

Tuesday
1st February, 1949

**THE CONSTITUENT ASSEMBLY OF
INDIA (LEGISLATIVE) DEBATES**
(PART I—QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS)]

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Fourth Session
OF THE
CONSTITUENT ASSEMBLY OF INDIA
(LEGISLATIVE)
1949



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THE
CONSTITUENT ASSEMBLY OF INDIA
(LEGISLATIVE) DEBATES

OFFICIAL REPORT OF THE FOURTH SESSION OF THE CONSTITUENT
ASSEMBLY (LEGISLATIVE)

Volume 1—1949

CONSTITUENT ASSEMBLY OF INDIA (LEGISLATIVE)
DEBATES

(PART I—QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS)

Tuesday, 1st February, 1949

The Assembly met in the Assembly Chamber of the Council House at New Delhi, at a Quarter to Eleven of the Clock, being the First day of the Fourth Session of the Constituent Assembly of India (Legislative), pursuant to subsection (2) (a) of Section 19 of the Government of India Act, 1935, as adapted by the India (Provisional Constitution) Orders, 1947. Mr. Speaker (The Honourable Mr. G. V. Mavalankar) was in the Chair.

STARRED QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

(a) ORAL ANSWERS .

REPORT OF ECONOMY COMMITTEE

*1. **Shri R. K. Sidhva:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Finance be pleased to state whether Government have received the report of the Economy Committee and if so, what are their recommendations and whether Government have examined them?

(b) When do Government intend to announce their decision?

The Honourable Dr. John Matthai: (a) Interim reports on some of the Ministries have been received and are under examination, pending receipt of the final reports. Generally, these interim reports recommend reduction of staff in varying degrees in different Ministries.

(b) As early as possible after receipt of the final report.

Shri R. K. Sidhva: May I know, Sir, whether the report suggests the abolition of Assistant Secretaries in some of the Ministries?

The Honourable Dr. John Matthai: The proposal, Sir, covers a wide variety of matters and I am not in a position to give a definite answer straightaway.

Shri R. K. Sidhva: Has any suggestion been made about the subordinate staff?

The Honourable Dr. John Matthai: When Government have completed the examination of these reports, the House will have a full opportunity to examine these matters in the light of the final report.

Shri B. K. Sidhva: Will not Government immediately examine each Ministry's suggestions, which have been sent in, instead of waiting for reports from all the Ministries? What is the intention?

The Honourable Dr. John Matthai: I propose to do as much as possible in that direction, but the honourable member will realize that in a matter of this kind, it is necessary for Government to get a complete picture of the situation.

Shri B. Shiva Rao: Will the House have an opportunity to discuss this report before final action is taken?

The Honourable Dr. John Matthai: Yes.

Prof N. G. Ranga: How soon will it be when the report will be circulated among the members of this House?

The Honourable Dr. John Matthai: I propose to have the examination of the Ministries concerned completed; then I wish to place the whole matter before the House in the light of the views of the Ministries concerned and the action proposed by the Government.

Shri B. K. Sidhva: Will it be placed before the House in this session?

The Honourable Dr. John Matthai: It all depends on when the final report will be received and I am not in a position to say that.

Shrimati Renuka Ray: Are any retrenchments being made in nation-building departments?

The Honourable Dr. John Matthai: The honourable member must wait till she sees my budget proposals.

Shri H. V. Kamath: How much has the Economy Committee itself cost the national exchequer by way of salaries and allowances to members of the Committee?

The Honourable Dr. John Matthai: I must have notice of that question.

Shri H. V. Kamath: How many meetings have there been of the Committee?

The Honourable Dr. John Matthai: I must have notice of that also.

Shri H. V. Kamath: Is the honourable Minister in a position to assure the House that the recommendations of the Committee will be carried out by the Government unreservedly and expeditiously?

The Honourable Dr. John Matthai: That is a matter which is under-examination.

Shri H. V. Kamath: Will that examination take place in the light of the recommendations of the Reorganisation Committee of which the Chairman is the Honourable Shri N. Gopalaswami Ayyangar?

The Honourable Dr. John Matthai: That is so.

Pandit Lakshmi Kanta Maitra: May I enquire if this report is being investigated by the Cabinet as a whole or a sub-Committee of the Cabinet especially appointed for the purpose, or is the Ministry of Finance only examining it?

The Honourable Dr. John Matthai: The procedure that we are following is that these proposals are examined by the Ministries concerned and when they have come to provisional decisions they will be placed before a Committee of the Cabinet, and later on Government as a whole will examine them.

Pandit Lakshmi Kanta Maitra: Has the process of circularization to Ministries started?

The Honourable Dr. John Matthai: Very much so.

Pandit Lakshmi Kanta Maitra: When is this circulation business to be finished.

The Honourable Dr. John Matthai: The proposals concerning each Ministry have been sent to the Ministry concerned and they are actively examining them.

Shri V. G. Kesava Rao: Has any final date been fixed for the submission of the report?

The Honourable Dr. John Matthai: No final date has been fixed.

Shri M. Ananthasayanam Ayyangar: May I know from the Honourable Minister if this report will be placed before the Standing Finance Committee of this House for consideration?

The Honourable Dr. John Matthai: That is a matter that I will consider.

PENSIONS DRAWN BY M. C. A.'S FROM HYDERABAD STATE TREASURY

*2. **Shri B. K. Sidhva:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of States be pleased to refer to the reply to a supplementary question raised on starred question No. 509 asked on the 26th August, 1948 and state whether any enquiry has been made as to whether any member of the Constituent Assembly drew any pension from the Hyderabad State treasury or from the personal funds of the Nizam?

(b) If so, what is the result of the said enquiry?

The Honourable Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel: (a) Yes.

(b) No member of the Constituent Assembly of India drew or now draws pension from the Hyderabad State treasury. No information is available regarding disbursements from the personal funds of the Nizam.

Shri B. K. Sidhva: Has any member from this House drawn a pension in the past?

The Honourable Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel: I cannot say. A member or members may have drawn pensions in the past from the Hyderabad State Government for services rendered. I have no information of the past. At present no person is drawing pension from the Hyderabad State Government.

Shri B. K. Sidhva: Was any pension drawn before police action took place?

The Honourable Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel: I am not in a position to say that. If the honourable member wants such information, I will make enquiries provided a question is put down to that effect.

Shri B. K. Sidhva: Is the Honourable Minister satisfied that no member of this House has drawn any pension?

Mr. Speaker: Order, order.

MERGER OF BHOPAL WITH MADHYABHARAT AND REPRESENTATION IN
CONSTITUENT ASSEMBLY

*3. **Shri B. K. Sidhva:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of States be pleased to state whether the Bhopal State has been asked to return Members to the Constituent Assembly and if so, with what result?

(b) Is it a fact that Bhopal intends to join Madhyabharat and if so, what is the latest position regarding such merger?

The Honourable Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel: (a) and (b). I place on the table of the House two communiques issued by the States Ministry in regard to Bhopal State. The honourable member will see from the communique issued yesterday that the whole question of the future of Bhopal State is at present under discussion between the States Ministry and His Highness the Nawab, and I would request the House to await the result.

Communique

Mr. V. P. Menon, Adviser, Ministry of States, visited Bhopal and had a satisfactory talk with His Highness who was, as usual, most friendly and cordial. There is every reason to hope that all outstanding matters will be amicably and satisfactorily settled by discussion and negotiation. The Government of India desire that there should be no more agitation or a repetition of the incidents in the State. Both the States Ministry and His Highness are fully seized of the situation and may be trusted to reach an arrangement fully in accord with the requirements and interests of the people of Bhopal State and the country.

Ministry of States,
27th January, 1949.

Communique

It has been announced that the Ministry in Bhopal has resigned and that His Highness has taken over the administration. It is the intention of the States Ministry that the question of the future of Bhopal State should be settled by discussion and negotiation with His Highness. This should be done in a calm atmosphere and therefore the Government of India hope that all will cooperate to this end and that all forms of agitation, all attempts to cause breaches of the peace and efforts to defy the law will be discontinued.

Ministry of States,
31st January, 1949.

Shri R. K. Sidhva: Is it a fact that the communique states that the administration will now rest with the Ruler of Bhopal? And if so, how long is this going to continue?

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. What the communique says is a matter of reference to it.

Shri R. K. Sidhva: The communique was published in the papers.

Mr. Speaker: Therefore, no question need be put as regards the contents.

Shri R. K. Sidhva: May I know what are the contents?

Shri R. K. Sidhva: My questions 4, 5 and 6 were sent to your office as one combined question but the office has split it into three questions. May I be allowed to put all the three as one subject, so that the House may have an opportunity to put supplementaries?

Mr. Speaker: As the honourable member knows, the sub-division takes place under the orders of the Speaker. As various subjects were put together in one question, it was necessary to separate them, so that the answers could be clear and unambiguous.

Shri R. K. Sidhva: The question in point relates to Razakars in the Hyderabad State and I will be deprived of one question.

Mr. Speaker: I am very sorry but there is no help for it.

Shri R. K. Sidhva: All right, Sir, question No. 4.

ARMS RECOVERED FROM HYDERABAD

*4. **Shri R. K. Sidhva:** Will the Honourable Minister of States be pleased to state the quantities of various kinds of arms recovered from Hyderabad during the Police action?

The Honourable Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel: A statement showing the arms recovered during the Police Action is placed on the table of the House.

STARRED QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS
ARMS RECOVERED DURING POLICE ACTION.

5

Serial No.	Description	Quantity
1	Guns PI AT	55
2	Guns ML Bazooka	404
3	Guns Mach. 50 Browning	2
4	Guns U. B.	11
5	Guns ML other types	24929
6	Guns BL other types	395
7	Guns small Calibre	5
8	Guns Air	2
9	Guns D. V. L.	38
10	L. M. Gs.	74
11	L. M. G. Tripods	2
12	L. M. G. Barrel	18
13	Thompson Mach. Guns	471
14	Tommy Guns	26
15	Bairatta Mach. Carbine and Sten Guns all Type s	1434
16	2" Mortor Complete	51
17	3" Mortor Tripod	3
18	3" Mortor Mounting	41
19	3" Mortor Base Plate	40
20	3" Mortor Barrel	39
21	Rifles A/Tk Boyce	7
22	Rifles A/Tk ML Country Make	496
23	Rifles No. 1 Mk-III	218
24	Rifles No. 1 Mk-IV	558
25	Rifles No. 1 Mk-V	618
26	Rifles 410 Martin & other types	666
27	Rifles 303	4048
28	Rifles 202	2
29	Rifles 22	554
30	Rifles Other types BL.	2954
31	Rifles Other types ML.	52212
32	Rifles various types un-identified	750
33	Pistols & Revolvers BL	274
34	Pistols & Revolvers ML	5385
35	Pistols & Revolvers various types	81
36	Bayonets	4920
37	Swords all types	135377
38	Axes different types	59
39	Spears, Spear Heads etc.	21569
40	Daggers, Knives etc.	22853
41	25 Pounders	10
42	6 Pounders	4
43	Orlikan	1

Shri E. K. Sidhva: May I know whether a lot of arms were purchased from foreign countries?

The Honourable Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel: I cannot say how many arms came from foreign countries, but it is possible that a large number came from outside.

Shri E. K. Sidhva: What is the total number of arms that have been recovered?

Mr. Speaker: It is stated in the statement.

Shri E. K. Sidhva: What arrangements are there going to be made for these arms that have been recovered?

The Honourable Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel: They are being stored at a particular place in safe custody.

Shri H. V. Kamath: Were most of the arms recovered in Hyderabad outmoded or were they of the latest design and manufacture?

The Honourable Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel: They were of both types.

Shri H. V. Kamath: Has any evidence come to light of foreigners having smuggled arms into Hyderabad?

The Honourable Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel: Oh, yes. It is well known that a gentleman, named Cotton, imported a large number of arms by air.

Shri M. Ananthasayanam Ayyangar: May I know if still a search for arms is going on, though the police action has ceased?

The Honourable Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel: The search for arms is practically over.

Shri H. V. Kamath: May I know if any foreigners besides Sidney Cotton smuggled arms into Hyderabad?

The Honourable Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel: Not known.

Shri E. K. Sidhva: May I know what amount has been paid from the treasury of the Hyderabad State to Mr. Cotton for the purchase of these arms?

The Honourable Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel: I cannot say that.

Prof. N. G. Ranga: May I know whether the Honourable Minister is aware of the fact that many of the Razakars had given away their arms or sold them to the Communists and whether any effort is being made to recover those arms?

The Honourable Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel: Oh, yes. Many of the Razakars passed on their arms to the Communists who are using them to good purpose but the matter is now being pursued.

Shri H. V. Kamath: May I know whether any bombers were recovered from Hyderabad, about which there was much boosting in the press before the Police action began?

The Honourable Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel: No, Sir, no bombers have been recovered.

ACTION AGAINST RAZAKARS IN HYDERABAD

*5. **Shri E. K. Sidhva:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of States be pleased to state how many Razakars have been detained, prosecuted and deported from Hyderabad?

(b) Where are they detained and when is action against them likely to be taken?

The Honourable Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel: (a) and (b). About 7,500 Razakars have been arrested and detained in Jails within the State and about 2,800 have been transferred to jails in the Bombay Province. Their cases are under investigation. Where sufficient evidence against any of them is not forthcoming, he is being released under orders of the Civil Administrator of the district concerned. The cases against the rest will be put in court as and when they are ready. No Razakar has been deported.

Shri E. K. Sidhva: When will the case against Mr. Kazim Razvi the leader of the Razakars brought before the Court?

The Honourable Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel: The case is under investigation.

Shri E. K. Sidhva: May I know whether any leader of the Razakars has escaped from jail?

The Honourable Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel: No Razakar has escaped from jail.

Shri R. K. Sidhva: Is it not a fact that one leader of the Razakars escaped from the Osmania Hospital where he had been sent for treatment?

The Honourable Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel: Quite possible the patient may have run away but I have no information about it.

Shri R. K. Sidhva: How many Pathans and Arab forces have been repatriated from the Hyderabad State?

The Honourable Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel: How does it arise from the main question?

Shri H. V. Kamath: Is any action contemplated against the members of the Laik Ali Cabinet who aided and abetted the Razakars with money and materials?

The Honourable Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel: The case against the Ministry is still under investigation.

Mr. Tajamul Husain: In view of the fact that Kazim Razvi was very anxious to come to the Red Fort in Delhi do Government propose to hold his trial in the Red Fort?

The Honourable Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel: Government is not inclined to accede to the desire of the prisoner.

MISAPPROPRIATION OF HYDERABAD STATE MONEY BY LAIK ALI MINISTRY

†*6. **Shri R. K. Sidhva:** Will the Honourable Minister of States be pleased to state whether investigations about the allegations of misappropriation of state money by the Laik Ali Ministry have been completed?

The Honourable Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel: No.

BUDGET DEFICITS IN ORISSA STATES

†* **Shri Biswanath Das:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of States be pleased to state whether Government are aware that the Province of Orissa has contributed a sum of rupees fifty lakhs this year to wipe off the budget deficit of the Orissa States that have come under the administration of Orissa?

(b) Are the Government of India contributing anything towards this deficit?

(c) If so, what is the amount?

(d) Is any programme of aid to develop these states under consideration?

(e) What is the reserve fund if any, kept either in the Reserve Bank of India or in the Imperial Bank or any scheduled bank by the previous administration before 15th November, 1947, either in the name of a state or in the name of its ruler?

(f) Is it a fact that most of the rulers of the states drew or disbursed large sums of money before handing over the administration of the States to Orissa Government on the 1st January, 1948?

(g) Did the Advisory Councils in all the states and the States Assembly in Orissa claim recovery of all such money?

(h) What are the decisions taken in this regard?

The Honourable Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel: (a) Yes.

(b) and (c). The Government of India are considering the request.

†Answer to this question laid on the table, the questioner having exhausted his quota

†Answer to this question laid on the table, the questioner being absent.

(d) to (h). The Provincial Government has been addressed in the matter and a statement of the position will be laid on the table of the House in due course.

REPAIRING OF CHOWDWAR AERODROME IN ORISSA

*8. **Shri Lakshminarayan Sahu:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Defence be pleased to state whether the aerodrome at Chowdwar near Cuttack (Orissa) is in a proper state of repair?

(b) If not, do Government propose to keep it in condition for landing purposes for civil and military aeroplanes?

(c) Are Government aware that this aerodrome was used as a base for guarding the Orissa coast?

The Honourable Shri N. V. Gadgil: (a) Yes.

(b) The question does not arise in view of the answer to part (a).

(c) Yes.

REVENUES FROM AND PROHIBITION OF POPPY CULTIVATION

*9. **Shri Lakshminarayan Sahu:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Finance be pleased to state whether Government are going to adopt the policy of prohibition of poppy cultivation in the Provinces and in States which have acceded to India?

(b) What is the revenue derived from sale of opium in the Provinces and the revenue derived by the States from poppy cultivation?

(c) Have the Government of Assam represented their difficulty in carrying out the policy of total prohibition of opium in the Province owing to the manufacture of opium by the Government of India and the cultivation of poppy and the manufacture of opium in the States?

The Honourable Dr. John Matthai: (a) Yes, so far as the Provinces and the Centrally Administered Areas are concerned. Government have already made a declaration to this effect (*see* reply to starred question No. 602 in this House on 4th March 1948). As regards the States, a recommendation has been made to them to fall in line with this policy.

(b) The revenue derived from sale of opium by the Provinces during the year 1947 was Rs. 4,24,81,970. Figures relating to revenue derived by the States from poppy cultivation as such are not available. The total revenue derived from opium by opium producing States during the year 1947 was Rs. 82,88,455.

(c) Yes.

Pandit Lakshmi Kanta Maitra: Do I take it that the sale of opium even for medicinal purposes is prohibited?

The Honourable Dr. John Matthai: The policy of the Government as stated to the House last March is to prohibit the production of opium except for medicinal and scientific purposes compatible with effectiveness, that is to say from the administration point of view.

Pandit Lakshmi Kanta Maitra: Do I take it that this means that the Government of India is not also exporting opium to foreign countries?

The Honourable Dr. John Matthai: The Government of India are at present exporting opium to foreign countries but that is a matter which would have to be considered now in connection with the policy which has been outlined.

Srijut Rohini Kumar Chaudhuri: With reference to part (c) of the question, may I know what action has Government taken with regard to the representation by the Government of Assam in this matter?

The Honourable Dr. John Matthai: I received a deputation from Assam on this subject and I said in reply to their representations that I would call a conference of the provinces and states concerned as soon as possible to discuss the question of implementing the Government's policy.

Pandit Lakshmi Kanta Maitra: In view of the fact that this country is badly in need of foreign exchange in hard and soft currency areas, will the Honourable Minister consider the desirability of having the question of the export of opium on a large scale to foreign countries thoroughly examined?

The Honourable Dr. John Matthai: I will have that looked into.

Shri Deshbandhu Gupta: Is it a fact that Assam has become a very big centre for illicit trade in opium?

The Honourable Dr. John Matthai: Not to my knowledge.

IMPORT OF FOREIGN LIQUOR AND PROHIBITION IN PROVINCES

*10. **Shri Lakshminarayan Sahu:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Finance be pleased to state the quantity of foreign liquor imported into India during the year 1947-48?

(b) What was the total excise revenue derived year by year for the last ten years, province-wise, upto 1947-48?

(c) Which are the Provinces which have introduced prohibition?

The Honourable Dr. John Matthai: (a) The quantity of foreign liquor imported into India during the year 1947-48 was 1,792,865 Imperial gallons.

(b) I lay on the table of the House a statement giving the required information.

(c) Prohibition has been introduced wholly or partially in the Provinces of Madras, Bombay, United Provinces, East Punjab, Central Provinces and Berar and Orissa.

Statement showing total Excise revenue for the years 1938-39 to 1947-48

(In thousands of Rupees.)

Years	Madras		Bombay		West Bengal		United Provinces		East Punjab		Bihar		Orissa		Central Provinces		Assam		Ajmer Merwara		Panth Piploda		Coorg		Delhi	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1938-39	3,72,23	2,92,92	1,36,72	1,33,16	55,82	1,20,07	32,70	6,82	34,96	7,32	3	2,16	6,90													
1939-40	3,36,03	2,04,86	1,42,74	1,15,71	57,68	1,11,38	29,83	57,38	33,62	6,70	3	2,07	7,68													
1940-41	3,39,65	2,24,72	1,49,17	1,34,51	66,29	1,18,25	32,85	60,68	31,31	6,77	4	2,12	8,04													
1941-42	3,77,99	2,73,80	1,61,97	1,49,24	67,96	1,21,73	34,71	66,60	29,95	7,62	5	2,46	9,21													
1942-43	4,67,11	3,79,08	2,23,05	2,05,99	75,02	1,39,57	38,41	7,07	17,72	9,11	6	3,25	10,84													
1943-44	7,19,51	5,42,43	3,57,33	3,51,72	1,15,63	2,32,67	44,36	1,1,08	38,81	11,47	6	4,68	14,73													
1944-45	12,77,89	7,65,66	6,59,03	4,97,76	1,98,08	3,59,05	61,76	1,8,18	75,63	13,48	7	6,37	22,9													
1945-46	16,79,50	8,97,63	7,05,50	5,94,97	1,78,33	4,65,56	88,52	2,44,42	70,20	17,05	15	8,30	26,79													
1946-47	14,87,99	9,77,60	5,61,45	6,73,72	2,01,59	5,15,69	1,10,89	2,24,25	59,19	20,29	12	10,17	44,61													
1947-48	10,69,18	8,63,98	8,45,77	7,05,98	Not available.	4,62,49	1,13,45	1,96,57	73,33	22,16	22	11,50	45,70													

Shri Brajeshwar Prasad: Is foreign liquor also within the purview of prohibition?

The Honourable Dr. John Matthai: As far as the provincial governments are concerned, Yes.

Prof. N. G. Ranga: Will Government collect information and place on the table of the House in regard to the money that is being spent in enforcing prohibition and the number of persons who are being sent to jail as a result of prohibition and the number of toddy-tappers who have been rendered unemployed as a result?

The Honourable Dr. John Matthai: That is a question that should be addressed to the provincial governments concerned.

Prof. N. G. Ranga: In view of the fact that on an all-India basis it will not be possible for anyone to get information, will the Government of India be pleased to collect the information and on a convenient date place it on the table of the House?

The Honourable Dr. John Matthai: I will certainly make an effort.

Shri Deshbandhu Gupta: May I know if Government have taken any decision with regard to the centrally-administered areas so far as prohibition is concerned and whether it is not a fact that the imports of foreign liquor into Delhi have increased?

The Honourable Dr. John Matthai: That matter is under consideration.

Shri M. Ananthasayanam Ayyangar: What is the value or the approximate price of imported liquor during the past year?

The Honourable Dr. John Matthai: Probably if I gave the honourable member an idea of the amount of revenue derived from this it will give him an answer. I have not got the actual value of the liquor imported. I think the quantity we imported during 1947-48 gave a revenue of 2½ crores of rupees.

Mr. Tajamul Husain: Do Government realise that there is no prohibition in any part of the civilised world and that if prohibition is introduced into this country.....

Mr. Speaker: The honourable member is arguing. He is not putting a question to elicit information.

Pandit Lakshmi Kanta Maitra: May I know if it is the policy of the Government to levy increased import duty on foreign liquor that is being brought into this country?

The Honourable Dr. John Matthai: No except levy of a surcharges on this a few months ago in connection with anti-inflation measures.

Pandit Lakshmi Kanta Maitra: I am not asking the question from the point of view of anti-inflation measures. I am asking the Honourable Minister, in view of the policy of prohibition which has been accepted in principle and practice in certain provinces, whether the Government of India is going to consider the question of levying increased import duty, and not only a surcharge, so as to prevent foreign liquor from coming in as much as possible and if such liquor comes in, the state would be benefited in revenue?

The Honourable Dr. John Matthai: To the extent that this question is raised as part of the general policy of prohibition, the only answer I can give at present is that it will be taken into account in connection with the whole problem.

Mr. Frank Anthony: Is it a fact that with illicit distillation and smuggling of liquor, crime has increased in Provinces which have introduced, or are introducing, Prohibition?

The Honourable Dr. John Matthai: I am not in a position to answer that question.

Shri Deshbandhu Gupta: Is it a fact that even such restrictions as are observed in Bombay, for instance of observing one or two days as dry days every week and that of not allowing government officials to drink publicly, are not imposed in Delhi? And have Government considered the desirability of doing so?

The Honourable Dr. John Matthai: These are matters which must be looked into in connection with the general problem.

Babu Ramnarayan Singh: May I know whether Government is under any obligation to import foreign liquor?

LOW EMOLUMENTS OF MALE NURSES IN HOSPITALS

*11. **Sardar Bhopinder Singh Man:** Will the Honourable Minister of Health be pleased to state the reasons why a male nurse in hospitals is paid less as his basic pay and for the corresponding duties than the female nurse?

The Honourable Rajkumari Amrit Kaur: The pay scales of nurses, both male and female, are fixed by Provincial Governments. In some Provinces, as for example in Madras, the scales of pay are identical but in others there is disparity. The reasons for the disparity are:

(a) The demand for male nurses is comparatively less and they are more easily obtainable.

(b) The standards of training and examination for male nurses in some Provinces are understood to be comparatively lower than those enforced in the case of women nurses.

(c) Male nurses are employed only in male wards or dispensaries whereas women nurses are employed in all types of wards including maternity and obstetric wards also.

The matter of prescribing a uniform standard for training as well as pay for both male and female nurses has already been taken up by the Ministry of Health and the Indian Nursing Council, as soon as it begins to function, will be asked to prescribe uniform standards.

Mr. Tajamul Husain: May I know if it is a fact that there is no such thing as male nurses in any civilized country in the world; and if the answer is in the affirmative, why not have only female nurses in India?

Mr. Speaker: Let him not anticipate the answer.

Srijut Rohini Kumar Chaudhuri: Is it a fact that a comparatively larger salary has to be paid to female nurses because they have to spend a fairly good sum of money on their toilet?

Mr. Speaker: Order, order.

Shri H. V. Kamath: Is not the existing difference in pay in some Provinces kept with a view to deterring men from taking to the nursing profession so as to make it a close preserve of women?

The Honourable Rajkumari Amrit Kaur: No.

RESPONSIBLE GOVERNMENT IN PATIALA AND EAST PUNJAB STATES UNION

*12. **Sardar Bhopinder Singh Man:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of States be pleased to state the reasons why a responsible Government has not been installed so far in the place of the Caretaker Government in Patiala and East Punjab States Union?

(b) How long will the present Caretaker Government continue to function?

(c) What steps have been taken to hold elections to the Constituent Assembly or Legislature in the Union?

The Honourable Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel: (a) The formation of an interim popular Ministry for the Patiala and East Punjab States Union has been announced and the Ministry has been functioning since January 20, 1949.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The Patiala and East Punjab States Union authorities are now preparing the electoral rolls for elections to the Constituent Assembly in the Union to be held shortly.

Sardar Hukam Singh: May I know what parties are represented in the Ministry?

The Honourable Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel: All the three parties are represented.

Sardar Shoinder Singh Man: May I know the names of those parties whose co-operation was sought and which are now represented in the Ministry?

The Honourable Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel: Well, the Praja Parishad, the Akali Party and the Lok Sabha.

Sardar Bhopinder Singh Man: Has the attention of the States Ministry been drawn to the fact that the Provincial Congress of the Patiala and East Punjab States Union has disowned any responsibility for this Ministry?

The Honourable Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel: Yes, the Committee is divided.

Shri H. V. Kamath: Has the personnel of the Interim Ministry been approved by the States Ministry?

The Honourable Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel: Yes.

Sardar Hukam Singh: Is it a fact that the only persons who dissented in the meeting of the Working Committee of the Patiala and East Punjab States Union Congress were the Ministers themselves?

The Honourable Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel: I have no knowledge of that.

Shri H. V. Kamath: Do Government consider the Akali Party as a communal organisation?

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. That is a matter for opinion.

Sardar Bhopinder Singh Man: Who are the Ministers who actually represent the Akali Party in the Ministry? As the Honourable Minister has stated that the Akali Party, the Congress and the Lok Sabha have been represented in the Ministry, may I know the names of the Akali Ministers represented in the Ministry?

The Honourable Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel: I am not in a position to say as to who represents the Akali Party; but all the three parties are represented and they have come with the consent of the leaders of those parties.

Sardar Hukam Singh: In the communique mention was clearly made of four Ministers belonging to the Congress, two Independents and one was a non-party man, and the Akali Party had been completely ignored. But now we are told that it is represented.

The Honourable Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel: The Akali Party as such is not recognized by Government because it is a communal organisation. But the members are taken who fairly represent the view of the Akali Party.

Shri H. V. Kamath: After they were taken into the Ministry, did these former members of the Akali Party dissociate themselves from the Akali movement and the Akali Party?

The Honourable Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel: I do not know that, but the Ministers fairly represent the view point of those who claim to be the Akali Party.

Sardar Hukam Singh: In the answer that was given on the 3rd September, 1948 it was stated that the Caretaker Government that had been formed was with a view to bring about agreement between the three Parties; if they failed then elections would be held as soon as possible and whoever has the majority will form the Government. Has that agreement been reached?

The Honourable Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel: The arrangement that has been made has been accepted by all except a few.

EXPENDITURE AND CASUALTIES IN POLICE ACTION IN HYDERABAD

†*13. **Pandit Mukut Bihari Lal Bhargava:** Will the Honourable Minister of States be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of expenditure;

(b) the time spent; and

(c) the casualties among (i) Indian Army Soldiers, (ii) Soldiers of the Nizam's State Army, and (iii) Razakars in the course of the Police Action taken against the Government of His Exalted Highness the Nizam of Hyderabad?

The Honourable Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel: (a) An estimate of the expenditure incurred in connection with the Police Action is being compiled.

(b) The actual operations took four and a half days, i.e. from 0400 hours on 18th September to 1700 hours on 17th September 1948.

(c)	Killed	Wounded	Missing	Captured
(i)	42	97	24	..
(ii)	490	122	..	..
(iii)	2727	102	..	3364

REHABILITATION OF HINDUS FROM HYDERABAD

†*14. **Pandit Mukut Bihari Lal Bhargava:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of States be pleased to state what was the approximate number of Hindus who had left the Hyderabad State owing to Razkar atrocities during the Laik Ali regime in Hyderabad?

(b) Has the Military Administration restored confidence among the public and have the refugees returned? If so, to what extent?

(c) Have any facilities been extended by the Military Administration for the resettlement and rehabilitation of the returned refugees?

The Honourable Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel: (a) The number is 4,83,000 approximately.

(b) and (c). Yes; most of the refugees have since returned. The Military Administration is doing everything possible to rehabilitate them.

RECOVERY AND RESTORATION OF LOOTED PROPERTY IN HYDERABAD

†*15. **Pandit Mukut Bihari Lal Bhargava:** Will the Honourable Minister of States be pleased to state what was the extent of the looted property recovered by the Military authorities and restored to the original owners in Hyderabad State?

† Answer to this question laid on the table, the questioner being absent.

The Honourable Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel: According to reports received from the Military Administration in Hyderabad, a large proportion of the looted property has been recovered by the Military and restored to their original owners. I regret further details are not available.

ARREST OF RAZAKARS AND OVERHAUL OF CIVIL ADMINISTRATION IN HYDERABAD

†*16. **Pandit Mukut Bihari Lal Bhargava:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of States be pleased to state what changes, if any, have been effected in the Civil Administration of Hyderabad State by the Military administration?

(b) How many Ministers of the late Laik Ali Cabinet are under arrest and when is it contemplated to institute proceedings against them?

(c) How many Razakars and other anti-propagandists have been arrested in Hyderabad State after the establishment of the Military Administration, and have any cases been instituted against them or have they been merely detained?

The Honourable Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel: (a) The Military Administration is engaged in restoring law and order throughout the State and setting up in the Districts the administrative machinery which had completely collapsed before the Police Action. Except in regard to certain personnel which has been lent by Central and Provincial Governments and a reorganisation of the Police Force which is in hand, no major changes have been introduced.

(b) Nine members of the Laik Ali Cabinet are now under detention. Investigations are still in progress. Action can be taken only after enquiries are completed.

(c) About 12800 Razakars and their sympathisers were taken into custody. After enquiries about 2,400 persons have been released. About 7,500 persons are awaiting trial in the State. Enquiries are being made into the cases of others.

ARMY CLASHES WITH COMMUNISTS IN HYDERABAD

†*17. **Pandit Mukut Bihari Lal Bhargava:** Will the Honourable Minister of States be pleased to state whether it is a fact that the Communists organised in some parts of Hyderabad territory stout opposition against the Indian forces and also came in clash with them? If so, in how many places and with what result?

The Honourable Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel: The activities of Communists are confined mainly to the Districts of Warrangal and Nalgonda. They have never openly come into clash with Indian Armed Forces but cases have occurred where they have fired at long range on our troops or our troops have surprised gangs of Communists and a large number of arrests has been made.

FORMATION OF POPULAR GOVERNMENT IN HYDERABAD

†*18. **Pandit Mukut Bihari Lal Bhargava:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of States be pleased to state how long the existing Military Administration in Hyderabad State will continue and what has been decided about the future administrative set up in Hyderabad in consultation with the Nizam and the Hyderabad State Congress?

(b) Has any other agreement been substituted in place of the expired Standstill Agreement, and has the question of accession of Hyderabad to the Indian Union been finally decided? If not, by what time and in what manner is the said question expected to be finally decided?

† Answer to this question laid on the table, the questioner being absent.

(c) Are Government aware of the pressing demand from the people of Hyderabad State for setting up a popular administration there, and if so, what steps have been taken or are being taken towards the establishment of such a Government there?

(d) Have any proposals for the formation of a Constituent Assembly of the people of Hyderabad been announced?

(e) Will such an Assembly be elected on adult franchise and if so, by what time is it likely to come into existence?

The Honourable Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel: (a) and (c). It is incorrect to call the present administration a military administration; the Military Governor is assisted by civil administrators and the whole Government is in the nature of a caretaker Government which will be replaced by a popular Government when proper conditions for the smooth and efficient functioning of such Government are created.

(b) It has been made clear that it would be for the Constituent Assembly of Hyderabad which is being set up to decide the question of accession. Meanwhile, His Exalted Highness the Nizam in a letter to the Government of India has stated that he had no external relations whether before or after the 15th August 1947 and that this subject should continue to be treated as the concern of the Government of India. In the same letter he also stated that the two subjects of Defence and Communications should continue to be controlled by the Government of India.

(d) Yes. Simultaneously with the Nizam's *Firman* issued in December last, dissolving the Hyderabad Legislative Assembly, a regulation called "Hyderabad Constituent Assembly preparation of Electoral Rolls Regulation of 1948" was promulgated empowering the Election Commissioner to take such measures and make such rules as he deemed fit for the preparation of electoral rolls.

(e) Yes; but it is not possible, at the present stage, to indicate the time by which an elected Assembly will come into existence.

HOUSE-RENT AND COMPENSATORY ALLOWANCES TO GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEES

*19. **Shri K. Hanumanthaiya:** Will the Honourable Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have implemented the recommendations of the Central Pay Commission regarding the grant of house rent and compensatory allowances to the employees of the Government of India on the basis of the present population figures?

(b) whether Government have taken steps to obtain postwar figures of population and reports of other conditions governing the grant from different places where the employees have asked for the said grants; and

(c) when Government propose to make the grants?

The Honourable Dr. John Matthai: (a) to (c). Government have implemented the recommendations of the Central Pay Commission regarding the grant of house rent and compensatory allowances to Central Government employees. This has been done on the basis of population figures according to the 1941 census, which were the only authentic figures available at that time. Government are now reviewing the concessions in the light of the possible growth of population in certain towns since 1941 and hope to come to a decision shortly.

DOLLAR EXCHANGE FACILITIES FOR INDIA

*20. **Prof. N. G. Ranga:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Finance be pleased to state how much of Dollar exchange has been placed at our disposal by the World Bank for this year?

(b) How much of it has been utilised by us up till now for purchase of (i) capital machinery; (ii) consumers' goods; and (iii) luxury goods?

The Honourable Dr. John Matthai: In view of the fact that a large number of questions on this subject have been put down for the session, I am going to ask your permission, Sir, to make a statement on this subject after Question Hour.

Mr. Speaker: Yes, that is on the agenda.

Prof. N. G. Ranga: That is all right, Sir.

Shri M. Tirumala Rao: On a point of information in regard to this question, does the statement cover part (b) of the question here with regard to consumer goods and machinery?

The Honourable Dr. John Matthai: Yes.

ASIATIC AID PROGRAMME BY UNITED STATES OF AMERICA ✓

*21. **Prof. N. G. Ranga:** Will the Honourable Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether any proposal has been made by the Government of India for the formulation by the United States of America of an Asiatic Aid Programme on the lines of the Marshall Plan; and

(b) if not, whether Government are likely to make any such proposal in the near future in order to develop the economic resources of India and other Asiatic countries?

The Honourable Dr. John Matthai: (a) No, Sir.

(b) The question of the development of the economic resources of Asiatic countries has been the subject of special study by the Economic Commission for Asia and Far East (a regional organisation of the United Nations) of which India is a member. Meetings of this Commission have been held in India and more recently in Australia, and India has taken part in the discussions on both occasions. The means by which the economies of these countries can be developed are under continual examination in this regional organisation and the honourable member may rest assured that, in so far as India is concerned, the Government are examining all possible means.

Prof. N. G. Ranga: Are Government preparing any proposals at all to be submitted before this E.C.A.F.E. for the consideration of that Commission and later on by America and other concerned Governments?

The Honourable Dr. John Matthai: That matter has not yet been considered by the Government of India.

Prof. N. G. Ranga: Is it not a fact that this E.C.A.F.E. came into existence two years ago and in view of the special and pressing needs of India as well as other Asian countries it would be in the interests of India as well as other countries that Government of India should not lose much time in preparing these proposals?

The Honourable Dr. John Matthai: As I indicated in the reply, proposals in this regard have been made by the E.C.A.F.E. and at present the idea of the Government of India is to act as far as possible in consonance with the proposals of the Commission.

Shri H. V. Kamath: Do Government propose to derive the fullest benefit from the development of Japan's industrial potential.

The Honourable Dr. John Matthai: That is a matter, I believe, which has been under consideration by the E.C.A.F.E. but whether the tentative proposals that have been made have been definitely accepted or not is more than I can tell.

Shri H. V. Kamath: But have Government satisfied themselves that before they proceed to obtain help from Japan or America there are no economic or political or military strings attached to such aid to India.

The Honourable Dr. John Matthai: If that matter becomes a live issue, the question suggested by the honourable member will certainly come under examination.

CASES REFERRED TO AND DISPOSED OF BY INCOME-TAX INVESTIGATION COMMISSION

*22. **Prof. N. G. Ranga:** Will the Honourable Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) the number of cases which have been referred to the Income-tax Investigation Commission;

(b) the number of cases which have been disposed of and with what results; and

(c) whether the Commission has made any estimate of the time it might take to complete the investigation?

The Honourable Dr. John Matthai: (a) 1,305 which fall into groups of connected cases.

(b) Four cases. The revenue involved is substantial but the exact amount of tax has not been determined.

(c) The answer is in the negative.

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: May I ask whether the Honourable Minister is in a position to say whether the Commission is at present doing any useful work; whether the Chairman himself feels that he can go on with the work and bring out something material to the knowledge of the Government and the people in regard to tax evasion?

The Honourable Dr. John Matthai: As far as I can tell, I think they are doing useful work.

Prof. N. G. Ranga: In view of the very slow progress made so far by this Commission, are Government considering any more expeditious and more convenient method by which these cases can be disposed of and some revenue can be derived by Government and also the people who are involved are free from this eternal anxiety of these Commissions and investigations and ultimate results?

The Honourable Dr. John Matthai: As far as the first part of the honourable member's question is concerned, I do not admit that the progress is slow, if you take into account the very difficult and complicated nature of the problems before the Commission. As far as the second part of the honourable member's question is concerned, provision has been made by the enactment of an Ordinance for settlement of these matters on a voluntary basis.

Prof. N. G. Ranga: Is any progress being made in that direction?

The Honourable Dr. John Matthai: Endeavours are being made but whether any actual results have been obtained or not, I am not in a position to say at the present moment.

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: May I ask the Honourable Minister whether, excepting for a vague sense of satisfaction that he derives from the fact that the Commission is doing its work, he is aware that the Commission gets no support from the Ministry, concerned, the Departmental officers are not producing any

figures or facts before the Commission, nor is the Commission in a position to get the requisite information from banks?

The Honourable Dr. John Matthai: Government has endowed them with the requisite powers for that purpose, but to all the questions put by the honourable member my answer is in the negative.

Pandit Lakshmi Kanta Maitra: May I enquire with regard to part (b) of the Honourable Minister's answer in which he said that only four cases have so far been disposed of and those four cases involve huge sums of money—he was not in a position even to indicate the amounts involved—may I enquire whether, from the disposal of these four cases, Government is satisfied that there had been enormous amount of tax-dodging by these people and that all manner of steps should be taken to expedite the work of the Commission and to make it as much effective as possible

The Honourable Dr. John Matthai: That certainly is the intention of Government.

Pandit Lakshmi Kanta Maitra: It is not merely a question of intention. I want to know from the Government what definite steps they are going to take to see that this Commission can do really useful work and get back huge sums of money which have been dodged by the industrialists and tax-dodgers.

The Honourable Dr. John Matthai: If the intention behind the honourable member's question is whether the Government is in a position to deduce from the report already received the extent of the revenue that may be collected through the agency of this Commission, I am not in a position to give any answer at present, but it is Government's intention and it is the intention of the Commission itself to speed up its work in every possible way.

Shri M. Ananthasayanam Ayyangar: May I ask the Honourable Minister if any cases have been withdrawn from the Commission by the Government?

The Honourable Dr. John Matthai: None.

Shri M. Ananthasayanam Ayyangar: What has happened to the four cases which were already withdrawn with respect to which Government has sent a recommendation that they may be withdrawn?

The Honourable Dr. John Matthai: The withdrawal was withdrawn, as far as I know.

Shri M. Ananthasayanam Ayyangar: May I know whether, out of the four cases that have been disposed of, there is any one of the four cases that were originally recommended to be withdrawn?

The Honourable Dr. John Matthai: I do not think it is in the public interest to answer that question.

Shri B. P. Jhunjhunwala: Have any parties been approached for compromise according to the Ordinance?

The Honourable Dr. John Matthai: I am expecting to get reports from time to time on this subject from the Commission, but so far I have not received any report.

Shri Mahavir Tyagi: May I know the names of those four persons or firms whose cases have been disposed of by this Commission?

The Honourable Dr. John Matthai: It is not in the public interest to answer that question.

Shri M. Ananthasayanam Ayyangar: Is it not in the public interest to expose those persons who dodge taxes, so that others may be afraid and pay off and come to some terms?

Mr. Speaker: It is a matter of opinion.

Shri B. Das: Is the Honourable Minister satisfied that the Ordinance will serve the purpose? If the Ordinance is only a half-way house, is the Honourable Minister examining the question of amending the Act so that the Tribunal will take speedy decisions and avoid the interminable process of lawyer's arguments?

The Honourable Dr. John Matthai: We are watching developments in this regard, but it is a little too soon to review the processes at present.

Pandit Lakshmi Kanta Maitra: May I enquire if the Government have got any *ad hoc* machinery by which compromise or arbitration can be resorted to by these people against whom the enquiry is pending?

The Honourable Dr. John Matthai: That is the purpose of the Ordinance which was recently issued.

Pandit Lakshmi Kanta Maitra: I am asking whether it has actually been set-up and whether it is functioning.

The Honourable Dr. John Matthai: The Ordinance has been brought into force and therefore the Commission has authority to go into this type of question.

Shri M. Tirumala Rao: Which province contributes the largest number of cases for this investigation?

The Honourable Dr. John Matthai: I am not in a position to answer that question.

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: In view of the fact that the House is every much interested in this matter, may I ask the Honourable Minister to call for an interim report with regard to the work done by the Commission and the work proposed to be done?

The Honourable Dr. John Matthai: I do not think that I should put any pressure on the Chairman of the Commission in this matter, because the Chairman is as anxious as the Government are and as this House is to bring this matter to a speedy conclusion.

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: In view of the fact that the House is very much anxious to divulge his programme to this House? If he is anxious he will take the House into confidence.

The Honourable Dr. John Matthai: I am not in a position to say what exactly the opinion of the Chairman on that particular matter is. But that is a matter on which a decision has to be arrived at by the Government.

Mr. Speaker: I am calling the next question.

REPORT ON INDIGENOUS SYSTEMS OF MEDICINE

*23. **Dr. V. Subramaniam:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Health be pleased to state whether the Report on the Indigenous systems of medicine, otherwise known as 'The Chopra Committee Report', has been submitted to Government?

(b) Has the Report been published? If so, when?

The Honourable Rajkumari Amrit Kaur: (a) Yes.

(b) It is hoped that it will be possible to publish the Report this month.

Shri H. V. Kamath: What are the main recommendations of the Chopra Committee?

The Honourable Rajkumari Amrit Kaur: The honourable member may refer to the report when it is published.

Shri H. V. Kamath: Do the Government propose to encourage research in Ayurveda?

The Honourable Rajkumari Amrit Kaur: The Government will encourage research in any science which is of benefit to the country?

Shri H. V. Kamath: Is it a fact that the Ayurveda University of Chalya applied for a grant for research in Ayurveda?

The Honourable Rajkumari Amrit Kaur: I do not know how that question arises from this.

Shri M. Ananthasayanam Ayyangar: Will this report be placed before the Standing Committee on Health before decisions are taken by the Government?

The Honourable Rajkumari Amrit Kaur: It will be placed.

Babu Ramnarayan Singh: May I know from the Honourable Minister what the attitude of this Government is towards the Ayurvedic System of Medicine?

Mr. Speaker: I do not think it need be answered.

POSTPONEMENT OF REPAYMENT OF EXCESS PROFITS TAX

***24. Shri S. Nagappa:** Will the Honourable Minister of Finance be pleased to state whether it is a fact that the repayment of the Excess Profits Tax has been postponed? If so, why and to what date?

The Honourable Dr. John Matthai: Yes; as an anti-inflationary measure. By a period of three years from the date on which the refund would otherwise have fallen due.

RESTORATION TO HYDERABAD OF GOVERNMENT OF INDIA SECURITIES TRANSFERRED TO PAKISTAN

***25. Shri S. Nagappa:** Will the Honourable Minister of States be pleased to state whether the Government of India have taken any steps to restore to Hyderabad the Government of India Securities transferred to Pakistan by the Lalk Ali Cabinet and if so, what steps and when were they taken? If not, why not?

The Honourable Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel: The honourable member's attention is invited to the Press Note which was issued on the 1st January 1949 and a copy of which I lay on the table of the House.

Press Communiqué

ORDINANCE FOR ISSUE OF DUPLICATE SECURITIES TO HYDERABAD

An Ordinance has been issued today authorising the Reserve Bank to issue duplicate securities to the Hyderabad Government in lieu of the securities of the value of Rs. 20 crores purported to have been transferred by the officers of the Hyderabad State in favour of the Pakistan Government last year.

It will be recalled that this transaction came to the notice of the Government of India in December, 1947, and ever since they have repeatedly made it clear that the transaction was in clear breach of the Standstill Agreement inasmuch as it was tantamount to entering into relationship with a foreign Government which the Hyderabad Government was not competent to do. The Pakistan Government were not unaware of the position and the Government of India's stand in the matter. By entering into this invalid transaction, the Pakistan Government have not acted in a manner conducive to the promotion of friendly relations between the two Governments. Nevertheless, the Government of India had hitherto refrained from taking any action beyond restraining the transfer of securities held by the Hyderabad Government.

H. E. H. the Nizam recently declared that the transaction was unauthorised and beyond the competence of the Hyderabad Government and therefore invalid and of no effect. The Hyderabad Government accordingly addressed the Pakistan Government through the Government of India and requested them to return the securities to the Hyderabad Government.

but the Pakistan Government have refused to comply with the request. The Government of India have therefore been constrained to take action to vest these securities in the Hyderabad Government and to direct the issue of duplicate securities to the Hyderabad Government.

Ministry of States,

New Delhi, December 31, 1948.

ACCOMMODATION FOR COLLEGE OF NURSING, DELHI

26. *Shrimati Dakshayani Velayudhan: Will the Honourable Minister of Health be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is not enough accommodation for the students of the College for Nursing (Delhi);

(b) whether the classes are held in the open air even in rainy season due to lack of accommodation; and

(c) whether it is a fact that it may not be possible to conduct classes for the final year students due to shortage of accommodation?

The Honourable Rajkumari Amrit Kaur: (a) Yes.

(b) Yes.

(c) I am trying my best that this shall not be so. But in the unlikely event of additional accommodation required not becoming available, the number of admissions to the new first year class may have to be limited to the barest minimum and the courses for certificated Nurses discontinued.

Prof. N. G. Ranga: Why not Government consider the advisability of having this college in some place other than Delhi where there will be much less difficulty of accommodation? Why concentrate all these in Delhi only?

The Honourable Rajkumari Amrit Kaur: The college was started in Delhi and it is affiliated to the Delhi University and therefore it is difficult to shift it. I personally do not see why accommodation should not be available in Delhi itself as soon as the the refugee problem becomes less acute.

Shri B. K. Sidava: For how many students accommodation has yet to be found?

The Honourable Rajkumari Amrit Kaur: I should have notice of the question.

Shrimati Dakshayani Velayudhan: May I know the total number of students in the College of Nursing?

The Honourable Rajkumari Amrit Kaur: I think it is over 80. But I should like to have notice.

Shri M. Ananthasayanam Ayyangar: Is it confined to female nurses only?

The Honourable Rajkumari Amrit Kaur: Yes.

DISTRIBUTION OF SCHEDULED CASTES SCHOLARSHIPS

***27. Shrimati Dakshayani Velayudhan:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Education be pleased to state whether scholarships to Scheduled Castes students are given in a lump sum at the end of the academic year?

(b) If so, are Government aware that such distribution of the scholarships causes hardship to the students especially at the beginning of the academic year?

(c) Do Government propose to consider the desirability of giving the scholarships in three or four instalments a year?

آنریبل مولانا ابوالکلام آزاد: (a) نہیں جس تعلق پر کام ہو رہا ہے وہ یہ ہے - ہر اکیڈمک برس کے اندر اسکالرشپ کی رقم لپ سَم انسٹی ٹیوشن کے پرنسپل کے پاس رکھدی جاتی ہے - اور یہ ہدایت دیجاتی ہے کہ وڈیارتھی کو ہر مہینے اسکالرشپ کا روپیہ دیدیا جائے - یا جھسی کچھ ضرورت ہو اس کے مطابق کیا جائے -

(b) عام طور پر ہر برس ستمبر کے مہینے میں اسکالرشپ کا اعلان کیا جاتا ہے اور جو وڈیارتھی چنا جاتا ہے اُس سے کہا جاتا ہے کہ اپنے خرچ کا اسٹیٹمنٹ بنا کر بھیج دے - پھر اسکالرشپ کی رقم بوٹائی جاتی ہے اور جس انسٹی ٹیوشن سے اس کا تعلق ہوتا ہے اس کے پرنسپل کو بلک ترقاات کے ذریعے لپ سَم روپیہ بھیج دیا جاتا ہے - وہاں سے وڈیارتھی کو ہر مہینے اسکالرشپ کی رقم مل جاتی ہے -

(c) جو کچھ (a) میں کہا گیا ہے اس کے بعد کسی نئے انتظام کی ضرورت پیدا نہیں ہوتی -

The Honourable Maulana Abul Kalam Azad: (a) No. The scholarship amounts in lump sum are placed at the disposal of the head of the institutions during the academic year with instructions to disburse the same to the students concerned in equal monthly instalments or according to their needs.

(b) The scholarships are generally announced in the month of September every year, and the selected students are asked to submit their statements of expenditure. On receipt of the requisite information, the scholarship amount is fixed and transmitted to the head of the institution concerned by means of a bank draft for disbursement to the student concerned.

(c) In view of what is stated under (a) above, this does not seem necessary.

(The Honourable Shri Satyanarayan Sinha read out the English translation of the Hindustani answer.)

Prof. N. G. Ranga: May I know how many students are being given scholarships now?

آنریبل مولانا ابوالکلام آزاد: چھ سو اکیس -

The Honourable Maulana Abul Kalam Azad: 621.

Shri M. Ananthasayanam Ayyangar: May I know the total amount spent per year?

آنریبل مولانا ابوالکلام آزاد: اُس کے لئے نوٹس کی ضرورت ہے -

The Honourable Maulana Abul Kalam Azad: I must have a notice of that question.

Shrimati Dakshayani Velayudhan: Are the Government aware of the fact that in almost all places where scholarships are given, it is given in a lump sum even now?

آنریبل مولانا ابوالکلام آزاد: یہ بات ابھی میں جواب میں بیان کر چکا ہوں - کہ ہر اسکالر کی چٹلی رقم ہوتی ہے وہ سال بھر کی اُس کے پرنسپل کے پاس بھیج دی جاتی ہے -

The Honourable Maulana Abul Kalam Azad: I have just stated in the reply that the annual lump sum amount sanctioned to a scholar is remitted to his Principal.

Shrimati Dakshayani Velayudhan: Will the Government be pleased to advise the heads of institutions to give the scholarships in monthly instalments?

آنریبل مولانا ابوالکلام آزاد: انکو ہدایت کی جاتی ہے کہ مذہبی اسکالرشپ دیا جاوے۔

The Honourable Maulana Abul Kalam Azad: Instructions are issued to them to disburse monthly scholarships.

Shrimati Dakshayani Velayudhan: Are there any instances where scholarships are given to students in lump sums?

آنریبل مولانا ابوالکلام آزاد: نہیں۔ نہیں۔ ہر اسٹوڈنٹ کو ملتہلی رقم ملتی ہے لیکن برس بھر کی رقم ہر انسٹی ٹیوشن کے پرنسپل کے پاس جمع کر لی جاتی ہے۔

The Honourable Maulana Abul Kalam Azad: No, no. Every student gets monthly payment. But the annual lump sum amount is placed at the disposal of the Principal of the institution concerned.

Shrimati Dakshayani Velayudhan: My information is different. Will Government consider the desirability of asking the Principal to give the scholarships in monthly instalments in all institutions?

Mr. Speaker: This is being done at present. The honourable member must accept the Education Minister's statement on that.

شری دیش بھندھو گپتا: کیا میں دریافت کر سکتا ہوں کہ ان چھ سو اکیس میں دہلی کا بھی کوئی اسٹوڈنٹ (Student) ہے۔

Shri Deshbandhu Gupta: May I know if the figure of 621 includes any student from Delhi also?

آنریبل مولانا ابوالکلام آزاد: اس کے لئے نوٹس کی ضرورت ہے۔

The Honourable Maulana Abul Kalam Azad: I must have notice for that question.

PAY OF CANTONMENT BOARD EMPLOYEES

*28. **Shri B. N. Munavalli:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Defence be pleased to state what is the total number of employees in all the Cantonment Boards in India?

(b) On what date were instructions issued by Government that the pay of Cantonment Board employees should be on the same level as that of the employees of Municipal Committees of the place?

(c) Have the said instructions been complied with by the various Cantonment Boards?

The Honourable Shri N. V. Gadgil: (a) 11,161.

(b) Government cannot issue instructions to Cantonment Boards in this matter. They however, suggested to the Boards on the 19th July 1948 that in view of the various representations that had been received from Cantonment Fund Employees regarding the inadequacy of the scales of pay admissible to them, the question of revision of their pay scales and other conditions of service should be carefully examined and that as far as possible the scales of pay and conditions of service recommended by the Provincial Governments concerned in respect of employees of neighbouring Municipalities should be adopted.

(c) Some of the Cantonment Boards have already accepted the suggestion while the matter is still under consideration in others. Some have given interim relief.

Shri B. K. Sidhva: Is it not a fact that the functions of the Cantonment Board employees are identical with the functions of employees of local bodies in civil areas and whether the Government therefore desire that all the Cantonment Board Authorities should fix the salaries of the employees on a par with the salaries of the employees of the local bodies in civil areas?

The Honourable Shri N. V. Gadgil: That may be the opinion of the Government, but the matter ultimately rests with the Cantonment Board Authorities.

Shri B. K. Sidhva: Is it not a fact that the Cantonments are governed by the Government of India and therefore cannot the Government issue instructions?

Mr. Speaker: The Cantonments Boards are, I understand, statutory bodies.

Shri B. K. Sidhva: They are still governed by the Government of India Act.

EXPENDITURE ON CAPITAL WORKS, SUPPLIES AND SERVICES TO KASHMIR

*29. **Sri B. N. Munavalli:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of States be pleased to state what expenditure has been incurred in respect of supplies and services to the Jammu and Kashmir State apart from the expenses on military operations?

(b) Has any expenditure been incurred on capital works in Jammu and Kashmir and if so, what are those capital works and what is the amount of expenditure incurred so far?

The Honourable Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel: (a) The expenditure incurred in aid to Kashmir in respect of supplies and services (excluding expenditure on Capital Works but including expenditure on the restoration of the Mohara Power House) is estimated at Rs. 16,09,000 of which Rs. 4,51,000 was spent in 1947-48 and Rs. 11,58,000 in 1948-49.

(b) The Capital Work on which expenditure has been incurred is the Jammu-Pathankot Road (within the Kashmir territory). The expenditure is estimated at Rs. 1,59,82,000 (Rs. 13,10,000 during 1947-48 and Rs. 1,46,72,000 during 1948-49).

Shri B. K. Sidhva: May I know, Sir, whether certain armed forces in Kashmir are controlled exclusively by the Maharajah of Kashmir and the Kashmir Government has nothing to do with it? If so, what amount is spent exclusively by the Maharajah towards these armed forces?

Mr. Speaker: This question does not arise.

Shri Brajeshwar Prasad: May I ask if these loans were given by the Government of India and if so, what is the security, Sir.

The Honourable Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel: The uncovered balance is against the reserves of the State.

Shri H. V. Kamath: May I ask if the Government of Jammu and Kashmir have asked for any financial assistance from the Central Government for the relief and rehabilitation of returning refugees to the State?

Mr. Speaker: The question does not arise.

Shri M. Ananthasayanam Ayyangar: May I know whether the maintenance charges of the Jammu-Kashmir road are being borne by the Government of India; apart from the capital expenditure, whether the maintenance charges are borne by us?

The Honourable Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel: The road is now handed over to the State and, therefore, it is the responsibility of the State. I have not enquired into the matter, but if you desire it, I will enquire into that.

ABOLITION OF POSTS OF ASSISTANT SECRETARIES IN CENTRAL SECRETARIAT

*30. **Giani Gurmukh Singh Musafir:** Will the Honourable Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that under the new scheme to be shortly introduced in the Central Secretariat, it has been decided to abolish the posts of Assistant Secretaries and to create the posts of Under Secretaries instead; and

(b) whether it is a fact that the existing Assistant Secretaries and Superintendents, who are not Graduates and whose age is over 45 years will not be considered for promotion to posts of Under Secretaries and other higher posts?

The Honourable Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel: (a) Yes.

(b) No; the restrictions regarding age and educational qualifications apply only to those, who do not hold a lien on Class I or Class II appointments. They will not, therefore, apply to Assistant Secretaries and Superintendents who are confirmed at least as Secretariat Assistants.

CANDIDATES SELECTED FOR FOREIGN STUDIES IN 1948

*31. **Shrimati Dakshayani Velayudhan:** Will the Honourable Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) the number of candidates selected for foreign study in 1948; and

(b) the number of women candidates among them?

آنریبل مولانا ابوالکلام آزاد : (a) اوورسیز اسٹڈیز اسکیم پچھلے برس ملتوی کر دی گئی تھی اس لئے ۱۹۴۸ میں کوئی چناؤ نہیں ہوا - صرف ایک امیدوار سلیکٹ اسٹڈیز اسکیم کے ماتحت چنا گیا تھا -
(b) کوئی نہیں -

The Honourable Maulana Abul Kalam Azad: (a) There was no selection in 1948 under the Overseas Scholarships Scheme. One candidate was, however, selected for foreign study under the Central States Scholarships Scheme.

(b) Nil.

Shri B. K. Sidhva: May I ask if any women candidates were selected actually during 1948 with reference to answer to part (b)?

آنریبل مولانا ابوالکلام آزاد : لیکن اسکیم ملتوی رہی اس برس -

The Honourable Maulana Abul Kalam Azad: But the scheme was suspended during this year.

श्री एच०वी० कामत : जो स्कारलर १९४८ में चुना गया वह किस मुल्क में भेजा गया ।

Shri H. V. Kamath: May I know the name of the country to which the one scholar selected in 1948 was sent?

آنریبل مولانا ابوالکلام آزاد : یونائیٹڈ اسٹیٹس -

The Honourable Maulana Abul Kalam Azad: United States of America.

Pandit Lakshmi Kanta Maitra: May I enquire whether the reason for not making any selection in the year 1948 was mainly for the preservation of foreign exchange? Was there any other reason for not making selection in the year?

آنریبل مولانا ابوالکلام آزاد : میں سمجھتا ہوں کہ یہ معاملہ اتنی مرتبہ ہاؤس کے سامنے آچکا ہے کہ آنریبل ممبر کو معلوم ہونا چاہئے کہ اوورسیز اسٹڈیز اسکیم

۱۹۳۷ میں ملتوی کر دی گئی تھی اور رائے کمیٹی بتھا دی گئی تھی کہ نئے سرے سے پوری اسکیم پر فور و فکر کرے اور اپنی سفارش پیش کرے۔

The Honourable Maulana Abul Kalam Azad: In view of the fact that this question has been very frequently discussed in the House, I think the honourable member must be aware that the Overseas Scholarship Scheme was suspended in the year 1947, and Roy Committee was set up to consider the entire scheme *de novo* and make its recommendations.

श्री एच० वी० कामत : वह एक स्कारलर कौनसी तालीम पाने के लिये अमरीका भेजा गया है।

Shri H. V. Kamath: What is the subject of the study for which the one-scholar was sent to America?

— **آنرہبل مولانا ابوالکلام آزاد :** نوٹس کی ضرورت ہے۔

The Honourable Maulana Abul Kalam Azad: I must have notice of that question.

LOANS FLOATED IN 1948

*32. **Shri M. Ananthasayanam Ayyangar:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Finance be pleased to state whether any new loans have been floated during the year 1948 for the Centre and the Provinces?

(b) What is the total amount of buyings of various loans in 1948?

The Honourable Dr. John Matthai: (a) The Central Government floated two loans and the Government of C. P. and Berar one loan.

(b) The total subscriptions to the Central loans amounted to Rs. 55,01,96,500 and to the Provincial loan to Rs. 2,03,28,000.

Shri M. Ananthasayanam Ayyangar: May I ask what proportion of this loan, Sir, was under-written by the Reserve Bank of India?

The Honourable Dr. John Matthai: I am not in a position to answer that question.

Shri M. Ananthasayanam Ayyangar: Have, these loans been popular and subscribed, or is it necessary to reverse the cheap money policy started by the Government of India?

The Honourable Dr. John Matthai: That raises a big issue on which I am not in a position to say anything, but as advised at present, we do not propose to alter our money policy.

Shri B. K. Sidhva: Are these loans fully subscribed?

The Honourable Dr. John Matthai: They are.

Shri M. Ananthasayanam Ayyangar: Is it a fact that the loan floated on behalf of the Central Provinces was not at all subscribed or subscribed very scantily?

The Honourable Dr. John Matthai: Not to my knowledge, Sir.

MEASURES TO CONTROL INFLATION

*33. **Shri M. Ananthasayanam Ayyangar:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Finance be pleased to state what steps are being taken to implement the recommendations of the Committee of Economists and the Congress party regarding inflation?

(b) What measures have been taken to put down and control inflation and with what success?

(c) What is the trend of prices after these measures were put into operation?

(d) What are the present price indices of cloth and foodgrain in Delhi, Calcutta, Madras and Bombay?

The Honourable Dr. John Matthai: (a) and (b). I would invite the attention of the honourable member to the Press Communiqués issued by Government from time to time since 4th October 1948, copies of which have been placed in the library of the House. It is too early to gauge the success of the measures announced.

(c) The rising trend of prices has been checked; and there are indications that a downward movement is in sight.

(d) A statement giving the required information is laid on the table of the House.

Statement showing retail price indices of Clothing and Food grains at Madras, Bombay, Calcutta and Delhi.

Commodity	Madras (Base: Year ending June 1936-100)				
	August 1948	September 1948	October 1948	November 1948	December 1948
1. Foodgrains	325	325	325	324	..
2. Clothing	379	379	379	379	379
<i>Bombay (Base: Year ending June 1934-100)</i>					
1. Foodgrains (cereals)	367	390	369	351	..
2. Clothing	448	446	407	423	..
<i>Calcutta (Base: August 1939-100)</i>					
1. Rice	398	398	398	398	398
2. Atta	429	429	429	429	429
3. Clothing	606	619	525	590	..
<i>Delhi (Base: 1944-100)</i>					
1. Rice	102.5	102.5	102.5	102.5	102.5
2. Wheat	97.2	97.2	97.2	97.2	97.2
3. Mash dal	114.8	109.3	109.3	110.2	103.7
4. Masur dal	155.6	154.2	155.3	156.9	152.8
5. Moong dal	151.8	150.6	145.8	148.2	147.0
6. Arhar dal	149.5	140.6	130.7	119.8	116.8
7. Clothing	134.2	119.5	119.5	116.7	116.7

NOTE.—Figures maintained by the Economic Adviser to the Government of India.

Prof. N. G. Ranga: Are Government aware of the fact, Sir, that with reference to part (b) that there are huge stocks of cloth remaining with most of the cloth dealers and that they are finding it very difficult to dispose of them, because there is not market enough.

The Honourable Dr. John Matthai: Sir, I understand the position is better now and is rapidly improving.

Shri Deshbandhu Gupta: Is it a fact, Sir, that controlled cloth is selling in the open market at a cheaper rate than in the licenced shops?

The Honourable Dr. John Matthai: May I ask the honourable member to put down a question for the Minister of Industries and Supply on this matter?

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: Will the Honourable Minister enlighten the House what exactly are his views in regard to stabilization of prices and in what level etc. because we had conflicting reports of the Honourable Minister making a statement and which was interpreted by other people.

The Honourable Dr. John Matthai: I am glad, Sir, the honourable member has raised this question. I do not think there is any difference at all between what I said and what His Excellency the Governor-General said. All that happened was that His Excellency as a master of clear and simple prose was able to make my meaning clearer than I did myself.

Shri H. V. Kamath: With a view to combat inflation have Government prescribed austerity measures for the people of India?

The Honourable Dr. John Matthai: It is not necessary for Government in this country to impose austerity measures, because circumstances have imposed on this country austerity measures.

Shri H. V. Kamath: Do the austerity measures laid down by Government or prescribed by Government apply as much to the Ministers as to the people?

The Honourable Dr. John Matthai: Such austerity measures as we have laid down apply to the Ministers also.

Shri Doshbandhu Gupta: Have the Provincial Governments asked the Central Government to take delivery of the cloth which was allotted to them and have some mills given notice to Government that they would close down if the cloth is not removed?

The Honourable Dr. John Matthai: The honourable member should put down a question for the Minister of Industries and Supplies.

Mr. Speaker: He should put down a separate question.

Shri Mahavir Tyagi: Over and above the statement of policy and the proposals of the Government with regard to checking inflation, I am anxious to know whether the Government have taken some effective actual step or any action to stop it, and if so, what actions have the Government taken?

The Honourable Dr. John Matthai: Sir, really the most important aspect of this question is the cost of living and the measures of control that Government have re-introduced are the most effective measures that you can adopt in this regard.

Shri Mahavir Tyagi: What are they?

The Honourable Dr. John Matthai: Of which I think a very full account has been given to the country from time to time during the past few months.

Mr. Speaker: The question hour is over.

(b) WRITTEN ANSWERS

CURRENCY NOTES IN CIRCULATION IN DECEMBER, 1948

*34. **Shri M. Ananthasayanam Ayyangar:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Finance be pleased to state the total amount of currency notes in circulation in December 1948?

(b) How many more were put into circulation during the second half of 1948 and why?

(c) What is the progress made in the campaign of compulsory saving?

The Honourable Dr. John Matthai: (a) About 1200 crores of rupees.

(b) There was no expansion of currency during the period; on the other hand, there was a net contraction of currency to the extent of about 100 crores of rupees, including about Rs. 41 crores retired from Pakistan.

(c) Government have not introduced any compulsory saving scheme.

NATIONALISATION OF IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA

*35. **Shri M. Ananthasayanam Ayyangar:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Finance be pleased to state what steps Government are taking to nationalize the Imperial Bank of India?

(b) Do Government propose introducing legislation for this purpose during the current session of the Legislature?

The Honourable Dr. John Matthai: (a) and (b). I would refer the honourable member to the reply given by my predecessor to Mr. Mohanlal Saxena's short notice question on the 4th February 1948. In the light of the examination of the technical questions referred to and in view also of possible repercussions on the investment market and of the existing unsettled economic conditions in the country, Government consider that it is not feasible to proceed at present with the nationalisation of the Imperial Bank of India.

FIRING BY SOLDIERS ON POLICEMEN ON DUTY IN DELHI

*36. **Srijut Rohini Kumar Chaudhuri:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state whether it is a fact that a party of five Soldiers opened fire on policemen on duty in Delhi on the night of Tuesday the 11th January, 1949, as a result of which five persons including two policemen were seriously injured and if so, what is their present condition?

(b) Have the Soldiers concerned been arrested and if so, what action is being taken to prosecute them and to compensate the injured persons?

The Honourable Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel: (a) Yes. Some Sepoys of Madras I.E.M.F. fired at a police party on the G. B. Road on the night of the 10th—11th January 1949, as a result of which six persons, including three Constables were injured. Two of them, including one Constable have since succumbed to their injuries. Except one Constable who is making progress in the Hospital, the rest have been discharged from Hospital.

(b) The Soldiers concerned have been arrested and the case against them is being investigated. The question of compensating the injured persons and the families of the deceased is being taken up.

MANUFACTURE AND DISTRIBUTION OF OPIUM BY GOVERNMENT

*37. **Srijut Rohini Kumar Chaudhuri:** Will the Honourable Minister of Finance be pleased to state what is the total quantity of opium manufactured by the Government of India in the year 1948, how it was distributed, and what is the total profit made by Government out of their opium trade inside and outside India?

The Honourable Dr. John Matthai: The total quantity of opium manufactured by the Government of India was 5,322 Mds. in the year 1948. It was distributed as follows:

Provinces and States.....	4,271 Mds.
Exported to other countries (Pakistan)	769 Mds.
Converted into alkaloids	289 Mds.

The Central Government make no profit on sales in India, as sales to the Provinces and States are made at cost price. The profit made on sales outside India was Rs. 4,95,000. The profit on quantity issued for the manufacture of alkaloids cannot be calculated till all alkaloids are fully manufactured and sold out.

STATEMENTS LAID ON THE TABLE

[INFORMATION PROMISED IN REPLY TO CERTAIN QUESTIONS DURING THE PREVIOUS SESSIONS OF THE COUNCIL OF STATE, LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY AND CONSTITUENT ASSEMBLY OF INDIA (LEGISLATIVE)—LAID ON THE TABLE OF THE HOUSE TODAY]

The Honourable Mr. E. Miller's Short Notice Question (Put by the Honourable Mr. J. B. Glass), No. 146 (b) of 28th August, 1934 in Council of State.

AMOUNT RECEIVED EACH YEAR BY CIVIL AVIATION DEPARTMENT FROM THE PETROL TAX.

STATEMENT I

Showing the objects on which expenditure was incurred during the year 1946-47 from the Aviation Share of Petrol Tax Fund.

<i>Objects</i>	<i>Expenditure.</i>
	Rs.
<i>Clubs.</i>	
Financial assistance to the Indian Gliding Association	3,000/-
Payments to the Delhi Flying Club in respect of refresher flying done by officers of Civil Aviation Department	1,500/-
Subsidy to Flying Clubs and Aero Club of Karachi	11,238/-
<i>Training.</i>	
Training of Pilot Instructors and Pilots in Transport flying	7,239/-
Honorarium to Warrant Officer Chubb for inspection of Link Trainers	700/-
<i>Research and Developments.</i>	
Operations and maintenance of the Wind Tunnel, etc., at the Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore	10,056/-
	33,733/-

STATEMENT II

Showing the objects on which expenditure was incurred during the period from 1st April, 1947 to 14th August, 1947.

<i>Objects</i>	<i>Expenditure.</i>
	Rs.
<i>Clubs.</i>	
Financial assistance to the Indian Gliding Association	1,862/14/-
<i>Research and Developments.</i>	
Operations and maintenance of the Wind Tunnel, etc., at the Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore	4,043/15/-
	5,906/13/-

STATEMENT III

Showing the objects on which expenditure was incurred during the period from 15th August, 1947 to 31st March, 1948.

<i>Objects</i>	<i>Expenditure.</i>
	Rs.
<i>Clubs.</i>	
Financial assistance to the Indian Gliding Association	1,187/2/-
<i>Research and Developments.</i>	
Operations and maintenance of the Wind Tunnel, etc., at the Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore	22,032/10/-
<i>Miscellaneous.</i>	
Charter of a Dakota aircraft from Indian National Airways by Director General of Civil Aviation in India for carrying out an inspection of the important internal air routes with a view to ensure the satisfactory working of the air navigation and air safety organisation in India.	24,160/8/-
	47,381/4/-

Shri M. Ananthasayanam Ayyangar's Starred Question No. 320 (a) and (d) of 14th February 1947
RETENTION OF SUPERANNUATED EUROPEANS AND INDIANS IN THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
8. No and Name of the Government servant	Department or Administration under which employed	Whether Indian or European	Date when he reaches the age of superannuation	Post held and pay drawn on date in column No. 4	Whether granted an extension or re-employed and from what date	Post held at present and pay drawn	Period for which extension or re-employment has been permitted	Reasons for which grant of extension or re-employment was considered necessary	REMARKS
1. D. B. K. Ghoseppa, C. I. E.	Chief Commissioner, Coorg.	Indian	17-5-1935	Offg. Commissioner Coorg. Pay Ra. 1275.	Re-employed from 26-4-1943.	Chief Commissioner Ra. 1200	Till February, 1948.	Due to paucity of officers of the I. C. S. and other administrative services.	
2. K. B. Syed Ahmed Shah.	D. I. B.	Do.	3-11-1942	S. P., C. I. D. S. B. Ra. 850 S. P. Ra. 150.	Re-employed since 1-3-1946.	Assistant Director Ra. 920/13.	Till 31-10-1947	Due to continued dearth of serving Police Officers.	
3. R. B. Natesa Ayyar.	Do.	Do.	18-3-1946	D. C. I. O. Ra. 450 S. P. Ra. 100.	Re-employed since 18-3-1946	C. I. O. Madras Ra. 800 (less pension) plus S. P. Ra. 500.	Till 17-3-1948.	Due to continued dearth of serving Police Officers.	
4. R. B. G. J. Rega.	Do.	Do.	20-6-1946	D. C. I. O. Ra. 800 plus S. P. Ra. 100.	Re-employed since 7-3-46.	C. I. O. Bombay Ra. 1000 plus S. P. Ra. 200.	For six months	Ditto.	
5. Mr. F. Goodwin	External Affairs	Indian (Anglo Indian)	8-9-1946	Provisional Permanent Superintendent Ra. 720.	Extension from 8-3-46.	Superintendent Ra. 760.	One year and 24 days.	In the interests of Public service.	
6. R. S. Rajaram.	Do.	Indian	10-8-1946	Superintendent Ra. 800.	Extension from 16-3-46.	Superintendent Ra. 800.	One year	Ditto.	
7. Mr. Tara Chand.	I & B Deptt. (Offg. General A. I. E.).	Do.	21-1-1946	Dy. D. G. Ra. 1250	Extension from 21-1-1946.	Dy. D. G. Ra. 1250.	Till 18-5-1947.	The appointment is a responsible one and in the nature of a selection post for which an officer possessing great administrative experience is needed. An officer is to	

be selected with great care. As such not of questions vetting the claims of similar men is involved.

8. W. D.	Depth of I. & B. (D. G., A. I. B.) European.	13-12-1946	Assistant Station Engineer A. I. B., Calcutta Rs. 365.	Extension from 12-12-1946.	Assistant Station Engineer A. I. B., Calcutta Rs. 365.	One year	Due to death of suitable technical staff. Steps have been taken to train up technical staff in All India Radio.
9. K. B. Syed Siddiq Hassan.	Dept. of I. & B. (D. G., A. I. B.) Indian	5-5-1942 Invited by Medical Board re-ferred on 11-6-37.	E. M.'s Consul, Lashkar Alghar-istan pay Rs. 800 plus I. A. Rs. 250.	Re-employed from 9-5-1942	Arabic Adviser C. N. O. A. I. B. pay Rs. 500.	.....	Due to absence of any other suitable candidate.
10. Captain R. J. Smith	Publication Div., I. & B. European	7-9-1944	Dr. Publicity Officer (Foreign) Pay Rs. 1100.	Was an Emergency Commissioned Officer when appointed on 1-7-1943. As all posts in this office are temporary, the question of extension does not arise.	Special Officer (Revenue) on Rs. 1500 p.m. in the scale of Rs. 1500-60-1650.	All the posts in this office are temporary and are extended from year to year. The present sanction is up to 28-2-1948.	In view of the exceptional knowledge of Russian language, culture and civilization and of the difficulty of finding any Indian to hold this post Capt. Smith has been allowed to continue to hold it.
11. Major A. S. Shah	Publications Division, I. & B. Indian	Not known from India Army in 1937 Date of birth 21-6-1882.	.....	.....	Adviser on Middle Eastern Affairs on Rs. 450.	Temporary	In view of his exceptional knowledge of the Middle East Countries and of their languages and difficulty of finding any Indian to hold this post Major A. S. Shah has been allowed to continue to hold it.
12. Mun. J. Coorabad.	Publications Division, I. & B. European	17-11-1945	.....	Employed on 7-6-1945.	Reference Officer Rs. 525.	Temporary	Exceptional knowledge of matters relating to Women and Children. She was in charge of the Boston Producing Factory Hospital for Women and Children.

She has been permitted to resign her post with effect from 15-4-1947.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
13. Lt. Gen. Sir, Food Charles A. Bird. (Sectt).	Dept. European	31-7-1944	M. G. O. in India Rs. 4000 p.m.	Re-employed on 15-9-1944.	R. F. C. N. W. Region and then Special Commissioner in the main Secretariat on 12-11-1945. (Rs. 4000 in- cluding pension).	30-4-1947.			
14. Rai Sahib C. D. Mishra.	Do.	1-10-1943	Asstt. Accounts Officer D. A. G. P. T. Rs. 700 plus Rs. 50 as special pay.	Re-employed 22-9-1944. Budget and Acct. Officer Rs. 810 (in- cluding pension).	Extended up to 30-4-1947 for the present.				
15. B. B. Jugal Kashore Khan.	Do.	16-8-1942	Dist. Traffic Super- intendent. Rs. 950.	Re-employed on 1-8-1945.	Deputy Director, Movement Rs. 1200 (no pen- sion admissi- ble to him).	Extended up to 30-4-1947.			
16. Maj. General A. C. Arnold.	Do. (Provincial Organisation).	16-8-1946	Military Attache, Ankara, Turkey. Pay not known. (Military Pension £ 1,100 per annum).	Re-employed on 19-11-45.	R. F. C. N. W. Region Lahore. Rs. 2,500 (less Military Pension £ 1,100 P. A.).	Extended up to 30-4-1947.			
17. B. B. K. Sankha Rao.	Department of Labour (D. G. of Resettle- ment and Employment).	3-12-1942	Textile Expert to Government of Bihar Rs. 1200.	Re-employed 9-1-1946.	Director Voca- tional Training Rs. 1,750.	The Post was ad- vertised by the F. P. S. C. but no appointment by suitable candidate was found.			
18. Honourable S. K. Shah, I. C. S.	Food Dept. (Provincial Organisation).	Do.	Private. In employ- ment.	Re-employed. 1-7-1944.	R. F. C. Eastern Region, Cakrutia Rs. 2,750.	Up to 30-4-1947.			
19. K. S. Mohd. Kausudin.	Dept. of Labour (D. G. of Re- settlement & Employment).	30-11-1945	Principal Madras T. Centre, Anantapur on Rs. 1200 p. m. (fixed).	Re-employed on same pay same post & Addi- tional Com- mandant, C. P. F. Unit, Anantapur.	Principal Madras T. T. Centre Anantapur on Rs. 1200 (fixed) F. P. S. C.	Continuing till some suitable man is re- cruited by the F. P. S. C.			
20. Maj. F. J. Cuerton.	Do.	Not known.	Principal Govt. Engineering School Myspur, Rs. 1,000.	Re-employed 1-8-1945.	Principal Almer T. T. Centre Almer. Rs. 800 plus Military pension.	Until a suitable Candidate is found by the F. P. S. C.	Suitability to hold post.	Major Cuerton was originally appointed as Regional In- pector, but	

later from 31st May 1945 he has been appointed as Principal Almir Course.

21. K. R. Fadar Hussain Khan.	Do.	India	16-5-1945	Pay Rs. 760 p.m. P. K. S. (U. P.) on deputation as Prov. Publicity Recruiting Officer, U. P.	Re-employed from 16-5-1945.	Pay Rs. 750 inclusive of Pension Res. Public Relations Officer. U. P.	Pending selection of a suitable officer through the P. P. S. C. Dept. and was allowed to continue as no suitable candidate was available.	The appointment was made pending selection by the P. P. S. C. He was already in the Dept. and was allowed to continue as no suitable candidate was available.
22. R. B. Bhandara Narayan Singh, B. A., O.B.E.	Do.	(Coal Mines Welfare Organisation, Dhanbad).	16-5-44	Secretary Board of Revenue, Bihar Govt. on Rs. 20,000 per annum.	Re-employed from March 1946.	Coal Mines Welfare Commissioner, Dhanbad.	2 years	An I. C. S. Officer with 10-15 years service and experience of coal mines was most suitable. But as such a person was not available senior P. C. S. Officer like Mr. Bahadur B. N. Singh was the next choice.
23. R. S. G. Kumbhar.	Do.	Conservation & Rehabilitation Department.	20-12-1945	Superintendent Pay Rs. 650.	The question is under consideration.	Superintendent Pay Rs. 720.	The matter is under consideration.	In the interest of Public service.
24. R. S. K. S. Venkatesam.	Do.	Do.	7-3-1947	Stenographer, Pay Rs. 500 special pay Rs. 100 p.m.	Extension from 8-3-1947.	P. S. to the Secretary C. W. B. Pay Rs. 400 provisionally.	Extension for one month and Pay 24 days.	Ditto.
25. Mr. C. P. Singer, M. B. E.	Do.	Do.	23rd January 1945.	Assistant Secretary to the High Commissioner for India in the Union of South Africa.	Re-employed with effect from 24th January 1945.	Second Assistant Secretary to the H. C. for India in the Union of S. Africa. Pay \$ 900 P. A. plus Pension Rs. 400 p.m.	Up to 25th February 1947.	Pressure of work in the office of H. C. and non-availability of a suitable person to replace Mr. Singer.

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26. Dr. S. N. Sen, M.A., Ph.D., B. Litt. (Oxon.), Director of Archives Gov- ernment of India.	Education Dept. Office of the Director of Archives Gov- ernment of India.	Indian	29-7-1948	Director of Archi- ves, pay Rs. 1480.	Contract ex- tended for 5 years from 11-6-1944.	Same Post pay 5 years Contract Rs. 1460.	5 years Contract public service.	In the interest of public service.	Government to re- tain the right to terminate the contract if owing to in- firmity Dr. Sen is found un- able to dis- charge his duties effec- tively.
27. K. E. K. M. Anandulu, B. A., F. L. A.	Education Dept. Inspector, I.A. Barny, Calcutta.	Do.	5-8-1946	Librarian, Imp. Libry, Calcutta Pay Rs. 1250 p.m.	2 Extensions from 8-8-1945 to 5-8-1946 to 5-8-1947.	Same	2 years	Do.	K.E. Anandulu was the only experienced Officer and he was needed for the purpose of shifting and re- settling the Library from one place to another.
28. Mr. M. R. Coburn, C. S. I. C. I. E., O. B. E.	Military Finance Dept.	European	9-8-1940	Addl. F. A. M. F. Pay Rs. 3,000 plus 5 12-6-6	Extension from 9-3-1940.	Same.	7 years, 8 months and 27 days.	Do.	Proceeded on leave prepara- tory retirement from 1-8-1947.
29. Mr. P. V. Head- Castle, M. B. E.	Do.	Anglo-Indian	27-10-1943	A. F. A. M. F., pay Rs. 1250 p.m.	Re-employed on 1-10-1943.	Addl. D. F. A., M.F. pay Rs. 966-11 plus Rs. 532-8 pension.	2 years	Do.	Mr. Joseph was to retire from 11-2-46 exten- sion given from that date.
30. Mr. K. A. Joseph, M.A., M.B.E.	Military Fin- ance Dept.	Indian	21-3-46	Addl. D. F. A., M.F., pay Rs. 1550.	Extension from 11-2-46.	D. F. A., M. F., Rs. 1660.	2 years	Do.	Mr. Joseph was to retire from 11-2-46 exten- sion given from that date.
31. B. E. K. Nath	Do.	Do.	2-2-47	U. S. M.F.D. pay Rs. 1300.	Extension from 2-2-47.	Same.	3 months	Do.	
32. B. S. M. N. Saha	Chief Controller of Supply Accounts.	Do.	16-12-1941	D.A.C.S.A., pay Rs. 640, New Delhi	Re-employed from 17-3-41.	Same.	Upto 31-3-1947	Do.	Retired on 17-3-1941.
33. B. B. J. L. Sinha	Do.	Do.	1-7-1945	D.S.C.S.A. Calcutta pay Rs. 550 p. m.	Re-employed from 5-6-1945.	Same.	30-6-47	Do.	Retired 6-8-1945.

34. Mr. B. W. Grindal, O.B.E.	M. F. D.	Do.	18-1-41	Comptroller (Information re- garding pay not available).	Sind re- not	Re-employed from 18-1-41.	On deputation to M.F.D. 1950 + P. 683/15.	For so long as services re- quired.	Do.
35. R. B. Narayan- swami Aiyer.	Military Ac- counts Dept.	Do.	15-1-41	Dy. C. M. A. pay Rs. 1000 p. m.	Re-employed from 22-3-41.	D. E. C. M. A. O. & C/H pay Rs. 1000 plus Rs. 465/9 (Fremson).	For so long as his services are required.	Do.	
36. Mr. C. G. Meda- kar.	Do.	Do.	4-8-46	Dy. C. N. A. pay Rs. 1050.	Re-employed from 4-8-46.	Same post pay Rs. 650 plus Rs. 400 (Pen- sion.)	Do.	Served with 3 months Notice from 1-6-1947.	
37. Mr. B. A. Inglest	Do.	European	4-6-42	Chief Accountant Karachi Trust pay Rs. 1,800.	Re-employed from 7-5-42.	Dy. C. N. A. pay Rs. 1075. p. m.	Do.	Served with 3 months Notice from 28-2-47.	
38. Mr. A. R. Rebello, O.B.E.	Military Ac- counts Depart- ment.	Indian	1-9-41	Auditor of Accounts, Jodhpur State Rtys. Rs. 1800.	Re-employed from 13-2-43.	Dy. F. C. M. A. Rs. 1150 + P. Rs. 719/10/8.	For so long as services are required.	Served with 3 months Notice from 1-6-1947.	
39. Mr. N. V. Gokley	Do.	Indo.	24-5-45	Dy. F. C. M. A. Rs. 700.	Extension up to 24-5-46 Re- employed.	Same post Rs. 655 + P. Rs. 347.	So long as his services are re- quired.	In public interest.	
40. Mr. Chakravarti Vata.	Do.	Do.	3-2-41	D. A. C. M. A. Rs. 780.	Re-employed 9-2-42.	D. C. A. A. F. Rs. 6205/- + P. Rs. 68411/-.	Do.	Do.	
41. B. B. C. Kupp- swami Madhwar.	Do.	Do.	1-7-43	Dy. M. A. G. Rs. 1900 + Rs. 250.	Re-employed. 1-7-43.	D. M. A. G. (Addl.) Rs. 1050 + Rs. 583/5/4 (P.).	Do.	Do.	
42. Sardar Sahib Devar Singh.	Do.	Do.	16-3-45	D. F. C. M. A. Rs. 760.	One year Ex- tension Re- employed 16-3-46.	Same post Rs. 472/7 + Rs. 377/9 (P.).	Do.	Do.	
43. B. B. V. Satche.	Do.	Do.	10-7-46	D. F. C. M. A. Rs. 600.	Re-employed 10-7-46.	Same post Rs. 429 + Rs. 337 (P).	Do.	Do.	
44. Lal Sahib J. C. Mankherjee.	Do.	Do.	15-2-43	D. A. M. A. G. Rs. 900.	Re-employed. 20-2-43.	A.M.A.G. (Addl) 655/3 + 469/13 (P).	Do.	Do.	
45. B. B. H. Bhavsyan	Do.	Anglo Pathan	15-12-43	D. A. C. M.A. Rs. 650.	Re-employed 22-8-43.	D. C. F. A. 660 + 635 (P).	Do.	Do.	On leave pending his termination his services with effect from 30-1-47 (Fees- less).

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
46. Mr. F. F. Hearns	Military Accounts Deptd.	Anglo Indian	13-3-42	F. C. S. (Punjab) Ra. 860.	Re-employed 28-12-43.	D. C. M. A. (Punjab) 538 + P. 425.	So long as his services are required.	In public interest.	Served with 3 months notice from 1-5-1947.
47. Mr. A. G. Jacob, M.B.E.	Do.	Indian	4-9-42	Dy. C. M. A. Ra. 1100.	Extension 4-9-43 Re-employed from 4-1-44.	Same post in (Punjab) 800 + 588/6 (P).	Do.	Do.	Do.
48. S. D. Aroon, M.B.E.	Military Accounts Department.	Jew	6-11-1943	Dy. C. M. A. Ra. 800.	Extension till 29-10-44 then Re-employed.	D. F. C. M. A. (O. & CH) 531/8 + 318/8 (P).	Do.	Do.	Do.
49. Mr. M. G. N. Moolnar.	Do.	Indian	1-6-44	Assistant S.I.R. Ra. 800.	Re-employed 1-12-44.	D. C. N. A. S. C. 640 + 180.	Do.	Do.	Do.
50. R. S. S. S. Perambik.	Do.	Do.	9-9-40	D. A. C. M. A. Ra. 860.	Re-employed 15-12-41.	A. F. C. M. A. (O. & CH) 575 + 425 (P).	So long their services required.	Public Interest	Do.
51. Mr. Jivraj Singh	Do.	Do.	29-9-44	D. A. C. M. A. Ra. 640	Re-employed. 29-9-44.	A. F. C. M. A. (O. & CH) 501/11 + 286/5 (P).	Do.	Do.	Do.
52. R. S. T. C. Datta	Do.	Do.	22-3-44	Dy. C. M. A. Ra. 920.	Extension till 1-3-45 then Re-employed.	Same Post 653/6 + 446/11/1 (P).	Do.	Do.	Do.
53. Mr. B. L. Suri	Do.	Do.	1-3-45	Dy. C. M. A.	Re-employed. 1-3-45.	D. C. A. A. F. 596/15 + (P) 483/1.	For so long their services required.	Do.	Do.
54. K. B. B. B. Doolimath.	Do.	Do.	27-7-42	D. A. C. M. A. Ra. 850.	Re-employed. 23-3-42.	D.C.M.A. S.C. 575 + 425(P).	Do.	Do.	Do.
55. Captain J. J. Doban, M.B.E.	Do.	European	4-41	Administrative Officer R. B. S & M. Ra. 1305.	Re-employed 13-9-45.	D. F. C. M. A. (O. & CH) Ra. 1050.	For so long as his services are permitted.	In public interest	Served with 3 months notice from 1-7-1947.
56. Mr. G. N. Rangasathan.	Do.	Indian	28-8-45	Controller of Stores, Mysore State Rly. Ra. 900.	Re-employed 8-2-48.	A.C.M.A. S.C. 300 + 300 (P).	Do.	Do.	Served with 3 months notice from 1-5-1947.
57. Mr. M. J. Malik.	Do.	Do.	14-4-46	Dy. F. C. M. A. Ra. 800.	Extension till 13-4-47.	Dy. F. C. M. A. Ra. 850.	One year	Do.	Do.
58. Mr. M. M. Aman.	Do. (M.L.A.D.)	Do.	15-1-47	J.C.M.A., N.C. Ra. 1020.	Do. 15-1-47	On leave pending transfer to the Pension Mt. Ra. 1020.	6 months	Do.	Granted leave after the date of superannuation as his services could not be spared before that date.

59	B. S. A. P. Banerji.	Do.	Do.	19-1-47	C. A. M. B. C. Rs. 860/-.	Do. 19-1-47.	On leave pending retirement.	6 months and 16 days.	Do.
60	K. S. Nand-ul-Hassan.	Department of Health.	Do.	14-1-47	Asstt. Secy. pay Rs. 1100/-.	Extension from 15-1-47	Same.	As soon as suitable officer is available, or for one year whichever is earlier.	In the public interest.
61	Dr. K. T. Jungalwala.	Port Health Dept. Bombay	Indian	4-6-41	Assistant Director of Public Health in Burma Pay Rs. 1150/- (Rs. 900/- as Lecturing allowance.)	Re-employed.	Dy. Port Health Officer Bombay Pay Rs. 700/- p.m.	Till suitable officer is appointed through the F.P.S.C.	The cadre was sanctioned with effect from 1-3-46 and steps have been taken through the F. P. S. C. to appoint suitable candidate to this post.
62	B. Gopal Krishna Prabh.	Port Health Department, Cochin.	Do.	7-11-46	Port Health Officer, Cochin, pay Rs. 900/- p.m.	Re-employed.	Same post same Pension.	Six months	A serving suitable Officer was not available.
63	Capt. J. M. Matharam, M.B.B., I.M.D., (B. C.) (Retired).	Office of the Director General, Indian Medical Service.	Anglo Indian	12-2-41	Civil Surgeon Hoobangabad (C.P.) Pay Rs. 1000/ p.m.	Do. from 22-1-42.	Dy. Asstt. D.G. I.M.S. pay Rs. 1000/ p. m. Pension.	Upto 31-8-47.	Cleaning up of I.M.D. cases and complications of the Indian Medical Review.
64	Mr. Dev Datt	Ministry of Communications (B.I. Inspectors).	Indian	3-9-46	Chief Government Inspector of B.I. Pay Rs. 9000/ p. m.	Extension from 2-9-46.	Same post	One year with the concurrence of the F.P.S.C.	Lack of experience of the Ely. Inspectorate Board to provide Senior Officer.
65	Mr. G. W. Srinivas	Ministry of Communications.	Anglo Indian	24-9-43	Government Inspector of B.I. (Junior rank) Pay Rs. 1,950/- p. m.	Re-employed from 21-1-47.	Same Post	One year subject to termination with 3 months notice.	Inability of the Ely. Board to make available the services of a suitable Officer.
66	Mr. J. N. De Gurus.	Indian P. & T. Department.	Do.	18-10-1943	A. E. T. Incharge of a Div. Rs. 775 p. m.	One year Extension granted Re-employed from 6-8-45.	Temp. post in the T. R. & W. S. Class II Pay Rs. 360/- p. m. plus Rs. 310/- Pension.	Extension for one year employed up to 25-2-47 & further period is under consideration (Up to 31-5-47).	Acute shortage of Eng. Officers and dearth of experienced heads to replace him.

Recruitment to the Ely. Inspectorate Board to provide Senior Officer. from I.R.S.R.

Pension with held for the period of Re-employment.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
67. E. S. N. B. Ghosh	Indias P. & T. Indias Department.	Do.	25-6-45	Assistant Accounts Officer, in the office of the D.A.G. P. & T., Delhi Pay Rs. 535/- P.M.	Extension for one year, 4 months and 5 days Re-employed with effect from 1-10-44.	Temporary Assistant Accounts Officer pay Rs. 840/- pension held in abeyance.	Granted extension of 1 year for 4 months 5 days followed by re-employment for 2 years and 5 months 4, 4, 4, months 2-47.	Non-availability of experienced Accounts Officer to replace him. Terminated his services on 1-6-1947.	
68. Mr. J. F. Dabry	Do.	Do.	17-4-45	D. B. T. Rs. 750/-	Re-employed from 17-4-45.	Temporary D. E. T. Rs. 750/- P. M.	Two years	Serious shortage of qualified officers in T. E. S. Class I.	
69. Lt.-Col. M. Bickens, O.B.E.	Do.	Do.	9-6-45	Civil Asstt. Post Master General On deputation to War Deptt. as Director Army Postal Services.	Extension of services from 9-6-44.	On deputation as D. A. P. S. Milr. pay not known.	One year	In the Public interest.	
70. Mr. L. G. Pignotti, I.S.O., B.E.E.	Do.	Do.	6-10-1946	Post Master, Simla Pay Rs. 590/- p.m.	Extension of services from 6-10-1946.	Same Post pay as Rs. 620/- P. M.	Six months	Due to certain Post Masters Grade 'A' being on deputation to field service and consequent shortage in that grade.	
71. K. B. Khas O.B.E.	Do.	Do.	16-5-45	Dy. Director General Establishment, Pay Rs. 2,100/- p.m.	Re-employed, from 17-2-1947	Officer on Special Duty, pay Rs. 2,100/- p.m. (inclusive of pension.)	Three months	On account of his peculiar suitability for post of O.S.D. on account of his past experience in the P. & T. Department.	
72. K. S. Sh. Abdul Bahim.	Delhi Special Police Establishment, Home Department.	Do	14-10-42	D. S. P. Govt. Police Punjab Pay Rs. 522/8.	Re-employed with effect from 22-12-42	D. S. P. pay Rs. 239/6 P. M.	Period not fixed.	Non-availability of a suitable Serving Officer	
73. K. S. Sh. Abdul Bahim	Do.	Do.	8-11-1943	Public Prosecutor, grade No. 1, pay Rs. 1,060.	Do. from 2-1-45	Public Prosecutor 2nd Special Tribunal Lahore Rs. 1,200 p.m.	Do.	When the 2nd Special Tribunal was created no lawyer of special ability was found willing to join on fixed salary. The Officer of special reputation and ability was re-employed	

74. K. B. Syed Ahmed Ali	Home Department	Do.	15-12-1946	Dy. Secy. pay Rs. 2,200 p.m.	Do. from 15-12-1946.	Same post same pay, including pension.	One year.	No suitable head available to the post. Acted short-ly of Officers.
75. Mr. D. B. Doshi, C.I.E., I.A.S.	Agricultural Department	Do.	24-4-1946	Agricultural Pro-duction Adviser. Pay Rs. 2,150 p.m.	Extension from 24-4-1946.	Agriculture Dev. Commissioner. pay Rs. 3,000 fixed.	Two years.	In the interest of public service.
76. B. B. M. C. Bhattaraj, I.A.S.	Do.	Do.	15-1-1941	Senior I. S. E. (U.P.) Pay Rs. 2150 p.m.	Re-employed from 15-8-1946.	Irrigation Ad-visor, pay Rs. 1,601/10/8 ex-clusive of pen-sion.	Upto 29-2-1948	Persons of requisite qualification and experience are not available.
77. B. B. J. C. Lathara	Do.	Do.	1-3-1944	Principal Punjab Agriculture College Lyalpur pay Rs. 1,500.	Do. from 9-12-1946.	Officer on Spe-cial duty (Tr-aining) Pay Rs. 1,000 exclusive of pension.	Sanctioned up-to 30-11-1947.	Do.
78. Mr. A. Mustafa	Do.	Do.	25-2-1947	Gazetted Supdt. pay Rs. 680.	Extension from 25-2-1947.	Same Post, same pay.	Six months	Shortage of experient-ood personnel.
79. Mr. I. B. Chatterji, M. Sc. (Agri.) L. B.Sc. (Ag.)	Indian Council of Agricultural Research.	Do.	16-12-1943	Physiological Chemist, Bengal Rs. 750 in Special Grade of Rs. 250-80-750.	Re-employed from 14-12-1945	Assistant Agri-cultural Com-missioner with the Govt. of India. Consoi-dated pay Rs. 750 p.m.	He was re-em-ployed by the Govt. of India with the con-currence of the F.P.S.C. In-tially for period of one year from 14-12-1945.	The F. P. S. C. were unable to recruit an officer in active service due to short-age of qualified Offi-cers
80. Mr. Dina Nath Trivedi	Agriculture De-partment, Office of the Dir-ect, Locust Control, New Delhi	Do.	16-4-1946	Senior Asst. Entomologist (F. A. S.) Punjab Agriculture College, Lyalpur.	Re-employed with effect from 11-5-1946 and granted extension for one year from Mar. 1947 with the concurrence of the F.P.S.C.	Assistant Locust Entomologist of the Dir-ect Control, New Delhi Rs. 400 (Less Pen-sion Rs. 180)	Re-employment extended up-to Feb. 1946.	No other suitable head was available for technical as well as administrative work connected with Locust Control. Intelligence ser-vice. The locusts being in the breeding stage, the work at head quar-ters in both New Delhi and Lyalpur requires an expert hand.

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81. Mr. M. P. Bhatgava.	Furac Research Institute, Dabra Dist.	Indian	18-12-1946	Officer in-charge paper pulp Section, Rs. 1350 plus Rs. 150 Spl. pay.	Granted an extension from 19-12-1946.	As in col. 5	3 years.			
82. Mr. J. N. Dastur.	Indian Agricultural Research Institute, New Delhi.	Do.	11-9-1941	Mycologist to the Govt. of Central Provinces and Berar.	Re-employed from 11-9-1945	Class I official-head of the Mycology Division, Rs. 755 plus Rs. 150 Spl. pay plus pension.	Re-employment has been allowed upto 31st March 1947.	Difficulties in getting a suitable Officer to hold charge of the Division of Mycology on the existing scale of pay.		
83. Mr. A. C. Ural.	Do.	Do.	2-4-1946	Second Assistant Agricultural Bacteriologist (now designated as Asst. Soil Phytologist).	Extension granted from 2nd June 1946.	Class IIRs. 410 p.m. scale of pay (Rs.200—650).	For one year up to 2nd June, 1947.	Extension granted to complete the analysis of soils to take over the period till a suitable person with knowledge of soil physics is recruited.		
84. Mr. Wabedi Ram	Central Ground Water Organisation Deptt. of Agriculture.	Do.	23-2-1946	Assistant Engineer, U. P. W.D. (I. B.), Rs. 305.	Re-employed from the 17-3-1947.	Assistant Engineer, Rs. 450 p.m. (including pension).	Re-employed temporarily pending selection of suitable persons by the F. P. S. C.	Due to scarcity of experienced Assistant Engineers.		
85. Rao Bahadur Ram Chandra Rao.	Bureau of plant protection and quarantine.	Do.	Retired on the 11th March 1941	Locust Research Entomologist pay drawn Rs. 1036 p.m.	Re-employed with effect from the 19th Aug. 1946.	Deputy Dir. (Quarantines), Pay Rs. 1,200 p.m.	Sanction for the re-employment of Rao Bahadur Ram-chandra Rao was given up to the 28th Feb. 1947.	Re-employed in the interest of public service.	Action has since been taken to appoint an officer in this post through the Federal Public Service Commission.	
86. Rao Bahadur C. Venma, M.B.E.	Survey of India	Do.	8-5-1941	Additional Asstt. Surveyor (General in G.O.S. Class I Rs. 1,050 plus S. P. Rs. 300.	Extension of Service from 8-5-1941.	Assistant Surveyor General (Organisation and Establishment) Rs. 1,250 plus S. P. Rs. 300.	Six months extension of service from 1-3-1947.	In the Interest of public Service.		

87. Mr. F. J. Grise.	Do.	Anglo-Indian	20-10-1943	Superintendent Survey of India, Class I Service Ra. 1,280.	Re-employed from 18-2-1945.	Superintendent, Survey of India Class I Service Ra. 709/10. In addition to pension of Ra. 320/8.	Ditto.	
88. B. S. D. N. Banerjee.	Do.	Indian	25-12-1943	Superintendent Survey of India, Class I Service Ra. 1,130.	Extension of service for one year from 25-12-1943 and re-employed from 25-12-44.	Superintendent, Survey of India Class I Service Ra. 1,280 (pension in abeyance).	In the interests of public service.	Re-employment sanctioned for a further period of one year from 1-3-1947
89. Mr. J. L. Sehgal	Do.	Do.	19-2-1944	Superintendent Survey of India, Class I, Ra. 1,120.	Re-employed from 1-3-1944.	Asstt Surveyor General (Administration) Ra. 1,130 (pension in abeyance).	Do	Do.
90. Mr. N. K. Chatter-butt.	Do.	Do.	29-3-1944	Superintendent Survey of India, Class I, Ra. 1,280.	Extension of service for 6 months from 29-3-1944 and re-employed from 29-3-1944.	Superintendent Survey of India Class I (Executive) officer Hathibartala Ra. 1,280 (pension in abeyance).	Do.	Do.
91. Mr. D. C. Furi	Do.	Do.	6-11-1945	Do. Ra. 1,280	Expansion service for 6 months from 6-11-1945 and re-employed from 6-5-1946.	Supdt. Survey of India, Class I, Ra. 1,280 (pension in abeyance).	Do.	Do.
92. Mr. A. F. Murphy	Do.	Anglo-Indian	28-10-1944	Supdt. Survey of India, Class I, Ra. 1,280.	Re-employed from 25-1-1946.	Superintendent, Survey of India Class I, Ra. 1,280 (pension in abeyance).	Do.	Do.
93. Mr. I. J. Mendon	Do.	Do.	10-4-1946	Chief Map Curator (G. O. S. Class I), Ra. 750.	Extension of service from 10-4-1946 to 31-8-1946 and re-employed from 1-9-1946.	Chief Map Curator (G. O. S. Class I) Ra. 775 (pension in abeyance).	Do.	Do.
94. B. S. B. Mathur.	Do.	Indian	19-6-1938	Extra Asstt. Superintendent Survey of India, Ra. 600.	Extension of service from 19-6-1938 to 30-9-1938 and re-employed from 30-9-1943	Research Asstt. (in G.O.S. Class II) pay Ra. 400 in addition to pension of Ra. 409/4.	Do.	Do.

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85. Mr. L. N. Hossain	Survey of India	India	21-4-1944	Extra Asstt. Supdt. Survey of India, Ra. 470, S. P. Ra. 94.	Extension of service from 21-4-1944 to 31-10-1944 and re-employed from 1-11-1944	Officer-in-charge Admn. in Charge of the Survey of India, Ra. 490 (possession in abeyance).	Re-employment sanctioned for further period of one year from 1-9-1947.	In the interests of public service.	Re-employment subject to termination at one month's notice.
86. Mr. J. B. Lal	Do.	Do.	11-9-1944	Extra Asstt. Supdt. Survey of India, Ra. 570.	Extension of service from 11-9-1944 and re-employed from 11-3-1945	Map Curator (G. C. S. Class II) Ra. 700 (possession in abeyance).	Do.	Do.	Do.
87. R. S. H. C. Basrjee	Do.	Do.	11-12-1945	Sub-Asstt. Superintendent on selection grade of Ra. 400 officiating as Extra Asstt. Supdt. on Ra. 410 S. P. Ra. 50	Extension of service from 11-12-1945 and re-employed from 11-6-1945	Ttdl. Asstt. Ra. 460.	Re-employment sanctioned up to 28-2-1947. Further continuance proposed for one year.	Do.	Do.
88. M. J. F. Dastur	Indian Agricultural Research Institute, New Delhi.	Do.	11-9-1941	Mycologist to the Govt. of C. P. and Berar.	Re-employed from 31-3-1945	Class I Officialing Head of the Mycology Divn. Ra. 735 (S. P. Ra. 150) Spl. Pay plus pension.	For 6 months from 1-4-1947.	Pending recruitment of Imperial Mycologist through P. S. C.	
89. Mr. M. S. Chakrabarty, I.S.D.	Ajmer-Merwara Admn.	Do.	4-10-43	P.A. to the Resident for Rajasthan & Chief Commissioner Ajmer-Merwara Ra. 850 Spl. Pay Ra. 125.	Re-employed from year with effect from 1-1-43	Financial Assistant to the Chief Commissioner Ajmer-Merwara, pay Ra. 500.	31-12-1947	Non-availability of suitable officers.	
100. R. S. Munehl Kod & N. S. D.	Do.	Do.	30-6-46	Extra Asstt. Com: Beawar, Pay Ra. 580	Extension from 1-7-46	Extra Assistant Com: Beawar pay Ra. 580.	Extension from 1-7-46 to 14-6-47	Do.	
101. Mr. N. S. D.	Do.	Do.	12-1-45	Judge small cases Court, Ajmer, pay Ra. 640.	Re-employed from 13-7-45	City Mag. Ajmer, pay Ra. 370/-		Do.	Re-employment has been permitted in his present post of City Mag. for a period of 6 months with effect from 12-1-47

102. Mr. Ptoteh Maish Ajmer-Merwara Education Department.	Do.	19-2-47	Head Master Govt. Betham High-School, Kerkri. pay Rs. 250.	Extension from 20-2-47 to 15-5-47	Extension granted pending arrangements for appointment of a suitable successor.
103. B. B. N. C. Ray. Legislative Department Secre-tary.	Do.	1-8-46	Permanent Dist. and Sessions Judge, Arrah and Offg. Addl. Dy. Secy. Legls. Deptt. Govt. of India. pay Rs. 1,825 p.m.	Retained in the post of Addl. Deputy Secy. Legal Deptt. as a re-employed pensioner from 1-8-46	In the interest of public service.
104. Mr. K. C. Basu. First Special Tribunal, Calcutta	Do.	1-8-44	Addl. Dist. & Sessions Judge (offg), pay Rs. 1,700.	Re-employed from 14-8-44	Was considered most suitable for appointment
105. R. R. D. D. Dhawan. First Special Tribunal, Lahore	Do.	14-10-43	District & Sessions Judge in the Punjab, pay Rs. 4,000.	Re-employed from 15-10-1943	Do.
106. R. S. R.A.N. Mukerji. First Spl. Trib., Lahore	Do.	25-7-45	District & Sessions Judge in the Punjab pay Rs. 1,800 p.m.	Re-employed from 31-10-1945	Do.
107. Mr. S. B. Dhillon. I. C. B. (BekL) Second Spl. Tribunal, Calcutta.	Do.	October, 1943	Judge, High Court, Patna, Rs. 4,000.	Re-employed from 16-7-45	Do.
108. R. D. G. B. Dey. Second Special Tribunal, Calcutta.	Do.	15-3-36	Dist. & Sessions Judge, C.P. & Berar. pay Rs. 1,600.	Re-employed with effect from 22-10-46	Do.

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109	E. B. Ganra Nath	Central Appeal Tribunal	Indian	10-11-42	Judge of the High Court at Allahabad, pay drawn Rs. 4,000. p.m.	Re-employed with effect from the 1st Feb. 46.	President pensions Appeal Tribunals & Members Central Appeal Tribunal, New Delhi, pay Rs. 2,500 p.m. exclusive of pension.	For the duration of the Central Appeal Tribunal which is anticipated to continue for about a couple of years.	Appointment made in pursuance of the Pensions Appeal Tribunal Rules 1945 published with the Resolution of the Government of India in the late War Department No. 1770 dt. 10-11-45 which lays down that the incumbent of the post will be a retired Judge of a High Court in India.
110.	Mr. P. Appu Nair C.I.E. O.B.E. Barrister-at-law.	Pensions Appeal Tribunal, Madras	Do.	10-6-44	Secretary to the Govt. of Madras, Legal Dept., pay drawn Rs. 1,800 p.m.	Re-employed with effect from the 6th Dec. 1946.	Chairman, Pensions Appeal Tribunal at Madras pay Rs. 1,750/- p.m. inclusive of pension.	For the duration of the Tribunal which is anticipated to continue for about a couple of years.	Appointment given by the Pensions Appeal Tribunal Rules 1945 which require that the person appointed should be qualified for appointment as a Judge of a High Court in India. Mr. Appu Nair was also re-employed as Offg. Adl. Sec. and Draftsman in this Department from April to October, 1946 and was considered most suitable.
111.	R. S. V.S. Medallyar.	Ministry of Industry and Supply (Sec'tt.)	Do.	15-3-1946	Asst. Secy to the Govt. of India. Rs. 1,050.	Granted extension from 15-3-46	Officer on spl. Duty Rs. 1,100/-	Extension from 15-3-46 to 30-4-1947	As Rao Sahib has had the necessary knowledge of the M.P. Secretariat and the D.G. M.P. Organisation, it was considered essential to continue him in service for winding up these organisations.

112. Mr. G. R. A. Robertson.	D.G.I. & S.	European	25-2-41	He retired voluntarily at the age of 48 years.	Re-employed from 1943 to 30-4-1947	Asstt. Dir. of Stores, D.G. M.P. Storage Organisation, Calcutta, Rs. 600/-fixed.	Re-employed from May 1943 to 30-4-1947	The Officer has not yet reached the age of 55 yrs. Moreover his services are required in the public interest.
113. Mr. C. Aaron.	Do.	Indian.	16-9-47	Was on leave preparatory to retirement at the time of appointment, in Feb. 1944.	Stores Officers D.G.M.P. Storage Organisation Rs. 500/-			
114. Rao Bahadur K. S. Echlappa.	Do.	Do.	10-10-45	Drawing a pension of Rs. 444/-p.m.	Re-employed from 11-10-40.	Officer-in-charge Govt. Port Timber Depot Cochin Rs. 456/- excluding pension.	Services terminated from 1-3-47.	
115. Mr. R. C. Arbery	Do.	European.	31-5-46	C. I. (Met) Tatanagar Rs. 1,960/-.	Granted extension from 31-5-46.	C. I. (Met) Tatanagar Rs. 1,960/-.	Extension from 31-5-46 to 30-6-47.	In view of the important developments in the work of Metallurgical Inspectorate which is of a highly technical nature, the retention of Mr. Arbery was considered absolutely necessary.
116. Rai Bahadur A. N. Banerji.	Do.	Indian.	2-11-41	Assistant Director (Admin.) I. & S. Dept. Rs. 1,050/-	Re-employed with effect from 13-6-42	Administrative Officer head-quarters Office of the D.G.I. & S. (Inspection) Rs. 650 fixed plus Rs. 400/- pension.	Re-employed from 13-6-42 to 30-4-47.	In the interests of public service.
117. R. S. Brinkworth.	Do.	European.	2-3-46	A.I.O. (P & M) Calcutta, Inspection Circle Rs. 500/- (was on deputation to this Deptt. B.N. Railway where he held a permanent post of progress officer.)	Re-employed on 23-3-46 upto 30-6-47.	A.I.O. (P & M) Calcutta Inspection Circle Rs. 500/- (was on deputation to this Deptt. B.N. Railway where he held a permanent post of progress officer.)	Re-employed from 23-3-46 upto 30-6-47.	Mr. Brinkworth is a very valuable officer and the only A.I.O. in the Department who is really experienced in Steam-Engines and Boilers. There are some important

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orders already taken in hand by him which are half way through in manufacture and it was therefore necessary to retain him in service till the end of June, 1947.

It has not been possible to replace Mr. Gupta by a Senior officer with experience and qualifications at least to those possessed by him.

Continued employment necessary, in view of the duties of the post of Asstt. Director (Transport) and Mr. Sakhetti's special qualifications for that post.

In the interest of public service.

Owing to death of experienced Officers,

Re-employment sanctioned from 28-2-47.

Do.

Do.

Extension from 25-2-42 to 24-2-46 and re-employed from 25-2-46 upto 28-2-48.

Extension from 7-10-45 to 30-9-46 Re-employed from 1-10-46 to 31-3-47.

Re-employed with effect from 16-6-42. Price and Accts. Officer pay Rs. 1,600/-.

Re-employed with effect from 1-2-43. Recl. Dr. Iron & Steel Controller, Madras. Circle, pay Rs. 1,800/-.

Re-employed with effect from 29-3-46. Assistant Dir. (Transport) pay Rs. 450/-.

Coal Comm. with effect from 21-10-46 to 24-2-46 and re-employed from 25-2-46 upto 28-2-48.

A.C.C. (D) Rs. 1,000/-.

A.G.C.R. 3,000/-.

Superintending Engineer and Chief Electrical Inspnr. Govt. of Madras. Re-employed with effect from 1-2-43.

Assistant Superintendent (Transportation), E. I. Ry. Rs. 740/-.

C.M.E. Rs. 3,000/- S.O.P.E. Rs. 8-6 as Chairman of the Coal Board Rs. 300/- S.P. as Chairman of Soft Coke Com. Rs. 800/- A.C. D.C.C. (P) Rs. 1,000/-

Extension from 25-2-42 to 24-2-46. Retired and re-employed with effect from 25-2-46.

4-12-49

118. Mr. A.C. Gupta. Iron & Steel Control, Calcutta.

1-2-43

Do. European.

3-10-1945

119. Mr. E.W. Sakhetti. Iron and Steel Control, Calcutta.

25-2-42

121. Mr. J. R. Harrison. Office of the Coal Commissioner, Calcutta.

7-10-45

122. Mr. S.N. Baserji. Office of the Coal Commissioner, Calcutta.

123. Mr. J.S. Beggs.	Do.	European.	16-7-38	Resident Elect. Engineer, Kargali Ra. 1,000/-.	Re-employed with effect from 28-4-45.	Assistant Elec. Engineer, Giridih, Ra. 675/-.	Re-employed from 28-4-45.	The services of Mr. Rogers were essentially required in connection with the setting up of a second power plant at Giridih. It is difficult to get a substitute of his standing and experience on the pay given to him.
124. Mr. Roohan Lal	Textile mill-stone, Bombay.	Indian	8-6-1946	Deputy Assistant Director Ra. 850.	Granted pension from 8-6-1946.	Deputy Assistant Director Ra. 375.	From 8-6-1946 to the 7-6-1947.	
125. Eng. Capt. J.E. McInerney C.I.E. R.I.N. (Retd.)	Director, Ship-building and Repairs Bombay.	European	24-8-1941	Engineer in R.I.N., Chief Surveyor to the Govt. of India, Commerce Dept. with effect from 24-8-1941.	Re-employed 3-9-1942.	Director of Ship-building, and Repairs Ra. 2017 including allowance.	From 24-8-41 to 30-4-1947.	War Works.
126. Mr. V.G. Rose	Do.	Do.	16-8-1942	Chief Supdt. Office Bombay Ra. 650 plus free quarters.	Re-employed 2-1-1948.	Administrative Officer Pay Ra. 395 (pension Ra. 325 plus house allowance).	From 2-1-1943 to 30-4-1947	Do.
127. Mr. Hans Basl	Newsprint Controller, Siam.	Indian	2-9-1945	Controller of Newsprint Ra. 1,050.	Re-employed 2-9-1945.	Controller of Newspaper Ra. 1,050.	From 2-9-1945 to 30-3-1947.	In the interest of public service.
128. Diwan Bahadur A. Nageswara Iyer	Transport Department.	Do.	15-8-1939	Special Eng. to the Govt. of Madras Road Development & Unifier Secy. to Govt. (Local Self Deptt.) Ra. 1,100 p.m.	Re-employed 7-7-1945.	Officer on Special Duty (Pannalag) Ra. 1,500.	Uptd 31-8-1947	Employed on post was road development work. Re-testation in service was in the interests of public service.
129. Mr. B. L. Maschanda.	Do.	Do.	15-4-1941	Executive Engineer, Punjab, P.W.D. Ra. 700.	Re-employed 24-7-1941.	Assistant Consulting Engineer (Roads) Ra. 880 p.m. less pension of Ra. 371/4 p.m.	Upto 31-8-1947.	Employed on post was road development work. Re-mention in service was in the interests of public service.

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180. Shri Ram	Udha Transport Department.	De-Indian	17-5-1941	Superintendent 800 p. m	Ra. Extension from 17-5-1941 to 30-4-1943 & re-employed from 1-6-1943 to 30-6-1947.	Assistant Controller of Motor Transport, Ra. 1,000 p.m. (including pension of Rs. 400).	Extension from 17-5-1941 to 30-4-1943 and re-employed from 1-6-1943 to 30-6-1947.	In the interests of public service.	
181. Mr. A. G. Mina. C.I.E.	Mina. Port of Cochin.	European	26-7-1946	Administrative Officer & Chief Engineer near Ra. 3,000 p.m.	Granted an extension from 27-7-1946.	Administrative Officer & Chief Engineer. Ra. 3,000 P. M.	One year i.e. up to 27-7-47	The extension was given to him in the interests of public service and in the view of the fact that his long experience in the post would help to solve many of the complicated problems facing the port.	
182. Mr. H. A. Fernandes.	Do.	Anglo Indian	24-7-1944	Assistant Eng. (Mechanical) Ra. 600 p. m. plus Ra. 75 p.m. as special pay.	Granted extension 25-7-1944	Assistant Eng. (Mech.) Ra. 500 + Ra. 75 special pay.	Upto 31-7-1947	The extension was given in the view of the dearth of qualified experienced Engineers.	
183. Mr. K. J. McNeill, O.B.E., V.D.	Office of Regional Controller of Railway Priorities, Bombay.	European	12-7-1946	Regional Controller of Railway Priorities, Bombay Es. 2,750 + £13-6-6. U.S.P.	Re-employed from 15-7-1945	Regional Controller of Rly. Priorities, Bombay Ra. 2,925.	Upto 27-4-1947	The extension was given in view of the dearth of experienced senior Railway Officers.	
184. Mr. F. A. Coelho	Office of the R. C. B. P., Labara.	Anglo-Indian	20-8-1945	Ra. 620 p.m.	Re-employed from 29-8-1945	Regional Controller of Rly. Priorities, Labara, Ra. 650 in the scale of Ra. 350-80-800.	Upto 29-2-1948	The extension was given in view of the dearth of experienced Rly. Officers.	
185. B. B. T. Ramaswamy Iyer.	Office of R.C.B. P. Madras	Indian	1-1-1939	Ra. 560	Re-employed from 22-12-1942	Assistant Regional Controller of Rly. Priorities, Madras Ra. 750 in the scale of Ra. 550-50-750.	Upto 29-2-1948	Do.	
186. Mr. B. M. Sule.	Indian Audit Department	Do.	31-3-1946 but retired with effect from 1-1-46	A. A. O. 605	Re-employed from 1-1-1946	A. A. O. 420	2 years	In the interests of public service.	

137. Mr. S. Godha	Do.	Do.	20-11-1945	A. A. O. 710	Re-employed from 20-11-1945	A. A. O. 420	1½ years	Do.
138. Mr. Beni Ram	Do.	Do.	20-9-1945 but re-tired with effect from 1-8-1945	A. A. O. 675	Re-employed from 1-8-1945	A. A. O. 420	2 years	Do.
139. Mr. Dharan Khanna	Do.	Do.	10-11-1945	A. A. O. 605	Re-employed from 10-11-1945	A. A. O. 400	6 months	Do.
140. Mr. C. G. Hoyth	Lahore Mint	European	25-6-1942	Officiating Head Engineer, Calcutta Mint at Rs. 680 p.m. In the scale of Rs. 600-40-800	Re-employed from 1-10-1942	Works Manager, Lahore Mint Rs. 800 in the scale of Rs. 600-40-800 plus house rent allowance at 1/5th of pay.	Uptd 30-9-1947	In the interest of public service.
141. Mr. S. N. Bhatta-Chatterjee	Calcutta Mint	Indian	30-9-1942	Assistant Accounts Officer in the A. G.C.E.'s office Rs. 815 p.m.	Re-employed from 22-6-1946	Officer on Special duty at Calcutta Mint on Rs. 815 less his pension plus a special pay of Rs. 500 p.m. plus Calcutta compulsory allowance & war allowance.	Do.	Do.
142. B. S. Tara Chaud	Prisons Department, Revenue Division	Indian	2-11-1945	Assistant Secy. in the Branch Sectt. of the Dir. General of Supplies on a substantive temporary basis Rs. 1,100.	Re-employed in C.B.R. from 25-4-46.	Assistant Secretary Rs. 1,150	Re-employed for the present up to April 1947.	Specialised knowledge of service questions and administrative experience in another Deptt. of the Government of India for long years.
143. B. B. K. Govindan Nair	Directorate of Inspectors (Income tax)	Do.	14-7-1946	Additional Director of Inspection (Income tax) pay Rs. 2,100	Granted extension with effect from 15-7-1946	Addl. Dir. Insp. (Income tax) Rs. 2,200 p.m.	From 15-7-1946 to 8-5-1947 further extension upto 8-11-47 pay referred to Federal Public Service Commission.	No other suitable officer of the requisite seniority and experience was available.
144. W. B. Chaffin	Custom House, Bombay	European	1-11-1945	Offg. Asstt. Collector of Custom Rs. 775	Extension from 1-11-1945	Offg. Asstt. Collector pay Rs. 800	From 1-11-1945 to 31-12-1946	Shortage of experienced officers.
145. B. B. G. V. Padgachar	Custom House, Bombay	Indian	8-3-1946	Assistant Collector of Custom pay Rs. 1,250	Extension from 8-3-1946	Assistant Collector pay Rs. 1,300	from 6-3-1946 to 7-7-1947	Do.

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148. S. S. Teja Singh	Karschi Cust/ms House.	Indian	15-4-1943	Inspector of land customs condons upper Sind Frontier Pay Rs. 516-1	Extension of service 15-4-1943 to 30-6-1947	Inspector land customs condon Upper Sind Frontier, 575	From 15-4-1943 to 30-6-1947	Shortage of experienced Officers.		
147. Mr. D. P. Darwaha	Bombay Customs House	Do.	7-6-1946	Principal Appraiser Rs. 760	Extension from pay 7-6-1946	Principal app- pay Rs. 725	From pay 7-6-46 to 6-6-1947	In the interests of public service.		
148. Mr. D. H. Packer	Central Excise Department	European	3-10-1946	Head-quarters Assistant to Collector Rs. 900+S. P. 160 p.m.	Extension	Head-quarters Assistant to Collector Rs. 900+S. P. Rs. 160 p.m.	Upto 3-10-1947	Shortage of experienced Officers.		
149. Mr. V. N. Kibni	Income-tax Department	Indian	2-3-1947	Assistant Commr. of Income Tax 1,300 p.m.	Granted extension from 2-3-47	Assistant Commr. I. T. Rs. 1,300	3 months		Do.	
150. Bai Sahib V. T. Shah	Do.	Do.	22-4-1945	Assistant Commr. of I. T. Rs. 1,000 p.m.	Granted extension from 22-4-1945	Assistant Commr. of I. T. Rs. 1,100 p.m.	2 years		Do.	
151. Mr. V. B. Akorkar	Do.	Do.	27-3-1946	I. T. O. Rs. 700 p.m.	Granted extension from 27-3-1946	I. T. O. Rs. 700	2 years		Do.	
152. Mr. K. S. Jayakar.	Do.	Do.	24-2-1944	I. T. O. Rs. 450 p.m.	Granted extension for 3 years from 14-2-1944 and re-employed for a year from 14-2-1947	I. T. O. Rs. 480 p.m. including pension.	One year		Do.	
153. Mr. Ershan Singh	Do.	Do.	18-2-1947	Assistant Commr. of Income Tax Rs. 1,200 p.m.	granted extension for six months from 18-2-1947	Assistant Commr. of I. T. Rs. 1,200 p.m.	6 months		Do.	
154. Mr. J. T. Lee	Do.	Do.	18-12-1945	Income tax Officer of the Burma I. T. Deptt. Rs. 950 p.m.	Re-employed for a year from the date he took over. Orders issued on 12-3-1947	I. T. O. Rs. 480 p.m. excluding pension from the Govt. of Burma.	one year		Do.	
155. Mr. V. P. Marandur.	Do.	Do.	10-6-1944	Income Tax Officer, S. and P. D. Poonas Rs. 560 p.m.	Re-employed from 20-11-1945	Additional G. R. Q. I. T. O. Poonas.			Do.	

154. Mr. P. K. Shinde	Income Tax Department	Indian	10-9-1945	I. T. O., G. H. Q. Poona Rs. 660	Extension from 10-9-1945	I. T. O. G. H. Q. Poona Rs. 660	Extension was sanctioned for one year up to 9-9-1946 & thereafter commencing from 1st October 1947 upto 9-9-1947	Shortage of experienced officers.
157. Mr. R. Q. A. Ashu	N. East Frontier Agency	Anglo-Indian	25-7-1946	Commissioner of I. T. Bihar & Orissa on Rs. 2,500 p.m.	Re-employed from 1-4-1946 when he was on leave preparatory to retirement.	Secy. to the Governor of Assam pay Rs. 500 p.m. In addition to his perquisites.	Upto 28-2-1948	Re-employed because of his financial experience particularly required in connection with North East Frontier Agency Five Year Plan.
158. Mr. William McBride John, B.Sc.	Do.	European	5-11-1941	Sr. Conservator of Forest, Bengal, on O.P. 5 12-6-3.	Re-employed from 1-1-1946	Forest Advisor, North East Frontier Agency, pay, Rs. 2,150 p.m. (netus) Rs. 750	Upto 30-9-1947	Re-employed for purpose of carrying out investigations concerning the potential forest resources of the North West Frontier Agency.
159. Mr. M. B. Basbes, M.B.E.	Political Department	Israeli	10-6-45	Ra. 700 p.m.	Re-employed	Assistant Secretary Ra. 400 p.m.	4.1.47 to 29.4.47	No other suitable officer was available
160. Raj Bahadur A. P. Dube	RAJPUTANA AGENCY Industries and C. S. Department.	Indian.	27-3-39	Assistant Secretary Govt. of India Defence Department Ra. 1,500/- p.m.	Re-employed from 1.5.46	Director of Civil Supplies for Rajasthan Ra. 1250/- (less pension), p.m.	29.2.45 or discontinue of Rationing Scheme is earlier.	When the temporary post of D.C.S. was first created in Oct 1945, the Resident considered it necessary to appoint an experienced and suitable person, possessing some status, as he had during the course of his tours in Indian States to come into personal contact with high state officials and in most cases with the Rulers themselves. A retired official
								Mr. Basbes was a pensioner of the Govt. of Bombay Province CIVE Service.

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was therefore appointed with the approval of the Department on Industries and Supplies. That officer, however, voluntarily relinquished his post on May 1st 1946, when the present incumbent was appointed with the approval of the Industries and Supplies Department. No supersession of any claimant to the post was involved.

Non availability of suitable officers.

The Inspector cadre consists of 1 Chief Inspector and 12 Inspectors drawn respectively from the ranks of Inspectors and senior preventive officers. At the time the extension was recommended there were 3 new/ appointed Inspectors and shortly after a 4th

In the interests of public service.

101. Mr. G. T. Beer.	Rajputana Agency.	European.	26-8-46	Deputy Supt. on deputation in Bundi States as Inspector General of Police. Pay Supd. Deputy U. P. Rs. 530/- p.m.	Re-employed with effect from 21-9-46.	Company Commander Crown Representative Police Pay 530/- R.P. (50/- p. m. pension held in absence)	2 years.
102. Mr. Wilnot Bram Fawer's	Customs House, Calcutta.	European (Claimed Non-Asiatic Dominants.)	18-10-46	Chief Inspector Ra. 675 p.m.	Extension with effect from 18-10-1946.	Chief Inspector Ra. 675 p.m.	For one year.

Inspector was appointed. Of the 8 confirmed and experienced Inspectors five held staff posts and only 3 were available for duties connected with "shipping" which includes general supervision over work performed at the dock, jetty and river moorings and collector of customs on duty on passenger's It was, therefore, necessary in the public interest to retain the services of the Chief Inspector in order to guide and assist the four new Inspectors.

162. Mr. C. G. Hoyle, M.B.E.	Mint, Lahore.	European	28-9-42 retired pensioner as Engineer.	Engineer Rs. 580 p.m.	Re-employed on 1-10-42.	Works Manager Rs. 950 p.m. including Rs. 150 special pay	Up to 30-9-1947	Difficulty in obtaining suitable Engineer and in the interests of public service
164. Rao Sahib Baman Nayak.	Mysore Agency.	Indian	1-4-47	Extra Assistant to the Honourable the Resident in Mysore Rs. 600 p.m.	Granted extension for 3 months from 1-4-1947 to 30-6-47.	Extra Assistant to the Honourable the Resident in Mysore Rs. 600 p.m.	Three months	In the interests of public service.
165. Khan Bahadur M. K. Chaudhary, M.B.E.	Do.	Do.	20-2-47	Deputy Supdt. of Police Rs. 975 + 56 + 25 p.m.	Re-employed from 1-3-47 as Asst. House Rent and Accommodation Controller.	Assistant House Rent or Accommodation Controller Rs. 550 + 166 D. A. + 50 p.m.	Up to 30-9-47	Do.

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166. Mr. C. B. Battersby.	Mysore Residency.	European	3-5-46	Superintendent, Printing, Bengal; Rs. 1,200 + £25 O. P.	Re-employed from 3-5-36 to 3-5-38.	Secretary, Central Defence Committee Rs. 200 p.m. + Rs. 35 D. A.		In the interests of public service.	
167. Lt. Col. J. B. Stoboe.	Do.	Do.	Nov. 46	Dy. C.C.S. Rs. 1,211-11-0 exclusive of military pension of Rs. 723-5.	Re-employed from 8-11-44 on release from military.	Deputy Controller of Civil Supplies Rs. 1,211-11-0 p.m.	Post sanctioned for the duration of the Food Control Scheme.	Do.	
168. Mr. O. B. Windle I.P.	Do.	Do.	20-7-39	D. I. G. of Police Rs. 2,150 p.m. + £13 6s-0d O. P.	Re-employed from 26-12-46.	Commissioner of Police Rs. 1,850	Re-employed until retirement.	Do.	
169. Mr. J. B. Pusey, I.P.	Do.	Do.	16-5-41	D. S. P. Burma Rs. 1,335 p.m.	Re-employed as Dy. Commissioner of Police from 11-8-42.	St. Dy. C. of P. Rs. 500 p.m.	Do.	Do.	
170. Maj. A. W. Waken M.B.E.	Do.	Do.	14-5-28	Major in RIASC C. O. No. 2 Main Supply Depot H.Q.; Nonpara Numbers & Brigade Supply Lines, Research, Pay & Allowance Rs. 1,200 to 1,400 p.m.	Re-employed to P.T.A. with effect from 1-8-41 as Dy. Commr. of Police (Trafic) with effect from 1-4-45.	Deputy Commr. of Police on Rs. 400 p.m.	Do.	Do.	
171. Mr. M. J. Smith.	Mysore Residency.	Do.	6-2-41	Inspector of Police, C. & M. Station, Drawing a pension of Rs. 150 p.m.	Re-employed from 21-4-42.	Assistant Commr. of Police Rs. 400 p.m.	Re-employed until retirement.	Do.	
172. Mr. A. C. Hennesman.	Do.	Indian Christian.	21-2-46	Dy. Supt. of Police Madras Rs. 600 p.m.	Re-employed from 27-8-46.	Assistant Commr. of Police Rs. 400 p.m.	Do.	Do.	
173. Mr. G. E. Hunter.	Do.	European Christian.	16-4-45	D.P.I., C.P. & Bernar Rs. 400 + £13-6-0 O.P.	Re-employed from 1-7-45.	Inspector of Schools Rs. 350.	Three years on contract.	Do.	
174. Mr. V. C. Das Gupta.	Defence Ministry.	Indian	May 1946	Temporary Superintendent Rs. 600 p.m.	Extension	Temporary Rs. Supdt. 640 p.m.	2 years.	Mr. Das Gupta was considered to be fit to continue in service and he was granted extension of service in view of his experience and the shortage of experienced men in the Ministry.	

175. Sardar Sabib Air H.Q.(I) San Singh, B.A. J.A.B.	Indian	12-11-43	Temporary Superintendent on Ra. 680 p.m.	Re-employed with effect from 15-11-43.	Officer Supervisor on Ra. 775 p.m.	Till revision of establishment on 1st Oct. 1947.	This Officer has been employed on his present duties for the past three years and his experience and qualifications fit him well for the job. There is no other individual available at present to take over his duties.
176. Khub Chand Bhai	Do.	23-6-44	Officer Supervisor Pay Ra. 1,000 p.m. in scale of 900-50-1,150.	Re-employed 23-6-44.	Officer Supervisor N.H.Q. (Warka Branch) Pay Ra. 1,060 p.m.	31-12-47.	Holding technical appointment of Staff Officer. In the present uncertain situation, it is not possible to recruit a replacement.
177. Mr. D. H. Leggett.	Dr. of Milly Training Staff Branch G.H.Q.	4-10-46	Principal, Abu Lawrence School Ra. 400 p.m.	Extension from 4-10-46.	Principal Abu Lawrence School Ra. 400 p.m.	One year.	To enable him to qualify for pension pertaining to his grade.
178. Lt.-Col. L. E. Anderson, M.B.E., I.A.O.C.	Do.	28-5-43	Assistant Inspector of Small Arms Ra. 1250 p.m.+ £ 80 S.O.P.	Granted extension up to 28-5-47.	Superintendent Det. Beerm-pet Ra. 1,650 plus £30 O.P. p.m.	Up to 28-5-47.	
179. Mr. B. K. Chopra.	Indian	Retired from service from G.H.Q. Br. M.G.O. Br. with effect from 1-6-43.	Superintendent (Ty.) Officer Supervisor Ra. 950 p.m.	Re-employed with effect from 1-9-44.	Ty. A.P. G.S.D. (W) Jabbal. p.m. Ra. 440	Until such time as his services are required.	Serious shortage of experienced officers.
180. Mr. C. M. Venu Gopal Mudaliar.	Do.	17th June 1946 A.H.	Asstt. Engr. Ty. Ra. 575 p.m.	Re-employed in the same grade with effect from 18th June 1945.	Assistant Engr. Ty. Ra. 425 p.m.	From 1st April 1947 to 1st June 1947.	Acute shortage of experienced officers in the M.E.S.
181. Mr. P. G. Muthuswamy Iyer.	Do.	26th Sept. 1943.	Assistant Engineer P.W.D. (Madras) Ra. 510 p.m.	Appointed as Temporary C. E. on contract in the M.E.S. with effect from 18-4-45.	Temporary Civilian Engineer on contract Ra. 200 p.m. plus pension.	For initial period of one year.	Do.

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182. Rao Sahib M. Sardar Lal.	Do.	Do.	Invalided out of ser- vice (as an S.D.O.) P.O.) with effect from 10-11-1939.	S.D.O. B/R Permanent Rs. 190 p.m.	Per- 100 contract in the M.E.S. with effect from 15.4.1946.	Appointed as C.E. on contract in M.E.S. from 15.4.1946.	Temporary Civilian En- gineer on contract Rs. 400 p.m.	For initial period of one year.	Acute shortage of experienced offi- cers in the M.E.S.
183. Mr. A. David.	M.E.S. Eastern Command.	Do.	2nd Janu- ary. 1947.	A.C.R.E. E/M Lucknow Rs. 800 p.m. plus Rs. 50 p.m. as charge pay.	Engaged on contract terms by notice on either side.	A.C.R.E. E/M Lucknow Rs. 800 p.m. plus Rs. 50 p.m. as charge pay & other adminis- trative allow- ances.	For initial period of one year and ser- vices contin- ued under class II of his agree- ment.	A very capable E/M officer who is remarkably fit, active and alert for his age. Fit for S.O.I.	
184. Mr. H. R. Phasadari.	Do.	Indian	11th March 1946.	A.C.R.E./B. Rema- res, Rs. 625 p.m.	Holds no per- manent appointment.	Addl. G.E. B/R, Lucknow Rs. 550 p.m. with admissible allowances.	Is capable of hold- ing an easy A. E. job but should be retired as soon as younger men with suitable ex- perience become available.		
185. Mr. M. O. Warburton	M.E.S. Nor- thern Com- mand.	European	5th March 1947.	Surveyor of Works Rs. 625 p.m.	Granted exten- sion with effect from 6-3-47.	Surveyor of Works at Rs. 625 p.m.	One year	Shortage of exper- ienced qualified officers.	
186. Lt.-Col. H. B. Graveston	Communications Department.	Do.	4-10-43	Deputy Dir. Milly. Land & Canals Rs. 1,050 p.m.	Re-employed from 4.10.43.	Military Estab- lishment Officer pay Rs. 2,208 p.m. (inclusive of pension).	Up to 3-10-47	Due to acute shortage of officers resulting from stop- page of recruitment during the war.	
187. Jafferoya, Lt.-Col. H. B.	Communications Department.	European	17-4-44	Milly. Estates Rs. 960 p.m. from 1-4-46.	Officer. Re-employed	Military Estab- lishment Officers (pay Rs. 2,288 inclusive of pension).	Up to 31-3-48	Due to acute shortage of officers resulting from stoppage of recruit- ment during the war.	
188. Mr. Nagdial Bery.	Cantt. Execu- tive Officer Services.	Indian	22-8-45	Executive Officer Rs. 250 p.m.	Granted exten- sion from 22-8-45,	Executive Offi- cer Rs. 250 p.m.	Up to 31-3-48	Do.	

189. Rai Bahadur A. C. Das.	Department of Works, Mines, and Power.	Do.	16-1-44	Assistant Secretary Rs. 1,150 p. m.	Granted extension of service up to 31-3-45. & re-employed as Deputy Secretary with effect from 1-6-46.	Deputy Secy. Rs. 1,400 (including Pension of Rs. 566/8/-).	Up to the end of May 1948.	In the interest of Public Service.
190. Rai Bahadur Bhambhar Das.	Do.]	Do.	21-3-46	Assistant Financial Adviser Military Fin. Rs. 1,250 p. m.	Extension for 6 months from 21-3-1946 to 20-9-46 & re-employed in the same position in the P. A. M. W. from the 21-9-46. AD-joined as O.S.D. in the W. M. P. Dept. from 21-12-46.	O. S. D. Rs. 1,250 (including pension of Rs. 572 p. m.)	For six months with effect from 21-12-46.	To deal with special work.
191. M. D. N. Wadia	Department of Works, Mines and Power.	Indian	23-10-38	Geologist Geological Survey of India Rs. 1,200 p. m.	Appointed as Advisor on Mineral Development in the P. & D. Dept. with effect from 6-1-45. Transferred to the W. M. P. Department along with the post from 5-7-1946.	Advisor of Mineral Dev. Rs. 2,000 p. m. including of pension of Rs. 435-5-6.	Up to the end of Feb. 1948.	Transfer of work relating to Mineral Development from the Planning and Development Department.
192. Rai Sahib Bell Rana.	Office of the Chief Inspector of Explosives in India.	Do.	19th Dec. 1943.	Superintendent Rs. 400 p. m. plus 8. Pay Rs. 50 p. m.	Granted extension of service from year to year with effect from 20-12-1943.	Superintendent Rs. 400 p. m. plus special pay of Rs. 50.	Present extension will expire on 19th Dec. 1947.	Six Assistants from the C.I.E.'s office have been sent on deputation to other offices and the loss of services of the Superintendent is apprehended to react adversely on the efficiency of that office. The extension has therefore been granted in the interests of public service.

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195. Mr. S. C. Majumdar, C.I.E.	Central Water ways, Irrigation & Navigation Commission, New Delhi.	Do.	22-5-42	Chief Eng. Bengal Irrigation pay Rs. 8,000 p.m.	Re-employed from 1-11-46.	Member (Water ways & navigation) pay Rs. 3,200 p.m. incl. pension.	2 years i.e. upto 31-10-47.	Post being highly technical it was not possible to secure the services from the active in a general paucity of such experienced hands in the country.		
194. Mr. Mohanb Ali	Central Water ways, Irrigation & Navigation Commission, New Delhi.	Do.	10-9-43	Chief Eng. U.P. Provincial Irrigation pay Rs. 2,876 p.m.	Re-employed from 17-4-46.	Member (Irrigation) Pay Rs. 3,000 p.m. incl. pension.	2 years i.e. upto 16-4-48.	Post being highly technical it was not possible to secure the services from the active in a general paucity of such experienced hands in the country.		
196. Bai Sahib Dalip Singh Mittal.	Do.	Do.	Nov. 1944	Assistant Engineer U.P. Irrigation pay Rs. 710 p.m.	Re-employed from 2-11-46.	Assistant Engineer Rs. 380 excl. pension of Rs. 290 p.m.	1 year i.e. upto 1-11-47.	Post being technical it was not possible to secure the services from the active in the country.		
196. Mr. Dharan Sheel.	Do.	Do.	Dec. 1944	S.J.O. Punjab Ra. 257 p.m.	Re-employed as E.A.D. on 27-10-46 then as Asstt. Engineer with effect from 27-9-46.	E.A.D. Ra. 290 p.m. incl. pension of Rs. 290 p.m.	Upto 26-10-47.	Post being technical it was not possible to secure the services from the active in the country.		
197. Mr. A. J. Cartland.	Signal Engineer.	Do.	3-9-43	Assistant Engineer (L.G.S.) pay Rs. 770 p.m.	Re-employed from 1-1-47.	Assistant Signal Engineer pay Rs. 770p. m.	1 year or until each attain the age of 60 which ever is less.	Shortage of experienced Signal Engineer.		
198. Mr. R. J. Crossley.	Signal Engineer.	Do.	30-1-43	Assistant Engineer (L.G.S.) pay Rs. 800 p.m.	Re-employed from 31-1-47.	Assistant Signal Engineer (L.G.S.) pay Rs. 800.	1 year or until each attain the age of 60 which ever is less.	Shortage of experienced Signal Engineer.		
199. Mr. C. E. Lench	Do.	Do.	25-9-44	Do.	Do. from 1-1-47.	Do.	Do.	Do.		

No.	Name	Department	Grade	Pay	Remarks	Period	Remarks	Death of ex- perisned Engineering Officers.
200.	Mr. J. E. HAZ	Do.	Do.	22-1-46	Do.	Do.	Assistant Engineer (L.G.S.) pay Ra. 600 p.m.	Do.
201.	Mr. B. Ireland	Engineering	Non-Indian.	5-1-44	M. & S. Ry: Harbour & Dredging Master Morungao Harbours pay Ra. 650 + 50 p.m.	Extension granted from time to time since 25-1-44.	Harbour Dredging Master Morungao Harbour pay Ra. 650 + 50 p.m.	Such grant of extension has been necessary as no suitable Dredging Master is available to replace him. An incident has been placed on the F.P.S.C. for the recruiting of a Dredging Master.
202.	Mr. Sejan Singh	Do.	Indian	20-6-46	N.W. Ry: Assistant Engineer (L.G.S.) pay Ra. 590 p.m.	Re-employed from 1-1-47.	Assistant Engineer (L.G.S.) pay Ra. 625.	Shortage of Engineering Officers.
203.	Khan Sahib Mubtun Khan.	Do.	Do.	1-3-47	O.N. Ry: Assistant Engineer. Offr. pay Ra. 450 p.m. Offr.	Re-employed from 22-3-47.	Assistant Engineer pay Ra. 450.	Do.
204.	Mr. A. Cardoso, I.B.O.	Office of the I.T. C., Karachi.	Do.	23-1-46	Assistant I. T. C. Karachi Pay Ra. 1,150 p.m.	Re-employed with effect from 24-1-46.	Assistant I.T.C. Karachi; pay Ra. 1,150 p.m.	Administrative experience of Cardoso and difficulty in obtaining a suitable officer. Acute shortage of experienced and qualified officers.
205.	Capt. (R) W. J. Lygon, C.I.E., B. I.N.	Ministry of Co-Operation.	European	27-1-45	Chief Surveyor with the Govt. of India pay Ra. 2,300 p.m.	Extension granted with effect from 27-1-45.	Chief Surveyor with the Govt. of India Ra. 2,400 S. P. pay Ra. 250 p.m.	Do.
206.	Mr. M.S. Hassan, M.B.E.	Office of Chief Secretary of Exports, New Delhi.	Indian	1-6-45	Assistant Deputy Dir. General Post and Telegraph Ra. 1,000 p.m.	Re-employed from 1-9-45.	Licensing Officer Ra. 1,000 p.m.	Usefulness and experience of Officer in the E.T.C. Work.
207.	Mr. P. A. Beshio.	Office of the Trade Controller Bombay.	Do.	Oct. 1943	Principal Appraiser Ra. 850 p.m.	Re-employed from 15-2-44.	Assistant E.T.C. Bombay Ra. 450 p.m. plus pension Ra. 392-14-.	Do.
208.	Raj Sahib L.N. Roy.	Office of the Tea Controller for India.	Do.	15-6-42	Assistant Accounts Officer Ra. 745 p.m.	Re-employed from 9-10-44.	Additional Fines: Tea Ra. 400 p.m.	Acute shortage of Accounts Officers.

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109. Lala Ratan Lal	Chief Commis- sioner Office, Delhi.	Indian	1-4-42	Deputy Secretary Jus & Legal U. P. Govt. Pay Rs. 1,400 + Rs. 750 as fees as Govt. conventioneer.	Re-employed from 1-10-46.	Secy. (Local Self Govt.) to the Ch. Commis- sioner Delhi Pay Rs. 1,000 p.m. in addition to pension.	Post sanctioned to upto 29th Feb. 1945.	Good health and the experience for 5 year as Deputy Secretary U. P. Government.	
110. Lala Chand, P.C.S.	Deputy Com- missioner Office, Delhi.	Indian	15-10-44	Offg. Dist. & Sec- y. on a Judge (Punjab) pay Rs. 1,275 p.m.	Re-employed from 21-4-47.	Special Mag- istrate New Delhi Rs. 350 p.m.	23-2-1949	Due to shortage of Magistrates qualified for exercising sum- mary powers, the appointment of a retired P. C. S. Officer was con- sidered desir- able. Do.	His term of appointment expired on 29-2-48.
211. K. S. Aga Sultas Mirra, P.C.S.	Do.	Do.	..	Pay Rs. 1,050 p.m.	Re-employed from Novem- ber 1944.	Special Magis- trate Delhi pay Rs. 350.		Do.	
212. Lt. Col. P. A. Dargan, I.M.S.	Medical De- partment Delhi.	European	1-8-43	Pay Rs. 1,700 p.m.	Re-employed from 16-4-44 to 28-10-44 and Chief Me- dical officer from 1-12-44.	Chief Medi- cal Officer Delhi Rs. 1,700 p. m. less pension.	From 15-4-44 to 28-10-44 and 1-12-44.		
213. Lala Permesh- war D	Medical Depart- ment, Delhi.	Indian	Sept. 1940	P.C.M.S. Pay Rs. 450 p.m.	Re-employed	Assistant to the Surgeon General Delhi pay Rs. 206 p.m.	..	Due to shortage of experienced Medical Officers.	
214. Bai Bahadur J. P. Ba., P.C.S.	Chief Commis- sioner Delhi.	Do	2-1-47	Deputy Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal Depart- ment of Civil Sup- plies Rs. 2,150 P. m. plus Rs. 200 as a pay.	Re-employed from 10-3-47.	Home Secretary to the Chief Commissioner Delhi pay Rs. 1,000 p.m. in addition to pension.	23-4-48	P.C.S. (Retired) from Bengal, appointed by Government of India late Home Department (now Ministry of Home Affairs).	Services termi- nated on 23-4-1948.
215. Mr. O.S. Pereria	Provincial Ra- tioning Au- thority.	Anglo- Indian	..	..	Re-employed from 16-8-41	Area Rationing Authority pay Rs. 400 p.m. plus pension.	..	An Officer with long administra- tive experience was considered more suitable	Resigned his appointment on 2-9-47.

216. Mr. S. M. I. Delhi Bationing Indian Wabeddi.				Re-employed from 27-1-44.	Circle Bationing Officer pay Rs. 250 p.m.	8-11-47	Since experienced and aged Officer was required he was recruited on 8-11-1947.	Service terminated on 8-11-1947.
217. Khan Bahadur Baluchistan Ad-Mohd Nura Khan, Administration (Forest Department), I.O.M.	Do.	April 1937	Assistant Political Officer, North Waziristan N. W. F. P. Rs. 660 p.m.	Re-employed from 3-5-46.	Temporary post of Soil Conservation paymaster in Baluchistan on Rs. 1,000 p.m.	Only about three months more from May 1947 or until appointment of a Soil Conservation Officer for which same Govt. of India has already been applied for.	Knowledge of local conditions and of Pushtu language. No other suitable man was available for the post.	
218. Ch. Murid Ahmad Baluchistan Ad. Administration (Jail Department).	Do.	1st July 1943.	Superintendent District Jail, Gulranwala (Punjab) Rs. 475 p.m.	Re-employed from 4-6-46.	Superintendent Central Jail March on Rs. 400 p.m. Was the un-com-muted portion of his pension.	One year	Due to the suspension of the permanent Superintendent in connection with the Mach Jail riot case.	
219. S. Amar Singh Baluchistan Ad. Administration (Agriculture Department).	Do.	31st July 1945.	S.D.O. Municipality on Rs. 100-10-150 Was Rs. 30 special pay.	Re-employed from 28-1-46.	Agricultural Officer on Rs. 280 p.m.	Re-employed on temporary basis and his attention in this post for at least another year is desirable in view of the good work he is doing and his knowledge of local conditions.	No other qualified man was available.	
220. Sir Alan Lloyd, C.B. I.C.I.S., I.C.S. Secretariat (Retired).	Cabinet European	25th Nov. 1942.	Secretary Commerce Department Rs. 4,000 p.m.	Re-employed from 23th November 1942.	Establishment Officer & Examiner Capital Issues Pay Rs. 2,350 p.m. Was I.C.S. Annuity.	Latent extension for one year expires on 31st March 1947	(a) Non-availability of a suitable substitute owing to shortage of senior officers.	(b) By long experience Sir Alan Lloyd was peculiarly fitted for the work of the Establishment Officer to the Government of India and the Examiner Capital Issues.

Pandit Sri Krishna Dutt Paliwal's Supplementary Question to Starred Question No. 1145 of 25th March 1947.

DELHI IMPROVEMENT TRUST SCHEMES

The boundary of the Ahata Kidara Scheme of the Delhi Improvement Trust is as follows:—

North

1. Northern edge of Service Road, Abadi Basti Harphul Singh.
2. Northern Boundary of Nazul Land.
3. Portion of Abdul Rashid's house.
4. Northern boundary of Nazul land upto south west corner of Bashiruddin's house.
5. Southern wall of Mohd. Shaji's godown.
6. Remaining portion of the godown of Shamusuddin.
7. Northern boundary of Nazul land.
8. Gali Paharwali.
9. Northern boundary of Municipal land.
10. Gali Brahminan.
11. Remaining portion of the property of Ram Sarup Jat.
12. Southern wall of the Ahata Kidara Abadi.
13. Southern wall of Baraf Khana under the lease of K.S. Habibur Rehman.
14. Bara Hindu Rao Road.
15. Southern wall of the property of L. Atma Ram Chhote Lal.
16. Remaining portion of the property of Babu Lal Kishan Chand.
17. Mutiny Memorial Road.

East

1. Western wall of Police Station, Sadar Bazar.
2. Western wall of Mr. Bashiruddin's house.
3. Gali "Qasaban".
4. Portions of the houses of Mohd. Shafi.
5. Eastern edge of Municipal open land and street.
6. Remaining portion of the house of Haji Bashad.
7. Eastern edge of Nazul land.
8. Eastern edge of municipal land upto Ch. Rishal Singh's land.
9. Western wall of the house of Tej Singh.
10. Western wall of abadi Ahata Kidara.

South

1. Junction of East Park Road and Mutiny Memorial Road.
2. Vacant Municipal Committee's plot.
3. Kucha.
4. House of Mr. Siri Ram.
5. Kucha.
6. House of Young Friends.
7. Kucha.
8. Vacant plot of Municipal Committee.
9. House of Mr. Din Dayal Gupta.
10. Kucha.
11. House of Mr. Din Dayal Gupta.
12. Pucca Road in the North of New Idgah
13. New Idgah Road.

West

1. Eastern wall of Ahata Kidara abadi.
2. Remaining portion of Makhu Misris temple and Dharamsala.
3. Eastern wall of Ahata Kidara abadi.
4. Eastern wall of Babu Lal Kishan Chand's property.
5. Eastern Park Road.
6. Western edge of service road model basti upto Bhoundoo Mal's house.
7. Kucha.
8. House of Mr. Joti Parsad.
9. Mutiny Memorial Road.
10. Western boundary of Mutiny Memorial Road and Nazul lands upto Zer Kothi Road.

Shri K. Santhanam's Starred Question No. 290 of 25th November, 1947.

NUMBER OF STATES ACCEDED TO INDIAN UNION HAVING LEGISLATURES AND RESPONSIBLE MINISTERS.

S. No.	Name of State	Whether members of legislature are elected by non-official majorities	Whether State has responsible Ministers in their executive	Whether State has Executive which consists entirely of responsible Ministers
1	2	3	4	5
1	Baroda	In a legislature consisting of 69 members, 37 are elected by territorial and special constituencies, 17 are nominated (16 non-officials and one official) and rest are <i>ex-officio</i> members.	Yes, The Ruler has granted full responsible Government under his aegis and set up a constituent Assembly for the purpose of framing a constitution for the State. Pending the constitution of such an Assembly an interim cabinet consisting of popular representatives has been installed.	..
2	Manipur	..	Draft constitution not yet introduced.	..
3	Benares	No.	No.	No.
4	Tehri-Garhwal	Out of the 35 members, in the Assembly 20 are elected.	No. Four Ministers nominated by the State Prajamaandal and a Chief Minister appointed by the Maharaja on the advice of the States Ministry are functioning.	No.
5	Jaisalmer	All the members of the legislature are nominated.	Out of five in the Executive three are popular Ministers. Dewan is a man of Government of India's choice.	No.
6	Cochin	In a legislature consisting of 53 members, 38 are elected and the rest nominated by His Highness the Maharaja.	Yes.	Yes.
7	Travancore	Yes	Yes	Yes
8	Kolhapur	Composition of the legislature not known.	Pending framing of a new Constitution, an Administrator nominated by the States Ministry is carrying on the administration.	..
9	Jodhpur	The Assembly shall consist of 52 elected members in addition to <i>ex-officio</i> members and nominated members.	The Council of Ministers consists of the Dewan President, 3 other Ministers selected by Maharaja and 4 popular Ministers including the Prime Minister. The Dewan is a nominee of the Central Government.	..
10	Bhopal	Out of a total of 25 members, 16 are nominated and ten are elected. (Out of the nominated members, 14 are officials.)	Out of five members, three are popular Ministers.	No.
11	Tripura	..	Not yet introduced legislative reforms.	..
12	Mysore	Yes	Of ten Ministers, nine are elected and one (the Dewan) nominated.	..
13	Cooch-Bihar	Nine elected and nine nominated members to the Council.	Four Ministers of whom three Ministers are elected by the Council and the Chief Minister nominated by the Maharaja.	..

1	2	3	4	5
14.	Jaipur	Out of a total strength of 125 in the Assembly, 120 are elected and 5 are nominated. Out of 51 in the Council 37 are elected and 14 are nominated.	Executive consists of Dewan, nominated by Maharaja, four Ministers from Prajamandal party and two from Sardars party.	
15.	Bikaner	Out of 32 members in the Raja Sabha, 29 are elected from general and special constituencies and three are nominated. All the 56 seats in the Dharasabha are filled by election from the general and special constituencies.	The Prime Minister and also the other Ministers (number not specified) are appointed by the Ruler subject to the condition that the Prime Minister shall be a person who enjoys the confidence of the Dhara Sabha and the other Ministers, shall be appointed on the recommendation of the Prime Minister.	

NOTE : 1. The information has been furnished only in respect of States which have not either joined in any of the Unions recently formed or merged in the adjoining British Indian Province. So far as Union States are concerned provision for the setting up of a Ministry responsible to the Legislature has been made in the covenants entered into by the Rulers.

Shri Lakshminarayan Sahu's Starred Question No. 361, of 26th November 1947

SUIT AGAINST GOVERNMENT FOR ILLEGAL SALE OF SALT BELONGING TO SUMADI SALT FACTORY.

After the death of T. C. Hariram the permanent lessee of the Sumadi Salt Factory, his five sons were allowed to operate independently, on five temporary licences. Manufacture went on in five different blocks, but as two of the five brothers namely M/s. Narmal Modi and Biswanath Modi, were absent at the time of storage, the salt produced there, was stored departmentally. Owing to salt scarcity in 1944 and 1945, the Factory Officer, Sumadi had to issue, under the orders of the District Collector, Ganjam, about 91,200 maunds of salt at cost price from the storage of M/s. Narmal Modi and Biswanath Modi. The action was taken under the cover of Defence of India Rules. A suit was filed by these two licencees, for execution order against Government of India and the issue was about payment of a compensation of Rs. 98,602-9-0 by the Central Excise Department. This was on the basis of a letter issued by the Sub-Judge Cuttack in 1946. A petition was lodged by the Government Pleader, Cuttack on behalf of the collector of Central Excise, Calcutta, requesting the withdrawal of the execution order. It was stated in the petition that the disposal of salt was effected under proper authority and there could be no claim of compensation by the plaintiffs.

The suit in the Sub-Judge's Court, Cuttack, has been dismissed. The Court has held that the execution against the Salt Department cannot proceed, as there is no judicial orders which can be executed. The Court has also ordered that each party will have to bear its own cost in the civil suit.

Shri Mohan Lal Sekseena's Starred Question No. 406 (d) of 27th November 1947.

PROTECTION OF PROPERTY AND FUNDS OF EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS AT LAHORE.

All non-Muslim educational institutions that were in the West Punjab have been requisitioned by the Government of Pakistan. In the City of Lahore, except Dayal Singh College, which is being run by the same management, all educational institutions are now under the control of the Pakistan Government. The names of some of the important institutions taken over by the Pakistan Government are as follows:—

1. D. A. V. College, Lahore.
2. D. A. V. High School, Lahore.
3. Sanatan Dharam College, Lahore.
4. Sanatan Dharam High School, Lahore.
5. Sir Ganga Ram High School, Lahore.
6. Sikh National College, Lahore.
7. Sikh College, Gujranwala.
8. D. A. V. High School, Gujranwala.
9. Sikh College, Lyallpur.

10. D. A. V. College, Lyallpur.
11. Sikh College, Rawalpindi.
12. D. A. V. College, Rawalpindi.
13. D. A. V. High School, Rawalpindi.
14. Sanatan Dharam College, Sargodha.
15. Sanatan Dharam High School, Sargodha.
16. Dev Smaj College, Lahore.
17. Dev Smaj High School, Lahore.
18. Ganga Ram Medical College, Lahore.

Pakistan Government are not paying any rents for the buildings of educational institutions requisitioned by them. The Pakistan Government have not so far even assessed their rental value. It is not known when these buildings would be assessed. According to the West Punjab Protection of Evacuee Property Act 1948 rents for houses owned by non-Muslims who have migrated to India will be recovered by the Custodian, West Punjab, on behalf of the owners and deposited in their accounts.

Pandit Mukut Bihari Lal Bhargava's Starred Question No. 603 (d) of 4th December, 1947.

PETROL CONSUMPTION IN AJMER-MERWARA

There are 90 motor vehicles in Ajmer-Merwara which are plying on the routes approved by the Provincial Transport Authority. Petrol was issued to all the vehicles holding permits. The names of the recognised bus routes in Ajmer-Merwara district together with numbers of vehicles holding permits are given in the following table:—

Route	Number of vehicles
Ajmer-Beawar	10
Ajmer Nasirabad	11
Ajmer Pushkar	10
Nasirabad Kekri Deoli	8
Mangaliawas Pisangon	7
Beawar Masuda Bijainagar	8
Ajmer Sriaagar	3
Beawar Todgarh	5
Ajmer Kishangarh	6
Ajmer Nasirabad Bijainagar	5
Nasirabad Beawar	10
Bandanwara Bhina! Kekri	3
Ajmer Kekri Bandanwara	4
Total	90

Shri Raj Krishna Boss's Starred Question No. 856 of 12th December 1947

WOMEN'S HOMES AND ORPHANAGES

(a) and (b). Following Homes for destitute women and children have been set up in the East Punjab :

1. Sewa Sadan	} Jullundur.	
2. Gandhi Vanita Ashram		
3. Sewa Sadan		Gurdaspur
4. Sewa Sadan		Ferozepore.
5. Gurukul (for boys only)		Panchkula (Ambala Distt.).
6. Sewa Sadan	Ambala.	
7. Children Home (for Boys and Girls)	Simla.	
8. Homes for Destitute women and children run by the United Council for Relief and Welfare, New Delhi	Karnal.	
9. Destitute Home	Bhiwani.	

(c) Spinning has been introduced at the following places :

(a) Gandhi Vanita Ashram	Jullundur.
(b) Gandhi Nagar Camp	Jullundur.

Mr. R. K. Sidhva's Starred Question No. 43 (a) and (b) of 31st January 1948 (transferred to 3rd February 1948.)

REGISTRATION OF COMPANIES UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT DURING 1947.

(a) A statement showing the names of the Companies registered under the Indian Companies Act during 1947 has been placed in the Library of the House.

(b) 3,199 companies have been floated and according to present information 2,646 have started functioning.

Name of the Company	August	September	October	November	December	Remarks.
Air India, Ltd.	1,42,111 9 6	1,42,790 11 7	1,47,816 4 3	1,47,905 3 9 *3,742 2 9	1,48,638 8 0	*Half yearly bill for excess carriage of mails.
Indian National Airways	Nil	27,083 5 4	Nil	Nil	45,153 8 0 †98,844 2 4	0 Over 500,000 lbs. from 1st September 1946 to 27th February 1947.
Deccan Airways, Ltd.	4,890 0 0	5,853 0 0	10,479 0 0	8,539 8 0	10,140 0 0	From 1st March 1947 to 31st August 1947 and from 15th August 1947 to 30th November 1947.
Air Services of India.	1,737 0 0	2,208 8 3	2,821 5 0	650 1 9	2,365 8 4	Respectively.
Ambica Airlines, Ltd.	October.		323 4 9	106 12 0	670 6 6	†Paid on behalf of Pakistan Government.
Mistri Airways . .	443 8 0	1,502 4 0	3,908 6 0	990 4 0	8,278 8 0	
Airways India, Ltd.	6,660 8 9	5,519 0 0	4,308 14 0	2,543 4 0	13,828 10 6	
Orient Airways	3,333 4 0					
Bharat Airways	6 12 0	93 11 0	5,745 1 0	3,105 14 0	13,056 9 6	

Shri Rohini Kumar Chaudhri's Starred Question No. 106 (a), dated 3rd February, 1948

LIME AND COAL FOR ASSAM BENGAL CEMENT COMPANY, LTD., AND CONSTRUCTION OF PUBLIC WORKS IN ASSAM

The Government of Assam granted a lease to the Eastern Corporation Ltd., on 1st November, 1938 who subsequently transferred it to the Assam Bengal Cement Company. A copy of the lease is attached.

SPECIAL LEASE FOR LIMESTONE QUARRIES

For Establishment of a Cement Factory

This indenture made the fourteenth day of November one thousand nine hundred and thirty-eight between the Governor of Assam hereinafter called the "Lessor" (which expression shall where the context admits be deemed to include his successors in office and assigns) acting through the Deputy Commissioner Khasi and Jaintia Hills (hereinafter called the Deputy Commissioner) of the one part and the Eastern Corporation Limited, 11, Clive Street, Calcutta hereinafter called the "Lessee" (which expression shall be taken to include its permitted assigns except where the context requires another or different meaning) of the other part witnesseth that in consideration of the rents and royalties and lessee's covenants hereinafter reserved and contained the lessor doth, hereby demise unto the lessee all the limestone situated in the lands measuring 594.40 acres known as Komorrah Quarries situated in British Sohbar Sirdarship in Khasi and Jaintia Hills District as described in the Schedule I and delineated in the plan thereto annexed and therein coloured red (hereinafter called the said lands) to hold the same for a period of 20 years commencing from the 1st day of November 1938 ending on the 31st day of October 1958 for the purposes and subject to the terms and conditions set forth below namely:

1. The lessee shall have the right in and upon the said lands to quarry limestone and to convert it into lime or cement and to do all acts necessary for the extraction of the limestone or the manufacture of the lime or cement including the erection on the said lands of buildings and plant required for these purposes and also to take lead and carry away over the said lands the limestone to be gotten as aforesaid and the cement to be manufactured and to dispose of such manufactured articles at his own will and pleasure.

2. The lessee shall as from the 1st day of November 1938 during the subsistence of this lease pay to the lessor during the first two years the certain half-yearly rent of Rs. 3,000 and thereafter the half-yearly rent of Rs. 16,000 the first payment of rent to be made on the 15th day of November 1938 for the period from 1st November 1938 to 30th April 1939 calculated at the said half-yearly rate of rent and the subsequent payments to be equal and to be made every half-yearly thereafter that is on the 15th day of November and May in each year. For and in respect of the rent so paid the lessee may in the period in respect of which the same is payable raise, manufacture, sell, and export from the said lands such aggregate quantity of limestone, lime or cement as at the rates in the next succeeding clause mentioned would produce for that period royalties equal in amount to the rent paid by the lessee but the said certain half-yearly rent as from the said 1st day of November 1938 shall always be paid notwithstanding that the quantity in fact raised or manufactured and exported may have fallen short of the quantity needed to produce the said royalties equal in amount to the rent.

3. Secondly the lessee shall pay to the lessor at such places and such manner as the Government may direct a royalty at the rate of Rs. 2 per 100 quarry maunds of limestone on all limestone extracted from the said lands over and above the quantity which the lessee by clause 2 of this lease is authorised to work in respect of the said certain rent:

Provided that the lessor shall at any time have the right to revise the rate of royalty when the profits of the company in any financial year as assessed to income tax (less however income tax paid in respect of such financial year) exceed 15 per cent. of the paid up capital of the company.

Six calendar months' notice of the said revision will be given by the Deputy Commissioner by registered letter addressed 11, Clive Street, Calcutta. Any doubt difference or dispute touching the said revision is hereby agreed to be within the provisions of clause 46 of this lease without prejudice to the generality of the said clause 46.

4. The lessee shall pay to the lessor Rs. 5,000 only annually during the period of the lease on November 15th starting from November 15th, 1938 as a protection fee. In consideration of this protection fee the lessor undertakes not to allow any person or company

any lease permit or prospecting license for limestone in the group of quarries as described in Schedule 2 and delineated in the plan thereto annexed and therein coloured blue called the Durgasil area without a condition in such lease permit or prospecting license that no limestone shall be used for the manufacture of cement.

In the event of any quarry in the Durgasil area not being worked the lessor may allow the lessee to work such quarries under the terms and conditions of working in force for this area.

5. Besides the above protection fee the lessee shall pay to the lessor annually the sum of Rs. 35,000 only for five years starting from the 15th day of November 1940 as a further protection fee so long as the total amount of limestone quarried by the lessee in a year does not exceed 22,00,000 maunds per year whether quarried in the area of this lease or elsewhere or obtained by purchase from other quarries in the Khasi and Jaintia Hills by the lessees. If however in any year the total amount of limestone converted into cement at the lessee's Sylhet Factory exceeds 22,00,000 maunds the lessee will be entitled to an abatement at the rate of Rs. 20 for every 1,000 maunds quarried in excess of 22,00,000 maunds, and the lessee shall pay the sum of Rs. 35,000 less the abatement calculated on the basis hereinbefore mentioned. Limestone which is not converted into cement at the lessee's Factory in Sylhet District will not entitle the lessee to any abatement in the protection fee. *The lessor in consideration of the said payment undertakes not to allow any person or company any lease permit or prospecting license for limestone in the whole of Khasi and Jaintia Hills District without a condition in such lease permit or prospecting license that no limestone extracted shall be used directly or indirectly for the manufacture of cement.* The lessor will be empowered to terminate this agreement for the payment of a protection fee at any time after it has run for 5 years by giving six months' notice in writing by registered letter addressed to 11, Clive Street, Calcutta but the lessee will not be entitled to terminate this agreement during the currency of the lease except with the consent of the lessor.

6. The lessee shall purchase the existing works in the occupation of (1) Wahed Ali, (2) Haji Baitullah Md. Somad Ullah and Md. Arphan Ali, (3) Ka Rajebon and (4) Sylhet Lime Company Limited, Calcutta; the said works comprising buildings tramways and other materials and works situated on or appertaining to or connected with the quarry or parts thereof as at date of taking possession and entered in the annexed Schedule No. 3 and comprising also working faces in the occupation of the four parties aforesaid. In default of prices for any or all the aforesaid items being settled by agreement between the lessee and the party or parties concerned the lessee shall pay compensation at the Deputy Commissioner's valuation. It is also declared that without prejudice to the generality of Clause 46 below its provisions shall apply to any doubt difference or dispute arising from or connected with the Deputy Commissioner's valuation.

7. No workings shall be commenced or be permitted to be commenced by the lessee in or under the said lands at or to any point within a distance of 50 yards at or to any point within a distance of 50 yards from any trestle of the Cherra Chatak Ropeway Company's Ropeway. And on receiving notice in writing by registered letter addressed to 11, Clive Street, Calcutta from the Deputy Commissioner the lessee shall strengthen and support to the Deputy Commissioner's satisfaction and workings within the time specified by the Deputy Commissioner including any extensions granted by the Deputy Commissioner when in the Deputy Commissioner's opinion which shall be conclusive such strengthening and supporting is necessary for the safety of any aerial Ropeway. Such strengthening and supporting shall be carried out at the expense of the lessee if required in consequence of the lessee having worked within 50 yards of an aerial ropeway's trestles. In default of the work being done as aforesaid within the time limited by the Deputy Commissioner, and to his satisfaction the Deputy Commissioner shall be entitled to have the work done by any other party whom the Deputy Commissioner to be conclusive in this behalf, and the cost of the work including all incidental charges shall be recoverable as provided in Clause 45 below.

8. That the lessee shall pay any cesses or other local or special taxation which may hereafter be imposed by law in addition to the rent, royalty and protection fees payable as aforesaid.

9. The lessee will be bound to complete the erection in Sylhet District by 31st December, 1940 of a Cement Factory capable of an average output of 250 tons of cement a day. In default whereof his deposit will be forfeited as provided in the next following clause. The opinion of the Government of Assam as to the fulfilment of the conditions herein specified shall be conclusive.

10. That Rs. 10,00,000 deposited by the lessee on 24th September, 1937 as per Schedule No. 4 annexed herewith when applying of a limestone lease will be forfeited if there is a breach of Clause 9 but on erection of such Factory as provided in clause 9 preceding to the satisfaction of the Government of Assam, the deposit will be returned together with the interest accrued to it:

Provided that the lessee will pay all the expense incurred by the Government of Assam in satisfying themselves that the factory is as described in Clause 9 and will give the expert or officer engaged by the Government of Assam all facilities for inquiries.

11. That the lessee undertakes to have and keep his factory in full operation within a period of not more than one year after its completion. The lessee also undertakes not to suffer the factory to cease operation for a period of or periods aggregating 12 (twelve) months within any two calendar years unless caused to do so by cyclones, floods, storms, earthquakes or other occurrences beyond the lessee's control during the period that the protection described in Clause 5 is in force. On the lessee defaulting in either of the foregoing respects the lesser shall have the power of terminating the agreement described in Clause 5 notwithstanding that the agreement may not have run for as much as five years on the said default occurring.

12. That the lessee shall carry on operations in a proper and skilful manner unless prevented by unavoidable cause. Whether operations are carried on in a proper and skilful manner and whether cause preventing them from being so carried on is unavoidable will be determined by the Government of Assam.

13. That for the purpose of ascertaining whether operations are being carried on in a proper and skilful manner it shall be open to the Government of Assam to depute an officer on the requisition of the Deputy Commissioner to report if operations are being carried on in a proper and skilful manner and if that officer reports that the operations are not being carried on in a proper and skilful manner the lease shall be liable to forfeiture or the penalties provided in Clause 38 below shall be deemed to be due to Government and the said penalties as well as any other sums due to Government shall be recoverable as provided in Clause 45 below. PROVIDED that at least one warning shall be delivered to the lessee by a registered letter addressed to 11, Clive Street, Calcutta before the lease is forfeited.

14. That the lessee shall at all times, during the said term keep or cause to be kept at an office to be situated upon or near the said lands correct and intelligible books of accounts upon such plan or principle and in such form as may be approved by the Government of Assam which books shall contain accurate entries showing from time to time (1) the area used for mining operations during each calendar month, (2) the quantity and selling price of all limestone was sold and exported from the said lands and of cement manufactured sold and exported therefrom and (3) the number of persons employed in the mines or works in or upon the said lands and the lessee shall also furnish free of charge to such officer and at such times as the Government of Assam may appoint true and correct abstracts of all or any of such books of accounts and such information and returns as to all or any of the matters aforesaid as the Government of Assam may prescribe and shall at all reasonable times allow such officers as the Government of Assam shall in that behalf appoint to enter into and have free access to the said office for the purpose of examining and inspecting the said books of accounts as to all or any of the matters aforesaid and to take copies thereof and make extracts therefrom.

15. The Government of Assam and any persons authorised in this behalf may enter the said lands and make over them any railway road tramway or aerial ropeway and may get from the said lands stone gravel earth and other materials for making maintaining and repairing such railways tramways and roads or any existing railways, tramways and roads may go and repass at all times over or along any such railways, tramways or roads for all purposes and as occasion may require.

16. The agents, servants and workmen authorised by the Government of Assam in this behalf shall be at liberty at all reasonable times during the said term to inspect and examine all mines and works carried on by the lessee in or under the said lands, and make surveys or plans thereof and the lessee shall with proper persons employed by the lessee and acquainted with the quarries and works effectually assist such agents, servants and workmen in conducting every such inspection examination or survey and shall afford them all information connected with the working of the quarries which they may reasonably require and also shall and will conform to and observe all orders and regulations which the Government of Assam or the Government of India as the result of such inspection examination or survey or otherwise may from time to time see fit to impose.

17. The lessee shall without delay send to the Deputy Commissioner a report of any accident which may at any time occur at on or in the said lands or any pit shaft or working therein.

18. Whenever the lessee shall find in the said lands any mineral or product other than the said limestone the lessee shall immediately report such discovery in writing to the Deputy Commissioner with full particulars of the nature and..... position of each find.

The lessee shall during the 12 calendar months next succeeding such discovery have the option of taking a mining lease for such minerals according to the rules prescribed for the grant of mining leases.

19. No building or thing shall be erected set up or placed and no surface operations shall be carried on in or upon any public pleasure ground burning or burying ground or place held sacred by any class of persons or any house or village site public road or other place which the Government of Assam may determine on public grounds to bring within this restriction nor in such a manner as to injure or prejudicially affect any buildings works, property or rights of others persons and no land shall be used for surface operations which is already occupied by persons other than the Government of Assam for works or purposes not included in this lease if any other land not so occupied is suitable and available for such surface operations.

20. The lessee shall not without the expression sanction of the Deputy Commissioner cut down or injure any timber or trees on the said lands but may without such sanction clear away any brushwood or undergrowth which interferes with any operations authorised by these presents.

21. The lessee shall observe all rules framed by the Government of Assam or by the Government of India to enable the limestone exported to be checked and will follow such procedure as the Government of Assam or by the Government of India may prescribe for the export of limestone.

22. The lessee shall make and pay reasonable satisfaction and compensation for all damage or injury to person or property which may be done by or on the part of the lessee in exercise of the liberties and powers granted by these presents and shall at all times save harmless and keep full indemnified the lessor from and against all suits, claims and demands which..... may be brought or made by any person or persons in respect of or arising out of any such damage or injury.

23. The lessee shall exercise and enjoy the following liberties and powers subject to the terms and conditions hereinbefore and hereinafter contained.

- (a) Liberty, and power for or in connection with any of the purposes mentioned in these premises to make, maintain and use in the said lands any and all necessary works (and to use, maintain, deepen or extend any existing works of the like nature in the said lands).
- (b) Liberty and power for or in connection with any of the purposes mentioned in these premises to erect construct, maintain and use on or under the said lands any engines, machinery, plant, dressing, floors, furnaces (cooke-ovens), brick kilns, lime kilns, workshops, storehouses, bungalows, godowns, sheds and other buildings and other works, and conveniences and to use and maintain any existing works and conveniences of the like nature on or under the said lands.
- (c) Liberty and power for or in connection with any of the purposes mentioned in these premises to make any tramways, railways, roads and other ways in or over the said lands and to use maintain and go and repass with or without horses, cattle, wagons or locomotives over the same or any existing tramways, roads, railways and other ways in or over the said lands.
- (d) Liberty and powers for or in connection with any of the purposes mentioned in these premises to quarry and get stones, sand, gravel and other building and road materials and clay provided that the usual royalties are paid and to use and employ the same and to manufacture such clay into bricks or tiles and to use such bricks or tiles but not to sell any such materials bricks or tiles.
- (e) Liberty and power for or in connection with any of the purposes mentioned in these premises to appropriate and use any streams, water-courses, springs or water in or upon the said lands and to divert, stop up or dam any such stream or watercourse and collect or impound any water and to make, construct and maintain any watercourses, culverts, drains and reservoirs but not so as to deprive any cultivated lands, villages, buildings or watering places for livestock of a reasonable supply of water as before accustomed nor in any way to foul or pollute any streams or springs.
- (f) Liberty and power to enter upon and use a sufficient part of the surface of the said lands adjacent to any pits or works for the purposes of stacking, heaping or depositing thereon any produce of the works carried on under the liberties and powers mentioned in these premises.

24. The lessee paying the rents and royalties hereby reserved and observing and performing all the covenants and agreement herein contained and on the part of the lessee to be observed and performed shall and may quietly hold and enjoy the rights and premises

hereby demise for and during the term hereby granted without any lawful interruption from or by the lessor or any person rightfully claiming under him.

25. The lessee will exercise the liberties and powers hereby granted in such a manner as to offer no unnecessary or reasonably avoidable obstruction or interruption to the development and working of any minerals not included in this lease and will at all times afford to the lessor and to the holders of prospecting licenses or mining leases in respect of any such minerals or any minerals within any lands adjacent to the said lands reasonable means of access and safe and convenient passage upon and across the said lands to such minerals for the purpose of getting, working, developing and carrying away the same.

26. The lessee shall not enter into or make any arrangement compact of understanding whereby the lessee will or may be directly or indirectly financed or by or under which the lessee's operations of undertakings will or may be carried on directly or indirectly by or for the benefit of or subject to the control of any Trust Syndicate Corporation Firm or persons unless with the written sanction of the Government of Assam given prior to such arrangement compact or understanding being entered into or made and any or every such arrangement compact or understanding as aforesaid (entered into or made with such sanction as aforesaid) shall only be entered into or made and shall always be subject to an express condition binding upon the other party or parties thereto that on the occasion of a state of emergency of which the Government of Assam shall be the sole judge it shall be terminated if so required in writing by the Government of Assam and shall in the event of any such requisition being made be forthwith thereafter determined by the lessee accordingly.

27. (a) The lessee shall at all times during the said term remain or be a British subject or subjects or a British company or corporation registered incorporated or established in British India or the United Kingdom or some other part of His Majesty's dominions and of which at all times during the said term the Chairman or President or other persons occupying that or any similar position (if any) and the Managing Director (if any) and a majority of the other Directors (if any) shall be a British subject or British subjects and the Managing Agent or Managing Agent Secretaries or Secretary (if any) shall be a firm the majority of the members of which are British subjects and the Managing Agent or Managing Agent.....subjects an individual who is a British subject or a company in every respect answering the description and satisfying the conditions last hereinbefore contained and laid down as those to which the Company itself must as the lessee conform.

(b) The Local General Manager and not less than 90 per cent. of the local staff employed by the lessee shall at all time during the said term be a British subject or British subjects or a subject of a Khasi State and neither the lessee nor the said quarries and limestone shall at any time during the said term be or become directly or indirectly controlled or managed by any person, or persons who is or are not a British subject or subjects or a company in every respect answering to the description on and satisfying the conditions last thereinbefore mentioned.

28. The lessee shall as far as possible employ in all its operations within the Province *bona fide* at natives of the province save that in so far as properly qualified candidates are not available from amongst them they can be recruited from outside the Province.

29. The lessee being a company or corporation shall report to the Government of Assam any alteration in its Memorandum or Articles of Association or in its constitution within 14 days after the same shall have been made and shall give two months' previous notice in writing to the Government of Assam of any intention or proposal to make any such alteration which might conceivably effect its British status or character and no such alteration shall be made unless the Government of Assam shall have previously consented thereto in writing provided always that the consent of the Government of Assam shall not be refused to any such alteration as aforesaid in the Memorandum and Articles of Association or the constitution of the lessee unless in its opinion such alterations shall be contrary to the cardinal principle laid down by the Government of Assam in respect of the said limestone that is to say that the lessee shall be and remain a British subject or subjects or a British company under British control.

30. If at any time during the continuance of this demise the said quarries and works shall become destroyed or rendered substantially and permanently unfit for the purpose of this demise by fire, earthquake, tempest, flood, violence of any army or mob or their irresistible force those presents shall at the option of the lessee be void. *Provided* that if the injury be occasioned by the wrongful act or default of the lessee or the servants of the lessee shall not be entitled to the benefit of this provision. And provided also that if this lease shall become void for or by reason of any of the causes aforesaid it shall be without prejudice to the rights and remedies of the Government of Assam under or by virtue of these presents or otherwise to and for the recovery of any rent or royalty which may then remain unpaid or in respect of any breach which may have been committed of any the covenants herein contained on the part of the lessee.

31. Notwithstanding any other provision in this lease the lessee shall not be allowed to sell lime.

32. Notwithstanding any other provision in this lease the lessee shall not be allowed to sell limestone except that with the permission of the Deputy Commissioner limestone may be sold to the Sylhet Lime Co. Ltd. The Sylhet Lime Co. Ltd. shall be at liberty to purchase from the lessee such quantities of limestone as it may require provided that in the case of any quantity in excess of one lakh of maunds per annum the Sylhet Lime Co. shall not be entitled to purchase such excess quantity save with the permission of the Deputy Commissioner which may be withheld if in his opinion such permission would adversely affect the interests of other local limestone quarry holders.

33. The lessee shall if required to so furnish the Deputy Commissioner with a list of all agents, contractors, servants or workmen employed by him upon or in connection with the work which the lessee is authorised or bound to do under the terms of this lease; he shall not employ any person or persons whom the Deputy Commissioner by notice in writing addressed to 11, Clive Street, Calcutta shall require to be debarred from working in this undertaking.

34. The lessee shall furnish such reports and returns relating to output labour employed and other matters as the Government of Assam or the Government of India may from time to time prescribe.

35. The lessee shall furnish annually to the Deputy Commissioner, Khasi and Jaintia Hills four copies of the balance sheet trading account revenue account and profit and loss accounts duly certified by the Auditors with the report of the Board of Directors.

36. That the said lands shall be subject to all existing rights of way and water and other easements.

37. If the lessee shall be desirous of taking a further lease of the said lands for a further term of 20 years and shall give six month's notice in writing of such desire to the Deputy Commissioner the lessor may renew the lease for such further term of 20 years upon such conditions as may be decided by the Government of Assam.

38. If the lessee shall at any time during the said term commit a breach of any condition of this lease it shall be lawful for the Government of Assam to cancel this lease and take possession of the said lands or in the alternative to receive from the lessee such penalty for the breach not exceeding four times the amount of the said twenty half-yearly rent as the Government of Assam may fix.

39. This lease is subject to all rules and regulations which may from time to time be issued by the Government of Assam or the Government of India regulating the working of the quarries and factory and other matters affecting the safety health and convenience of the lessee's employees or of the public whether under the Indian Mines Act or any Act of the Central or Provincial Legislature of otherwise.

40. The lessee shall have no claim against the Government of Assam for compensation or damages in respect of land having been included in his lease which has already been included in some previous lease but the lessee shall be entitled to proportionate reduction of rent due under Clause 2 in respect of any land covered by the lease which may subsequently be discovered not to have been available for leasing.

41. The lessee shall at the lessee's own expense erect and at all times maintain and keep in repair suitable boundary marks and pillars along the boundaries of the said lands according to the demarcation shown in the plan hereto annexed.

42. The lessor has the right to make surface roads and aerial ropeways over any block in the leased area or to otherwise utilise for public purposes any portion of such blocks.

43. The lessee shall not assign or underlet the said lands or any part thereof or the rights or privileges therein hereby granted or any of them without the previous written sanction of the Government of Assam and in the case of any such assignment or transfer sanctioned under this provision in the instrument thereof shall within 3 calendar months from the date of its completion be produced to the Deputy Commissioner and the sum of Rs. 50 paid to the Deputy Commissioner as the fee for registration thereof in his office:

Provided that the lessor shall not refuse to sanction the transfer under this clause from the lessee to the Assam Benagl Cement Co. Ltd.

44. Nothing in this lease shall be deemed to exempt the lessee his agents and employees from the consequence of breach of any law or rule in the areas under this lease. Failure on the part of the lessee his agents or employees to give necessary information or render assistance to the Government of Assam and to officers deputed in this behalf in accordance with the law for the time being in force may be followed at the discretion of the lessor by the cancellation of this lease or alternative by recovery from the lessee of such penalty.

for the breach not exceeding four times the amount of the said half-yearly rent as the Government of Assam may fix.

45. Arrears of rent royalty either or both protection fees cesses due under this lease the cost of the work referred to in clause 7 preceding the penalties referred to in clause 13, 38 and 44 preceding and any other sums due to Government are recoverable as an arrear of land revenue:

Provided that the lessee shall pay interest at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum on all arrears of rent royalty protection fees cesses or other sums specified in the preceding part of this clause from the date the same fall due until the date of payment.

46. Whenever any doubt differences or dispute shall hereafter arise touching the construction of those presents or anything therein contained or any matter or thing connected with the said lands or the working or non-working thereof or the amount or payment of any rent or royalty reserved or made payable hereunder or the any other matter or question arising out of these presents the matter or question in doubt difference or dispute shall be decided by the Government of Assam whose decision shall be final and binding on the parties hereto.

In witness hereof the parties have set their hands the day and the year first above written.

Signed and delivered by the Deputy Commissioner, Khasi & Jaintia Hills for and on behalf of the Governor of Assam.

C. A. HUMPHREY,

Deputy Commissioner, Khasia & Jaintia Hills.

Names and addresses of the witnesses:—

1. S. K. Gupta,
Head Clerk,
Office of the D.C. i/c Forests, K. & J. Hills.
2. Iscot,
Head Assistant,
Revenue Deptt., Shillong.

Signed and accepted by the authorised representative for on behalf of the Eastern Corporation Limited 11 Clive Street, Calcutta in the presence of

FOR THE EASTERN CORPORATION LTD.

P. MUKHERJEE,

Director, 14th November 1938.

Names and addresses of the witnesses:—

1. R. C. Das Gupta,
Pleader, Shillong.
2. Asstt. Acctt.,
Shillong Treasury.

True Copy.

Prish Kumar Gupta, 26th November 1938.

Head Clerk, Office of the D.C. i/c Forests,
K. & J. Hills.

SCHEDULE 1.

Referred to preliminary clause of the lease.

Name of village Mauza District	Description or boundaries of land	Area in acres
1	2	3
I. Komorah Quarries in British Noicobar. Sirdar ship in the District of Khasi and Jaintia hills.	<i>South-east and South:</i> Commencing from a point at mile 43 on the Cherra unji-Bholaganj bridle path about 200 yards southwest of the Inspection bungalow at Thuriaghat the boundary is a straight line in a southwesterly direction for a distance of 856 yards to the point where the	594.40 acres as per survey map attached.

1

2

3

said bridle path is cut by a trolley line; thence by the trolley line to where it ends about 360 yards west of where it passes under the Cherra-Chatak Ropeway Line; thence due west for about 800 yards to a dhip (pile of stones) at J 1 shown in the map attached hereto.

West:

From the last point due north for 1162 yards in a straight line to another dhip b 2.

North:

Thence due east for 2,855 yards passing about 51 yards north of trestle No. 11 of the Cherra-Chatak ropeway to a dhip erected at the point J3 as shown in the map.

East:

Thence in a straight line due south to the starting point about 427 yards.

Witnesses—

Names and addresses.

S. K. GUPTA,
Office of the D.C. i/c Forests,
K. & J. Hills.

Signed and delivered by the Deputy
Commissioner, Khasi and Jaintia Hills for
and on behalf of the Governor of Assam.

ISCOT,

Head Assistant,
Revenue Department, Shillong.

C. A. HUMPHREY,
Deputy Commissioner, Khasi and Jaintia
Hills, 14th November 1938.

Witnesses—

Names and Addresses.
R. C. DAS GUPTA,
Pleader, Shillong. *

Signed and accepted by the authorised
representative or and on behalf of the
Eastern Corporation Limited, 11, Clive
Street, Calcutta.

For the Eastern Corporation Ltd.,

Acctt. Shillong, Treasury.

P. MUKHERJEE,
Director, 14th November 1938.

TRUE COPY.

SRISH KUMAR GUPTA,

Head Clerk, Office of the Deputy Commissioner,
i/c Forests, Khasi & Jaintia Hills.
26th November 1938.

SCHEDULE 2.—DURGASIL AREA

Referred to in Clause 4 of the Lease

Name of Village Mauza District.	Description or boundaries of land.	Areas in Acres.
1	2	3
II. Durgasil Quarries West-Durgasil in the District of Khasi and Jaintia Hills.	Starting from a point marked by a pile of stones on the eastern bank of the Umsohrung-kew river in latitude 25°11' 12" 08" longitude 90°46'09" 28" where the path from Borpunji to Bholaganj meets it about 100 yards north of the mouth of a small stream which flows into the Sohryngkew in a south-westerly direction the boundary runs in a straight line at a bearing of 206°.27' 1,342 yards to another dhip or pile of stones. <i>South:</i> Thence due east for 2,108 yards. <i>East:</i> Thence due north for 1,210 yards. <i>North.</i> Thence due west to the starting point.	Approximately 450 acres as per survey map.

Witnesses—

Names and Addresses.

S. K. GUPTA,
Head Clerk, Office of the D.C.
i/c Forests, K. & J. Hills.

Signed and delivered by the Deputy
Commissioner, Khasi and Jaintia Hills for
and on behalf of the Governor of Assam.

C. A. HUMPHREY,
Deputy Commissioner, Khasi and Jaintia Hills.
14th November 1938.

ISCOT,

Head Assistant,

Witnesses— Rev. Dept., Shillong.

Names and Addresses.

R. C. DAS GUPTA,
Pléader, Shillong.
Asstt. Acctt. Shillong Treasury.

Signed and accepted by the authorised
representative for and on behalf of the
Eastern Corporation Limited, 11, Clive
Street, Calcutta.

For the Eastern Corporation Ltd.

P. MUKHERJEE,
Director, 14th November 1938.

TRUE COPY

SRISH KUMAR GUPTA,

Head Clerk, office of the Deputy Commissioner
i/c Forest, K. & J. Hills.

SCHEDULE 3

*As referred to in Clause 6 of the Lease**List of buildings tramways and other articles belonging to each Permit Holder*(1) *Maulavi Wahed Ali Permit Holder*

The face of the quarry measures 560 ft.

(a) *Buildings and other works.*

1. One Coolie line with C.I. Sheet Roof and mud walls measuring 65' x 10'.

2. One coolie line with C.I. Sheet Roof and mud walls measuring 64' x 17'.
3. One Cowshed with thatched roof in a dilapidated condition—condemned.
4. One small dwelling house with thatched roof and mud walls measuring 18' x 8'.
5. One Pucca Magazine with stone wall and C. I. Sheet Roof. and measuring 10' x 7' x 5'.

(b) *Tramways and Trucks.*

1. Tram Lines with a total length of 2,800 ft.
2. Three Wagons in good running condition.
3. Three Wagons in unserviceable condition—condemned.
4. One Brake for Wagon.

(c) *Tools.*

1. One Pin Hammer and two Pick Axes.
2. Fifty-four Jumpers.
3. Nine Hammers.
4. Two Wrenches.
5. One Jim Crow.
6. Three Spades, six Kudalis and ten Tamping Rods.

(2) *Haji Daitulla, Md. Ahmad Ulla and Md. Arphan Ali*

The quarry face measures 1,147 in length.

(a) *Houses and Buildings.*

1. One office (with two rooms measuring 25' x 16' with porticos measuring 5' x 8' of C.I. Sheet Roof and plank walls.
2. One kitchen of C.I. Sheet Roof with $\frac{1}{2}$ walls of C.I. Sheet Roof measuring 13' x 8'.
3. One coolie line of C.I. Sheet and mud walls measuring 48' x 10'.
4. One Pucca Magazine of brick walls and roof measuring 9' x 7' x 8'.

(b) *Tramways and Trucks.*

1. Tram line measuring 1,714 ft. in length
2. Two Wagons in good running condition.
3. One Wagon in unserviceable condition—condemned.

(c) *Tools.*

1. Thirty Jumpers.
2. Twelve Hammers.

(a) *Ka Rajebon Diengdok*

The quarry face measures 720 ft. in length

(a) *Houses and Buildings.*

1. One office room (with forge combined) with C.I. Sheet Roof and plank floor measuring 16' x 10'.
2. One coolieline with C.I. Sheet Roof measuring 51' x "

(b) *Tramways and trucks.*

1. Tramlines with mixed rails measuring 3,000 ft. in length.
2. Two Wagons in good running condition.
3. One Wagon in unserviceable condition.—Condemned.

(c) *Tools.*

1. Twenty-one Jumpers,
2. Twelve Hammers,
3. One Jim Crow,
4. Three Wrenches, two Files, ten Wedges,
5. Three Tamping Rods and one Kudali,
6. Two Wooden Chairs and one Wooden bedstead.

The permit holder has also got one Magazine with pucca walls measuring 10' x " (adj Bholaganj) about 1 mile from Komorrah.

(4) *Sylhet Lime Company*

The quarry face measures 1,780 ft. as shown by the Contractor but the portion where actual work is being carried on measures 1,491 ft. only.

(a) *Buildings and other works.*

1. One office room with C.I. Sheet Roof and mud walls measuring 15' x 12'.
2. One family quarter with thatched roof and mud walls measuring 26' x 18'.
3. One Cookshed (with godown and cowshed combined) with C.I. Sheet Roof measuring 28' x 18'.
4. One Chaukidar's quarter with C.I. Sheet and mud walls measuring 18' x 13'.
5. One coolie line with C.I. Sheet Roof and mud walls measuring 90' x 15'.

(b) *Tramways and trucks.*

1. Tram lines with mixed rails measuring 3,440 ft. in length.
2. Six Tipping wagons in good running condition.
Five Unserviceable wagons—condemned.
3. The permit holder have also got one Magazine measuring (9' x 6' x 9') at Panitola 11 miles from Komorrah.

(5) *Besides the above there are two houses belonging to Babu Phari Mohan Das contractor*

1. A Thatched house measuring 20' x 11'.
2. A Kitchen (thatched) measuring 14' x 10'.

And any other stock which is considered by the Deputy Commissioner to be liable for compensation.

Witnesses.

Names and Addresses.

Signed and delivered by the Deputy Commissioner, Khasi and Jaintia Hills for and on behalf of the Governor of Assam.

S. K. Gupta,

Head Clerk, Office of the C. X.
i/c Forests, K. & J. Hills.

Iscot, Head Assistant,

Revenue Department, Shillong.

Witnesses—

Name and Addresses.

C. A. HUMPHREY,
Deputy Commissioner' Khasia and Jaintia Hills.

Signed and accepted by the authorised representative for and on behalf of the Eastern Corporation Limited, 11, Clive Street, Calcutta.

For the Eastern Corporation Ltd.,
P. MUKHERJEE,
Director, 14th Nov. 1938.

Acctt. Shillong. Treasury.

TRUE COPY.

SRISH KUMAR GUPTA,
26th November 1938.

Head Clerk, Office of the Deputy Commissioner i/c Forests, Khasi and Jaintia Hills

SCHEDULE 4

As referred to in clause 10 of the lease. Particulars of securities forwarded for safe custody to Shillong treasury in two covers.

Official designation of Officer	The name of the Lessee Depositor	Particulars of Notes			To what date interest has been paid	Remarks
		Number	Per cent.	Loan of face value		
Deputy Commissioner, Khasi and Jaintia Hills.	Eastern Corporation Limited, 11, Clive Street, Calcutta.	403098	3½	1900-01	Rs. 25,000	29-6-1937
		404447	"	1900-01	25,000	29-6-1937
		343814	"	1900-01	10,000	29-6-1937
		342948	"	1900-01	10,000	29-6-1937
		235712	"	185-55	10,000	29-6-1937
		404458	"	1900-01	5,000	30-6-1937
		417307	"	1865	5,000	1-5-1937
		404459	"	1900-01	5,000	30-6-1937
		404457	"	1900-01	5,000	30-6-1937
		419839	"	1865	1,000	1-11-1937
405995	"	1900-01	1,000	30-12-1937		
407804	"	1900-01	1,000	30-12-1937		

Total face value Rs. 103,000 (Rupees one lac and three thousand) only.

Signed and delivered by the Deputy Commissioner, Khasi and Jaintia Hills for and on behalf of the Governor of Assam.

Witnesses :—
Name and addresses
S. K. Gupta,
Head Clerk, Office of the
Deputy Commissioner i/c
Forests, K. and J. Hills.

Witnesses :—
Name and Address—
R. C. DAS GUPTA, Pleader,
Shillong.

Witnesses :—
Name and Address—
R. C. DAS GUPTA, Pleader,
Shillong.

Witnesses :—
Name and Address—
R. C. DAS GUPTA, Pleader,
Shillong.

Witnesses :—
Name and addresses
C. A. HUMPHREY,
Deputy Commissioner, Khasi and Jaintia Hills.

Signed and accepted by the authorised representative for and on behalf of the Eastern Corporation Limited, 11, Clive Street, Calcutta.

FOR THE EASTERN CORPORATION LTD.
P. Mukherjee,
Director,
14-11-38.

Witnesses :—
Name and Address—
R. C. DAS GUPTA, Pleader,
Shillong.

Shri V. C. Kesava Rao's Starred Question No. 114 (d) of 4th February, 1948

DIFFICULTIES OF HARIJAN REFUGEES FROM SIND IN KATHIAWAR STATE

150 Harijan refugees have been given blankets.

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh's Starred Question No. 147 of 6th February, 1948

CLASSIFIED LIST OF VARIOUS FACTORIES LOCATED IN WEST PUNJAB AND SIND BEFORE PARTITION

(a) Classified lists of factories located in the West Punjab and Sind are laid on the table of the House.

(b) The information asked for is not available.

List of Factories classified according to Industries, located in West Punjab at the beginning of 1947 according to the information available in the Office of the Director of Industrial Statistics.

Cumulative number	Serial number for tin industry	Name of Factory	Address or location of factory.	Remarks
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
WHEAT FLOUR				
1	1	The Baha-ud-Din Electric Supply and Industrial Corporation, Ltd.	Mandi Baha-ud-Din	
2	2	The Central Flour Mills	Kashur.	
3	3	Colony Flour Mills	Lyallpur.	
4	4	Dhanpat Mal Dewan Chand	Lyallpur.	
5	5	Guru Nanak Roller and Oil Mills	Sialkot.	
6	6	Harkushen Singh and Sons	Chunian.	Also cotton ginning.
7	7	Laxami Flour Mills	Rawalpindi.	
8	8	Multan Roller Flour Mills	Multan.	
9	9	Narain Flour and Oil Mills	Jaranwala.	
10	10	The Okara Flour and Mills	General Okara.	
11	11	Ch. Pari Lal Shiv Lal Factory	Khanewal.	Also cotton ginning.
12	12	Premier Flour Mills	Lyallpur.	
13	13	The Punjab Flour and Mills Co., Ltd.	General Shahdara, Lahore.	
14	14	Ram Chand and Sons Flour Mills	Badamibagh, Lahore.	
15	15	Royal Roller Flour and Oil Mills	Kashmiri Gate, Lahore.	
16	16	Shree Pars Ram Roller Flour Mills	Sialkot.	
17	17	Sukh Dev Bux Flour Mills	Multan.	
RICE MILLING.				
18	1	Atma Ram Munshi Ram, Rice and Oil Factory.	Jaranwala.	
19	2	Beli Ram Mehr Chand Rice Factory	Akalgarh	Also cotton ginning.
20	3	Bharat Rice Factory	Akalgarh	Also Flour milling.
21	4	Bishen Dass Sunder Dass Rice Husking Factory.	Akalgarh.	
22	5	Devi Dyal Sada Dyal Rice Factory	Kamoke	Also cotton ginning.
23	6	Dhanpat Mal Jawala Das	Akalgarh	Do.
24	7	Diamond Rice Mills	Sheikhupura	
25	8	Ganesh Cotton Factory	Sheikhupura	Do.

1	2	3	4	5
26	9	Ganesh Ice and Flour Mills	Sheikhupura	Also flour milling.
27	10	Ghulam Mohd. Cotton Factory	Pakpattan	Also cotton ginning and flour milling.
28	11	I. Gopal Singh Amolak Ram Rice Factory.	Kamoke.	Also cotton ginning.
29	12	Gopal Singh Amolak Ram Cotton Factory.	Qila Sheikhupura	Also cotton ginning and pressing factory.
30	13	Gulzari Mal Mehraj Din	Hafizabad.	Also Flour Milling.
31	14	Harbans Singh Sarbjit Singh Factory.	Kamoke.	Also flour milling.
32	15	Hari Singh and Sons	Akalgarh	
33	16	Krishna Rice Mills	Narang.	
34	17	Lakshmi Rice Factory	Akalgarh.	
35	18	Luxmi Rice Mills	Narang	Also flour milling.
36	19	Milap Rice and Oil Mills	Ghakhar.	
37	20	Mohd. Amin Mohd. Ashaq Rice and Flour Mills.	Warberton, Sheikhpura.	Also Oil extracting.
38	21	Mathra Das Sewa Ram Factory	Jaranwala.	
39	22	Munshi Ram Gian Chand Rice and Flour Mills.	Sialkot.	
40	23	The National Rice Mills	Akalgarh.	
41	24	Oma Rice Mills	Nurang.	
42	25	Prabh Dayal Shiv Das Mal	Hafizabad.	
43	26	Prima Mills	Sheikh pura.	
44	27	Rajindra Nath Rice Factory	Hafizabad.	
45	28	Ram Chand Bisember Das Factory.	Kamoke.	
46	29	Ram Nath Kidar Nath Cotton Factory.	Sheikhupura.	
47	30	Roshan Mills	Kamoke.	
48	31	Sethi Electric Rice Factory	Lakkarmandi Sheikhupura.	
49	32	Shadi Lal Pyare Lal Rice Factory	Kamoke.	
50	33	Shri Guru Nanak Rice Flour and Oil Mills.	Sheikhupura.	
51	34	Sunder Das Narang Rice Factory	Akalgarh.	
52	35	Tej Singh Harbans Singh Rice Milling Factory.	Hafizabad.	
53	36	Guru Nanak Jain Factory	Khanga Dograp.	

BISCUIT MAKING

(Including Bakeries and Confectionaries.)

54	1	The Bharat Biscuit Co.	Multan.
55	2	The National Biscuit Co.	Multan.
56	3	The Tan Sen House	Jalalpur Jattan.

FRUIT—VEGETABLE PROCESSING

57	1	The Indian Mildura Fruit Farm Ltd.	Benala Khurd.
58	2	The Noor Farm Products Co.	Hayatpur P. O. Bhalwal, District Shahpur.

SUGAR

59	1	Gujranwala Sugar Mills Co.	Gujranwala.
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1	2	3	4	5
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DISTILLERIES AND BREWERIES

(Including Power Alcohol manufacturing)

60	1	Murree Brewery Co. Ltd.	Rawalpindi.
61	2	Rawalpindi Distillery	Rawalpindi.

STARCH

62	1	Kayshap Industries, Ltd.	Moghalpura, Lahore.
68	2	The Pioneer Products Ltd.	Shahdara, Lahore.

VEGETABLE OILS

(Oilseed crushing and extraction and processing of vegetable oils)

64	1	The Amritsar Sugar Mills Co., Ltd.	Pattoki.
65	2	R. B. Benarsi Das Trust Mills	Misri Shah, Lahore.
66	3	The Cotton Oil Mills, Ltd.	Multan.
67	4	Das Mal Narain Das Chhanna	Gujranwala.
68	5	Dewan Chand Ram Singh	Tandlianwala.
69	6	Ganesh Flour Mills and Vegetable Ghee Factory.	Laysalpur.
70	7	Guru Ram Das Oil Mills	Mandi-Baha-ud-Din.
71	8	General Flour and Oil Mills	Khanewal.
72	9	Ghaki Mal Hukam Chand Cotton Factory.	Kasur.
78	10	Juhanian Oil Mills	Juhanian (Multan).
74	11	The Khanewal Oil Mills, Ltd.	Khanewal.
75	12	Sh. Mohd. Ismail Maula Bux Oil Mills.	Multan.
76	13	Mohd. Mohsin Maula Baksh	Lyallpur.
77	14	Multan Oil Mills	Suraj Kund Road, Multan.
78	15	Param Singh Anar Singh Guru Arjan Dev Ice and Oil Mills, Ltd.	Khanewal (Multan).
79	16	The Sargodha Oil Mills, Ltd.	Jahania.
80	17	Sunder Singh and Sons Cotton Fac- tory.	Montgomery.
81	18	The Sargodha Oil Mills, Ltd.	Multan.
82	19	Sukha Nand Des Raj Oil Mills	Masti-Gate, Lahore.
83	20	New Standard Oil Mills	Vihari (Multan).

PAINTS AND VARNISHES

84	1	Anglo Dutch Paint, Colour and Varnish Works.	Badamibagh, Lahore.
85	2	Bharat Chemical Works	Shahdara, Lahore.
86	3	Crocent Paint and Varnish Works	Canal Park, Lahore.
87	4	The Punjab Paint Colour and Var- nish Works.	Badamibagh, Lahore.
88	5	Ravi Paint and Colour Works	Ravi Road, Lahore.

SOAP

89	1	The Punjab Toilet and Chemical Works.	Shalimar Road, Lahore.
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TANNING

90	1	The Upper India Leather Works	Sialkot.
91	2	Wazirabad Tannery	Wazirabad.

CEMENT

92	1	Dalmia Cement Ltd.	Dandot, Jhelum. District
93	2	Punjab Portland Cement Works	Wah, Attock. District

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MATCHES				
94	1	Nand Match Factory	Baghbanpura, Lahore.	
95	2	Shalimar Match Factory	G. T. Road, Baghbanpura, Lahore.	
96	3	Western India Match Factory	Shahdara, Lahore.	
COTTON TEXTILES				
<i>(Spinning and Weaving)</i>				
97	1	Government Demonstration Weaving Factory	Shahdara, Lahore.	
98	2	The Lyallpur Cotton Mills	Lyallpur.	
99	3	The Mela Ram Cotton Mills	Lahore.	
100	4	The Punjab Weaving Factory	Sialkot	
101	5	Punjab Textile Mills, Ltd.	G. T. Road, Lahore.	
102	6	Sutlej Cotton Mills, Ltd.	Okara.	
103	7	Warburton Rice and Cloth Mills	Warburton, District Sheikhupura.	
WOOLLEN TEXTILES				
104	1	Punjab Flour Mills Textile Co.	Shahdara, Lahore.	
CHEMICALS INCLUDING DRUGS AND PHARMACEUTICALS				
105	1	The Alkali and Chemical Corporation (India), Ltd.	Klewa, District Jhelum.	
106	2	Anritdhara Pharmacy	Lahore.	
107	3	Banded Laboratory of B. I. Drug Co., Factory.	Moghhalpura, Lahore.	
108	4	Bitumen Emulsions (India), Ltd.	Lahore Cantt.	
109	5	Dry Ice and Refrigerators Co., Ltd.	G. T. Road, Lahore Cantt.	
110	6	Field Research Station	Ferozepore Road, Lahore.	
111	7	Frontier Chemical Works	Rawalpindi.	
112	8	India Oxygen and Acetylene Co., Ltd.	G. T. Road, Lahore.	
113	9	Sirdar Carbonic Acid Gas Co.	Dalhousie Road, Rawalpindi.	
ALUMINIUM, COPPER AND BRASS				
114	1	Allah Ditta Utensil Factory	Gujranwala.	
115	2	The Associated Metal Industries	Sialkot.	
116	3	Bharat Metal Works	Bhagtanwala Gate, Gujranwala.	
117	4	Crown Metal Works	Nai Abadi, Gujrat.	
118	5	Chanana Metal Works	Gujranwala.	
119	6	Chopra Metal Works	Gujranwala.	
120	7	Des Raj Tirlok Nath the Jaranwala Metal Works.	Rly. Road, Jaranwala.	
121	8	Dewan Shah and Sons, Ltd.	Gujranwala.	
122	9	Deepak Engineering Works	Sialkot.	
123	10	Devi Dyal and Sons	Gujranwala.	
124	11	Engine Brand Metal Works	Gujranwala.	
125	12	G. M. Din and Co., Factory	Sialkot.	
126	13	Gujranwala Metal Works	G. T. Road, Gujranwala.	
127	14	The Corowara Metal Works	Near Goal Bagh, Layallpur.	
128	15	His Majesty's Mint	G. T. Road, Lahore.	

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ALUMINIUM, COPPER AND BRASS—*contd.*

129	16	Hukam Chand and Sons . . .	Rawalpindi.
130	17	Jain Brothers, Ltd.	Opposite Sheikhu-pura.
131	18	Jiwan Mal and Co., Factory . .	Gujranwala.
132	19	Jayne Roy and Co.	Near Fort, Sialkot.
133	20	Marely and Co., Steel Tool Factory	Sialkot.
134	21	Modern Metal Works	Khiali Gate, Gujranwala.
135	22	M. Chanan Din and Sons	Ravi Road, Lahore.
136	23	National Metal Works	Bazar Kaserian, Gujranwala.
137	24	Northern Metal Works	Ferozepore Road, Ichhra, Lahore.
138	25	Punjab Metal Works	Gujranwala.
139	26	Oriental Products (India), Ltd. .	Gandhi Park, Lahore.
140	27	Punjab Metal Works	Gujranwala.
141	28	Popular Aluminium Works	Gujranwala.
142	29	Poundwala Metal Works	Gujranwala.
143	30	Pall Electroplating Works	Sialkot.
144	31	Rajput Metal Works	Baktiyala Mohalla, Gujranwala.
145	32	Siraj Din Mohd. Shaif Factory . .	Gujranwala.
146	33	Saberwal Bros., Factory	Sialkot.
147	34	Sterling Electroplating Works . .	Sialkot.
148	35	Sayyed Metal Works	Gujrat.
149	36	United Engineers, Ltd.	Ichhra, Lahore.
150	37	Utensil Manufacturing Co.	G. T. Road, Gujranwala.

IRON AND STEEL

151	1	A. Ismail Ji and Sons Steel Rolling Mills.	Rawalpindi.
152	2	Karori Mal Sita Ram	Badamibagh, Lahore.
153	3	Kumar Iron and Steel Works . . .	Badamibagh, Lahore.
154	4	Mukand Steel Rolling Mills	Badamibagh, Lahore.
155	5	Punjab Steel Rolling Mills	Misri Shah, Lahore.
156	6	Ragho Ram Tulsi Ram, Steel Rolling Mills.	Badamibagh, Lahore.
157	7	Saunders Iron and Steel Rolling Mills.	Murree Road, Rawalpindi.
158	8	Shell Steel Rolling Mills	Badamibagh, Lahore.
159	9	Steel and General Mills, Ltd. . . .	Moghalpura, Lahore.

ELECTRIC FANS

160	1	British Engineering and Works.	Electric Model Town, Lahore.
161	2	Beeky Engineering Co.	Lahore Cantt.
162	3	Keyose Industries, Ltd.	G. T. Road, Lahore Cantt.
163	4	Lahore Electric Works	16 Kashmir Buildings, McLeod Road, Lahore.
164	5	O. K. Electric Works	Canal Park, Lahore.
165	6	Frem Electric Ltd.	Shahdara, Lahore.
166	7	Sehgal and Suri	2, Hospital Road, Lahore.

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GENERAL ENGINEERING AND ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING				
<i>(Excluding generation and transformation of electrical energy)</i>				
167	1	Abdul Wahid Government Contractor.	Ghari Sahu, Lahore.	
168	2	A. C. Engineering Works	Meleod Road, Lahore.	
169	3	Advance Engineering Works	College Road Rawalpindi.	
170	4	A. F. Ahmed and Co.	Sialkot.	
171	5	Agricultural Engineering Workshop	Lyallpur.	
172	6	A. H. Khan and Sons	Mayo Road, Lahore.	
173	7	Allibhoy Vallijee	Multan.	
174	8	All Metal Works and Co., Ltd.	53, Circular Road, Lahore.	
175	9	Ashok Manufacturing Co., Ltd.	Moghalpura, Lahore.	
176	10	Associated Instrument Manufacturers, Ltd.	Lawson House, Abbot Road, Lahore.	
177	11	Associated Metal Works, Ltd.	23, Gita Bhawan, Meleod Road, Lahore.	
178	12	Ahmed Bux and Bros. Rolling Mills	Badamibagh, Lahore.	
179	13	Atlas Corporation	15, Meleod Road, Lahore.	
180	14	Bharat National Foundry	Rly. Road, Lahore.	
181	15	Bharat Metal Industries	Meleod Road, Lahore.	
182	16	Bharat Surgical Co.	Chah Jattan, Sialkot.	
183	17	Boor Singh and Co.	67, Bawa Dingasingh Buildings, Beadon Road, Lahore.	
184	18	The Canal Head Works and Power House.	Trimu (Jhang).	
185	19	Central Co. of India Workshop	Dyal Singh Mansion, The Mall, Lahore.	
186	20	The Central Metal Works Ltd.	Sialkot.	
187	21	The Central Punjab Engineering Works.	Asaf Building, Meleod Road, Lahore.	
188	22	Cook Mick Bros.	Dilmohd. Road, Lahore.	
189	23	The Climax Engineering Co.	G. T. Road, Gujranwala.	
190	24	The Colony Workshop	Lyallpur.	
191	25	Commercial College	Uggoki Gate, Sialkot.	
192	26	Croco Stationery Works	Ganj Moghalpura, Lahore.	
193	27	Crown Engineering Works	80, Rly. Road, Lahore.	
194	28	Chopra Bros. Tropical Surgical Co. Factory.	Sialkot.	
195	29	Chandi Ram and Sons	Lahore.	
196	30	Devi Dyal Om Prakash	218, Ferozepore, Road, Lahore.	
197	31	Messrs. Deekay and Co.	Badamibagh, Lahore.	
198	32	Devkinandan and Sons	Badamibagh, Lahore.	
199	33	Doctors, Ltd.	Abbot Road, Sialkot.	

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GENERAL ENGINEERING AND ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING—contd.				
200	34	The Dominion Machinery Corp.	Brandreth Road, Lahore.	
201	35	The Expellers Workshop and Foundry.	Rly. Road, Lahore.	
202	36	Fateh Din and Sons	2, Charing Cross, Lahore.	
203	87	Fazal Din and Sons Steel Tool Makers.	Rangpura, Sialkot.	
204	38	Feroze Sons Engineering Works	Sheranwala Gate, Lahore.	
205	39	The Financiers and Traders	Cooper Road, Lahore.	
206	40	Friends and Co., Cutlery Factory	Wazirabad.	
207	41	Ganga Metal Products	110, Jail Road, Lahore.	
208	42	General Workshop, Ltd.	Lahore Cantt.	
209	43	Ghulam Hussain and Co., Ltd.	21, Meleod Road, Lahore.	
210	44	Ghulam Nabi and Sons	Ferozepore Road, Lahore.	
211	45	G. L. Khanna and Sons	Badamibagh, Lahore.	
212	46	Good Luck Foundry and Workshop	56, Brandreth Road, Lahore.	
213	47	Guest Roberts and Co.	G. T. Road, Lahore.	
214	48	Golden Engineering Co.	Lyallpur.	
215	49	Ganga Hari Precian Works	Lahore.	
216	50	Harish Chandra and Co.	Brandreth Road, Lahore.	
217	51	Harson Manufacturing Co.	Taxali Gate, Lahore.	
218	52	Hindustan Machine Screw Co.	218, Ferozepore Road, Lahore.	
219	53	M. Malik and Sons	2, Flemming Road, Lahore.	
220	54	Ice Machinery Mart	No. 6 Krishna Gali, Lahore.	
221	55	Imperial Surgical Works	Sialkot.	
222	56	Imperial Shovels Works	Tam Talai, Sialkot.	
223	57	Imperial Cutlery Works	Wazirabad.	
224	58	Indian Optical Industries	Ferozepore Road, Lahore.	
225	59	Indian Sewing Machine Mfg. Co.	Ferozepore Road, Lahore.	
226	60	Indian National Foundry	Chowk Dalgaran, Lahore.	
227	61	Industrial Corporation, Ltd.	Nazamabad, Distt. Gujranwala.	
228	62	The India Works	Wazirabad.	
229	63	Indian Engineering Works Nos. 2	7, Rly. Road, Lahore.	
230	64	Ideal Piston Manufacturing Co.	Moghalpura, Lahore.	
231	65	Indian Engineering Works	40, Meleod Road, Lahore.	
232	66	Indian Ammunition Syndicate	Shah Abd ul Mauli, Lahore.	
233	67	Irrigation Workshop	Moghalpura, Lahore.	
234	68	Isa Virk Turner	Sialkot.	
235	69	Imperial Foundry Workshop	Rly. Road, Lahore.	
236	70	Jumna Metal Works	Badamibagh, Lahore.	
237	71	Jan Mohd & Sons Workshop	Harcharan Road, Morigate, Lahore.	
238	72	J. Hardware Works	Taxali Gate, Lahore.	
239	73	J. N. Sharma & Sons	Moghalpura, Lahore.	
240	74	Jugal Factory	Multan.	
241	75	Jai Hind Screw Manufacturers	Misri Shah, Lahore.	
242	76	Janda Manufacturing Co., Ltd.	Mahmood Buti, Shalamar, Lahore.	

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GENERAL ENGINEERING AND ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING—contd.				
243	77	J. S. Industries	Baghbanpura, Lahore.	
244	78	The Karar Engineering Foundry Works	Chah Jattan, Sialkot.	
245	79	Kay Engineering Works	Lahore Cantt.	
246	80	Kayshap Khanna Works Ltd.	Rly. Road, Lahore.	
247	81	K. B. Chistee & Sons	Dilmohd. Road, Lahore.	
248	82	K. B. Chistry & Sons	Badamibagh, Lahore.	
249	83	Kewal Bros. Foundry	Badamibagh, Lahore.	
250	84	Khokkar Engineering Works	Gujranwala.	
251	85	Khosla Industries Ltd.	Ferozepore Road, Lahore.	
252	86	K. S. Ch. Abdul Karim	Sultanpur Road, Lahore.	
253	87	Kumar Metal Industries	Badamibagh, Lahore.	
254	88	Kumar Industries Works	Ravi Road, Lahore.	
255	89	The Laxmi Surgical Co.	Sialkot.	
256	90	Mohd Abdul Salam & Co.	Badamibagh, Lahore.	
257	91	M. Abdul Majid & Sons	Dilmohd. Road, Lahore.	
258	92	M. A. S. & Co.	Badamibagh, Lahore.	
259	93	M. A. Sudeb & Co., Surgical Works	Sialkot.	
260	94	Manohar Lal Gujra	College Road, Lahore.	
261	95	Malik Din Mohd & Sons	Faiz Bagh, Lahore.	
262	96	Madan Engineering Tool Products	Melood Road, Lahore.	
263	97	M. Badur-ud-Din Iron and Brass Turning Works	Rly. Road, Lahore.	
264	98	Metal Industries	Lahore Cantt.	
265	99	Motal Box Co. of India	Okara.	
266	100	The Metal Sheet Printing and Mecha- nical Works	Shahdara, Lahore.	
267	101	Medico Surgical Industries	Sialkot.	
268	102	M. F. Elahi & Co.	Sialkot.	
269	103	The Modern Machines Ltd.	Opposite Rly. Sta- tion, Moghalpura, Lahore.	
270	104	The Modern Manufacturers Co.	104, Lytton Road, Lahore.	
271	105	The Modern Engineering Corpora- tion	12, Jail Road, Lahore.	
272	106	M. Moosa and Co.	Misiri Shah, Lahore.	
273	107	Modern Engineer Ltd.	Charandas Road, Sialkot.	
274	108	Mangoo Mal and Sons Iron Works	Raiwind.	
275	109	Machiner Marketing Co.	4, Montgomery Road, Lahore.	
276	110	National Industries	Sadar Bazar, Rawal- pindi.	
277	111	National Metal Works	Gujrat.	
278	112	Nawal Kishore and Sons	Dalhousie Road, Rawalpindi.	
279	113	New India Scientific Works	Multan Road, Lahore.	
280	114	The Northern India Engineers and Contractors Works	Asghar, The Mell, Rawalpindi.	
281	115	Nilli Bros. and Co.	Maharaja Road, Sialkot.	
282	116	Noor Engineers Works	Rly. Road, Lahore.	
283	117	The Northern India Iron Press Works	Ravi Road, Lahore.	
284	118	The Northern Manufacturers	Wazirabad.	
285	119	The Northern India Metal Indus- tries	Ravi Road, Lahore.	
286	120	Nihal Chand Jagan Nath Factory	Syhes Ganj, Sialkot.	

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GENERAL ENGINEERING AND ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING—contd.				
287	121	Nur Din and Sons	Maharaja Buildings, Edward Road, Lahore.	
288	122	Norfolk Syndicate	Sialkot.	
289	123	Nizamji & Co.	Gujranwala.	
290	124	Omega Industries Ltd., Workshop	Dyalsingh Mansions, Lahore.	
291	125	The Oriental Engineering Works	Rangali No. 6, Lahore.	
292	126	Oriental Engineering Works Ltd.	Badamibagh, Lahore.	
293	127	P. N. Bhatia Engineering Works	47 Ferozpur Road, Lahore.	
294	128	The Pioneer Holloware and Casting Co.	G. T. Road, Shahdara.	
295	129	Parkash Foundry	Rly. Road, Multan.	
296	130	Pioneer Manufacturers	Wazirabad.	
297	131	Public Foundry & Workshop Ltd.	Gujranwala.	
298	132	The Punjab Engineers Corporation	Near Naulakha, Tal- kies, Circular Road, Lahore.	
99	133	Punjab Manufacturing Corporation	25 Temple Road, Lahore.	
300	134	The Punjab Foundry & Workshop	Brandreth Road, Lahore.	
301	135	The Punjab National Foundry & Workshop	Rly. Road, Lahore.	
302	136	The Punjab Steel Iron and Metal Works	Jallo, Distt. Lahore.	
303	137	The Precision Manufacturing Co.	Abbot Road, Lahore.	
304	138	P. W. D. Canal Workshop	Balloki, Lahore.	
305	139	P. W. D. Canal Workshop	Daud Khel.	
306	140	Paramount Machine Tool Works	Badamibagh, Lahore.	
307	141	Punjab Engineering Works	Lyallpur.	
308	142	Raghu Nath Rai and Co., Surgical Instruments Works	Ravi Road, Lahore.	
305	143	Radio and General Industries	Sanda Road, Lahore.	
310	144	Rajinder Singh and Sons	Lejpat Nagar, Shahdara.	
311	145	Ram Chand and Sons Engineering Workshop	Badarnibagh, Lahore.	
312	146	Rashid Turner	Sialkot.	
31	147	The Ravi Hosiery Factory and Laxmi Industries Works	Hospital Road, Lahore.	
314	148	The Reliable Water Supply Co.	Sanda Road, Lahore.	
315	149	R. Kayshap and Bros. Workshop	Dilmohd. Road, Lahore.	
316	150	Royal Plate Works	Ravi Road, Lahore.	
317	151	Sehgal and Co., Factory	Rawalpindi.	
318	152	S. A. M. Ltd., Works	Shahdara.	
319	153	Saraswati Industries Ltd.	Badamibagh, Lahore.	
320	154	Suroop and Basni Lal Ltd.	Shalimar Road, Lahore.	
321	155	Satyug Industries	85 Rly. Road, Lahore.	
322	156	Scientific Engineering Corporation	G. T. Road, Lahore.	
323	157	Sharma Engineering Works	Brandreth Road, Lahore.	
324	158	Sheet Metal Holloware Manu- facturing Co.	Chatterji Road, Lahore.	
325	159	Shikh Co., Engineering Works	Flemming Road, Lahore.	
326	160	Steeleson Manufacturing Co.	Model Town, Lahore.	
327	161	Sher Mohd. & Sons Foundry	Chauk Dalgaran, Lahore.	
328	162	S. P. Engineering Corporation	Ramgarh, Moghal- pura, Lahore.	
	3	The Steelite Window Manufacturing Co.	Moghalpura, Lahore.	

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GENERAL ENGINEERING AND ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING—<i>conold.</i>			
330	164	The Steel Tool Manufacturing Co.	5, Nabha Road, Lahore.
331	165	Sundal Cutlery Works	Nizamabad, Gujranwala.
332	166	The Surgeon Surgical Co.	Sialkot.
333	167	Sant Engineering Works	Jaranwala.
334	168	Three "A" Surgical Co.	Sialkot.
335	169	Trade and Industrial Corporation Ltd.	Sunder Niwas, Lahore Cantt.
336	170	Umar Metal Works	Outside Sherrwala Gate, Lahore.
337	171	United Engineering Co.	Dyalsingh Mansions, The Mall, Lahore.
338	172	United Engineering Surgical Works.	Sialkot.
339	173	Union Surgical Co.	Sialkot.
340	174	The Unique Engineering Works	G.T. Road Gujranwala.
341	175	Universal Surgical Co.	Muharaja Road, Sialkot.
342	176	United Industrial Products Co.	Model Town Lahore.
343	177	Victor Crane Co.	Sialkot.
344	178	The Victory Industrial Co.	Badamibagh, Lahore.
345	179	Vir Metal Works	Sialkot.
346	180	Volcano Metal Works	Ichhara, Lahore.
347	181	Vazirabad Metal Works	Wazirabad.
348	182	W. Leslie and Co. (Punjab) Ltd.	G.T. Road, Lahore.
349	183	Zorawar Singh Didar Singh	Mayo Road, Lahore.
350	184	Zenith Scientific Works	Badamibagh, Lahore.
FOOTWEAR AND LEATHER MANUFACTURING.			
		Bata Shoe Co., Ltd. Factory	Battapur, Jallo.
RUBBER AND RUBBER MANUFACTURERS.			
<i>(including rubber substitutes).</i>			
352	1	The National India Rubber Works	Sialkot.
353	2	The Pioneer Sports Ltd., Rubber Factory	Sialkot.
354	3	Northland Rubber Mills Ltd.	Sialkot.
355	4	United Rubber Industries	Wazirabad.
356	5	Punjab Cables & Rubber Works	Near Ganga Ice Factory, Lahore Cantt.
ENAMELWARE.			
357	1	The Indo Enamel Works Ltd.	Shahdara, Lahore.
358	2	Lesco Enamel Works	Shahdara, Lahore.
HUME PIPES AND OTHER CEMENT AND CONCRETE PRODUCTS.			
<i>(including reinforced products).</i>			
359		The Indian Hume Pipe Co.	Lahore Cantt.
TURPENTINE & ROSIN.			
360		The Jallo Rosin & Turpentine Factory	Jallo.
PLASTICS.			
<i>(including manufacture of Gramophone records).</i>			
361		The Northern Industries Ltd.	Sialkot.
PETROLEUM REFINING.			
362	1	The Attack Oil Co., Ltd.	Rawalpindi.
363	2	Rawalpindi Refinery	Rawalpindi.
364	3	R.O.C. Oil Fields Workshop	Khaur.

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SAW MILLING.				
365	1	Borstal Institution Saw Mills .	Lahore.	
366	2	Devi Chand Khanna Saw Mills .	Ravi Road, Lahore.	
367	3	M/s. Karam Chand Thaper & Bros. Ltd.	G. T. Road, Bhagbanpura (Factory) 26-Meleod Road, Lahore (Office).	
368	4	Ravi Oil and Saw Mills .	Ichhra.	
369	5	The Hindustan Construction Co. Ltd.	Harbanspura & Ravi Road, Lahore.	
370	6	Water Power Engineering Co..	Brandreth Road, Lahore.	
371	7	R.B. Devi Chand Khanna and Sons Saw Mills .	Wazirabad.	
372	8	William Robert & Co., Saw Mills .	Shahdara.	
373	9	Body Builders Corporation .	Shahdara.	
374	10	Hayat Saw Mills .	Jhelum.	
375	11	M/s. Sakhi Mohd. Mohd. Abdul Aziz Saw Mills.	Mochine Mohalla, Jhelum.	
376	12	Jhelum Saw Mills .	Jhelum.	
377	13	Bombay Burman Trading Corp. .	Jhelum.	
378	14	M/s. Meghraj Shah Ram Chandar .	Jhelum.	
379	15	The Hindustan Saw Mills .	Jhelum.	
380	16	Pioneer Wood Industries .	Shahdara, Lahore.	
WOOD WARE (including furniture manufacturing)				
381	1	Concrete Cabinet Works	Lahore.	
382	2	Punch Nad Industries	Ravi Road, Lahore.	
383	3	Mohd. Din Harnam Dass	Sialkot.	
384	4	Malak Singh Kartar Singh & Sons .	Circular Road, Sialkot.	
385	5	Inder Singh Bhagat Singh Furniture Factory.	Rawalpindi.	
386	6	K.D. Boots Singh & Sons	Siadpur Road, Rawalpindi.	
387	7	Sunder Das Jiwan Das	Sadar Road, Rawalpindi.	
388	8	S. B. Sunder Singh Autar Singh Factory.	Gujar Khan	
389	9	M/s. Narain Singh Sunder Singh Factory.	Gujar Khan.	
390	10	Jawala Sahai & Sons	Gujar Khan.	
391	11	Jawala Sahai & Sons	Rawalpindi	
PRINTINGS.				
392	1	N.W.R. Printing Press	Moghalpura.	
393	2	Punjab Government Press	Lahore.	
394	3	Central Jail Press	Lahore.	
395	4	Borstal Institution Press	Lahore.	
396	5	The Civil Military Gazette Press .	The Mall, Lahore.	
397	6	Mufid-I-am Press	Mohan Lal Road, Lahore.	
398	7	The Tribune Press	Bharat Building, Lahore.	
399	8	The Mercantile Press	Nisbet Road, Lahore.	
400	9	Khosla Printing Press	Rly. Road, Lahore.	
401	10	Kapur Art Printing Press	Abbot Road, Lahore.	
402	11	Law Publishing Press	Bazar Judge Mohd. Latif, Lahore.	
403	12	Amrit Electric Press	Amritdhara, Lahore	
404	13	Lahore Art Electric Press	Lahore, Hospital Road.	
405	14	Gilani Electric Press	Hospital Road, Lahore.	
406	15	Feroze Printing Press	Circular Road, Lahore.	
407	16	Ilami Printing Press	Hospital Road, Lahore.	

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PRINTING— <i>contd.</i>				
408	17	Muslim Printing Press	Delhi Gate, Lahore.	
409	18	The Northern India Printing & Publishing Co.	11, Lawrence Road, Lahore.	
410	19	Arorbans Press	Anarkali, Lahore.	
411	20	Rippen Printing Press	Mcleod Road, Lahore.	
412	21	Vir Milap Printing Press	Outside Lahori Gate, Lahore.	
413	22	Oxford & Cambridge Press	Paiza Akhbar Street, Lahore.	
414	23	Magbool-i-am Electric Press	Masjid Dilgran, Lahore.	
415	24	The India Stationery & Publishing Co.	Changar Mohalla, Lahore.	
416	25	Ram Saran Dass Ram Rakha Book Binding Factory	Changar Mohalla, Lahore.	
417	26	The Branch Co-operative Capital Printing Press Ltd.	Watan Buildings, Lahore.	
418	27	The University Tutorial Press	Lal Chand Street, Anarkali, Lahore.	
419	28	Din Mohammadhi Electric Press	71 Circular Road, Lahore.	
420	29	The Indian Printing Works	Kachari Road, Lahore.	
421	30	F.W. & Co., Printing and Block Making Factory.	Dev Smaj Road, Lahore.	
422	31	Peco Art Press	Outside Mochi Gate, Lahore.	
423	32	Commercial Printing Works	Anarkali, Lahore.	
424	33	Lion Printing Press	Hospital Road, Lahore.	
425	34	The Punjab Art Press	Outside Mochi Gate, Lahore.	
426	35	Aftab-i-Alam Press	Hospital Road, Lahore.	
427	36	Talimi Printing Press	Akbari Gate, Lahore.	
428	37	Madan Half Tone Co., Durga Art Press	Ganpat Road, Lahore.	
429	38	Chopra Printing Press	Mohan Lal Road, Lahore.	
430	39	Punjab National Press	Circular Road, Lahore.	
431	40	Ittihad Printing Press	Hill Road, Lahore.	
432	41	Nami Press	Paiza Akhbar Street, Lahore.	
433	42	Albert Printing Press	22 Molegan Road, Lahore.	
434	43	Frontier Exchange Press	Rawalpindi.	
435	44	Hajaz Press.	Outside Mori Gate, Lahore.	

HOSIERY & OTHER KNITTED GOODS.

436	1	Tilak Hosiery Factory	Lahore.
437	2	Lairo Knitting Mills	Lahore.
438	3	Roshan Hosiery Works	Model Town, Lahore.
439	4	India Hosiery Mills	Multan.
440	5	The Yogindra Knitting Mills	Agopura, Multan.
441	6	The Frontier Woollen	Kawalpindi.

CLOTHING AND TAILORING

442	1	N.W.R. Clothing Factory	Moghalpura.
443	2	Ordnance Clothing Factory	Sialkot Cantt.

COTTON GINNING AND PRESSING

444	1	Gurditta Mal Ram Krishan Dass, Cotton Baling Press.	Misri Shah, Lahore.
445	2	Ghulam Farid Mohd. Said	Kasur.
446	3	Ghulam Farid Mohd. Latif Factory	Kasur.
447	4	Ghulam Farid Mohd. Shafi Cotton Factory.	Kasur.
448	5	Shankar Dass Dewan Chand Factory	Kasur.
449	6	Abdul Majid Mohd. Sardar Cotton Factory.	Kasur.
450	7	Ghaki Mal Hukam Chand Cotton Factory.	Kasur.
451	8	Kirpa Ram Bakshi Ram Cotton Factory.	Kasur.

1	2	3	4	5
COTTON GINNING AND PRESSING—contd.				
452	9	Ghulam Farid Mohd. Said Factory	Pattoki,	
		No. 1.		
453	10	Gulam Farid Mohd. Said Factory No.2	Pattoki.	
454	11	M.A. Illahi Cotton Factory	Pattoki.	
455	12	Banka Mal Narain Dass Cotton	Pattoki,	
		Factory.		
456	13	Japan Cotton Trading Co., Factory.	Pattoki.	
457	14	Prabh Dayal & Co., Cotton Factory	Pattoki.	
458	15	Narainjan Das Pawn Kumar Cotton	Pattoki.	
		Factory.		
459	16	R.B. Lachman Das Mohan Lal and Sons	Pattoki.	
460	17	Ghulam Farid Mohd. Said Mohd.	Kot Radha Krishen.	
		Aslam Cotton Factory.		
461	18	Ghulam Farid Mohd. Sharif Factory	Kot Radha Krishen.	
462	19	Sant Ram Natha Singh Cotton Fac-	Kot Radha Krishen.	
		tory.		
463	20	Madan Mohan Krishan Lal Factory	Raiwind.	
464	21	Edulji Dinshan Cotton Factory	Raiwind	
465	22	R. B. Boota Mal Behari Lal Factory	Kot Radha Krishen.	
466	23	Ilahi Cotton Ginning & Ice Factory	Kasur.	
467	24	Puri Cottor Factory No. 1	Sargodha.	
468	25	Puri Cotton Factory No. 2	Sargodha.	
469	26	Surindra Cotton Factory	Sargodha.	
470	27	Japan Cotton Trading Co., Ltd.	Sargodha.	
471	28	Ilam Din Mohd. Din Cotton Fac-	Sargodha.	
		tory.		
472	29	Jagdishi Cotton Factory	Sargodha.	
473	30	Ganesh Cotton Factory	Sargodha.	
474	31	Rattan Singh Santokh Singh Cot-	Sargodha.	
		ton Factory.		
475	32	Lakshmi Cotton Factory	Phullarwan.	
476	33	Girdhari Lal Harbans Lal Factory	Phullarwan.	
477	34	Arjan Cotton Factory	Phullarwan.	
478	35	Salamia Cotton Factory	Phullarwan.	
479	36	Khalsa Cotton Factory	Bhalwal, Distt.	
			Shahpur.	
480	37	Zamindar Cotton Factory	Bhalwal Distt.	
			Shahpur.	
1	38	Ganesh Cotton Factory	Silanwali Distt.	
			Shahpur.	
482	39	Raj Cotton Factory	Silanwali, Distt.	
			Shahpur.	
483	40	Akal Cotton Factory	Silanwali, Distt.	
			Shahpur.	
484	41	Ranbir Cotton Factory	Silanwali, Distt.	
			Shahpur.	
485	42	Ilam Din Mohd. Din Factory	Sargodha.	
486	43	Asoharj Cotton Factory	Jawarian, Distt.	
			Shahpur.	
487	44	Japan Cotton Trading Co., Cotton	Montgomery.	
		Factory.		
488	45	Dhanpat Mal Dewan Chand	Montgomery.	
489	46	The Punjab Textile Mills Ltd.,	Montgomery.	
		Ginning Factory.		
490	47	Sunder Singh & Sons Cotton Fac-	Montgomery.	
		tory.		
491	48	Hazura Mal Lal Chand Factory	Montgomery.	
492	49	Fateh Chand Rae Ditta Mal Fac-	Okara.	
		tory.		
493	50	Sir Ganga Ram Cotton Factory	Okara.	
494	51	Krishna Ginning & Pressing Fac-	Okara.	
		tory.		
495	52	Edulji Dinshaw Cotton Factory	Okara.	
496	53	Birla Cotton Factory	Okara.	
497	54	Kyan Singh Dayal Singh Cotton	Okara.	
		Factory.		
498	55	Guru Nanak Cotton Factory	Chichawatni, Distt.	
			Montgomery.	

1	2	3	4	5
		COTTON GINNING AND PRESSING—contd.		
499	56	P.S. Maker & Co., Cotton Factory .	Chichawatni, Distt. Montgomery.	
500	57	Birla Cotton Factory .	Chichawatni, Distt. Montgomery.	
501	58	Dhanpat Mal Bhagwan Das .	Chichawatni, Distt. Montgomery.	
502	59	Edulji Dinshaw Factory .	Arifwala, Distt. Montgomery.	
503	60	Bikram Cotton Factory .	Arifwala, Distt. Montgomery.	
504	61	Dhanpat Mal Jawala Das Cotton Factory.	Arifwala, Distt. Montgomery.	
505	62	A.C. Cotton Factory .	Pakpattan	
506	63	Ghulam Mohd. Cotton Factory .	Pakpattan.	
507	64	The Pakpattan Ginning & Mfg. Co.	Pakpattan.	
508	65	Birla Cotton Factory .	Dipalpur.	
509	66	Kesho Das Ram Chard Cotton Factory.	Wasawa Wali.	
510	67	Balak Ram and Sons .	Ranala Khurd.	
511	68	Sh. Mian Mohd. Allah Bux Cotton Factory.	Lyalpur.	
512	69	Tirka Ram & Sons .	Lyalpur.	
513	70	L. Ganga Sahai Cotton Factory .	Lyalpur.	
514	71	Muslim Cotton Ginning Factory .	Lyalpur.	
515	72	Al. Aziz Cotton Factory .	Lyalpur.	
516	73	Dhanpat Mal Bhagwan Dass .	Lyalpur.	
517	74	Dhanpat Mal Jawala Das .	Lyalpur.	
518	75	Prem Singh Devi Ditta Mal .	Lyalpur.	
519	76	Riaz Cotton Ginning & Pressing Factory.	Lyalpur.	
520	77	Kanaya Lal Pearey Lal of Tand- lian. Wala	Lyalpur.	
521	78	The Birla Cotton Factory .	Jaranwala	
522	79	Hari Ram & Co., Factory No. 1 .	Jaranwala.	
523	80	Hari Ram & Co., Factory No. 2 .	Jaranwala.	
524	81	Sh. Mohd. Ibrahim Trust .	Jaranwala.	
525	82	R. B. Harji Mal Mela Ram Cotton Factory No. 1.	Gojra.	
526	83	R. B. Harji Mal Mela Ram Cotton Factory No. 2.	Gojra.	
527	84	Inderjit Cotton Factory .	Gojra.	
528	85	M/s. Prem Singh Devi Ditta Mal Cotton Factory.	Gojra.	
529	86	Sukka Nand Kishan Chand Factory	Gojra.	
530	87	Om Cotton Factory .	Gojra.	
531	88	Rijhu Mel Bhag Chand Cotton Factory.	Gojra.	
532	89	Jasea Ram Cotton Factory .	Gojra.	
533	90	M. Aman Ullah Fazal Din Factory- No. 1.	Chak Jhumra.	
534	91	M. Aman Ullah Fazal Din Factory No. 2.	Chak Jhumra.	
535	92	Nanak Chand Bahadur Chand Cot- ton Factory No. 1	Chak Jhumra.	
536	93	Bhagwan Das Gobind Ram Cotton Factory No. 1.	Chak Jhumra.	
537	94	Barkat Shah Kundan Lal .	Chak Jhumra.	
538	95	Tirath Ram & Sons Factory .	Chak Jhumra.	
539	96	Ganesh Cotton Factory .	Tandlianwala	
540	97	Muslim Cotton Factory .	Tandlianwala.	
541	98	Guru Nanak Cotton Factory .	Tandlianwala.	
542	99	Piar Singh Karam Singh Factory .	Tandlianwala.	
543	100	Mohd. Ismail Maula Bux Cotton Factory, No. 1.	Toba Tek Singh.	
544	101	Mohd. Ismail Maula Bux Cotton Factory No. 2.	Toba Tek Singh.	
545	102	Gurbux Singh Madan Lal Cotton Factory.	Toba Tek Singh.	
546	103	The Punjab Cotton Press Co., Ltd.	Toba Tek Singh.	

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COTTON GINNING AND PRESSING—contd.				
547	104	Dhanpat Mal Bhagwan Dass Cotton Factory.	Toba Tek Singh	
548	105	Ruchi Ram Sukha Nand Cotton Factory.	Gojra.	
549	106	Madan Cotton Factory	Pir Mahal (Lyallpur)	
550	107	Bhagwan Cotton Factory	Pir Mahal (Lyallpur).	
551	108	Dhanpat Mal Jawala Das Factory	Darkhanna (Lyallpur).	
552	109	Manohar Lal Budhwar & Sons Factory.	Jhang.	
553	110	Khushbi Ram Lal Chand Cotton Factory.	Jhang.	
554	111	L. Boots Ram Cotton Factory	Jhang.	
555	112	Chaman Lal Jinda Ram Factory	Jhang.	
556	113	Karan Chand Pang Ram Cotton Factory.	Wanyam.	
557	114	Sh. Mohd. Ismail Mula Bux Factory.	Chiniot.	
558	115	Rama Cotton Factory	Lalian Distt. Jhang.	
559	116	Chug Cotton Factory	Shorkot	
560	117	Narinder Nath Amar Nath Cotton Ginning Factory.	Shorkot.	
561	118	Devi Das Ghani Sham Das Factory.	Multan City.	
562	119	Sri Ganesh Cotton Factory	Multan City.	
563	120	Guru Nanak Co.	Multan City.	
564	121	Seth Bhanna Ram & Co. Factory	Multan City.	
565	122	Narankar & Co. Cotton Factory	Multan City.	
566	123	Jugla Ram & Sons Cotton Factory	Multan City.	
567	124	Krishna Cotton Factory	Multan City.	
568	125	Behari Lal Lal Chand Cotton Factory.	Multan City.	
569	126	Seth Shiv Narain Rup Narair	Multan City.	
570	127	The Sunder Cotton Ginning & Pressing Factory.	Multan City.	
571	128	Edulji Dinshaw Factory	Main Channu.	
572	129	Mohd. Ismail Maula Bux Cotton Factory.	Main Channu.	
573	130	Inder Cotton Factory	Main Channu.	
574	131	Dhanpat Mal Dewan Chand Factory	Main Channu.	
575	132	Mohd. Ismail Maula Bux Cotton Factory.	Main Channu.	
576	133	M/s. Devi Das Hans Raj Cotton Factory.	Main Channu.]	
577	134	Rahi Bros. Cotton Factory	Khanewal.	
578	135	Jaswant Cotton Factory	Khanewal.	
579	136	Satish Cotton Factory	Khanewal.	
580	137	B.O.G.A. (Punjab) Ltd.,	Khanewal.	
581	138	Balwant Ice Factory	Khanewal.	
582	139	Dhanpat Mal Jawala Das	Khanewal.	
583	140	Seth Jagan Nath Ram Sarup	Khanewal.	
584	141	Roberts Cotton Factory	Jahania.	
585	142	Seth Rup Narain Sham Narain Factory.	Jahania.	
586	143	Shankar Das Rup Lal	Jahania.	
587	144	K. S. Sh. Allah Dad Khan & Sons	Jahania.	
588	145	Gopal Singh Hira Singh	Jahania.	
589	146	Mohd. Ismail Maula Bux Factory	Shamkot.	
590	147	Rup Chand Jassa Ram Factory	Sakrandabad.	
591	148	Mohd. Ismail Maula Bux Factory	Shujabad.	
592	149	Suraj Cotton Factory	Gilwala.	
593	150	Nili Factories Ltd.,	Vihari.	
594	151	Edulji Dinshaw Cotton Factory	Vihari.	
595	152	S. P. Cotton Factory	Vihari.	
596	153	Volkarts Bros. Ginning & Pressing Factory.	Burewala.	
597	154	Nili Factories Ltd.,	Burewala	
	155	Gurbux Singh Maan Factory	Burewala	

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COTTON GINNING AND PRESSING—<i>conold.</i>				
599	156	Tulamba Cotton Factory . . .	Tulamba, Multan.	Distt.
600	157	Khorana Cotton Factory . . .	Tulamba, Multan.	Distt.
601	158	R. B. Mela Ram Cotton Ginning Factory.	Kot Mela Ram	Distt. Multan.
602	159	Gobind Ram Dewan Chand Factory.	Makhdumpura	Pohran.
603	160	Dhanpat Mal Dewan Chand . . .	Makhdumpura	Pohran.
604	161	Chokha Ram Ram Narain Cotton Factory.	Melsi Distt.	Multan.
605	162	B.O.G.A. (Punjab) Ltd.	Multan.	
606	163	Punjab Ice and Cotton Factory . . .	Cambellpur.	
607	164	Bij Lal Daulat Ram Cotton Factory.	Gujranwala.	
608	165	Ram Mal Sons Cotton Factory . . .	Wazirabad.	
609	166	Ladha Ram Bahadur Chand Factory	Sukhoke (Gujranwala).	
610	167	Krishna Cotton Factory . . .	Wazirabad.	
611	168	Lakshmi Cotton Factory . . .	Sheikhupura.	
612	169	Bij Nath Cotton Factory . . .	Sheikhupura.	
613	170	Gopal Singh Anolik Ram Factory	Sheikhupura.	
614	171	Hafiz Bux Imran Din Cotton Factory	Khangu Dogran.	
615	172	Charan Das Devi Dayal Cotton Factory.	Murh Ballochan	Distt. Sheikhupura.
616	173	Khushal Singh Gian Chand . . .	Chubar Kana.	
617	174	Desh Cotton Factory . . .	Chubar Kana.	
618	175	Sardari Lal Prem Singh Cotton Factory.	Chubar Kana.	
619	176	Ladha Singh Hazara Singh Factory	Chubar Kana.	
620	177	Mohd. Ismail Maula Bux Factory . . .	Sangla Hill.	
621	178	Oakar Cotton Factory . . .	Sangla Hill.	
622	179	Prem Singh Devi Ditta Mal . . .	Sangla Hill.	
623	180	Bisakhi Ram Bishen Das Cotton Factory.	Sangla Hill.	
624	181	R. B. Sunder Das Cotton Factory . . .	Warburton.	
625	182	Sir Ganga Ram & Sons . . .	Warburton.	
626	183	Chopra Cotton Factory . . .	Nankana Sahib.	
627	184	Rajada Mal Mangat Ram Cotton Factory.	Nankana Sahib.	
628	185	Prem Singh Devi Ditta Mal . . .	Nankana Sahib.	
629	186	Ranjit Cotton Factory . . .	Nankana Sahib.	
630	187	Japan Cotton Trading Co., Ltd. . . .	Mandi-Bahaud Din	
631	188	Rama Cotton Factory . . .	Mandi-Bahaud Din.	
632	189	Bhagat Cotton Factory . . .	Mandi-Bahaud Din.	
633	190	Ellahi Cotton Ginning & Pressing . . .	Mandi-Bahaud Din.	
634	191	Rama Shah Ram Parkash Cotton Ginning Factory.	Mandi-Bahaud Din.	
635	192	Satnam Cotton Factory. . .	Malakwal.	
636	193	Ghaki Mal Hukam Chand . . .	Malakwal.	
637	194	Lahore Cotton Mills . . .	Lahore.	
638	195	Ram Mal & Sons . . .	Near Wheat Market	Wazirabad.
639	196	Krishna Cotton Ginning Factory . . .	Wazirabad.	
640	197	Krishna Cotton Factory . . .	Abdul (Multan).	Hakim
641	198	Krishna Cotton Factory . . .	Abdul (Multan).	Hakim
642	199	Seth Bhagirath Mal Gaja Nand Cotton Ginning & Pressing Factory.	Dunyapur N. W. R.	Distt. Multan.
643	200	R. B. Harji Mal Beshehar Nath Factory.	Changa Manga.	

ELECTRICITY GENERATION AND TRANSFORMATION.

644	1	N. W. R. Power House & Repair Workshop.	Moghalpura.
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ELECTRICITY GENERATION AND TRANSFORMATION—contd.

645	2	Lahore Electric Supply Co., Ltd. Workshop.	Lahore.
646	3	P. W. D. Power House.	Renala Khurd.
647	4	Multan Electric Supply Co., Ltd.	Multar.
648	5	The Sialkot Electric Supply Co., Ltd.	Sialkot.
649	6	The Gujranwala Electric Supply Co.	Gujranwala.
650	7	Rawalpindi Electric Power Co.	Rawalpindi.
651	8	P.W.D. Power House & Workshop.	Renala Khurd.

AUTOMOBILES & COACH—BUILDING

652	1	Narain Das & Co., Workshop	Lahore.
653	2	Maira Bros. Service Station	Lahore.
654	3	Pearey Lal & Sons Ltd., Motor Workshop.	The Mall, Lahore.
655	4	Pearey Lal & Sons Ltd.,	Jail Road, Lahore.
656	5	Anand Automobiles & Co.	The Mall, Lahore.
657	6	Indian Station Workshop I.E.M.E.	Lahore Cantt.
658	7	Indian Station Workshop I.E.M.E.	Sialkot Cantt.
659	8	Ordnance Depot Workshop	Rawalpindi.
660	9	501 Command I.E.M.E. Workshop	Chaklala.
661	10	M.E.S. Workshop	Rawalpindi
662	11	Ordnance Depot.	Lahore Cantt.
663	12	The Ravi Oil & Saw Mills.	Ichhra, Lahore.
664	13	O.C. 501 Command I.E.M.E. Workshop.	Rawalpindi.
665	14	Ordnance Depot.	Harbanspura, Lahore.
666	15	Keyshap Motors Ltd.	Lahore.
667	16	M. B. Engineering Works.	Lahore.
668	17	Narain Das Industries	Lahore.
669	18	Maira Brothers Workshop	Ferngopur Road, Lahore.

RAILWAY WORKSHOPS, REPAIRSHOPS & LOCOMOTIVE SHOPS.

670	1	N.W. R. Loco-Shop	Moghalpura.
671	2	N.W.R. Shed Workshop	Moghalpura, Lahore.
672	3	N.W.R. Signal Shops	Moghalpura, Lahore.
673	4	N.W.R. Loco-Shed	Kundian.
674	5	N.W.R. Loco-Shed	Mari-Indus.
675	6	N.W.R. Loco-Shed	Pakpattan.
676	7	N.W.R. Loco-Shed	Lyallpur.
677	8	N.W.R. Loco-Shed	Khanewal.
678	9	N.W.R. Loco-Shed	Malakwal.
679	10	N.W.R. Loco-Shed	Lala Musa.
680	11	N.W.R. Bridge Workshop.	Jhelum.
681	12	N.W.R. Loco-Shed	Rawalpindi.
682	13	Loco-Shed N.W.R.	Multan.

RAILWAY WAGON MANUFACTURING

688	N.W.R. Carriage & Wagons Shop.	Moghalpura
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UNSPECIFIED, INDUSTRIES

684	1	Military Grain Depot	Moghalpura.
685	2	Municipal Water Works.	Badamibagh, Lahore.
686	3	Mohini Ice Factory	Badamibagh, Lahore.
687	4	Box & Carton Ltd.	Krishna Nagar, Lahore.
688	5	Papers Products Co.,	G. T. Road, Lahore.
689	6	The Punjab College of Engineering Technology.	G. T. Road, Lahore.
690	7	Ganga Ice & Bread Factory	Lahore Cantt.
	8	Ordnance Parachute Factory	Store Depot, Lahore Cantt.

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UNSPECIFIED INDUSTRIES— <i>contd.</i>				
692	9	Janda Mfg. Co., Ltd.	125 Ferozepore Road, Lahore.	
693	10	Lahore Ice Factory	Fleming Road, Lahore.	
694	11	Taxali Ice Factory	Taxali Gate, Lahore.	
695	12	The Paper Cups Ltd.	G. T. Road, Devipura Office 15, Mason Road, Lahore.	
696	13	M/s. Budhwar & Co.	Muslim Town, Lahore.	
697	14	A. R. Smith & Co.	Anarkali, Lahore.	
698	15	Satwar Industries.	Ravi Road, Lahore.	
699	16	Amrit Ice Factory	Ferozepur Road, Lahore.	
700	17	Victor Salt Refinery.	Outside Sheranwala Gate, Lahore.	
701	18	Standard Manufacturing Works	Ravi Road, Lahore.	
702	19	M. Ahmad & Co.	Brandreth Road, Lahore.	
703	20	Windsor Stationery Works	Abbot Road, Lahore.	
704	21	Krishna Ice Factory	Montgomery.	
705	22	The Punjab Sports Ltd.	Sialkot.	
706	23	The Pioneer Sports Ltd.	Sialkot.	
707	24	Kukrija Sports Works.	Sialkot.	
708	25	Hakim Din & Sons Musical Instru- ments Making Factory.	Butchar Khana Road, Sialkot.	
709	26	Engineers Training Centre	Sialkot.	
710	27	Household & General Mills Ltd.,	Hafizabad.	
711	28	The International Mfg., Co., Ltd.,	Shahdara.	
712	29	National Manufacture of India	Sheikhupura.	
713	30	Govt. Military Dairy	Rawalpindi.	
714	31	The National Sand Paper Mills	Westridge, Rawal- pindi.	
715	32	Rawalpindi Ice Factory	Rawalpindi.	
716	33	M. L. Bhasin & Co., Factory	Asghar Mall, Rawal- pindi.	
717	34	M/s. Jawala Sahai & Sons	The Mall, Rawal- pindi.	
718	35	Workshop No. II Engineering Train- ing Centre I.E.	Rawalpindi.	
719	36	Military Grass Farms	Sialkot Cantt.	
720	37	Oberio Sports Ltd.	Sialkot City.	
721	38	Northland Sports Ltd.	Sialkot City.	
722	39	Jawala Das Ram Narain	Lyallpur.	
723	40	Chief Inspectorate of Mechanisation	Rawalpindi.	
724	41	No. 9 I.E.M.E. Training Centre.	Chaklala.	
725	42	General Industries.	Shorewali Kothi Lahore Cantt.	
726	43	Karla Manufacturing Co.	37 Sultanpur Road, Lahore.	
727	44	Rama Ice Factory	Ferozepur Road, Lahore.	
728	45	Baghbanpura Ice Factory	Baghbanpura, Lahore.	
729	46	Mohd Din Harnam Das	Sialkot.	
730	47	E. S. D. Machinery Workshop	Lahore Cantt.	
731	48	Sunder Singh Jiwan Singh	Rawalpindi.	
732	49	Tikka Jigtar Singh & Co.	Lahore.	
733	50	Rani Manufacturing Co.	Lahore.	
734	51	Upper India Cloth Co.	Lyallpur.	
735	52	The Indian Steel & Chemical Co.	Lahore.	
736	53	Khalsa & Co., Workshop.	Ferozepur Road, Lahore.	
737	54	The New India Scientific Works	Ferozepur Road, Lahore.	
738	55	Pahwa Factory.	Wasirabad.	

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WHEAT FLOUR

1	1	Asian Roller Flour Mills	Wedhumal Udharan Road, Karachi.	Pessumal Sobhraj.
2	2	Bharat Flour Mills	Joria Bazar, Karachi.	Beharilal T. Bhatia.
3	3	Desmba Roller Flour Mills	Sukkur	Hotchand Vishindas.
4	4	Diwan Flour Mills	Shikarpur	Jamistrai C/o, M/s. Dhenpatmal Diwanchand.
5	5	India Flour Mills (1936) Ltd.	Cincinnati Town, Karachi.	F. M. Tawawals.
6	6	Karachi Steam Roller Flour Mills Co., Ltd.	Lawrence Road, Karachi.	C/o, K. C. Khambatta.
7	7	Kitson Light Flour Mills	Old Jaii Road, Karachi.	Pessumal Sobhraj.
8	8	Krishna Flour Mills	Wallace Road, Sukkur	Kundanlal Jotumal.
9	9	Light Flour Mills	Near Boulton Market, Karachi.	Rattanchand Gobindram.
10	10	Luxmi Flour Mills	Napier Road, Karachi	Motumal Aildas.
11	11	Santdas Mukhi Dewandas Flour Mills.	Sukkur.	Mukhi Kewalram Dewandas.
12	12	Shree Shivaji Flour Mills	Napier Road, Karachi.	Jeramdas Jawaharmal.
13	13	Sind Flour Mills Co. Ltd. 'A'.	Dhobi Ghat Road, Karachi.	E. K. Sopariwalla.
14	14	Sind Flour Mills Co. Ltd. 'B'.	Dhobi Ghat Road, Karachi.	E. K. Sopariwalla.
15	15	Viahzu Flour Mills	Napier Road, Karachi.	Kooverji Narainji.

RICE MILLING

16	1	Aishiram Ratandas Rice Factory.	Gaji Khuwar (Distt. Larkana).	Seth Aishiram Ratandas.
17	2	Alumal Ramchand Rice Factory.	Badeh.	Seth Alumal Ramchand.
18	3	(R. S.) Assardas Anandram Rice Factory.	Badeh.	R. S. Assardas Anandram.
19	4	(R. S.) Assardas Hariram & Co., Rice Factory.	Jacobabad	Budharmal Kripomal.
20	5	Atmaram Hashmatrai Jaisinghani Rice Factory.	P.O. Tajodero Hashmatrai (U.S.F.)	Atmaram Hashmatrai Jaisinghani.
21	6	Awatmal Hassanand Rice Factory.	Jacobabad.	Jaromal Amrumal.
22	7	Awatrai Kimatrai Rice Factory.	Jacobabad	Awatrai Kimatrai.
23	8	Bagomal Hassanand & Co. Rice Factory.	Bero Chandio (Larkana)	Bagomal Hassanand.
24	9	Bhagwandas Pribhdas Rice Factory.	Larkana.	Bhagwandas Pribhdas.
25	10	Bhagwandas Vassumal Rice Factory.	Jacobabad.	Motiram Bhagwandas.
26	11	Bhikchand Harohomal Rice Factory.	Larkana	Harohomal Bhikchand.
27	12	Buchumal Totaldas Rice Factory.	Site Road.	Dhaloomal Buchumal.
28	13	Chhatoml Mohandas Rice Factory.	Shahdadkot	Mohandas Chhatoml.
29	14	Chimandas Teckchand Rice Factory.	Jacobabad.	Gopaldas Hiranand.

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30	15 Choithram Moqjomal Rice Factory.	Badin		Daryahdinomal Tilla-mal.
31	16 Darshanlal Ghanshamdas Rice Factory.	Badsh		Seth Darshanlal Ghanshamdas.
32	17 Gagoomal Anandram Rice Factory.	Khairpur Nathan Shah (Dadu).		Tirathdas Gagoomal.
33	18 Ghanshamdas Naroomal Rice Factory.	Nasirabad (Larkana).		Ghanshamdas Naroomal.
34	19 Ghanshamdas Pessoomal Rice Factory.	Shahdadkot (Larkana)		Ghanshamdal Pessoomal.
35	20 Ghumanmal Khushiram Rice Factory.	Kamber (Larkana).		Farmanand Khushiram.
36	21 Gianchand Hotchand Rice Factory.	Rishi Ghat Road, Hyderabad (Sind).		Kodumal Gianchand.
37	22 Gobindram Manghirmal Rice Factory.	Nasirabad (Larkana).		Vehromal Heshmatrai.
38	23 Gopaldas Bahirdinomal Rice Factory.	Badir.		Gopaldas Bahirdinomal.
39	24 Gordhandas Khiomal Rice Factory.	Kamber		Khiomal Virumal.
40	25 Gordhandas Sahjoomal Rice Factory.	Khandhkot (U.S.F.)		Gordhandas Sahjoomal.
41	26 Gurdasmal Bhagwandas Rice Factory.	Bakrani Road (Larkana).		Mangaldas Budhonal.
42	27 Guru Nanik Shah Rice Factory.	Shahdadkot (Larkana).		Virumal Sachanand.
43	28 Haji Mohd. Motankhan & Co. Rice Factory.	Jacobabad.		Haji Mohd. Ibrahim.
44	29 Hashmatrai & Co. Rice Factory.	Ratodero (Larkana).		Gopaldas Chetumal.
45	30 Hashmatrai Sunderdas Rice Factory.	Badsh (Larkana).		Jiwandas Hashmatrai.
46	31 Hemandas Ratandas Rice Factory.	Tharri Mohbat (Dadu)		Hemandas Ratandas.
47	32 Hemandas Thanwardas Rice Factory.	Bero Chandio (Larkana)		Hemandas Thanwardas.
48	38 Hukumatrai Hashmatrai Rice Factory.	Radhan (Dadu)		Hukumatrai Uderomal.
49	34 Jamiatrai Harchoomal Rice Factory.	Naudero (Larkana)		Seth Harchoomal Jamiatrai.
50	35 Jamnadas Khimandas Rice Factory.	Badsh (Larkana).		Jamnadas Khimandas.
51	36 Janimal Hiranand Rice Factory.	Radhan (Dadu).		Ladharam Khuboband.
52	37 Janjimal Ghumanmal Rice Factory.	Shahdadkot (Larkana).		Sabukdas Janjimal.
53	38 Jaromal Nanumal Rice Factory.	Radhan		Jaromal Nanumal.
54	39 Jerandas Naoomal Rice Factory.	Dokri (Larkana).		Jerandas Naoomal.
55	40 Jermaldas Naoomal Rice Factory.	Wagon (Larkana)		Jermaldas Naoomal.
56	41 Jessaram Khushiram Rice Factory.	Warah (Larkana)		Khushiram Phatandas.
57	42 Jethanand Bhojraj Rice Factory.	Mehar (Dadu)		Jethanand Bhojraj.
58	43 Jethanand Gurditomal Rice Factory.	Nasirabad (Larkana).		Gurditomal Jethanand.
59	44 Jethanand Panchandas Rice Factory.	Shikarpur		Jethanand Panchandas.
60	45 Jethmal Mulchand Dhal & Besan Mills.	Slaughter House Road Hyderabad (Sind).		Namoomal Vaperimal.
61	46 Jhetumal Jumandas Rice Factory.	Jacobabad.		Jhetumal Jumandas.
62	47 Jharumal Anshiram Rice Factory.	Kamber (Larkana)		Jharumal Dewandas.

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63	48	Jhulelal Rice Factory	Shikarpur	Hotchand Ghanshamdas.
64	49	Jiwraji Lakhmichand Rice Factory.	Mohatta (Larkana)	Lakhmichand Hariram.
65	50	Kalyandas Pokardas Rice Factory.	Naudero (Larkana).	Seth Jethansend Kalyandas.
66	51	Kewalram Tarachand Rice Factory.	Larkana.	Karamchand Kewalram.
67	52	Khanchand Wadhumal Rice Factory.	Larkana.	Seth Wadhumal Hundaldas.
68	53	Khernchand Metharam Rice Factory.	Mohar (Dadu)	Metharam Gopsidas.
69	54	Khushaldas Dunichand Rice Factory.	Larkana.	Dunichand.
70	55	Kishinomal Khemchand Rice Factory.	Khairpur Nathan Shah (Dadu)	Kishinomal Khemchand.
71	56	Lachmandas Mulchand Rice Factory.	Shikarpur	Lachmandas Mulchand Mukhijs.
72	57	Ladharam Jhamandas Rice Factory.	Khairpur Nathan Shah (Dadu).	Jhamandas Ladharam.
73	58	Lalchand Bhojraj Rice Factory.	Sita Road (Dadu)	Tejaram Gordhendas.
74	59	Lekhraj Dharamdas Rice Factory.	Baldevi (Dadu)	Lekhraj Dharamdas.
75	60	Lohmal Issardas Rice Factory.	Badeh (Larkana).	Lohmal Issardas.
76	61	Manghandas Tarachand Rice Factory.	Therri Mohbar (Dadu)	Arjandas Manghandas.
77	62	Meloomal Chellaram Rice Factory.	Larkana.	Meloomal Chellaram.
78	63	Metharam Wadhumal Rice Factory.	Badin (Hyderabad)	Bhugwardas Hukumal.
79	64	Nandoomal Patlodhomal Rice Factory.	Lallu Rank (Larkana).	Nandoomal Patladhomal.
80	65	Narumal Guriomal Rice Factory.	Badeh (Larkana)	Seth Narumal Seth Guriomal.
81	66	Narumal Sobhajmal Rice Factory.	Badeh (Larkana).	Sobhraj Narumal.
82	67	Nebhandas Verhomal Rice Factory.	Radhan (Dadu)	Gianchand Khialdas Rajani.
83	68	Nichumal Gobindram Rice Factory.	Dokri (Larkana)	Janimal Nichumal.
84	69	Parmanand Lalchand Rice Factory.	Nasirabad (Larkana)	Parmanand Lalchand.
85	70	Parsram Hargundas Rice Factory.	Shikarpur.	Parsram Hargundas.
86	71	Phatandas Jessaram Rice Factory.	Lallu Rank Larkana.	Phatandas Jessaram.
87	72	Pinjomal Hiranand Rice Factory.	Kandhkot (U.S.F.)	Pinjomal Hiranand.
88	73	Premasingh Tarasingh Rice Factory.	Shikarpur.	Tarasingh Jeramsingh.
89	74	Pribhdas Pritamdas Rice Factory.	Larkana	Pribhdas Pritamdas Tolani.
90	75	Sardar Wahid Bakhsh Khan Rice and Flour Factory	Dodapur (U.S.F.)	Pirbukhush Nabibukhsh.
91	76	Satramdas Kishindas Rice Factory.	Khairo Dero (Larkana)	Satramdas Kishindas.
92	77	Shankar Rice and Flour Factory.	Shikarpur	Wadhumal Pessumal.
93	78	Tarachand Sugnomal Rice Factory.	Kambar (Larkana)	Tarachand Sugnomal.
94	79	Tarachand Sugnomal Rice Factory.	Shikarpur	Tarachand Menghraj.

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95	80	Techchand Harchandmal Rice Factory.	Bakrani Road (Larkana).	Chetandas Rewachand.
96	81	Techchand Harchandmal Rice Factory.	Bero Chandio (Larkana)	Chetandas Rewachand.
97	82	Thakur Mulchand Assand as Rice Factory.	Badin (Hyderabad)	Lalchand Hasrajmal.
98	83	Tikiomal Awatrai Rice Factory.	Sita Road (Dadu)	Tikiomal Awatrai.
99	84	Udhavdas Pinjoomal Rice Factory.	Jacobabad.	Radhomal Motiram.
100	85	Valiram Lekhraj Rice Factory.	Wagon (Larkana)	Lekhraj Gianchand.
101	86	Varumal Sajandas Rice Factory.	Khairo Dero (Larkana)	Sajandas Varumal.
102	87	Vatamal Pinionmal & Co. Rice Factory.	Kandhkot (U.S.F.)	Vatamal Pinionmal.
103	88	Verhomal Bakhatrai Rice Factory.	Wagon (Larkana)	Rijhumal Bakhatrai.
104	89	Verhomal Hashmatrai Rice Factory.	Kambar (Larkana).	Rijhumal Bakhatrai.
105	90	Verhomal Kiratrai Rice Factory.	Mander Lakha (Larkana).	Jhamatmal Showkatrai.
106	91	Verumal Kesowdas Rice Factory.	Kamber (Larkana)	Keshowdas Sukariomal.
107	92	Virumal Shivalomal Rice Factory.	Jacobabad.	Jumromal Jhuromal.
108	93	Vishindas Manikrai Rice Factory.	Bakrani Road(Larkana)	Vishindas Manikrai.
109	94	Pariyaldas Dariyanomal Rice Factory.	Badeh (Larkana)	Seth Vishindas Showkatrai.

BISCUIT MAKING

110	1	B. P. Biscuit Factory	Palm Street, off Lawrence Road, Karachi	Sohanlal. P. Vaid.
111	2	J. B. Mangharam & Co., Biscuit Factory No. 1.	Sukkur	Belchand Menghraj, C/o M/s. J. B. Mangharam & Co.
112	3	J. B. Mangharam & Co. Biscuit Factory No. 2.	Sukkur	Khanchand J., C/o M/s. J. B. Mangharam & Co.
113	4	K. Gunomal & Bros., Biscuit Factory.	Fuleli Road, Hyderabad (Sind).	Ghanoomal Pherumal.
114	5	Kanayalal Nanikram cuit Factory.	Sukkur	Nanikram Tharumal.
115	6	Kanayalal Nanikram Confectionery factory.	Sukkur	Nanikram Tharumal.
116	7	Kohinoor Biscuit Factory	Moosa Lane, Opp. Miran Pir, Karachi.	Pitumal Udhavdas.
117	8	Sathe Sind Chocolate Works.	Country Club Road, Karachi.	H. L. Hingorani.
118	9	Sukkur Biscuit Mfg. Co.	Old Sukkur	Virumal Daryanomal Gurnani.

DISTILLERIES AND BREWERIES

119	1	Government Central Distillery.	Kotri	Teckchand Chandiram Dalwani.
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VEGETABLE OILS

120	1	Bharat Oil Mills	Lawrence Road (Karachi).	H. H. Advani.
121	2	Dhanpatmal Jiwanmal Oil Mills.	Tando Allahyar (Hyderabad).	Loknath S. Sarna.
122	3	Ganesh Coconut Oil Mills	Olive Street, Off Lawrence Road, Karachi.	Seth Tarachand Tharumal.
123	4	Ganesh Khopra Tin Factory.	Palra Street, Off Lawrence Road, Karachi	Tarachand Gehimal.

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124	5	Kanaya Oil Mills	Sukkur	Nandlal Bellaram C/o. M/s., Kanaya Oil Mills.
125	6	Karachi Khopra Oil Mills	Moosa Lane, Near Miran Pir, Karachi.	Tikamdas Pritamdas.
126	7	Panjoomal Bulchand Oil Mills.	Younghusband Road, Karachi.	Harbhagwandas Panjoomal.
127	8	Seksaria Oil Mills	Hyderabad (Sind)	M. D. Mansingka.
CEMENT				
128	1	Dalmia Cement Ltd..	Shantinagar, Drigh Road, Karachi.	N. Chander Roy.
129	2	Sind Cement Works	Rohri	Cecil Claude Turner.
GLASS AND GLASS WARE				
130		Indus Glass Works	Golimar Road, Hyderabad (Sind)	Karamchand P. Doda.
COTTON TEXTILES (SPINNING AND WEAVING)				
131		Doulatram Spinning & Weaving Mills.	Country Club Road, Karachi.	Jamnadasji Ibji Dutia.
CHEMICAL INCLUDING DRUGS AND PHARMACEUTICAL				
132	1	Khursheed Epsom Salt Works.	Mauripur (Karachi)	D.N.E. Dinshaw.
133	2	Sardar Carbonic Gas Co.	137 Garden Quarter, Karachi.	M. H. Asher.
ALUMINIUM COPPER AND BRASS				
134		National Copper Tube Manufacturing Co.	Shedon Road, Off Lawrence Road, Karachi.	Shantilal M. Gupta.
IRON AND STEEL SMELTING, ROLLING AND RE-ROLLING				
135	1	B. R. Herman & Mohatta Re-Rolling Mills.	Old Queens Road, Karachi.	Soth Surjranji S. Mohatta.
136	2	Ishardas Ramchand Rolling Mills.	Haji Camp, Karachi.	Omkarsingh Ishardas Ramchand.
137	3	Sind Iron & Steel Works	West Wharf Road, Karachi.	T. K. Gupta, Sind Iron & Steel Works.
138	4	Sind Steel Corporation	West Wharf Road, Karachi.	N. H. Desai.
ELECTRIC LAMPS				
139		Radio Lamp Works	Country Club Road, Karachi.	S. V. Devrajan, Kav-see and Co., Ltd., Managing Agents.
GENERAL ENGINEERING				
140	1	Karachi Foundry and Engineering Co., Ltd.	Khiabad, Hyderabad (Sind).	W. Mukerji, Agricultural Engineer in Sind.
141	2	A. M. & Sons Engineering Workshop.	Kaka Street, Off Lawrence Road Karachi.	Abdul Majid.
142	3	B. R. Herman Mohatta Engineering Workshop.	Wood Street, Karachi.	B. R. S. Mohatta.
143	4	Burmah Shell Kerosene Tin Factory.	Keamari, Karachi.	W. J. D. Graham, C/o. Burmah-Shell Oil Storage & Distributing Co. of India Ltd.
144	5	Caltex Kerosene Tin Factory.	Keamari, Karachi.	H. M. Keeley, Caltex (India) Ltd., Karachi.
145	6	Carstairs and Cumming Eng. Workshop.	West Wharf, Karachi.	J. S. Cumming, Carstairs Cumming Ltd.
146	7	Cast Iron Foundry Eng. Workshop.	and Lawrence Road, Karachi.	Vensihal Thawar Das.

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147	8	Central Mechanical Eng. Co.	Off Lawrence Road, Karachi.	Byramji Dadabhoj.
148	9	Cheena Umersee Eng. Co.	Mahatma Gandhi Road, Karachi.	H. V. Cheena Umersee.
149	10	Chhugar Eng. Works	Lawrence Road, Karachi.	Sewasing Gangaram Sewasingh and Bros.
150	11	(601) Combined I.E.M.E. Workshop.	Fowler Lines, Karachi.	Major G. W. Bedford, R.E.M.E. Officer Commanding.
151	12	Dalmia Cement Co. Ltd., Eng. Workshop.	Shantinagar, Drigh Road, Karachi.	N. C. Roy.
152	13	Dock Eng. & Welding Works.	Keamari, Karachi.	G. B. Bhouse.
153	14	East India Tramways Co., Ltd.	Mahatma Gandhi Road, Karachi.	W. B. Hossack.
154	15	Economic Eng. Co., Ltd.	Keamari, Karachi.	Lokumal T. Gidwani.
155	16	General Eng. Works and Foundry.	Ireland Road, Off Lawrence Road, Karachi.	Moolchand Panjoomal.
156	17	Haidery Tin Factory	Frere Road, Karachi.	Doosji Yousufali.
157	18	Issic Eng. Workshop	Off Lawrence Road, Karachi.	Mohd. Ishaq Malik.
158	19	Karachi Eng. Works and Foundry.	Keamari, Karachi.	A. C. Mackillop.
159	20	Karachi Municipal Workshop.	Lawrence Road, Karachi.	T. J. Bhojwani, Chief Officer, Karachi Municipal Corporation.
160	21	Karachi Tin Factory.	Ireland Road, Karachi.	Adamji Jiwaji.
161	22	Nassurdin Assap Eng. Workshop.	Lawrence Road, Karachi.	Nassurdin Assap.
162	23	N. E. D. Engineering College Workshop.	Strachan Road, Karachi.	H. K. Kewalramani, Principal, N. E. D. Eng. College.
163	24	Nihalchand & Sons Eng. Workshop.	Fuleli Road, Hyderabad (Sind).	Lalchand T. Thehani.
164	25	P.W.D. Dreg line Workshop.	Sukkur	R. J. Mody, Mechanical Engineer in Sind.
165	26	Patel Engineering Works.	Lawrence Road, Karachi.	S. K. Patel.
166	27	P. U. Engineering Co.	Lawrence Road, Karachi.	Puransingh Uttamsingh.
167	28	Punjab National Eng. Co.	Lawrence Road, Karachi.	Sardar Gurbaohansingh.
168	29	Shyam Iron Works	Sind Canal Road, Shikarpur.	Shamdas Chandumal Sachdev.
169	30	Sind Auto Eng. Co.	Mahatma Gandhi Road, Karachi.	Mohd. Ishaw Malik.
170	31	Sind Cement Works Eng. Workshop.	Rohri.	Mr. Cecil Claude Turner, C/o Associated Cement Co.
171	32	Sind Engineering Works	Shikarpur	Bhagwan M. Nichani.
172	33	Standard Vacuum Kerosene Tin Factory.	Keamari, Karachi.	R. E. Merkley, C/o Standard Vacuum Oil Co.
173	34	Utility Tools and Metal Works.	Off Lawrence Road, Karachi.	Mohomedali T. Salim.
174	35	V. J. Technical Institute	Sukkur	H. T. Girdhi.

RUBBER AND RUBBER MANUFACTURES (INCLUDING RUBBER SUBSTITUTES)

175	Laxmi Rubber Works	Queens Road, Karachi.	Lala Jaganath Tandon.
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HUME PIPES AND OTHER CEMENT AND CONCRETE PRODUCTS (INCLUDING REINFORCED PRODUCTS,

176	1	B. R. Herman & Mohatta Spun Concrete Pipes Factory.	Satnarain Garden Rd., Karachi.	S. R. Mohatta.
177	2	Indian Hume Pipe Co. Ltd.	Country Club Road, Karachi.	Walchand & Co.
178	3	Spun Pipe Construction Co.	Varley Road, Karachi.	J. A. Raval.

BRICKS, TILES, LIME AND SURKHI MANUFACTURING

179	1	D. C. Rohira Factory	Amlji Street, Off Lawrence Road, Karachi.	Jethanand mal.	Dhanraj.
180	2	Eastern Tiles and Concrete Works.	Lawrence Road, Karachi.		Sagarmal Ratiram.
181	3	Sind Patent Tiles Works	Garden Quarter, Karachi.		Jamshed Nasserwanji.
182	4	Tinani & Co. Tiles Works	Old Queens Road, Karachi.		Kanyalal T. Tinani.

SAW MILLING

183	1	B. R. Herman & Mohatta Boat Building Works.	West Wharf, Karachi.		B.R.S. Mohatta.
184	2	Dharuwalla Saw Mills	Ranchorelines, Karachi.		M. K. Patel, C/o United Construction Co.
185	3	Govind Moti Saw Mills	Marston Road, Karachi.		Virji M. Rathode.
186	4	Jer Saw Mills	Lawrence Road, Karachi.		Virji Narainji.
187	5	K. P. T. East Wharf Workshop.	No. 10, Berth, Keamari.		E. L. Everett, Chief Engineer, K.P.T.
188	6	National Saw Mills	Off Lawrence Road, Karachi.		Ramji Ladhabai.
189	7	Patel Saw Mills	Off Lawrence Road, Karachi.		Dhanji P. Patel.
190	8	R.A.F. Station Saw Mill	Drigh Road		Chief Technical Officer, R.A.F.
191	9	Santsing & Sons Saw Mills	Mahatma Gandhi Rd., Karachi.		Santsing Sundersing.
192	10	Sardar Saw Mills	Ireland Road, Karachi.		Narainsingh U. Nsg.

WOODWARE (INCLUDING FURNITURE MANUFACTURING)

193	1	Continental Furniture Mart	Thole Produce Yard, Karachi.		N. Greenfield.
194	2	New American Furniture Mart.	Mahatma Gandhi Rd., Karachi.		Haji Ali Mohd. Haroon.
195	3	U.S.A. Furniture Mart	Pankha Lane, Karachi.		Mahadev Ramchandra.

PRINTING (INCLUDING LITHOGRAPHING) AND BOOKBINDING

196	1	Alwahid Electric Printing Press.	Belassis Street, Karachi.		Din Mohd. Chatan Lakho.
197	2	Daily Gazette Printing Press	Kutchery Road, Karachi.		J. H. Dinshaw.
198	3	Educational Printing Press.	Kutchery Road, Karachi.		K. T. Shahani.
199	4	Government Printing Press.	Victoria Road, Karachi.		D. P. Mukerjee, Manager Government of Sind.
200	5	Hindustan Printing Press	Kutchery Road, Karachi.		Mohanlal V. Raisinghani.
201	6	Kanti Printing Press.	South Napier Road, Karachi.		Jagjiwan P. Kotecha.
202	7	Paper Stamping Works	Mahatma Gandhi Rd., Karachi.		K. R. Gupta.
203	8	Sensar Samachar Printing Press.	Frere Road, Karachi.		Sobhraj J. Budhwani.
204	9	Shyam Offset Litho Works Ltd.	Elander Road, Karachi.		Ghanshamdas G. Iakhia.

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205	10	Sind Observer and Mercantile Steam Press Ltd.	McLeod Road, Karachi.	K. K. Sopariwala.
206	11	The Laxmi Printing Works	Water Course Road, Karachi.	Om Prakash.
207	12	The National Electric Ruling Works.	Adamji Building Frere Road, Karachi.	Usifali Abdulali Kaj.
208	13	Union Printing Press.	Elphinstone Street, Karachi.	C. E. Gonsolves.

COTTON GINNING AND PRESSING

209	1	Ajoomal Jagatrai Ginning Factory.	Mirpurkhas	Sanwaldas Chhangomal.
210	2	Ajoomal Jagatrai Ginning Factory.	Tando Allahyar	Motiram Chhangomal.
211	3	Ajoomal Jagatrai Pressing Factory.	Mirpurkhas	Sanwaldas Chhangomal.
212	4	Ajoomal Jagatrai Pressing Factory.	Tando Allahyar	Motiram Chhangomal.
213	5	Ajoomal Jagatrai Saw Ginning Factory.	Mirpurkhas	Sanwaldas Chhangomal.
214	6	Ajoomal Lilaram Ginning Factory.	Hyderabad (Sind)	Shankerdas Lilaram.
215	7	Ajoomal Lilaram Ginning Factory.	Tando Jam.	Naraindas Lilaram.
216	8	Ajoomal Lilaram Pressing Factory.	Tando Jamarparkar	Naraindas Lilaram.
217	9	Bachraj Factories Ltd., Ginning Factory.	Digri (Tharparkar)	Lalji Mehotra.
218	10	Bachraj Factories Ltd., Pressing Factory.	Digri (Tharparkar)	Lalji Mehotra.
219	11	Basantlal Benarsilal Ginning Factory.	Jhol	Makhanlal.
220	12	Basantlal Benarsilal Pressing Factory.	Jhol	Makhanlal.
221	13	Basoomal Wadhupal Ginning Factory.	Pithoro.	Bhai Gangaram Koromai.
222	14	Basoomal Wadhupal Pressing Factory.	Pithoro	Bhai Gangaram Koromai.
223	15	Bhagchand Tillumal Ginning Factory.	Mahrabpur	Tillumal Bhagchand.
224	16	Bhagchand Tillumal Pressing Factory.	Mahrabpur	Tillumal Bhagchand.
225	17	Bharomal Thaumal Ginning Factory.	Nawabshah	Hiranand Thaumal.
226	18	Bharomal Thaumal Pressing Factory.	Nawabshah	Hiranand Thaumal.
227	19	Ghetumal Bulchand Ginning Factory.	Tando Allahyar	Shivaldas G.
228	20	Ghetumal Bulchand Pressing Factory.	Tando Allahyar	Shivaldas G.
229	21	Dhanpatmal Diwanchand Ginning Factory.	Tando Allahyar	Locknath Sarma.
230	22	Dhanpatmal Diwanchand Pressing Factory.	Tando Allahyar	Locknath Sarma.
231	23	Dulahadinomal Lekhraj Ginning Factory.	Tando Adam.	Lekhraj Dulahadinomal.
232	24	Dwarkadas Cotton Ginning Factory.	Sukkur	Chatrumal Radhakishindas C/o Dwarkadas & Co.
233	25	Dwarkadas Wool Press and Ice Factory.	Sukkur	Chatrumal Radhakishindas C/o Dwarkadas & Co.

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234	26	Eduljee Dinshaw Cotton Press.	Hyderabad (Sind)	D. N. E. Dinshaw C/o M/s. Eduljee Dinshaw, Karachi.
235	27	Eduljee Dinshaw Cotton Press.	Karachi	Jullien H. Dinshaw, C/o Eduljee Dinshaw, Karachi.
236	28	Eduljee Dinshaw Ginning Factory.	Potoyan (Nawabshah)	Seth Choithram Bhagwandas.
237	29	Eduljee Dinshaw Pressing Factory.	Patoyan (Nawabshah)	Seth Choithram Bhagwandas.
238	30	Ghanopal Alimchand Ginning Factory.	Tando Adam	Alumal Paryomal.
239	31	Gopal Cottor. Ginning Factory.	Shikarpur	..
240	32	Gumanimal Khushiram Ginning Factory.	Tando	Parmanand K.
241	33	Herchandmal Dayaldas Ginning Factory.	Shahdadpur	Hariram Chellaram.
242	34	Herchandmal Dayaldas Pressing Factory.	Shahdadpur	Hariram Chellaram.
243	35	Hyderabad Cotton Ginning Factory.	Hyderabad (Sind)	Vishindas Parsram.
244	36	Hyderabad Cotton Press	Hyderabad (Sind)	P. H. Gidwani.
245	37	Jerandas Naomal Ginning Factory.	Jamshabad	Assandus Tahilram Ailani.
246	38	Jerandas Naomal Pressing Factory.	Jamshabad	Assandus Tahilram Ailani.
247	39	Jessarum Valiram Ginning Factory.	Ubauro	..
248	40	Jethanand Amardinomal Ginning Factory.	Matinri	Pesumal Amarthomal.
249	41	Jethanand Hundomal Cotton Ginning Factory.	Dhoru Naro	Jethanand Chandirmal.
250	42	Jethanand Motumal Ginning Factory.	Dadu	Kimatrai Jethanand.
251	43	Jethanand Sobhraj Ginning Factory.	Pad Idan	Jethanand Sobhraj.
252	44	Jethanand Sobhraj Pressing Factory.	Pad Idan	Jethanand Sobhraj.
253	45	Kishinchand Chellaram Ginning Factory.	Pithoro	Kachhumal Chandiram C/o M/s. Kishinchand Chellaram.
254	46	Kishinchand Chellaram Pressing Factory.	Pithoro	Kachhumal Chandiram, C/o M/s. Kishinchand Chellaram.
255	47	Kundomal Alimchand Ginning Factory.	Tando Adam	Nebhraj Radhakishin.
256	48	Lalchand Nenumal Ginning Factory.	Nawabshah	Shankardas Ruplal.
257	49	Madandas Alimchand Cotton Pressing Factory.	Tando Adam	Rewachand Hotchand.
258	50	Madandas Alimchand Ginning Factory.	Tando Adam	Rewachand Hotchand.
259	51	Madandas Alimchand Ginning Factory.	Bhiria Road	Shamdas Balchand.
260	52	Madandas Alimchand Ginning Factory.	Nawabshah	Rewachand Hotchand.
261	53	Madandas Alimchand Pressing Factory.	Bhiria Road	Shamdas Balchand.
262	54	Madandas Alimchand Ginning Factory.	Nawabshah	Rewachand Hotchand.
263	55	Manghanmal Chugomal Ginning Factory.	Shahdadpur	Seth Tarachand Choithram.
264	56	Manghanmal Chugomal Pressing Factory.	Shahdadpur	Seth Tarachand Choithram.

1	2	3	4	5
265	57	Manghanmal Wadhmal Ginning Factory.	Tando Adam	Murtlimal Khialdas.
266	58	Manghanmal Wadhmal Pressing Factory.	Tando Adam	Murtlimal Khialdas.
267	59	Metharam Wadhmal Cotton Pressing Factory.	Tando Adam	Chellaram Metharam.
268	60	Metharam Wadhmal Ginning Factory.	Hala	Gopaldas Hukumal.
269	61	Metharam Wadhmal Ginning Factory.	Khandu (Hyd. Dist.)	Chellaram Metharam.
270	62	Metharam Wadhmal Ginning Factory.	Tando Adam	Chellaram, Metharam
271	63	Mulchand Dipchand Ginning Factory.	Tando Adam	Lokumal Kishinchand Manghani.
272	64	Naraindas Rajaram & Co. Ginning Factory.	Tando Jan Mohd.	Lalchand L. Shah.
273	65	Naraindas Rajaram & Co. Pressing Factory.	Tando Jan Mohd.	Lalchand L. Shah.
274	66	Naraindas Rajaram & Co., Saw Ginning Factory.	Tando Jan Mohd.	Lalchand L. Shah.
275	67	Nebhandas Teekchand Ginning Factory.	Shikarpur	Tikam las Verhomal.
276	68	Nebhandas Teekchand Pressing Factory.	Shikarpur	Tikam las Verhomal.
277	69	Pahloomal Motiram, Ginning Factory No. I.	Mirpurkhas	Roopchand Chellaram.
278	70	Pahloomal Motiram Ginning Factory. No. II.	Mirpurkhas	Roopchand Chellaram.
279	71	Pahloomal Motiram Pressing Factory.	Mirpurkhas	Roopchand Chellaram.
280	72	Pherumal Dayaram Cotton Ginning Factory.	Nawabshah	Lokchand Penjumal Budh.
281	73	Pherumal Dayaram Ginning Factory.	Nawabshah	Lokchand Penjumal Budh.
282	74	Pritamdas Jethanand Ginning Factory	Shahdadpur	Lilaram Udernomal
283	75	Pritamdas Jethanand Pressing Factory.	Shahdadpur	Lilaram Udernomal.
284	76	Punjab Sind Farms Ltd., Ginning Factory.	Kazi Ahmed (Dist. Nawabshah).	L. Jawaldas Taneja.
285	77	Rais Ghulam Md. Khan Bhurgri Ginning Factory.	Jamshbed	Bhai Dakhomal Khajumal.
286	78	Ralli Bros. Cotton Press	McInch Road, Karachi	H. K. C. Hare Brothers, Karachi.
287	79	Ralli Bros. Double Roller Ginning Factory.	Mirpurkhas	T. Waddell, M/s. Ralli Bros., Karachi.
288	80	Ralli Bros. Ginning Factory No. I.	Nawabshah	T. Waddell, M/s. Ralli Bros., Karachi.
289	81	Ralli Bros. Ginning Factory No. II.	Nawabshah	T. Waddell, M/s. Ralli Bros., Karachi.
290	82	Ralli Bros. Pressing Factory	Mirpurkhas	T. Waddell, M/s. Ralli Bros., Karachi.
291	83	Ralli Bros. Pressing Factory	Nawabshah	T. Waddell, M/s. Ralli Bros., Karachi.
292	84	Ralli Bros. Saw Ginning Factory.	Mirpurkhas	T. Waddell, M/s. Ralli Bros., Karachi.
293	85	Ralli Bros. Single Roller Ginning Factory.	Mirpurkhas	T. Waddell, M/s. Ralli Bros., Karachi.
294	86	Ramchand Manjimal Ginning Factory.	Mirpurkhas	Devraj Ratanchand.
295	87	Ramchand Manjimal Pressing Factory.	Mirpurkhas	Devraj Ratanchand.
296	88	R. B. Motiram Goverdhandas Pressing Factory.	Tando Adam	Motilal Goverdhandas.

1	2	3	4	5
297	89	Rellumal Kishordas Ginning Factory.	Shadipally (Tharparkar)	Chanchaldas Ramchand.
298	90	Reti Ginning Ltd., Ginning Factory.	Reti (Dist. Sukkur)	Pandit Shivaram C/o B. C. G. A. (Punjab) Ltd., Khanewal.
299	91	Reti Ginning Ltd., Pressing Factory.	Reti (Dist. Sukkur)	Pandit Shivram C/o B. C. G. A. (Punjab) Ltd., Khanewal.
300	92	Rewachand Menghraj Ginning Factory.	Tando Jam	Gopaldas Menghraj.
301	93	Rijhumal Pribhdas Cotton Ginning Factory.	Dhoro Naro	Rijhumal Pribhdas.
302	94	Samaldas Madhawdas Ginning Factory.	Tando Siru (Distt. Nawabshah).	Basarmal Menghraj.
303	95	Sekaria Pressing Factory	Hyderabad	M. D. Mansinghka.
304	96	Secomal Assumal Ginning Factory.	Tando Jam	Naraindas Atmadass.
305	97	Secomal Assumal Ginning Factory.	Tando Kaiser	Kessomal Ramchand.
306	98	Secomal Assumal Pressing Factory.	Tando Jam	Naraindas Atmadass.
307	99	Seumal Assumal Ginning Factory.	Tandon Adam	Shambhumal Tejmal.
308	100	Shewaram Rewachand Cotton Pressing Factory.	Matli	Chanidram Janjimal.
309	101	Sewaram Rewachand Ginning Factory.	Hyderabad (Sind)	Moorimal Sobhraj.
310	102	Shewaram Rewachand Ginning Factory.	Matli	Chandiram Janjimal.
311	103	Showkimal Khiantomal Ginning Factory.	Shadipally	Secomal Assandas.
312	104	Sind Electric Ginning Factory.	Dadu	
313	105	Sind Electric Ginning Factory.	Hyderabad (Sind)	Nandiram Lajpatrai.
314	106	Sird Factories Ltd., Ginning Factory.	Jhudo (Dist. Tharparkar).	E. S. Vernon Jones, The Bombay Co. Ltd. Karachi.
315	107	Sind Factories Ltd., Pressing Factory.	Jhudo (Distt. Tharparkar).	E. S. Vernon Jones, The Bombay Co. Ltd., Karachi.
316	108	Sind Land Development Ltd., Ginning Factory.	Mirpurkhas	John Watkins, C/o Sind Land Development Ltd., Mirpurkhas
317	109	Sind Land Development Ltd., Saw Ginning Factory.	Mirpurkhas	John Watkins, C/o Sind Land Development Ltd., Mirpurkhas
318	110	Sind Press Co. Ltd.	Karachi	T. C. Beaumont.
319	111	Sobhraj Tourmal Ginning Factory.	Tando Md. Khan	Ganumal Sobhrajmal.
320	112	Sobhraj Tourmal Pressing Factory.	Tando Md. Khan	Ganumal Sobhrajmal.
321	113	S. Sarupsing Gulzar Mohd. Ginning Factory.	Tando Md. Khan	Haji Dost Mohd. Atta Mohd.
322	114	S. Sarupsing Gulzar Mohd. Pressing Factory.	Tando Md. Khan	Haji Dost Mohd. Atta Mohd.
323	115	Sugnichand Dharamdas Ginning Factory.	Begmanji	Dharamdas Sugnichand Jotwani.
324	116	Sugnichand Dharamdas Pressing Factory.	Begmanji	Dharamdas Sugnichand Jotwani.
325	117	Sikhdev & Bros. Ginning Factory.	Hyderabad (Sind)	Ramchand Udhavdas M/s. Vibindas Suktdev.
326	118	Teekchand Ghanshamdas Ginning Factory.	Daharki (Sukkur)	Dwarkadas.

1	2	3	4	5
827	119	Teekchand Ghanshamdas Pressing Factory.	Daharki (Sukkur)	Dwarkadas.
328	120	Thakur Jethanand Jessomal Ginning Factory.	Khandu (Dist. Hyderabad).	Thakur Jethanand Jessomal.
329	121	Thakur Jethanand Sobhrajmal Ginning Factory.	Hyderabad (Sind)	Nathurmal Relumal.
330	122	Thakur Jethanand Sobhrajmal Pressing Factory.	Hyderabad (Sind)	Nathurmal Relumal.
331	123	Thaumul Bhojomal Ginning Factory.	Sinjhero	Vassumal Tilloomal.
332	124	The Denisa Cotton Ginning Factory.	Mabisar Road (Dist. Tharparkar).	N. L. Bannon, C/o, The Denis Estate Syndicate Ltd.
333	125	The Patel Cotton Ginning Factory.	Jacobabad	F. B. Patel.
334	126	The Patel Cotton Pressing Factory.	Jacobabad	F. B. Patel.
335	127	The Sind Ginning Factory	Kunri (Dist. Tharparkar).	Moulvi Abdul Baqui, C/o The Saddar Anjuman Ahmadiyya Qadian, Punjab.
336	128	The Sind Pressing Factory	Kunri (Dist. Tharparkar).	Moulvi Abdul Baqui, C/o The Saddar Anjuman Ahmadiyya Qadian, Punjab.
337	129	Topandas Mulchand Ginning Factory.	Nawabshah	Tarachand K. L.
338	130	Tulsidas Uttamchand Ginning Factory.	Shikarpur	Kundandas Keinatram.
339	131	Tulsidas Uttamchand Pressing Factory.	Shikarpur	Kundandas Keinatram.
340	132	Volkart Bros. Double Roller Ginning Factory.	Mirpurkhas	E. Wipf, M/s. Volkart Bros. Agency, Mirpurkhas.
341	133	Volkart Bros. Ginning Factory.	Mirpurkhas	E. Wipf, M/s. Volkart Bros. Agency, Mirpurkhas.
342	134	Volkart Bros. Pressing Factory.	Mirpurkhas	E. Wipf, M/s. Volkart Bros. Agency, Mirpurkhas.
343	135	Volkart Bros. Saw Ginning Factory	Mirpurkhas	E. Wipf, M/s. Volkart Bros. Agency, Mirpurkhas.

SILK AND ARTIFICIAL SILK

344	Sugar Mills	Dayaram Dharamshala Road, Rohri.	Premchand Sugnichand
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ELECTRICITY GENERATION AND TRANSFORMATION

345	1	Dalmia Cement Ltd., Power House.	Shantinagar, Drigh Road, Karachi.	N. C. Roy.
346	2	Hyderabad (Sind) Electric Supply Co.	Rasala Road, Hyderabad (Sind).	Mukhi Mangharam Gurdinomal.
347	3	K. P. T. Erskine Whart Power Station.	Keamari, Karachi	E. L. Everett, Chief Eng. K. P. T.
348	4	Karachi Electric Supply Corporation Power House	Elander Road, Karachi	E. Russell-Wells.
349	5	Karachi Electric Supply Corporation, Light House	West Wharf, Karachi	K. M. Panlin.
350	6	N. W. R. Power House	Sukkur	T.G.R. Eagon, Divisional Superintendent N. W. R. Karachi.
351	7	Sind Cement Works Power House.	Rohri	Mr. Cecil Claude Turner C/o Associated Cement Co. Ltd.

1	2	3	4	5
352	8	Sukkur Municipal Power House.	Sukkur	Bhagwandas P. Hasari Chairman, Electricity Committee.

AUTOMOBILES AND COACH BUILDING

353	1	B. O. A. Corporation Motor Repair Workshop.	Old Queens Road, Karachi.	Mr. G. H. C. Lee, C/o B. O. A. C. Corpora- tion, Karachi.
354	2	Naraindas & Co., Auto- mobile Engineers.	Garden Road, Karachi	R. K. Mirchandani.

SHIP BUILDING AND SHIP REPAIRS (INCLUDING SHIPYARDS AND DOCKYARDS)

355	1	Alcock Ashdown & Co. Engineering Workshop.	West Wharf, Karachi.	J. Wright.
356	2	British India Engineering Workshop.	Freedy Street, Karachi	Noshiarwan F. Cowas- jee.
357	3	K. P. T. Engineering Work- shop & Dockyard.	Manora, Karachi . .	E. L. Everett, Chief Engineer, K. P. T.

RAILWAY WORKSHOP, REPAIR SHOPS AND LOCOMOTIVE SHOPS

358	1	Jodhpur Railway Running Shed.	Mirpurkhas	L. Rigg.
359	2	N. W. R. Loco Engine Shed and Workshop.	Karachi Cantt. . . .	T. G. R. Eagon, Divi- sional Supdt., N. W. R. Karachi.
360	3	N. W. R. Loco Engine Shed and Workshop.	Kotri	T. G. R. Eagon, Divi- sional Supdt., N. W. R. Karachi.
361	4	N. W. R. Loco Engine Shed Workshop.	Pad Idan	T. G. R. Eagon, Divi- sional Supdt., N. W. R., Karachi.
362	5	N. W. R. Loco Engine Shed Workshop	Rohri	T. G. R. Eagon, Divi- sional Supdt., N. W. R., Karachi.
363	6	N. W. R. Narrow Gauge Shed Workshop.	Jacobabad	T. G. R. Eagon, Divi- sional Supdt., N. W. R., Karachi.

AIR CRAFT ASSEMBLING REPAIRS AND SERVICING

364	1	B. O. A. Corporation Air- craft Workshop.	Air Port, Drigh Road	G. H. C. Lee.
365	2	R. A. F. Station Workshop	Drigh Road	Chief Technical Officer, R. A. F.

RAILWAY WAGON MANUFACTURING

366		The Wagon Cutting up Plant Workshop, N. W. R.	Hyderabad	I. Patchett, Asstt. Works Manager, C/o Divisional Supdt. N. W. R., Karachi.
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UNSPECIFIED INDUSTRIES

367	1	Bharat Carbon Papers and Ribbon Manufacturing Co., Ltd.	Lawrence Road, H. Karachi.	L. Bhugra Maruwah
368	2	Bharat Wire Netting and Metal Products Co.	Country Club Road, Karachi.	Harbanslal Maruwah.
369	3	Burmab Shell Kerosene Oil Installation.	Keamari, Karachi . .	W. J. D. Graham, Bur- mah Shell Oil Storage & Dist. Co. of India Ltd.

1	2	3	4	5
370	4	Burmah Shell Petrol Storage Installation.	Keamari, Karachi	W. J. Williams Burmah Shell Oil Storage & Dist. Co. of India Ltd.
371	5	Byramji Eduljee, Ice Factory.	Victoria Road, Karachi	Byramji Eduljee.
372	6	Caltex (India) Ltd., Petrol Installation.	Keamari, Karachi	H. M. Keeley, Caltex (India) Ltd., Karachi
373	7	Crystal Ice & Cold Storage Co.	Kutchery Road, Karachi.	B. K. Bhappu.
374	8	David Sasoon Bone Mills	Kalli Road, Hyderabad (Sind).	E. Pather, M/s. David Sasoon Co.
375	9	Grax Ltd. Salt Works	Maurypur	H. Greenfield.
376	10	Gulabai Salt Works	Maurypur	Jamshed Nusserwanji.
377	11	Hyderabad Municipal Pumping Station and Workshop.	Station Road, Hyderabad	J. R. Kripalani, Chief Officer, Hyd. Municipality.
378	12	Karachi Municipal Pumping Station and Workshop.	Lawrence Road, Karachi.	Mr. Moses Jershone Asstt. Engineer (Mech.) II Sewage Plant Karachi Municipal Corporation.
379	13	Karachi Municipal Sewage Pumping Station.	Barnes Street, Karachi	Mr. Moses Jershone Asstt. Engineer (Mech.) II Sewage Plant Karachi Municipal Corporation.
380	14	Kataria Optical Factory.	Elphinstone Street, Karachi.	Takandas H. Kabaro.
381	15	Khursheed Salt Works	Maurypur	D. N. E. Dinshaw Khursheed Salt Works Ltd.
382	16	Laxmi Salt Works Ltd.	Maurypur	Nagendra Nath Ojha.
383	17	Master Aerated Water	Napier Road, Karachi	Ramchand K. Gidwani.
384	18	Ordnance Depot.	Drigh Road	Lt. Col. G. E. P. Cable Chief Ordnance Officer.
385	19	Ralli Bros. Bone Crushing Mill.	Laundhi	T. Waddell.
386	20	Ralli Bros. Hides Press	Lyari, Karachi	T. Waddell.
387	21	Sind Manure Works	Manghopir Road, Karachi.	Hormasji A. Dalal, Burjor Ardesbir & Co. Karachi.
388	22	Solid Ice & Cold Storage Co.	Lawrence Road, Karachi	Rattanji Harji.
389	23	Standard Vacuum Kerosene Oil Installation.	Keamari, Karachi	R. E. Markley, Standard Vacuum Oil Co. Karachi.
390	24	Standard Vacuum Petrol Installation.	Keamari, Karachi	R. E. Markley, Standard Vacuum Oil Co., Karachi.
391	25	Venice Silver Plate Works	Victoria Road, Karachi	Santidas Manikrai Jhangiani.

Pandit Mukut Bihari Lal Bhargava's Starred Question No. 820 (b), (c), (d) and (h) of 18th February, 1948

GOVERNMENT HELP TO REFUGEES AT DEOLI CAMP AND INHABITANT OF A NEW TOWN

(b) On the 17th February, 1948, 1,765 refugees (including children on milk) were being supplied with free food ration and clothing. The weekly expenditure on such refugees was Rs. 4,000.

(c) Present population of the Deoli Camp is 9,967. All these refugees have been accommodated in barracks and the quarters for the staff at the Camp. In addition to the liberty

to render spaces used by putting temporary purdahs, arrangements have since been made to provide a purdah wall for latrines and bath-rooms. Moreover as ultimately the refugees are to be shifted to the place of their rehabilitation, it is not considered advisable to convert the barracks into small rooms.

(d) All pucca built quarters, bungalows, etc. are being utilized to accommodate the refugees. Arrangements for the supply of water and electric light have been made.

(h) The schemes for monetary help to refugees have started functioning only recently. No monetary help under these schemes has so far been taken by refugees in Ajmer-Merwara. As regards food rations and clothing, the honourable member is referred to reply to part (b) of the question.

Shri Damodar Swarup Seth's Starred Question No. 359, of 20th February 1948

POSTS AND GRADES OF SUPERIOR SERVICE OFFICERS IN RAILWAY ACCOUNTS DEPARTMENT

Category or grade	Old Scale	New Scale	Prescribed Scales
Senior Administrative posts—			
(i) Director Accounts	2,500—100—3,000	2,250	1,800—100—2,000 + Spl. pay 250 p.m.
(ii) F.A. & C.A.Os.	2,200—100—2,500	2,000	Under consideration.
Junior Administrative posts	1,500—60—1,800	1,300	1,300—60—1,600.
Senior Accounts Officers	800—50—1,350	Grade I 950 " II 850 " III 750	600—40—1,000. 1,000—1,050—1,050. 1,100—1,100—1,150.
Junior Accounts Officers	300—50—850	300—25—400— 450—500.	350—350—380—380 —30—590 E.B. —770—40—850.

*Shri Ramnarayan Singh's Starred Question No. 513 (a) and (b) of 27th February, 1948
(transferred to 1st March, 1948)*

WORKING OF GOVERNMENT DAIRY FARMS DURING 1946-47

Statement I

Serial No.	Name of the Dairy Farm	Income during 1946-47			Expenditure during 1946-47			Number of Bullocks and other animals sold to the Public
		Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	
1	<i>Assam—</i>							
	(i) Upper Shillong Govt. Dairy Farm.	40,000	0	0	40,000	0	0	Bulls . . . 8 Other animals 10
	(ii) Gauhati Government Cattle Farm.	25,554	12	6	66,665	10	3	Bulls . . . 8 Other animals 11
	(iii) Jorhat Government Farm Cattle Section.	8,000	0	0	19,000	0	0	Bulls . . . 6 Other animals—Nil.
2	<i>United Provinces—</i> No Government Farm. Two Farms have been started recently.							
3	<i>Bihar—</i>							
	(i) Government Cattle Farm.	1,29,016	0	0	2,81,419	0	0	Cows . . . 13 Male Calves . . 42 Female „ . . 57 Cross Breed . . . male calf . . . 1 Cross Breed Bulls . . . 46 Cross Breed Goats . . . 7 Bulls . . . 2 Buffalo cows . . 10
	(ii) Sapaya Dairy Farm	8,018	1	3	9,794	1	3	Bulls . . . 2 Buffalo cows . . 10
	(iii) Kanke Dairy Farm	86,734	11	9	61,587	10	0	Bulls . . . 7

Serial No.	Name of the Dairy Farm	Income during 1946-47			Expenditure during 1946-47			Number of Bullocks and other animals sold to the Public
		Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	
								Bull calves . . . 15 Cow calves . . . 5 Cows . . . 9 Bullock . . . 1
	(iv) Sabour Dairy Farm .	7,810	0	0	25,270	0	0	Cows . . . 9 Bullocks . . . 4 Heifers . . . 3 Male Calf . . . 1 Buffalo male calves . . . 5 Bulls . . . 2
	(v) Pusa Dairy Farm	4,105	2	9	11,116	0	0	
4	<i>East Punjab</i> — There is really no Government Dairy Farm in the Province. The Government Live Stock Farm Hissar has a dairy section.	42,158	0	0	1,07,018	0	0	Bulls with milk strain 357 Cows . . . 11 Heifers . . . 6 Donkey . . . 1 Stallions . . . 5 Rams . . . 87 Sheep . . . 1 Goat . . . 1
5	<i>Delhi</i> — There is no Government Dairy Farm in the Province.							
6	<i>Madras</i> — There is no Government Dairy Farm in the province.							
7	<i>West Bengal</i> — One farm at Haringhatta is being established.							
8	<i>Government of India</i> — (i) Farm at the Indian Agricultural Research Institute, New Delhi. *(There is no Dairy Farm as such at the Institute, there are two pedigree herds of Sahiwal and Tharparkar cattle maintained respectively at the Institute at Delhi and its sub-station at Karnal.) (ii) Farm at sub-station at Karnal. (iv) Indian Dairy Research Institute.	70,992	1	0	[48,246	14	0	Generally the animals were sold to the Provincial and State Govts. Surplus cattle sold to the private individuals. { Bulls . . . 42 Cows . . . 8 Rejected Cattle . . . 6 Bullocks . . . 20 Bulls . . . 16 Cows . . . 26 Heifers . . . 3 Cows . . . 37 Buffaloes . . . 5 Cow Young Stock Female 55 Cow Young Stock male 102 (Buffaloe cow young stock female) . . . 12 Buffaloe young stock male . . . 3 Cow Bulls . . . 1

Statement II

Serial No.	Name of the Dairy Farm	Income during 1946-47	Expenditure during 1946-47	Number of Bullocks and other animals sold to the public		
	<i>Military Dairy Farms, under the Defence Ministry</i>					
1	Agra	14,01,354	17,11,620	3	1	379
2	Allahabad	10,01,196	10,45,943	4	40	422
3	Bareilly	10,94,460	10,36,323	9	19	411
4	Cawnpore	5,81,601	5,18,804	6	18	201
5	Jhansi	7,19,705	7,20,537	5	14	228
6	Lucknow	29,56,596	31,11,732	21	178	1,004
7	Meerut	35,07,132	33,56,719	18	58	745
8	Multan	5,28,563	4,42,076	4	1	248
9	E-in-Stores	8,71,417	9,18,201	..	..	..
10	Namkum	16,89,908	14,39,560	10	..	1,192
11	Panagarh	17,38,119	14,49,869	3	..	361
12	Pig Farm Shillong	3,24,585	3,43,044	..	..	..
13	Manipore	1,96,961	77,869	6	..	356
14	Dehradun	13,45,858	16,12,247	12	8	324
15	Pathankot	7,68,573	8,08,565			
16	Ferozepore	18,33,346	17,74,537			
17	Jullundur	19,78,509	17,54,655			
18	Ambala	16,87,439	13,76,864			
19	Kasauli	2,28,185	2,70,355			
20	Kirkee	42,06,238	39,97,349	32	2	1,208
21	Caldicot Rd.	9,58,376	11,78,158	5	..	..
22	Chinhwad	14,40,158	14,52,991	..	..	..
23	Pimpri	27,14,246	26,59,162	6	..	1,001
24	Kapaswadi	28,87,894	30,21,125	..	..	362
25	Kalyan	22,14,364	25,67,704	21	..	971
26	Deolali	20,60,984	21,32,255	3	3	973
27	Nasik Road	6,43,878	9,45,094	..	..	736
28	Ahmednagar	7,66,287	7,91,991	9	5	574
29	Belgaum	3,42,035	3,32,321	12	..	189
30	Secunderabad	22,57,508	22,39,907	1	..	1,135
31	Bangalore	21,53,297	23,71,513	11	17	1,119
32	Coimbatore	6,59,385	5,45,119	..	..	..
33	Wellington	3,08,385	3,49,251	..	..	35
34	Vizagapatam	7,56,261	10,52,735	1	..	251
35	Jubbulpore	21,27,407	19,08,210	19	2	630
36	Pachmarhi	18,236	33,738	..	..	1
37	Kantin	3,93,994	4,62,434	7	..	377
38	Mehgaum	5,54,057	6,16,650	6	..	234
39	Mhow	4,55,660	4,37,074	6	..	189

Figures are not available.

Shri Gurmukh Singh Measfar's Starred Question No. 536 of 1st March 1948
PERSONS PARTICIPATING IN CONGRESS MOVEMENTS DEBARRED FROM SERVICE

Serial No.	Ministry or Office	Position as on	Number of persons disqualified	Number of cases reviewed	Ban removed	Ban to continue	Number of cases pending
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Agriculture	..	None	..	..	..	..
2	Commerce	..	1	1	1	..	..
3	Communications	31st March 1948	56	20	14	6	36§
4	Defence	26th July 1948	164	146	134	12	8
5	Education	31st July 1948	3	3	3	..	..
6	E.A. & C.R. (E.A. Wing)	31st March 1948	None	..	..	..	..
	(C.R. Wing)	.....	None	..	..	..	..
7	Finance	..	1	..	..	..	1*
8	Finance (Rev. Div.)	27th May 1948	5	4	4	..	1
9	Finance (Defence)	.....	65	63†	..	..	57**
10	Finance (I. & C.)	1st August 1948	None	..	..	..	..
11	Finance (E.A. & States)	.....	None	..	..	..	..
12	Food	..	6	6	5	1	..
13	Health	31st March 1948	4	4	4	..	..
14	Home Affairs	23rd April 1948	6	6	6	..	..
15	I. & B.	1st August 1948	8	5	4	1	3
16	I. & S.	15th July 1948	69	48†	44‡	2	23§
17	Labour	..	None	..	..	..	..
18	Law	.....	None	..	..	..	..
19	R. & R.	.....	None	..	..	..	..
20	Railways	.....	59 ¶	53	53	..	..
21	States	2nd August 1948	None	..	..	..	6
		.....	None	..	..	..	..

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8		
22	Transport	.	.	28th May 1948	1	1	..		
23	W.M.&P.	.	.	15th July 1948	16	10	6		
24	Without Portfolio	.	.	....	None	..	..
25	Legislative Assembly Department	.	.	....	None	..	..
26	Constituent Assembly	.	.	....	None	..	..
27	D.G.R.&E.	.	.	....	None	..	..
28	Spl. Police Estt.	.	.	....	None	..	..
29	D.I.B.	.	.	....	None	..	..
30	F.P.S.C.	.	.	1st June 1948	7	7	..		
31	Partition Secretariat	.	.	....	None	..	..
32	Cabinet Secretariat	.	.	....	None	..	..
33	Prime Minister's Secy.	.	.	....	None	..	..
34	Federal Court	.	.	....	None	..	..
35	I.A.S. Trg. School	.	.	....	None	..	..
36	Development Board	.	.	....	None	..	..
TOTAL					461	377	298	22	141

* Addresses not available.

** A number of persons not black-listed and addresses of 56 persons not known. It has been decided to reopen the cases of persons whose addresses are not available only on the candidates approaching the Ministries concerned.

† Persons reported dead included.

‡ Two reported dead and ban not imposed against two others.

§ Out of the pending cases the addresses of a number of persons are not available and it has been decided to reopen the cases on the candidates themselves approaching the Ministries. Further the ban against some of these persons have been removed. The exact number is being verified.

¶ Information regarding E.P. Rly. not available.

Shri Jaspat Roy Kapoor's Starred Question No. 586 (c) of 3rd March, 1948
SURPLUS STORES FOR REFUGEES TO START BUSINESS, ETC.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
 MINISTRY OF RELIEF AND REHABILITATION

New Delhi, July 2, 1948

Press Note

SURPLUS STORES FROM DISPOSALS DIRECTORATE FOR REFUGEES

Surplus stores from the Disposals Directorate are now available for release to individual refugees for rehabilitating them in different trades and professions.

These stores will be sold to those *bona fide* refugees who have sufficient experience and qualifications for using them in the trade or vocations for which those stores are required. In order that the largest number of refugees should benefit, each applicant should apply for the minimum number of stores required by him. The Rehabilitation and Development Board reserves the right to reject or meet in part or whole the demand of the applicant.

Those interested can obtain the list of the stores available with the office of the Rehabilitation and Development Board, Central Secretariat North Block, Room No. 33, New Delhi, on payment of Re. 1 with effect from 10th July, 1948. They will also be supplied an application form which should be completed and sent to the Board not later than 31st August, 1948. A permit to inspect these stores will be issued along with the list.

The stores available include machine tools, Generating Sets, Air Compressors, non-ferrous metals like, Tin Strips, Tin Ingots, Aluminium Sheets and Circles, Brass Sheets, Brass Ingots, Brass Strips, Copper Sheets, Copper Strips, Spelter and Gun Metal, etc.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
 MINISTRY OF RELIEF AND REHABILITATION

(REHABILITATION AND DEVELOPMENT BOARD)

(Application for the purchase of surplus Stores)

1. Refugee Registration No. & Date of registration.
2. Name of Applicant.
3. Present address.
4. Present occupation.
5. Address in Pakistan.
6. Previous occupation.
7. Are you in possession of a site or building for installing the machinery applied for, and if so, give details of location, area etc.
8. Experience or other qualifications which the applicant feels, qualified him for release of machinery etc.
9. In the case of controlled vocation, has the applicant obtained the necessary permit or authority.
10. In the case of industrial concern, please give the following details :
 - (a) Number of skilled workmen employed at present and to be employed after the installation of machinery/stores asked for.
 - (b) Number of unskilled workmen employed at present and to be employed after the installation of machinery/stores asked for.
 - (c) Is power installed in the applicant's premises, if so, give details?
 - (d) Does the applicant offer to entertain apprentices for training? If so, give details of training proposed and the

number of apprentices proposed to be accepted for training.

- (e) The number of apprentices the applicant is willing to absorb in employment after training.

NOTES 1.—It is clearly understood that sales would be governed by general conditions of contract as given in Form Con. 117 of the Director General of Disposals, Ministry of Industry and Supply, Government of India, and would be on the basis of "As is where is", and the Rehabilitation and Development Board would not be responsible for the condition, suitability, or completeness of the Stores. Stores once sold will not be taken back by the Rehabilitation and Development Board. It is recommended that store/stores are inspected before applying for purchase.

(2) No re-sale of the machinery will be permitted within two years of the acquisition.

(3) On receipt of the letters of allocation from the Rehabilitation and Development Board, parties would be required to apply to the Director General, Disposals, for the necessary Treasury Chalang. On presentation of the Treasury receipt they will obtain from the Director General, Disposals, release orders on the strength of which they will take deliveries of the stores from the Depots concerned.

I solemnly declare that the statement made above is correct to the best of my knowledge and belief. I shall accept the store/stores allotted to me by the Board.

Date..... (Signature of Applicant).

Certified that the information given by the applicant and as can be locally verified is generally correct.

Date..... (Signature of District Magistrate).

(The District Magistrate will, after verification as above, forward the application to the Director of Industries for favour of onward transmission to the Rehabilitation and Development Board, Government of India, along with his comments, if any.)

Date..... (Director of Industries).

OFFICE OF THE REHABILITATION AND DEVELOPMENT BOARD, MINISTRY OF RELIEF AND REHABILITATION, GOVERNMENT OF INDIA, NEW DELHI

No.....

Date.....

Received from an applicant for the purchase of machinery and other equipment available with D.G. (Disposals).

The stock holder will permit your representative to inspect the stores on production of the enclosed authority.

Secretary, R. & D. Board.

LIST I

Machinery and other stores available for sale with the Directorate General of Disposals (Ministry of Industry and Supply.)

Serial No.	D.G.D's No.	Description of Stores	Quantity	Price	Condition	Location
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	417790.C.	M.A.S.C. 10" Centre S.S. & S.C. Lathe belt drive cone pulley and complete with standard equipment.	1	Rs. 1,591	Serviceable.	E. I. Rly., Jamal-pore.
		9" centre 10" menarch Lathe Belt driven Cap. No. P-384.	1	3,477	Good	Messrs. Angus Eng. Works, Angus, Bengal.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
				Rs.		
3	44861	2nd Hand 7" Centre 6" American En- gine lathe for S.S.&S.C. T.P. 30.	1	1,080	Serviceable	Leoo Shops, Kanohrapara.
4	44826	2nd Hand 7" Centre (Fayscott) S.S.& S.C. Straight Pod Engine Lathe TR- 128.	1	918	Do.	Do.
5	44822	M.K. 1'-7" Centre "Ming" self acting S.S. & S.C. Lathe.	1	707	Do.	Do.
6	45019	Special purpose Lathes with equip- ment including double armed pulleys W.I. Split 24" dia. 12" wide suit 2½" dia. main shafting supplied by M/s. Richard- son & Clauddas, Bombay CAP No. P-1737 to -1741.	5	4,538	Good	The Leoo. & Carriage Supdt., B.B.&O.I. Rly., Parel.
7	44998	Atlas 5" Centre Lathe with 1½" H.P. 230 V. Single Phase 1450 IPM motor supplied by M/s. Batliboi & Co., Bombay, Cap 10, P-594.	1	445	Serviceable	M/s. Gramophone Co., Ltd., Dumdum.
8	44947	Atlas Lathe 5" Centre with Motor sup- plied by M/s. Batli- boi & Co., Bombay, CAP. No. P-596.	1	466	Do.	Do.
9	44996/1	Bench Lathes Ht. of Centres 2½" dis- tances between centres with chuck supplies by M/s. Atlas Works Ltd., Calcutta, Cap. No. P-741 to P-742.	2	264	Good	Messrs. National Emporium, Roorkee.
10	44995/1	Bench Lathes Ht. of Centres 2½" dis- tance between centres 8" with chuck supplies by M/s. Atlas Works Ltd., Calcutta, CAP No. P-786 to P-787.	3	284	Do.	Do.
11	42020/1					

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
				Rs.		
12	45166/1	2nd Capstan Lathe capacity with countershaft Cone Pulley, right and left drive arrangements. Supplied by M/s. Alfred Herbert (I) Ltd., Calcutta. CAP. No. P.493.	1	3,290	Serviceable .	D.G.M.P. Depot, Bombay.
13	44691/1	Talco Drill Presses 64 with all equipment including Crompton Iarkinson type squirrel caterotary motors & B.P. 400/440 AC 1430 RPM CAP 1288 and 1299.	2	215	Good .	Gramophone Co., Dumdum.
14	41997/1	Drilling Pillar type vertical single spindle high speed belt driven Capacity to drill holes upto $\frac{1}{2}$ " holes. Makers: Alfred Herbert & Co., Ltd. Coventry.	1	100	Fair .	Gun Carriage Factory, Jubbulpore.
15	45105	Maya $\frac{1}{2}$ " Bench Drilling Machines.	3	607	Serviceable .	Tata No. 5 CMU, Barrackpore.
16	45303/1	L/P Drilling Machine Hand and Power Capacity $\frac{1}{2}$ " Field Pattern belt driven Maker: Hind Machine Tools, Calcutta.	15	1,220	New .	501 T. N. Stores Depot, Panagarh.
17	45644/1	"Pushpo" 16" shaping machine Belt driven supplied by M/s. Bhagwandas Badri Pershad, Calcutta. CAP P.874.	1	1,475	Good .	M/s. Calcutta Tramways Co., Ltd., Calcutta.
18	41807/1	24" India Shaping machine arranged for belt drive.	1	1,593	Serviceable .	Remington Rand, Calcutta.
19	44732	Horizontal Milling Machine 8" x 3" x 3" with Motor Supplier Alfred Herbert (I) Ltd. Calcutta. CAP No. P.42.	1	946	Good .	D.G.M.P. Stores, Bombay.
20	44825	No. 2 Le Blond Plain Milling Machine.	1	1,487	Good .	Do.
21	44821	22" Garvin "Vertical Milling Machine".	1	1,075	Good .	D.G.M.P. Stores, Bombay.
22	42008/1	Milling vertical Belt Driven with C-Shaft. Makers: James Arohdale & Co., Ltd., Birmingham.	1	1,720	Fair .	Gun Carriage Factory, Jubbulpore.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
				Rs.		
23	45160/1	Jessop's Thread Milling Machine Belt Driven Complete with Colant Pumps and Fittings (CAP. No. P.604).	1	2,719	Good	M/s. Guest Keen William Ltd., Calcutta.
24	45583/1	No. 33 Abrasive vertical surface Grinder (TP-118) with grand Stores & Pump and Pump fitting etc.	1	4,544	Serviceable	Officer Munitions, Kanohrapara, (Tools Room).
25	45585/1	No. 2 Horizontal surface Grinder with Motor Pump and Equipment.	1	5,847	Do.	Do.
26	45587/1	Model 'A' Ball Bearing Band Grinder with fact and loose pulleys C.H.G. TP-104, 105 and 106.	3	176	Do.	Do.
27	45590/1	8½" x 1½" Double Ended Dry Grinders with Bench Mounting and Equipment TP-125 to TP-128.	4	78	Do.	Do.
28	45592/2	Hind Precision Grinding Machine TP-122.	1	3,408	Do.	Do.
29	45595/1	Jessop's circular saw sharpening machine to take inserted teeth saws from 12" dia. upto 38" dia. capable of grinding corners in addition to contours as found necessary of sermental saws. Belt driven complete with one dividing plate, having 100 teeth. Supply by M/s. Jessop & Co. Ltd., Calcutta.	1	2,229	Fair	Jessop & Co., Dum.
30	4588/1	No. 74 Lapping Machine (Exello style) T.P.97.	1	829	Serviceable	Officer Munitions, Kanohrapara (Tool Room).
31	45589/1	New continent "Do all" Band filing machine Bench type arranged for self contained Motor Drive TP. 98.	1	466	Do.	Do.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
				Rs.		
32	45641/1	L/F.121 Machine Saw Circular 48" with rope feed voltage 440/3/45 H.P.C. Makers: M/s. Robinson & Sons.	1	N.K.	New . .	501 T. N. Stores Depot, Panagarh.
33	40680	Electric Arc Weld- ing Set Cap 300 Amps. M. G. Set 230 V.L.C. Motor Drive Helmen U.K. D.G.S.R. Regd. No. SR/ P/177.	1	2,836	Fair . .	M/s. Garden Reach W. Shop, Calcutta.
34	40789	Electric Arc Welding Set Portable Petrol Engine Drive two opera- tor 240 amps. G. D. Peters U.K., D.G.S.R. Redd " No. UK/19.	1	8,465	Fair . .	M/s. Hooghly Docking & Engn. Co., Calcutta.
35	44733	Nand Fly Press size 2½' high 2½' wide and 2' long hand operated capacity 1,000 pieces per day, supplied by M/s. Jaff.	1	179	Good . .	D.G.M.P. Depot Bombay.
36	42023/1	Fly Press (G.&S. Fy. Regd. No. XXXII/ D203) Makers: Greenwood & Hatley Co., England.	1	200	Fair . .	Gun & Steel Factory, Cossipore.
37	45103	7" Stroke India Slot- ting Machine Belt Driven.	1	4,162	Serviceable .	Tatas No. 5 CMU Barrack- pur. Ex. No. 4 CMU Dum Dum.
38	45167/1	Small compound slitting machine complete with 10 Circular Slitters each 0.285 and 0.002" wide Belt Driven supplied by B. Rly. Kanchrapara Cap. No. P.239.	1	585	Good . .	M/s. Venesta Kamarhati, 24 Parganas.
39	43729/1	Air Compressor for dual controller.	1	385	New . .	Meat dehydra- tion Fy. Delhi Cantt.
40	43731/10	Boilder having 2,480 lbs per hour evaporating capa- city.	1	6,886	New . .	Do.
41	43727/1	Boiler size 4 mount- ings and 1" chim- ney.	1	3,405	New . .	Do.

STATEMENTS LAID ON THE TABLE

1	2	3	4	5	6
				Rs.	
42	43731/2	Air Compressor for dual controller.	1	385	New Meat Dehydration Fy.
43	43731/9	Boiler having 3,400 lbs. per hour evaporating capacity.	1	[6,386	New Amritsar. Do.
44	43730/12	Boiler size 4 Mountings etc.	2	3,405	New Do.
45	41510	Sanch Lathe light of centre 2½" distance between centres 8" with JACOBES No. 32 medium duty key— P.1237 to 1240 .	4	282 each	Good } M/s. Golam Hussain & Co., Roorkee.
46	41510	P. 1241 and 1242	2	292 each	Good }
47	EG/50378	Induction Motor Electric 'Westing House'. 320V 5 H.P. 1450 RPM (Eng. 131 and 132).]	2	210 each	Fair Roy's Naval Base, Cochin.
	B.E.O.18	Induction Motor Marshall & Sons 400 V., 3 H.P. 15 R.P.M. (Eng. No. 133).]	1	168	Fair [. Do.
48	EG/50373	Induction Motor 'Crompton Parkinson' 400 V 3 H.P. (Eng. No. 136).	1	168	Fair Do.
49	B.E.O.18	Induction Motor 3 H.P. 100 V. 21 amp. 1000 RPM Electric Motor (Eng. 147).	1	300	Fair Do.
50	EG/51608	Electric Motors, 5, 15 and 25 H.P.	3	1,800 each	Serviceable D.G.S.R., Jackaria, Bunder Road, Sewri.
51	50296	Motor Electric D.C. 7.5 H.P. 400/440 V. Starter Electric D.C. 7.5 Type.	1	568	New } Ammunition
			1	80	New } Factory, Kirkee.
52	44274/14	PM 7 Crompton Parkinson 3 H.P. Motor 2880 RPM Coupled with 1½ Kirloskarpump No. 2422325 Motor No. MBK 2G.	1	260	Fair running order. Frere Basin, Bombay.
53	44818/10	GEC. Motor 3 H.P. 2800 RPM 3 phase 50 cycles.	1	90	Serviceable, used. Civil Aerodrome Kanpur.
54	44818/11	Induction motor 3 H.P. 1429 RPM 400/440 V 3 phase 50 cycles.	1	112	Do. Do.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
				Rs.		
55	44818/12	Induction Motor (M. Itachi) c.75 HP. 1420 RPM 400/440 V. 50 cycles.	1	85	Serviceable, used	Civil Aerodrome, Kanpur
56	50327	Motor Electric 15 H.P. 440 V. D.C. 1,000 RPM, Plainshaft. G.E. P-243.	1	1,347/4/-	Good	Gun Carriage Factory, Jubbulpore.
		Motor Electric 25 H.P. 440 Volts, Eng. Elec. Coy. p. 814.	1	1,805	" . . .	Do.
57	44094	Induction Motor 380/420 V. 3 phase 50 cycles. Speed 20/50.	1	85	" . . .	Civil Aerodrome, Kanpur.
		5 H.P. Motor 400/440 V. 50 cycles 3 phase. 1500 RPM.	1	85	" . . .	Do.
58	44758	Oil Engine 6 H.P. Imperial No. 100.	1	1,000	Fair	Military Farms, Muthra.
		Oil Engine 9.5 H.P. Marshall Copor H.S. Type S. No. 2388.	1	1,300	" . . .	Do.
59	44818/7	M.C. Set Crompton Motor 5 BHP. 1430 RPM 3 phase 50 cycles 400 volts 2500 watta.	1	140	Serviceable	Civil Aerodrome, Kanpur.
60	SR-41804	Myford 38" capmodel MU Capstan Lathes.	1	1,231	Do.	M/s. Remington Rand Inc., 182, Lower Circular Road Calcutta.
61	12876	Pressure die casting machines of special designs.	2	1,151	Do.	D.G.M.P. Depot Bombay.
62	11780	Single purpose lathes	13	880	Fair	Do.
63	44110	Lathe with wheels keys centres.	1	4,500	Good	C.E. No. 3 Container Production Deptt., Bhusawal.
64	SR-41637	Gasfired Open Chamber Furnace.	1	4,211	Fair. Requires rebricking.	McGreger Balfour, Calcutta.
65	SR-42418	7½" centre Bradford Lathe.	1	2,143	Serviceable	B.N.Rly., Khargpur.
66	SR-41551	Drilling Machine 3/4"	4	2,312	each Good	Britannia Engineering, Titagarh.
67	SR-41778	Capstan Lathe hand operated.	2	4,998	Serviceable	Do.
68	SR-41546	Rivetting Machine .	1	1,485	" . . .	Angus Eng. Work, Eng.
69	SR-41553	Base Plact Rivetring Machine.	1	2,091	" . . .	D.G.M.P. Depot, Cossipore.
70	SR-42109	Annealing furnace .	1	413	" . . .	Do.
71	SR-42114	4 Spindle Drilling Machine.	1	1,232/9/-	" . . .	Do.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
72	SR-42116	4 Spindle Drilling Machine	2	Ra. 2,441	Serviceable.	DCMP Depot, Coimbatore.
73	SR.72175	Thread Milling Machine.	3	2,090 each.	Do.	Aluminium Mfg. Co., Calcutta.
74	45630/1	Buffala' Bench Drilling Machines $\frac{1}{4}$ " capacity with $\frac{1}{4}$ H.P. Motor supplied by M/s. East Asiatic Co., Ltd., Bombay. CAP Nos. P-862 and P-859.	2	176	Good	The Work Manager, G.I.P. Rly. Matunga.
75	45637/1	Tanco Drill No. 904 —14" with $\frac{1}{4}$ H.P. Motor (Cap. No. P-3204) 400/3/50 A.C. Supplied by M/s. Machine Tools (I) Ltd., Calcutta CAP. No. P-73.	1	129	Do	Do.
76	45638/1	Tanco No. 909-14" Bench Model Drill with $\frac{1}{4}$ H.P. Motor 220/1/50 A.C. Starter D.P. Switch and Fuse supplied by M/s. Machine Tools (I) Ltd., Calcutta Cap. No. 315.	1	164	Do.	Do.
77	44918/9	Electric Drilling Machine with Motor Metropole Works department of Feed 2-8" capacity in steel $\frac{1}{4}$ length over all 28-10" S1 No. CAP. P-703.	1	..	Fair	Civil Aerodrome— Kanpur.
78	44971/1	Drills Pillar $1\frac{1}{2}$ " with A.C. Motor 400 Volts 3 Phase 80 cycles.	3	..	Do.	E.S.D. Panagar
79	45278/1	L.F. Machine Bench Drilling Hand and Power capacity 1— $1\frac{1}{2}$ Field Pattern.	150	..	N.K.	501: Tr. Stores Depot, Panagarh.
80	44504	Grinders. (Machine Grinding Bench).	68	..	..	302 MU Mansur Allahabad.
81	44969/3	Grinder Double ended 12" x 2" Wet & Dry Wheel & Pet. Drive Belt Maker: Alfred Herbert & Co., (India) Ltd.	1	367	..	206 BOD Avadh: Madras.
82	45007/1	Punch Nose Grinding Machine with counter Shaft manufactured by Jessop & Co., Ltd.	1	776	..	M/s. Jessop & Co., Ltd., Dum Dum.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
				Rs.		
33	45013/1	Bench Grinding 4 headed Belt Driven manufact- ured by B.B.&C.I. Rly. Cap. No. M- 213.	1	244	..	Loco. & Carr. Supdt., B.B.&C.I. Rly., Parel.
34	44914/1	Grinding Machine Large.	4	271	..	} No. 1 C.M.U. Kanchrapara ex-M/s. Cal- cutta Tramway Co., Ltd., Calcutta.
35	44914/1	Grinding Machine Small.	1	188	..	
36	42015/1	Churchill External Plain Grinding Machine 30" x 10" x 12" Regd. No. 1796 Makers: M/s Churchill Machine Tool Coy. Ltd., England.	..	480	..		Gun & Shell Factory, Cossipore.
37	44796/409	NIV Hacksaw Power driven travel 7" complete with fast and loose Pulley British made new economy Sl. No. 2 MES No. K.81C.	1	..	Serviceable	G.E.E.P., Jhans.
38	45516/1	Cold Sawing machine with Electric Motor Starter supplied by M/s. Jessop & Co., Ltd., Calcutta, CAP. No. P-162.	1	4,537	Fair	Messrs. Jessop & Co., Ltd., Dum Dum.
39	44888/11	Punching & Shear- ing Machine 1/2 plate A.C. motor 400/420 Volts 3 phase 50 cycles with punches and die.	1	3,250	N.K.	E.S.D. Kuria.
30	44913/43	Buffing Machine with one flexitol motor and iron switch box (MEM) 1 pb 1230 V. 50 cy. 5 H.P.	1	170	Fair	3 OMU Civil Aerodrome, Kanpur.
31	44578/31	Machine Drilling portable Elec. 125 RLD 110 V DCCAP. 1 1/2" drive Motor. Maker: Wolf & Co., Ltd., England.	1	907	New, Good	C.O.D., Delhi.
	44578/33	Machine Drilling Portable Elec. Cap. 1 1/2" Drive 220/250 Volts AC/ DC. Maker: Van Dorn Elec. Tool Co., USA.	16	607	Do..	Do.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
				Rs.		
92	44578/32	Machine Drilling Portable Elec. Cap. 1" 230/250 Volts AC/DC with-out Stand Drive Motor 230/250 V. AC/DC. Maker: C. Wolf & Co., Ltd., London.	3	520	New Good	C.O.D. Delhi
94	44533/3	Machine Drilling ½" 2 spindle Motor driven 400/440 V. A.C. Maker: Janes & Shipman Ltd., Leicester, England.	1	2,860	Do. . .	Do.
95	44538/15	Machine Drilling Filler Cap unto 1½" belt Drive. Maker: Maya Engineering Co., Ltd.	2	4,333	Do. . .	Do.
96	44538/48	Machine Planing and Surfacing 16" Drive.				
		(a) Maker: North Field Foundry & M. G. Co., Ltd.	4	6,767	New . .	Do.
		(b) Maker: Sagar Halifax, England.	2	6,767	Do. . .	Do.
97		Machine Grinding Bench Drive Motor 200 V. D.C. Maker: E. C. Hopkirk Ltd., Barn Ingham.	8	182	Good New	Do.
98		Machine Grinding P.E. 220 Volts D.C. with grinding wheels Drive Motor 220 V. D.C.	1	208	Do. . .	Do.
99	44538/4	(a) Machine Grinding pedestal and Twist Drill attachment Drive Belt 12" x 2½". Maker: G. D. Dondkar Works Ltd., India.	3	390	Fair . .	C.O.D. Cantt. Delhi
		(b) Do. Maker: Not known.	3	390	Do. . .	Do.
		(c) Do. Maker: Not known.	33	390	Good New	Do.
100	44538/7	Machine Grinding Bench 8" x 1½" belt drive. Maker: Alfred Herbert Ltd., India.	3	182	New . .	Do.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
				Rs.			
101	44538/8	(a) Machine Grinding floor D. R. Net and Day Pedestal 12" x 11". Size of wheel Belt Drive. Maker: Butliboi & Co., Bombay.	1	1,040	Good New	C.O.D., Cantt.	Delh
		(b) Do. Maker: Not known.	1	520	Fair	Do.	
		(c) Do.	1	1,040	Good New	Do.	
102	44538/9	Machine Grinding Floor DE Wet and (a) Dry Wheel 12" x 2" Drive B. It. Maker: Alfred Herbert & Co., Ltd.	3	953	Do.	Do.	
		(b) Do. do.	1	477	Fair	Do.	
		(c) Do. do. Maker: Butliboi & Co., India.	1		Fair	Do.	
103	44538/11	(a) Machine Sawing circular 26" Belt Drive. Maker: Victor Crane & Co., Ltd., Sialkot.	4	2,427	Good New	Do.	
		(b) Do. Maker: T.E. Thompson & Co., Ltd., Calcutta.	4	2,427	Do.	Do.	
		(c) Do. Maker: Kunden Wood Fy., Ludhiana.	20	2,427	Do.	Do.	
		(d) Do. Maker: Not known.	6	2,427	Do.	Do.	
104	44538/12	Machine Sawing Circular Bench 36" Belt Drive.	7	2,513	Do.	Do.	
105	44538/14	Machine Saw Hack 14" Blade capacity 6" x 6". Belt Drive. Maker: Alfred Herbert India Ltd.	12	867	Do.	Do.	
106	44538/20	(a) Machine sawing circular 24" B. It Drive. Maker: T. E. Thompson & Co., Ltd.	18	4,333	Do.	Do.	
		(b) Maker: Victor Crane & Co., Sialkot.	3	4,333	Do.	Do.	
		(c) Maker: Laxmi Das Prem Chand Eng., Bombay.	4	4,333	Do.	Do.	
		(d) Maker: Not known.	3	2,167	Do.	Do.	
		(e) Maker: Not known.	1	3,250	Do.	Do.	
107	44538/21	Machine Sawing circular 26" Belt Drive. Maker: Kunden Wood Factory, Ludhiana.	3	2,167	Do.	Do.	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
				Rs		
108	44538/25	Machine Band Saw 24" Drive Belt Maker: UNIQUE.	4	1,050	Good New	C.O.D., Cantt. Delhi
109	44538/39	Band Saw 30" Drive Belt— (a) Maker: Smith Peace.	1	2,015	New	Do.
		(b) Maker: Olten	1	2,015	New	Do.
110	44538/50	Sawing Cross cut Drive Motor 400/ 440 V. A.C. Maker: D. E. Walt.	3	2,479	Good New	Do.
111	44538/21	Machine Sawing Circular cross cut 18" Blade Pendu- lum Drive Motor 220/250 V. A.C. Maker: John Pickles & Sons Ltd.	1	2,860	Do.	Do.
112	44538/52	Machine Sawing Circular cross cut 14" drive. Belt drive. Maker: Frezer & Stall.	1	1,257	Fair	Do.
113	44538/53	Machine saw spindle, combination drive motor 400/440 V. A.C. Maker: Lukerman Adinger.	1	1,300	Fair	Do.
114	44538/61	(a) Machine Sawing crosscut Pendulum type 36" saw drive Motor 400/440 V A.C. Maker: J. Pickles & Sons York, U.K.	5	2,772	Fair	Do.
		(b) Do. Deficient of Motor Starter.	1	1,640	Fair	Do.
115	44538/63	Machine sawing circular 48" with Rope & feed attachment and pulley drive approx. 45000 H.P. Drive approx- imate. Maker: Smith Peace, Keighley.	2	6,067	Good New	Do.
116	44538/64	Machine sawing circular 66" drive Engine. Maker: J. Pickles Ltd., York.	4	2,080	Good New	C.O.D., Cantt. Delhi
117	44538/66	Machine sawing crosscut Pendu- lum to take upto 24" dia. saw drive Motor 400/440 V. A.C.	2	2,512	Do.	Do.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
				Rs.		
110	44538/67	Machine saw real- -rotating Log. Stationery Belt Drive with fast and Loose Pulleys 20" dia. 5" face drive Belt. Maker: J. Pickles & Sons, Ltd., York.	8	1,785	Good New	C.O.D., Deft Canst.
110	44538/68	(a) Machine saw Hack 6" x 6" drive motor 220/230 V. D.C. Maker: H. G. Herbert, Atlas Works, Manchester.	10	867	Do.	Do.
120	44538/35	(b) Do. . . . Machine Moulding vertical spindle Belt Drive —	115	433	Fair	Do.
		(a) Maker: Not known.	2	2,860	Good New	Do.
121	44538/37	(b) Maker: Kitchner Machine Moulding vertical spindle 6" Drive Motor 115/ 230 C. A.C. —	1	2,860	Do.	Do.
		(a) Maker: Beach	2	2,860	Fair	Do.
		(b) Maker: Not known.	1	1,907	Fair	Do.
122	44538/42	Machine Dowelling Drive Belt.	1	2,250	New	Do.
123	40578	Straightening Presses	4	400 each.	Good	Controller of Supplies of down, Ghat- kumar, Bombay.
124	42221	Universal Type Thread Milling Machine.	3	1,772 (for whole).		D.G., M.P Depot, Bombay.
125	40352	Metal Holding Furnaces.	2	9,678		Indian Standard Metal Co. Bombay.
126	41773	Single Purpose Lathe.	1	1,835		B.B.&C.I. Rly Godown, Pare Bombay.
127	44738	Hand Fly Press Complete with Brackets. Lathe 12" Centre.	1	140		D. G. Industry & Supply Depot, Bombay.
128	41613	Plain Hand Milling Machine arranged for Motor Drive complete with standard equip- ment.	1	1,646	..	M.&S.M. W/Shap Hubli.
129	CPM/3454	Lathes 6½" Centre	Nos. 9 in all.	1,339	..	Britannia Fac- tory, Kirkee.
130	CPM/3455	Do. do.	Do.	1,339	..	Do.
131	CPM/3456	Do. do.	Do.	1,339	..	Do.
132	CPM/3458	Do. do.	Do.	1,339	..	Do.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
				Rs.		
133	CPM/3461	Lathes 6½" Centre	Nos. 9 in all	2,829	..	Britannia Factory, Kirkee.
134	CPM/3441	Do. do.	Do.	1,338	..	Do.
135	CPM/3464	Do. do.	Do.	3,536	..	Do.
136	CPM/3463	Do. do.	Do.	3,536/4/	..	Do.
137	CPM/3462	Do. do.	Do.	2,899	..	Do.
138	CPM/41779	10" Centre S.S.&S.C. Lathe Belt Driven.	1	1,591	..	Mathematics Instrument Office, Calcutta.
139	45115	Polishing Lathes	2	88 each.	..	No. 1 C.M.U. Kachrapara.
140	41789.	Single Purpose Lathes.	13	880 each.	..	G.D., M.P. Depot, Bombay.
141	41813	Single Purpose Lathes, Kirlookers.	10	1,053 each.	..	Do.
142	407040270	Single Purpose Lathes.	2	1,013 each.	..	Do.
143	45019/1	Special Purpose Lathes with equipment.	5	4,538	..	Loco. & Carriage Supd., E.B.&C.L. Ry. Parel, Bombay.

LIST II

Non-Ferrous Metals available for sale with the D. G. (Disposal)

Serial No.	D.G.D's No.	Description of Stores	Quantity	Price	Condition	Location					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7					
				Rs.							
1	35554	Aluminium Sheets, 18 S.W.G.	5,000 Nos.	8,325 Per ton.		D.G., I.&S. Deptt., Santagachi, Aluminium Co. Ltd., Calcutta.					
2	4252	Aluminium Circles, 16G. 24"—26".	9 Tons.	3,360 Per ton.							
3		Brass Sheets assorted thicknesses.	85 Tons.	110 Per cwt.	..						
4		Brass Ingots	200 Tons.	70 Per cwt.							
5		Brass strips, assorted thicknesses.	61.5 Tons.	75 Per cwt.							
6		Copper Strips	6 Tons.	100 Per cwt.							
7	35439 35488 35496 34736	Spelter (Zinc Ingots)	20	50 Per cwt.		D.G., I.&S. Deptt. Bombay and Dy. Supplies, Madras.					
8	35488 35490						Gun Metal	60 Tons.	120 Per cwt.	..	D. G., I. & S. Deptt., Bombay and Santagachi.

Note. The allocations of supply of any particular size of materials included in the list is not guaranteed.

Pandit Mukut Bihari Lal Bhargava's Starred Question No. 717 of 12th March, 1948

NOTICES ISSUED UNDER SECTION 34, ETC., RESULTED IN ASSESSMENTS

- (a) (i) Number of notices issued under section 34 during the year 1946-47—46,600.
 (ii) Number of such notices resulting in assessments upto 1st April 1948—28,030.
 (iii) Number of notices dropped—4,054.
- (b) (i) Number of notices issued under section 28 during the year 1946-47—7,640.
 (ii) Number of cases decided under sections 28 and 52—3,806.
- Amount collected—Rs. 26,21,864.

Shri V. C. Kesava Rao's Starred Question No. 740 of 12th March, 1948

TERMS OF SERVICE OF OFFICIALS OF VARIOUS MERGED STATES

At the time of merger of States, the Rulers were assured that, as far as possible, the States' employees would be provided for and that there would be no victimization for past views and loyalties. In accordance with this assurance instructions have been issued by the Provincial Governments concerned that all employees who were in the service of the States before the date of merger should continue in their present posts until they are absorbed or otherwise dealt with. Every effort is made to see that the States personnel are not discharged except for good and sufficient reasons. Each individual case is carefully considered and initial pay fixed at a suitable stage having regard to such factors as his present pay and length of service. The main idea is to build up common services in all grades and ranks on common scales of pay to serve the needs of the provinces proper as well as the merged States so that Officers may be freely transferred from any place or station to any other place or station in the larger provinces.

States' employees are taken in the Provincial services on a probation for a period varying from six months to one year, during which period they are expected to pass departmental examinations. During the probationary period they are entitled to draw their periodical increment in their previous grade, i.e., such increment as may fall due after the date of administrative integration provided that nothing to the contrary is decided during the reorganisation of scale of pay or administrative overhaul. Leave and furlough which States employees had earned before the date of merger are taken into leave accounts maintained by the Provincial Governments.

Provincial Governments are examining how best to adjust the Provident Fund and pensionary obligations of previous administrations in respect of personnel concerned but the tentative view is that where an employee is at present in a pensionable service, he will continue to be in the pensionable service of the Government and his past service will not for purpose of pension. Where such an employee is a subscriber to a State contributory provident fund, he will be given the option as between Government contributory provident fund and absorption in pensionable service. In a case where a State employee is present neither in a pensionable service nor is a subscriber to a contributory provident fund, he will be deemed to be a new entrant in Government pensionable service.

Shri Deshbandhu Gupta's Starred Question No. 998 (b) of 20th March, 1948

CONSIGNMENTS OF FULL WAGON LOAD OF GOODS REACHING DELHI LATE FROM BOMBAY AND CALCUTTA

Only seventy wagons received at Delhi and New Delhi Railway Stations were despatched and temporarily stabled at other stations near Delhi due to congestion in the yards and sheds at Delhi and New Delhi. These wagons were gradually brought back to Delhi and New Delhi and delivered to the consignees.

Shri V. C. Kesava Rao's Starred Question No. 1314 of 7th April, 1948
POLITICAL PENSIONS TO FOREIGNERS

- (a) Rs. 36 per annum.

(b) and (c). The question of continuance or otherwise of all political pensions is under consideration in the Ministry of Home Affairs.

This does not include political pensions paid to foreigners in East Punjab. The relevant records are with the Accountant General West Punjab who, despite repeated reminders has not yet furnished the necessary information.

Shri Ram Sahai's Starred Question No. 1815 of 7th April, 1948

**IMPORT OF MOTOR CARS AND MOTOR CYCLES INTO INDIA DURING 1933-39
AND 1946-47**

List of Suppliers of Motor Cycles

1. Manufacturing Technical Corporation, New York.
2. Ariel Motors Limited, Birmingham.
3. Toser Kenesly and Melbourne Limited.
4. Francis Barnett Limited, England.
5. B.S.A. Motor Cycle, London
6. DOT Cycle and Motor Manufacturing Company Limited, Manchester.
7. Enfield Cycle Company, Redditch, London.
8. Excelsior Motor Company Limited, Birmingham.
9. The Czech. Factory and Arhes Manufacturers, Czechoslovakia.
10. Indian Motor Cycle Export Corporation, New-York. U.S.A.
11. Singleton Beinda and Company Limited.
12. Associated Motor Cycles Co., Limited, U.K.
13. Norton Motors Limited, Birmingham.
14. Moto Occane, France.
15. Hales Brothers, London.
16. The Raulter Cycle Company, Ashford, Kent.
17. Atlas Engineering Company Limited, Westminster.
18. Harley-Davidson Motor Company, Milwaukee, Wisconsin, U.S.A.
19. Coment Manufacturing Company, U.S.A.
20. Watumall Wilson and Company U.S.A.
21. Triumph Engineering Company Limited, Coventry, England.
22. Swiss India Trading Corporation.

Note.—It is regretted that it is not possible to furnish the information about the quantity of goods supplied by each of the suppliers, as such information is not recorded by the Customs and could not be obtained from the importers.

List of suppliers of Motor cars

1. Austin Motor Car Company Limited, Birmingham.
2. Ford Motor Company Limited, Deganham.
3. Armstrong Siddeley Motors Limited, Coventry.
4. Citroen Motor Company Storegh Bucks.
5. Dainler Company Limited, Coventry.
6. Morris Industries Export Limited, Oxford.
7. Nuffield Export Limited, Oxford.
8. Roots Limited, Devonshire.
9. Jagar Cars Limited, Coventry.
10. Byranson T. Childs Limited, London.
11. Lanchester Motor Company Limited, Coventry.
12. Rackard Motor Export Corporation New York.
13. General Motors Corporation, New York, U.S.A.
14. Seseoni Automobile Torino, Italy.

15. Rapid S. A. F. Fandlense and Motear, Zurich.
16. Chrysler Corpn., Detroit, U.S.A.
17. Ford Motor Company of Canada.
18. Ford Motor Company, U.S.A.
19. Graham Paige Motor Corpn., Linchigam.
20. Hudson Motor Car Co., Detroit, U.S.A.
21. Kaiser Fraser Export Corpn., U.S.A.
22. Nash Kohimatur Corpn., U.S.A.
23. Bolls Royce Ltd., London.
24. Hendry Brothers, London.
25. Renault Limited, London.
26. Standard Motor Company, Ltd., Coventry.
27. Studebaker Export Corpn., Indiana, U.S.A.
28. Vauxhall Motors Limited, London, England.
29. Singer Motor, Limited, Birmingham.

NOTE.—It is regretted that it is not possible to furnish the information about the quantity of goods supplied by each of the suppliers, as such information is not recorded by the Customs and could not be obtained from the importers.

Shri H. V. Kamath's Starred Question Nos. 1817 of 7th April and 379, dated 20th August, 1948

POLITICAL PRISONERS IN SIND JAILS CONVICTED DURING 'QUIT INDIA' STRUGGLE OF 1942

The Pakistan Government have informed that "no warrants of arrest issued against persons suspected of connection with the 1942 movement are still in force against those who absconded at the time".

Shri H. V. Kamath's Starred Question No. 1871 (b) of 9th April, 1948

OCCUPATION OF WAGONS BY RAILWAY STAFF FROM PAKISTAN DUE TO LACK OF HOUSING ACCOMMODATION.

Statement

Railways	Gauge	Number of wagons occupied	Location	Total number of persons accommodated.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Assam	Metre	284	Pandu	27
			Gauhati	23
			Panbari	16
			Khetri	1
			Lumding Jn.	12
			Mariani Jn.	3
			Simabuguri Jn.	14
			Tinsukia Jn.	14
			Safrai	2
			Dibrugarh Town	1
			Dum Dum Town	1
			Senchoa Jn.	4
			Nowgong Assam	2
			Silighat Town	4
			Badarpur Section	16
			Bongaigaon Section	145
				284

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
R.R. & C.I.	..	..	NIL	..
M. N.	..	..	NIL	..
M. I.	Broad	684	Sealdah	241
			Chitpur	208
			Nadhati	106
			Ranaghat	35
			Bongson	24
			Howrah	12
			Sahabganj	1
			Kanchrapara	1
			Assacol Dn.	55
			Dinapore Dn.	3
				684
R. P.	..	..	NIL	..
G.I.P.	..	..	NIL	..
M. & S. M.	..	..	NIL	..
O. T.	Metre	53	Mokamebghat	2
			Semariaghat	2
			Gauribasar	1
			Gorakhpur	20
			Samastipur	2
			Katihar	20
			Isatnagar	1
			Paulaha	1
			Tanakpur	2
			Dudwa	1
			Kashipur	1
				53
S. I.			NIL	..

Mr. R. K. Sidhu's Starred Question No. 35 of 10th August, 1948

OWNERSHIP OF HOUSES OF RULERS OF STATES IN DELHI AND BOMBAY.

S.No.	Name of State	Whether Ruler has house in		Whether houses are	
		Delhi	Bombay	Private Property	State Property
1	Alwar	Yes	No	The question of private properties of these Rulers has not yet been settled.	
2	Bharatpur				
3	Dholpur				
4	Orehha	..	Yes	do.	
5	Morvi	}	Yes	do.	
6	Wankaner				
7	Dhrol				
8	Bhavnagar	Yes		do.	
9	Kapurthala	Yes		do.	
10	Nabha				
11	Faridkot				
12	Kotah	Yes	Yes	do.	
13	Sant	..	Yes	do.	
14	Sirohi				
15	Rajpipla				
16	Bansda				
17	Lunawada				

S.No.	Name of State	Whether Ruler has house in		Whether houses are	
		Delhi	Bombay	Private Property	State Property
18	Mandi	Yes		The question of private properties of these Rulers has not yet been settled.	
19	Korea	Yes		Yes	
20	Kutch	..	Yes	Yes	
21	Dujana	} Yes	..	The question of private properties of these Rulers has not yet been settled.	
22	Pataudi		..		
23	Gwallior	..	Yes	Yes	1

Shri Lakshminarayan Sahu's Starred Question No. 41 (b), (c) and (d) of 10th August, 1948.

ATROCITIES ON ORIYAS CONSEQUENT ON TRANSFER OF ADMINISTRATION OF
SERAIKELLA AND KHARSAWAN STATES FROM ORISSA TO BIHAR

(b) No Oriya living in the States of Seraikella and Kharsawan has been subjected to any oppression. There has also been no case of any atrocity on women or of house-burning or attempt to intimidate any Oriya family to go out of the Seraikella State. The Oriyas in these two States are living as peacefully as any other citizen.

(c) No.

(d) No.

Lala Raj Kanwar's Starred Question No 55 (b) of 10th August, 1948

DEPARTMENTS OF AND ATTACHED OFFICES OF GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

Name of Ministry	Total number of offices attached to the Ministry	Names of offices
(1)	(2)	(3)
1. Ministry of Home Affairs	3	(1) Intelligence Bureau. (2) Federal Public Service Commission. (3) Office of the Inspector General, Special Police Establishment.
2. Ministry of Finance	9	(1) Office of the Military Accountant General. (2) Office of the Deputy Secretary, Ministry of Finance (Delhi). (3) National Savings Bureau. (4) Ministry of Finance (Revenue Division). (5) Office of the Deputy Secretary, Ministry of Finance (Supply). (6) Office of the Deputy Secretary, Ministry of Finance (Textiles), Bombay. (7) Ministry of Finance (Revenue Division)—Income-tax, Investigation Commission. (8) Ministry of Finance (Revenue Division) Inspector of Customs and Central Excise. (9) Ministry of Finance (Revenue Division) Director of Inspection (Income-tax).

(1)	(2)	(3)
8. Ministry of Commerce	6	(1) Office of the Superintendent of Insurance (2) Office of the Chief Controller of Imports. (3) Office of the Chief Controller of Exports. (4) Office of the Economic Adviser to the Government of India. (5) Administrative Intelligence Room. (6) Seamen's Welfare.
4. Ministry of Communications.	2	(1) Office of the Director General, Civil Aviation. (2) Office of the Director General of Posts and Telegraphs.
5. Ministry of Industry and Supply	8	(1) Directorate General, Industry and Supply. (2) Directorate General, Disposals. (3) Newprint Control. (4) Industrial Statistics Directorate. (5) Office of the Chief Technical Adviser, Fertiliser Project. (6) Office of the Coal Commissioner. (7) Office of the Salt Controller. (8) Office of the Iron and Steel Controller.
6. Ministry of Information and Broadcasting.	3	(1) Press Information Bureau. (2) Publications Division. (3) Director General, All India Radio.
7. Ministry of Agriculture	5	(1) I.C.A.R. (2) Central Ground Water—Organisation. (3) Directorate of Marketing & Inspection. (4) Plant Production, Quarantine, etc. (5) Directorate of Econ. & Stat.
8. Ministry of Health	1	Director General, Health Services.
9. Ministry of Education	1	Director General, Archaeology.
10. Ministry of Labour	4	(1) Office of the Chief Labour Commissioner. (2) Directorate General Resettlement and Employment. (3) Office of the Chief Adviser, Factories. (4) Directorate of Labour Bureau.
11. Ministry of Railways	2	(1) Office of the Controller of Railway Supplies. (2) Central Standards Office.
12. Ministry of Relief and Rehabilitation.	1	Office of the Custodian of Evacuee Property.
13. Ministry of Food	2	(1) Office of the Vegetable Products Controller. (2) Directorate of Purchases.
14. Ministry of States	1	Office of the Military Adviser-in-Chief, Indian State Forces.
15. Ministry of Works, Mines and Power.	3	(1) Office of the Controller of Printing and Stationery. (2) Central Waterways Irrigation and Navigation Commission. (3) Office of the Petroleum Officer.

Mr. R. K. Sidhva's Starred Question No. 80, of 11th August, 1948.

SMUGGLING OF CLOTH INTO PAKISTAN.

The total value of cloth and yarn smuggled across the borders of Western and Eastern Pakistan amounts to Rs. 10,53,000 (Rs. 1,87,000 on the East Punjab border and Rs. 8,66,000 on the West Bengal border).

The cloth and yarn seized during smuggling is kept in the custody of Customs authorities pending adjudication of the cases. The confiscated goods are thereafter sold by public auction under the Customs Law.

Shri Arun Chandra Guha's Starred Question No. 155 (a) and (c) of 12th August, 1948

REHABILITATION OF EAST BENGAL REFUGEES IN ASSAM

(a) 2,50,000 (roughly).

(c) Refugees in Assam are staying with their friends and relations. They are mostly scattered in Headquarter stations of districts and sub-Divisions, small towns, trade centres, Railway stations, Tea gardens, oil fields at Digboi and mine areas. There has been so far no necessity or demand for opening of camps by the Provincial Government for accommodation of refugees. The Government of Assam has, however, recently addressed district officers to report if there are refugees who on account of old age, illness or for any other reason are unable to follow any profession and may be in need of relief and for whom it may be necessary to open camps. On receipt of their reports action will be taken to open camps as may be found necessary.

Reports so far indicate that poor class of refugees were mostly fishermen, weavers and labourers. District Officers have been instructed to see that the fishermen are employed officers to report if there are refugees who on account of old age, illness or for any other individually or on a co-operative basis and labourers will be employed in various construction schemes and elsewhere.

Supplementaries to Mr. R. K. Sidhva's Starred Question No. 220 of 15th August, 1948

SALES FROM DISPOSALS AND RE-ORGANISATION OF DISPOSALS DEPARTMENT

On examination it has been found that it is neither possible nor desirable to utilise cloth shops opened by Provincial Governments for the sale of surplus drugs and chemicals direct to consumers. Few of the drugs and chemicals available in Disposals are of a nature which can be used without a medical prescription. Most of them are individual drugs which can be used only in dispensing.

The availability of the floating Dock at Cocanada was communicated to all Provincial Governments and Ports Trusts and also to the Royal Indian Navy. None of them needed it. It originally belonged to the British Admiralty and the British Admiralty has now sold it to a private party.

Shri V. C. Kesava Rao's Starred Question No. 237 (c) of 16th August 1948

STAFF SENT TO FOREIGN COUNTRIES ON DEPUTATION

S. No.	Name of Deputation.	Expenditure incurred by the Government of India
4	Textile Machinery delegation.	In India .. Rs. 5,061 5 0 In U.K. .. £ 228 15 6

Shri Kishorimohan Tripathi's Starred Question No. 244 of 16th August, 1948.

BRIBERY AND CORRUPTION AMONG RAILWAY STAFF OF WAGON SUPPLIES DEPARTMENT

The results of the enquiries during the year ending 30th June 1948 for the other four Indian Government Railways are given below :

Total number of complaints—256.

Cases in which the investigations are still pending—44.

Cases which were dropped after investigation—141.

Cases in which action was taken either departmentally or through prosecution—71.

LOANS TO REFUGEES.

	Madras	Bombay	West Bengal	East Punjab	Bihar	C. P.	U. P.	Assam	Orissa	Cutch	Coorg	Himachal	Ajmer, Merwara	Delhi
Date on which information supplied by the Province.	18.8.48	18.8.48	18.8.48	18.8.48	1.9.48	27.8.48	18.8.48	16.8.48	11.8.48	10.8.48	18.8.48	18.8.48	16.8.48	16.8.48
(a) (1) Total Number of refugees granted loans.	NIL	218	2,961	2,961	37	698	751	NIL	NIL	459	23	NIL	90	298
(2) Total amount of loans given.	NIL	5,32,300	2,79,000	2,79,000	21,300	17,19,150	8,91,450	NIL	NIL	1,04,400	8,000	NIL	49,300	8,29,650
(b) Highest and the lowest amount given to an individual.	NIL	5,000:H 1,000:L	5,000:H 200:L	5,000:H 200:L	5,000:H 100:L	5,000:H 250:L	2,000:H 60:L	NIL	NIL	833:H 33:L	1,000:H 100:L	1,000:H 100:L	2,500:H 250:L	5,000:H 250:L
(c) Percentage of loans for restarting														
(1) Trade.	NIL	47%	8%	8%	31%	79%	79%	NIL	NIL	90% Ag-ricultural	Not avail-able	Not avail-able	57%	Not avail-able
(2) Profession.	NIL	13%	16%	16%	8%	22%	22%			10% Rest	10%	10%	9%	
(3) Business.	NIL	40%	76%	76%	(1 & 2) 64%	5%	5%						84%	
(d) Loans given to co-operative Societies.	NIL	NIL	24,02,500	24,02,500	NIL	2,96,000	5,000	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	16,500

NOTE.—Figures given against item 2(a) do not include figures given against item(d)

Prof. K. T. Shah's Starred Question No. 264 of 17th August, 1948.

EXPENDITURE ON RELIEF AND REHABILITATION OF
REFUGEES.

The total cost on Relief and Rehabilitation of refugees upto the 31st July, 1948 is given below :

(In Lakhs of Rupees.)

	1947-48 (15-8-47 to 31-3-48.)	1948-49 (1-4-48 to 31-7-48.)	Total
Relief and Rehabilitation	7,10,95	4,36,16	1,147,11

It is possible that in addition there may be more expenditure which has not been included in the above figures due to —

- (i) non receipt of statement of expenditure
- (ii) bills not submitted by contractors
- (iii) bills received but not accepted due to differences in rates etc.

Giani Gurmukh Singh Musafir's Starred Question No. 275 (c) to (f) of 17th August, 1948.
GRANT OF LOANS TO REFUGEES

	Madras	Bombay	West Bengal	E. Punjab	Bihar	C. P.	U. P.	Assam	Orissa	Cutch	Coorg	Himachal	Almer- Merwara	Delhi.
Date on which information supplied by Province.	29-8-48	13-8-48	19-8-48	1-9-48	27-8-48	18-8-48	16-8-48	11-8-48	10-8-48	13-8-48	13-8-48	14-8-48	14-8-48	14-8-48
(a) Total Number of applications received.	3046	41098	1885	2566	10012	2	18	481	239	171	6524	18500		
(b) Total Number of applications to whom loans have been granted and payment made.	NII	431	•	1077	805	4008	NII	NII	459	239	NII	90	90	305
(c) Total Number of applications to whom loans have been granted and payment made.	NII	212	•	780	698	3825	NII	NII	459	146	NII	90	90	206

It is not possible to estimate the period.

* Information not available.

Dr. Bakshi Tek Chand's Starred Question No. 321 (c) of 18th August, 1948

RELIEF TO HINDUS MIGRATED FROM HYDERABAD.

Number of Hindus who have migrated to the Indian Union from the Hyderabad State since 1st January 1948—4,33,000

Mr. R. K. Sidhan's Starred Question No. 351 of 20th August, 1948.
LOANS GIVEN TO REFUGEES.

	Madras	Bombay	W. Bengal	East Punjab	Bihar	C. P.	U. P.	Assam	Orissa	Coorg
Date on which information supplied by Province	20-8-48	16-8-48	••	19-8-48	21-9-48	27-8-48	19-9-48	16-9-48	11-9-48	18-8-48
(a) (1) No. of refugees granted loans	•	213	••	2961	37	698	781	NII	NII	237
(2) Total amount of loans given	•	5,82,900	••	2,79,000	21,300	17,18,150	381,450	NII	NII	8,000
				and 124,02,800	••	13,96,800	5,000			
(b) (1) No. of Applicants—										
(1) Received	•	•	••	41,098	1885	2566	10,012	2	18	239
(2) Admitted	•	•	••	41,098	780	698	3,825	••	••	146
(3) Rejected	•	•	••	219	297	107	183	••	••	89
(c) Number of applications pending	•	•	••	•	483	1761	5,304	•	18	159

* Not available

† Amount given to Co-operative Societies.

Giani Gurmukh Singh Musafar's Starred Question No. 359 (a) of 20th August 1948.

EXPENDITURE ON MINISTRY OF RELIEF AND REHABILITATION.

The total expenditure so far (upto 31st July, 1948 incurred by the Ministry of Relief and Rehabilitation in the years 1947-48 and 1948-49 is as given below :

	(In lakhs of Rupees.)		Total
	1947-48 (15-8-47 to 31-3-48)	1948-49 (1-4-48 to 31-7-48)	
Relief and Rehabilitation	710.95	436.16	1147.11
(i) Establishment	6.18	7.32	13.50
(ii) T. A., Other Allowances and Honoraria	2.16	2.80	4.96

It is possible that in addition there may be more expenditure which has not been included the above figures due to :

- (i) non receipt of statement of expenditure,
- (ii) bills not submitted by contractors,
- (iii) bills received but not accepted due to differences in rates etc.

Mr. R. K. Sidhva's Starred Question No. 386 of 23rd August, 1948.

HIGH SALARIED APPOINTMENTS AFTER 15TH AUGUST, 1947.

STATEMENT I

Showing the names and designations of new recruits drawing salaries of Rs. 1,000 and over, appointed in the various Ministries of the Government of India during the period from 15th August, 1947 to 31st July, 1948, and whether the concurrence of the Federal Public Service Commission to the appointment of the persons concerned was or was not obtained.

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Name	Designation	Name of Ministry or re-employed.	Whether the Federal Public Service Commission's concurrence was obtained. If not, the authority under which it was not done.
1 Bhojwani, Mr. N K.	Director of Grains	Ministry of Food	No. The officer was appointed for a period less than one year without consultation with the Federal Public Service Commission under regulation 4 (b) of the F. P. S. C. (Consultation by the Governor General) Regulations.
2 Hari Sardar	Deputy Secretary	Ministry of States.	do. do.
3 Kesri Singh, Lt. Col.	Military Liaison Officer	do.	do. do.
4 Tara Chand, Dr.	Joint Secretary	Ministry of Education.	do. do.
5 Hamayun Kabir, Mr.	Joint Educational Adviser.	do.	do. do.
6 Masud Mr. M. N.	Private Secretary to the Honourable Minister for Education.	do.	No. The F. P. S. C. agreed to the appointment being made without reference to them.
7 Dalip Singh, Kanwar, Sir	Legal and Treaties Adviser	Ministry of External Affairs and Commonwealth Relations.	No. The period of appointment was for less than three years, and the FPSC agreed to the appointment being made without consultation with them under

1	2	3	4
8 Shridharani, Dr. Krishnalal	Officer on Special Duty	Ministry of External Affairs and Commonwealth Relations	regulations 4 (b) of the F. P. S. C. (Consultation by the Governor General) Regulations. No. Under regulation 4(b) of the FPSC (Consultation by G. G.) Regulations, as the appointment was for 3 months only.
9 Haksar, Mr. P. N.	do.	do.	No. Under regulation 4(b) of the F. P. S. C. (Consultation by the G. G.) Regulations 5 as appointment was for a period of less than one year.
10 Sen, Dr. S. R.	Deputy and Statistical Adviser.	Ministry of Agriculture	No. Under regulation 4(b) of the F. P. S. C. (Consultation by the Governor General) Regulations, as the appointment was for a period of less than one year.
11 Gandhi, Mr. B. J.	Officer on Special Duty.	do.	Before going to the U.S.A. these officers were selected.
12 Kalamkar, R.J.	Dr. Officer on Special Duty.	do.	For studies in soil conservation in consultation with the F. P. S. C. and were guaranteed appointment on Rs. 1,250/- p. m. in the Government of India. The concurrence of the F. P. S. C. to their appointment as Officer on Special Duty on the promised emoluments on return from abroad was therefore not necessary.
13 Kaith, Mr. D. C.	do.	do.	
14 Sen, Dr. A. T.	do.	do.	
15 Raychaudhuri Dr. S. P.	do.	do.	
16 Iyer, Mr. S. Ramaswamy	do.	Ministry of Defence	No. Under regulation 4(b) of the F. P. S. C. (Consultation by the Governor General) Regulations, as the appointment was for a period of less than one year.
17 Kothari, S.	Dr. D. Scientific Adviser.	do.	No. the F. P. S. C. having agreed to the exclusion of the post from their purview for the purposes of recruitment.
18 Puri, Mr. P. R.	Officer on Special Duty (from 23-9-47 to 12-10-47)	Ministry of Transport.	No. Under regulation 4(b) of the F. P. S. C. (Consultation by the Governor General) Regulations.

1	2	3	4
19 Chablani, Mr. M. B.	Additional Consulting (Roads)	Consulting Engineer	Ministry of Transport
20 Rajagopalan, Mr. K. V.	Additional man	Draftsman	Ministry of Law.
21 Rajagopaul, Mr. C. R.	do.		do.
22 Nanavati, Mr. D. H.	Solicitor		do.
23 Jain, Dr. L. C.	Economic Adviser		Ministry of Relief and Rehabilitation.
24 Pandhy, Diwan Chaman Lal	Facts Finding Officer.		do.
25 Mehta, Dr. Jivraj N.	Secretary		Ministry of Health

No. Under regulation 4(b) of the F. P. S. C. (Consultation by the Governor General) Regulations. Appointment made with the approval of the Selection Board who are concerned with the selection of candidates for such posts.

No. Post included in the Schedule to the F. P. S. C. (Consultation by the Governor General) Regulations and thus outside their purview for the purposes of recruitment.

No. Under Regulation (49B) of the F. P. S. C. (Consultation by the Governor General) Regulations. Appointment lasted from 20-9-47 to 7-3-48 only.

do

Appointment lasted from 10-10-47 to 10-8-48 only.

No. Under Regulation 4(b) of the F. P. S. C. (Consultation by the Governor General) Regulations, as the period of appointment was less than one year.

STATEMENT II

Showing the names and designations of superannuated persons drawing salaries of Rs. 1 000 p. m. and over appointed in various Ministries of the Government of India during the period from 15th August 1947 to 31st July 1948 and whether the concurrence of the Federal Public Service Commission to the appointment of the persons concerned was or was not obtained:

Name	Designation	Ministry in which re-employed	Whether the Federal Public Service Commission's concurrence was obtained. If not, the authority under which it was not done.
1 Sukh Anand, Diwan,	Under Secretary	Appointed in the Ministry of Relief and Rehabilitation in October 1947 and transferred to the	No. Appointment was not expected to last over a year.

Name	Designation	Ministry in which re-employed	Whether the Federal Public Service Commission's concurrence was obtained. If not, the authority under which it was not done.
		Ministry Without Portfolio with effect from the 14th June 1948 and retransferred to the Ministry of Relief and Rehabilitation on the winding up of the Ministry Without Portfolio.	
2 Raman, Rao Bahadur V. Siva.	Officer on Special Duty.	Ministry of Defence (Defence)	No. Under regulation 4(b) of the Federal Public Service Commission (Consultation by the Governor General) Regulations. Appointment made for a period of 6½ months only.
3 Chetma, Dr.G.S.	Fruit Development Adviser.	Ministry of Agriculture.	Yes.
4 Sethi, Mr. D. R.	Agricultural Development Commissioner.	do.	No. Dr. Sethi retired as Agricultural Development Commissioner on 4-2-1948 and re-employed in the same post from that date on contract for three years with the approval of the Ministries of Home Affairs and Finance. The concurrence of the F. P. S. C. was not obtained and is being sought now.
5 Bhandarkar, Mr. V.P.	Member, Transportation, Railway Board.	Ministry of Railways.	No. The case one of grant of an extension of service, and no reference to the Federal Public Service Commission was necessary.

Shri R. R. Diwakar's Starred Question No. 400 (a) of 23rd August 1948

REFUND OF DEPOSIT COLLECTED BY CENTRAL EXCISE DEPARTMENT AT CASTLE ROCK, GOA

The reply is in the negative. Refunds in all cases could not be made early because in some cases the landing certificates were, on receipt, found to be incomplete inasmuch as they were not accompanied by relative vouchers under which the deposits were made, thus making it difficult for the Central Excise Department to co-relate the landing certificates with the export applications and necessitating further correspondence with the parties to elicit full particulars. Furthermore as the original deposits were paid to the Central Excise Department through the agency of the Madras Southern Marhatta Railway, the repayment of the same had to be done, not directly to the depositors, but through the Station Master, Castle Rock. This officer does not keep big amounts in his custody for

fear of loss and hence the flow of money to him has to be regulated. Some further delay was caused by the Station Master having to contact the parties concerned to receive payments due to them. All possible steps to expedite refunds are however being taken.

Shrimati Dakshayani Velayudhan's Starred Question No. 450 of 24th August, 1948

SMUGGLING OF TEXTILES FROM COCHIN HARBOUR TO KARACHI

The report received from the Special Police Establishment Ministry of Home Affairs, reveals that four cases of attempted smuggling of 110938½ yards of cloth valued at Rs. 1,53,982-2-0 in July 1948 from Erode in Madras Province to Karachi via Cochin Harbour, were registered by them. Investigation into these cases is being conducted by the Special Police Establishment, Madras.

Pandit Mukut Bihari Lal Bhargava's Starred Question No. 480 (e) of 25th August, 1948

INTER-DOMINION TRAFFIC OF REFUGEES

(i) The total expenditure on Evacuation of Non-Muslim refugees from Western Pakistan to Indian Union is upto July 1948, Rs. 94.86 lakhs. This amount does not include expenditure incurred by the Railways. Debits to the extent of Rs. 2,38.51 lakhs have been received and are under adjustment.

(ii) Expenditure on provision of Food, Shelter, Clothing and other necessities of life to the destitute refugees is as given below :

Relief.	In Lakhs of Rupees.
Food, Clothing and Medical expenses etc. . . . .	... 3,50-12
Accommodation . . . . .	.. 36-48
Total	3,86-60

It is possible that in addition there may be more expenditure which has not been included in the above figures due to—

- (i) non receipt of statement of expenditure,
- (ii) bills not submitted by contractors,
- (iii) bills received but not accepted due to differences in rates etc.

Dr. Raghu Vira's Starred Question No. 498(a) of 25th August, 1948
NUMBER OF HINDU AND MUSLIM REFUGEES FROM J

WOMEN ABDUCTED BY RAIDERS.

Name of Province/State/Centrally Administered Camps	Number of Jammu and Kashmir Refugees.	
Provinces	Hindus	Muslims
(1) United Provinces	5,676	Nil.
(2) Bihar	151	Nil.
(3) Orissa	4	Nil.
(4) East Punjab	3,776	Nil.
(5) Central Provinces	36	Nil.
(6) Bombay	13	Nil.
<i>Centrally Administered Camps.</i>		
(1) Jammu Camps	20,291	77
(2) Chakrata Camp	2,666	Nil.
(3) Delhi Camps	739	Nil.

<i>States</i>			
(1) Himachal Pradesh		232	Nil.
(2) Matsya Union (Bharatpur)		32	Nil.
(3) Jodhpur State		5	Nil.
(4) Patiala and East Punjab States Union (Faridkot)		18	Nil.
(5) Jaipur State		11	Nil.
(6) Bikaner State		8	Nil.
(7) Madhya Bharat Union		3	Nil.
(8) Hyderabad State		Nil.	48
TOTAL		33,656	125

Shri V. C. Kesava Rao's Starred Question No. 542 of 28th August, 1948
LAND UNDER CULTIVATION BY TRACTORS.

Area brought under cultivation by the Provincial Government.

Province.	Area brought under cultivation.	Expected yield.
Bihar	Nil.	Nil.

Note.—Reclamation of waste land in Bihar by the use of the tractors will start this year after the rains.

Dr. Raghu Vira's Starred Question No. 557 (f) of 28th August 1948
SHIFTING OF ZOOLOGICAL SURVEY OF INDIA FROM BANARAS TO CALCUTTA.

Serial No.	Name of Ministry.	Name of Research Institute or Department located in Calcutta.
(1)	(2)	(3)
1	Ministry of Transport	Office of the Regional Controller of Railway Priorities.
2	Ministry of Education	(1) Indian Association for the Cultivation of Science (enjoys grant from the West Bengal and India Government). (2) Bose Institute for the Cultivation of Science (enjoys grant from the West Bengal and India Government). (3) University College of Science and Technology (enjoys grant from the West Bengal and India Government). (4) Indian Statistical Institute for the Cultivation of Science (enjoys grant from the West Bengal and India Government). (5) Central Jute Technological Research Laboratory—Central Jute Committee. (6) All India Institute of Hygiene—maintained by Central Government). (7) School of Tropical Medicine—maintained by Central Government. (8) Bio-chemical Standardisation laboratory maintained by Central Government. (9) Glass and Ceramic Research Institute (Maintained by Council of Scientific and Industrial Research Central Government).
3	Ministry of Food	Office of the Regional Food Commissioner Eastern Region, Calcutta.

(1)	(2)	(3)
6 Ministry of Works, Mines and Power.		(1) Office of the Director Geological Survey of India. (2) Offices of the Superintending Engineers Central P. W. D. (3) Office of the Inspector of Explosives. (4) Office of the Damodar Valley Corporation. (5) Portion of the Estate Office. (6) Stationery and Printing Department.
5 Ministry of Information and Broadcasting.		(1) Regional office of the Press Information Bureau. (2) Calcutta Station of All India Radio.
6 Ministry of Defence		There are 5 technical development establishments in Calcutta area which primarily deal with matters relating to designs and specifications of military equipment but do a limited amount of research work—two at Ishapore, one at Cossipore and two in Calcutta itself.
7 Ministry of Labour		(1) Office of the Regional Labour Commissioner. (2) Office of the Regional Conciliation Officer. (3) Office of the Chairman, Industrial Tribunal.
8 Ministry of E. A. & C. R.		Office of the Protector of Emigrants.
9 Ministry of Communications		<i>Posts and Telegraphs Department.</i> (1) Office of the P. M. G. West Bengal Circle, Calcutta. (2) Office of the General Manager, Telephones, Calcutta District. (3) Office of the Director of Telegraph Workshop, Calcutta. (4) Office of the Chief Controller of Telegraph Stores, Calcutta. (5) Office of the Chief Accounts Officer, Telegraphs Stores & Workshop, Calcutta. * (6) Office of the Electrical Engineer in-charge, Calcutta. *There is one Laboratory attached to this office for the testing of stores.
		<i>Civil Aviation Department.</i> (7) Office of the Controller of Aerodromes, Calcutta. (8) Office of the Aeronautical Inspector, Calcutta. (9) Office of the Controller of Communications Organisation, Calcutta.
		<i>India Meteorological Department.</i> (10) Regional Meteorological Centre, Alipore, Calcutta. (11) Aviation Forecast Centre, Dum Dum, Calcutta.
		<i>Railway Inspectorate.</i>
10 Ministry of Finance		(12) Office of Government Inspector of Railways Circle No. 1 and 2, Calcutta. (1) India Government Mint, 47, Strand Road, Calcutta. (2) India Government New Mint, Alipore, Calcutta 27 (under construction. After construction of this Mint and its functioning as a full fledged Mint, the India Government Mint Calcutta will merge into it). (3) Deputy Secretary Supply, 6 Esplanade Calcutta.

(1)	(2)	(3)
		<p><i>Offices under the Auditor General of India.</i></p> <p>(4) A. G. West Bengal, Calcutta.</p> <p>(5) A.D.A.D.S. (Factories and Supplies), Calcutta.</p> <p>(6) Dy. A. G. I. & S., Calcutta.</p> <p>(7) Dy. A. G. P. & T., Calcutta.</p> <p>(8) Controller of Coal Accounts, Calcutta.</p> <p>(9) Chief Auditor, B.N.R., Calcutta.</p> <p>(10) Chief Auditor E. I. Railway, Calcutta.</p> <p>(11) Chief Auditor, T. C. O., Calcutta.</p> <p><i>Offices under the Defence Division.</i></p> <p>(12) Controller of Army Factory Accounts, Calcutta.</p> <p><i>Offices under C. B. E.</i></p> <p>(13) Collector of Central Excise, Calcutta.</p> <p>(14) Collector of Customs, Calcutta.</p> <p>(15) Commissioner of Income Tax, West Bengal, Calcutta.</p> <p>(16) Commissioner of Income Tax, (Central), Calcutta.</p> <p>(17) Authorised Representative Income Tax Appellate Tribunal, Calcutta Branch, Calcutta.</p>
11 Ministry of Commerce		<p>(1) Director General of Commercial Intelligence and Statistics.</p> <p>(2) Tea Controller for India.</p> <p>(3) Principal Office, Mercantile Marine Depot and Supdt. of Light Houses.</p> <p>(4) Dy. Chief Controller of Imports, and Exports and special officer War Risks Insurance.</p> <p>(5) Dy. Registrar of Trade Marks, Calcutta.</p>
12 Ministry of Agriculture		<p>(1) Central Inland Fisheries Research Station, Calcutta.</p> <p>(2) Botanical Survey of India, Calcutta.</p> <p>(3) Office of the Indian Central Jute Committee, Calcutta.</p> <p>(4) Eastern Circle, Survey of India, Calcutta.</p>
13 Ministry of Law		<p>(1) Office of the Income Tax Appellate Tribunal, Calcutta.</p> <p>(2) Office of the First Special Tribunal, Calcutta.</p> <p>(3) Office of the Second Special Tribunal, Calcutta.</p>
14 Ministry of Health		<p>(1) All India Institute of Hygiene and Public Health, Calcutta.</p> <p>(2) Port Health Office, Calcutta.</p> <p>(3) Air Port Health Office (Dum Dum), Calcutta.</p> <p>(4) Central Drugs Laboratory, Calcutta.</p> <p>(5) Pharmacognosy Laboratory, Calcutta (to be eventually merged with the Central Drugs Laboratory).</p> <p>(6) Office of the Assistant Drugs Controller, Calcutta.</p> <p>(7) Lake Medical College and Hospital, Calcutta.</p> <p>(8) Office of the Serologist and Chemical Examiner to the Government of India, Calcutta.</p> <p>(9) Medical Store Depot, Calcutta.</p>
15 Ministry of Industry & Supply		<p>(1) Coal Commissioner, Calcutta.</p> <p>(2) Iron and Steel Controller, Calcutta.</p> <p>(3) Controller of Patents and Designs, Calcutta.</p> <p>(4) Director Supplies, Calcutta.</p> <p>(5) Director Government Test House, Alipore, Calcutta.</p>

(1)	(2)	(3)
		(6) Director of Inspection, Calcutta.
		(7) Regional Commissioner, (Disposals), Calcutta.
		(8) U. S. T. Directorate, Calcutta.
		(9) United States Army Surplus Stores, Organisation, Calcutta.
		(10) Stores & Stores Accounts Control Organisation, Calcutta.

Dr. V. Subramaniam's Starred Question No. 635 of 31st August, 1948

RESOLUTION OF DELHI IMPROVEMENT TRUST CONFERENCE

527 poor class houses have been built by the Delhi Improvement Trust so far.

Shri Kishorimohan Tripathi's Starred Question No. 705 of 1st September, 1948

INCLUSION OF CHHATTISGARH STATES IN C.P. CIVIL SUPPLY ZONE

On their merger with the C. P. and Berar, the Chhattisgarh States did experience some difficulty in obtaining their civil supplies but adequate steps have since been taken to include these States in the Provincial Civil Supply Zone. The Central and Provincial Acts and Control Orders have already been applied to these states vide Provincial Government's notifications dated 21st February 1948 and 26th June, 1948. Some of these merged states were formerly in the Central Provinces Deficit Zone for the purpose of textile control and after the merger, there was a certain amount of inconvenience caused in the matter of free movement of cloth to these areas. The question of issuing necessary amendments to the Cotton Textiles (Control of movement) Order, necessitated as a result of the merger, was taken up by the Provincial Government with the Government of India and it took some time to issue these amendments, as it was not considered desirable to issue them piecemeal for individual States.

Shri Ram Sahai's Starred Question No. 710 of 1st September, 1948

RATION FOR RAILWAY EMPLOYEES

Under the Railway Grainshops Scheme in force up to 31st December, 1948, about 19 essential commodities are being handled in railway grainshops. The scale of ration of cereals and other controlled articles is according to the rationing rules applicable to the areas within the jurisdiction of respective Provincial/State Governments and of non-controlled articles according to the needs of the staff on different railways.

This scheme has been revised as a result of the recommendations of the Railway Grainshops Inquiry Committee, and the number of articles to be handled and the scale of ration prescribed are given below. This scheme will come into force with effect from the 1st January, 1949.

Names* of Articles		Scale of Rations
Cereals	Employee himself	16 Oz. per day
	Each adult member	12 " " "
Pulses	Employee himself	4 Seers per month
	Every additional unit	2 " " "
	Maximum per family	12 " " "
Cooking Oil	First Unit	2 " " "
	Every additional unit	1 " " "
	Maximum per card	6 " " "
Matches	Per Card	6 boxes
Salt	Per unit	1 Seer " "
	Maximum per family	5 Seers " "

*The quantity of cereal ration shall be in conformity with Provincial Rationing Rules, but the difference between the quantity of 16 Ozs. per day for the worker and 12 Ozs. per day for each adult member of his family and the quantities allowed by the rules shall be made up by an addition in the pulse ration equal to half this difference.

Brijut Kuladhar Chaliha's Starred Question No. 780 (a) and (b) of 1st September 1948

STRATEGIC ROADS ON EASTERN FRONTIER

As already explained, the Jorhat-Palel road may be divided into two sections, the first, the Jorhat-Numaligarh section, being part of National Highway No. 37, and the second, the Numaligarh-Palel section, being part of National Highway No. 39. This second section is further divided into three sub-sections as explained below. The further information promised with regard to these sections and sub-sections is as follows:

- (i) *Jorhat-Numaligarh section (N. H. No. 37).*—This is motorable throughout the year.
- (ii) *Numaligarh-Dimapur sub-section (N. H. No. 39).*—In this section, part of the road between Garampani and Dimapur (Ms 38-70) runs along the left bank of the Dhansiri river. As this river is subject to considerable meandering, the road has been eroded in several places. The portions cut by the river are being constantly "retired" by the provincial Public Works Department; i.e., the road in these places is being rebuilt further back from the river and is thus being kept open to traffic.
- (iii) *Dimapur-Kohima-Mao sub-section (N. H. No. 39).*—Parts of this section have been affected by hillside slips and subsidences of soil in recent years, and a proposal to divert the road is under the Provincial Government's consideration. Their final recommendations are awaited. The road is, however, being kept open to traffic as far as possible.
- (iv) *Mao-Imphal-Palel sub-section (N. H. No. 39).*—This is motorable throughout the year. Timber bridges constructed by the Army during the War are being repaired or replaced as and when necessary.

The Assam Public Works Department who are in charge of the above roads, are taking necessary steps to keep them in a state of repair generally.

Dr. Raghu Vira's Starred Question No. 781 (b) of 1st September, 1948

SURPLUS WAR MATERIALS

0.3 per cent. of the book-value (Rs. 72.88 crores) of the U.S. Air Force Surpluses (aircraft and aircraft stores) were sold upto the end of August, 1948 to Hyderabad by Messrs. Tata Aircraft Ltd., who are the agents of the Director General, Disposals for the disposal of these stores.

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh's Starred Question No. 782 of 2nd September, 1948

IMPORT LICENSES FOR MACHINERIES

(a) Two statements giving figures of imports of machinery and millwork for December 1947 to March 1948 and breakdown under major heads of machineries are attached.

(e) The estimated value of machinery to be imported on Government account through the Directorate General of Industry and Supply and Government of India's purchase organisations abroad from now up to the 31st March 1949 is Rs. 16 crores. This figure is likely to vary by 2 per cent. either way owing to indefinite deliveries.

The above estimate does not include value of 100,000 spindles which Government have decided to import from Japan and for the manufacture of which Government will sell 30,000 tons of coking coal to that country. No textile machinery has been imported on Government account so far.

(f) Government do not propose to import any machinery for the manufacture of textile machinery on its own account. However, such machinery is being imported by private firms particularly by (1) National Machinery Manufacturers Limited, Bombay and (2) Machinery Manufacturers Corporation, Limited, Bombay.

STATEMENT I

Showing the total value of machinery and millwork imported into India from abroad during December 1947 and January to March 1948

Machinery and Millwork	December 1947	January to March 1948
	(Rs. crores.)	
	4	Not available.

NOTE.—The above figure relates to British India before partition but exclude imports into the province of Sind and the port of Chittagong.

STATEMENT II

Giving breakdown under major heads of machinery and millwork imported during 1946-47, nine months ending December 1947 and three months ending June 1948.

Machinery and Mill work	1946-1947	Nine months ending Dec. 1947	Three months ending June 1948	
		(Rs. Crores)	(Rs. Crores)	Rs. Crores
1. Prime movers (other than electrical)		3	3	3
2. Electrical machinery of all kinds not including instrument apparatus and appliances.		5	5	3
3. Machinery not being prime movers or electrical machinery.		16	18	9
4. Other sorts of machinery		7	10	5
Total Machinery and Mill work		31	36	20

NOTE 1.—The Figures for the year 1946-47 and the 8 months ending December 1947 relate to British India before partition but exclude imports into the province of Sind and the port of Chittagong with effect from the 1st and the 15th August 1947 respectively. The figures for the 3 months ending June 1948 relate to the trade of the Indian Dominion with all foreign countries including Pakistan and are also inclusive of Government Stores which have been merged with Private merchandise with effect from the 1st April 1948.

NOTE 2.—Figures for January to March 1948 are not available.

Giani Gurnukh Singh Musafar's Starred Question No. 833 of 3rd September, 1948.

RECRUITMENT IN SECRETARIAT AFTER PARTITION

(a) Number of vacancies fallen vacant owing to exodus of Officers to Pakistan.

Under Secretary.	Assistant Secretary	Superintendent.	Assistant-in-Charge.
14	29	46	42

(b) Number of vacancies—

	Created after 15th August, 1947	Upgraded since 15th August, 1947.
Under Secretary	17	12
Assistant Secretary	22	..
Superintendent	38	11
Assistant-in-charge	29	..

(e) Number of vacancies filled by—

	Refugee Government servants.	Direct recruitment through Federal Public Service Commission.	Promotion of subordinates from Central Secretariat.
Under Secretary	5	1	16
Assistant Secretary	1	..	29
Superintendent	5	..	70
Assistant-in-Charge	4	..	46

Mr. K. K. Sidhva's Starred Question No. 861 of 4th September, 1948.

MANUFACTURE OF PENICILLIN

The proposal regarding setting up of a penicillin factory in Nilgiris which was forwarded to the Government of India by the Government of Madras has since been dropped as the firm who sponsored it has decided not to proceed with their plan any further.

Shri Satis Chandra Samanta's Starred Questions Nos. 887(a) and 888 (b) of 4th September, 1948.

RAILWAY CATERING CONTRACTORS

No. 887(a)—B.B.&C.I. Railway—Number 9 on B. G.—

- (1) M/s. D. Aguiar and Co.
- (2) M/s. Chhotalal Jannadas and Co.
- (3) M/s. Haji Abdulla & Co.
- (4) Shah Mukundilal & Co.
- (5) M/s. Domingos John D' Mello & Sons.
- (6) R. S. Chiranjilal Kundanlal.
- (7) Mr. Laxmichand Ramdayal.
- (8) R. B. Nihalsingh & Sons.
- (9) Mohd. Umardarazkhan.

VETERINARY TRAINING INSTITUTIONS

No. 888 (b).—

Location of Veterinary College.	Number of admissions offered per year.	Remarks.
Hissar	60	It is a camp college and is admitting 60 students this year. No decision has however been reached about future admissions so far.
Calcutta	50	..
Patna	40	To meet the increased demand for Veterinary Surgeons, 80 students are being admitted to the college on temporary basis since last year.

Shri Basanta Kumar Das's Starred Question No. 920 (c) of 4th September, 1948

FREEZING AND FIXATION OF PRICE OF CLOTH

Disposal instructions for the entire stock of cotton textiles frozen with the mills on the 30th July 1948, were issued by the first week of October 1948.

Shri M. Ananthasayanam Ayyangar's Starred Question No. 924 (a) of 4th September, 1948.

WAGONS FOR TRANSPORT OF COTTON AND CLOTH

During the year ended 30th June 1948, the following number of wagons were allotted for cotton and cotton cloth at Bombay (Carnac Bridge) and Indore stations of the B. B. & C. I. Railway.

	Cotton	Cotton Cloth
Bombay (Carnac Bridge)	278 wagons.	45 wagons.
Indore	28 "	1420 "

Tuesday
1st February, 1949

THE CONSTITUENT ASSEMBLY OF INDIA (LEGISLATIVE) DEBATES

(PART II - PROCEEDINGS OTHER THAN QUESTIONS AND
ANSWERS)

Official Report

70

Volume I, 1949

(1st February, 1949 to 23rd February, 1949)

Fourth Session
OF THE
CONSTITUENT ASSEMBLY OF INDIA
(LEGISLATIVE)

1949



सत्यमेव जयते



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THE
CONSTITUENT ASSEMBLY OF INDIA
(LEGISLATIVE) DEBATES
OFFICIAL REPORT OF THE FOURTH SESSION OF THE CONSTITUENT
ASSEMBLY (LEGISLATIVE)

Volume I—1949

CONSTITUENT ASSEMBLY OF INDIA (LEGISLATIVE)
DEBATES

(PART II—PROCEEDINGS OTHER THAN QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS)

Tuesday, 1st February, 1949

The Assembly met in the Assembly Chamber of the Council House at New Delhi, at a Quarter to Eleven of the Clock, being the First Day of the Fourth Session of the Constituent Assembly of India (Legislative), pursuant to sub-section (2) (a) of Section 19 of the Government of India Act, 1935, as adapted by the India (Provisional Constitution) Orders, 1947. Mr. Speaker (The Honourable Mr. G. V. Mavalankar) was in the Chair.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

(See Part I).

11-45 A.M.

DEATHS OF DR. TEJ BAHADUR SAPRU, MR. AKBAR HYDARI, SHRI G. A. NATESAN, MR. M. SHAFI DAUDI, MR. VELLINGIRI GOUNDER AND MR. ABDUL MATIN CHAUDHURI.

The Honourable Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: (Prime Minister and Leader of the House): Sir, by your leave, may I refer to the passing away, since this House last met, of some eminent members of this House and the Assembly that preceded it. Among those who have passed away are Dr. Tej Bahadur Sapru, Mr. Akbar Hydari, Sri G. A. Natesan of Madras, Mr. M. Shafi Daudi of Bihar, Mr. Vellingiri Gounder of Madras and Mr. Abdul Matin Chaudhuri of Assam.

In particular, may I say a few words more about a very distinguished son of India, Dr. Tej Bahadur Sapru, probably who is known well to almost every individual member of this House. Because he is so well known and because he was so well liked and loved by all of us, it is not necessary for me to recount the long tale of his activities in the public service. It is a long and distinguished record, a record of a great lawyer, of a great scholar

[Shri Jawaharlal Nehru]

and a great friend, a record of a man who throughout his life, so far as I know and I can remember, hardly ever made any enemies; who, in spite of coming into conflict on the political plane with many of us and many others, always retained our love and affection. And so we have this man of high integrity, of high character, representing something that unfortunately is not so evident, representing a certain high culture, suavity, a certain gentleness of manner in public life as well as in private life which endeared him to all.

His death means the passing away not only of a man of great ability, a man who has served the country greatly, a man who was beloved by a very large number of persons and a man who will be missed as a friend by vast numbers in this country; it is something more than the passing away of an individual; it is almost the passing away of a generation that he represented, and some of us who belong to that generation to some extent must necessarily feel sad at his passing away as we feel sad when anything to which we have been greatly attached passes away.

We have been passing through, in this country, great changes and from day to day other changes come. No doubt many of the changes are for the good; but also, perhaps, some of the changes are not so good and anything that takes away from the graciousness of life surely cannot be for the good. There is a tendency today and there has been, perhaps, owing to hard facts and conflicts of existence, for that graciousness to disappear from our public life, and even perhaps, to some extent, from our private lives. I feel sad when I think of this, because, after all, life may be a continuous struggle and a conflict, nevertheless, if there is no graciousness left in it, then, one wonders what the conflict aims at, what kind of good life is our objective. So, when a person like Dr. Tej Bahadur Sapru passes away, who represented in ample measure that graciousness in life which somehow bypassed conflicts and everything and won for him the goodwill of all, we feel sadder than even otherwise.

Dr. Tej Bahadur Sapru represented peculiarly that mixed culture which has arisen in Northern India during the last many generations. What is going to happen to it in the future, I do not know, because there are attacks on it from various sides. But, whatever one may feel about the merits of a particular question, I do submit to this House that any culture of any type is always a rich possession and a desirable thing to have. It enriches a nation. Undoubtedly the type of culture that Dr. Tej Bahadur Sapru particularly represented enriched, and would enrich any country that possessed it. So, in saying a few words about Dr. Tej Bahadur Sapru, while I feel sad at the passing of a very dear friend, I feel almost sadder still at the passing of a generation which had much good in it, though it may also have had much that was essential to be put an end to.

May I also say a few words about a very distinguished public servant, Mr. Akbar Hydari. As the House knows, he was functioning as the Governor of Assam, after a long career of public service in other fields. He was there before the present Government came into power. He was appointed nearly about two years or more ago. We have come into close contact with him during this period and I express not my own opinion only, but the unanimous opinion of my Government that we could not have had an abler public servant. A man not only of high ability, high integrity and high efficiency, he had to deal with a province which has peculiar problems of its own, which has been even in the past a frontier province, which is much more so today, and where the problems that arise are not only the common problems of an Indian province or many of them, but peculiar problems which require extreme care. Mr. Akbar Hydari faced these problems with tact and ability. He was of great assistance to the Provincial Ministry and his death was really a great

blow, apart from the personal aspect, from the public aspect, a great blow not only to the Government of Assam, but to the Government of India.

I am sure this House would like to convey its sorrow and regret to Dr. Tej Bahadur Sapru's family, Mr. Akbar Hydari's family, and the families of the other gentlemen whose names I have mentioned.

Mr. Speaker: I fully associate myself with all that has fallen from the Honourable the Leader of the House and I do not think I need add anything more.

I would request the House to adopt this reference by standing in silence for about a minute.

Mr. Speaker: I have received notice of an adjournment motion from Mr. Sidhva. Is he moving it?

Shri R. K. Sidhva: (C.P. and Berar: General): Sir, in view of the statement that the Honourable the Prime Minister is going to make tomorrow, I do not propose to move the adjournment motion.

H.E. THE GOVERNOR GENERALS ASSENT TO BILLS.

Secretary of the Assembly: Sir, I lay on the Table a statement showing the Bills which were passed by the Dominion Legislature (Constituent Assembly of India—Legislative) during the August-September Session, 1948, and which have been assented to by His Excellency the Governor General.

STATEMENT

- (1) The Gandhi National Memorial Fund Donations (Companies) Act, 1948.
- (2) The Bombay, Calcutta and Madras Port Trusts (Constitution) (Amendment) Act, 1948.
- (3) The Census Act, 1948.
- (4) The Continuance of Legal Proceedings Act, 1948.
- (5) The Indian Registration (Amendment) Act, 1948.
- (6) The Indian Matrimonial Causes (War Marriages) Act, 1948.
- (7) The Diplomatic and Consular Officers (Oaths and Fees) Act, 1948.
- (8) The Indian Merchant Shipping (Amendment) Act, 1948.
- (9) The Indian Army (Amendment) Act, 1948.
- (10) The Durgah Khawaja Saheb (Amendment) Act, 1948.
- (11) The Indian Telegraph (Amendment) Act, 1948.
- (12) The Coal Mines Provident Fund and Bonus Schemes Act, 1948.
- (13) The Displaced Persons (Institution of Suits) Act, 1948.
- (14) The Income-tax and Business Profits Tax (Amendment) Act, 1948.
- (15) The Taxation on Income (Investigation Commission) (Second Amendment) Act, 1948.
- (16) The Cantonments (Amendment) Act, 1948.
- (17) The Imperial Library (Change of Name) Act, 1948.
- (18) The Bombay Public Security Measures (Delhi Amendment) Act, 1948.
- (19) The Mines and Minerals (Regulation and Development) Act, 1948.
- (20) The Electricity (Supply) Act, 1948.
- (21) The Indian Income-tax (Amendment) Act, 1948.
- (22) The Territorial Army Act, 1948.
- (23) The Indian Navy (Discipline) Amendment Act, 1948.
- (24) The Exchange of Prisoners Act, 1948.
- (25) The Indian Cotton Cess (Amendment) Act, 1948.
- (26) The Resettlement of Displaced Persons (Land Acquisition) Act, 1948.
- (27) The Central Silk Board Act, 1948.
- (28) The Reserve Bank (Transfer to Public Ownership) Act, 1948.
- (29) The Factories Act, 1948.
- (30) The Essential Supplies (Temporary Powers) (Amendment) Act, 1948.
- (31) The Indian Railways (Second Amendment) Act, 1948.
- (32) The Delhi and Ajmer-Merwara Land Development Act, 1948.
- (33) The Indian Tariff (Amendment) Act, 1948.

STATEMENT RE. LOANS FROM INTERNATIONAL MONETARY FUND

The Honourable Dr. John Matthai (Minister for Finance): As considerable interest has been evinced in the country and by honourable members regarding the subject of India taking loans from the International Monetary Fund and the International Bank, I should like, Sir, with your permission, to make a full statement dealing with this matter.

The International Monetary Fund and the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development are two connected, but independent organisations which were established by international agreement in the year 1944. India is a Founder Member of both these institutions, and has a permanent seat on the Board of Directors of both. I lay on the table of the House a statement showing the membership of these institutions, the quota of each member in the International Monetary Fund and the Share capital owned by each member in the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development. India's quota in the Fund is 400 million dollars and so is her share capital in the Bank.

The functions of these two institutions are entirely different in character. The International Monetary Fund is an organisation which lends currency to its members for short terms to meet temporary disequilibria in their balances of payments. The International Bank for Reconstruction and Development on the other hand lends money on a long-term basis either for particular projects needing to be financed or generally for the reconstruction and development of a particular country's economy. India has been taking advantage of her membership of the International Monetary Fund to meet her dollar deficits. She started borrowing from the funds in March 1948 and has hitherto borrowed 80 million dollars. This money has been used for current purposes, but it is not possible to say that any particular class or category of goods was purchased from this money. This, however, is short-term finance and is not suitable for the provision of funds for capital and developmental projects which take a longer period to attain productivity. To provide for an exchange for such projects is the function of the International Bank. It is the practice of this bank to send out a technical mission to countries who feel that they will require a loan with the object of both assessing their economy and financial situation and of helping the country concerned to make out its case for a loan in the form decided by the bank.

The Government of India feel that many of their developmental projects have now reached a stage at which work might be started on them or accelerated, if arrangements could be made for making available the necessary foreign exchange. They therefore invited the bank to send out a mission with a view to acquainting themselves at firsthand with the Indian situation and its requirements, and for discussing with Government the projects which might qualify for a loan from the Bank. Accordingly, a mission headed by Mr. A. S. G. Hoare, Assistant Loan Director of the Bank arrived in New Delhi the 24th January 1949 and has been engaged in conversations with officials of the Government of India ever since. This Mission will shortly proceed on tour to see for themselves the works which are in progress in various parts of the country, as also to acquaint themselves with the existing industrial potential of the country. They expect to stay in India for about six weeks, and it is after their departure that India will put in a formal loan application to the Bank.

The Government of India are examining with the help of the Bank Mission all their developmental projects with a view to determining which of them may be suitable for being financed by a loan from the Bank. These plans include projects for bringing under cultivation the waste and weed infested lands, for

the sinking of tubewells, for the development of fisheries and for the purchase of locomotives, ships and for hydro-electric development. As these matters are still under discussion, I cannot obviously at this stage give any indication to honourable members either for the amount for which we might ultimately apply for a loan or the terms or conditions on which the loan might ultimately be granted.

Prof. N. G. Ranga (Madras: General): May I know whether it will be possible for the Honourable Minister to give us an indication of the projects which are being placed before these people, and whether this Ramapadasagar project is one of them?

The Honourable Dr. John Matthai: They are making a general survey of all the projects in which we are interested and of which we have been able to work up all the details. But whether this particular project will be included specifically I cannot answer at present.

Shri R. K. Sridhva (C. P. and Berar: General): What is being done as regards the interest that is being charged by this Bank for loans?

The Honourable Dr. John Matthai: That will be a matter for negotiation at a later stage.

Shri B. Das (Orissa: General): Why did not the Government of India ask the International Bank to visit India earlier so that we could have utilised their funds earliest?

The Honourable Dr. John Matthai: We did not discuss this matter at an earlier stage because we could not raise this question with them until our projects had been developed to a sufficient extent.

Shri K. Hanumanthaya (Mysore State): Is the benefit of the loan to be extended to Indian States?

The Honourable Dr. John Matthai: Many of these projects which we are considering are projects which cover the States also.

Shri M. Ananthasayanam Ayyangar (Madras: General): If any tour programme has been arranged, then by whom has it been arranged? Is this Ramapadasagar project also, included in it?

The Honourable Dr. John Matthai: This tour programme has been arranged by the Mission in consultation with the Government of India.

Shri M. Ananthasayanam Ayyangar: Is this project included in it? Have not Rs. 55 lakhs already been spent on investigation and is it not time for execution?

The Honourable Dr. John Matthai: As a matter of fact the tour has not been planned with a view to visiting the site of every project under consideration. The object of the tour is that the members of the Mission may be enabled to acquaint themselves with the general Indian situation and re-requirements.

Shri B. Das: Do I understand that the Government of India had no definite project last year and that is the reason why they could not approach the Bank earlier for the development of their projects and plans?

The Honourable Dr. John Matthai: Obviously the honourable member does not realise the amount of labour involved in working out projects in sufficient detail. It is one thing to have projects and quite another thing to be able to present them in a detailed and concrete form.

Shri M. Ananthasayanam Ayyangar: May I know if care is taken to utilise whatever has been arranged that we should get from the sterling balances before monies are drawn upon either from the Bank or the Monetary Fund?

The Honourable Dr. John Matthai: I take it that the Honourable Member's point is that plant and machinery of a kind which would be available only in hard currency areas should be met from funds raised from the World Bank. That is so.....

Shri Gopikrishna Vijayavargiya (Madhya Bharat): May I know if any large-scale industries are to be started out of these funds which may be run by the Government?

The Honourable Dr. John Matthai: I do not know what the honourable member means by large-scale industries.

Shri S. V. Krishnamoorthy Rao (Mysore State): May I know if this House will have an opportunity to express its opinion before any final decision is taken?

The Honourable Dr. John Matthai: As a matter of fact, this is a preliminary examination. The final details will not be settled for a considerable time yet.

Shri B. Das: Has the Honourable Minister's attention been drawn to the statement by one of the Bank's officials of the International Bank that their first duty was to develop Europe, and now that Europe has been developed, they have come to India to examine Indian conditions?

The Honourable Dr. John Matthai: I have seen no such statement.

Shri B. Das: I have seen it in the press.

Mr. Homi Mody (Bombay: General): Is it the function of the International Bank to decide on priorities or will it be their business merely to satisfy themselves that the projects for which loans are being asked are sound and are well under way?

The Honourable Dr. John Matthai: I expect Mr. Homi Mody as the head of one of the biggest banks in this country to know that all these aspects of a loan problem would be taken into consideration by the Bank.

Shri H. V. Kamath (C. P. and Berar: General): Before the scheme is finally worked out, will the UNECAFE be consulted, as it is intimately connected with the development of the Asian Region?

The Honourable Dr. John Matthai: It is not necessary at all.

Shri M. Ananthasayanam Ayyangar: Has any tentative figure been arrived at of the amount, if approved by the International Bank, that may be drawn by way of a loan?

The Honourable Dr. John Matthai: That stage has not arrived yet.

Shrimati G. Durgabai (Madras: General): May I know whether this House will be consulted before an agreement is concluded?

The Honourable Dr. John Matthai: I hardly think that is necessary.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

REVISED INSTRUMENTS OF ACCESSION EXECUTED BY RAJ PRAMUKH OF STATE UNIONS.

The Honourable Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel (Minister for Home Affairs and the States): Sir, I lay on the Table a copy of each of the Revised Instruments

of Accession executed by the Raj Pramukhs of the six State Unions and of the Governor General's acceptance thereof in accordance with sub-section (6) of Section 6 of the Government of India Act, 1935.

WHEREAS by Instruments of Accession executed in August, 1947, the Rulers of the States specified in the Schedule hereto have acceded to the Dominion of India;

AND WHEREAS by Covenant entered into January and February 1948, the Rulers of the said States have with the consent of the Government of India agreed to the integration of their respective territories into a single State known as the United State of Kathiawar in this Instrument referred to as "the United State";

AND WHEREAS it is expedient that a fresh Instrument of Accession should be executed on behalf of the United State replacing the Instruments of Accession executed in August, 1947, by the Rulers of the said States and accepting as matters with respect to which the Dominion Legislature may make laws for the United State all matters mentioned in List I and List III of the Seventh Schedule to the Government of India Act, 1935, except matters relating to taxation;

NOW, THEREFORE, I Digvijaya Sinjhi Ranjiti Sinjhi Jedeja of Nawanagar, Raj Pramukh of the United State of Kathiawar do hereby execute this Instrument of Accession for and on behalf of the United State; and

1. I hereby declare that I accede to the Dominion of India with the intent that the Governor-General of India, the Dominion Legislature, the Federal Court and any other Dominion authority established for the purposes of the Dominion shall, by virtue of this Instrument of Accession but subject always to the terms thereof, and for the purposes only of the Dominion, exercise in relation to the United State such functions as may be vested in them by or under the Government of India Act, 1935, as for the time being in force in the Dominion of India (which Act as so in force is hereinafter referred to as "the Act").

2. I hereby assume the obligation of ensuring that due effect is given to the provisions of the Act within the United State so far as they are applicable therein by virtue of this Instrument of Accession.

3. I accept all matters enumerated in List I and List III of the Seventh Schedule to the Act as matters in respect of which the Dominion Legislature may make laws for the United State:

Provided that nothing contained in the said Lists or in any other provision of the Act shall be deemed to empower the Dominion Legislature to impose any tax or duty in the territories of the United State or to prohibit the imposition of any duty or tax by the Legislature of the United State in the said territories:

Provided further that where a law of the United State with respect to one of the matters enumerated in the said List III contains any provision repugnant to the provisions of an earlier Dominion Law or an existing law with respect to that matter, then, if the law of the United State having been reserved for the consideration of the Governor General of India has received the assent of the Governor General, the law of the United State shall prevail in the United State but nevertheless the Dominion Legislature may at any time enact further legislation with respect to the same matter:

Provided further that no Bill or amendment for making any provision repugnant to any law of the United State, which, having been so reserved, has received the assent of the Governor General, shall be introduced or moved in the Dominion Legislature without the previous sanction of the Governor General.

4. I hereby declare that I accede to the Dominion of India on the assurance that if an agreement is made between the Governor-General and the Raj Pramukh of the United State whereby any functions in relation to the administration in the United State of any law of the Dominion Legislature shall be exercised by the Raj Pramukh then any such agreement shall be deemed to form part of this Instrument and shall be construed and have effect accordingly.

5. I further declare that the provisions contained in Part VI of the Act with respect to interference with water supplies shall apply in relation to the United State.

6. The terms of this Instrument of Accession shall not be varied by any amendment of the Act or of the Indian Independence Act, 1947, unless such amendment is accepted by the Raj Pramukh of the United State by an Instrument supplementary to this Instrument.

7. Nothing in this Instrument shall empower the Dominion Legislature to make any law for the United State authorising the compulsory acquisition of land for any purpose, but should the Dominion for the purposes of a Dominion Law which applies in the United State deem it necessary to acquire any land the Raj Pramukh of the United State shall at the request and at the expense of the Dominion Government acquire the land or if the land belongs to the United State transfer it to them on such terms as may be agreed, or, in default of agreement, determined by an arbitrator to be appointed by the Chief Justice of India.

8. Nothing in this Instrument shall be deemed to commit the United State in any way to acceptance of any future constitution of India or to fetter the discretion of the Government of the United State to enter into arrangements with the Government of India under any such future constitution.

9. Save as provided by or under this Instrument nothing contained in this Instrument shall affect the exercise of any powers, authority and rights enjoyed by the Raj Pramukh or the validity of any law for the time being in force in the United State or any part thereof.

10. The Instruments of Accession executed in August, 1947, by the Rulers of the States specified in the Schedule hereto are hereby cancelled.

Given under my hand this twenty-second day of May, 1948.

DIGVIJAYSINJHI OF NAWANAGAR,
Raj Pramukh of Bawraashtra.

I do hereby accept this Instrument of Accession.

Dated this thirteenth day of September, Nineteen hundred and forty-eight.

C. RAJAGOPALACHARI,
Governor-General of India.

SCHEDULE

- | | |
|-----------------|-----------------------------|
| 1. Nawanagar. | 17. Vala. |
| 2. Bhavnagar. | 18. Jasdai. |
| 3. Porbandar. | 19. Amarnagar, Thana Devli. |
| 4. Dhrangadhra. | 20. Vadia. |
| 5. Morvi. | 21. Lathi. |
| 6. Gondal. | 22. Muli. |
| 7. Jafraabad. | 23. Bajana. |
| 8. Wankaner. | 24. Virpur. |
| 9. Palitana. | 25. Maliya. |
| 10. Dhrol. | 26. Kotda-Sangani. |
| 11. Limbdi | 27. Jetpur. |
| 12. Rajkot | 28. Bilkha. |
| 13. Wadhwan. | 29. Patdi. |
| 14. Lakhtar. | 30. Khirasra. |
| 15. Sayla. | 31. Vanod. |
| 16. Chuda. | |

WHEREAS by Instruments of Accession executed in August, 1947, the Rulers of the States specified in the Schedule hereto have acceded to the Dominion of India;

AND WHEREAS by Covenant entered into in April 1948, the Rulers of the said States have with the consent of the Government of India agreed to the integration of the respective territories into a single State known as the United State of Rajasthan in this Instrument referred to as "the United State";

AND WHEREAS by Article VIII of the said Covenant it is provided that the Raj Pramukh of the United State shall, as soon as practicable, execute on behalf of the United

State a fresh Instrument of Accession in accordance with the provisions of section 6 of the Government of India Act, 1935, whereby he may accept as matters with respect to which the Dominion Legislature may make laws for the United State any matters in addition to those specified in the Instrument of Accession of any of the Covenanted States;

NOW, THEREFORE, I Maharajadhirajah Maharana Shri Sir Bhupal Singh of Udaipur, Raj Pramukh of the United State of Rajasthan, do hereby execute this Instrument of Accession for and on behalf of the United State and

1. I hereby declare that I accede to the Dominion of India with the intent that the Governor-General of India, the Dominion Legislature, the Federal Court and any other Dominion authority established for the purposes of the Dominion shall, by virtue of this Instrument of Accession but subject always to the terms thereof, and for the purposes only of the Dominion, exercise in relation to the United State such functions as may be vested in them by or under the Government of India Act, 1935, as for the time being in force in the Dominion of India (which Act as so in force is hereinafter referred to as "the Act").

2. I hereby assume the obligation of ensuring that due effect is given to the provisions of the Act within the United State so far as they are applicable therein by virtue of this Instrument of Accession.

3. I accept all matters enumerated in List I and List III of the Seventh Schedule to the Act as matters in respect of which the Dominion Legislature may make laws for the United State :

Provided that nothing contained in the said Lists or in any other provisions of the Act shall be deemed to empower the Dominion Legislature to impose any tax or duty in the territories of the United State or to prohibit the imposition of any duty or tax by the Legislature of the United State in the said territories :

Provided further that where a law of the United State with respect to one of the matters enumerated in the said List III contains any provision repugnant to the provisions of an earlier Dominion Law or an existing law with respect to that matter then, if the law of the United State having been reserved for the consideration of the Governor-General of India has received the assent of the Governor-General, the law of the United State shall prevail in the United State but nevertheless the Dominion Legislature may at any time enact further legislation with respect to the same matter :

Provided further that no Bill or amendment for making any provision repugnant to any law of the United State, which, having been so reserved, has received the assent of the Governor-General, shall be introduced or moved in the Dominion Legislature without the previous sanction of the Governor-General.

4. I hereby declare that I accede to the Dominion of India on the assurance that if an agreement is made between the Governor-General and the Raj Pramukh of the United State whereby any functions in relation to the administration in the United State of any law of the Dominion Legislature shall be exercised by the Raj Pramukh, then any such agreement shall be deemed to form part of this Instrument and shall be construed and have effect accordingly.

5. I further declare that the provisions contained in Part VI of the Act with respect to interference with water supplies shall apply in relation to the United State.

6. The terms of this Instrument of Accession shall not be varied by any amendment of the Act or of the Indian Independence Act, 1947, unless such amendment is accepted by the Raj Pramukh of the United State by an Instrument supplementary to this Instrument.

7. Nothing in this Instrument shall empower the Dominion Legislature to make any law for the United State authorising the compulsory acquisition of land for any purpose, but should the Dominion for the purposes of a Dominion Law which applies in the United State deem it necessary to acquire any land the Raj Pramukh of the United State shall at the request and at the expense of the Dominion Government acquire the land or if the land belongs to the United State transfer it to them on such terms as may be agreed, or, in default of agreement, determined by an arbitrator to be appointed by the Chief Justice of India.

8. Nothing in this Instrument shall be deemed to commit the United State in any way to acceptance of any future constitution of India or to fetter the discretion of the Government of the United State to enter into arrangements with the Government of India under any such future constitution.

9. Save as provided by or under this Instrument nothing contained in this Instrument shall affect the exercise of any powers, authority and rights enjoyed by the Raj Pramukh or the validity of any law for the time being in force in the United State or any part thereof.

10. The Instruments of Accession executed in August, 1947 by the Rulers of the states specified in the Schedule hereto are hereby cancelled.

Given under my hand this thirty-first day of May, 1948.

M. R. BHUPAL SINGH,
Raj Pramukh of Rajasthan.

I do hereby accept this Instrument of Accession.

Dated this thirteenth day of September, Nineteen hundred and forty-eight.

C. RAJAGOPALACHARI,
Governor General of India.

SCHEDULE

- | | |
|----------------|----------------------|
| 1. Partabgarh. | 6. Tonk. |
| 2. Kotah. | 7. Banswara. |
| 3. Kishengarh. | 8. Shahpura. |
| 4. Jhalawar. | 9. Durgapur. |
| 5. Bundi. | 10. Udaipur (Merwar) |

WHEREAS by Instruments of Accession executed in August, November and December, 1947, and February 1948, the Rulers of the States specified in the Schedule hereto have acceded to the Dominion of India;

AND WHEREAS by Covenant entered into in April, 1948, the Rulers of the said States have with the consent of the Government of India agreed to the integration of the respective territories into a single State known as the United State of Gwalior, Indore and Malwa (Madhya-Bharat) in this Instrument referred to as "the United State";

AND WHEREAS by Article VIII of the said Covenant it is provided that the Raj Pramukh of the United State shall, as soon as practicable, execute on behalf of the United State a fresh Instrument of Accession in accordance with the provisions of section 6 of the Government of India Act, 1935, accepting as matters with respect to which the Dominion Legislature may make laws for the United State all matters mentioned in List I and List III of the Seventh Schedule to the said Act, except matters relating to taxation;

NOW, THEREFORE, I Maharajadhiraja Sir, George Jivaji Rao Scindia Bahadur of Gwalior, Raj Pramukh of the United State of Gwalior, Indore and Malwa (Madhya-Bharat) do hereby execute this Instrument of Accession for and on behalf of the United State; and

1. I hereby declare that I accede to the Dominion of India with the intent that the Governor-General of India, the Dominion Legislature, the Federal Court and any other Dominion authority established for the purposes of the Dominion shall, by virtue of this Instrument of Accession but subject always to the terms thereof, and for the purposes only of the Dominion, exercise in relation to the United State such functions as may be vested in them by or under the Government of India Act, 1935, as for the time being in force in the Dominion of India (which Act as so in force in hereinafter referred to as "the Act").

2. I hereby assume the obligation of ensuring that due effect is given to the provisions of the Act within the United State so far as they are applicable therein by virtue of this Instrument of Accession.

3. I accept all matters enumerated in List I and List III of the Seventh Schedule to the Act as matters in respect of which the Dominion Legislature may make laws for the United State :

Provided that nothing contained in the said Lists or in any other provision of the Act shall be deemed to empower the Dominion Legislature to impose any tax or duty in the territories of the United State or to prohibit the imposition of any duty or tax by the Legislature of the United State in the said territories :

Provided further that where a law of the United State with respect to one of the matters enumerated in the said List III contains any provision repugnant to the provisions of an earlier Dominion Law or an existing law with respect to that matter, then, if the law of the United State having been reserved for the consideration of the Governor General of India has received the assent of the Governor General, the law of the United State shall prevail in the United State but nevertheless the Dominion Legislature may at any time enact further legislation with respect to the same matter :

Provided further that no Bill or amendment for making any provision repugnant to any law of the United State, which, having been so reserved, has received the assent of the Governor General, shall be introduced or moved in the Dominion Legislature without the previous sanction of the Governor General.

4. I hereby declare that I accede to the Dominion of India on the assurance that if an agreement is made between the Governor-General and the Raj Pramukh of the United State whereby any functions in relation to the administration in the United State of any law of the Dominion Legislature shall be exercised by the Raj Pramukh then any such agreement shall be deemed to form part of this Instrument and shall be construed and have effect accordingly.

5. I further declare that the provisions contained in Part VI of the Act with respect to interference with water supplies shall apply in relation to the United State.

6. The terms of this Instrument of Accession shall not be varied by any amendment of the Act or of the Indian Independence Act, 1947, unless such amendment is accepted by the Raj Pramukh of the United State by an Instrument supplementary to this Instrument.

7. Nothing in this Instrument shall empower the Dominion Legislature to make any law for the United State authorising the compulsory acquisition of land for any purpose, but should the Dominion for the purposes of a Dominion Law which applies in the United State deem it necessary to acquire any land the Raj Pramukh of the United State shall at the request and at the expense of the Dominion Government acquire the land or if the land belongs to the United State transfer it to them on such terms as may be agreed, or, in default of agreement, determined by an arbitrator to be appointed by the Chief Justice of India.

8. Nothing in this Instrument shall be deemed to commit the United State in any way to acceptance of any future constitution of India or to fetter the discretion of the Government of the United State to enter into arrangements with the Government of India under any such future constitution.

9. Save as provided by or under this Instrument nothing contained in this Instrument shall affect the exercise of any powers, authority and rights enjoyed by the Raj Pramukh or the validity of any law for the time being in force in the United State or any part thereof.

10. The Instruments of Accession executed in August, November and December, 1947 and February, 1948, by the Rulers of the States specified in the Schedule hereto are hereby cancelled.

Given under my hand this 19th day of July, 1948.

G. J. R. SCINDIA,

I do hereby accept this Instrument of Accession.

Dated this 13th day of September, Nineteen hundred and forty-eight.

C. RAJAGOPALACHARI,
Governor-General of India

SCHEDULE

- | | |
|--------------------|--------------------|
| 1. Alirajpur. | 13. Ratlam. |
| 2. Barwani. | 14. Sailana. |
| 3. Dewas (Junior). | 15. Sitamau. |
| 4. Dewas (Senior). | 16. Jobat. |
| 5. Dhar. | 17. Kathiwar. |
| 6. Gwalior. | 18. Kurwai. |
| 7. Indore. | 19. Mathwar. |
| 8. Jaora. | 20. Pipoda. |
| 9. Jhabua. | 21. Nimkhara. |
| 10. Khilchipur. | 22. Pathari. |
| 11. Narsingarh. | 23. Mufiammadgarh. |
| 12. Rajgarh. | |

WHEREAS by Instruments of Accession executed in August, September, October and November, 1947, the Rulers of the States specified in the Schedule hereto have acceded to the Dominion of India;

AND WHEREAS by Covenant entered into in March, 1948, the Rulers of the said States have with the consent of the Government of India agreed to the integration of their respective territories into a single State known as the United State of Vindhya Pradesh in this Instrument referred to as "the United State";

AND WHEREAS it is expedient that a fresh Instrument of Accession should be executed on behalf of the United State replacing the Instruments of Accession executed in August, September, October and November, 1947, by the Rulers of the said States and accepting as matters with respect to which the Dominion Legislature may make laws for the United State all matters mentioned in List I and List III of the Seventh Schedule to the Government of India Act, 1935, except matters relating to taxation;

Now, THEREFORE, I Maharajadhiraja Martand Singh Bahadur of Rewa, Raj Premukh of the United State of Vindhya Pradesh do hereby execute this Instrument of Accession for and on behalf of the United State; and

1. I hereby declare that I accede to the Dominion of India with the intent that the Governor-General of India, the Dominion Legislature, the Federal Court and any other Dominion authority established for the purposes of the Dominion shall, by virtue of this Instrument of Accession but subject always to the terms thereof, and for the purposes only of the Dominion, exercise in relation to the United State such functions as may be vested in them by or under the Government of India Act, 1935, as for the time being in force in the Dominion of India (which Act as so in force is hereinafter referred to as "the Act").

2. I hereby assume the obligation of ensuring that due effect is given to the provisions of the Act within the United State so far as they are applicable therein by virtue of this Instrument of Accession.

3. I accept all matters enumerated in List I and List III of the Seventh Schedule to the Act as matters in respect of which the Dominion Legislature may make laws for the United State:

Provided that nothing contained in the said Lists or in any other provision of the Act shall be deemed to empower the Dominion Legislature to impose any tax or duty in the territories of the United State or to prohibit the imposition of any duty or tax by the Legislature of the United State in the said territories:

Provided further that where a law of the United State with respect to one of the matters enumerated in the said List III contains any provision repugnant to the provisions of an

earlier Dominion Law or an existing law with respect to that matter, then, if the law of the United State having been reserved for the consideration of the Governor-General of India has received the assent of the Governor-General, the law of the United State shall prevail in the United State but nevertheless the Dominion Legislature may at any time enact further legislation with respect to the same matter :

Provided further that no Bill or amendment for making any provision repugnant to any law of the United State, which, having been so reserved, has received the assent of the Governor-General, shall be introduced or moved in the Dominion Legislature without the previous sanction of the Governor-General.

4. I hereby declare that I accede to the Dominion of India on the assurance that if an agreement is made between the Governor-General and the Raj Pramukh of the United State whereby any functions in relation to the administration in the United State of any law of the Dominion Legislature shall be exercised by the Raj Pramukh, then any such agreement shall be deemed to form part of this Instrument and shall be construed and have effect accordingly.

5. I further declare that the provisions contained in Part VI of the Act with respect to interference with water supplies shall apply in relation to the United State.

6. The terms of this Instrument of Accession shall not be varied by any amendment of the Act or of the Indian Independence Act, 1947, unless such amendment is accepted by the Raj Pramukh of the United State by an Instrument supplementary to this Instrument.

7. Nothing in this Instrument shall empower the Dominion Legislature to make any law for the United State authorising the compulsory acquisition of land for any purpose, but should the Dominion for the purposes of a Dominion Law which applies in the United State deem it necessary to acquire any land the Raj Pramukh of the United State shall at the request and at the expense of the Dominion Government acquire the land or if the land belongs to the United State transfer it to them on such terms as may be agreed or in default of agreement, determined by an arbitrator to be appointed by the Chief Justice of India.

8. Nothing in this Instrument shall be deemed to commit the United State in any way to acceptance of any future constitution of India or to fetter the discretion of the Government of the United State to enter into arrangements with the Government of India under any such future constitution.

9. Save as provided by or under this Instrument nothing contained in this Instrument shall affect the exercise of any powers, authority and rights enjoyed by the Raj Pramukh or the validity of any law for the time being in force in the United State or any part thereof.

10. The Instruments of Accession executed in August, September, October and November, 1947, by the Rulers of the State specified in the Schedule hereto are hereby cancelled.

Given under my hand this 20th day of July, 1948.

MARTAND SINGH.

I do hereby accept this Instrument of Accession.

Dated this 13th day of September, Nineteen hundred and forty-eight.

C. RAJAGOPALACHARI,
Governor-General of India.

SCHEDULE

1. Ajaigarh.
2. Baoni
3. Baraundha.
4. Bijawar.
5. Chhatarpur.
6. Charkhari.
7. Datia.
8. Mailhar.
9. Nagod.

SCHEDULE—contd.

10. Orchha.
11. Panna.
12. Rewa.
13. Samthar.
14. Alipura.
15. Banka Pahari.
16. Beri.
17. Bhaisaundha.
18. Bihat.
19. Bijna.
20. Dhurwai.
21. Garrauli.
22. Gaurihar.
23. Jaso.
24. Jigni.
25. Kamta-Rajaula.
26. Khaniadhana.
27. Kotni.
28. Lugasi.
29. Naigawan-Rebai.
30. Palma.
31. Paldeo.
32. Sarila.
33. Sohawal.
34. Taron.
35. Tori Patchpur.

WHEREAS by Instruments of Accession executed in August, 1947, the Rulers of the States specified in the Schedule hereto have acceded to the Dominion of India;

AND WHEREAS by Covenant entered into in May, 1948, the Rulers of the said States, have with the consent of the Government of India agreed to the integration of the respective territories into a single State known as the Patiala and East Punjab States Union in this Instrument referred to as "the Union";

AND WHEREAS by Article VIII of the said Covenant it is provided that the Raj Pramukh of the Union shall, as soon as practicable, execute on behalf of the Union a fresh Instrument of Accession in accordance with the provisions of section 6 of the Government of India Act, 1935, accepting as matters with respect to which the Dominion Legislature may make laws for the Union all matters mentioned in List I and List III of the Seventh Schedule to the said Act, except matters relating to taxation;

NOW THEREFORE, I Maharajadhiraja Rajeshwar Sri, Sir Yadavindra Singh Mahindar Bahadar of Patiala Raj Pramukh of the Patiala and East Punjab States Union, do hereby execute this Instrument of Accession for and on behalf of the Union: and

1. I hereby declare that I accede to the Dominion of India with the intent that the Governor-General of India, the Dominion Legislature, the Federal Court and any other Dominion authority established for the purposes of the Dominion shall, by virtue of this Instrument of Accession but subject always to the terms thereof, and for the purpose only of the Dominion, exercise in relation to the Union such functions as may be vested in them by or under the Government of India Act, 1935, as for the time being in force in the Dominion of India (which Act as so in force is hereinafter referred to as "the Act").

2. I hereby assume the obligation of ensuring that due effect is given to the provisions of the Act within the Union so far as they are applicable therein by virtue of this Instrument of Accession.

3. I accept all matters enumerated in List I and List III of the Seventh Schedule to the Act as matters in respect of which the Dominion Legislature may make laws for the Union:

Provided that nothing contained in the said Lists or in any other provision of the Act shall be deemed to empower the Dominion Legislature to impose any tax or duty in the territories of the Union or to prohibit the imposition of any duty or tax by the Legislature of the Union in the said territories :

Provided further that where a law of the Union with respect to one of the matters enumerated in the said List III contains any provision repugnant to the provisions of an earlier Dominion Law or an existing law with respect to that matter, then, if the law of the Union having been reserved for the consideration of the Governor-General of India has received the assent of the Governor-General, the law of the Union shall prevail in the Union but nevertheless the Dominion Legislature may at any time enact further legislation with respect to the same matter :

Provided further that no Bill or amendment for making any provision repugnant to any law of the Union, which, having been so reserved, has received the assent of the Governor-General, shall be introduced or moved in the Dominion Legislature without the previous sanction of the Governor-General.

4. I hereby declare that I accede to the Dominion of India on the assurance that if an agreement is made between the Governor-General and the Raj Pramukh of the Union whereby any functions in relation to the administration in the Union of any law of the Dominion Legislature shall be exercised by the Raj Pramukh, then any such agreement shall be deemed to form part of this Instrument and shall be construed and have effect accordingly.

5. I further declare that the provisions contained in Part VI of the Act with respect to interference with water supplies shall apply in relation to the Union.

6. The terms of this Instrument of Accession shall not be varied by any amendment of the Act or of the Indian Independence Act, 1947, unless such amendment is accepted by the Raj Pramukh of the Union by an Instrument supplementary to this Instrument.

7. Nothing in this Instrument shall empower the Dominion Legislature to make any law for the Union authorising the compulsory acquisition of land for any purpose, but should the Dominion for the purposes of a Dominion Law which applies in the Union deem it necessary to acquire any land the Raj Pramukh of the Union shall at the request and at the expense of the Dominion Government acquire the land or if the land belongs to the Union transfer it to them on such terms as may be agreed or in default of agreement, determined by an arbitrator to be appointed by the Chief Justice of India.

8. Nothing in this Instrument shall be deemed to commit the Union in any way to acceptance of any future constitution of India or to fetter the discretion of the Government of the Union to enter into arrangements with the Government of India under any such future constitution.

9. Save as provided by or under this Instrument nothing contained in this Instrument shall affect the exercise of any powers, authority and rights enjoyed by the Raj Pramukh or the validity of any law for the time being in force in the Union or any part thereof.

10. The Instruments of Accession executed in August, 1947, by the Rulers of the States specified in the Schedule hereto are hereby cancelled.

Given under my hand this 7th day of August, 1948.

YADAVINDRA SINGH,

Rajpramukh,

Patiala and the East Punjab States Union

I do hereby accept this Instrument of Accession.

Dated this 13th day of September, Nineteen hundred and forty-eight.

C. RAJAGOPALACHARI,
Governor-General of India.

SCHEDULE

1. Faridkot.
2. Jind.
3. Kapurthala.
4. Malerkotla.
5. Nabha.
6. Patiala.
7. Kalsia.
8. Nalagarh.

WHEREAS by Instruments of Accession executed in August, 1947, the Rulers of the States specified in the Schedule hereto have acceded to the Dominion of India;

AND WHEREAS by Covenant entered into in February, 1949, the Rulers of the said States have with the consent of the Government of India agreed to the integration of their respective territories into a single State known as the United State of Matsya in this Instrument referred to as "the United State";

AND WHEREAS it is expedient that a fresh Instrument of Accession should be executed on behalf of the United State replacing the Instruments of Accession executed in August, 1947, by the Rulers of the said States and accepting as matters with respect to which the Dominion Legislature may make laws for the United State all matters mentioned in List I and List III of the Seventh Schedule to the Government of India Act, 1935, except matters relating to taxation;

NOW, THEREFORE, I Lt.-Col. His Highness Sir Uday Bhan Singh Maharaja Rana, G.C.I.E., K.C.S.I., K.C.V.O., Raj Pramukh of the United State of Matsya do hereby execute this Instrument of Accession for and on behalf of the United State and

1. I hereby declare that I accede to the Dominion of India with the intent that the Governor-General of India, the Dominion Legislature, the Federal Court and any other Dominion authority established for the purposes of the Dominion shall, by virtue of this Instrument of Accession but subject always to the terms thereof, and for the purposes only of the Dominion, exercise in relation to the United State such functions as may be vested in them by or under the Government of India Act, 1935, as for the time being in force in the Dominion of India (which Act as so in force is hereinafter referred to as "the Act").

2. I hereby assume the obligation of ensuring that due effect is given to the provisions of the Act within the United State so far as they are applicable therein by virtue of this Instrument of Accession.

3. I accept all matters enumerated in List I and List III of the Seventh Schedule to the Act as matters in respect of which the Dominion Legislature may make laws for the United State:

Provided that nothing contained in the said Lists or in any other provision of the Act shall be deemed to empower the Dominion Legislature to impose any tax or duty in the territories of the United State or to prohibit the imposition of any duty or tax by the Legislature of the United State in the said territories:

Provided further that where a law of the United State with respect to one of the matters enumerated in the said List III contains any provision repugnant to the provisions of an earlier Dominion Law or an existing law with respect to that matter, then, if the law of the United State having been reserved for the consideration of the Governor-General of India has received the assent of the Governor-General, the law of the United State shall prevail in the United State but nevertheless the Dominion Legislature may at any time enact further legislation with respect to the same matter:

Provided further that no Bill or amendment for making any provision repugnant to any law of the United State, which, having been so reserved, has received the assent of the Governor-General, shall be introduced or moved in the Dominion Legislature without the previous sanction of the Governor-General.

4. I hereby declare that I accede to the Dominion of India on the assurance that if an agreement is made between the Governor-General and the Raj Pramukh of the United State whereby any functions in relation to the administration in the United State of any law of the Dominion Legislature shall be exercised by the Raj Pramukh, then any such agreement shall be deemed to form part of this Instrument and shall be construed and have effect accordingly.

5. I further declare that the provisions contained in Part VI of the Act with respect to interference with water supplies shall apply in relation to the United State.

6. The terms of this Instrument of Accession shall not be varied by any amendment of the Act or of the Indian Independence Act, 1947, unless such amendment is accepted by the Raj Pramukh of the United State by an Instrument supplementary to this Instrument.

7. Nothing in this Instrument shall empower the Dominion Legislature to make any law for the United State authorising the compulsory acquisition of land for any purpose but should the Dominion for the purposes of a Dominion Law which applies in the United State deem it necessary to acquire any land the Raj Pramukh of the United State shall at the request and at the expense of the Dominion Government acquire the land or if the land belongs to the United State transfer it to them on such terms as may be agreed or in default of agreement determined by an arbitrator to be appointed by the Chief Justice of India.

8. Nothing in this Instrument shall be deemed to commit the United State in any way to acceptance of any future constitution of India or to fetter the discretion of the Government of the United State to enter into arrangements with the Government of India under any such future constitution.

9. Save as provided by or under this Instrument nothing contained in this Instrument shall affect the exercise of any powers, authority and rights enjoyed by the Raj Pramukh or the validity of any law for the time being in force in the United State or any part thereof.

10. The Instruments of Accession executed in August, 1947, by the Rulers of the States specified in the Schedule hereto are hereby cancelled.

Given under my hand this seventh day of October, 1948.

UDAIBHAN SINGH,
Raj Pramukh, Matsya Union,

I do hereby accept this Instrument of Accession.

Dated this twentieth day of October, Nineteen hundred and forty-eight.

C. RAJAGOPALACHARI,
Governor-General of India.

SCHEDULE

1. Alwar.
2. Bharatpur.
3. Dholpur.
4. Karauli.

Shri Gopikrishna Vijayavargiya (Madhya Bharat): May I know, Sir, if this will be circulated to honourable members here?

Mr. Speaker: Is it really so necessary or urgent?

Shri Gopikrishna Vijayavargiya: Yes, it is, Sir.

Mr. Speaker: We will consider the matter.

ADDITIONAL REGULATIONS OF INDUSTRIAL FINANCE CORPORATION OF INDIA

The Honourable Dr. John Mathai (Minister for Finance): Sir, I lay on the table a copy of the additional Regulations of the Industrial Finance Corporation of India made under sub-section (3) of Section 48 of the Industrial Finance Corporation Act, 1948.

INDUSTRIAL FINANCE CORPORATION OF INDIA

NOTIFICATION

New Delhi, the 25th October 1948.

No. 3/48.—In pursuance of the Industrial Finance Corporation Act, 1948 (XV of 1948), the Board of the Corporation after consultation with the Reserve Bank of India and with the previous sanction of the Central Government has framed the following Regulations to be added to the General Regulations of the Corporation:

CHAPTER VIII

Manner in which the accommodation granted by the Corporation will be secured.

53. No accommodation shall be given by the Corporation under clauses (a) and (e) of sub-section (1) of section 23, unless sufficient security to the satisfaction of the Executive Committee is taken as specified in sub-section (2) thereof.

54. The security to be taken for accommodation granted by the Corporation under Regulation 53 shall, in each case, require the approval of the Executive Committee and the instruments to be taken as evidence of such security shall be in such form as may be approved by the Committee.

55. For purposes of determining the amount of the accommodation to be granted, such margins shall be retained in the valuation of the assets pledged, mortgaged, hypothecated or assigned to the Corporation as may be considered reasonable by the Executive Committee.

56. For the purposes of Regulation 55, the Committee shall require adequate margin having regard to the earning capacity and prospects of the industrial concern, the competence of its management and other similar considerations.

57. In the instruments evidencing the security taken by the Corporation, there may be a stipulation that in the event of a fall occurring in the value of the assets pledged, mortgaged, hypothecated, or assigned to the Corporation, the industrial concern obtaining accommodation from it may be required to furnish such additional security as may be considered reasonable by the Executive Committee.

RAM NATH,
Managing Director.

FURTHER AMENDMENTS TO INSURANCE RULES, 1939

The Honourable Shri K. C. Neogy (Minister for Commerce): Sir, I lay on the Table a copy each of certain further amendments to the Insurance Rules 1939, published in Notifications No. 597-I (1)/46, dated the 19th April, 1947, and No. 597-I (1)/48, dated the 31st July, 1948, under sub-section (3) of Section 114 of the Insurance Act, 1938.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE NOTIFICATION

New Delhi, the 19th April 1947.

INSURANCE

No. 597.I(1)/46.— In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-sections (1) and (2) of section 114 of the Insurance Act, 1938 (IV of 1938), the Central Government is pleased to direct that the following further amendments shall be made in the Insurance Rules, 1939, the same having been previously published as required by sub-section (1) of the said section, namely:—

I. In the said Rules—

I. In rule 24—

(i) for the proviso to sub-rule (1), the following provisos shall be substituted, namely:—

“Provided that where the business done or to be done is marine insurance only and relates exclusively to country craft or cargo of country craft or both the fee for registration shall be two hundred and fifty rupees :

Provided further that where an insurer who is already registered for carrying on marine insurance business relating exclusively to country craft or cargo of country craft or both and no other class of insurance business, subsequently, applies for registration for carrying on the entire class of marine insurance or any other class of insurance business specified above, the fee for the such registration shall be two hundred and fifty rupees plus the fee for registration of the class if any, of insurance business other than marine insurance business for which registration is sought.”

(ii) after sub-rule (1) the following sub-rule shall be inserted, namely:—

“(1A) The fee for issue of a duplicate certificate of registration under sub-section (7) of section 3 shall be ten rupees”.

(iii) after sub-rule (3) the following sub-rule shall be inserted, namely—

“(3A) The fee for issue of a duplicate certificate of registration under sub-section (7) of section 70 shall be three rupees.”

(iv) in sub-rule (5) after the word “page” the words “or part of a page” shall be inserted.

2. For clause (b) of rule 25, the following clause shall be substituted namely :—

“(b) the proportion of renewal premium income spent in payment of commission and other expenses in each year during the period since the last investigation after allowing, as the cost of the new business of the year, seven and a half per cent, of single premiums including consideration for annuities granted and seven and half per cent. for each year of the maximum premiums—paying period, but not exceeding ninety per cent. in all, of first year's premium falling due in the year after deduction of those unpaid under policies allowed to lapse in the year :

Provided that in respect of any year of accounting period ending on a date earlier than the 31st day of December, 1946, the allowance out of first year's premiums as the cost of the new business shall be ninety per cent. irrespective of the premium-paying period.

Explanation 1.—Where the maximum premiums-paying period includes a fraction of a year, such fraction shall be ignored.

Explanation 2.—In the case of a whole life policy with premium payable throughout the duration of the policy the maximum premiums-paying period shall be assumed to be twelve years.”

3. After rule 25 the following rule shall be inserted, namely :—

“25A. The conditions with which a Mutual Insurance Company shall comply for the purposes of sub-section (2) of section 4 are that such company shall confine its activities to members of any one profession only or to employees under one employer only and that if any question arises whether or not a particular group of persons belongs to any one profession or is employed under any one employer, the Superintendent of Insurance shall decide the question and his decision shall be final”.

II. In the Forms set forth in the Schedule annexed to the said Rules—

(a) In Form VI-D.—

(i) in column 6 for the words “the dates on which the respective notices were received” the words “the date of registration of each nomination and of receipt notice of cancellation or charge thereof, if any” shall substituted;

(ii) after column 9 the following columns shall be inserted, namely :—

** The percentages of the first year and renewal premiums prescribed in the society's rules for expenses.	** Amount that can be expended on the basis of columns 9 and 10.
10	11

(iii) columns 10 and 11 shall be renumbered as columns 12 and 13 respectively.

(iv) to the Notes the following Note shall be added, namely :—

“**If a uniform percentage (irrespective of the tables and premium terms of policies) is fixed for expenses of management or if a separate register of premium receipts for each group of premiums having the same percentage allowance for expenses is maintained this column need not be filled in”.

(b) In Form VI-E.—

(i) column 5 shall be renumbered as column 7 and after column 4 the following columns shall be inserted, namely :—

Amount of premium	Amount out of the premium stated in column 5 that can be spent as expenses of management as per rules of the society (to the nearest anna).
5	6

(ii) Note 3 shall be renumbered as Note 5 and in Note 5 as so renumbered, for the brackets and figure “(5)” the brackets and figure “(7)” shall be substituted.

(iii) after Note 2 the following Notes shall be inserted, namely :—

“3. Particulars relating to a new policy shall be entered in the month in which the first premium is received. Particulars relating to a revived policy shall be entered in the month in which the policy is revived.

4. If a uniform percentage is fixed for expenses of management, irrespective of the tables and premium terms of policies or if a separate register of premium receipts for each group of premiums having the same percentage allowance for expenses is maintained, column 6 need not be filled in."

(c) In Form VII-A.—

(i) for the columns headed "Policies insuring money to be paid on death" and "Policies insuring money to be paid only on survivorship" and the sub-headings thereto, the following columns shall be substituted, namely:—

Policies insuring money to be paid on death only			Policies insuring money to be paid on survivorship or earlier death		
No.	Sum Assured	Reversionary bonus	No.	Sum Assured	Reversionary bonus additions

(ii) in the first column for item (6), the following item shall be substituted, namely:—

"(6) *By death—

- (a) amount payable,
(b) amount not payable".

(iii) the following note shall be added, namely—

"NOTE.—*For sum assured and bonuses, the amount actually payable as per Rules of the society should be shown against item (6) (a), while the difference between the total sum assured and the actual amount payable on policies subject to lien becoming claims by death should be shown against (6) (b). The columns for number of policies should be left blank against item (6) (b)."

K. K. CHETTUR, Joint Secy.

GENERAL ORDERS

Published in the Gazette of India, dated 31st July 1948.

Section 1

MINISTRY OF COMMERCE

NOTIFICATIONS

INSURANCE

New Delhi, the 31st July 1948.

No. 59: 1(d)/48.— In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-sections (1) and (2) of section 114 of the Insurance Act, 1938 (IV of 1938), the Central Government is pleased to direct that the following further amendments shall be made in the Insurance Rules, 1939, the same having been previously published as required by sub-section (1) of the said section, namely:—

1. In the said Rules, in sub-rule (3) of rule 16-A for the words and figures 'in Form VP' at the end the following shall be substituted namely:—

"to him. The Licence shall be in Form VI as attached to the application form in Form V or V-A as the case may be. No application shall be considered by the Superintendent of Insurance unless the particulars marked with an asterisk in the Form VI attached thereto have been filled in by the applicant".

II. In the Forms set forth in the Schedule annexed to the said Rules, for Forms V, V-A and VI the following forms shall be substituted, namely:—

APPLICATION FOR A LICENCE TO ACT AS AN INSURANCE AGENT.

(FORM V—See Rule 16-A of the Insurance Rules, 1939).

To

THE SUPERINTENDENT OF INSURANCE,
DEPARTMENT OF INSURANCE, SIMLA.

DEAR SIR,

I request that a licence to act as an insurance agent may be granted to me.

* * I hereby declare that—

I have not been found to be of unsound mind by a court of competent jurisdiction:

(ii) I have not been found guilty of criminal misappropriation or criminal breach of trust or cheating or forgery or an abetment of or attempt to commit any such offence by a court of competent jurisdiction ; and

(iii) I have not been found guilty of or to have knowingly participated in or connived at any fraud, dishonesty or misrepresentation against an insurer or an insured in the course of any judicial proceeding relating to any policy of insurance or the winding up of an insurance company or in the course of an investigation of the affairs of an insurer ; and

3. I also declare that the particulars given below are true and that the licence for which I hereby apply will be used only by myself for soliciting or procuring insurance business.

(IN BLOCK LETTERS)	
(1) Full name	Mr
(2) *Father's/Husband's name	(1) <u>Mrs.*</u>
(3) Full address	Miss*
(4) Date of birth of the applicant in Christian Era.	(2)
(5) If you ever held a Licence, state number otherwise say 'Nil'.	(3)
	(4)
	(5)

*Strike out portion not required.

Yours faithfully,
(Signature of applicant .)

Dated the

19 .

'Government of India Insurance
Agent Licence Fee' stamp for
Rs. 1-8-0

(See Notes below)

NOT TRANSFERABLE.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
DEPARTMENT OF INSURANCE
LICENCE No.....

FORM VI

(See Rule 16-A of the Insurance Rules, 1939).

Licence to act as an Insurance Agent under Part II of the Insurance Act, 1938.

To be filled in by the applicant in Block Letters.	}	Mr. _____
		Mrs.
		Miss _____
		Address.....

having paid the prescribed fee and having made the necessary declaration is hereby authorised to act as an Insurance Agent for one year from

Simla, dated the

19 .

Superintendent of Insurance.

Signature of Licence-holder.

This licence is not valid unless it bears a facsimile of the signature of the Superintendent of Insurance and the initial of a person authorised by him in this behalf and the signature of the licence holder. The latter should put his signature as soon as the licence is received. (See Notes below)

NOTES

1. The attention of the applicant is drawn to section 104 of the Insurance Act, 1938, which provides that whoever in any document required for the purposes of any of the provisions of that Act, wilfully makes a statement false in any material particular, knowing it to be false, shall be punishable with imprisonment for a term which may extend to three years, or with fine which may extend to one thousand rupees or with both.

2. A licence can be granted to an individual only and not to a firm or a corporate or unincorporate body.

3. An individual can apply for only one licence which will entitle him to solicit or procure insurance business of any class and to act as an insurance agent for any registered insurer.

4. The application should be filled in, as far as possible, in English language.

5. Any correction or alteration made in any answer to the questions in the application be initialled by the applicant.

6. An applicant must be at least 18 years of age on the date of submission of the application. In the case of an applicant declaring his age as 18 years the exact date of birth should be given and in all other cases either the exact date of birth or failing that the year of birth should be stated against item (4) of the application.

7. Payment in cash or by money order, cheque, postal order, postage stamp or bank draft is not accepted, and will be returned at applicant's cost.

8. No acknowledgement of this application will be sent. If one is required, the application should be sent by registered post (acknowledgement due).

NOTES

1. If it is desired to renew this licence for a further period the procedure laid down in rules 16 and 16-A of the Insurance Rules, 1939 shall be followed and an application for renewal should reach the Superintendent of Insurance not more than three months before, but within 12 months after the licence expires.

2. This licence authorises the licence holder to act as an agent for any registered insurer and for any class of insurance business and therefore no identifying mark or note of any description by which the identity of an insurer might be established should be placed on the licence.

3. No correction in this licence will be valid unless intialled by the Superintendent of Insurance or a person authorised by him in this behalf.



APPLICATION FOR RENEWAL OF A LICENCE TO ACT AS AN INSURANCE AGENT
FORM V A

(See Rule 16-A of the Insurance Rules, 1939)

FROM

Name of Insurance Agent Mr.*
Mrs.*
Miss.*

(IN BLOCK LETTERS)

Full Address

(IN BLOCK LETTERS)

Licence No. Date of expiry

TO

THE SUPERINTENDENT OF INSURANCE,
DEPARTMENT OF INSURANCE, SIMLA .

DEAR SIR,

I request that the above licence may be renewed for a further period of one year.

*2. I declare that since the date of my last application for a licence—

(i) I have not been found to be of unsound mind by a court of competent jurisdiction ;

(ii) I have not been found guilty of criminal misappropriation or criminal breach of trust or cheating or forgery or an abetment of or attempt to commit any such offence by a court of competent jurisdiction ;

(iii) I have not been found guilty of or to have knowingly participated in or connived at any fraud, dishonesty or misrepresentation against an insurer or an insured in the course of any judicial proceeding relating to any policy of insurance or the winding up of a insurance company or in the course of an investigation of the affairs of an insurer ; and

(iv) my licence has not been cancelled at any time by the Superintendent of Insurance

3. I also declare that the facts stated herein are true and that the licence for which I hereby apply will be used only by myself for soliciting or procuring insurance business.

*Strike out portion not required.

Yours faithfully,
Signature of applicant.

Dated the 19 .

Government of India Insurance Agent
Licence Fee's stamp(s) vide note 5.

Please see Notes below

NOT TRANSFERABLE.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

DEPARTMENT OF INSURANCE

To be filled }
in by the } LICENCE No.....
applicant }

FORM VI

(See Rule 16-A of the Insurance Rules, 1939).

Licence to act as an Insurance Agent under of the Insurance Act, 1938 .

To be filled in by the applicant in Block letters. }
Mr.
Mrs.
Miss.
Address

having paid the prescribed fee and having made the necessary declaration is hereby authorised to act as an Insurance Agent for one year from

Superintendent of Insurance.

Simla, dated the 19 .

Signature of Licence-holder.....

This licence is not valid unless it bears a facsimile of the signature of the Superintendent of Insurance and the initial of a person authorised by him in this behalf and the signature of the licence holder. The latter should put his signature as soon as the licence is received. (See notes below).

NOTES

1. The attention of the applicant is drawn to section 104 of the Insurance Act 1938, which provides that whoever in any document required for the purposes of any of the provisions of that Act, wilfully makes a statement false in any material particular, knowing it to be false shall be punishable with imprisonment for a term which may extend to three years or with fine which may extend to one thousand rupees, or with both.

2. The name and the licence No. given in the application are identical with those shown in the last licence held. If there is any subsequent change in the name, there was for the same should be stated furnishing documentary evidence for the same.

3. Any correction or alteration made in the application should be initialed by the applicant.

4. The application should be filled in as far as possible in the English language.

5. The application should reach the Superintendent of Insurance not more than three months before the date of expiry of the last licence held by the applicant and a 'Government of India Insurance Agent Licence Fee's stamp for Rs. 1-8-0 should be affixed to it.

An additional stamp for Rs. 1 must be affixed if the application reaches the Superintendent of Insurance on or after the date on which the last licence held by the applicant ceases to be in force. Any application reaching the Superintendent of Insurance after a period of twelve months from that date, will be treated as an application for a fresh licence.

6. Payment in cash or by money order, cheque, postal order, postage stamp or bank draft is not accepted, and will be returned at applicants cost.

7. No acknowledgement of this application will be sent. If one is required, the application should be sent by registered post (acknowledgement due).

NOTES

1. If it is desired to renew this licence for a further period the procedure laid down in rules 16 and 16-A of the Insurance Rules, 1939, shall be followed, and an application for renewal should reach the Superintendent of Insurance not more than three months before, but within 12 months after, the licence expires.

2. This licence authorises the licence holder to act as an agent for any registered insurer and for any class of insurance business, and there for no identifying mark or note of any description by which the identity of an insurer might be established should be placed on the licence.

3. No correction in this licence will be valid unless initialled by the Superintendent of Insurance or a person authorised by him in this behalf.

S. RANGANATHAN, *Joint Secy.*

PUBLIC COMPANIES (LIMITATION OF DIVIDENDS) BILL

The Honourable Dr. John Matthai (Minister for Finance): Sir, I introduce the Bill to limit the dividends which may be paid by public companies.

TEA COMMITTEE FOR INDIA BILL

The Honourable Shri K. O. Neogy (Minister for Commerce): Sir, I beg to introduce the Bill to provide for the development of the tea industry under Central Control, and for that purpose to establish a Tea Committee for India and levy a customs duty on tea produced in, and exported from India.

INDIAN EMIGRATION (AMENDMENT) BILL

The Honourable Shri Jawaharlal Nehru (Prime Minister and Minister for External Affairs and Commonwealth Relations): Sir, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Indian Emigration Act, 1922.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Indian Emigration Act, 1922."

The motion was adopted.

The Honourable Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: Sir, I introduce the Bill.

SEAWARD ARTILLERY PRACTICE BILL

The Honourable Shri N. V. Gadgil (Minister for Works, Mines and Power): (or behalf of The Honourable Sardar Baldev Singh): Sir, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to provide facilities for carrying out seaward artillery practice.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to provide facilities for carrying out seaward artillery practice."

The motion was adopted.

The Honourable Shri N. V. Gadgil: Sir, I introduce the Bill.

MANGROL AND MANAVADAR (ADMINISTRATION OF PROPERTY) BILL

The Honourable Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel (Minister for Home Affairs and the States): Sir, I move for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for the vesting of certain properties belonging to the States of Mangrol and Manavadar in Kathiawar in the Managers of the said States.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to provide for the vesting of certain properties belonging to the States of Mangrol and Manavadar in Kathiawar in the Manager of the said States."

The motion was adopted.

The Honourable Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel: Sir, I introduce the Bill.

UNITED PROVINCES PROVINCIAL ARMED CONSTABULARY 25
(EXTENSION OF LAWS) BILL.

The Honourable Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel (Minister for Home Affairs and the State): Sir, I move for leave to introduce a Bill to apply the law in force in the United Provinces relating to the United Provinces Provincial Armed Constabulary to members of the said Constabulary when serving outside the United Provinces.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to apply the law in force in the United Provinces relating to the United Provincial Armed Constabulary to members of the said Constabulary when serving outside the United Provinces."

The motion was adopted.

The Honourable Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel: Sir, I introduce the Bill.

PROTECTIVE DUTIES (AMENDMENT) BILL

The Honourable Shri K. O. Neogy (Minister for Commerce): Sir, I move for leave to introduce a Bill to amend the Protective Duties Act, 1946.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to amend the Protective Duties Act, 1946."

The motion was adopted.

The Honourable Shri K. O. Neogy: Sir, I introduce the Bill.

BANKING COMPANIES BILL

PRESENTATION OF REPORT OF SELECT COMMITTEE

The Honourable Dr. John Matthai (Minister for Finance): Sir, I beg to present the report of the Select Committee on the Bill to consolidate and amend the law relating to banking companies.

AJMER-MERWARA TENANCY AND LAND RECORDS BILL

EXTENSION OF TIME FOR PRESENTATION OF REPORT OF SELECT COMMITTEE

The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram (Minister for Food and Agriculture): Sir, I beg to move:

"That the time appointed for the presentation of the Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to declare and amend the law relating to agricultural tenancies, record of rights and other matters connected therewith in Ajmer-Merwara, be extended up to the 21st March, 1949."

In this case the Committee has covered most of the ground but a few important provisions remain to be discussed. Hence the need for extending the time.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

"That the time appointed for the presentation of the Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to declare and amend the law relating to agricultural tenancies, record of rights and other matters connected therewith in Ajmer-Merwara, be extended up to the 21st March, 1949."

The motion was adopted.

CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS BILL

The Honourable Shri K. O. Neogy (Minister for Commerce): Sir, I beg to move:

"That the Bill to make provision for the regulation of the profession of accountants be referred to a Select Committee consisting of Mr. Homi Mody, the Honourable Shri K. Santhanam, Shri M. Ananthasayanam Ayyangar, Shri Mahavir Tyagi, Shri T. T. Krishnamachari, Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava, Mr. Frank Anthony, Shri Arun Chandra Guha, Shri Mihir Lal Chattopadhyay, Shri Jaspal Roy Kapoor, Kazi Syed Karimuddin, Shri M. Tirumala Rao and the Mover, with instructions to report on or before the 1st March, 1949, and that the number of members whose presence shall be necessary to constitute a meeting of the Committee shall be five."

[Shri K. C. Neogy]

Sir, the House may recollect that the Bill was introduced in this House on the 4th September, 1948. Immediately thereafter we had the Bill circulated by executive action as widely as possible so as to afford an opportunity to all the various interests concerned to express their opinions on the provisions of the Bill. We have as a result obtained opinions from the provincial governments, from Chambers of Commerce, professional associations of accountants, societies and individuals generally interested in this question and I am happy to tell the House that the opinion so far elicited is overwhelmingly in favour of the principles underlying this measure.

Sir, if a brief historical review were to be attempted about the profession of accountancy with particular reference to its regulation in India one has to go back to 1918 as the year when, for the first time, an important step was taken in this matter and the credit for that step goes to the Government of Bombay, which had instituted a diploma in accountancy going under the popular name of G. D. A. From 1918 up to the year 1930 we saw an accession of strength in the ranks of the accountants mostly under the provisions of the Bombay Government measure as also otherwise. In 1930 it was felt that the time had come for the purpose of setting up a machinery to assist the Government in controlling and regulating this profession. So in that year an amendment of Section 144 of the Indian Companies Act was undertaken for the purpose of providing for the grant of certificates to auditors entitling them to practice throughout India. Provision was also made in the Rules issued under this amended provision of the law for the establishment of an Indian Accountancy Board to advise Government in all matters relating to this profession.

Then we come to the year 1936 when the Indian Companies Act came up for a comprehensive amendment in the Central Legislature. On that occasion, as far as I have been able to find, for the first time a demand was put forward that the profession of accountancy should have an autonomous body of its own to regulate and control the profession. The atmosphere then prevailing does not appear to have been quite suitable for a serious consideration of this issue, but I have a feeling that even Sir Nripendranath Sircar, who turned down the proposals that were made with a view to liberalising the provisions relating to the practising and the enrolment of accountants in India, in the course of a speech on the 6th October held out a hope that some of the questions that we are dealing with in this Bill would come up for consideration at the hands of Government in the near future. That was in October 1936. But nothing appears to have been done in pursuance of that assurance by the then Government. Due to the pre-occupations of the war undoubtedly it was not possible perhaps to give adequate attention to the various problems that arose in this connection. In the year 1946 the Accountancy Board made the recommendation that the question should now be reopened, and they supported the creation of an autonomous body of the charter that we envisage in this Bill. Thereupon a tentative scheme was prepared by Government and circulated for eliciting public opinion to the Provincial Governments, to Chambers of Commerce, Associations of Accountants and others. While my honourable friend Mr. Gadgil held charge of the Commerce portfolio he committed the examination of the whole question to what was described as an expert committee which included my honourable friend Shri Santhanam whose interest in this matter is well known. It is largely due to the expeditious way and the thoroughness with which this Committee did its work that it has been possible for Government to bring forward this measure which is largely based upon the recommendations of that Committee.

Sir, I should now briefly refer to the main features of this Bill. We propose to establish an Institute of Chartered Accountants of India and create a Council thereof to manage its affairs. The Council will be composed of persons elected by the members of the Institute on a regional basis and some nominees of the Central Government and of the organised commercial interests in the country. Having regard to their responsibility in the healthy development of the profession which, in a sense, will act as the watch-dogs of ordinary investors in joint stock companies, Government consider it necessary to have some representation in the Council. The Council will be autonomous and free from external control except in a few specified matters. All the functions in regard to the profession so far performed by the Government will be carried out in future by this Council which will also have the power to recognize foreign qualifications on a basis of reciprocity.

As I have already stated, the Bill has been widely circulated and has been welcomed by the different interests concerned, more or less. There might be a few questions in which some of my honourable friends would be interested, but I submit that all such questions could very conveniently be discussed and examined in the Select Committee. The principle to which I invite the House to agree is that an Institute of Accountants be established as an autonomous body and that, as regards the rest, all questions would be considered to be matters of detail which would be within the purview of the Select Committee to consider. Sir, I move.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

"That the Bill to make provision for the regulation of the profession of accountants be referred to a Select Committee consisting of Mr. Homi Mody, the Honourable Shri K. Santhanam, Shri M. Ananthasayanam Ayyangar, Shri Mahavir Tyagi, Shri T. T. Krishnamachari, Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava, Mr. Frank Anthony, Shri Arun Chandra Guha, Shri Mihir Lal Chattopadhyay, Shri Jaspal Roy Kapoor, Kazi Syed Karimuddin Shri M. Tirumala Rao, and the Mover, with instructions to report on or before the 1st March, 1949, and that the number of members whose presence shall be necessary to constitute a meeting of the Committee shall be five."

The motion was adopted.

PAYMENT OF TAXES (TRANSFER OF PROPERTY) BILL

The Honourable Dr. John Matthai (Minister for Finance): Sir, I beg to move:

"That the Bill to make provision for the payment of taxes before transfers of property are recognised in certain cases, be taken into consideration."

Sir, this Bill embodies the provisions which have been in force in the form of an Ordinance since the 7th February 1948. I may say incidentally that this Ordinance was enacted by the Government of India partly in view of the fact that a similar Ordinance had previously been enacted by the Government of Pakistan. The object of the Bill before the House is to safeguard loss of revenue arising in the case of assesses who intend to leave the country and who dispose of their properties before paying taxes due from them. The provisions are very simple ones. There are really two provisions in the Bill. One is that in regard to immovable property other than agricultural land, no transfer can be registered unless a tax clearance certificate is produced, namely, a certificate to the effect that either taxes due have been paid or that satisfactory provision has been made for the payment of such dues.

The other provision is that in regard to immovable property other than agricultural land and in regard to movable property other than stocks, shares and securities, if any transfer has taken place since the 14th of August 1947, the Income-tax Officer can call for a tax clearance certificate and if such a certificate is not produced he can require the Collector of the area concerned to recover the tax, and for the purpose of recovering this tax the property would be regarded as still belonging to the transferor.

[Dr. John Matthai]

The reasons why this provision for exemption is made in respect of agricultural land and in respect of shares, stocks and securities are briefly these. As far as agricultural land is concerned, the income on that does not come within the purview of the Central Government. With regard to stocks, shares and securities, a restriction of this kind is likely to place impediments in the way of free negotiability and it was felt that it would probably do more harm than good to place any restriction upon this form of property.

A certain amount of concern has been expressed, Sir, that the provisions of this Bill might create general hardship. I should like to tell the House that ever since the Ordinance was enacted we have issued strict instructions to the officers of the Income-Tax Department that the tax clearance certificate required in these cases should be promptly issued except in cases where there are special reasons to believe that the party in question intends to leave the country. I have some assurance that these instructions have been carefully and strictly carried out, (*Prof. N. G. Ranga*: "Some assurance, is it?") and that is based on the fact that although this Ordinance has been in force now for a considerable period of months we have received hardly any complaint that these provisions have been implemented as to cause hardship.

There is one direction in which possibly hardship might be caused and that is that there is no provision in the Bill as it stands for an appeal from the Assistant Income-Tax Commissioner to any higher authority. That is to say, where a tax clearance certificate has been refused, there is no scope for an appeal as the law stands at present as the House knows, on the Order Paper I have given notice of an amendment providing for appeals from the Assistant Income-tax Commissioner to the Income-tax Commissioner. The enactment of this amendment would remove what I consider to be the chief disability in regard to the Bill as it stands at present.

I see from the list of amendments on the Order Paper that my honourable friend Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava has a motion for referring this matter to a Select Committee. If he does so and if the House feels that the matter should be examined in detail by a Select Committee, I want to say that as far as Government are concerned, we would have no objection. With these words, I move.

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That the Bill to make provision for the payment of taxes before transfers of property are recognised in certain cases, be taken into consideration."

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava (East Punjab: General): Sir, I beg to move:

"That the Bill be referred to a Select Committee consisting of the Honourable Dr. John Matthai, Shri T. T. Krishnamachari, Dr. Bakshi Tek Chand, Shri L. Krishnaswami Bharathi, Shri K. Hanumanthaiya, Shri Jainarayan Vyas, Pandit Lakshmi Kanta Maitra; Shrimati Renuka Ray, Sardar Hukam Singh, Mr. Tajamul Husain, Prof. N. G. Ranga, Shri B. Das, Shri B. L. Sondhi, Shri Deshbandhu Gupta, Shri M. Ananthasayanam Ayyangar, Shri Mahavir Tyagi and the Mover, with instructions to report by the 5th February, 1949, and that the number of persons whose presence shall be necessary to constitute a meeting of the Committee be five."

Sir, the ways of Government are curious. The Pakistan Government while it was fully conscious that the Sikhs and Hindus who were going away from Pakistan had no property of their own except the few clothes on their

person, yet were anxious to recover their dues of income-tax from them, and in December, 1947, they passed an Ordinance the provisions of which were perhaps similar to those which were copied by us in February 1948. Now, I understand that the Pakistan Government has gone a step further and they have passed an Ordinance of which some of the provisions are given in a letter which appears in the *Hindustan Times* of today. They read as follows:

"Any person not domiciled in Pakistan shall not be entitled to leave any province of Pakistan by air, sea or land until he produces before the permitting authorities a certificate indicating that (a) he has cleared his income-tax liability (b) or he has secured exemption from the payment of such liability and (c) or that he has made sufficient arrangements for such payment."

It appears that those persons who according to Pakistan law are liable to the payment of income-tax will not be allowed even to come to India under this Ordinance. Our Government has so far done nothing of the sort, but all the same, the provisions which are the subject matter of this Bill are of such a nature that they require scrutiny at the hands of the legislature.

In the first place, this Ordinance of February 1948 which is to be repealed and replaced by this Bill contained provisions which were too wide and this Bill also, though designed to safeguard the loss of revenue in the case of persons who dispose of their properties with the intention of leaving India and settling somewhere else, yet is very extensive and all inclusive in its scope. It does not indicate that this Bill only applies to persons who answer this particular description. On the contrary, complaints have been made and instances are not few in which many persons have been debarred from transferring their properties who did not intend to leave India and settle somewhere else. As a matter of fact, the provisions of the nature contained in this Bill are of too drastic nature and they unduly fetter the right and the liberty to transfer properties. When we look at the provisions of Section 3 it appears that the net has been spread rather much too wide.

A perusal of this provision would show that even the transactions of moveable property and even which took place after 14th August 1947 are to be scrutinised. Then, such immovable property, the ownership of which according to the general law passes by delivery may even come within the per-view of section 3, though it may have changed hands several times during the interval. All those parties shall be called upon by the Income-tax Assistant Commissioner and given notice. After that, in para 2, the provisions are that if no requisite certificate is produced, then the Collector can be notified and recovery ordered and the property can be treated as if it belonged to any of the parties at the sweet will of the Collector. These provisions are too drastic and should receive scrutiny at the hands of the legislature. They cannot be allowed to be passed in this manner.

Again, so far as appeal is concerned, the honourable member himself has accepted that there is a lacuna in the Bill. Even in regard to the provision for appeal there is dispute about the scope of the appeal. I for one maintain that unless and until the Bill contains provisions for appeal in respect of the acts of the Collector and the Assistant Commissioner as given in 3(2), it will not be helpful. Therefore the scope of the Bill has to be decided as well as the question whether the Act should be allowed to have retrospective effect. For these reasons it is absolutely necessary that such a complicated measure should be referred to a select committee. Moreover the position of the Government of India has to be reviewed in the light of the recent Ordinance passed by the Pakistan Government and in the light of the recent agreement entered

[Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava]

into between the Pakistan and the Indian Government. For all these reasons I beg the House to agree to the reference of this Bill to a select committee.

Mr. Speaker: Amendment moved:

"That the Bill be referred to a Select Committee consisting of the Honourable Dr. John Matthai, Shri T. T. Krishnamachari, Dr. Bakshi Tek Chand, Shri L. Krishnaswami Bharathi, Shri K. Hanumanthaiya, Shri Jainarayan Vyas, Pandit Lakshmi Kanta Maitra, Shrimati Renuka Ray, Sardar Hukam Singh, Mr. Tajamul Husain, Prof. N. G. Ranga; Shri B. Das, Shri B. L. Sondhi, Shri Deshbandhu Gupta, Shri M. Ananthasayanam Ayyangar; Shri Mahavir Tyagi and the Mover, with instructions.

The Honourable Dr. John Matthai: The Ordinance expires on the 6th. If it will be possible for the committee to meet and complete their report on the 4th and present it on the 5th it will be all right. Probably it would be difficult to get this done within that date. In that case I am prepared to take the risk of the Ordinance lapsing for a few days. The Ordinance expires on the 6th. But if the House comes to a decision about the matter in the course of a few days after the 6th, I do not think it will practically make any great difference. But I would prefer the 4th if the House would agree to it.

Mr. Speaker: What is the date which the Mover wants?

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava: Before the 6th it may be difficult. But I would place myself in the hands of Dr. John Matthai. Any date, he fixed would suit all.

The Honourable Dr. John Matthai: We may accept the 4th.

Mr. Speaker: Then I will finish the sentence thus:

".....to report by the 4th February 1949, and that the number of members whose presence shall be necessary to constitute a meeting of the Committee shall be five."

Mr. Naziruddin Ahmad (West Bengal: Muslim): I beg to support the motion for Select Committee. I suggest for the Select Committee two considerations. The Honourable the Finance Minister has tabled an amendment by which he wants to introduce clause 4 to the Bill. I suggest that there should be consequential amendments in sub-clause (1) of clause 3 which I have suggested in an amendment. I suggest that it may be taken into consideration by the Select Committee.

The other point to which I wish to draw the attention of the Select Committee is contained in sub-clause (2) of clause 3. I quite agree with my Honourable friend Pt. Bhargava that clause 3 is very drastic. In fact, there may already have been honest transfers. The Government are going to be empowered to pounce upon *bona-fide* transferees. It may be that a transferee may be the second or third or later transferee in a chain of transfers. It is always against sound principles to affect a *bona-fide* transferee. We should consult all the scattered provisions meant for giving protection to the *bona-fide* transferee. I suggest that clause 3 should be remodelled to provide that in case only of fraudulent or collusive transfers these provisions should apply. Otherwise it would cause unnecessary hardship to *bona-fide* transferees if the taxes are ordered to be paid out of the property. The property to be transferred might be a small one and may not bear the levy of a large sum. I suggest that these points should be taken into consideration by the Select Committee.

Prof. N. G. Ranga (Madras: General): Mr. Speaker, I have only two facts to place before the House for its consideration. I am in favour of this motion for Select Committee. I am rather surprised at the statement made by the Honourable the Finance Minister that he did not receive any complaint as to the hardship caused by this Ordinance. I wonder how this Government works in

order to ascertain the effect of any of its Ordinances or Acts. I was touring in the rural areas of the South and I was shocked to be told one day by an ordinary peasant that it became impossible for him to transfer his very small piece of property of one acre, because the Sub-Registrar refused to register the deed unless and until he went over to the nearest town about 40 or 50 miles away and then consulted the income-tax officer and obtained a certificate from him as suggested or as imposed by this Ordinance. Therefore he sought my assistance. I said that I was not aware of any such Act at all. He said, 'No, Sir, it is a Central Act'. I was not quite sure whether any such Bill had been brought before the House. This was an Ordinance published in the papers and there it was. It did the mischief. In three other places also ordinary peasants came and told me that there was this hardship. Does my Honourable friend suggest that the ordinary peasants should go to their Kisan Congress and send their complaints to him? This is a hardship which is being experienced all over the country. You want to get hold of those people who wish to leave our country and go over to Pakistan, in order to make sure that the income-tax that they have to pay is actually paid; but instead of that you now have got an ordinance and you are going to have legislation also, which would make it practically impossible for millions and millions of people in this country, who necessarily have got to deal in transfer of property for their own family purposes. I think it is hardly fair. Therefore, there is considerable force in what my honourable friend, Mr. Thakurdas Bhargava has said that the net has been spread too far and too wide and you have got to take special steps in order to see that the ordinary people who have nothing to do with inter-dominion relations are effectively protected. Sir, when an ordinary person whose annual income is certainly much less than Rs. 3,000, who cannot be said to come anywhere near an Income-tax Officer when he goes to him, how is he to assure him that he has nothing to pay by way of income-tax? He has got to produce various accounts and certificates from the village officers, the local tahsildars and other people before he can satisfy that authority. It is not at all an easy process and what is more, as my honourable friend, Dr. Matthai had admitted, there is no appeal at all from the Assistant Income-tax Officer. The Honourable Minister now offers to make some amends in this particular matter. But even then to go to the District Headquarters, obtain the certificate from the Income-tax Officer and if that officer should misbehave, then to go to the Assistant Income-tax Officer and then afterwards to go to another officer to whom an appeal will hereafter lie, is a process of trouble and tribulation which we should save the millions of our people from. (*Interruption*) It is not the assesses, it is the ordinary man and if my honourable friend were to go with him to a Sub-Registrar's Office, in any mofussil town, he will now find to his very great surprise that there is not enough work there because the Registration Officer adopts the line of least resistance; he simply says: "You produce a certificate from the Income-tax Officer; otherwise, I am not going to register it". From whom does my Honourable friend expect a complaint? Surely not from every Registration Officer and Sub-Registrar. It may possibly come only from the Provincial Governments and I do not know why the Provincial Governments have not taken the trouble to inform my honourable friend about all these troubles that are being experienced by the ordinary folk and also about the loss of revenue that they are themselves sustaining.

Just now I came to know of one case in the Ministry itself. My friend had gone to the Registration office; he wanted to register a deed on behalf of a trust. He was only one of the trustees; he went there and he found the office practically empty. All these people generally go to get their deeds registered. It must be within everybody's experience that generally these registration offices are overcrowded with people who wish to get their deeds

[Prof. N. G. Ranga.]

registered, and yet this office was more or less empty, and the Registration Officers themselves pleaded of loss of revenue and my friend himself was requested or rather demanded to produce this certificate for the transfer of property on behalf of a trust. On the face of it anybody could see that it was not to transfer the property to Pakistan, but still a certificate was demanded and my friend was put to the difficulty of having to go to an Income-tax Officer, obtain the certificate, go back again to the Registration Officer. Therefore, Sir, this gives us a warning against any of those laws that we ourselves are passing here and that we cannot be too careful in scrutinising the Bills that are emanating from the Central Government in order to protect the interests of the ordinary folk in this country.

Secondly, Sir, I suggest to my honourable friend to go a long way indeed in meeting the wishes of the Select Committee in making necessary amendments in this Bill so that the mischief of this Bill is not spread out over the whole of the country and does not touch the interests of any one and everyone, but is confined only to those people, may be a few more than those who ought to be touched and from whom any income-tax can possibly be expected to be paid.

Thirdly, Sir, and lastly, there must be some sort of exemption limit for the sale value of any particular property, so that even small properties whose transfer has got to be registered need not have to be brought within the mischief of this Bill that is placed before us.

شری دیش بدھو گپتا جناب صدر! مجھے بھی یہ جان کر حیرت ہوئی کہ فائڈینس منسٹر صاحب کو کوئی ایسی شکایت نہیں ملی جو اس آرڈینڈینس کے خلاف پیناک کی جائز سے ظاہر کی گئی ہو۔ میرے خیال میں اگر آپ نے دہلی کے ایڈمنسٹریٹو ڈسٹرکٹ کو inform کیا ہوتا تو آپ کے نوٹس میں ایک نہیں بلکہ پچاسوں ایسی شکایتیں آتی جن سے یہ معاموم ہوتا کہ جس وقت سے یہ آرڈینڈینس جاری ہوا ہے اس وقت سے نہ صرف یہ ہوا کہ بہت سے لوگوں کو تکلیف ہوتی ہے بلکہ property کی value شہر میں بہت کم ہو گئی ہے اور اس کی وجہ سے بہت سی لوکل فرمیں فیل ہو گئی ہیں۔ ایسی instances میرے نوٹس میں ہیں جہاں پر کہ کئی لوگوں کو Bank obligation کو meet کرنے کے لئے اپنی property کو sell کرنی پڑی ہے اور سرٹیفکیٹ نہ ہونے کی وجہ سے وہ sale نہ ہو سکیں جس کا نتیجہ یہ ہوا کہ وہ فرمیں fail ہو گئیں۔ مزید سمجھ میں نہیں آتا کہ کس طریقے پر فائڈینس منسٹر صاحب نے یہ کہہ دیا کہ اس کے خلاف ان کو کوئی شکایت موصول نہیں ہوئی۔ حقیقت یہ ہے کہ اس آرڈینڈینس کو جاری کرنے کا جو ملشا تھا وہ صرف اتنا ہی تھا کہ یہاں سے جو لوگ جائزے میں وہ اپنے قبضے سے pay کئے بغیر نہ جاسکیں۔ لیکن اس کا اتنا wider application کو دیا گیا جس کی وجہ سے لوگوں کی properties کی value بہت کم ہو گئی اور لوگوں کو بہت سی ذمہ داری مصلحتوں کا سامنا کرنا پڑا۔

جناب صدر! میں سمجھتا ہوں کہ ایک رہائش گاہ تھا جب کہ اس طرح کا protection گورنمنٹ کی طرف سے ضرور ملنا چاہئے تھا۔ لیکن آج حالت بدل گئی

ہیں اور میں سمجھتا ہوں کہ شاید اس طرح کے قانون سے کام چل جائے جیسا کہ امریکی اور دوسرے countries میں ہوتا ہے۔ وہاں پر جس وقت کرنی آدمی اپنے country کو چھوڑتا ہے تو اسے وہاں کے Treasury Department سے یہ سرٹیفکیٹ لینا پوتا ہے کہ اس کو کچھ انکم ٹیکس وغیرہ وہاں نہیں دینا ہے۔ میں سمجھتا ہوں کہ اگر اس طرح سے یہاں بھی کر دیا جائے تو تڑپک ہے۔ اب بنڈر پاسپورٹ کے دنوں قریبوں میں لوگ آجا نہیں سکتے ہیں میں سمجھا ہوں کہ گورنمنٹ کی requirements اس طرح سے پوری ہو سکتی ہیں کہ obligatory کر دیا جائے کہ جو لوگ پاسپورٹ لینا چاہتے ہیں وہ اس سے پہلے Treasury Department سے یا انکم ٹیکس پارٹمنٹ سے ایک Declaration لے آویں کہ وہ گورنمنٹ کے taxes کے سلسلہ میں کوئی obligation گورنمنٹ کو owe نہیں کرتے ہیں۔ اگر اتنا کر دیا جائے تو گورنمنٹ کا جو purpose ہے کہ کوئی شخص ٹیکس evade کر کے یہاں سے نہ جاوے وہ پورا ہو سکا ہے۔ اسلئے میں فائلیڈس منسٹر صاحب سے عرض کروں گا کہ جس وقت یہ بل سبکدستی میں جائے تو وہ اس point of view سے بھی اس چیز کو دیکھیں۔ تہوڑی سی بچت کے لئے اس کو اتنا wide کر دیا گیا ہے اور میں چاہتا ہوں کہ یہ اس Comprehensive شکل میں پاس نہیں ہونا چاہئے۔ میں اُمید کرتا ہوں کہ open mind منسٹر صاحب! جس وقت یہ بل سبکدستی میں جائے گا وہ اس کے خلاف سے اس پر فور کریلنگے اور اپنے ماتحت لوگوں سے یہ بھی دریافت کریں گے کہ اس کے خلاف کدلی شکایتیں لوگوں کی ہیں۔ اگر ان Complaints کو دیکھنے کی وہ کوشش کریں گے تو معلوم ہوگا کہ بہت سے hard cases ہوں اور جو لوگ property کا کام کرتے تھے ان کا سب کام upset ہو گیا ہے۔

(English translation of the above speech)

Shri Deshbandhu Gupta (Delhi): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am also surprised to know that the Honourable the Finance Minister has not received any such complaint which might have been made by the public against this Ordinance. In my opinion, if he had informed the Administration of Delhi, not only one but as much as fifty complaints would have been brought to his notice from which it could be observed that apart from the fact that a very large number of people have been embarrassed since the promulgation of this Ordinance, the value of the property in the city has also considerably gone down and this has consequently resulted in the failure of many local firms. I know of many such instances where people were obliged to sell their property in order to meet with their bank obligations and these could not be sold for want of a certificate. This ultimately led to the failure of many firms. I fail to understand how the Honourable the Finance Minister has stated that he had not received any complaint against this. In fact the sole object of the issue of this Ordinance was to ensure payment of taxes by persons who were leaving India. But its scope of application has been so much widened that it had resulted in the depreciation of the value of the properties held by the people and they had to face a good deal of fresh hardships.

Sir, I feel that there was a time when the Government ought to have extended such protection. But to-day the conditions have changed and I think

[Shri Deshbandhu Gupta]

such legislation might serve the purpose. Just like America and other countries, when any person leaves his country, he has got to obtain from the Treasury Department a certificate to the effect that he does not owe any Income-tax to the Government of that country. I think it would be quite in order if we introduce a similar procedure here as well. At present people cannot enter any of the Dominions without a passport. According to my mind the requirements of the Government can be fulfilled by making it obligatory on the persons applying for a Passport to obtain in the first instance from the Treasury or Income Tax Department a declaration to the effect that they do not owe any obligation to the Government in the nature of payment of its taxes. If this is done, the Government can achieve its purpose that no body should leave this country by evading the payment of tax.

I would, therefore, request the Honourable the Finance Minister that when this Bill is referred to the Select Committee he should also look at it from this point of view. For the sake of a small amount of saving its scope has been widened to such an extent and I would urge that it should not be passed in such a comprehensive form. I hope that when this Bill is referred to the Select Committee, the Honourable the Finance Minister will consider over this suggestion and also enquire from his subordinate authorities as to the number of complaints made against it by the public. If he tries to look at these complaints, he would no doubt find that there had been many hard cases and the entire business of the property dealers has been upset.

Mr. Homi Mody (Bombay: General): Sir, I am altogether opposed to this measure. I am surprised that members of this House, who, judging from their speeches, seem equally opposed to it should have suggested a Select Committee. A very interesting question arises, whether the Select Committee could so alter the measure as to completely neutralise and negative it and whether it will be open to this House after the report of the Select Committee has been received to reject the Bill altogether. My suggestion is that this matter be postponed for a little while, particularly as the Honourable the Finance Minister is prepared to take the risk of allowing the Ordinance to expire and there being a time lag between its expiry and the enactment of the measure.

The measure was really enacted for meeting an emergency which no longer exists. When people were fleeing to Pakistan, and disposing of properties and evading payment of taxes, I could have understood the urgency of the measure and its utility. These conditions no longer exist. What is the position today? In order to be able to catch a very few individuals, you are jeopardising the interests of tens of thousands of people.

An Honourable Member: What about Mr. Isphani?

Mr. Homi Mody: In reply to a supplementary question, the Honourable the Finance Minister referred to my being the head of a Bank in this country. Speaking as a Banker, I would say that Banks have found it extremely difficult to advance moneys either against immovable properties or against commodities. The position is reduced to an absurdity. Not only have you got to make all sorts of enquiries, and obtain Income Tax certificates, which on account of congestion in the Income-tax office, are not readily to be had, but even when properties are to be retransferred, after the mortgagers pay back the money, the same difficulties arise. In one case, my Bank was actually asked whether it had paid the Income-tax. Somebody, who had mortgaged

this property to the Bank, repaid the amount, and as the Bank was retransferring the property, it came under the mischief of this Ordinance, and the Bank was asked to produce a certificate.

Shri B. L. Sondhi (East Punjab: General): They make no distinction between A and B.

Mr. Homi Mody: Except that we pay our taxes whereas some people may not.

This much is a fact that business is being rendered impossible. Take, for instance the large classes of people who want advances from Banks or private parties against commodities. Unless they produce an Income-tax certificate that they have paid up all their dues, it would be unsafe on the part of the lender to advance any money. What do the Banks do in the circumstances? In order to accommodate parties who they know are respectable, they take a risk which, in my opinion, is not a sound procedure at all. Looking at it from the point of view of almost any interest concerned, I think this Bill ought not to be allowed to be passed. I am against the appointment of the Select Committee. I would rather that an outright opinion was expressed in this House that this measure is no longer required.

I am not sure whether the Honourable the Finance Minister has applied his mind to all the implications of the Bill. He seemed to suggest that, because very few complaints had been received, there was no legitimate ground for apprehension. The position is entirely the other way about, and there are number of instances on record of business being paralysed. I, therefore, suggest that either the Government drop the Bill or delay its consideration, so that, some opportunity may be given to members of this House to consider what should be done.

Mr. Speaker: It is now time for us to adjourn for Lunch. We meet at 2.30 P.M. after Lunch. In the meanwhile, discussion may go on, as to whether the motion for reference of the Bill to the Select Committee is to be proceeded with or the matter is to be postponed, and then, considered again after two days. I am merely making a suggestion. I was thinking as to whether it would be proper for the Chair to import its own knowledge into the working of certain legislations, or ordinances. I was anxiously considering this point. But for the fact that this Bill is going to affect millions of people, I should not have said anything about this measure, but merely taken the vote of the House and allowed the debate to proceed. I do not want to say anything more at the present stage; but I think, the Bill is a matter of very serious consequences to the general public, and it will be better if the matter is considered coolly and dispassionately and then certain conclusions reached. I may just also inform the Honourable the Finance Minister that there has been a history about this Bill. If this history is looked into, I think, the suggestion which I am making for having some time to coolly consider this Bill, will be considered a proper suggestion, apart from the fact that it is coming from the Chair. Ordinarily I should not have made this suggestion. I think I have two alternatives before me: One to out-step a little the limitations of a Speaker in the Chair; or, if I do not do it, to allow very serious consequences, inconvenience and the fullest chance to corruption in the administration of a measure of this type. If I have said anything which I really ought not to say from the Chair, I hope honourable members will take a generous view of my act. But, it is equally my duty to serve my countrymen and save them from troubles. (Hear hear). That makes me say this; otherwise, I should not have said that. It pains me to

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be a silent spectator to what I believe to be a thing, which requires very serious consideration. The matter may be considered as to whether the reference to the Select Committee has to be gone through, or whether the matter is to be postponed for further consideration and discussion amongst the members informally. Particularly, when the Honourable, the Finance Minister is willing to allow some interim period between the lapsing of the ordinance and the enactment of a new measure, there seems to be no special hurry about it. That is why I have made this suggestion.

Mr. Homi Mody: Would you permit, Sir, the postponement of consideration of this Bill till tomorrow so that members may be able to meet informally?

Mr. Speaker: If there is substantial agreement, if the Honourable the Finance Minister agrees, I am entirely in the hands of the house. Whatever my personal view may be about any measure or proceeding, I am entirely in the hands of the House.

Shri L. Krishnaswami Bharathi: (Madras: General): The right may be given to the Select Committee to completely negative it.

Honourable Members: No, no.

The Honourable Shri K. Santhanam (Minister of State for Railways and Transport): That cannot be done.

Mr. Speaker: We need not go into that hypothetical proposition at present.

The Honourable Dr. John Matthai: If the House is in favour of a postponement of consideration, as far as I am concerned, I would not stand in the way.

Mr. Speaker: In the meanwhile, the matter may be discussed informally and if the members are informally agreed that the motion for reference to the Select Committee may be proceeded with, they may do so; if they come to the conclusion that the motion may be dropped altogether, we may not revive the matter and the motion may not be proceeded with at all.

Shri L. Krishnaswami Bharathi: Sir, I suggest this matter may be taken up the day after tomorrow. There must be some time for us to meet informally and discuss.

The Honourable Dr. John Matthai: Day after tomorrow is a non-official day.

Mr. Speaker: Whatever it may be, if it is not be taken up and finished before the 5th, the date on which the ordinance expires, it may be taken up after three or four days. There is no particular sanctity in having it before the 5th.

The Honourable Dr. John Matthai: So far as I am concerned, I am prepared to have this considered as fully as the House would like.

Shri M. Ananthasayanam Ayyangar (Madras: General): When we meet after lunch, we may make representation as to what our attitude is.

Mr. Speaker: In the meanwhile, this discussion will go on. I think Mr. Mody will continue his speech.

Mr. Homi Mody: I have finished, Sir.

Mr. Speaker: We adjourn now; we shall meet at 2-30 P.M.

The Assembly then adjourned for lunch till Half Past Two of the Clock.

The Assembly re-assembled after lunch at Half Past Two of the Clock, Mr. Speaker (The Honourable Mr. G. V. Mavalankar) in the Chair.

Shri M. Ananthasayanam Ayyangar: I was not surprised when my honourable friend Mr. Homi Mody spoke. It is natural. I have known him for twelve years. He has always been a capitalist

and he is anxious to save his property against taxation. But my friend, Prof. Ranga also joined hands with him. Now clause 2 of the Bill says: "No registering officer,.....shall register, recognise or give effect to any document relating to property, other than agricultural land,....." He said that when he went on a lecturing tour, some ryots came to him and said that they could not sell Rs. 100 worth of their property. I think Prof. Ranga hastily made this remark. In the villages houses are huts. No one there will go in for beautiful mansions. Agricultural land does not come within the purview of this Bill.

So far as Mr. Mody is concerned, certainly this affects non-agricultural property. It is natural that he should say so and it is equally natural that we should oppose it.

Let us see who are the persons who come within the purview of this Bill. After all, freedom in a civilised world is the product of limitations and I do want this restriction in the interest and safety of our country and in the interests of proper taxation.

In the first instance, to what provinces does this apply? It is largely applicable to people belonging in large numbers to East Punjab, Delhi, West Bengal and to some extent to Bombay.

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari (Madras: General): It also applies to Madras. I can say categorically for the information of the House that it has been made applicable to Madras.

Shri L. Krishnaswami Bharathi: It is in operation in Madras under an Ordinance.

Shri M. Ananthasayanam Ayyangar: My friend puts me one question and a second desires me to answer another question. My honourable friend, Shri T. T. Krishnamachari tells me that this applies to the province of Madras but I may tell him that it does not. To-day the Ordinance is going to lapse on the 6th and might have been made applicable to Madras. It applies specifically to the provinces where refugees have come and settled and so far, who are the persons who have gone to Pakistan?

Shri E. K. Sidhva (C.P. and Berar: General): Read clause 3.

Shri M. Ananthasayanam Ayyangar: My friend is always one step in advance of me. Clause 3 says:

(1) Where any right, title or interest in any immovable property, other than agricultural land,is, or has been transferred,.....after the 14th day of August, 1947, the Income-tax Officer.....may at any time issue a notice to all or any of the parties to the transaction requiring them or him to produce within one month from the date of service of the notice....."

When the matter comes up there is time enough. The Honourable Minister is always in our hands!

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: Question!

Shri M. Ananthasayanam Ayyangar: Yes, Sir, when it comes to the Province of Madras, my friend, Mr. T. T. Krishnamachari has not an inch of land but houses: I have a house but not an inch of land! Houses in Madras should not be so easily sold away. You are trying to save a man who is not prepared to pay tax to sell away his property. My friend asked how many cases did we get of tax-dodgers. Let me tell him that a Minister lost his post because we over-emphasized the importance of not allowing tax-dodgers to get away. So when his successor brings forward legislation, we are equally anxious to catch the tax-dodgers. I was glad and happy so long as Mr. Homi Mody was not in this House. But the moment

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he came all the people who have been talking of socialism have been capitalized overnight!

Let us see what we are trying to do. Have we not known instances where persons who have come from Pakistan over here have got house and property and that in India they are safe. They move about from place to place anywhere in India. Their motor cars are preserved in the Constitution Club. Every small article of theirs is preserved for them. What about us? What about the Rs. 800 crores worth of property left by our people who fled from Lahore leaving all their belongings there and came here? Do you know what is happening? We cannot go to Pakistan and we cannot sell any of our property. We can have big advertisements in the papers, but there is not a single Muslim who will purchase a single item from a Hindu. Some friend, who is now representing the Muslim League or the Pakistan Government in Egypt said, when I was speaking sometime ago that we were not making any communal differences like Pakistan. (Shri I. Krishnaswami Bharathi: "What has that to do with this?") What I am submitting is this. If I were a refugee from Lahore where I had property and I come to India I cannot go back to Lahore and sell my property. I won't be allowed. Besides nobody will purchase it. Take the reverse case. There was a gentleman here who was sitting in the front seat. Overnight he flies to Karachi, where he has his wife and children. He tries to be a good citizen of India. Often he adorns the Chair on account of your generosity Sir, for he is even on the Panel of Chairmen.....

Shri B. Das (Orissa: General): He is a zamindar of Gaya.

Shri M. Ananthasayanam Ayyangar: So his property is here but his heart is there in Pakistan. So they can sell away their property and evade taxation and the next morning they can fly away to Pakistan. Do you want to help such people? Any piece of legislation even if passed after great deliberation may make for hardship in certain cases but that is not a ground for letting off tax-dodgers get away with it. My friend Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava quoted instances how it was impossible for a man who has property in Pakistan to come away here. Let alone selling his property he will not be given a passage to get to India by plane unless he produced a certificate that he has paid all the taxes which are legitimately due from him. We are not going so far as that. We are trying to recover these taxes. On one side we are insisting that the Honourable Minister should present a balanced budget and on the other we are pleading for tax-dodgers. We are preaching one thing and acting in another way.

What if this Bill goes to the Select Committee? I do not want that this Bill should be rushed through. If the Ordinance lapses and there is a gap the heavens will not fall down. If not on the 4th let the Select Committee submit its report by the 10th. As regards the question of inconvenience to some people I will suggest in the Select Committee that we should take a certificate from any person who sells his property. These classes of properties do not come within the purview of agricultural lands. The persons need not be asked to swear. Who are the persons affected? They are persons who are able to pay income-tax and whose property is not agricultural land. A man who pays income-tax earns more than Rs. 3,000 a year. Do you say that that man is illiterate? Whom are we trying to help? The man who wants to evade taxation? I am rather surprised that we should become partisans to help the rich get richer and the poor get poorer. The rich are not only rich but are absolute blackguards

and what to get away without paying their taxes. Let an affidavit be sworn before the Registrar. When the document is presented he can get a certificate. The complaint is that the Incometax Officer does not easily give a certificate. The Incometax Officer assesses the tax.....

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: Give Rs. 100. That is the way.

Shri M. Ananthasayanam Ayyangar: What I would suggest in the Select Committee is that the Income-tax Officer shall send lists of all assesses to every district officer, every sub-registrar within his jurisdiction. Let there be a list week by week. Once an assessment is made, let him compare with the list and whatever name does not find a place let him immediately allow the man. Let those documents be registered. If the purchaser is an incometax assessee or not does not come into the picture. Only the seller comes into the picture. If his name does not find a place in the list let him go.

The second thing is that an affidavit may be sworn before the Registrar, saying that he does not owe any tax or has paid his taxes. These are all qualifications to be imposed. The inconveniences we can remove without losing the tax in proper cases. My friend suggested that a man might sell a property worth Rs. 100. All right. In that case instead of the inspecting Incometax Assistant Commissioner the Incometax officer himself may say so. There is an Incometax Officer in every district. The Assistant Commissioner may be for a couple of districts. Let us therefore give power to the Income-tax Officer himself. My honourable friend the Finance Minister himself said that in proper cases appeals must be allowed. Let us find out ways and means of catching hold of the tax-dodger, prevent him from getting away with the sale of his property and at the same time let us see to it that this Bill does not work hardship on innocent persons.

My friend from Madras said that what I have said may apply to the North but what about Madras. Do they know that there is a city there by name Coimbatore which is equal to Ahmedabad: There are there 25 and odd mills. One person there was running a fleet of buses all over the district. He evaded tax five times and when the Incometax Commissioner came he sold away all the buses and ran them in the name of one of his son-in-law every time. God has given him quite a number of sons-in-law. When the Honourable Minister goes there he is the first man to put a garland round his neck. This is intended for such tax-dodgers also. We will now say "Yes, have it extended to the province of Madras" Does my honourable friend wish that such tax-dodgers must get away?

An Honourable Member: Not at all.

Shri M. Ananthasayanam Ayyangar: If a man sold away his property there must be some registration office in the place. The registrar must be able to get hold of the man. What my friend says is equivalent to saying 'Do not have policeman but have only magistrates, who will deal with the offender only after the offence has been committed.' I want to have both prevention and punishment. Why should we stand in the way of a piece of legislation which does not make hardship except in certain cases. There is no perfect piece of legislation which does not cause hardship to somebody or other. Is it for an exception that you have to make a rule or is it for the rule that you have to make an exception. If necessary do not make this a permanent measure on the statute book. Confine it for three years. Also give power not to extend it over an entire province but a district all that

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can be done in the Select Committee. Let us take sufficient time. In the Select Committee there will be our friends. Our friend Mr. Mody will be there. I will walk out of this picture.....

An Honourable Member: We would not let you.

Shri M. Ananthasayanam Ayyangar: This is a wholesome measure. Let us make it good, so that it may not work hardship on the innocent. I am bowing to your experience, Sir. I feel that this is a measure worth considering and I am appealing to you, Sir. In some cases it may work hardship. Possibly the Income-tax Officer may delay and a man may have to give Rs. 2 to the clerk who is there.....

An Honourable Member: Two rupees is not much.

Shri M. Ananthasayanam Ayyangar: It may not be much to my honourable friend but each man judges it according to his capacity. It may involve possibly Rs. 1,000 in another case. So corruption is possible. Therefore without giving room for corruption and without at the same time letting people away with the sale proceeds of their property let us try to safeguard the interests of both the Government and the citizens. Let the legislation be not too oppressive nor too lenient. All this can be done in the select committee. Even in the third reading the Bill can be thrown out if it is not acceptable and Democracy is so designed that even at the last minute we can throw the Bill out. It is not a matter of principle but one of procedure. Let us therefore work harmoniously and not divide on a small matter. With your permission, Sir, I would like to make an amendment that instead of the Select Committee report being presented to the House on the 4th it may be presented on the 10th.

Mr. Speaker: Is that date agreeable?

The Honourable Dr. Jhon Matthal: Yes.

Mr. Speaker: While placing the motion before the House I shall give that date.

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: Mr. Speaker, may I at the outset congratulate the Honourable the Finance Minister on the excellent support that he has received from my honourable friend from Madras, Mr. Ananthasayanam Ayyangar. At the same time I would like to tell the House the history behind this particular measure. I do not know if the honourable members of this House remember that this particular Bill figured in the Order Paper for two weeks before the close of the last session. Did any honourable member ask for the reason why it was not taken up then? Some of us approached the Finance Minister at the time, my honourable friend Mr. Neogy, and represented to him the difficulties that would entail if this Ordinance was to be made a permanent measure on the statute book. After considerable amount of hesitation and after consulting his experts Mr. Neogy was convinced at that time, as it seemed to us, that the Bill need not be extended beyond the period of the 6th February when it will expire automatically, because the Ordinance was renewed only for another six months. I was therefore surprised yesterday when I found that this Bill has been put back on the Order Paper. Either it must have been due to an oversight on the part of my honourable friend Mr. Neogy in not communicating his own decision to his secretariat or because of the confusion that naturally arises when one person hands over charge to another and is not able to tell his successor all that had

taken place during the period he was acting as *locum tenens* which he had to carry in his memory. Therefore there is no particular virtue in this measure which my honourable friend from Madras, Mr. Ananthasayanam Ayyangar, seeks to invest it with at the moment.

I would invite a reference to the Statement of Objects and Reasons. For the sake of clarification let me read it. It says:

"The object of the Bill is to safeguard the loss of revenue in the case of persons who dispose of their properties with the intention of leaving India and settling somewhere else. Following the issue of an Ordinance in Pakistan in December 1947, a corresponding Ordinance was promulgated in India in February 1948. This Ordinance was due to expire on the 6th August 1948 and was renewed on that date by another Ordinance called the Payment of Taxes (Transfer of Property) Ordinance, 1948, which is now being repealed by this Bill."

This is signed by Mr. Neogy and dated the 17th August 1948. The House will therefore understand that the object envisaged in this particular measure is not something which embraces all tax-dodgers but is only limited to those people who seek to emigrate from India to Pakistan and incidentally dodge the taxes they owe to this Government. In a sense it is also a retaliatory measure because Pakistan had first started with a measure of this nature. I do not know if my honourable friends in this House want this House to enact a measure similar to what has been enacted a few days back in Pakistan in regard to refugees returning to Pakistan and staying for a short time in that country. Imitation is certainly the best form of flattery and I do hope that this House is not going to flatter the Pakistan Government by copying the other measure that they have put on the statute book in order to prevent a few refugees that have left Pakistan from returning to that area after realising their assets in this country.

There is a lot of sentiment now being evoked by reason of the present discussion. I think people in the East Punjab and Delhi feel that if this measure is not passed Muslims will profit by it and they will be able to sell their properties here and not pay the taxes due. I do not think so. The Ordinance have worked for a year. What is actually the achievement during the year? In bringing forward a measure of this sort before the House with the experience of its working for one year I do expect the Honourable the Finance Minister normally to give facts and figures for the continuance of the measure. Will my honourable friend disarm all opposition by.....

Shri M. Ananthasayanam Ayyangar: May I ask my honourable friend one question? Could it not be that on account of this measure there were no sales, because they had first to get a certificate?

Shri Deshbandhu Gupta: There were no sales by those who had no intention of leaving India.

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: My honourable friend makes a very pertinent point. How could he get facts and figures when there have been no sales? Nevertheless, in the working of this measure during the past one year information could have been gathered about the number of certificates granted after realisation of taxes due, and my honourable friend would have been able to assess how exactly it worked. There is no use my honourable friend from Madras saying that it affects only a few rich persons. After all, the rich are not affected by this measure. And there is no use his being glad or sorry that Sir Homi Mody is here. I rather wish he had been here all the time so that we can tell him face to face the delinquencies of his particular community. The rich people can always have the ear of the Honourable Minister, and a number of other Ministers to boot. It is only the poor man who has no such opportunity, like my honourable friend Mr. Ananthasayanam Ayyangar has.

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that suffers in the bargain. It does happen that even a Minister of this Government who is not enterprising has also to suffer, because, as my honourable friend Prof. Ranga pointed out, a Minister takes a document to the registration office and he is not aware of the existence of these provisions, and the man of the registration office says "you have not brought the quittance certificate for the incometax returns and I cannot register your document." What has happened is that this measure, though it was originally intended only for those Provinces from which refugees are likely to emigrate, has been made applicable to Madras. It may be that the Bill does not specifically mention it, but it enables the Government to extend the measure to any Province. In the meantime, unaware completely of the intention of one Finance Minister, and when he has been replaced by another Minister, the Department goes on extending it to a Province where there are no refugees at all, merely because the Income-tax Commissioner of the area wants it. Mr. Ananthasayanam Ayyangar who has been a doughty champion of individual liberties in the past has suddenly changed over because Government wants to safeguard loss of revenue. Let me tell him my own experience. It has been mentioned to me that there is a long queue outside the income-tax office in Madras. An auditor friend took me there and I did see it. But subsequently it was explained to me that the queue was not made up entirely of those people who wanted a quittance certificate in regard to transfer of property but also in regard to those wanting a certificate so that they could apply for import licences. All this is not perhaps germane to the Bill before the House, but I am mentioning it for the sake of telling the house how government *Hukums* work. Why should the Government say that anybody who applied for import licence must take out a certificate that they do not owe any money to the Income-tax authority? Why should not people who want import licences be chased by Income-tax officers in a different manner instead of getting them to make a queue outside the Income-tax office? Is it the idea of the Government to enable its subordinates to earn some money in this way. Does it really mean that the Central Government, not being in a position to pay increased dearness allowance to its subordinates wants to help them to augment their revenue in a different manner. If that is the position I have no objection. Probably a clerk might get Rs. 20, an officer might get Rs. 100 and the Assistant Commissioner Rs. 1,000 by way of additional income on each certificate. It may be according to the value of the import licence or the value of the property sought to be transferred. If that is the idea, it can even be justified as after all there are other Governments doing the same. The Chinese Government is going on in this way, being supported by such *bakshish* to its employees and this Government can follow suit. But I do believe that, apart from the intrinsic defects in it, to bring a measure of this kind before the House after its having been allowed to run for twelve months without let or hindrance and now to ask the Select Committee to devise ways and means to make this measure more innocuous than what the Department considers it now to be, is putting an onus on the members of this House which they are not in a position to shoulder.

I think it is highly unfair. If my honourable friend the Finance Minister feels that the Select Committee can improve the Bill, why does
 3 P.M. he not say here and now: "These are the ways in which I am going to ask the Select Committee to improve it". If he does that, that is another matter. It is said that the Select Committee may reject this measure. How could it? I would ask your guidance as being the Custodian of the privileges and the precedents of legislative houses, "How can a Select Committee, the members of which are more or less committed to the principle of the Bill when they accept to serve on that Committee?"

* **Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava:** May I know what is the principle of this Bill except of safeguarding the loss of revenue from those people who intend to leave India and settle in Pakistan?

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: There you are. It only serves to confirm my view that this Bill has no principle and therefore there is nothing that the Select Committee can reject. I do not suppose it is all quite so easy. After all, the principle of the Bill is that there is a particular categorical aim attempted by this Bill and if you are going to deny that categorical aim you are denying the principle of the Bill. It may be that the Honourable the Finance Minister might, in his goodness, say "No. A number of members of the Select Committee seem to be averse to the Bill. So I will withdraw it." If he gives an assurance like that on the floor of the House, it is a different matter, but I cannot see how the Select Committee can say, "The Bill should be rejected".

I personally feel with you, Sir, that the original decision of the Finance Ministry—I hope I won't be contradicted—was correct, that the Bill should have been dropped, and if the Government had found a necessity for some sort of Bill of this nature they should come forward with a new Bill in an altered form. Supposing it is a matter of Government losing revenues, where what is involved is only in regard to property of the value of say a lakh of rupees or something like that, they could have brought a Bill to cover such cases. They could have said that all transfer of property involving sums of not less than ten, five or one if you like, lakh of rupees only should be done when a certificate is produced from the income-tax authorities. If they do that, it would be something different. You may even make it universally applicable or you may bring in another measure and say that notwithstanding the fact that a property is transferred the rights of the Income-Tax Department over that property is not extinguished, so that the buyer will have always to beware of the possibility of the Income-Tax Department coming on him later on, which, Sir, as you will understand is a matter which we will have to limit to a period of time. These are the various ways and means in which the income-tax structure of the country can be altered. There may be an amendment to the Income-Tax Act to offset this kind of evasion. But to use a temporary contingency that has occurred and make the remedy against it a permanent part of the Statute of this country is, I think, wholly iniquitous and notwithstanding the fact that a lawyer of the eminence of my honourable friend the Deputy Speaker is supporting it, I feel that the measure, solely on the merits of it, cannot be supported.

I would like to mention one or two other reasons for the position taken up by me before I sit down. The question really is that the number of people that are affected is out of all proportion to the revenue that Government gets. The amount of work involved on the Department is out of all proportion to the amount of revenue that Government can possibly get. Unless the area of the Bill is to be limited very drastically, proceeding with the Bill will be very unwise. Secondly, the Bill is so loosely worded that "interest" might mean anything. For instance, the interest of a trustee in a property or the limited interest similar to what one of my honourable friends mentioned about usufructuary mortgages. Thirdly, this Bill wants a certificate from the Inspecting Assistant Commissioner. May I ask the Honourable the Finance Minister to tell us how many Assistant Commissioners there are in each province. How could people go to the Assistant Commissioner excepting through these Departmental channels and the mere fact that he has issued instructions that all these applicants must be straightaway disposed of and there should be no delay.

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does not vouchsafe the compliance with those instructions. If all the instructions issued by the Ministers of the Government of India were scrupulously observed by their subordinates, I think there would be no interpolations in this House. The Government of this country will then run on oiled-wheels. The only thing is the number of breaches of these instructions are far more than the number of cases where observance can possibly be found to be true.

The Honourable Shri N. V. Gadgil (Minister for Works, Mines and Power): Nobody prevents you from asking questions.

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: My honourable friend does not give me a chance to ask. As a rule I do not ask questions at all. As a matter of fact, I have refrained from asking any questions, because I do not see how I can make use of the answer to those questions, being a member of the party in power. Even this limited opposition that I have to voice, the opposition of the man-in-the street, has only got to be done by sufferance because my honourable friend is smiling at me all the time; if he just frowns on me, I will sit down because my intention is not to put the Government in an embarrassing position.

These are the factors against the measure and there are certain absolute facts which my honourable friend Mr. Anauthasayanam Ayyangar might go and verify; the number of people who have to go to the income-tax office to ask for a certificate of this nature and the over-riding factor that my honourable friend Prof. Ranga mentioned, namely, that in urban areas the number of documents registered has dropped enormously and the effect of it will be seen in the stamp revenue of the Provinces in due course. It may be that the provincial ministers are not alert enough, because nobody knows of how much a measure would affect provincial revenues. It is difficult to keep trace of Central Governments emergency legislation. The Central Government passes a number of Ordinances. Here I have a list of Ordinances in my pocket passed by the Finance Ministry since the House dispersed on the last occasion and somebody was asking me to day, "What has the Finance Minister done to control inflation?" He has been producing Ordinances,—one, two, three, four, five—and we are now more or less coming to the state of governing by Ordinances which used to be the practice during the war. Of course, there is an emergency, there is inflation; there are the refugees; there are all other problems. But the Ordinances that my honourable friend merely issues because the Department wants it often times produce nothing at all by way of results except inconvenience to the public. I might mention provisional assessment of income-tax ordinance. Assessments of income-tax will be only provisional thereafter there will be no final assessments at all, and if my honourable friend goes on with his practice of issuing Ordinances whenever the Department wants them, I can tell him the whole work of Govt. will have to be done, the whole work of the Finance Ministry and the finance administration will have to be done by Ordinances. There it is. The House is the watchdog of the privileges of the people. We will have to see that this method of ruling by ordinances must be kept down to a minimum absolutely and even as it is there is no excuse for the particular Ministry not having tabled a Bill early enough in the last session and got it through or got it rejected. They just let it go merely because it was renewed just before the session started, and lasted for another six months.

Notwithstanding the eloquence of my honourable friend Mr. Ananthasayanam Ayyangar, I would personally advise my honourable friend the Finance Minister to drop this measure and if he feels that there is need for safeguarding revenues due to Government from those are likely to owe large sums by way of taxes, he could do that by way of bringing a new Bill or an amendment to the Income-Tax Act, and put it as a permanent thing on the Statute Book. That can be done within the next month or fortnight, as the case may be, but as it is I see no useful purpose can possibly be served by referring this Bill to a Select Committee and the Select Committee coming to a decision in which Mr. Ayyangar will be of one view and somebody else will be of another view, and naturally they will say, "We are not able to come to a definite decision" and the Minister will probably say, "Let us go through the thing" or if we say we do not like it, we cannot reject it but depend upon the mercy of the Minister to withdraw it. I do say that he ought to withdraw this Bill and bring upon another measure of a restrictive character which might even become a part of the permanent income-tax structure of this country. That is my respectful submission to the Honourable the Finance Minister and I am naturally in the hands of the House whether the House intends to support the measure in its original form or in its amended form as amended by my honourable friend Pandit Thakurdas Bhargava's motion.

Shri R. K. Sidhva: Sir, my task has been made much easier by the reply given by my friend Mr. T. T. Krishnamachari to the Honourable the Deputy Speaker. In his enthusiasm to see that tax is not dodged by the tax-dodgers, he has in his arguments imported many irrelevant remarks which are not germane to this Bill at all.

Shri B. Das: Why do you not say, irrelevant?

Shri R. K. Sidhva: He has referred to the refugees who have come away from Pakistan and, in a pathetic manner, said that they have suffered immensely leaving their properties there and that they dare not go there to sell them. All that is perfectly true and I endorse every word of what he said. But this Bill has nothing to do with that. I know myself how our people who have come from Pakistan are suffering having left all their belongings there. A recent order issued by Pakistan, after the Delhi and Karachi negotiations, caused me to wonder whether those negotiations were genuine on the part of Pakistan. My friend the Deputy Speaker said.....

[At this stage Mr. Speaker vacated the Chair, which was then occupied by Mr. Deputy Speaker (Shri M. Ananthasayanam Ayyangar).]

Mr. Deputy Speaker: It is open to the honourable member to go on with his remarks.

Shri R. K. Sidhva: No, Sir. Now that you are in the Chair I shall only say this: that you were good enough to state that I may have many properties in Karachi. Let me tell you that I own no property and I do not hope to have any during my lifetime. Therefore, today while I associate myself with the remarks offered by Mr. Modi, I hold my views very strongly about this measure. I have seen in Bombay some of the small people who own property suffering great hardship. This Bill will hit them hard. They have come and asked me what kind of legislation the Dominion legislature is passing. They say that they should not be made to pay the penalty for others. They are perfectly right. The Bill, as Shri T. T. Krishnamachari pointed out, refers only to those provinces where people would like to run away from and avoid the taxation. The original idea was to have a restricted measure. Now one and a half years have passed and they want to run away from Pakistan and come and do business here. But our people cannot go there. During the recess I asked the Honourable the Finance Minister to what extent the Government have sustained

[Shri R. K. Sidhva]

loss in the absence of a measure of this kind. He said that he has no information available on this matter. Though that is also my view, in view of the difficulties of the small people, I asked the Honourable Minister to give me an indication of the extent of the loss to the State. He does not know and he was unable to tell me this. I concede that there may be loss of a few thousands of rupees. To avoid that small loss, are we going to impose hardships on the people involved in having to register their properties? On account of this measure, many transfers have been stopped. Mr. Mody, who is a banker and chairman of a big bank, told us how difficult it is for him to lend money on mortgages, in view of the restrictions imposed. Sir, big people can raise money when they want. What will poor people, who have property worth Rs. 10,000 or Rs. 5,000, do to get the required certificate and so on?

Sir, the amendments of Pandit Bhargava really aim at killing this Bill indirectly. He himself does not want it. One logical result of our sending this Bill to a Select Committee will be that we accept the principle of it. Once you accept the principle of it, I do not know what you are going to do in the Select Committee. While our own people are cursing the Government for bringing forward a measure of this kind which, though aimed at others, really causes hardship to them, how can we accept the principle of it?

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava: On account of the recent agreement, many people will go away from here to Pakistan. It is a necessary measure but it should be limited to those people only.

Shri R. K. Sidhva: I do not know whether in any law you can make that distinction. I am sure it will affect every one. If you say that it is going to affect only a particular class of people I am prepared to consider the position. I believe the measure will affect every one. I wonder whether as pointed out by my friend Pandit Bhargava, one can make such a distinction.

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava: Certainly.

Shri R. K. Sidhva: Then let me know how you are going to make that distinction.

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava: See my amendments.

Shri R. K. Sidhva: As a layman I think the law will not permit you to do so. It is said that unless we have this measure passed into law, we may be losing some money. I want to know the correct position. For my part I would advise losing a small sum rather than creating hardship to the people. You have to look into both sides of a question. A few thousands would not matter much to the Government. If the Honourable Minister tells us that the State would, in the absence of this law, lose large sums, I am prepared to agree. But we have not been told how much they will suffer. We are told that people have left India for Pakistan. I want to know how much you are going to gain by placing this Act on the Statute Book permanently. This matter has till now been governed by an Ordinance. We do not mind it. The Legislature in my opinion should not be a party to this. If the Honourable Minister gives me an assurance that it is possible to make distinctions in the matter of the levy of this tax, I will consider it.

Shri B. Das: Sir, I oppose the reference of this Bill to a Select Committee. I was surprised to find my ex-capitalist friend Mr. Sidhva speaking in that subdued tone. He says he has no property now. He has left everything in Pakistan.

Shri R. K. Sidhva: I never had any.

Shri B. Das: You were a member of the Committee of the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce like me in those days. If you had no properties you could not have become a member.

Sir, before I heard the plaintive voice of my friend Shri T. T. Krishnamachari, I was under the impression that Madras was the most intellectual province in India. But now I find that Madras is finding difficulty in getting certificates from the income-tax officials in the matter of Transfer of property. For import licences if such certificates are called for, I approve of it. Why should Madras have large number of applicants for more and more import licences; I cannot follow but any applicant must show he has money to trade. I have been always against tax dodgers. The situation Mr. Sidhva has pictured to himself is interesting. The Bill aims at stopping the sale of property by those who want to run away to Pakistan.

Let us meet the first situation. Those are the provinces to which it is being applied from where people have run away and as the Honourable the Deputy Speaker insinuated while speaking, some of the people from Gaya are trying to go away with their property to Karachi. Of course we must safeguard our wealth and see that it is not being taken away illicitly to Pakistan. What has the Government done in the case of Rajah Akbar Ali, who was one of the biggest contractors of the Government of India and who did not pay even a few rupees to the Government of India and who had gone away to Pakistan. I ask my honourable friend, Mr. H. P. Mody—he is a very old friend of mine, I welcome him and I am glad that we are again participating in a debate on the floor of this House—if Mr. Habib Rahimtoola, who is Pakistan Ambassador today in London, if he by connivance with my honourable friends in Bombay, sells away his property and dodges paying the taxes to the Government, what is the Government going to do? India before the partition was ruled by Tatas, Birlas, Ispahanis and Dalmias and I do not know how far the truth is and what is the internal combination of these four great houses but it is well known on the eastern side of India that the Ispahanis are transferring crores of their wealth into Eastern Pakistan, and I do not know whether a part of that property has come to the banks and various other organisations with which my honourable friend, Mr. Mody is associated with, but I wish to know whether there may not be tax dodging by big firms like Ispahanis, who have made crores and crores of rupees by being the suppliers of the then Government of India and the Government of Bengal rice and other foodstuff and the inhuman tragedy in Bengal—that are too well known to everyone of us and I hope such things will never be allowed.

If injustice had been done to property sellers in Madras, it is a very small matter. It can be removed in the Select Committee, but we should not do away with this legislation or with this Ordinance. Such an eventuality will permit tax dodgers sell their property illicitly and evade payment of taxes by running away to Pakistan. I would be a traitor to my country if I permit them to part with their property without paying State taxes before they run away to Pakistan. That one principle alone makes me support this measure wholeheartedly and I do not think that Mr. Sidhva was right when he said that the Finance Ministry is after every little transfer of property transferred in Madras or Bombay and trying to catch and harass people unnecessarily. I think it is an exaggeration and it had better not be repeated on the floor of the House. Sir, I wholeheartedly support the motion.

Shri Mahavir Tyagi (U. P. General): Sir, I have great sympathy with my honourable friend, Dr. John Matthai, for before he came to the office, he was

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known to be a very great philanthropist but unfortunately he was selected to be on the portfolio in which everybody becomes a Shylock and becomes very miserly—I mean he has got the portfolio where he naturally has to take care after every pie, and therefore, he has come with such an unpopular measure. I do not agree with those friends who say that this Bill should be thrown out, for after all no State can proceed on sentiments alone. Only recently the Government has arrived at some sort of agreement with regard to transfer of property and when that thing comes into action, the properties shall either be transferred or sold or some other arrangement shall be made and naturally the question will soon become important, because all those whose properties had been left here will get their compensation and all those men who have come from Pakistan will get their compensation. It is all but clear when such a huge exchange of property or adjustment of property takes place, the Governmental accounts must also be cleared off. So I do not totally oppose the Bill, but there is a part of the Bill, which I am wholly opposed to. Firstly, because it emanates from a spirit of retaliation. Pakistan committed an error and we followed the error. It is a bad spirit. In fact when the people who came over to this side from Pakistan had been rummaged, robbed, beaten and looted on the way and their belongings were either stolen or destroyed. And even the ornaments of women were forcible taken away. Now, after all that was done the Pakistan Government came out with an ordinance that even if they had gone away penniless, even then their taxes would be realised and they would not be allowed to sell their property without paying these taxes.

Sir, a tax, so far as I understand—I do not know about the income-tax and fortunately or unfortunately I have never been an income-tax payer not that I have evaded it but I never had any income to the level of income-tax payment—is paid in advance. Although the previous accounts are taken into account but taxes are always paid in advance to enable the State to proceed on with its business. When one has left the State for good, why should he pay a tax? I pay my tax only because in exchange the State will give me protection, will feed me during famine, will protect my children and protect my honour and my liberty. But now those persons who are scared away from here, who have gone helter skelter, all hungry and starving, beaten, robbed and rummaged and in fear of getting murdered, such persons as have gone away from India and in the same manner people who have come to India from Pakistan as refugees who will never go to Pakistan to claim protection for their children or ask for their looted property or seek protection for their honour are not morally liable to pay any tax. What for should Pakistan demand from them income or any other tax, they are no more the citizens of that territory. The same applies here. I submit, Sir, on moral grounds if not on legal or political grounds, we have no claim to realise taxes from persons who are no more our citizens and whom we are not going to guard or give any protection or safety. I therefore, submit, I am not attacking the Bill altogether wholesale, but what I am condemning is the spirit to realise taxes while a man is running away for safety of his life. It is like that Hindustani saying: "*Bhagte Bhut Ki Langote Bhali*" which means to just seize the loin cloth of a running ghost. When a man is running, you just catch the little langoti and you get satisfied. Although I am in the Select Committee, I do not know what will happen to my suggestions because the Honourable Dr. John Matthai is being advised by my Madrassi friend who was sitting in that corner (I can't name you Sir) to behave in a manner in which even John Bull did not dare behave. The Honourable Dr John Matthai who is such a great philanthropist and who has been reputed to be generous, is being advised to realise his dues from the property which was sold in distress. I know, in my town there have been

disturbances, and when Mohemmedans went away to Pakistan, it was only in rare cases that a few lucky ones could perhaps dispose of their property. In one of the clauses it is mentioned that the properties which had been transferred after the 14th August 1947 would be taxed. The Masters have gone; they have taken full money. Now you will not realize the balance from those who have sold off their property and gone to Pakistan. According to your proposal, you will be realising this money not from the man who has run away, but from the man who has already been rummaged, robbed and beaten on the way while he was coming here helter skelter, and from the one who could just managed to acquire some property. You are going to attach his property and realise the tax. It is unnatural and immoral to realise the tax from the property of those refugees who have come from the Punjab, out of the refugees who had little money, who had no protection, who are still in the roads. You are trying to realise the tax from those few of the refugees who could manage to bring some money and who purchased some property in India. And the tax not due on him but on the man whom you can't now apprehend. I therefore submit that the Bill must go to the Select Committee to be corrected. State must have the right to realise the tax from those who now come from Pakistan to sell away their properties, only if the demand pertains to past areas. We had already given them protection in the past, for which service they owe the tax to this State. Because of the peace and order we gave them without which they could not earn a taxable income. They must pay to the State when they come to exchange their property. The Bill must be there. I do not therefore, oppose the Bill *in toto*. But, to give it a retrospective effect, to those days of misery, is something which does, Dr. John Matthai, neither suit your old position, nor new. Please send the Bill to the Select Committee and be prepared to curtail it wherever our friends advise you to do so curtail that pernicious part and make the Bill look fair. I submit that the Bill must go to the Select Committee. We must get the best out of it. With these words, Sir, I resume my seat.

Shri L. Krishnaswami Bharathi: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, if some of the honourable members register their protest against this Bill, it is certainly not because they want to help the tax dodgers; most certainly not. Every member of this House wants to help the Government to realise their just dues. The opposition is because, if some people are dodging the taxes, the hardships should not be made to fall on a large number of persons.

Sir, I come from Madras. Recently, I happened to be in Madura. I know of a number of cases where poor people were hard put to it. I know of an old lady who wanted a loan of Rs. 200 on the mortgage of her property in distant Ettayapuram. She engaged a lawyer, and the lawyer advised many things. A true copy had to be made out; the Assistant Inspecting Commissioner was not there; she was waiting for long; I do not know if she has got the Certificate now. There are many many cases of this sort. Therefore, it is only because of those difficulties that we wanted to mitigate the rigour of this measure. I have some suggestions and you Mr. Deputy Speaker, have made also some suggestions.

Why should it be made that every one who has to deal with property should get this clearance certificate? In Madras, there are fifty two million people and I think the assesses will be about 10,000 or somewhere there. In order that the Income-tax authorities may realise their dues, should every one of them be asked to get this certificate from distant places? In Ramnad, Madura and Tinnevely, three extensive areas, there is one Assistant Inspecting Commissioner. It would be well if the Honourable the Finance Minister has given us some figures as to the number of applications that are pending with the Commissioner. Therefore, I would suggest, there is no reason why it

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could not be done—a list of all the Income-tax assesses may be sent to the Registration officers so that whenever there is a document coming up for registration, he can refer to the list and register those documents if the names are not found in the list. Better still, I would suggest that the concerned Income-tax offices might send a list of arrears of income-tax assesses at the end of every month, to the Registration officers, so that, on a particular date, they may be able to know what are the arrears outstanding against a particular person. Any person, if his name is not found in the list of arrears, may get his document registered. All these things are possible.

I have given notice of an amendment which is much better still. I do not know why it should not be that the property of an assessee, other than agricultural property, should be made subject to the first charge for payment of taxes. That must be the simplest way. Instead of asking these poor people to run about the Income-tax officers for getting a clearance certificate, we may have a simple law by which all the properties, of course, other than agricultural property, are declared first charge for the payment of taxes. They are all matters, no doubt, for the Select Committee. But, what is most important is that all these instructions have not been complied with, I know that as a matter of fact. Therefore, these rigours ought to be mitigated as far as it is possible.

I see no reason why, Sir, this Bill should be made applicable to Madras. Obviously, the Bill is intended to cover cases where a person sells away property with the object of settling elsewhere. The ordinance in Madras was promulgated only very recently. I would like to know whether there was a single case brought to the notice of the Government—you referred to some cases in Coimbatore—where there was an attempt on the part of any one in Madras to sell away his property and run away to any other place. In the absence of any data to that effect, I feel there is no justification for introducing this rigorous piece of legislation to all the provinces. Therefore, Sir, I would very much like—though it is not so stated in this Bill, it is just possible because they have already introduced the ordinance, that the next day after the Bill is passed, they may extend it by a notification to Madras—to have an assurance from the Honourable the Finance Minister that this Bill will not be extended to a province where there is no need at all. If the real object of the Bill is only collection of revenue by the Income-tax authorities, I can understand that. The Central Board of Revenue must have thought, here is a very good thing; we can easily realise the amounts without much difficulty. Incidentally not realising the difficulties and hardships to which large numbers of millions of innocent people are put to, they have thought it handy to extend it to all provinces.

I hope all these suggestions will be considered by the Select Committee and the rigours of the Bill mitigated as far as possible so that non-assesseees who constitute a very large number of people may not be put to these hardships of going to the Income-tax officers and spending lots of money for the certificate.

Sardar Hukam Singh (East Punjab; Sikh): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, at the outset, I must confess that I did not know that there was an ordinance to that effect. I can give that explanation because I was a refugee myself, I had no property and I had no occasion to come across such an ordinance. I can understand the opposition that is being offered to this Bill by honourable members who are not refugees; but I fail to understand the opposition coming from my refugee friends as well. Mr. Sidhva tried to make out a case, perhaps he has given the explanation that he owns no property.

Shri B. L. Sondhi: Now?

Shri B. K. Sidhva: No; never during my life time.

Sardar Hukam Singh: What I am submitting is that Mr. Sidhva said he had no property; I can understand opposition on other grounds also.

But the feelings of those of us who have some property in Pakistan are quite different. I was wondering rather (Interruption)

Mr. Deputy Speaker: Let the honourable member proceed.

Sardar Hukam Singh:that the Government did not come up with such a Bill earlier because I did not know that the Ordinance was there. I have heard with rapt attention all the speeches that have been made on the floor of this House and what I have been able to grasp of the position is this. As I understand it, this legislation is born of retaliation. I admit that retaliation is very bad and reprehensible. We have explained to honourable members our feelings in the matter. My friend, Mr. T. T. Krishnamachari has just explained that India would try not to imitate Pakistan by not allowing the refugees who have come to India to return to that country. I would request my friend to realize what would be the situation if all those persons who have gone to Pakistan were to come back to this territory and we were not allowed to go back to our homes. We understand that a large number has returned and I could quote examples of Gurgaon and Ambala districts. There the refugees were given land and when the real owners returned they were turned out. Undoubtedly, retaliation is a bad thing but what are you going to do with the refugees if the traffic has to go on only in one way and all those persons come up here?

I can give you my own example. I have tried to sell my own property. Several agencies have been set up there and I can show you the written answers that I have received. There are no buyers. Our men cannot sell the property that they have left behind while the others are coming here and freely selling away their property without paying taxes that they owe to this Government. Naturally the Government loses the money that is legitimately due to them.

It was argued that if we go there we will not be able to sell the land. But the fact is that we are detained there and we are not allowed to leave until we pay up the taxes. I do not know whether any of my friends would come to my rescue and pay my taxes and release me from that place.

I admit this is a strong measure but it has worked so far. We have not been able to sell property and likewise the Pakistanis. It was applicable to other owners as well. But the real object has not yet been achieved. The Inter-Dominion agreement is that sales and exchanges will take place so that the object can be achieved after this agreement.

One of my friends has asked the Finance Minister to give him figures showing how this Ordinance has worked. But only those cases can be cited that are here shown as instances of hardship. The object is quite all right but we do not wish to bring in those citizens who are already residing here and who want to sell property. These defects can be remedied in the Select Committee. The rigours can be modified and the measure can be brought to such a state that it could be accepted by all members. But when we totally oppose this measure I fail to understand the object behind this opposition. As far as I can judge, I can only attribute this opposition to the fact that during this one year only the hardships have been noticeable. The real object could not be achieved as the property could not be transferred during that period.

So I appeal to the House to divorce this measure of its ills and hardships. It is a very necessary measure and it should be referred to a Select Committee so that it can emerge in a more popular form.

Sr:jut Rohini Kumar Chaudhuri (Assam: General): Mr. Deputy Speaker; I am speaking rather in an apprehensive mood. There was a cat in this House just before the quorum bell rang and I am not certain which way the cat actually left the House. My friend, Mr. Kamath gave an assurance but the House very well knows what a risk it runs whenever it acts on such assurances. Being in that apprehensive mood, I hope, Sir, you will excuse me if I cannot accept the assurance which you so kindly gave during your speech as a Member of this House. You have assured us that this Bill will not affect a poor province like Assam or Orissa. I had gone to slumber on this assurance. Waking up I looked through the Bill and I found that there was nothing there to prevent the people of Assam being affected by the provisions of this Bill.

If I may disclose a personal matter, as an instance of being directly hit by this Bill, one of the Insurance Companies in which I am interested has purchased property from a respectable Muslim gentleman who has since migrated to Western Punjab. Now, who is going to be punished by this Bill? Will the gentleman who has sold all his belongings and gone to Western Punjab, be affected by the provisions of this Bill? When this Bill comes into operation, the officer concerned will refuse to register my name because that gentleman had been successful in dodging taxation and has left the province. Whom are you going to punish now and whom should you punish? By having this Bill in operation you will be punishing the people of this province—say Delhi. Some of these people are refugees and others have come here after having fled from their own places. With the generosity of their friends they might have been able to purchase a plot or two of land or a house. If you do not recognise these sales, whom are you going to punish? And after all, why should you stand in the way of those who out of well-grounded fear at the time sold their property and left the place? Why should you rake up past history and try to go about enquiring with the object of punishing those people.

It is a very bad precedent always to pass legislation and give it retrospective effect. Why all this year has been allowed to elapse before making the legislation? No sensible House would do it nor would go to the length of encouraging such a kind of legislation. This encourages idleness, it encourages want of foresight and it encourages a spirit of vindictiveness and it is always an accepted principle in the parliaments of civilised countries not to resort to any retrospective measure, unless there is a clear case of emergency. There is no question of a case of emergency now. No case of emergency there was in the year 1948 so far as the disposal of properties is concerned. Will it be within the scope of this Bill to make any invidious distinction or to make any amendment to say that this Bill will only apply to those people who had left India for certain reasons? It would not be within the scope of the Bill and it would look very invidious if we introduced such a provision in this Bill. When you are making legislation for Independent India, when we are going to claim practically the leadership of all the Asiatic nations should you set an example by making a legislation of this kind which seeks to rake the past and which seeks to make an invidious distinction between man and man. After all, the assurance which will be given by the Honourable the Finance Minister in the course of his reply might be a mere trap, a trap which all Finance Ministers always like to employ. He might assure the House and say whatever might be the straightforward meaning of this legislation he will administer it in such a way that it does not affect anyone badly. He may say so now but what will ultimately happen nobody knows. Would he be able to control the Income-tax Department? My honourable friend Mr. Tyagi cited his case. It seems to me that Mr. Tyagi has been a very fortunate man. He must have given a very heavy and substantial retainer fee to the Department so as to keep himself free from assessment for all time. Looking at it from every point of view

I respectfully submit to the House for their consideration whether it would be worth while to proceed further with this legislation. You want to catch only a particular kind of offenders through the Income-tax Department. Come forward in a straightforward manner. Tell the public that you want to punish a certain kind of people in a certain way. There might be an understanding between the dominions of India and Pakistan. We might be able to tell the Pakistan Government that these are the people who have dodged taxes from our dominion and let us say that they should get the taxes realised from them. Similarly we may agree or give an undertaking to the Pakistan Government that we shall take steps to realise the money due to the Pakistan Government from such persons as fled from that country without paying. Surely of all those inter-dominion agreements of which you boast, is it possible to give effect to this agreement? In the case of criminals who have fled from one dominion to the other both governments are bound to hand them over mutually. It is a matter of inter-dominion courtesy to hand over the offenders. Would you do that in the case of these income-tax dodgers? If you can do that why have this legislation which will only blacken your face? On account of the exigencies of circumstances our own men have been persuaded to purchase properties from those who have sold their properties and run away. Why should you punish them now? Why should you have this fatal legislation and expropriate property which was purchased after spending a good lot of money, which might be the entire capital of a man. I would therefore ask the Finance Minister to reconsider the whole question in the light of the observations I have made and also observations which others have made and see if it would not be wiser, more proper and more to the benefit of the people of India itself to stop this legislation at this stage.

The Honourable Dr. John Matthai: Sir, the main issues involved in this Bill have been debated sufficiently and I do not think it is necessary for me to reply in detail to the criticisms which have been made, because I find, on the whole, that criticisms from one quarter have been answered by criticisms from other quarters. Generally I think the criticisms have cancelled one another out. If I may sum up the sense of the House, so far as I was able to judge it in the course of the discussion, I think the sense of the House is that there is a case for examining this Bill in some more detail and with greater care, that on the whole the case for examining it in detail is stronger than the case for dropping it. When I decided to come forward with this Bill I did so, because I myself had a feeling that there was a *prima facie* case, to put it at its lowest, for proceeding with this Bill.

My honourable friend Shri T. T. Krishnamachari said that at a certain stage during the session of the House last August there was an undertaking given by my predecessor, Mr. Neogy, that this Bill would be dropped altogether. Of course I was not in charge of the Bill at that time and so, I am not in a position to speak from firsthand knowledge. But as far as I have been able to gather the position was that there was a considerable body of opinion in this House that the Bill should be dropped altogether and on the basis of that opinion from certain sections of the House a representation was made to my colleague, Mr. Neogy, who was then in charge of the Ministry. What he felt was that on those representations which were made to him it was not wise to proceed with the Bill straightaway but that it was necessary to give the House a little more time for considering the provisions of the Bill. Government also felt that it was necessary that this matter should be examined by them further. When it was necessary that this matter should be examined by them further. When proceed with this Bill or not what we did was to sense the opinion of representative sections of the House and as far as I could judge I felt that opinion was in favour of proceeding with the Bill, not necessarily in the form in which it was introduced. Therefore I felt on the whole that the right course for me to

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take as minister in charge was not to drop the Bill but to give the House another opportunity of examining it and judging for itself whether it is worthwhile to proceed with it.

The motion before the House at present is a motion for referring to a Select Committee.

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: On a point of order, may I appeal to the Chair if it is permissible for the Honourable Minister to mention here conversations which he has had with individuals or groups of individuals which are basically wrong, and a member of the House is not having an opportunity to contradict him.

The Honourable Dr. John Matthai: I was not referring at all to the group of opinion that Mr. Krishnamachari consulted.

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: I think, Sir, in decency the Honourable Minister must permit an explanation. There is no use his standing on dignity and saying 'I am not yielding'. I look to the Chair.

Shri Mahavir Tyagi: The Honourable Minister has not mentioned anybody's name. He has merely said that he consulted some persons. Why should Mr. Krishnamachari object to that?

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: The honourable member is not cognizant of all the facts.

Mr. Deputy Speaker: The Honourable Minister will yield or give room after concluding his speech.

Shri R. K. Sidhva: Where does the objection come so long as no names are mentioned?

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: When contradictions are made I think a member is perfectly entitled to an explanation.

Mr. Deputy Speaker: It is open to the honourable member to yield or not to yield. But such a remark against an Honourable Minister is not right. It is better to wait till the end of his speech; it is also necessary sometimes to take directions from the Chair. (*Interruption by Mr. T. T. Krishnamachari.*) Order order. The honourable member will have an opportunity to speak, if necessary. Let us hear what the Honourable Minister has to say. First of all the Minister is responsible and he knows if it is necessary to yield. If he does not then it is time for the honourable member to appeal to the Chair and the Chair will intervene then.

The Honourable Dr. John Matthai: I had not the slightest intention of creating an emotional scene like this. What I intended to say was that my honourable friend Mr. Krishnamachari in perfect good faith made the suggestion that owing to certain representations made by honourable members my predecessor, Mr. Neogy, agreed to drop the Bill altogether. If Government had agreed to drop the Bill then it was not open to me to bring the Bill up again and I therefore owed an explanation to the House why I decided to bring the Bill up. And my explanation is simply this that Government having ascertained, again quite informally, what opinion generally on this matter was, felt that there was a *prima facie* case for bringing the matter up before the House again and give the House another opportunity of expressing its views on it. That is all that I have done and personally I think it is the most democratic way of dealing with a question of this kind. But I am sorry.....

Mr. Deputy Speaker: May I ask if there is any recorded statement that the Honourable Minister's predecessor gave an assurance to the House, or made a statement that he would not bring this Bill?

The Honourable Shri K. O. Neogy (Minister for Commerce): No such statement was made. May I seek your permission to say a few words by way of personal explanation? It was definitely represented to me while I held charge of the Finance portfolio that the consensus of opinion in this House was against the continuation of this measure. I was particularly influenced by certain letters which the Speaker himself had addressed to me on the subject and which are on the relevant file of the Ministry. I therefore decided that the best course was to drop the Bill. But unfortunately for me I did not record my decision on the relevant file. But in coming to that decision it was not my intention that the door should be for ever closed to the revival of this measure but that I felt that there was definitely ground for an enquiry into the practical operation of the Ordinance which was sought to be replaced by this Bill. But I, as the House knows, had to give up charge of the Finance portfolio shortly after that and I am afraid I am responsible for causing a good deal of misunderstanding, it seems, in the House on this particular point. I think I have sufficiently explained myself. I apologize once again to the House for not having taken any decisive action on that occasion which might have helped my colleague Dr. Matthai to appreciate the circumstances in which I agreed to drop the Bill on that occasion.

Shri Mahavir Tyagi: In the circumstances I would request you, Sir, to please permit Mr. T. T. Krishnamachari to have his say because now we understand that there has been something substantial—the coming to of some understanding or giving some undertaking.

Mr. Deputy Speaker: After the Minister concludes his speech Mr. Krishnamachari will have the opportunity to say a word by way of personal explanation.

The Honourable Dr. John Matthai: As far as I am concerned there is no need at all for anybody to apologize to me because I felt that the best way of dealing with a matter about which there was no final decision recorded in the proceedings of this House was to get the opinion of the House on the matter. That is my sole explanation for bringing the Bill up.

Now, Sir, it was pointed out that in explaining the scope and purposes of the Bill this morning I should have given the House a clearer statement of the actual manner in which the ordinances have worked. I failed to do that. I confess. I failed to do that for the reason that in regard to a measure the purpose of which is more preventive than positive it is very difficult to produce quantitative evidence. The main purpose of this Bill is preventive: it is not punitive or positive. Therefore, in the very nature of things it is difficult to produce evidence of a kind which would be tangible.

Reference has been made, I think by more than one speaker, to the hardship that certain provisions in this Bill have caused. In my introductory statement I said that having looked carefully through such reports as we have received I did not get that impression. Now I am prepared in the light of statements made in the course of the debate today, to alter my opinion. I would certainly look to the Select Committee to make such changes in the provisions of this Bill as would ensure that the Bill is not worked in a vindictive or in a retaliatory spirit but in such a manner that the main purpose of this Bill, which is to prevent loss of revenue, is adequately fulfilled—and nothing more.

I think my honourable friend Mr. Rohini Kumar Chaudhury said that when people propose to leave the country it is not altogether right that you should put in operation a measure of this kind against them. As a matter of fact a measure of this kind is not without precedent. There are other countries where to prevent the loss of revenue which is likely to arise from people leaving the country and disposing of their property before doing so, a measure more or less

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on these lines is on the statute book. From the public point of view I think it is a measure which we might well consider.

I do not think I ought to say anything more at present in view of the fact that a Select Committee will be considering the provisions of this Bill. And if the House so desires I am quite prepared to have the time for the submission of the report extended to a later date than the 4th as you have suggested. I hope the motion for reference to Select Committee will be accepted.

Prof. N. G. Ranga: May I ask for clarification that the principle and the Bill as such, both, will be open for discussion by the Select Committee? Otherwise, it will be really very difficult for the Select Committee first of all to accept the principle and afterwards to go into the clauses.

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava: The principle is quite clear, which is protection against loss of revenue from persons who are leaving for Pakistan. That is the only point.

Mr. Deputy Speaker: It is open to the Select Committee to look into all the amendments, modify and also after doing that, recommend to the House, if it considers that the modifications are so many, and add a remark but it cannot itself throw out the Bill. The business of the Select Committee is to recommend to the House in the form in which it has been sent without absolutely modifying the principle but touching it here and there.

Prof. N. G. Ranga: But would it not be open to it to recommend that it be dropped altogether?

Mr. Deputy Speaker: Yes:

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: I am very grateful to you for this opportunity, but I think my honourable friend Mr. Neogy has cleared the air. He has more or less explained the position as it was, with this difference that when we heard him agree to dropping the Bill we thought that he dropped the Bill for ever and I think it was clearly understood that the Ordinance was to run out and of course in regard to any subsequent legislation Government will not be estopped from bringing forward. So far as the modification of Mr. Neogy's statement made by the Honourable the Finance Minister is concerned, I will leave the House to draw its own conclusion, except only to make one remark that he has been drawing largely from his imagination.

Mr. Deputy Speaker: The question is:

"That the Bill be referred to a Select Committee consisting of the Honourable Dr. John Matthai, Shri T. T. Krishnamachari Dr. Bakshi Tek Chand, Shri L. Krishnaswami Bharati, Shri K. Hanumanthaiya, Shri Jainarayan Vyas, Pandit Lakshmi Kanta Maitra, Shrimati Renuka Ray, Sardar Hukam Singh, Mr. Tajamul Husain, Prof. N. G. Ranga, Shri B. Das, Shri B. L. Sondhi, Shri Deshbandu Gupta, Shri M. Ananthasayanam Ayyangar, Shri Mahavir Tyagi and the Mover, with instructions to report on or before the 10th February, 1949, and that the number of persons whose presence shall be necessary to constitute a meeting of the Committee be five."

The motion was adopted.

INDIAN TARIFF (SECOND AMENDMENT) BILL

The Honourable Shri K. C. Neogy Minister for Commerce): Sir, I move:

"That the Bill further to amend the Indian Tariff Act, 1934, be taken into consideration"

As mentioned in the Statement of Objects and Reasons of this Bill, this is designed to give effect to the tariff concessions that India has undertaken by signing the Protocol of Provisional Application to give to the other countries that are parties to the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade that was negotiated at Geneva in 1947. There has been considerable publicity in regard to this Agreement and the various Governments of this country in office from time

to time prior to the actual formulation of the Agreement had done their best to call into consultation informed, and in many cases, expert opinion available in this country. A fairly comprehensive Press Note was issued on the 18th of November, 1947, summarising the main concessions and exchanges involved in the negotiations at Geneva. On the 21st of May, 1948, the proposals of the Ministry of Commerce for the acceptance of this Agreement were placed before the Standing Advisory Committee of the Legislature for that Ministry and the Standing Advisory Committee agreed that the Ministry's proposals reproduced below were sound and acceptable to the Committee. I am reading from the proceedings of the Advisory Committee itself:

"(1) That India's permanent representative to the United Nations be instructed to sign on behalf of India at the earliest practicable date the Protocol of Provisional Application of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade with the following reservations,—

- (a) that the Government of India withhold their consent under Article 35 to the Agreement being applied as between India and South Africa if and when South Africa becomes a contracting party; and
- (b) that the Government of India shall give effect to the agreed tariff concessions in respect of a few items in Schedule XII as soon as they have obtained the approval of their legislature.

(2) That on the expiry of 30 days from the date of signature of the Protocol a notification be issued under Section 23 of the Sea Customs Act giving effect to that part of Schedule XII which involves tariff reductions only.

(3) That steps be taken to obtain legislative approval to all the concessions referred to in Schedule XII at the next session of the legislature."

Now, Sir, a summary of these recommendations of the Advisory Committee was circulated to all the members of this House under the usual practice, and in due course these recommendations of the Standing Advisory Committee were placed before the Cabinet and the Cabinet, in agreement with the Standing Advisory Committee, instructed India's representative to sign the Protocol of Provisional Application.

Now, a word as to the necessity for early action in this matter would perhaps be due. I have already said that the Advisory Committee considered this matter on the 21st of May, 1948. Just about a week earlier or so, doubts began to be increasingly entertained as to whether the United States was going to extend the Reciprocal Trade Agreement Act without which she would have found herself unable to grant tariff concessions to countries that had not joined the Agreement before the expiry of that Act in June of that year. Further, while certain parties to the Agreement like Australia unilaterally and without waiting for reciprocal reductions in tariff rates reduced their rates, certain others like the U. S. A. could not find it possible to do so and were withholding concessions which they had agreed to give to India until India was in a position to give concessions which she had promised in exchange to them. For these reasons, it became necessary to avoid delay and Government were placed in the position of having to authorise the signature of the Protocol of Provisional Application in anticipation of the approval of the House. But, as I have already said, the Standing Advisory Committee had authorised Government to take whatever action was possible under notification powers to reduce the tariffs as required under the Agreement and in regard to the rest where legislation was absolutely essential, no action could obviously be taken.

Now, during the last session of the Assembly it was our intention to place this measure for consideration before the House. As a matter of fact, it was included in the agenda of the last session, but unfortunately it was crowded out by other measures of greater importance. The Government took care, however, to circulate during the last session an elaborate memorandum explaining the provisions of the Agreement and all the implications that followed from the various provisions of that Agreement.

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Sir, in view, of the great importance which the House will attach to this Agreement, the Memorandum covers in great detail the background, the provisions of the Agreement and the actual tariff concessions involved and it has been circulated to the honourable members. In view of this, an elaborate speech from me in explanation of the various details involved in this measure may be unnecessary.

The General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade is in a sense closely related to the Charter for an International Trade Organisation the draft of which was discussed simultaneously with the Agreement at Geneva and again further discussed at a world Conference at Havana from November 1947 to March 1948. Nevertheless, the two documents are distinct and it is desirable to stress this point here to avoid discussions of the Charter provisions on economic development and reconstruction including the treatment of foreign capital which do not find a place in the Agreement.

Before dealing with the actual tariff negotiations, I shall attempt to summarise the main provisions of the Agreement itself, although this may not be strictly relevant to the actual Bill before the House which deals only with the tariff concessions.

The Agreement consists of three parts. Part I provides for the general 'most favoured nation treatment', the rates of duty being only one of the items involved in such treatment. Part II reproduces in substance the chief commercial provisions contained in the Charter for an International Trade Organisation which are essential to safeguard the value of the tariff concessions. And Part III deals with procedural and ancillary matters.

The nature of the provisions will be clear from a perusal of pages 26 to 38 of the Memorandum that has been circulated. In the discussions preceding the final formulation of the General Agreement if there is one point more than another that was discussed in the greatest detail, it was provision relating to what has come to be known as Quantitative Restriction or Q. R. for short. Experience during the inter-war period, of the use of this weapon by various countries has not led to the development of any faith in the wisdom of nations using this protective weapon with the discretion that is necessary. While, therefore, the more developed countries would have preferred the absolute elimination of Q. R., countries like India and others which are even less economically developed than India were naturally averse to the absolute elimination of this mechanism which they felt may become vital for their economic development. The provisions that have been included in the General Agreement in regard to this are, therefore, a compromise between these extreme views and Government are satisfied that taking the provisions of the Agreement as a whole, no particular harm would result to the economy of this country by accepting the provisions contained in the Agreement. In arriving at this conclusion, Government have naturally taken into account the special provisions relating to the difficulties in the balance of payments, critical shortage of foodstuffs and other necessities and also, comparatively speaking, the short duration of the Agreement itself from which, according to its present terms, a country can withdraw after the end of December 1950. It might be explained that the Agreement contemplates a preliminary stage when it will be only provisionally implemented and a later stage when it will be applied definitively. The Government of India have, as will be apparent from the definition of the General Agreement in Clause 2 of the Bill, signed the Protocol for the Provisional Application of the Agreement on the 8th of June 1948. In signing this Protocol, we have undertaken to apply provisionally Parts I and III of the General Agreement, and Part II of the agreement to the fullest extent not inconsistent with the existing legislation. In

actual practice, however, we can claim with pride that other relevant legislation in this country, such as the Sea Customs Act, is in such general consonance with acceptable international practice and ideals that even if we were to apply the Agreement definitively, hardly any change in our existing legislation would be required to fully comply with Part II of the Agreement.

As I have stated earlier, the Protocol for the Provisional Application of this Agreement was signed on the 8th of June 1948, and it has begun to apply to India a month after that date, i.e., from the 8th of July 1948. Technically, therefore, Government had to implement all the tariff reductions from that date, but in the absence of the Legislature being in session, they have only implemented their obligations to a limited extent and without final commitment (as the notifications are capable of cancellation) by the issue of a notification under section 23 of the Sea Customs Act under which the executive has power to lower the rates of duty leviable under the law for specified goods in specified circumstances. Where, however, the implementation of the Agreement could not appropriately be effected by the reduction of the existing rates of duty, as in cases where preferential margins had to be reduced, Government have so far not done anything until the recent promulgation of the Ordinance in November 1948 with reference to the inflationary situation in the country, when it suited our revenue purposes also. And the other countries, which are parties to the Agreement, have borne with us in the delay that they recognise, is inevitable in terms of the law of this land in the full implementation of our part of the Agreement. The necessity to get this legislation through without delay need, therefore, hardly be stressed. Much as I wished to get the House to consider this Bill at the last session, pressure of other business did not enable it to do so.

I will now proceed to deal with the actual tariff negotiations. Although the negotiations were ultimately to result in the generalisation of benefits on a multilateral basis, for practical convenience the negotiations were conducted on selected commodity by commodity basis with countries which happen to be the principal suppliers of the same. In selecting items for the grant of concessions to other countries and determining the nature of the concessions to be granted, the Indian Delegation was guided by three main principles: (1) concession should be such as are demonstrably in the interest of the national economy or are not injurious to the national economy; (2) concessions should not relate to products which are protected or in respect of which a claim to protection is likely to be made during the next three years; and (3) concessions should not result in an excessive loss of revenue. The commodities on which concessions have been granted, the countries with which such concessions were initially negotiated, and the concessions which we have received in return from those countries are all detailed in the Memorandum. The nature of the concessions is of three main kinds: (1) Reduction in the existing rates of duty, (2) Bindings against future increase of duty and (3) Reduction or elimination of the margins of preference which India has granted to other countries. The House will appreciate that the nature of these concessions is such as would, given increasing production in the participating countries result not only in the general increase in the volume of international trade, but also in the elimination of grouping of countries involved in the trade for reasons other than purely economic or commercial.

The principal commodities in respect of which concessions have been offered are food products such as butter, milk, fresh fruit, etc.; raw products like tallow, wool, zinc, lead, etc.; chemicals, machinery, motor cars and optical instruments, etc. In return for these, concessions have been obtained mainly on jute and jute manufactures, cashewnuts, shellac, sports goods, spices and condiments, tea, cotton manufactures, mica, coir matting, carpets, essential oils and tobacco.

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I must here explain the manner in which the tariff concessions negotiated have been implemented. In those cases where a positive reduction in the rates of duty has been agreed upon, such duties whether standard or preferential have been substituted for the existing rates. In cases where, however, only a reduction in the margin has been negotiated, the reduction has been secured invariably by leaving the standard rate untouched and by raising to the required extent the preferential rate.

The scheme of the Bill is such that it is open to Government, should the General Agreement cease to apply to India for whatever reason, to alter the rates of duty resulting from this Bill in such a manner that they would be what would have been leviable had this Act not come into force. Also there is an absolute limit to the period of validity of the Act and none of the concessions accruing under this Bill will, without further specific legislation, be available beyond 31st March 1951. As I have mentioned earlier, the General Agreement is open to revision or termination after the end of December 1950. Taking an optimistic view, if the Agreement is continued, there may be difficulties in continuing the concessions without a break, as would be necessary, as the Legislature may not be in session in December. This is the reason why the period of validity of the concessions is not fixed as 1st January 1951. On the other hand, as I have mentioned earlier, if there is no need to extend the concessions beyond the 31st December 1950, Government could, if necessary, withdraw the concessions by executive notification.

I might in passing mention that, although the various figures are given in the memorandum circulated to honourable members, the countries signatory to the Agreement cover 70 per cent. of the world trade. I mention this only to emphasise that although certain important countries like Russia are not party to the Agreement, the scope of the Agreement from an international aspect is sufficiently wide.

Now looking at India's own international trade, it will be noticed that the value of the trade on which India has obtained concessions, *i.e.*, on her exports, is of the order of 28.62 crores if we took the figures of the year 1938-39 and 49.78 crores if we took the figures of the year 1944-45 and 60.4 crores if we took the figures of the year 1945-46. As a matter of fact it was on the basis of the figures for the years 1938-39 and 1944-45 that the Agreement was concluded and we now find on the basis of the figures for the year 1944-45 that the volume of trade has considerably gone up as measured in rupees, and in return for this the value of the trade on which she has given concessions both direct and indirect are of the order of 8.44 crores in 1938-39, Rs. 15.82 crores in 1944-45 and Rs. 23.14 crores in 1945-46. I have mentioned these figures of actual trade. I would not, however take these figures as accurate beyond a degree as our trade statistics are by no means maintained in the requisite detail.

I might draw special attention to the fact that in piloting this Agreement special consideration has been paid to India, as it existed when the negotiations at Geneva first started in April 1947, and to Pakistan and India, as they now are. In fact when partition intervened, during the progress of negotiations, although the actual signatures to the Final Act were separately appended by the representatives of India and Pakistan, the original Indian Delegation deprived of those that might have become representatives of Pakistan, had to continue the negotiations on behalf both of India and Pakistan. In the hope and expectation that the relationship between India and Pakistan not only in politics, but more so in trade and commerce, would

continue to be not only passively cordial, but enthusiastically co-operative, the other parties to the Agreement very readily agreed to the introduction of a special provision in paragraph 5 of Article XXIV of the Agreement which reads as follows:

"Taking into account the exceptional circumstances arising out of the establishment of India and Pakistan as independent states and recognising the fact that they have long constituted an economic unit the contracting parties agree that the provisions of this Agreement shall not prevent the two countries from entering into special arrangements with respect to the trade between them, pending the establishment of their mutual trade relations on a definitive basis."

I am not entirely without hope that these two countries may still take advantage of the vision with which the parties to the Agreement inserted this special provision.

Before concluding, I shall have to make special mention of a provision that did not originally exist in the text of the Agreement as authenticated at Geneva, but which was, with the unanimous approval of all other parties except the Union of South Africa, introduced at Havana at the first meeting of the contracting parties. Occasions arise in the relations between nations, as of individuals, when trade between the parties cannot subsist on any self-respecting basis. This provision reads as follows:

"1. Without prejudice to the provisions of paragraph 5(b) of Article XXV or to the obligations of a contracting party pursuant to paragraph 1 of Article XXIX, this Agreement, or alternatively Article II of this Agreement, shall not apply as between any contracting party and any other contracting party if:

- (a) the two contracting parties have not entered into tariff negotiations with each other, and
- (b) either of the contracting parties, at the time either become a contracting party, does not consent to such application.

2. The contracting parties may at any time before the Havana Charter enters into force, review the operation of this Article in particular cases at the request of any contracting party and make appropriate recommendations."

It is well known that for reasons entirely unconnected with trade or commerce, India has been forced by the attitude which South Africa has taken in regard to the Indian Settlers in that country, to cease trade relations with her. If this Article had not been introduced into the Agreement and if India had not signed the Protocol of Provisional Application subject to the reservation against South Africa in terms of this Article, it would be open to South Africa to accuse India before the contracting parties of violating the terms of the Agreement to which both were parties along with the others. India could not under any circumstances place herself in such a situation. In fact, part of the delay between October 30, 1947 when she authenticated the text of the Agreement at Geneva, and June 8, 1948 when she finally decided to sign the Protocol of Provisional Application is due to this lacuna in the text as finalised at Geneva. It was not as though this problem was not considered even then, but the parties had hoped that by the time the Agreement was ready for signature, the problem about Africa and India would have been satisfactorily solved, or in the alternative the two countries would agree on making special exceptions in each other's favour in the application of the Agreement. Neither of these alternatives finally materialised, but this is hardly the occasion when the reasons behind it need be discussed.

I believe I have dealt with all the salient points that I consider necessary to draw special attention to in this particular measure.

Before I sit down, I would only say that the time that has elapsed since the Bill was introduced and the alterations in some of the Customs duties that have been made, render it necessary to make a few minor modifications:

[Shri K. C. Neogy]

in this Bill. Formal amendments to secure these will be moved by me and I have already given notice of those amendments.

Shri R. K. Sidhva: (C.P. and Berar: General): May I put one question, Sir?

Mr. Deputy Speaker: Not now. I will put the motion to the House. Motion moved:

"That the Bill further to amend the Indian Tariff Act, 1934, be taken into consideration."

Shri R. K. Sidhva: Sir, the Honourable Minister stated that after the Agreement was signed, he had issued an executive order revising certain duties on certain articles. May I know what would be the loss to the State as a result of such reduction in the duty? May I also request him to explain, from the copy of the Agreement that has been circulated to members, page 5, the concessions received by India and the concessions given by India, and what benefit India has derived. Although the amount mentioned on the concessions receipt side is 66.39 lakhs, the concessions given is shown as 32.15 lakhs. I would like to have more elucidation on this matter, so that we may be able to express our views.

The Honourable Shri K. C. Neogy: I presume my honourable friend does not want me to reply to these questions straightaway.

Mr. Deputy Speaker: I am sure the Honourable Minister will reply after the general debate is over.

Shri R. K. Sidhva: I wanted this information in order to facilitate the discussion.

Mr. Deputy Speaker: He prefers to wait till the end.

Shri R. K. Sidhva: I would like to speak tomorrow, if you could postpone the general discussion. There are only fifteen minutes more. Certain information which I wanted is not available from the library.

Prof. N. G. Ranga (Madras: General): Mr. Deputy Speaker, I thought our task would be made easier by the Honourable Minister himself giving us some relevant information. Evidently, he is anxious to wait until we finish.....

The Honourable Shri K. C. Neogy: Do you want the same information?

Prof. N. G. Ranga:our own criticisms before he could begin giving his answers.

Sir, so far as I can see, I think we have done very well in these negotiations. I had the opportunity.....

Shri Mahavir Tyagi (U.P.: General): Were you in the Delegation?

Prof. N. G. Ranga: No; I had the opportunity of being present in Geneva at the time when these negotiations were carried on. I can say how anxious our delegation was to drive a hard bargain with other nations. There was a time, there was a stage when our delegation was seriously considering whether it would be in our interests at all to put their signature to the Charter, the agreement that was being negotiated. In the end, they came to the conclusion that we had better sign it. But, why is it that they were hesitant: that is very important for us. They were hesitant because there were certain restrictions that were being placed upon all those countries which were to become parties to this agreement. One such is the Quantitative Restriction. In the inter-war period, certain countries led by Germany invented certain methods of safeguarding their own home industries: by licencing of imports, by controlling of exports, by resorting to the earlier method of barter, by negotiating bilateral agreements and in that way safeguarding

their own national interests and forcing other countries to make concessions which they were otherwise not to make. In order to implement these restrictions, they saw to it that they could have two levels of prices, one domestic level of prices, and another an export level of prices. That means, while in the earlier stages there was no such restriction at all, and the domestic level of prices was expected to be on a par with the international price parity, Hitler and Nazi Germany introduced this new system of making this distinction between the two levels of prices. America and other countries were hard hit by this and they wanted to ensure that no such thing would be repeated again after the last world war. So, they wanted to make sure that other countries would agree not to resort to what are known as trade restriction methods. Was India to agree to this or not was the question that our delegation had to answer.

They knew that India was one of the least developed countries in the world and so, they were badly in need of giving protection to her own industries and would be unable to deal with America and other industrially highly developed countries in the same way as they would like. Therefore, they wanted to have the power impose these restrictions if and when they found them to be necessary. But, America was unwilling. America had the whip hand. That is exactly where I found myself in disagreement with the leader of the delegation at that time. I pleaded that we should be able to reserve our right to go back to our own country and consult our own legislature and thereafter alone to agree to put our signature with such modifications or conditions to the agreement as would be found necessary in the interests of our country by our own legislature. The American delegation insisted that if India wanted to be a Founder Member at all,—what is it, Founder Member or Foundation Member? (*An Honourable Member*: "Founder Member.") A Founder Member—and enjoy the privileges coming therefrom, India should affix her signature then and there alone. Supposing we did not affix our signature then and there alone, then, it would be open to America and her supporters who would join in that agreement and who would like to bring into existence the I.T.O., to impose whatever restrictions they wanted upon India when India sought this membership. This is the sort of whip hand which America has utilised not only in regard to this particular thing, but also in regard to, as is well known to this House or those members who were then present, in regard to the World Monetary Fund as well as the World Bank. Our Delegation had to balance the advantages and the disadvantages. They came to the conclusion that we should sign that agreement.

Why is it, even though I had known all these facts, I have come to the conclusion that we have done very well by this agreement? It is because I have found that the concessions we have made or we have had to make to other countries were, after all, not so substantial when compared to the concessions that they were making to us. Secondly, we are badly in need of more and more imports into our country, especially machinery, basic machinery, prime movers and other things for developing our own industrial system in this country. If we are to encourage those people to export these various essential commodities to our country, including machinery, certainly we should be willing to be more than generous to them. As we know today, all over the world, it is not a buyers' market; on the other hand, it is a sellers' market. It is necessary for us, within the short period of three or four years for which this agreement is to run, that we should try our best to encourage the sellers to be willing to place their goods at our disposal in preference to the other markets that are also competing for these goods. It is for these reasons, Sir, I thought that we have done well in having agreed to this agreement.

But, I would have liked the Honourable Minister to give us information in regard to some of these figures. He has now given figures up to 1945-46,

[Prof. N. G. Rangan]

both in regard to exports and imports of the commodities under discussion. Naturally, at that time, these figures related to the whole of India including Pakistan. What would be the position today if Pakistan's side of the figures were separated from these figures and statistics for India as we have her today are collected? Unless we are able to look at those figures, it would not be possible for us to know exactly how we stand today.

Secondly, Sir, in regard to these multi-lateral agreements and bi-lateral agreements, everything depends upon how and with what countries we have to deal. It is true that Soviet Russia is not a signatory to this agreement. I also agree that after all it does not very much matter if Soviet Russia is not a party to this because 70 per cent. of the total world trade comes within the purview of this agreement, and therefore we have quite a wide field in which we can manoeuvre; but even then what are the countries with which we have come to these agreements, in regard to whom we have to make these concessions, and from whom we have to get concessions? That is a very important matter. So far as America is concerned. I am afraid she does not figure so very largely either in our exports or in our imports so far as these commodities are concerned. I speak of course subject to correction, and unless we take care to develop our trade, both import and export, with the United States of America, I do not think real. India is going to gain very much indeed in the near future at least during the period when this agreement continues to function, because as everyone knows, we are very badly in need of dollar exchange, and it is only America that can supply that facility.

Thirdly, I was at that time under the impression that Argentine was trying to drive a very hard bargain with us. I would like to know whether we have struck any sort of favourable agreement or bargain with Argentine and other countries which are also on very good terms with the United States of America and from whom we can get dollar exchange.

Lastly, it is important to know now that we are giving up the earlier preferences known as Imperial preferences, how this agreement squares with that? Are we under this agreement going to gain anything more than what we were supposed to be gaining by exporting tobacco and other things to England under the Imperial preferences? Unless a case is made out that we stand to gain much more under this agreement than what we were gaining under the earlier Imperial preferences so far as our own exports were concerned to England, it would not be possible in this House to congratulate this Government upon the details of the agreement that they have agreed to.

I am not quite sure whether I would be in keeping with the sense of the House if I say that I would have very much preferred that this Bill should have been referred to Select Committee instead of simply being placed before us in this fashion and ourselves being asked to agree to it without that much consideration being given to it as it really deserves.

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari (Madras: General): It is rather a difficult matter at this stage to comment on what my honourable friend, Mr. Ranga has represented as being more or less a *fait accompli*. But I do think some good would undoubtedly come out of a discussion of some of the provisions of this agreement as the criticisms made thereon which would not merely focus public attention but also help the Government to ascertain the views of the Members of this House in regard to these provisions.

One handicap we have in this House—in regard to most of us at any rate—is the absence of intimate knowledge of the trade that comes into this country and that which goes out of the country. To a certain extent, I believe that our representatives in the Geneva and Havana Conferences were also labouring under the same limitation, a limitation which, my honourable friend,

Mr. K. C. Neogy has avowed as being ever present. Our statistics are wholly imperfect and for a large country like this it is very difficult for us to envisage the position of the trade that comes in and goes out over a period of years, with the state of our statistics as they are today. But undoubtedly, subject to the limitations under which they were operating, our representatives at Geneva and Havana have done their very best for this country. As my honourable friend, the mover of this motion has mentioned; what they have given away by way of concessions they have given with very great care. Likewise, it was not quite easy for them to obtain as part of the reciprocal arrangement more than what other countries were willing to give.

One important limitation in this regard is that we are not primarily a manufacturing country and we are importing manufactured goods from other countries. We are only exporting raw materials and our position so far as having any monopoly in raw material is concerned is limited, and one that is getting progressively more and more limited. Added to the difficulties we are labouring as a result of the hang-over of the past. This country has been exploited by a foreign nation which came to trade and remained to rule, and practically until the twenty's of this century the whole fiscal policy of this country was such as to benefit the ruling country and not this country. That background persisted in that agreement conceding Imperial preferences that this country entered into in the early thirty's. In actual fact it does transpire that the preferences have not worked adversely to this country whatever our feelings with respect to the very idea of giving preferences to a country which has been ruling over us might have been.

The hang-over of the past always obtrudes into our vision in any consideration of the present, and it is therefore difficult for an independent sovereign Legislature to say "Let our Ministers and Secretaries make up their minds as to what is best for the country in these international conferences: if the arrangement is unsuitable we will revoke it; otherwise we will work it wholeheartedly." We are always feeling that all imports are wrong and that only export is right. Undoubtedly we have to export more only for the reason that we have to import more. My honourable friend the mover who wants to stimulate exports has to do it only for the reason that we have not merely to export capital goods but also foodgrains for a long time to come. Therefore once we get out of the idea that we are not a subject nation any longer it is easier to comprehend that no country can afford to be entirely self-sufficient, as has been amply demonstrated by the fact that this country needs food products from other countries and we can get reconciled to the idea of an international trade agreement more easily.

My honourable friend, Mr. Ranga says it would have been better if the Select Committee examined the provisions of this Bill. I have been trying to grapple with the various details not out of this Bill. Actually the numbering of the articles vary between that of the Geneva draft and that of the Havana Final Act. For one thing that causes confusion and any question of comparison between the conditions that are stated in the Bill before the House and as they are in the tariff Schedules is also not an easy matter, and the figures are such as will confuse any brain, and they have really confused mine to the state in which it is today!

Therefore, it seems to me that any appreciation of the agreement can only be in a very general way.

Mr. Deputy Speaker: The honourable member can continue his speech tomorrow.

The Assembly then adjourned till a Quarter to Eleven of the Clock on Wednesday, the 2nd February, 1946.