency therefore to so act in co-operation with other Maharajahs and peoples of India that Your Excellency may to-morrow be the Prime Minister of a great empire."

The German Government's letter is addressed to His Majesty the Maharaja Dhiraj of Nepal. But neither Mahendra Partab nor the German Government were quite up to date, for it was addressed not to his present Majesty but to the late Maharajah Dhiraj, who departed this life some six years before the letter was written. (Laughter.)

But, Sir, though the photographic copy is a literal facsimile, it does scant justice to the general character, the appearance, of the letter as it actually issued. And this I am going to illustrate to the House by means of a letter identically the same, except for some of the wording, addressed by the German Government to one of our Zamindars of British India. I have taken the trouble to block out the name of the addressee, partly

[Mr. Denys Bray.]

because I thought he might think the notoriety invidious, partly because, I confess, I was rather afraid that he might endeavour to wheedle out of us one of our last remaining specimens of this most interesting letter. Observe, Sir, the elaborate binding. Pigskin, I am told (Laughter) not an altogether happy selection perhaps for the covering of letters addressed to the fastidious princes and peoples of the East. Observe the arms of Imperial Germany embossed on it. It is bound round by a cord with a tassel of black, white and red, the colours of the German empire. Observe the silken lining; no doubt brought into use before the Germans felt the shortage of even common cloth. Observe the typical German ornamentation and illumination. Admire, Sir, with me the beauty of the German fount and the calligraphy of the vernacular translation. And as another example of German extravagance in the early days of the war, note the office copies, equally elaborate. Observe the seal of Imperial Germany. And now, Sir, mark the autograph of the German Chancellor. But here I feel that I should let my voice drop, for we are in the presence of one of the Immortals. So long as the English language endures, it will not willingly let die the name of von Bethman Hollweg.—the author of that immortal scrap of paper!

When one of these letters first came into my hands, I was struck by "German thoroughness again". It was a very foolish thought. I ask the House to observe the bulk and the weight of this single letter. How the German Government thought that poor Mahendra Partab was going to deliver them to the princes, the many princes of India, passes my understanding. I can only imagine that they thought that the British intelligence system was quite so childlike and bland as it so often, to serve its own ends, professes itself to be. I can only say this. Had Mahendra Partab been able to deliver all the letters entrusted to him to the Princes and Zamindars of India, everyone of them would have come back to us with the same alacrity as it came back from Nepal—another striking and stimulating demonstration of the solidarity and loyalty of India and its Princes. (Hear, hear.)

When I first heard that this Bill was afoot, I imagined to myself some devastating, annihilating instrument such as my mind in my boyhood days conjured up and, at the word 'high treason.' When I read the Bill, I was greatly surprised. As Honourable Members before me have said, it is a generous and beneficent Bill. There is no straining of the quality of mercy here, no visiting of the sins of the fathers upon the children unto the third and fourth generation. It is a Bill of merciful generosity such as only a powerful Government could afford to display. (Hear, hear.) With all my heart, Sir, I support it.

The motion was adopted.

Clauses 1, 2 and 3, the Schedule, the Title and the Preamble were added to the Bill.

The Honourable Sir Malcolm Hailey : Sir, I move that the Bill, as passed by the Council of State, be passed.

The motion was adopted.

THE MOORSHEDABAD (AMENDMENT) BILL.

Mr. Denys Bray (Foreign Secretary) : Sir, I move for leave to introduce :

“ A Bill to modify certain provisions of the Indenture confirmed by the Moorshedabad Act 1891.”

The Moorshedabad Act of 1891 confirmed an Indenture between the Secretary of State for India and the son of the last Nawab Nazim of Bengal, Bihar and Orissa. Under that Indenture certain properties were assigned in perpetuity for the maintenance of the position and dignity of the Nawab Bahadur for the time being. In other words, those properties became attached to the estate and the Nawab Bahadur for the time being had only a life interest in them. It was, therefore, necessary to restrict his powers over the property ; and in particular he was restricted from entering into any lease for a term exceeding 21 years. Now, this restriction has worked well enough in ordinary cases, but it has been found in certain cases to operate against the interests of the estate by militating against its proper development. Hence the present Bill, which proposes to do away with specific restrictions and to safeguard the development of the estate in the interests of the heirs by enacting simply that no lease shall be entered into by the Nawab Bahadur unless the terms and conditions of it have been previously approved by the Governor of Bengal in Council, the Local Government being obviously the proper authority to see that there is nothing in the lease which would in any way be detrimental to the estate itself.

The motion was adopted.

Mr. Denys Bray : Sir, I introduce the Bill.

THE INDIAN NATURALIZATION BILL.

The Honourable Sir Malcolm Hailey (Home Member) : I beg to move for leave to introduce :

“ A Bill to consolidate and amend the law relating to the naturalization in British India of aliens resident therein.”

The object of the Bill is perhaps sufficiently explained in the Statement of Objects and Reasons, but there are one or two facts in addition that I may give to the House. The House is no doubt aware that as far back as 1852 India had its own Naturalization Law, by which it granted certificates of naturalization of local force and validity, that is to say, that the recipient of such a certificate while counting as a British subject in India was technically an alien outside India. I do not find, that any very great use was made of this law. Thus in Bombay, for instance, in the years 1904 to 1921, the Local Government issued 166 certificates, of which 46 were to Europeans and the rest to Asiatics ; and though I do not possess complete figures, such as I have shown that the use of the law elsewhere and especially in the inland provinces was far less than in Bombay. Nevertheless, it must at the same time have been a very great convenience to a number of people who wished to gain British nationality. Shortly before the war the whole question of naturalization was taken up in England and the law overhauled, with the result that it was decided to pass an Act which would provide for the grant of certificates of all-Empire validity, thereby discouraging

[Sir Malcolm Hailey.]

the issue of local certificates, to which of course there are a great many inconveniences attached. That law was passed in 1914. Under section 8 of the English Act all Dominions and Possessions are entitled to issue certificates of Empire validity. But though the Dominions were enabled to utilise the British Act to the full, and have practically ceased to issue certificates of local validity, we in India were confronted with an obstacle not met by them. The British law, as intended to apply to the whole British Empire, very naturally provided that one condition which an alien must fulfil was a competent knowledge of English. It is true that it provided also that any Possession might issue a certificate to persons who had a competent knowledge of a language which in that Possession was the equivalent of English. But our difficulty was to find any one language in India which we could regard as equivalent to English. I see that the eyes of some of my Honourable friends here light up with a recollection of well known contest between the claims of Hindi and Hindustani and other languages of India. I do not desire to revive that here ; it is enough to say that we were unable to find any one vernacular in India which we could say was equivalent to English. As a consequence, we decided to put forward a Naturalization Bill which would enable Local Governments to give to alien applicants certificates of naturalization of all-India validity if they possess a competent knowledge of a vernacular which the Local Government recognise as being the prevalent vernacular in their province. Our Bill of course will not in any way be contrary to the British Act ; it will be supplementary to it, and it will enable certain Asiatics to avail themselves of a privilege which they would not otherwise have been able to obtain. The details will remain for future consideration ; I do not enter into them here, because if leave to introduce the Bill is granted, I propose subsequently to refer it to a Select Committee.

The motion was adopted.

The Honourable Sir Malcolm Hailey : Sir, I introduce the Bill.

THE CODE OF CIVIL PROCEDURE (AMENDMENT) BILL.

The Honourable Sir Malcolm Hailey (Home Member) : I move for leave to introduce :

“ A Bill further to amend the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908, for certain purposes.”

This Bill provides for an increase in the standards which we apply to the reservation of certain salaries from attachment. The principle of saving certain portions of the salaries of Government officers from attachment has long been recognised in India, though the law in its present form only dates from 1908. Now the intention of the Legislature in this respect was not to create a special privilege for Government servants ; it was rather to safeguard the interests of the State. If the whole of a Government servant's salary is attached particularly if he is a low-paid Government servant, then he is put to hardships which would make his services useless to the State, or he may be put to temptation to gain a means of subsistence, and if he gave way to such temptation it would be greatly against the interests of the State. It may be said that a Government servant should not

get into debt, or indulge in a style of living which renders his salary liable to attachment. I can only say on this point that, by the mere fact that we preserve from attachment a certain portion of the officer's salary, we do thereby reduce to some extent his credit and thereby his power of incurring debt. However that may be, I do not think that anybody at this time of day would desire to go back on the general principle. But the exact standards we have taken for the Civil Procedure Code are now out of date. That is to say, if formerly we preserved from attachment a sum of Rs. 20, that would be now insufficient, for although at one time Rs. 20 might have been sufficient to keep the Government servant from temptation or want, the cost of living has gone up so much, that this amount would be no longer adequate. We have therefore proposed in this Bill to raise those standards. I am not wedded to the particular figures; and they are not under discussion at the moment. The figures have been accepted by the Local Governments, but they are open to criticism and to comment at a later stage. At present I only move for leave to introduce.

The motion was adopted.

The Honourable Sir Malcolm Hailey : Sir, I introduce the Bill.

THE CODE OF CRIMINAL PROCEDURE (SECOND AMENDMENT) BILL.

The Honourable Sir Malcolm Hailey (Home Member) : Sir, I move for leave to introduce :

" A Bill further to amend the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1908, for certain purposes."

There are three purposes for which this Bill has been introduced. The first, to which we propose to give effect in clause 2, is really a rectification of a small error into which we fell in the course of the recent revision of the Criminal Procedure Code. The matter is somewhat complicated; but I can explain it to the House in a few words. In our recent revision we made it necessary for a Presidency Magistrate to make a memorandum of the substance of the examination when a case is appealable. That memorandum was of course required for the purposes of the appellat court. Where the case is not appealable, the Magistrate had neither to record the evidence, nor to frame a charge. Now our revision of section 364, if it stands in its present form, will have the effect of applying the somewhat elaborate procedure of section 364, with which no doubt the House is well acquainted, to cases in which there is no appeal. So that the result will be that while in appealable cases the Magistrate makes a memorandum and signs that memorandum, in non-appealable cases he will have to comply with the elaborate procedure of section 364 although no evidence is recorded, no charge is framed and no appeal is possible. All we seek to do therefore is to rectify this inconsistency and to provide that where there is no appeal, there shall be no record made of the examination of the accused. We seek to make this change now because we are engaged in the consolidation of the Criminal Procedure Code, and it is well that we should take the earliest opportunity of asking the assistance of the House in rectifying or adjusting any minor point which may come to our notice.

[Sir Malcolm Hailey.]

The second matter for which it is intended to provide, see clause 3, is of course no question of rectification or justification. It is an attempt to make a substantive improvement in our criminal procedure. We propose to give effect to a suggestion put forward by the Jails Committee which we were unable to take up in time when we were amending the Code in March last. We suggest that where a fine is inflicted, with imprisonment in default of fine, the Court may pass an order that the fine may be payable either in full on or before a date not more than 30 days from the date of the order, or in two or three instalments, of which the first shall be payable on or before a date not more than 30 days from the date of the order, or may suspend the execution of the sentence of imprisonment and release the offender on the execution of a bond to appear on the date or dates on which the payment of a fine or the instalments of a fine is to be made. I may say that we not only had in view a liberalisation of our procedure, but we also had in view other purposes of our own. We have always been desirous to do anything in our power to prevent the Courts from passing short terms of imprisonment. Perhaps the House hardly realises that in the five years ending 1918 the average number of people who passed into our jails or sub-jails every year on sentences of less than a month was over 41,000. This section is therefore intended, if possible, to prevent men from being sent to prison on short terms of imprisonment.

The third point is not one of equal importance, but also one to which our attention was directed by the Jails Committee. When a Magistrate is dealing with a case of a trivial nature for which a very light sentence is justified, he can of course sentence the accused to imprisonment until the rising of the Court. The Jails Committee suggested that it would be advisable to place formally on the Code a section enabling the Magistrate to convict and to discharge with a warning. That would call his attention to the fact that it was not necessary in every case to impose a sentence of imprisonment or a fine, and the new provision would perhaps in itself to that extent also tend to the reduction of the short sentences of imprisonment to which I have made previous allusion.

These are the three points involved ; the exact terms will come under consideration subsequently, and at present I only ask for leave to introduce.

The motion was adopted.

The Honourable Sir Malcolm Hailey : I introduce the Bill.

THE INDIAN TERRITORIAL AND AUXILIARY FORCES (AMENDMENT) BILL.

Mr. E. Burdon (Army Secretary) : Sir, I move for leave to introduce :

“ A Bill to amend the Indian Territorial Force Act, 1920, and the Auxiliary Force Act, 1920, for certain purposes.”

Sir, the purpose of this Bill is very simple and obvious and I need not trouble the House with more than a very few words of explanation in amplification of what has already been said in the Statement of Objects

and Reasons. The necessity for the Bill arises essentially from the fact that the period during which a person may be a member of the Territorial Force or the Auxiliary Force does not coincide with the time that he is subject to military law. Under the Auxiliary Force Act, a commissioned officer of the Auxiliary Force when doing duty as a Commissioned Officer and every non-commissioned officer and man of the said force is only subject to the provisions of the Army Act when attached to or otherwise acting as part of or with any regular forces or when called out by an order or embodied by a notification under section 18 of the Act. Putting the matter in its simplest form a member of the force is not subject to military law outside the period of training or outside the period of his embodiment. The situation as regards members of the Territorial Force is almost precisely the same. Consequently, as pointed out in the Statement of Objects and Reasons, if a person belonging to either Force commits a serious military offence, not cognisable by an ordinary criminal court, towards the end of the period during which he is subject to military law and owing to the shortness of the time remaining cannot be tried by court-martial, then as the law stands at present, he would escape punishment. I think it is clear that such a result is certainly not intended and in the interests of military discipline would be most undesirable.

• The motion was adopted.

Mr. E. Burdon : Sir, I introduce the Bill.

THE INDIAN ARMY (AMENDMENT) BILL.

Mr. E. Burdon (Army Secretary) : Sir, I move for leave to introduce :

“ A Bill further to amend the Indian Army Act, 1911, and the Indian Lunacy Act, 1912, for certain purposes.”

In this case also the purposes for which it is sought to amend the Indian Army Act and the Indian Lunacy Act are very obvious ; and the matter has been very fully and clearly explained in the Statement of Objects and Reasons. It is sought to amend the Indian Army Act in three respects ; the second and third of these require, I think, no further explanation. Their object is merely to repair certain omissions which are clearly accidental, and it is not only desirable but necessary to repair these deficiencies. There remains the first amendment as shown in the Statement of Objects and Reasons, whereby it is proposed to amend the Indian Army Act in order that officers, warrant officers and non-commissioned officers of the Royal Air Force may stand in the same relation to Indian soldiers as do officers of the land forces. Here the necessity for the legislation arises directly out of the establishment of the Royal Air Force as part of the armed forces of India. It will be observed that the proposal is that the definition of officer in the Indian Army Act should only include, in relation to a person subject to this Act, a person holding a Commission in His Majesty's Air Force, when serving under such conditions as may be prescribed.

The conditions to be prescribed, I may explain, will only cover certain special circumstances in which it is necessary that Air Force Officers

[Mr. E. Burdon.]

should be subject to the Indian Army Act. The provision which it is here proposed to make corresponds very closely to the provision which for similar reasons had to be made in the Army and Air Force Act in the United Kingdom. I will give one or two examples of the conditions when the provision proposed would be enforced. One of the situations would be when bodies of the two forces were acting together in an expeditionary force beyond the seas. Again, a similar provision is required when bodies of the two forces are conveyed together on a transport or on a troopship. I do not think it is necessary for me to elaborate the argument any further. As I have explained the necessity for the legislation arises entirely out of the addition of the Royal Air Force to the armed forces of India.

The motion was adopted.

Mr. E. Burdon : Sir, I introduce the Bill.

THE INDIAN INCOME-TAX (FURTHER AMENDMENT) BILL.

The Honourable Sir Basil Blackett (Finance Member) : Sir, I beg to move for leave to introduce :

“ A Bill further to amend the Indian Income-tax Act, 1922, and for certain purposes.”

This Bill has the object stated in the explanation which is printed with the Bill. The first object is to correct a possible mistake in the existing law. There has been some doubt expressed as to whether it is at present possible to assess to income-tax the profits or gains of a business which accrue or arise outside British India to a person residing in British India. It was clearly the intention of the Act when it was passed that such profits or gains should be taxed, but some doubt has been expressed as to whether the Act as passed carries that into effect. At a certain stage in the proceedings a few words dropped out of the Bill as printed in the first instance, and those words are believed to be necessary to secure the object in view. The second purpose of this Bill is to render liable to income-tax the profits of occasional shipping, tramp steamers which belong to or are chartered by people or companies whose place of business is not in British India. Under clause 3 of the Bill it is proposed to make such profits liable, and in order to secure the actual payment by the people liable, it is proposed that before the departure of the ship from the port an assessment shall be made of 1-20th, that is 5 per cent. of the preliminary figures of profits subject to the possibility at a later stage of more correct and accurate assessment being made and a further payment being made by the tramp steamers, or in the other event, a sum being repaid to the shippers.

The motion was adopted.

The Honourable Sir Basil Blackett : Sir, I introduce the Bill.

THE INDIGO (REPEALING) BILL.

Mr. M. S. D. Butler (Secretary, Department of Education, Health and Lands) : Sir, I move for leave to introduce :

“ A Bill to repeal the Acts which provide for the levy of a cess on indigo exported from British India.”

Sir, this Bill is a very little one and it is fully explained in the Statement of Objects and Reasons. Put briefly, the position is that five years ago a cess was imposed to promote research in indigo. The research has now been completed with a very small exception and there is enough money in hand to complete such investigation as is left. We, therefore, think that it is undesirable to keep on the cess any more and we propose to repeal the Act.

The motion was adopted.

- **Mr. M. S. D. Butler** : Sir, I introduce the Bill.

THE INDIAN PAPER CURRENCY (AMENDMENT) BILL.

The Honourable Sir Basil Blackett (Finance Member) : Sir, I move for leave to introduce :

“ A Bill further to amend the Indian Paper Currency Act, 1923.”

A full Statement of Objects and Reasons with an explanation of the Government's intentions, should the Bill be passed into law, has been printed with the Bill. It is a technical subject on which I should like to make a three hours' speech, but, as it is nearly lunch time, I will confine myself merely to moving it.

The motion was adopted.

The Honourable Sir Basil Blackett : Sir, I introduce the Bill.

The Assembly then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Tuesday, the 3rd July, 1923.
