

Wednesday, 9th July, 1930

THE COUNCIL OF STATE DEBATES

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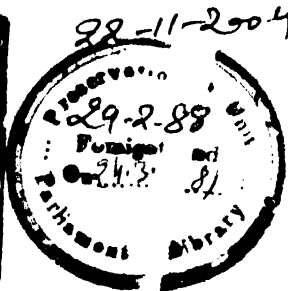
(9th July to 18th July, 1930)

NINTH SESSION

OF THE

SECOND COUNCIL OF STATE, 1930

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THE
COUNCIL OF STATE DEBATES
**(OFFICIAL REPORT OF THE NINTH SESSION OF THE
SECOND COUNCIL OF STATE)**

VOLUME II—1930.

COUNCIL OF STATE.

Wednesday, 9th July, 1930.

The Council met in the Council Chamber at Viceregal Lodge, Simla, at Eleven of the Clock, being the first day of the Ninth Session of the Second Council of State, pursuant to section 63D(2) of the Government of India Act. The Honourable the President (the Honourable Sir Henry Moncrieff Smith, Kt., C.I.E.) was in the Chair.

MEMBERS SWORN.

- The Honourable Sir Brojendra Mitter, Kt. (Law Member);
- The Honourable Diwan Bahadur G. Narayanaswami Chetti Garu, C.I.E. (Madras : Non-Muhammadan) ;
- The Honourable Mr. Hormusji Maneckji Mehta, J.P. (Bombay : Non-Muhammadan) ;
- The Honourable Sir Reginald Spence, Kt. (Bombay Chamber of Commerce) ;
- The Honourable Mr. John Stephen Henderson (Bengal Chamber of Commerce) ;
- The Honourable Mr. Herbert William Emerson, C.I.E., C.B.E. (Home Secretary) ;
- The Honourable Sir Charles Cunningham Watson, K.C.I.E., C.S.I. (Political Secretary) ;
- The Honourable Mr. Charles Alexander Souter (Madras : Nominated Official) ;
- The Honourable Rai Bahadur Brij Lal (United Provinces : Nominated Official) ;
- The Honourable Mr. John Nesbitt Gordon Johnson, C.I.E. (Delhi : Nominated Official) ;
- The Honourable Mr. Crewe Armand Hamilton Townsend, C.I.E. (Punjab : Nominated Official) ;

The Honourable Dr. Francis Xavier DeSouza (Bombay : Nominated Official) ;

The Honourable Mr. Muthiah David Devdoss (Nominated : Indian Christians) ;

The Honourable Mr. Eric Cecil Ansorge (Bihar and Orissa : Nominated Official).

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

NAMES OF SERVICES UNDER THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA AND PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENTS, RECRUITMENT TO WHICH IS MADE THROUGH THE PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION.

1. THE HONOURABLE MR. SURPUT SING : Will Government be pleased to state :

(a) the names of services and departments under the Government of India controlled by the Public Service Commission in the matter of recruitment of officers by competitive test ;

(b) the names of provinces and the services therein controlled by the Public Service Commission in the matter of recruitment of officers by competitive test ; and

(c) the names of provinces and the services therein not so governed by the Public Service Commission ?

THE HONOURABLE MR. H. W. EMERSON :

(a) 1. Indian Civil Service.

2. Indian Audit and Accounts Service.

3. Imperial Customs Service.

4. Military Accounts Department.

5. Indian Railway Accounts Service.

6. Indian Forest Service.

7. Indian Police Service.

8. Transportation (Traffic) and Commercial Department of Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways.

9. Indian Railway Service of Engineers.

10. Indian Service of Engineers.

11. Superior Telegraph and Wireless Engineering Branches of the Posts and Telegraphs Department.

12. Signal and Electrical Engineering Departments of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways.

13. Imperial Secretariat Service.

(b) and (c). Except for the United Provinces Civil (Executive) and the United Provinces Police Services for which examinations are held concurrently with the Indian Civil Service and Indian Police Service examinations, respectively, no other provincial or subordinate services in the United Provinces or any other province are recruited through the agency of the Public Service Commission.

SALES OF SILVER BY THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

2. THE HONOURABLE MR. SURPUT SING: Will Government be pleased to state, with reference to the recent statement made by the Honourable the Finance Member in the Assembly that the total sales of silver by the Government of India amounted to 67 million ounces in 3½ years, the amount sold in 1926-27, 1927-28, 1928-29 and 1929-30, respectively?

THE HONOURABLE SIR ARTHUR MCWATTERS: The Government of India regret that they are unable to furnish further details of their silver sales beyond those given by the Honourable the Finance Member.

METEOROLOGICAL CENTRES IN INDIA.

3. THE HONOURABLE MR. SURPUT SING: Will Government be pleased to state:

- (i) the meteorological headquarters in India and Burma;
- (ii) the number of officers at each of the headquarters;
- (iii) the strength of the cadre at each headquarters and the scale of salary of the officers;
- (iv) the percentage of Indians and non-Indians in the cadre; and
- (v) the minimum qualifications laid down for each class of officers?

THE HONOURABLE MR. J. A. SHILLIDY: (i) Meteorological centres in India are:

1. Poona, Headquarters of the Department,
2. Bombay,
3. Agra,
4. Karachi,
5. Calcutta,
6. Delhi,
7. Kodaikanal, and
8. Madras.

It is proposed to open a centre in Rangoon shortly.

There are also two meteorological centres at Quetta and Peshawar respectively. The offices at these places were organised five years ago for providing meteorological facilities for the Royal Air Force, and are each under a meteorological officer belonging to the Royal Air Force; but the rest of the organization belongs to the Indian Meteorological Department. At present, during the absence of one of these officers on leave, an officer of the India Meteorological Department is in charge of the Peshawar office.

(ii), (iii) and (iv). A statement is laid on the table.

(v) The minimum qualification for an Assistant Meteorologist is a very good academic record in physics and mathematics or other allied subject. For a meteorologist, in addition to the above, and on account of the greater responsibility of his duties, special qualifications or knowledge or research experience are demanded.

Statement showing the number of officers employed in each centre of the India Meteorological Department on 1st April, 1930.

Name of centre.	No. of officers at each centre.		Strength at each centre.		Scale of salary.		Percentage of Indians to non-Indians.
	Meteorologists.	Assistant Meteorologists.	Meteorologists.	Assistant Meteorologists.	Meteorologists.	Assistant Meteorologists.	
Poona ..	7	5	*8	6	Rs. 400—50—1,250 (with one post on Selection Grade on Rs. 1,250—50—1,500).	Rs. 250—25—800	100
Bombay ..	1	..	1	..			100
Agra ..	2	2	2	1			100
Karachi ..	1	2	1	2			100
Calcutta ..	1	2	1	2			100
Delhi ..	1	..	1	..			100
Kodaikanal ..	†1	..	2	..			50
Madras ..	..	1	..	1			100

* Inclusive of 2 leave reserve posts, one of which will be filled up shortly.

† One on leave.

NOTE.—In addition to Meteorologists and Assistant Meteorologists, there is one post of Director General of Observatories at Headquarters on Rs. 1,750—100—2,250, held by a non-Indian.

THE INDO-EUROPEAN TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

4. THE HONOURABLE MR. SURPUT SING: Will Government be pleased to state:

(i) in view of Mr. Ryan's reply as contained in paragraph 49, page 18 of Volume II of the Report of the Public Accounts Committee on the accounts of 1927-28, the result of their correspondence with the Secretary of State regarding the transfer of the Indo-European Telegraph Department from the India Office to India;

(ii) the scheme which the Government of India has devised regarding the control of this department in India;

(iii) the steps that are proposed to be adopted so that the department may not be run at a loss in future; and

(iv) the time by which those steps are likely to be given effect to?

THE HONOURABLE MR. J. A. SHILLIDY: (i) to (iv). The matter is still under correspondence with the Secretary of State.

MINIMUM QUALIFICATIONS OF INSPECTORS OF ENGINEERING STORES, ETC., IN THE INDIAN STORES DEPARTMENT.

5. THE HONOURABLE MR. SURPUT SING: Will Government be pleased to state :

- (a) the minimum qualifications now laid down for all appointments of Inspectors and those in other ranks in the Indian Stores Department ; and
- (b) the number of appointments of Indians and Europeans in each grade of service ?

THE HONOURABLE MR. J. A. SHILLIDY : (a) Inspectors of Engineering Stores, now designated Assistant Engineers (Inspection), to whom I understand the Honourable Member refers, are required to possess an Engineering degree of good class, qualifying for exemption from examination for the Associate Membership of the Institute of Civil Engineers, or Associate Membership of the Institution of Mechanical Engineers or to have passed the Associate Membership examination of the Institute of Civil Engineers, the Institute of Mechanical Engineers or the Institute of Engineers (India), though not necessarily admitted as an associate member.

A university degree in engineering or its equivalent may be dispensed with in case of candidates otherwise suitably qualified academically.

They should have served a five years' apprenticeship or pupilage with a firm dealing with the manufacture of the particular class of stores the candidates are required to handle (e.g., structural engineers, wagon builders, electrical engineers, etc.), and thereafter should have had at least two years' experience in a position of responsibility. During these seven years at least six months should have been spent in a good drawing office. If apprenticeship or pupilage has been for three years only they should have had three years' subsequent experience in a position of responsibility connected with the particular industry.

For higher appointments in the Inspection Branch of the Department proportionately greater experience in the theory and practice of engineering is required.

(b) The numbers of European and Indian officers in the various grades in the Indian Stores Department are given below :

Grade. Rs.	Europeans.	Indians.
3,000—3,500 ..	1	..
2,250—2,750 ..	2	..
2,000—2,500 ..	1	..
1,500—1,800 ..	4	1
1,250—1,750 ..	3	1
1,000—1,200 ..	1	5
950—1,200 ..	7	2
750— 900 ..	..	1
500—1,000 ..	..	5
500— 850 ..	..	1
500— 750 ..	14	16
350— 650 ..	..	1
375— 475 ..	..	1
	33	34

RECRUITMENT FOR THE GAZETTED STAFF OF THE INDIAN STORES DEPARTMENT.

6. **THE HONOURABLE MR. SURPUT SING :** In view of Lieutenant-Colonel Kirkhope's reply to question No. 364 on page 119 of the Report of the Public Accounts Committee for 1927-28, have Government considered the advisability of ascertaining from the Workshop Manager, Corporation of Calcutta, Superintendents of the Colleges of Engineering and Technology, Bengal and Benares, and all other Engineering Colleges in India, the number of qualified men available under them before future vacancies in the Indian Stores Department are filled up ?

THE HONOURABLE MR. J. A. SHILLIDY : The recruitment for the gazetted staff of the Indian Stores Department is made through the Public Service Commission. The suggestion made by the Honourable Member has been brought to the notice of the Commission.

ISSUE OF AN ORDINANCE EXEMPTING FROM THE OPERATION OF THE CHILD MARRIAGE RESTRAINT ACT MARRIAGES OF GIRLS OF THE AGE OF 12.

7. **THE HONOURABLE MR. SURPUT SING :** Will Government be pleased to state :

(a) whether their attention has been drawn to the item of news, published in the *Hindu* of Madras on March, 20th, 1930, to the effect that an Ordinance will shortly be issued exempting from the operation of the Child Marriage Restraint Act of 1929 marriages of girls of the age of 12 on religious grounds on the parents giving an undertaking to the nearest magistrate that consummation will not take place before the age of 14 ?

(b) If the answer is in the affirmative, will Government be pleased to state if they have any intention of converting the Ordinance into legislation ?

THE HONOURABLE MR. H. W. EMERSON : (a) and (b). Government have seen the article referred to. The statement made is incorrect.

THE HONOURABLE DEWAN BAHADUR A. RAMASWAMI MUDALIAR : May I know, Sir, whether the Government of India have issued any instructions to Local Governments regarding the policy to be pursued with reference to breaches of this Act ?

THE HONOURABLE MR. H. W. EMERSON : Some instructions were issued when the Act came into operation regarding the manner in which it should be administered.

NON-GAZETTED EMPLOYEES OF THE METALLURGICAL LABORATORIES OF THE GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA, NORTH WESTERN AND EAST INDIAN RAILWAYS.

8. **THE HONOURABLE MR. S. C. GHOSH MOULIK :** Will Government be pleased to state :

1. What are the present scales of pay of non-gazetted employees working in the Metallurgical laboratories of the Great Indian Peninsula, North Western and East Indian Railways, as well as the pay of similar staff in the Government laboratories at Alipore and Jamshedpur ?

2. Is there any marked difference in the educational qualifications, practical training and responsibilities of the railway employees and those of the Government laboratories at Alipore and Jamshedpur, and, if so, what are the differences ?

3. If the answer to 2 be in the negative, do the Railway Board contemplate revising the grades and designations of these men, so that it shall be the same for all State Railways including the Indian Stores Department laboratories at Alipore and Jamshedpur ?

4. Are there any objections to the automatic transfer of these men between different railway laboratories according to seniority of service or efficiency, whenever any temporary or permanent vacancy in the higher grade occurs in any of the State Railway laboratories, and, if so, what are the objections ?

5. If the reply to 4 be in the negative, do the Railway Board contemplate filling up such vacancies by promotion of men in the next lower grade, irrespective of the fact that the lower grade men may not belong to the same railway laboratory ?

6. Are there any objections to filling up temporary or permanent vacancies by graduate laboratory assistants of the State Railways in preference to non-graduate seniors belonging to the same grade, provided such graduates have no remark of inefficiency against them in their service records, and, if so, what are the objections ?

7. If the reply to 6 be in the negative, do the Railway Board propose to adopt this procedure ?

THE HONOURABLE MR. J. A. WOODHEAD: The information is being collected and will be supplied to the Honourable Member in due course.

DEATHS OF REPATRIATED PASSENGERS ON BOARD THE S.S. "SUTLEJ."

9. THE HONOURABLE MR. SURPUT SING: Will Government be pleased to state :

(i) whether on the S.S. "Sutlej" which arrived in Bombay in September, 1929, out of 775 repatriated passengers 44 died during the course of their voyage between British Guiana and Bombay ;

(ii) whether on another trip between Fiji and Calcutta the S.S. "Sutlej" had on board 900 of such passengers and during the voyage 37 of them expired on the way ;

(iii) the capacity of the S.S. "Sutlej" as regards carrying of passengers ;

(iv) the usual maximum space accommodation allotted to each repatriated passenger on the S.S. "Sutlej" ;

(v) the time which the S.S. "Sutlej" took to do the voyage between British Guiana and Bombay ;

(vi) the period which she took to do the journey between Fiji and Calcutta ?

THE HONOURABLE KHAN BAHADUR MIAN SIR FAZL-I-HUSAIN: (i) The S.S. "Sutlej" did not arrive at Bombay in September, 1929. The Honourable Member is presumably referring to the arrival of this ship at Calcutta in January, 1930 from the West Indies. The total number of repatriates conveyed on that occasion was 965. Of this number 44 died on the voyage.

(ii) As far as the Government of India are aware no such incident occurred on any trip between Fiji and Calcutta.

(iii) 877 statute adults. Under the new rules for Native Passenger Ships this number will, however, now be considerably reduced.

(iv) No "maximum" space is prescribed.

(v) 50 days from British Guiana to Calcutta. The ship does not call at Bombay.

(vi) 25 days.

OWNERSHIP OF THE S.S. "SUTLEJ," ETC.

10. THE HONOURABLE MR. SURPUT SING: Will Government be pleased to state:

(i) the name of the Steamship Company that owns the S.S. "Sutlej";

(ii) the year in which she was built?

(iii) the details of cabin and deck accommodation provided on the S.S. "Sutlej" for repatriated passengers;

(iv) the route or routes on which that boat generally plies;

(v) the total tonnage of the vessel?

THE HONOURABLE KHAN BAHADUR MIAN SIR FAZL-I-HUSAIN: (i) The S.S. "Sutlej" was owned by Messrs. James Nourse, Ltd. It is, however, understood that it was sold recently to the Sun Shipping Co., Ltd., Cotts (Mitchell) and Co., 31, St. Helens Place, London, E. C. 3.

(ii) 1908.

(iii) As far as the Government of India are aware the S.S. "Sutlej" has no accommodation for cabin passengers. She was certified in March, 1929 to be capable of carrying 1,304 adult deck passengers when all decks were in use on short voyages during the fair season and 859 such passengers during the foul season. On long voyages she was certified to carry 877 deck passengers. A person of 12 years of age or over is reckoned as an adult. Two persons between 1 and 12 years old are equivalent to one adult.

(iv) The vessel generally plies between British Guiana and Calcutta, and between Calcutta and Fiji.

(v) 2,170 tons.

HOSPITAL AND DISPENSARY ARRANGEMENTS ON THE S.S. "SUTLEJ."

11. THE HONOURABLE MR. SURPUT SING: Will Government be pleased to state:

(i) the nature of hospital and dispensary equipments on the S.S. "Sutlej";

(ii) the name and details of qualifications, standing and experience of the Doctor in charge of the vessel when the repatriated passengers returned to India towards the end of 1929;

(iii) whether there was a Lady Doctor on the vessel as well?

THE HONOURABLE KHAN BAHADUR MIAN SIR FAZL-I-HUSAIN: (i) and (ii). A statement giving the information required is laid on the table.

(iii) No.

Statement of information regarding the death of repatriated passengers on board the S.S. "Sutlej."

(i) The hospital equipment of the S.S. "Sutlej" when it came to India in October, 1928 was in accordance with the provisions of the rules made under the Indian Emigration Act XXI of 1883, as modified up to the 5th March, 1897. The medical and surgical appliances which are now required to be carried by this vessel are prescribed in Schedule A to the notification issued by the Government of India in the Commerce Department, No. 655-S., dated the 30th June, 1928. (One copy each of the rules and the notification have been placed in the Library.)

(ii) Doctor Hugh Vallance, M.R.C.S. (England), L.R.C.P. and D.P.H., R.C.P. (London) was in charge of the S.S. "Sutlej" when it returned to India in January, 1930. He is reported to have many years' experience on emigration ships and has made about twenty such voyages.

MEDICAL EXAMINATION OF EMIGRANTS BEFORE BEING ALLOWED TO EMBARK BY THE S.S. "SUTLEJ."

12. THE HONOURABLE MR. SURPUT SING: Will Government be pleased to state:

(i) the number of men, women and children respectively that boarded the S.S. "Sutlej" when she left British Guiana for the Indian shores during the latter part of 1929;

(ii) whether there was a medical examination of the passengers before they were allowed to embark?

If the answer be in the affirmative, what was the result of that examination?

THE HONOURABLE KHAN BAHADUR MIAN SIR FAZL-I-HUSAIN: (i) There were 289 men, 140 women, 50 boys and 41 girls on board when the ship left British Guiana for India on the 3rd December, 1929.

(ii) Yes.

Of the passengers from British Guiana 58 were warned not to travel.

ABNORMAL NUMBER OF DEATHS AMONG REPATRIATED PASSENGERS ON THE S.S. "SUTLEJ."

13. THE HONOURABLE MR. SURPUT SING: Will Government be pleased to state:

(a) whether they have received a communication from the Honorary Secretary, Imperial Indian Citizenship Association, Bombay, on the subject of the abnormal number of deaths during the voyage of repatriated passengers;

(b) if so, the steps which Government have taken to avoid such disasters in future?

THE HONOURABLE KHAN BAHADUR MIAN SIR FAZL-I-HUSAIN: (a) Government received such a communication in connection with deaths that occurred on this ship in 1928. No such communication has been received relating to the incident referred to in part (i) of the Honourable Member's question No. 9 asked to-day.

(b) The deaths that occurred in 1928 formed the subject of an inquiry by the District Magistrate, 24-Parganas, and the Protector of Immigrants, Calcutta. This report held that the deaths were due primarily to respiratory diseases among persons of advanced age or in feeble health, and was communicated to the Colonial authorities for consideration of the suggestions made in it to avoid

a repetition of high mortality. As a result provision has been made for (i) the medical examination of intending repatriates seven days in advance of the commencement of a voyage; (ii) a revised scale of dietary for immigrants in residence in the immigration depot prior to embarkation; (iii) the supply of additional drugs and medical appliances for the voyage, and of warm clothing to each returning immigrant; and (iv) setting up additional hospital accommodation on board ship during a voyage in case of necessity. The cause of the deaths that occurred during the voyage which terminated at Calcutta last January formed the subject of another inquiry by the District Magistrate, 24-Parganas, the Protector of Immigrants, Calcutta, and Mr. A. H. Ghuznavi, M.L.A. The Report of this Committee has recently been received and is under consideration. The Honourable Member may rest assured that this will receive prompt and sympathetic attention. Government are anxious to reduce this high incidence of mortality to the lowest limit possible.

CIRCULATION TO COMMANDS AND BRIGADES OF THE INFORMATION RELATING TO THE OPENING OF A BRANCH IN CALCUTTA BY MESSRS. BAIRD AND TATLOCK.

14. **THE HONOURABLE MR. SURPUT SING** : Will Government be pleased to state, whether the Department of the Director, Indian Medical Stores, Delhi, has circularised the military hospitals and laboratories in India that Messrs. Baird and Tatlock (London), Limited, have opened their eastern branch in Calcutta, and that henceforth orders should be placed with them direct ?

HIS EXCELLENCY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF : A letter was received from Messrs. Baird and Tatlock intimating that they had opened a branch in Calcutta. This was circulated, for information only, to Commands and Brigades, including officers in charge of Command, District and Brigade laboratories. No instructions of any kind were issued.

PLACING OF ORDERS FOR STORES WITH BRITISH FIRMS.

15. **THE HONOURABLE MR. SURPUT SING** : Will Government be pleased to state :

(i) whether orders on British firms are sent to Britain direct instead of placing them here with their representatives, agents or branches ;

(ii) if so, whether complaints against the practice were made to the Controller of Stores, Indian Stores Department, Delhi ?

THE HONOURABLE MR. J. A. SHILLIDY : (i) The attention of the Honourable Member is invited to the revised Stores Purchase Rules promulgated with the Government of India, Department of Industries and Labour Resolution, dated 12th December, 1929, copies of which are available in the Library of the House. It will be observed that under the revised Stores Purchase Rules save as provided in rules 7 and 8, all articles required to be purchased for the public service shall be purchased on the condition that delivery shall be made in India for payment in rupees in India.

(ii) Yes.

GUARDS ON THE EAST INDIAN RAILWAY.

16. THE HONOURABLE MR. SURPUT SING : Will Government be pleased to state :

(i) the number of (i) Indian, (ii) European, (iii) Anglo-Indian and (iv) Eurasian guards on the East Indian Railway system on March, 1930 ;

(ii) the scales of pay, emoluments and allowances enjoyed by each of these classes of guards ;

(iii) the hours of duty each class has to perform ?

RUNNING OF MAIL AND PASSENGER TRAINS BY INDIAN GUARDS ON THE EAST INDIAN RAILWAY.

17. THE HONOURABLE MR. SURPUT SING : Will Government be pleased to state whether Indian guards are ordinarily allowed to run (a) mail trains and (b) passenger trains on the East Indian Railway system ? If the answer is in the affirmative :

(i) whether they are allowed to run every section without discrimination ;

(ii) whether the allowances to European and Indian guards are the same ?

THE HONOURABLE MR. J. A. WOODHEAD : Sir, with your permission I propose to reply to questions Nos. 16 and 17 together.

The information is being obtained from the Agent, East Indian Railway, and will be supplied to the Honourable Member on receipt.

CENTRES AT WHICH VETERINARY RESEARCH WORK IS CARRIED ON IN INDIA.

18. THE HONOURABLE MR. SURPUT SING : Will Government be pleased to state :

(i) the centres where Veterinary Research is carried on in India ;

(ii) since when such research is being carried on ;

(iii) the results achieved by such research ;

(iv) the head or heads of expenditure on such research ;

(v) the names of persons who are engaged in such research work ?

THE HONOURABLE KHAN BAHADUR MIAN SIR FAZL-I-HUSAIN : (i) The centres at which Veterinary Research is at present being carried on in India are :

The Imperial Institute of Veterinary Research, Muktesar (including its sub-station at Izatnagar),

Madras Veterinary College,

Punjab Veterinary College, Lahore,

Bengal Veterinary College, Calcutta, and

Veterinary College, Insein, Burma.

(ii) Research has been in progress at Muktesar since 1893. Veterinary Research officers were appointed in Burma and the Punjab in 1928.

It should, however, be mentioned that much work on animal diseases has been done in the provinces by officers not definitely appointed for research, e.g., by the teaching staffs of the provincial Veterinary Colleges.

(iii) For detailed information in regard to the results of such research the Honourable Member is referred to the Report and Evidence of the Royal Commission on Agriculture in India; to the annual reports of the Imperial Institute of Veterinary Research, Muktesar, and of the Civil Veterinary Departments of provinces; and to the numerous scientific memoirs, especially the Memoirs of the Department of Agriculture in India (Veterinary Series), and to articles in Veterinary Periodicals.

I may mention, however, for the Honourable Member's information that the result of recent research in this country has been to enable the Civil Veterinary Departments of the provinces, during the past year, to inoculate over 18 lakhs of cattle with protective substances, prepared at Muktesar, for the prevention of the four most fatal diseases of Indian cattle, namely, Rinderpest, **Hæmorrhagic Septicæmia**, Blackquarter and Anthrax, with a total loss of 4,656 only or .24 per cent. amongst the inoculated, after inoculation. The recorded deaths from these diseases among the uninoculated, in the same outbreaks, amounted to 1,15,247.

During recent years, highly successful treatments for Surra in cattle, camels and horses in this country, capable of reducing the loss from these diseases to comparatively small proportions, have been worked out and extensively applied.

A vaccine for the prevention of Anthrax in elephants has also been worked out and successfully applied in the field, and the recent discovery, in cattle, of the larval stage of the common Warble Fly of India, should prove of considerable benefit to the hide industry, if it is energetically followed up.

Still more recent experiments are giving promising results in the treatment and control of other diseases of stock, such as Piroplasmosis and worm infestations of the larger animals and the Ranikhet Disease of Fowls.

(iv) There are no separate account heads for expenditure on research.

(v) A statement showing the names of the officers who are engaged on Veterinary Research work, according to the latest information available, is laid on the table. As has already been mentioned, research work is also carried on by other officers who were not definitely appointed as research officers.

LIST OF OFFICERS ENGAGED IN VETERINARY RESEARCH WORK.

Imperial Institute of Veterinary Research, Muktesar and Izatnagar.

F. WARE, Esq., F.R.C.V.S., I.V.S. (*Director*).

H. COOPER, Esq., M.R.C.V.S. (*Pathologist*).

P. G. MALKANI, Esq., B.Sc., M.R.C.V.S. (*Deputy Director, Imperial Veterinary Serum Institute, Izatnagar*).

Mr. M. B. MENON, G.B.V.C. (*Assistant Veterinary Research Officer*).

Mr. R. N. NAIK, G.B.V.C. (*Assistant Veterinary Research Officer*).

Mr. S. K. SEN, B.A., M.Sc., F.R.S. (*Protozoologist*).

Dr. K. C. SEN, D.Sc. (*Bio-chemist*).

Mr. BHALE RAO, M.Sc. (*Helminthologist*).

PUNJAB.

Major NICHOLL, O.B.E., M.R.C.V.S. (*Research Officer*).

Lala DURGA DAS, G.P.V.C. (*Clinical Assistant to the Professor of Medicine*).

BURMA.

D. T. MITCHELL, Esquire, M.R.C.V.S. (*Director*).

J. BHATTACHARJEE, Esquire, M.R.C.V.S. (*In charge of Veterinary Research Section, Insein*).

TRAINING OF INDIANS FOR THE POSTS OF DRIVERS OF MAIL AND PASSENGER TRAINS.

19. THE HONOURABLE MR. SURPUT SING : Will Government be pleased to state :

(i) the arrangements which the Railway Board have made for the training of Indians as drivers of mail and passenger trains ;

(ii) the place or places where such training is being afforded ;

(iii) the grade or grades which Indian drivers can get to in the State Railways at present ?

THE HONOURABLE MR. J. A. WOODHEAD : Arrangements for the training and employment of Indians so as to fit them for the posts of drivers of mail and passenger trains are made by Agents of Railway Administrations and not the Railway Board. The information wanted by the Honourable Member has been called for from the Agents of State-managed Railways and will be sent to him in due course.

INSPECTION BY THE MEMBER FOR THE DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION, HEALTH AND LANDS OF THE SEVERAL DEPARTMENTS OF THE BENARES UNIVERSITY.

20. THE HONOURABLE MR. SURPUT SING : Will Government be pleased to state :

(i) whether the Honourable Member in charge of Education has of late paid a visit to the Benares University ;

(ii) whether he has ever inspected the several departments that have been opened of late in that University ;

(iii) whether he has acquainted himself with the respective courses of studies for Mining, Engineering and Technology Degrees and Agricultural and Allo-Ayurvedic Diplomas ;

(iv) whether he has acquainted himself with the internal working, modes of internal and external examinations, and the quality and quantity of work put in by the alumni ?

THE HONOURABLE KHAN BAHADUR MIAN SIR FAZL-I-HUSAIN : (i), (ii), (iii) and (iv). I have not yet had the pleasure of paying a visit to the University, but if the Honourable Member wishes something in particular to be looked into, I will gladly have it examined.

DESPATCH OF MAILS AND DELIVERY OF MONEY ORDERS IN DACCA DURING THE RECENT DISTURBANCES.

21. **THE HONOURABLE MR. S. C. PAKRASHI :** Will Government be pleased to state :

(a) What steps did Government take to ensure the despatch of mails from the Sub-Post Offices of the Dacca City during the period of disturbances ?

(b) Were mails despatched daily from the Sub-Post Offices from the 25th till the 30th May ?

(c) On which date was peace declared to have been restored ?

(d) Did the Branch Post Offices of the city remain closed till the 8th June and were money orders not delivered except from the window of the General Post Office till the 9th June ?

(e) Was the delivery of money orders and letters stopped again on the 11th June ?

THE HONOURABLE MR. J. A. SHILLIDY : (a) Arrangements for special motor omnibuses were made to ensure despatch of mails from Town Sub-Offices of Dacca City during the period of disturbances except on the 25th and 26th May, 1930 when no motor transport was available.

(b) No ; except on the dates mentioned in the reply to part (a).

(c) No formal declaration was made.

(d) Yes.

(e) The payment of money orders, but not the delivery of letters, was stopped on the 11th June, 1930 only.

PAY OF TEACHERS IN THE INDIAN HIGH SCHOOLS OF THE EAST INDIAN RAILWAY.

22. **THE HONOURABLE MR. NARAYAN PRASAD ASTHANA :** Have the salaries of teachers in the East Indian Railway Indian high schools situated in the United Provinces been raised to the level of those in force in the Provincial Government high schools of equivalent standard in accordance with the promise of Sir George Rainy in the Legislative Assembly ? If not, why not ?

If so, what are the scales of pay in force in the Provincial Government high schools and what are the actual scales sanctioned to the staff of the East Indian Railway Indian high schools in the United Provinces ? Has any differentiation been made in any case, and if so, on what grounds ? Has a similar differentiation been made in the case of any other East Indian Railway Indian high schools also and, if not, why has a particular institution been singled out for differential treatment ?

THE HONOURABLE MR. J. A. WOODHEAD : The pay of teachers in all the Indian high schools of the East Indian Railway has been revised to give effect to the orders of Government that the rates of pay shall be the same as those given in the provinces concerned subject to the condition that the new rates of pay shall apply to each of the existing incumbents on the condition that he possesses educational qualifications equivalent to those laid down by the Local Government for teachers on corresponding rates of pay.

The orders of the Government have been applied without distinction to all Indian high schools of the East Indian Railway.

A statement showing the scales of pay in force for the high schools in the United Provinces and the actual scales sanctioned for the staff of the East Indian Railway high school at Tundla is laid on the table.

Statement showing the scales of pay in force in the Government high schools in the United Provinces and the actual scales sanctioned for the teaching staff of the East Indian Railway high school at Tundla.

Designation.	No.	Scales of pay in force in the Government High Schools in the United Provinces.	No.	Scales of pay sanctioned for the teaching staff, East Indian Railway.	Remarks.
		Rs.		Rs.	
Head Master ..	1	250—50/2—300— 25—675 Selected grade 700—50—800 for 20% cadre.	1	250—15—350—25 —650	Incumbent not qualified. Scale fixed in consultation with the Director, Public Instruction, United Provinces.
Asstt. Masters ..	3	100—10—300	3	100—10—300	
Do. ..	2	Do.	2	100—10—250	Do.
Do. ..	2	50—5—100—10— 150—10—200 efficiency bar at 150 beyond which 25% of cadre go up to Rs. 200.	2	50—5—100—10— 150—10—200 efficiency bar at 150 beyond which 25% of cadre go up to Rs. 200.	This scale is applicable to untrained graduates in Government High Schools.
Asstt. Master ..	1	Do.	1	50—5—100—10— 150	Incumbent not qualified. Scale fixed in consultation with Director, Public Instruction, United Provinces.
Head Pandit ..	1	50—5—125—5— 150	1	50—5—125—5— 150	
Head Moulvi ..	1	Do.	1	Do.	
Asstt. Masters ..	2	Do.	2	40—5—80	Do.
Asstt. Master ..	1	50—5—125—5— 150 efficiency bar at 125.	1	50—5—12—5— 150 efficiency bar at 150.	
Drawing Master ..	1	50—5—150	1	50—5—100	Do.
Asstt. Drawing Master.	1	Do.	1	Do.	Do.
Drill Master ..	1	25—30—35—40	1	34—2—40	

PAY OF TEACHERS IN THE INDIAN HIGH SCHOOLS OF THE EAST INDIAN RAILWAY.

23. **THE HONOURABLE MR. NARAYAN PRASAD ASTHANA:** Have the enquiries promised by Sir George Rainy on the issues raised by Pandit Hirday Nath Kunzru in his questions Nos. 230 and 231 in the Legislative Assembly, on the 4th February, 1930, been made? If so, what is the result thereof?

THE HONOURABLE MR. J. A. WOODHEAD: Enquiries made show that identical principles were not adopted by the various Governments concerned. Further enquiries are being made and the question as to what course should be followed in fixing the pay of individual teachers in Railway high schools will receive further consideration.

PAY OF CLERKS IN THE INDIAN HIGH SCHOOLS OF THE EAST INDIAN RAILWAY.

24. **THE HONOURABLE MR. NARAYAN PRASAD ASTHANA:** During the revision of salaries has the clerical staff employed in the East Indian Railway Indian high schools been entirely left out? If so, why? Do Government propose to extend the same concession to the clerical staff also?

THE HONOURABLE MR. J. A. WOODHEAD: The answer to the first part of the question is in the affirmative.

The question as to the suitability of the existing rates of pay of the clerical establishments of all Departments and Services, including schools, of the East Indian Railway, is one that it is proposed to examine in the near future, and Government see no reason to investigate the case of the clerks of schools in advance of other clerical establishments.

ELECTION TO COMMITTEES OF MEMBERS OF THE COUNCIL OF STATE AND OF THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY DURING THE YEARS 1928-29 AND 1929-30.

25. **THE HONOURABLE MR. S. C. PAKRASHI:** Will Government kindly state:

(a) How many Committees were formed from the Members of the Council of State and of the Legislative Assembly respectively during the years 1928-29 and 1929-30?

(b) What sum of money was spent on each Committee in each year?

(c) Who were the Members elected to form each such Committee?

THE HONOURABLE MR. H. W. EMERSON: The information asked for is being collected and will be supplied to the Honourable Member in due course.

COMMITTEES TO LOOK AFTER THE CONVENIENCE OF PILGRIMS.

26. **THE HONOURABLE MR. S. C. PAKRASHI:** Will Government kindly state, whether there are Committees financed by the Government in India and Burma, to look after the convenience of pilgrims? If so, what are their number and where are they located?

THE HONOURABLE KHAN BAHADUR MIAN SIR FAZL-I-HUSAIN: The Honourable Member has not stated whether he seeks information relating to pilgrimages within India or outside India and whether relating to any particular community or all communities.

RECRUITMENT OF SUCCESSFUL STUDENTS OF THE ENGINEERING, MINING AND TECHNOLOGICAL DEPARTMENTS OF THE BENARES UNIVERSITY.

27. THE HONOURABLE MR. SURPUT SING : Will Government be pleased to state :

(i) whether the Honourable Member for Commerce and Industry has ever visited the Benares University ;

(ii) whether he has ever had occasion to take note of the courses of studies that have been instituted in that University ;

(iii) whether he has ever had occasion to requisition the services of any of the successful scholars or students of that University from the Engineering, Mining and Technological Departments ?

THE HONOURABLE MR. J. A. SHILLIDY : (i) It is not clear whether the Honourable Member refers in his question to the Honourable Member-in-charge of the Commerce Department or the Honourable Member-in-charge of the Department of Industries and Labour.

(ii) and (iii). Enquiries in these connections would be made after the intention of the Honourable Member is known.

FACILITIES FOR PRACTICAL TRAINING ALLOWED BY THE MANAGEMENT OF WORKSHOPS AND POWER HOUSES OF THE STATE RAILWAYS TO STUDENTS FOR THE MECHANICAL AND ELECTRICAL DEGREE OF THE BENARES ENGINEERING COLLEGE.

28. THE HONOURABLE MR. SURPUT SING : Will Government be pleased to state :

(a) Whether the management of Workshops and Power Houses of the several State Railways allow students for the Mechanical and Electrical Degree of the Benares Engineering College facilities for practical training for at least 90 working days which they are required by the rules of the College to get through before being admitted to their degree ?

(b) If the answer is in the affirmative, the place or places where such facilities are afforded ?

(c) If the answer is in the negative, whether the State Railway management are considering the advisability of affording such facilities to the students ?

EMPLOYMENT BY THE STATE AND RAILWAYS OF MECHANICAL AND ELECTRICAL GRADUATES OF THE BENARES UNIVERSITY.

29. THE HONOURABLE MR. SURPUT SING : Will Government be pleased to state :

(i) what kind of encouragement they have hitherto given to the successful students turned out by the Technical Departments of the Benares University ;

(ii) how many of their mechanical graduates have been provided for by the State and Railways ;

(iii) how many of their electrical graduates have been employed by the State and Railways ?

THE HONOURABLE MR. J. A. WOODHEAD : With your permission, Sir, I propose to reply to questions Nos. 28 and 29 together. The information is being called for from the Agents of State-managed Railways and will be supplied to the Honourable Member when received.

NON-TRANSMISSION OF A TELEGRAM REGARDING AN ALLEGED ASSAULT ON RED CROSS WORKERS AT KALIKAPUR IN BENGAL.

30. THE HONOURABLE MR. SURPUT SING : Will Government be pleased to state :

(a) Whether it is a fact that a cable which was sent on April 15th, 1930, from Calcutta by Dr. K. S. Roy, Secretary, Indian Medical Association, to the Secretary-General, League of Nations, Geneva, with a copy each to the Secretary of State for India, Mr. Fenner Brockway, and a few others in Europe, regarding an alleged assault on Red Cross workers at Kalikapur in Bengal was not transmitted but was returned, ten days after the message was handed in to the sender by the Department concerned as being objectionable ?

(b) If the answer is in the affirmative, the reason or reasons for which the message in question was considered objectionable ?

(c) Whether the action taken by the Telegraph Department is in conformity with the following statement made by Mr. Wedgwood Benn in the House of Commons on Press Censorship in India :

“ There was no censorship of air mail, nor any form of censorship other than that derived from the Indian Telegraphs Act and the rules framed thereunder. He had now ascertained that, except for the time in Peshawar when conditions were exceptional, interference with telegraph messages was confined to those intended to further civil disobedience.”

THE HONOURABLE MR. J. A. SHILLIDY : (a) It is not correct that the message was returned to the sender after 10 days. It was the refund order for the cost of the telegram that was despatched to the sender after the period referred to.

(b) Rules 13 and 156 of the Indian Telegraph Rules, 1927, give the necessary authority to telegraph offices to withhold acceptance or transmission of telegrams which are considered objectionable, without assigning any reason or reasons for the action taken.

(c) The action taken by the Posts and Telegraphs Department being strictly in accordance with the censorship derived from the Indian Telegraph Act and the rules framed thereunder there is no inconsistency to explain.

INCREASE IN CASES OF ABDUCTION OF WOMEN IN BENGAL, THE UNITED PROVINCES, THE PUNJAB AND SIND.

31. THE HONOURABLE MR. SURPUT SING : Will Government be pleased to state :

(i) the causes of the increase of the crime of abduction of women, particularly in Bengal, the United Provinces, the Punjab and Sind ;

(ii) the step or steps that Government propose to take to cope therewith ;

(iii) whether, in view of this increase, fresh legislation to speed up trials and administer exemplary punishments is contemplated ?

THE HONOURABLE MR. H. W. EMERSON : (i) The Administration Reports for the years 1927 and 1928 show that while there has been some increase in cases of abduction in Bengal, there has been a decrease in the United Provinces and the Punjab. The Punjab and Sind attribute this form of crime chiefly to the dearth of women, who are taken there, often with the tacit consent of their parents, for purposes of marriage.

(ii) and (iii). The matter is exercising the attention of the local authorities and the Government of India are satisfied that the existing law is adequate.

TRAFFIC IN GIRLS KIDNAPPED FROM KACHH, KATHIAWAR, GUJARAT AND MARWAR.

32. THE HONOURABLE MR. SURPUT SING : Will Government be pleased to state :

(a) Whether in the House of Commons on February 3rd, 1930, replying to Major Graham Pole, who alleged the existence in Sindh of traffic in girls kidnapped from Kachh, Kathiawar, Gujarat and Marwar, Mr. Wedgwood Benn promised to call the attention of the Government of India to the question and enquire what steps could be taken to put an end to the evil ?

(b) If the answer is in the affirmative :

(i) the results of the enquiry into the matter by the Government of India and the Local Government ;

(ii) the definite steps proposed to be adopted to eradicate the evil ;

(iii) the time since when those steps are being systematically adopted ?

THE HONOURABLE MR. H. W. EMERSON : (a) Yes.

(b) The report submitted by the Local Government shows that there is no regular traffic in girls kidnapped from the areas mentioned for immoral purposes. There is a demand in Sind for marriageable girls, and this is often met by marriage brokers obtaining low caste girls—often by purchase from their parents—from these areas. In 1929 the Local Government issued instructions to the Police authorities in Sind to be on the watch to prevent the activities of these persons and Indian States concerned have also agreed to co-operate in the matter.

ARTICLE BY " SCRUTATOR " IN THE *Indian Daily Mail* REGARDING THE SHOOTING IN PESHAWAR.

33. THE HONOURABLE MR. SURPUT SING : Will Government be pleased to state :

(i) whether their attention has been drawn to an article by " Scrutator " in the *Indian Daily Mail* of May 10th, 1930, relating to the Peshawar shooting to the effect that the shooting went on for very much longer than has been stated in the newspapers, and was not a case of few volleys but continual shooting ;

(ii) if the answer is in the affirmative, whether Scrutator's statements are true ?

(iii) If they are untrue does Government propose to take any action against him ?

THE HONOURABLE MR. H. W. EMERSON : (i) Yes.

(ii) and (iii). The report of the Committee presided over by the Honourable Mr. Justice Sulemain has been published and contains the findings of two Judges of the High Court regarding the occurrences at Peshawar. These shows the absurdity of the statements attributed by the paper to an alleged military officer. The facts speak for themselves and Government do not consider it worth while to take the action suggested in the latter part of the Honourable Member's question.

TELEGRAPHIC REPORT OF THE DEBATE ON INDIAN AFFAIRS IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS ON MAY 26TH, 1930.

34. THE HONOURABLE MR. SURPUT SING : (a) Will Government be pleased to state whether the following telegraphic press report of the debate on Indian affairs in the House of Commons on May 26th, 1930, is correct :

"Mr. Wedgwood Benn : That's true but generally speaking Muhammadans have held aloof, and it would be fair to say that the disturbances may be described accurately as sporadic rather than general....."

One of the armaments in the propaganda of Communist speakers in this district was this : They went among Muhammadans and wilfully perverted the purpose of the Sarda Act or Early Marriage Act."

(b) If the answer is in the affirmative :

(i) what are the names of the Communist speakers referred to ;

(ii) have they since been arrested and put on trial ?

THE HONOURABLE MR. H. W. EMERSON : (a) The passages are correctly quoted, though in the first passage the Secretary of State was speaking not of the North-West Frontier Province, but of India as a whole.

(b) The Secretary of State did not refer to particular individuals ; but as the Honourable Member is no doubt aware, persons who have taken an active part in the North-West Frontier Province in seditious and lawless activities have been arrested and prosecuted under the Criminal law.

NOMINATION OF MUHAMMADANS TO THE INDIAN CIVIL SERVICE.

35. THE HONOURABLE MR. SURPUT SING : Will Government be pleased to state :

(i) the names, educational qualifications, age and parentage of the six Muhammadan gentlemen who have been nominated to the Indian Civil Service ;

(ii) the provinces to which they belong ;

(iii) the claim or claims which entitled them to the nomination ?

THE HONOURABLE MR. H. W. EMERSON: (i) and (ii). A statement giving the information is placed in the Library.

(iii) Under the rules for nomination, the Government of India call on the Public Service Commission to recommend such number of candidates of any community as they may direct. The Commission make their recommendations primarily from the lists of candidates who sat at the last previous annual competitive examinations held in India and in London. On this occasion the Commission were called upon to recommend six Muhammadans, and they recommended five who stood high on the list of candidates who had qualified in India, and one who appeared at the London examination of 1929 and was reported by the Civil Service Commissioners in London to be an exceptionally good candidate.

NUMBER OF NEWSPAPERS THAT HAVE CEASED PUBLICATION AND THOSE WHICH HAVE FURNISHED SECURITY UNDER THE PRESS ORDINANCE.

36. THE HONOURABLE SIR PHIROZE SETHNA: Will Government be pleased to lay on the table a statement giving the names;

(a) of the newspapers from which security has been demanded since the promulgation of the Press Ordinance;

(b) of those that have furnished security; and

(c) of those that have ceased publication?

THE HONOURABLE MR. H. W. EMERSON: The information required is being collected and will be furnished to the Honourable Member in due course.

ACTION TAKEN ON THE REPORT OF THE RIGHT HONOURABLE V. S. SRINIVASA SASTRI ON HIS MISSION TO EAST AFRICA.

37. THE HONOURABLE SIR PHIROZE SETHNA: Will Government be pleased to state what action they have taken or intend to take on the report of the Right Honourable Srinivasa Sastri on his mission to East Africa and on the suggestions made by him in that report?

THE HONOURABLE KHAN BAHADUR MIAN SIR FAZL-I-HUSAIN: The Right Honourable V. S. Srinivasa Sastri's report on his mission to East Africa was published on the 5th March, 1930. The suggestions made by him proved most useful to the Government of India in making their representations to His Majesty's Government on the questions relating to Eastern Africa that were under their consideration.

THE HONOURABLE SIR PHIROZE SETHNA: May I know, Sir, whether these suggestions, referred to by the Honourable Member, have been made by the Government of India?

THE HONOURABLE KHAN BAHADUR MIAN SIR FAZL-I-HUSAIN: Certainly.

RESIGNATIONS FROM THE CENTRAL AND PROVINCIAL LEGISLATURES.

38. THE HONOURABLE SIR PHIROZE SETHNA: Will Government please lay on the table a statement giving the names of those members of the Indian and Provincial Legislatures who have resigned since January, 1930?

THE HONOURABLE MR. H. W. EMERSON: The information is being collected and will be supplied to the Honourable Member when available.

WITHDRAWAL OF THE RECOGNITION OF INDIAN MEDICAL DEGREES BY THE BRITISH MEDICAL COUNCIL.

39. THE HONOURABLE SIR PHIROZE SETHNA: Will Government please state what action they have taken with regard to the decision of the British Medical Council to withdraw recognition of Indian medical degrees ?

THE HONOURABLE KHAN BAHADUR SIR FAZL-I-HUSAIN: As the matter related to medical education which is a provincial transferred subject, the Government of India, on the advice of those responsible for medical education, convened a conference to which Ministers in charge of Medical, Heads of Medical Departments in provinces and representatives of Medical Faculties of Indian Universities were invited with a view to mature proposals to deal with the situation arising out of the British Medical Council temporarily suspending recognition of Indian medical degrees.

ELIGIBILITY OF PERSONS OF NON-ASIATIC DOMICILE FOR THE LEE CONCESSIONS.

40. THE HONOURABLE SIR PHIROZE SETHNA: Will Government be pleased to state if the Lee Concessions have been and are being made available for persons who were not originally in the scheme ? If so, under what circumstances ?

41. THE HONOURABLE SIR PHIROZE SETHNA: Will Government state if members of the Anglo-Indian and Domiciled community are eligible for the Lee Concessions ? If so, under what circumstances ?

THE HONOURABLE MR. H. W. EMERSON: With your permission, Sir, I will answer questions Nos. 40 and 41 together. The general criterion of eligibility for these concessions has been from the beginning the possession of a non-Asiatic domicile, and this remains unchanged.

LAND REVENUE ADMINISTRATION.

42. THE HONOURABLE SIR PHIROZE SETHNA: With reference to the Resolution *re* Levy of Revenue Tax, Cess or Fee on Land held in private ownership moved by the Honourable Rao Saheb Dr. U. Rama Rao in the Council of State on 12th September, 1928 (*vide* Debates, Volume II, No. 2, pages 40-47) and the assurance given on behalf of the Government in course of the debate thereon that they have again decided to address Local Governments on the subject of land revenue administration, will Government be pleased to state whether they have addressed Local Governments on the subject as promised, and if so, will Government place their replies on the table ?

THE HONOURABLE KHAN BAHADUR MIAN SIR FAZL-I-HUSAIN: Local Governments were addressed in pursuance of the undertaking referred to by my Honourable friend. Several Local Governments have already taken action to regulate by Statute the process of revising land revenue assessments. I would refer the Honourable Member to the legislation enacted recently in the Punjab, the United Provinces and the Central Provinces, from which it will be seen that provisions regarding the pitch of assessment, limitation of enhancement and duration of settlement have all now been embodied in law and are

not left to be regulated by rules. Similar legislation is under consideration in Bombay and Assam and the necessary Bills will be introduced in due course in the local Legislative Councils. In Madras attempts to carry out the recommendations of the Joint Parliamentary Committee on this point have not so far proved successful.

BILL REGARDING LAND REVENUE ASSESSMENT IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.

43. THE HONOURABLE SIR PHIROZE SETHNA : Will Government be pleased to state whether they have received from the Bombay Government for their consideration and approval a Bill embodying the principles of land revenue assessments, and if so, what action they themselves have taken thereon ?

THE HONOURABLE KHAN BAHADUR MIAN SIR FAZL-I-HUSAIN : A Bill to amend the Bombay Land Revenue Code, 1879, was received from the Government of Bombay in January last. Sanction to two clauses in it which required the sanction of the Governor General was conveyed to the Local Government in March.

NAMES OF PERSONS ARRESTED FOR BREACHES OF THE SALT LAW SINCE THE INAUGURATION OF THE CIVIL DISOBEDIENCE MOVEMENT.

44. THE HONOURABLE SIR PHIROZE SETHNA : Will Government be pleased to lay on the table a statement showing the names of persons arrested for breaking the salt law since the inauguration of the Civil Disobedience movement by Mr. Gandhi and the sentence inflicted in each case ?

THE HONOURABLE MR. H. W. EMERSON : Local Governments have been addressed and I will furnish the Honourable Member with a statement in due course.

DR. MOONJE'S RESOLUTION *re*. THE PRESENT SYSTEM OF EDUCATION IN INDIA.

45. THE HONOURABLE SIR PHIROZE SETHNA : Will Government be pleased to state :

- (a) what action they have taken on the Resolution moved by Dr. B. S. Moonje *re* the present system of education in India in the Legislative Assembly on the 8th February, 1930, and adopted by the Assembly ;
- (b) have they appointed a Committee of Inquiry as recommended in the Resolution ;
- (c) if not, when do they intend to do so ; and
- (d) do they intend to consult the Local Governments as regards the personnel of the Committee and the terms of reference to it ?

THE HONOURABLE KHAN BAHADUR MIAN SIR FAZL-I-HUSSAIN : (a) The Government of India have, for the present, forwarded copies of the Legislative Assembly debate on the Resolution referred to by the Honourable Member to Local Governments and Administrations for information.

(b), (c) and (d). The Resolution adopted by the Assembly did not recommend the appointment of a Committee of Inquiry.

EMPLOYMENT OF INDIANS IN THE SECRETARIAT OF THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS.

46. THE HONOURABLE SIR PHIROZE SETHNA: Will Government be pleased to state :

- (a) the number of Indians holding appointments in the Secretariat of the League of Nations ;
- (b) their names ;
- (c) the nature of work of their respective appointments ;
- (d) the salary attaching to each appointment ; and
- (e) the steps taken by Government in order to ensure the appointment of a larger number of Indians and in responsible positions ?

THE HONOURABLE SIR BROJENDRA MITTER: (a) to (d). A statement is laid on the table.

(e) The Honourable Member is referred to Sir Lancelot Graham's reply to part (b) of Question No. 37 put by the Honourable Mr. Natesan on the 4th March 1929, and, for a recent instance of the ventilation of India's claims to paragraph 79 of the final report of the Delegates of India to the last Assembly of the League.

Statement showing the number of Indians employed in the League of Nations, their names, their designations, their duties and the salary paid to each.

Name.	Designation.	Duties.	Salary.
<i>League Secretariat.</i>			
Mr. J. Dalal ..	Member of Section.	Legal Section	Pay of post 13,700—800— 19,000 Swiss francs. Present pay understood to be 13,700 Swiss francs.
Mr. S. M. Dhume	Member of Section ..	Economic and Financial Section.	Pay of post 13,700—800— 19,000 Swiss francs. Present pay unknown.
Mr. A. C. Chatterjee	Member of Section B.	Information Section ..	Pay of post 13,700—800— 19,000 Swiss francs. Present pay unknown.
<i>International Labour Office.</i>			
Mr. K. Kuriyan ..	Member of Section	Section A of the Diplomatic Division dealing with Rati-fications and Application, etc., of Conventions.	Pay of post 13,700—800— 19,000 Swiss francs. Present pay unknown.
Mr. R. K. Das ..	Member of Section	Section C of the Diplomatic Division dealing with Labour in Colonies, Protectorates, etc.	Pay of post 19,000—800— 28,000 Swiss francs. Present pay understood to be 20,800 Swiss francs.
Dr. P. Pillai ..	Is at present the representative of the International Labour Office and Director of its Indian Branch with rank superior to that of Chief of Section at Geneva. Understood to hold lien on post of Member of Section.		Pay of post temporarily fixed at 24,000 Swiss francs.

NOTE.—In addition Dr. Pillai is authorised to engage four office Assistants in India for the purpose of his work.

COMMISSION PAID FOR UNDERWRITING THE STERLING LOAN RECENTLY ISSUED IN LONDON.

47. **THE HONOURABLE SIR PHIROZE SETHNA:** Will Government be pleased to state :

- (a) what was the rate of commission paid for underwriting the Sterling Loan issued recently in London ; and
- (b) whether the Underwriters were just one firm or Bank or more, and if so, the total number of firm or firms or Bank or Banks to whom such rate of commission was paid ?

THE HONOURABLE SIR ARTHUR McWATTERS: (a) Underwriting commission paid was at the usual rate of $1\frac{1}{4}$ per cent.

(b) All arrangements regarding underwriting are made by the Secretary of State's brokers who place the underwriting with a large number of Banks and other firms and share the commission with them. The total number of these underwriters is not known.

SETTLEMENT OF INDIANS IN ADEN.

48. **THE HONOURABLE MR. SURPUT SING :** Will Government be pleased to state :

- (i) whether the Settlement of Aden is directly under the Government of India for purposes of control and administration ;
- (ii) the number of Adenese, Indians and non-Indians respectively in the Settlement at present ;
- (iii) whether there is any bar to Indians settling and trading in the Settlement ;
- (iv) whether there exists any sort of local self-government of the residents ;
- (v) whether Indian lawyers or doctors qualified in the country can set up in practice there ;
- (vi) the number of Indians, Muslims and Hindus, who are in Government service in Aden ?

THE HONOURABLE SIR CHARLES WATSON : (i) The Aden Settlement is under the administrative control of the Government of Bombay.

(ii) According to the census of 1921, the figures asked for were as follows :

Indians .. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	8,720*
Non-Indians (including 33,845 Arabs)	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	47,780
Somalis .. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	5,551
Jews .. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	4,408
Europeans .. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	1,008
Miscellaneous (non-Indian)	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	2,068

* This figure includes men of the Indian Infantry Regiment, which has since been withdrawn. The non-Indian population is constantly fluctuating.

(iii) No.

(iv) No ; but local municipal affairs are managed by a Committee appointed by the Resident under the Settlement Regulations.

(v) Yes ; advocates, pleaders and attorneys of the Bombay High Court and doctors qualified in India and registered with the Bombay Medical Council.

(vi) 244 Muslims and 18 Hindus.

REFUSAL OF PERMISSION TO PANDIT MADAN MOHAN MALAVIYA TO VISIT THE NORTH-WEST FRONTIER PROVINCE.

49. THE HONOURABLE MR. SURPUT SING : Will Government be pleased to state :

- (i) whether any provincial Administration can preclude any Indian from entering their jurisdiction without ascribing reasons ;
- (ii) whether the North West Frontier Administration after the Peshawar shooting issued any circular directing that certain people or a certain class of people from other provinces will not be allowed inside their jurisdiction ?
- (iii) the reason or reasons for which Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya was not allowed to visit Peshawar just after the Peshawar shooting tragedy ;
- (iv) the reason or reasons for which the Pandit was subsequently granted permission ?

THE HONOURABLE MR. H. W. EMERSON : (i) Under the North-West Frontier Province Security Regulations of 1922 and the Baluchistan Security Regulations of 1922 the Chief Commissioners have power to direct any person not to enter their respective jurisdictions, if his entry is likely to be prejudicial to the peace or good government of the province.

(ii) No.

(iii) The Chief Commissioner considered that in view of the conditions then prevailing in the province his visit was likely to be prejudicial to peace and good government.

(iv) The Government of India are not aware that permission was subsequently granted.

CONSUMPTION OF KEROSENE OIL AND PETROL IN BURMA AND EXPORT OF THESE ARTICLES FROM BURMA TO INDIA AND OTHER COUNTRIES.

50. THE HONOURABLE SIR PHIROZE SETHNA : Will Government please give the respective figures for the four years ending 31st March 1926, 1927, 1928 and 1929 of the quantities of

- (a) crude oil produced in Burma ;
- (b) kerosene oil exported from Burma to India ;
- (c) " K " oil exported from Burma to countries other than India ;
- (d) " K " oil consumed in Burma ;
- (e) petrol exported from Burma to India ;
- (f) petrol exported from Burma to countries other than India ;
- (g) petrol consumed in Burma ?

THE HONOURABLE MR. J. A. WOODHEAD : (a) Figures for the financial years are not available. Those for the calendar years 1925 to 1928 in millions of gallons are :

1925	..	..	..	..	..	263
1926	..	..	..	..	..	250
1927	..	..	..	..	..	246
1928	..	..	..	..	..	262

(b), (c), (e) and (f). The information which the Government of India possess is contained in the Annual Statement of the Sea-borne Trade and Navigation of Burma with Foreign Countries and Indian Ports for 1928-29, a copy of which is in the Library.

(d) and (g). The information is not in the possession of the Government of India.

REFUND TO THE OIL COMPANIES OF EXCISE DUTY ON THE DIFFERENT OILS EXPORTED FROM BURMA.

51. **THE HONOURABLE SIR PHIROZE SETHNA:** Will Government please state the amount of excise duty during the four years ending 31st March, 1926, 1927, 1928 and 1929

(a) recovered on the different oils produced in Burma, and

(b) refunded to the Oil Companies for oils exported from Burma ?

THE HONOURABLE SIR ARTHUR MCWATTERS :

Years.	(a)	(b)
	Excise duty recovered on different oils produced in Burma.	Excise duty refunded to the oil companies for oils exported from Burma.
	Rs.	Rs.
1925-26 ..	1,64,48,674	9,302
1926-27 ..	1,85,66,269	8,005
1927-28 ..	2,01,93,254	3,290
1928-29	2,17,99,681	8,957

POSTS OF ACCOUNTANTS IN HEAD POST OFFICES.

52. **THE HONOURABLE KUMAR NRIPENDRA NARAYAN SINHA :**

(a) Are posts of accountants in Bangalore and Lucknow Head Post Offices in the lowest selection grade ?

(b) Are the two Head Post Offices mentioned in (a) under the administrative control of a Postmaster of the gazetted rank in the grade of Rs. 350—650 ?

(c) Are the Howrah, Dacca and the Chittagong Head Post Offices under the administrative control of Postmasters of the same rank ?

(d) Are the posts of accountants in the Howrah, Dacca and Chittagong Head Post Offices in the lowest selection grade ?

(e) What is the standard for raising the status of the post of an accountant in a Head Post Office to the selection grade ?

THE HONOURABLE MR. J. A. SHILLIDY : (a) Yes.

(b) Yes.

(c) Yes.

(d) No.

(e) There is no fixed standard for sanctioning selection grade posts for accountants but each case is dealt with on its merits. In this connection the Honourable Member's attention is invited to the reply given in this House on the 25th September, 1929, to part (v) of the Honourable Mr. Rama Prasad Mookerjee's Question No. 80.

GRANT OF PUBLIC HOLIDAYS TO THE STAFF OF CURRENCY OFFICES.

53. THE HONOURABLE MR. G. S. KHAPARDE : Will Government be pleased to state :

(a) whether all public holidays are always allowed to the Currency staff in all offices in India ;

(b) whether the staff of the Calcutta Currency Office are given all public holidays by retaining the minimum staff to deal with urgent work ;

(c) whether any orders have been issued by the Controller of Currency in this matter ;

(d) if so, whether these orders apply to all the Currency Offices in India ;

(e) if the reply to (d) be in the negative, what are the reasons for their non-applicability in cases where they do not apply ; and

(f) if the reply to (d) be in the affirmative, why they are not carried out in all Currency Offices in India ?

THE HONOURABLE SIR ARTHUR McWATTERS : (a) and (b). The Currency staffs are bound to attend on all days which are not holidays under the Negotiable Instruments Act. This is necessary because the Currency Offices must remain open on days on which banks are open. In practice, however, an attempt is made to give the staff a partial benefit from other public holidays by retaining only part of the staff on such holidays to deal with urgent work. The number of men, however, who should be retained to deal with such work is a matter entirely within the discretion of the head of the office, and the staff have no claim to leave on any such holiday.

(c) to (f). This general principle was communicated by the Controller of the Currency to the Currency Officer, Calcutta, in 1921 and is now being communicated to other Currency Officers also, though there is no reason to suppose that it is not generally observed.

WITHDRAWAL OF THE RECOGNITION OF INDIAN MEDICAL DEGREES BY THE BRITISH MEDICAL COUNCIL.

54. THE HONOURABLE RAI BAHADUR LALA RAM SARAN DAS : Will Government kindly state what action they have taken on the recent decision of the British Medical Council not to recognise medical degrees of Indian Universities ?

THE HONOURABLE KHAN BAHADUR MIAN SIR FAZL-I-HUSAIN : I would refer the Honourable Member to the reply given by me to question No. 39 on this subject asked by the Honourable Sir Phiroze Sethna a short while ago.

**REFUSAL TO RECRUIT TO THE MEDICAL SERVICE IN INDIA PERSONS POSSESSING
BRITISH MEDICAL DEGREES.**

55. **THE HONOURABLE RAI BAHADUR LALA RAM SARAN DAS :** Have the Government of India taken any action or do they propose taking any action in refusing to recruit to the medical service men possessing British medical degrees ? If not, why not ?

THE HONOURABLE SIR FAZL-I-HUSAIN : No. I believe the House would like Government to take steps to satisfy itself and others that our standard of minimum qualifications is as good as of others and make sure that our graduates be in no way prejudiced by this action, rather than adopt a course which may prejudicially affect the restoration of good relations with the Council.

DIVIDENDS DECLARED BY THE BENGAL AND NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY.

56. **THE HONOURABLE RAI BAHADUR LALA RAM SARAN DAS :** Will Government kindly state whether the Bengal and North-Western Railway Company, Limited, have been declaring high dividends on its subscribed capital, sometimes as much as 15 per cent. ?

THE HONOURABLE MR. J. A. WOODHEAD : The Company declared dividends of 14 per cent., 16 per cent. and 18 per cent. for the years ending the 30th of September 1926, 1927 and 1928, respectively.

STATE MANAGEMENT OF THE BENGAL AND NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY.

57. **THE HONOURABLE RAI BAHADUR LALA RAM SARAN DAS :** Will Government kindly state whether any steps are being taken to acquire the Bengal and North-Western Railway on the expiry of its term ? If so, do Government propose floating a loan for this purpose, or are they employing some other method for meeting this payment ?

THE HONOURABLE MR. J. A. WOODHEAD : The Railway cannot be taken over until the 1st of January 1933, and notice of intention to terminate the contract need not be given before the 31st December 1931. Government have not yet come to any conclusions on the subject, but it is now being considered.

UNEMPLOYMENT AMONG THE EDUCATED CLASSES IN INDIA.

58. **THE HONOURABLE RAI BAHADUR LALA RAM SARAN DAS :** Is there a great amount of unemployment among the educated people in India ? Will Government state what steps they are taking in solving this problem ? Have they suggested to Provincial Governments any course of action in this respect ? If no action is being taken, why not ?

THE HONOURABLE MR. J. A. SHILLIDY : Government are aware that there is unemployment among the educated classes in several provinces. The matter is one which under the existing constitution is primarily the concern of Local Governments. As a result of the Resolution passed in the Legislative Assembly in 1926 recommending the appointment of a Committee to investigate the problem of unemployment, the Government of India drew the attention of Local Governments to the gravity of the problem and commended it to their most careful consideration. The proceedings of Local Governments

and of their Legislative Councils show that they have paid attention to the matter. Unemployment Committees were appointed by the Governments of Bengal, Madras, the Punjab and the United Provinces and the reports of these Committees have been published. A report on Middle Class Unemployment has also been published by the Labour Office, Bombay. The attention of the Honourable Member is invited to the Council of State Debates dated the 15th February 1928 on the Resolution moved by the Honourable Mr. P. C. Desika Chari regarding unemployment of the educated and other middle classes.

MESSAGE FROM HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL.
 PANEL OF CHAIRMEN.

THE HONOURABLE THE PRESIDENT : I have a Message for the Council from His Excellency the Governor General. The Message is in the form of the following Order :

" In pursuance of the provisions of sub-section (2) of section 63A of the Government of India Act, I, Edward Frederick Lindley, Baron Irwin, hereby nominate the following Members of the Council of State to be on the Panel of Chairmen of the said Council of State :

In the first place, the Honourable Rai Bahadur Lala Ram Saran Das ; in the second place, the Honourable Sir Sankaran Nair ; in the third place, the Honourable Saiyed Mohamed Padshah Sahib Bahadur ; and lastly, the Honourable Sir Reginald Spence.

*(Sd.) IRWIN,
 Viceroy and Governor General."*

(The Message was received by the Council standing.)

COMMITTEE ON PETITIONS.

THE HONOURABLE THE PRESIDENT : Under Standing Order 76 of the Council of State Standing Orders I am required at the commencement of each Session to constitute a Committee on Petitions consisting of a Chairman and four members. The following Honourable Members have at my request kindly consented to preside over and serve on the Committee. I accordingly have much pleasure in nominating as Chairman of the Committee the Honourable Rai Bahadur Lala Ram Saran Das, and as members the Honourable Sir Ebrahim Jaffer, the Honourable Mr. P. C. Desika Chari, the Honourable Raja Sir Moti Chand and the Honourable Sardar Charanjit Singh.

DEATH OF RAJA SIR HARNAM SINGH.

THE HONOURABLE THE PRESIDENT : Once again during our recess the hand of death has removed from our midst a Member of this Council, this time in the person of the Honourable Raja Sir Harnam Singh. Raja Sir Harnam Singh had been associated with the Council since its birth, for he was one of the original nominations by the Governor General to the first Council. Again when that Council was dissolved and a second general election took place the Governor General re-nominated him again,—again as the representative of the Indian Christian community. He was closely related to one of the Princely Houses of India. Indeed it was not beyond the bounds of possibility that he should have been a Ruling Chief himself. Sir Harnam Singh had a long, varied and distinguished career. But I think if there was one thing more than another for which we all admired him, it

was his devotion to his family, and the fact that he spared no pains and no expense to educate his sons to fit them to take their proper place in the world. How well his paternal solicitude was rewarded and how justified was his pride in his family we all know well. As a Member of this Council the Raja was one of its most regular attendants, and though no orator he followed all the debates and discussions with close interest. I think it is a wonderful tribute to him that the *Times* of London, one of the greatest newspapers, if not the greatest newspaper, in the world, published a long obituary notice a few days after his death. As he died in Simla, several of us were able to pay our respect to his memory by attending his funeral. But I ask all of you to join with me in the expression of our deep sorrow at his death and of sympathy with his sons and daughter in their great bereavement.

GOVERNOR GENERAL'S ASSENT TO BILLS.

SECRETARY OF THE COUNCIL: Sir, information has been received that His Excellency the Governor General has been pleased to grant his assent to the following Bills which were passed by the two Chambers of the Indian Legislature during the Delhi Session, 1930, namely :

- The Provident Funds (Amendment) Act, 1929.
- The Dangerous Drugs Act, 1930.
- The Indian Sale of Goods Act, 1930.
- The Indian Contract (Amendment) Act, 1930.
- The Transfer of Property (Amendment) Act, 1930.
- The Prisons (Amendment) Act, 1930.
- The Indian Patents and Designs (Amendment) Act, 1930.
- The Repealing and Amending Act, 1930.
- The Cantonments (House-Accommodation Amendment) Act, 1930.
- The Insolvency Law (Amendment) Act, 1930.
- The Indian Tariff (Amendment) Act, 1930.
- The Steel Industry (Protection) Act, 1930.
- The Inland Steam-vessels (Amendment) Act, 1930.
- The Indian Railways (Amendment) Act, 1930.
- The Indian Finance Act, 1930.
- The Transfer of Property (Amendment) Supplementary Act, 1930.
- The Cotton Textile Industry (Protection) Act, 1930.
- The Silver (Excise Duty) Act, 1930.
- The Indian Companies (Amendment) Act, 1930.
- The Destructive Insects and Pests (Amendment) Act, 1930.
- The Indian Income-tax (Amendment) Act, 1930.
- The Indian Income-tax (Second Amendment) Act, 1930.
- The Indian Income-tax (Third Amendment) Act, 1930.

CONGRATULATIONS TO MEMBERS WHO RECEIVED HONOURS.

THE HONOURABLE THE PRESIDENT : Before I adjourn the Council, I have to ask Honourable Members to join me as usual in congratulating those of our colleagues who have been honoured since we last met. The Honourable Raja Sir Moti Chand—I regret he is not in his place to-day—was what I might call one of the foundation Members of the Council ; he has been with us for the last 10 years. His public benefactions and the public-spiritedness of his work in the United Provinces, and particularly in Benares, are well known to all, and we rejoice that they have been so fittingly recognised.

The Honourable Nawab Sir Mohamed Mehr Shah, who is also not with us to-day, came to this Council in the second general election. He has been with us for one term. His diffidence in regard to his knowledge of the English language prevented us from hearing much of his eloquence, but we congratulate him and rejoice with him that his services have been also so fittingly recognised.

There is one more honour—that conferred on our friend Dewan Bahadur Ramaswami Mudaliar. He has not been with us very long. I understand, and most of us know, that he has been a very prominent figure in the Corporation of that important city, Madras, and we congratulate him most heartily on the fact that his services have been also recognised.

STATEMENT OF BUSINESS.

THE HONOURABLE SIR BROJENDRA MITTER (Leader of the House) : Sir, the list of business for to-morrow, the 10th July, is already in the hands of Honourable Members.

The Council will next meet on Monday, the 14th July, when non-official business ballotted for that day will be taken up. The Honourable Mr. Surput Sing will, in addition, make motions to take into consideration and to pass the Child Marriage Restraint (Amendment) Bill which was introduced by him on the 18th March, 1930. On Tuesday, the 15th July, the Secretary will lay on the table any Bills passed by the other Chamber. Thereafter, the Honourable Mr. Woodhead will move two Resolutions relating to the Convention and Recommendations adopted by the International Labour Conference in connection with accidents in loading and unloading ships and to the ratification of the Convention concerning the marking of packages transported by vessels.

THE HONOURABLE THE PRESIDENT : The Council will now adjourn till 3 o'clock this afternoon in the Chamber of the Legislative Assembly where both Chambers of the Indian Legislatura will be addressed by His Excellency the Governor General and thereafter to 11 o'clock to-morrow morning in this Chamber. I would remind Honourable Members whose questions have not been answered to-day, that those, and questions still pending, will come first on the list of business to-morrow morning.

The Council then adjourned till Three of the Clock.

The Council re-assembled in the Assembly Chamber at Three of the Clock.

ADDRESS BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE VICEROY TO THE MEMBERS
OF THE COUNCIL OF STATE AND THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE VICEROY : Gentlemen, it is my first duty this afternoon to offer to the newly appointed President of the Legislative Assembly my congratulations on his election to that honourable post. I am confident that he will fill it with dignity and distinction, and that he will have the support of all parties in the discharge of the duties that the House has entrusted to him.

I felt some doubt, gentlemen, whether it was in accordance with your wishes that a Session of the Council of State and of the Legislative Assembly should be held this summer. In reaching my decision I was influenced largely by the fact that, apart from certain official and non-official business which it was desirable to transact, it seemed clearly right that Members of both Houses should have an opportunity of discussing matters of public interest, on which also I wished, before the Legislature was dissolved, to have the privilege of addressing you.

This Session will mark the close of the second Council of State and of the third Assembly, which last has already been extended by two Sessions beyond its normal term. In certain quarters a desire in favour of a further extension for the Assembly has been expressed, and notice has been given of a Resolution to be moved to this effect. After giving the matter my careful consideration, I came to the conclusion that it would not be right on general grounds to extend the present Assembly further, and in consequence of this decision it appeared that the most convenient course would be to dissolve the Council of State in time to allow of the elections of both Houses to be held concurrently in September. This procedure I propose to follow. I realise that an election at that time will mean that those who have recently been successful in bye-elections can take part only in one brief Session, and that it may for climatic reasons cause inconvenience both to candidates and electors. I greatly regret that this should be so, but the usual date of elections is impossible if it is not to clash with the approaching Conference in London, and for those potential candidates who may in due course be invited to go to England for this purpose, September elections would, I think, be accepted as the most convenient.

The return of His Majesty's Legation to Kabul marks the re-establishment of normal relations between His Majesty's Government and Afghanistan, and the end of a period of difficulty and stress.

The situation on our North-West Frontier, which for some time was such as to give cause for anxiety, is now I am glad to say giving place rapidly to more satisfactory conditions. I wish warmly to commend the efforts both of leading residents of the Province and of the official authorities to restore to the North-West Frontier Province the old relations of friendship and confidence between its people and Government.

On the North-Eastern borders of India, difficulties arose between the Governments of Nepal and Tibet over a question of the nationality of an undertrial prisoner, and led to incidents involving very serious tension between them. The possibility of hostilities between these two countries, both neighbours,

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of India; was not one which India could regard with equanimity, and with the consent of His Majesty's Government special efforts were made to avert any such calamity. A friendly mission was despatched to Lhasa, and acting on advice thus tendered, the Tibetan Government took the steps necessary to remove the cause of friction. All is now well between the two countries, and both have expressed their gratitude for the friendly action taken by the Government of India.

As Honourable Members are aware, two important questions relating to Indians overseas have been engaging the attention of my Government for some time past. One of these arose out of the recommendations made by the Hilton Young Commission and by Sir Samuel Wilson regarding closer union in East Africa; the other concerned the basis of franchise under the new constitution in Ceylon. His Majesty's Government have recently announced their conclusions about both. I need not recapitulate them in detail, as they have received full and wide publicity in India. But I wish to make a few observations on the points of outstanding interest to India that emerge from these announcements.

As regards East Africa, the proposals of His Majesty's Government are to be referred to a Joint Select Committee of Parliament. When this Committee is set up the Government of India will intimate their desire to place it in possession of their views on those proposals that concern the Indian communities in these territories. The conclusions of His Majesty's Government that the official majority should be retained in the Legislative Council of Kenya, and that the establishment of a common roll is the object to be aimed at and attained are in accordance with the views consistently urged by the Government of India. Fears have been expressed in certain quarters that the scheme of closer union formulated in the White Paper may ultimately prove detrimental to Indian interests. I would however draw the attention of Honourable Members to the various safeguards provided in the scheme to protect racial minorities. They may rest assured that should it later be found necessary, the Government of India will make the requisite representations on the subject.

The decisions of His Majesty's Government regarding the franchise in Ceylon recognise the claim of the Government of India to watch over the interests of Indian emigrants in the Colony. Explicit renunciation of their protection by an Indian applying for a certificate of permanent settlement will not be required. There is no intention of repealing or amending to the detriment of Indians any of the laws of Ceylon affecting their position or privileges, which they will continue to enjoy. As regards the future, the Governor will not be empowered to assent to any Bill diminishing or abrogating these privileges, unless he has previously obtained the instructions of the Secretary of State, or the measure contains a suspending clause. Fears have been expressed that the effect of these concessions will be neutralised by inclusion in the Order in Council of the provision that no holder of a permanent certificate, while registered as a voter, will be entitled to claim any rights, privileges or exemptions that are not common to all British subjects resident in the Island. This provision in no way affects the assurance of His

Majesty's Government that there is no intention of curtailing the special privileges that are now enjoyed by Indians. There is no reason to think that by friendly negotiation between the Government of India and the Government of Ceylon, the retention of existing privileges, and the extension to all Indians of concessions that the Government of India may be able to secure hereafter for Indians who do not enjoy the franchise by virtue of possessing certificates of permanent settlement, will not be achieved.

Before leaving the subject of Indians overseas, I should also like to draw the attention of Honourable Members to the fact that Ministers of the Union of South Africa have decided to postpone, till the next session, the Bill to regulate the tenure of fixed property by Asiatics in the Transvaal which was introduced in the Union Parliament in May, this year. This delay, which we warmly welcome, permits the hope that the provisions of this measure, which as you are aware has caused considerable alarm among Indians in the Transvaal, may ultimately be adjusted to satisfy the legitimate claims of the Indian community.

I must now address myself to the subjects which constitute the principal and daily preoccupations of all concerned with the political future of their country. I desire to speak most frankly, for the gravity of the times requires that I should place all those who hear or read my words in full possession of my thought. I would remind you briefly of the background against which recent events are set. During the last half century, the development of political thought in India has been a continuous process. Particular events, notably the War, quickened the pace, with the result that the value of the reforms of 1919, marking though they did a very definite new departure, and affording wide opportunity for public-spirited men to serve their country, was in some quarters soon discounted in the forward movement of political opinion. One of the joint authors of those reforms had gained the confidence of political India in a way that it has been given to few British politicians to do, but even the position that Mr. Montagu held in Indian hearts did not suffice to protect from disparagement the scheme associated with his name. Many influences were at work, and of these the reforms were not the least effective, to make it certain that the nationalist spirit in India would develop, and that quickly, and that such development would be sought upon lines that British experience, and contact of the political classes with British education and practice naturally suggested.

Outside India this movement was imperfectly appreciated; and if in India criticism of what *was* occupied more place upon the stage than constructive thought of what *might be*, Indians might, not without some justice, reply that Great Britain, preoccupied as she is apt to be with pressing problems nearer home, had been slow to apprehend how rapid a transformation was passing over the Indian outlook. And so, bred of impatience on one side and lack of appreciation, mistaken for lack of sympathy, on the other, suspicion grew, aggravating as the years passed the difficulty of bringing to bear on these matters from either side the dispassionate judgment that their complexity demanded.

When I came to India, I came with one dominant conception of the work which in this generation any Viceroy must set out to try to do. Amid all

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his duties of administration, as the head of a great Government, no Viceroy as it seemed to me could for one moment forget that the principal duty, which he owed alike to those on whose advice he had been called by the King-Emperor to his office, and to those whom for five years it was his duty and his privilege to serve, was to devote all his energies to the maintenance of a progressive, orderly, and contented India within the orbit of the British Commonwealth. It is not necessary for me to recall the influences, naturally centrifugal, at work upon the other side. Differences racial, with all that they imply in distinction of thought ; differences of religion, affecting men's minds the more profoundly because their operation was more frequently in large degree subconscious ; differences of environment and history ; all these and many more combined to make the task of effecting and preserving true unity between Great Britain and India one which would strain the capacity of the best material on either side. And yet I could feel no doubt that it was the one supreme purpose for which no effort was disproportionate.

It was also evident that looking ahead it was hardly to be expected that India, rightly sensitive of her self-respect, and growing every year more conscious of national feeling, should of her own free will desire to remain indefinitely a partner in the political society of the British Empire upon terms which implied a permanent inferiority of status. It was for this reason and with the object of removing an avoidable misunderstanding on this vital matter, that His Majesty's Government last year authorised me to declare that in their view the attainment of Dominion Status was the natural completion of India's constitutional growth. That declaration was made and stands.

His Majesty's Government simultaneously announced their intention to convene a Conference, as widely representative in character as possible, in order that, after the submission of the Statutory Commission's Report, spokesmen of Great Britain and India might take free counsel together upon the measures which His Majesty's Government would later present to Parliament. That Report has now been published, and I do not think that any impartial reader, whatever may be his opinion upon the actual recommendations made, will deny that the Commission have made a weighty and constructive contribution to a most difficult problem. Great however as for its intrinsic value must be the authority of the Report, it was neither the desire nor the function of the Commission to anticipate the decisions of His Majesty's Government, reached after conference with representatives from India, or of Parliament itself. Their task was described by Sir John Simon in the following words :—" No one", he said, " should regard the Statutory Commission or its colleagues as though we were settling and deciding the constitution of British India. Our task is very important, but it is not that. Our task is that of making a fair, honest and sympathetic report to the Imperial Parliament. When we have made our report, then it would be India's opportunity to make her full contribution, which is right and necessary, to her future constitution, which would be framed by Great Britain and India together "

The duty of expressing an opinion now passes to the Government of India, and just as the Commission would have failed in their duty to Parliament by whom they were appointed, if they had not presented a report that reflected faithfully their own conclusions, so the Government of India would fail in their

duty if they similarly did not approach consideration of the Commission's Report with a full sense of their own responsibility. We have not hitherto been able to do more than give preliminary and tentative examination to the Report, and before reaching conclusions I think it is right that I should have the opportunity of discussing the whole subject with some of those who can speak for non-official Indian opinion. I hope to have occasion to do this with some of the Ruling Princes and representatives of the States next week, and I should propose also to invite representatives of different views and interests from British India to meet me for this purpose as may be found convenient.

I am only too well aware of the degree to which calm examination of these questions has been prejudiced by the events that have engaged public attention during the last few months. It will be remembered that, following upon my refusal to anticipate the discussions of the Conference, Mr. Gandhi, in spite of my declaration of the purpose of His Majesty's Government and of the free opportunity for mutual co-operation and accord which that Conference was designed to provide, decided to launch a campaign of civil disobedience, and proceeded to use his great influence to persuade his countrymen to adopt a course of open defiance of the law. Before this reckless plunge had been finally taken, I did my best to give a clear warning of the consequences that it must involve; but the warning fell upon deaf ears. That campaign has now been in progress for some three months, and all of us, whatever be our judgment upon it, must be conscious of the damage in countless directions that has already been inflicted. Those who have identified themselves with this movement would have us regard it as a perfectly legitimate form of political agitation, to which resort is had only under pressure of regrettable necessity. I cannot take that view. In my judgment and in that of my Government it is a deliberate attempt to coerce established authority by mass action, and for this reason, as also because of its natural and inevitable developments, it must be regarded as unconstitutional and dangerously subversive. Mass action, even if it is intended by its promoters to be non-violent, is nothing but the application of force under another form, and, when it has as its avowed object the making of Government impossible, a Government is bound either to resist or abdicate. The present movement is exactly analogous to a general strike in an industrial country which has for its purpose the coercion of Government by mass pressure as opposed to argument, and which a British Government recently found it necessary to mobilise all its resources to resist. Here it has been sought to employ more dangerous weapons even than this, and the recent resolution of the All-India Working Committee of the Congress, insidiously designed to seduce police and troops from their allegiance, leaves no longer room for doubt of the desperate lengths to which the organisers of the movement are prepared to go, and gave Government no option but to proclaim the body responsible for such a resolution as an unlawful association. He would in truth be a false friend of India who did not do his utmost to protect her from acquiescence in principles so fundamentally destructive.

I gladly acknowledge that there have been public men who, in the face of strong opposition, have not been afraid to condemn in unequivocal terms the civil disobedience movement. I could wish their example had been more widely followed. After all, is it not a very dangerous doctrine to preach to

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citizens of India that it is patriotic and laudable to refuse to obey laws or to pay taxes? Human nature is often reluctant to do either, and if there is anything certain, it is that, if society is once thoroughly inoculated with these noxious microbes, the disease will perpetually recur, until one day it paralyses the Indian Government of the future which by these methods it is sought to bring into existence. It may not be long before Indian Ministers are responsible, for example, for the assessment and collection of land revenue or other taxes. They would have little cause to thank those who had allowed the impression to gain ground that withholding of payments legally due was a proper method of voicing general political dissatisfaction with the established Ministry.

Therefore it is that I have felt bound to combat these doctrines and to arm Government with such powers as seem requisite to deal with the situation. I fully realise that in normal times such frequent resort by the Governor General to the use of his special powers would be indefensible. But the times are not normal, and, if the only alternative is acquiescence in the result of efforts openly directed against the constituted Government of the King-Emperor, I cannot for one moment doubt on which side my duty lies.

I have never been blind to the fact that in the circumstances which we are considering there would inevitably be serious clashes between the forces of Government and that section of the public which supports the movement, and that many persons would thereby unavoidably sustain physical injury. From the first moreover it was certain that during disturbances innocent persons must at times suffer with the guilty. Where this has been the case I deeply deplore it, and tender my personal sympathy to those concerned. But it is necessary to consider where the primary responsibility rests. When the fire brigade has to be called in to extinguish a fire, it frequently does serious damage, but though the fire brigade does the damage none would suggest that it was responsible for the fire which was the original reason for its being called in, least of all when the fire was due to direct incendiarism. No good, therefore, is done by shutting our eyes as to where the original blame must lie, and whatever criticism there may be of those whose task it is to put out the conflagration, speaking generally I have nothing but commendation for the servants of Government, both civil and military, who have been doing their duty with great steadiness and courage in conditions of the severest provocation and often of direct risk to their lives. Several—I speak of the police—have been brutally murdered, and in many cases they and their families are subjected daily to the grossest forms of persecution. I am glad to know that several Local Governments have sanctioned for them allowances for the extra duties which they have had to perform and have not been backward in bestowing rewards for exceptionally meritorious service.

The gravity of the present movement however does not deflect my judgment on the question of constitutional reform by a hair's breadth to the right or left. Honourable Members know that I am not fighting civil disobedience because I lack sympathy with the genuine nationalist feelings of India. I have never concealed my desire to see India in enjoyment of as large a degree of management of her own affairs, as could be shown to be compatible with

the necessity of making provision for those matters in regard to which India was not yet in a position to assume responsibility.

I am therefore bound at this time to keep two principal objectives in the forefront of my mind, and in this regard I wish to state my position and that of my Government in the clearest terms. So long as the civil disobedience movement persists, we must fight it with all our strength because, whatever may be the spirit by which many of its adherents may be animated, I believe from the bottom of my heart that it is only leading many of India's sons and daughters, in mistaken service of their motherland, unwillingly to expose her to grievous harm.

On the other hand, so far from desiring to secure so-called victory over a nationalist movement constitutionally pursued, I desire nothing more than to be able to help India so far as I can to translate her aspirations into constitutional reality. I would ask what fairer method could be devised for this than one by which all the various points of view can be sifted in discussion, and where not by majority voting, but by the influence of mind on mind in daily personal contact, a sustained attempt can be made to discover once for all the more excellent way in which Great Britain and India, to the benefit of each, can walk together.

The date of assembly of the Conference has already been made public, and on behalf of His Majesty's Government I am now able to define its functions more precisely. After very careful consideration His Majesty's Government have reached the conclusion that it would not be right to prescribe for the Conference any terms more limited than were implied in my statement of November 1st last, and that the Conference should enjoy the full freedom that those words connote. The Conference accordingly will be free to approach its task greatly assisted indeed, but with liberty unimpaired, by the Report of the Statutory Commission or by any other documents which will be before it. It is the belief of His Majesty's Government that by way of conference it should be possible to reach solutions that both countries and all parties and interests in them can honourably accept, and any such agreement at which the Conference is able to arrive will form the basis of the proposals which His Majesty's Government will later submit to Parliament. From such a definition of the scope of the Conference it is clear that His Majesty's Government conceive of it not as a mere meeting for discussion and debate, but as a joint assembly of representatives of both countries, on whose agreement precise proposals to Parliament may be founded. The Conference will thus enjoy the unfettered right of examining the whole problem in all its bearings, with the knowledge that its labours are of no academic kind, and His Majesty's Government still hope that Indians of all schools of thought, whatever the attitude that some have hitherto taken, will be ready to share in this constructive work. I see no reason why, from frank discussion on all sides, a scheme might not emerge for submission to Parliament which would confound the pessimism of those who would tell us that it is impossible for Great Britain and India, or for the various interests in India, to reach agreement.

My Government is anxious to render to the Indian side of the Conference every assistance that it can, and for this purpose has decided to place a secretariat at its disposal, consisting of Sir Geoffrey Corbett, Mr. Latifi and Mr. G. S. Bajpai, whose knowledge of many different sides of administration will, I am confident, be of great value.

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Gentlemen, I have only a short time left of my official term of office, and I would anticipate its end by concluding what I have sought to say, rather as a friend than as Viceroy and Governor General. As I look back over the time I have spent in India, I can recall no occasion on which I have consciously sought to work for anything but India's good. I believe I can claim to have learnt something of the feelings that fill the hearts of many Indians of all classes and all shades of thought, who have been good enough to extend to me a friendship which I shall hope to enjoy long after I have said goodbye to India and the present troubles are left behind.

India is a country the scale of whose history and physical features alike condemn those who would take small views. The monuments with which her land is enriched attest the faith and perseverance of her master craftsmen, and reprove those who would believe that any other qualities can serve the constitution builder, who builds not for himself but for futurity. I believe, as I have said often, that the right and the best solution of the riddle of India will be found only by Great Britain and India joining together in the search. But this demands faith, which we are at times tempted to think only a miracle could now give in the measure dictated by our necessities; and many would have us believe that the age of miracles is past. Yet in India more than elsewhere there is the capacity to apprehend the spiritual power by which things apparently impossible are brought to pass, and I at least cannot doubt that, could we but recapture the spirit of mutual trust between our two countries, we should in so doing liberate invincible forces of faith to remove those mountains which have lately hemmed us round.

I am in better position than others here to know the effect that would have been produced in Great Britain, if the hand of friendship that she extended last November had been generously grasped in the same spirit by those who could speak for India. Many things said subsequently on both sides would have been said differently or remained unsaid; new misunderstandings would have been avoided; and the whole setting of the problem would have been favourable to a more just appreciation of the several points of views that have to be brought to harmony. It seems therefore utter tragedy that at the moment when the chances of settlement were perhaps better than they have ever been, and the stage was set for a free and unbiassed consideration of the whole problem, the party of Congress should have thrown aside the finest opportunity that India has ever had.

I would hope that it might yet not be too late for wiser counsels to prevail, by which all the political thought of India might be harnessed to the task of welding into unity the elements that compose her life, and in conjunction with Great Britain devising the best means for giving constitutional expression to them. Thus two roads to-day lie open; one leading as I think to turmoil; disunity; disappointment and shattered hopes: the other guiding those who follow it to the India of our dreams, a proud partner in a free Commonwealth of Nations, lending and gaining strength by such honourable association. India to-day has to make her choice. I pray God she may be moved to choose aright.

The Council then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock, on Thursday, the 10th July, 1930.