

4th September 1935

**THE
LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY DEBATES**

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(2nd September to 16th September, 1935)

SECOND SESSION

OF THE

**FIFTH LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY,
1935**



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1936**

Legislative Assembly.

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MR. LALCHAND NAVALRAI, M.L.A.

CONTENTS.

VOLUME V.—2nd September to 16th September, 1935.

	PAGES.		PAGES.
MONDAY, 2ND SEPTEMBER, 1935—		MONDAY, 2ND SEPTEMBER, 1935—	
Members Sworn	1—2	1935— <i>contd.</i>	
Deaths of Sir Basil Blackett, Sir Deva Prasad Sarvadhi-kary, Lala Fakir Chand and Haji Abdulla Haji Qasim	2—8	Election of a Member to serve on the Standing Committee for Roads	136
Questions and Answers	8—42	Election of a Muslim Member to sit on the Standing Committee on Pilgrimage to the Hedjaz	137
Unstarred Questions and Answers	42—51	Election of Two Members for the Central Advisory Board for Education	137—42
Statements laid on the table	61—124	Election of a Member to sit on the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research and its Governing Body	142
Motions for Adjournment <i>re—</i>		The Payment of Wages Bill—Presentation of the Report of the Select Committee	143
Prohibition of Mr. Mohan Lal Saksena from entering into the District of Tippera—Disallowed by His Excellency the Governor General	125	The Criminal Law Amendment Bill—Introduced	148—47
Refusal of permission to Mahatma Gandhi and Babu Rajendra Prasad to enter into the Earthquake Area of Quetta—Not moved	125, 127	The Provincial Insolvency (Amendment) Bill—Introduced	147—48
Rioting of British Soldiers stationed at Jubbul-pore—Ruled out of order	125—27	The Indian Army (Amendment) Bill—Introduced	148
Prohibition of the Convenor of the Congress Assembly Party Committee <i>re</i> De'mas to enter certain Places in Bengal—Disallowed by His Excellency the Governor General	127—28, 157	The Provincial Small Cause Courts (Amendment) Bill—Introduced	148
Governor General's assent to Bills	128	The Repealing and Amending Bill—Introduced	148—49
Panel of Chairmen	128	The Indian Motor Vehicles (Amendment) Bill—Introduced	149
Committee on Petitions	128	Resolution <i>re</i> Ratification of the Draft Convention of the International Labour Conference concerning employment of women during night—adopted	149—57
Agreement between the Reserve Bank of India and the Imperial Bank of India	129—32	The Factories (Amendment) Bill—Introduced	157
Agreement between the Secretary of State for India in Council and the Reserve Bank of India	132—35	Statement of Business	157
Statement (laid on the table) showing the objects on which the Petrol Tax Fund was expended during 1934.	136		
• 35		TUESDAY, 3RD SEPTEMBER, 1935—	
		Member Sworn	159
		Questions and Answers	159—205
		Short Notice Questions and Answers	205—08
		Statements laid on the table	208—32
		Motions for Adjournment <i>re—</i>	
		Destruction of the Shahid-gunje Mosque at Lahore	232
		—Not moved	232

	PAGES.
TUESDAY, 3RD SEPTEMBER, 1933—contd.	
Motions for Adjournment <i>re</i> — <i>contd.</i>	
Lack of discipline in certain Soldiers at Jubbulpore—Ruled out of order	232—36
Despatch of troops from British India to Addis Abbaba (Abyssinia)—Withdrawn	236—37, 263—71
Election of a Member to the Standing Finance Committee	237
The Cin matograph (Amendment) Bill—Referred to Select Committee	237—53
The Aligarh Muslim University (Amendment) Bill—Passed	254—63, 271—72
The Code of Civil Procedure (Amendment) Bill—Discussion on the motion to refer to Select Committee not concluded	272—76
WEDNESDAY, 4TH SEPTEMBER, 1935—	
Questions and Answers	277—315
Short Notice Questions and Answers	316—42
Motions for Adjournment <i>re</i> —Despatch of Troops to Abyssinia—Discussed previously	343
Firing by the Military at Lahore over the Shahidgunje Dispute—Disallowed by His Excellency the Governor General	343
Refusal of grant of protection to the Glass Industry—Ruled out of order	343—47
Bombing of women and children in the Trans-Frontier villages by the Indian Army (Air Force)—Adopted	348, 377— 98
The Code of Criminal Procedure (Amendment) Bill by Sardar Sant Singh—Presentation of the Report of the Select Committee	348
Resolution <i>re</i> Manufacture of Locomotive requirements in State Railway Workshops—Adopted	348—77

	PAGES.
THURSDAY, 5TH SEPTEMBER, 1935—	
Questions and Answers	399—433
Motions for Adjournment <i>re</i> —Interests of Indians concerned in Zanzibar—Postponed	433—434
Accoustics of the Assembly Chamber in Simla	434
Election of Members to the Standing Committee on Pilgrimage to the Hedjaz and the Standing Committee for Roads	434
The Criminal Law Amendment Bill—Discussion on the motion to consider not concluded	434—78
FRIDAY, 6TH SEPTEMBER, 1935—	
Questions and Answers	479—540
Statements laid on the table	540—48
Election of a Member to the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research and its Governing Body	548—49
The Criminal Law Amendment Bill—Discussion on the motion to consider not concluded	549—55, 556—88
Statement of Business	555—56
MONDAY, 9TH SEPTEMBER, 1935—	
Questions and Answers	589—619
Unstarred Questions and Answers	619—39
Motion for Adjournment <i>re</i> Interest of Indians concerned in Zanzibar—not moved	639
Election of a Member to the Standing Finance Committee	639
Statement laid on the table	640—41
Election of a Member for the Standing Committee for the Indian Posts and Telegraphs Department	642
The Central Provinces Courts (Supplementary) Bill—Introduced	642
The Criminal Law Amendment Bill—Discussion on the motion to consider not concluded	642—85
Member Sworn	657
TUESDAY, 10TH SEPTEMBER, 1935—	
Questions and Answers	687—717
The Criminal Law Amendment Bill—Discussion on the motion to consider not concluded	717—60
Member Sworn	731

PAGES.	PAGES.
WEDNESDAY, 11TH SEPTEMBER, 1935—	
Supplementary Questions and Answers	761—64
Questions and Answers	764—95
Short Notice Question and Answer	795—96
Motion for Adjournment re—	
Appointment of an European businessman as the President of the Indian Tariff Board—Not moved	796
Election of Members to the Central Advisory Board of Education	796
The Criminal Law Amendment Bill—Discussion on the motion to consider not concluded	797—810
Member Sworn	809
THURSDAY, 12TH SEPTEMBER, 1935—	
Questions and Answers	841—69
Statements laid on the table	869—83
Election of a Member to the Standing Advisory Committee for the Indian Posts and Telegraphs Department	883
The Criminal Law Amendment Bill—Motion to consider negatived	883—950
FRIDAY, 13TH SEPTEMBER, 1935—	
Questions and Answers	951—85
Motion for Adjournment re—	
Government circular prohibiting the Congress Assembly Party Committee to enquire into and report upon the Administration of the Repressive Laws in Bengal—Not moved	985
Circular regarding Governor General's address to the Members of the Indian Legislature	986
The Code of Civil Procedure (Amendment) Bill—Referred to Select Committee	986—96
FRIDAY, 13TH SEPTEMBER, 1935—contd.	
Statement of Business	993
Resolution re Reduction of import duty on carbon blocks—Adopted	997—1000
The Payment of Wages Bill—Motion to consider adopted	1000—10
Amendments to Standing Orders—Referred to Select Committee	1011—12
Election of Members to the Select Committee on Amendments to Standing Orders	1012
MONDAY, 16TH SEPTEMBER, 1935—	
Speech delivered to the Council of State and the Legislative Assembly by His Excellency the Viceroy	1013—25
Questions and Answers	1026—59
Message from His Excellency the Governor General	1059
The Criminal Law Amendment Bill—Motion for leave to introduce in the form recommended negatived	1059—62
The Jubbulpore and Chhatisgarh Divisions (Divorce Proceedings Validation) Bill—Introduced	1062
The Central Provinces Courts (Supplementary) Bill—Passed	1063—64
The Provincial Small Cause Courts (Amendment) Bill—Passed	1064—65
The Indian Army (Amendment) Bill—Passed	1065—67
The Provincial Insolvency (Amendment) Bill—Passed	1067—69
The Indian Motor Vehicles (Amendment) Bill—Discussion on the motion to consider not concluded	1069—76

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

Wednesday, 4th September, 1935.

The Assembly met in the Assembly Chamber at Eleven of the Clock, Mr. President (The Honourable Sir Abdur Rahim) in the Chair.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

ABSENCE OF LADIES WAITING ROOMS ON STATIONS ON THE BURDWAN-HOWRAH SECTION OF THE EAST INDIAN RAILWAY.

84. ***Mr. Amarendra Nath Chattopadhyaya** : (a) Are Government aware that there are no arrangements for ladies waiting rooms at the stations on the Burdwan-Howrah section of the East Indian Railway ?

(b) Do Government propose to remove this want by putting wooden screens in the waiting halls for the present ?

Mr. P. B. Rau : (a) Yes.

(b) The East Indian Railway are considering a programme for the provision of ladies waiting rooms at certain stations during the next three years.

RECRUITMENT OF DEPRESSED CLASSES IN THE CENTRAL SERVICES.

85. ***Rao Bahadur M. C. Rajah** : With reference to the A. P. I. news published in the *Madras Mail*, dated the 13th May, 1935, will Government be pleased to state :

(a) the progress of recruitment of depressed classes in the various central services ; and

(b) the number of depressed class candidates recruited for the different departments of the Government of India services since July, 1934 ?

The Honourable Sir Henry Craik : (a) Information for years before 1934 is not available, as the annual statements showing the communal composition of the various services have not hitherto contained a column to show the number of members of the depressed classes. For 1934 and following years the figures will be given in the statements prescribed in connection with the Instructions Supplementary to the Resolution of the 4th July, 1934. A copy of these Instructions has been placed in the Library of the House.

(b) I presume the Honourable Member has in mind the recruitment to the Ministerial Staff of the Government of India Secretariat and

Attached Offices. So far as the First and Second Divisions are concerned, none of the candidates on the current list of approved candidates has claimed to belong to the depressed classes.

As regards the Third Division the list of approved candidates, now current, showed one candidate belonging to a depressed class, and he has been nominated to a permanent vacancy.

DELHI CIVIL STATION NOTIFIED AREA COMMITTEE.

86. *Mr. M. Asaf Ali : (a) Will Government be pleased to state :

(i) if it is not a fact that under section 241 (3) of the Punjab Municipal Act II of 1933, no area with more than 10,000 inhabitants can be declared a Notified Area Committee ; and

(ii) if the Delhi Civil Station Notified Area has more than 15,000 inhabitants ?

(b) Are Government prepared to take steps to remove this anomaly ?

Sir Girja Shankar Bajpai : (a) (i). Yes.

(ii) The population of the Civil Station Notified Area according to the last census (1931) was 16,349.

(b) Government are not aware of any legal anomaly.

Mr. M. Asaf Ali : Considering the fact that a notified area can only be constituted on the basis of 10,000 population, is it not an anomaly that this notified area should continue to exist in spite of the fact that the population has gone up to 16,000 ?

Sir Girja Shankar Bajpai : The legal position is that an area cannot be constituted into a notified area if its population exceeds 10,000, but it is optional for the local authority or Government concerned to cancel the notification if the population exceeds 10,000. It is not obligatory on the Local Administration.

Mr. M. Asaf Ali : Will Government cancel this notification now ?

Sir Girja Shankar Bajpai : That is a matter really for the Chief Commissioner of Delhi to consider in the first instance.

Mr. M. Asaf Ali : Are Government aware that there are no elected members on this Notified Area Committee ?

Sir Girja Shankar Bajpai : That is perfectly true. According to the provisions of the law, members have to be only appointed.

MOVE OF THE OFFICES OF THE ARMY HEADQUARTERS TO DELHI DURING WINTER.

87. *Mr. M. Asaf Ali : (a) Is it a fact that the offices of the Army Headquarters are, under the present system of move of offices to Delhi for the winter months, classified into migratory and non-migratory categories and that establishments of certain offices, or parts thereof, are made to stay at Simla and undergo the rigours of winter from year to year ?

(b) Is it a fact that all the grades of the migratory establishments draw a monthly allowance, called Delhi Camp Allowance, on a scale of

about 30 per cent. of pay, whereas no winter allowance is granted to certain grades of non-migratory establishments retained in Simla ?

(c) Is it a fact that the basis of grant of allowances is that they are intended to cover additional expenditure of a specified nature and should not be a source of profit to the recipient ?

(d) Is it a fact that the same rates of Delhi Camp Allowance are at present drawn by single and married persons of the Army Headquarters establishments, whereas in the case of Simla house rent allowance admissible to the Civil Secretariat establishments and Local Allowance admissible to the establishments of the Military Accountant General, there are different scales for single and married persons ?

(e) Is it a fact that there is at present no differentiation in the scales of Delhi Camp Allowance between the establishments of Army Headquarters who are allotted Government quarters in Simla on a rental of ten per cent. of pay for the summer season and the establishments who hire private residential accommodation on payment of year's rent in Simla ?

(f) Is it a fact that before the winter season of 1929-30 Delhi Conveyance Allowance was drawn by Superintendents of Army Headquarters on the scale of Rs. 100 per mensem and that it was reduced to Rs. 50 per mensem from that winter season, on the ground that it was found excessive ?

(g) Is it a fact that the scale of Delhi Camp Allowance admissible to the establishments of attached offices of the Government of India is lower than that sanctioned for establishments of Army Headquarters and that the maximum scale for the former is about Rs. 60 against Rs. 100 per mensem for the latter ?

(h) Is it a fact that Government proposed to grant with effect from the winter season 1934-35 adequate winter allowance to all the grades of the establishments by readjustment of Delhi-Simla allowances on an equitable basis ?

(i) Is it a fact that the proposed revised scales of Delhi-Simla allowances were worked out by an expert retrenchment officer in the Army Department on definite data ?

(j) Is it a fact that representations were made before the issue of Government orders by migratory establishments, urging prescriptive claim to the existing rates of Delhi Camp Allowance and that Government have not given effect to the proposed revised scales of Delhi-Simla allowances from the winter of 1934-35 ?

(k) If the answers to the preceding parts be in the affirmative, will Government please lay on the table of this House the file dealing with the subject, and expedite the issue of revised scales of Delhi-Simla allowances for Army Headquarters establishments on an equitable basis ?

(l) Do Government also propose to consider the question of making some sort of provision in the system of move of Army Headquarters offices to Delhi for the winter months to afford a chance to the non-migratory establishments, of moving down to Delhi by turn ?

Mr. G. R. F. Tottenham : The information furnished by the Honourable Member in the first seven parts of this question is substantially

correct and I do not, therefore, propose to reply to them in detail. I will refer the Honourable Member, if he so desires further information, to previous questions and answers on the same subject.

As regards the next four parts, the Honourable Member or his informant, appears to have had access to certain confidential files in the Army Department but to have given a very inaccurate account of the discussions contained therein.

The answer to part (l) is in the negative.

Mr. M. Asaf Ali : May I know, Sir, if the non-migratory European officers find it rather economical to stay here in Simla during the winter and that is why the clerical staff has to be kept in Simla ?

Mr. G. R. F. Tottenham : No, Sir. I do not think that is the case. I do not think they find it very economical to stay in Simla during the winter.

Mr. M. Asaf Ali : Are there educational facilities provided for the children of the Indian non-migratory staff in Simla who have to stay here in winter ?

Mr. G. R. F. Tottenham : Does the Honourable Member mean any special educational facilities ?

Mr. M. Asaf Ali : I mean any ordinary educational facilities.

Mr. G. R. F. Tottenham : I should like to have notice of that question. I do not know how far the schools in Simla remain open during the cold weather.

Mr. M. Asaf Ali : I may inform the Honourable Member that there are no schools available during winter here. Would that be a hardship for these people or not ?

Mr. G. R. F. Tottenham : If there are no schools, certainly that would be a hardship.

Mr. M. Asaf Ali : Do Government propose to provide any educational facilities or compensate these people in some other way ?

Mr. G. R. F. Tottenham : The whole question is under consideration at present, of the numbers who remain in Simla and the numbers who go down to Delhi. I do not think we can take any special steps to provide educational facilities for those who remain in Simla.

Mr. M. Asaf Ali : Is it not possible to shift all these people to Delhi permanently ?

Mr. G. R. F. Tottenham : We have made calculations about that, and I believe it would cost a very large sum of money to bring down to Delhi the whole of the establishments of Army Headquarters who now remain in Simla.

Mr. M. Asaf Ali : It will cost the Government just the same if all of them remain in Delhi.

Mr. President (The Honourable Sir Abdur Rahim) : Next question.

BRITISH TROOPS IN INDIA.

88. ***Mr. M. Asaf Ali :** (a) Will Government be pleased to state if it is a fact that :

- (i) the British troops in India are, under the Cardwell system, part and parcel of corresponding units in the United Kingdom ;
- (ii) one-third of the British Army is permanently kept in India at India's expense ; and
- (iii) the total strength of the standing Army in the United Kingdom is 158 thousand in the United Kingdom and 58 thousand in India, besides Reservists and Territorials ?

(b) What is the limit of the Army prescribed for (i) United Kingdom, and (ii) India, under (1) the Peace Treaty and (2) Article 8 of the Convention of the League of Nations, and will Government please lay on the table the communications periodically sent under Article 8 of the Convention ?

(c) What is the present ratio between Indian and non-Indian officers and other ranks in :

- (1) Royal Artillery (different branches separately, especially Field Artillery and Light Artillery) ;
- (2) Royal Air Force ;
- (3) Engineers Corps ;
- (4) Tanks Corps ;
- (5) Signals Corps ;
- (6) Adjutant General's Branch ;
- (7) Quartermaster General's Branch ;
- (8) Master General, Ordnance Branch ;
- (9) General Staff Branch ;
- (10) Railway Reserve Regiment ; and
- (11) The Post and Telegraph Nucleus ?

(d) Will Government be pleased to lay on the table a complete list of the Indian troops now serving outside India ?

(e) Will Government state what is the total annual cost of the British troops to India, particularly taking into consideration the cost of :

- (i) the ecclesiastical establishment maintained for the troops ;
- (ii) the strategic railways, especially those maintained for conveying British troops from ports direct to the frontiers ;
- (iii) strategic telegraphs and telephones ; and
- (iv) capitation charges, oversea allowances, pensions, contributions towards the payment to the Reservists ?

Mr. G. B. F. Tottenham : (a) (i). It would be more correct to say that British troops in India are linked to corresponding units, arms, etc., of the British Army in the United Kingdom in order to simplify the process of recruiting and drafting, rather than that they are part and parcel of other units.

(ii) and (iii). The actual strength of the standing Army of Great Britain, exclusive of Reservists and Territorials, is 209,754. This number is distributed as follows :

United Kingdom	..	..	117,591
India	..	..	57,554
Colonies	..	..	34,609
			209,754

From this it will be seen that approximately 27 per cent. of the British regular army is in India.

(b) No limit to the strength of the army, either for the United Kingdom or for India, is prescribed either by the Treaty of Versailles or by the Covenant of the League of Nations. In this connection I would refer the Honourable Member to the reply I gave to his unstarred question No. 48 on the 22nd February, 1935. The information conveyed by both His Majesty's Government and the Government of India to the League of Nations as regards the strength and armaments of their forces under Article 8 of the Covenant is contained in the Armaments Year Book published by the League, a copy of which is available in the Library of the House.

(c) and (d). I lay two statements on the table.

(e) The Defence Service Estimates are not framed in such a way as to make it possible to separate accurately the figure of cost of British troops, but it has been estimated that it amounts to about Rs. 13 crores. I would add that, whatever may be the correct view regarding the charging of the loss on the so-called strategic railways, etc., to those Estimates, this item of expenditure has nothing to do with the presence of British troops in India.

STATEMENT NO. I.

Ratio between Indian and non-Indian officers and other ranks.

	Indian.	Non-Indian.
(1) Field Artillery (R. A.)	1	3.5
Field Artillery (Indian)	24	1
Mountain Artillery (including Light Batteries)	9	1
Horse Artillery	1	3
Heavy Artillery	1	1
(2) Royal Air Force	1	19.5
(3) Engineer Corps	31	1
(4) Tank Corps	0	1
(5) Signal Corps	1.7	1
(6) Adjutant General's Branch	1	40
(7) Quartermaster General's Branch	1	40
(8) Master General of the Ordnance Branch	0	38
(9) General Staff Branch	1	70
(10) Railway Reserve Regiment	Not yet in existence.	
(11) The Post and Telegraphs Nucleus	There is no such nucleus.	

STATEMENT No. II.

List of Indian units serving outside India.

1st Battalion, 8th Punjab Regiment	Hong Kong.
2nd Battalion, 20th Burma Rifles	Malay States.
The Hong Kong Mule Corps	Hong Kong.

Mr. M. Asaf Ali : What about (c) (1) to (c) (11) ? The Honourable Member has omitted to answer that.

Mr. G. R. F. Tottenham : I have said that a statement is laid on the table.

Mr. M. Asaf Ali : May I know what the ratio is ? I cannot put any supplementary questions unless I know what the answer is.

Mr. G. R. F. Tottenham : I will read out the statement.

Ratio between Indian and non-Indian officers and other ranks.

	<i>Indian.</i>	<i>Non-Indian.</i>
(1) Field Artillery (R. A.)	1	8.5
Field Artillery (Indian)	24	1
Mountain Artillery (including Light Batteries)	9	1
Horse Artillery	1	3
Heavy Artillery	1	1

Mr. President (The Honourable Sir Abdur Rahim) : Surely it is not necessary to recite all these numerous figures now. They cannot be of much value to the House, unless sufficient time is allowed for considering the implications of these figures.

Some Honourable Members : They are of great use to the House.

Mr. President (The Honourable Sir Abdur Rahim) : A statement like this ought to be laid on the table of the House.

Mr. M. Asaf Ali : May I know the figures relating to parts (6), (7), (8) and (9) of part (c) of my question ? That is to say, about the four Branches of the Army Headquarters ?

Mr. G. R. F. Tottenham : The figures refer to the ratio between Indian and non-Indian officers and other ranks.

Mr. M. Asaf Ali : I want the figures about officers particularly. The Honourable Member need not worry about the ranks.

Mr. G. R. F. Tottenham : I am afraid I have not got separate figures. I have got figures for both.

	<i>Indian.</i>	<i>Non-Indian.</i>
(6) Adjutant General's Branch	1	40
(7) Quartermaster General's Branch	1	40
(8) Master General of the Ordnance Branch	0	38
(9) General Staff Branch	1	70

But I must explain that there are a large number of Indian civilian clerks on the establishments of these Branches. The figures I have given just now refer merely to Indian officers and other ranks.

Mr. M. Asaf Ali : Is it a fact that, in the Master General of Ordnance Branch, until recently, an Indian used to perform the duties of the Personal Assistant to the Master General ?

Mr. G. R. F. Tottenham : I do not think that question arises out of this. In any case, I should want notice of any question asking for details about particular officers employed in particular branches.

Mr. S. Satyamurti : With reference to the answer to part (a) (ii), may I know whether the 57,554 British soldiers are at the disposal of the British War Office or whether they are, while serving here and while they are being paid by us, at the disposal of the Government of India ?

Mr. G. R. F. Tottenham : They are at the disposal of the Government of India.

Prof. N. G. Ranga : But the Government of India are at the disposal of the British War Office.

Mr. M. Asaf Ali : May I know if it is a fact that there are three sections of the army "Covering Troops", "Field Army" and "Internal Security Troops" ? What is the ratio among these ?

Mr. G. R. F. Tottenham : That information is, I think, already contained in a pamphlet which we supplied to Honourable Members of this House. I cannot repeat the ratio from memory, but I would be glad to supply the Honourable Member with a copy of the pamphlet from which he will be able to get the information required.

MECHANISATION OF BRITISH AND INDIAN ARMY.

89. ***Mr. M. Asaf Ali :** (a) Will Government please state the relative extent of the mechanisation of British and Indian Army, especially in respect of the artillery ?

(b) Is it not a fact that the equipment of the Indian section of the Artillery is half of the equipment of the British Artillery ?

(c) Does India pay for the equipment and mechanisation of the British troops ?

Mr. G. R. F. Tottenham : (a) (i) *Cavalry*.—Two British cavalry regiments, one in the United Kingdom and one in Egypt, have been converted into armoured car regiments. No mechanisation of cavalry regiments has taken place or is contemplated in India.

(ii) *Royal Artillery*.—Of 18 Field Brigades, Royal Artillery, in England, four are mechanised. Of the ten Field Brigades, Royal Artillery, in India, two are mechanised. The Field Brigade, Indian Regiment of Artillery, is not mechanised.

Two Horse Artillery Batteries, one in the United Kingdom and one in Egypt, have been mechanised. Trials are being carried out in India to find a suitable type of vehicle for the mechanisation of Horse Artillery batteries in this country.

All Medium Artillery both in the United Kingdom and in India are mechanised.

(iii) *Infantry*.—Experiments are being carried out in England with mechanised first line transport for Infantry Battalions. No such mechanisation is contemplated in India.

(iv) *Royal Tank Corps*.—All units are mechanised.

(v) *Engineers*.—In the United Kingdom the tendency is to mechanise the Divisional Engineers entirely. In India the corresponding units are only mechanised to such limited extent, as is suited to local conditions.

(vi) *Signals*.—In both countries the mechanisation of signal units has followed generally the degree of mechanisation in the formations which they serve.

(b) Presumably the Honourable Member refers to the Field Brigade of Indian Artillery. This Brigade, which is organised into four batteries of four guns each, has armaments and vehicles on exactly the same scale as a Royal Artillery Field Brigade of four batteries on the Indian establishment.

(c) India pays for the equipment and vehicles of the units on its establishment.

DISPOSAL OF THE DISCARDED ARTICLES OF THE ARMY.

90. ***Mr. M. Asaf Ali** : What is usually done to dispose of discarded and out of date articles of equipment and particularly (a) weapons, (b) surgical instruments and other equipments of Army hospitals, and discarded accoutrements, etc. ?

Mr. G. B. F. Tottenham : They are ordinarily disposed of by sale to the best advantage of the State either under local arrangements or through the Director of Contracts, after any components which may be of use to Government have been removed. Weapons and other lethal stores are rendered useless before sale and are usually sold as scrap.

Prof. N. G. Ranga : Where are the stores sold ? In India or abroad ?

Mr. G. B. F. Tottenham : In India.

Pandit Lakshmi Kanta Maitra : When did the last sale take place ?

Mr. G. B. F. Tottenham : They are held every year from month to month.

APPLICATION OF THE PUNJAB SAHUKARA ACT TO THE DELHI PROVINCE.

91. ***Mr. M. Asaf Ali** : (a) Has Government's attention been drawn to the resolutions passed by the Delhi Province Rural Conference, held on the 27th February, 1935 in village Bawana under the presidentship of Sardar Vallabh Bhai Patel ?

(b) What steps do Government propose to take in regard to the grievances and demands contained in these resolutions ?

(c) Are Government prepared to apply the Sahukara Act, Punjab (1934) to the Delhi Province to afford the rural population the relief asked for by the said Conference ?

Sir Girja Shankar Bajpai : (a) Yes.

(b) A statement explaining the position is laid on the table.

(c) The question is under consideration.

STATEMENT.

No. 1 (a) of Resolutions.—The abiana levied on wells is not a tax, but is an element in the apportionment (bachh) of land revenue assessed by the Settlement Officer. The villagers themselves have a large say in this apportionment.

No. 1 (b) of Resolutions.—All grievances in this regard receive the careful attention of the Deputy Commissioner in conjunction with the canal authorities, who endeavour to provide an equitable distribution.

No. 1 (c) of Resolutions.—Remission or suspension of land revenues, in accordance with damage to crops, is always granted after each harvest. A sum as large as Rs. 1,41,604, i.e., about 75 per cent. of the total demand, was remitted on account of damage done to crops by heavy rains and floods in kharif, 1933.

No. 2 of Resolutions.—The improvement of communications in the Delhi rural area will be pushed forward as and when funds permit. In the current financial year, it is intended to spend Rs. 10,000 on repairs to Kachha roads.

No. 4 of Resolutions.—Attention is invited to the relevant portion of the Honourable the Finance Member's speech in this House on the 14th February, 1935, in connection with Dr. Ziauddin Ahmad's resolution on the revision of the taxation policy of the Government of India.

No. 5 of Resolutions.—There used to be a post office at Bawana, but it was closed down on account of insufficient work. The possibility of reopening the office is being examined. As regards the improvement of sanitation and the establishment of more hospitals, etc., in the Delhi rural area, it is the intention of the local Administration to take suitable action as funds permit.

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SALE OF ELECTRICITY BY THE NEW DELHI MUNICIPAL COMMITTEE TO THE DELHI ELECTRIC SUPPLY COMPANY.

92. ***Mr. M. Asaf Ali** : (a) Are Government aware that the New Delhi Municipal Committee has offered to sell electric current to the Delhi Electric Supply Company at the rate of .4 anna per unit ?

(b) What is the rate which Government pay to the Supply Company and New Delhi Municipal Committee for electricity purchased for Government offices situated in Delhi and New Delhi ?

(c) By whom was the plant in New Delhi installed, and is there any reason why the tax-payer should be forced to pay such high rates when the Committee sell current at .4 anna per unit to a foreign concern ?

(d) Are Government aware that the Delhi Electric Supply Company purchase current at low rates and supply it to Government offices and public in Old Delhi at rates which yield them an average profit of nearly 900 per cent. ?

(e) Will Government state whether they are prepared to take step to create a Joint Electric Supply Board with (1) Old Delhi Municipal Committee, (2) Joint Water Board, (3) New Delhi Municipal Committee, and (4) Notified Area Committees as its constituents, to purchase electric current from New Delhi Municipal Committee and distribute it to the various constituents at reasonable rates ? If not, why not ?

(f) Is it not a fact that the Indian Electricity Act does not permit monopoly of electric supply ?

Sir Girja Shankar Bajpai : (a) If the Honourable Member refers to negotiations for additional supply which Government understand are in progress the answer is in the affirmative.

(b) A statement is laid on the table.

(c) The plant was installed by the Government of India and transferred to the New Delhi Municipal Committee in March, 1932, for due financial consideration. Government are looking into the point raised in the latter part of the Honourable Member's question.

(d) Government are not aware of the exact rates of profit made by the Company but the disparity between the rates at which they buy current from the New Delhi Municipal Committee and those at which they sell it to the consumer is being investigated.

(e) Government are advised that such an arrangement will involve very considerable additional capital expenditure.

(f) No. The Act merely says that the grant of a licence to one person shall not prevent the grant of another to another person for the same area.

STATEMENT.

The New Delhi Municipal Committee supplies electricity to Government offices and private consumers alike at four annas per unit, less 10 per cent. discount if paid within a certain time, for light and fans; and at two annas per unit for power. For Government offices in Old Delhi, Government pay to the Electric Supply Company on a sliding scale of 4 to 6 annas per unit according to consumption; up to 250 units 6 annas, 250 to 500 units 5 annas, 500 and over 4 annas.

RECRUITMENT FROM WITHIN DIVISIONAL CIRCLES ON STATE RAILWAYS.

93. *Mr. Lalchand Navalrai : (a) Will Government be pleased to state if they are aware of the policy of the Government of India (Posts and Telegraphs Department) which provides for the recruitment of candidates for service ordinarily from within the revenue division ?

(b) If so, will Government be pleased to state whether they adopt the same policy of recruitment from within the respective divisional circles on State Railways ? If not, why not ?

(c) Are Government aware that there arises dissatisfaction, specially amongst the lower class of Railway servants, when they are not placed within the revenue circle of the Railways within which they reside ?

(d) Do Government propose to adopt such a policy on the Railways, so as to facilitate the incumbents to be placed in their respective revenue divisions as has been done by the Posts and Telegraphs Department ? If not, why not ?

Mr. P. B. Rau : (a) Yes.

(b) and (d). The Railway Department see no necessity to restrict recruitment in the manner proposed.

(c) No.

Mr. Lalchand Navalrai : Of course the Railway Department may not think it necessary, but may I know if there are any difficulties in the way of adopting the suggestion made by me ?

Mr. P. B. Rau : Government see no advantage in accepting the suggestion.

Mr. Lalchand Navalrai : Are there any difficulties in doing so, I ask ?

Mr. P. R. Rau : I am replying that there are no advantages in doing it.

Mr. Lalchand Navalrai : The Posts and Telegraphs Department is an all-India service department, similarly the Railways are all-India. When the Posts and Telegraphs Department have made that distinction in the matter of recruitment, what are the difficulties in the way of railways doing it ?

Mr. P. R. Rau : Unless there are any advantages in the proposal, I do not see any reason why the Government should ask the railways to adopt the proposal.

Mr. Lalchand Navalrai : Will the Honourable Member please make enquiries from the Divisional Superintendents and find out if it is necessary to adopt my suggestion ?

Mr. P. R. Rau : I do not see any necessity for doing so.

PURCHASE OF CERTAIN ARTICLES BY THE DIRECTOR OF CONTRACTS THROUGH THE INDIAN STORES DEPARTMENT.

94. ***Mr. Lalchand Navalrai :** (a) Will Government be pleased to state if it is a fact that the Director of Contracts for military purchases articles, such as textile and machinery, through the Indian Stores Department ?

(b) If so, why does he not purchase oils, paints, soaps and hardware items through the Indian Stores Department ?

(c) What is the good of having two organizations for purchases ?

Mr. G. R. F. Tottenham : (a) and (b). The various Defence Services have discretion to employ the agency of the Indian Stores Department or that of the Director of Contracts to supply their requirements according as they consider the one or the other will best serve their interests.

(c) The question of having a single organisation capable of purchasing, both in peace and war, all the requirements of the Central Government has been repeatedly considered, and it has been decided that the present system should be retained on grounds of efficiency.

INCLUSION OF CERTAIN DETAILS IN THE JOURNAL ISSUED BY THE DIRECTOR OF CONTRACTS.

95. ***Mr. Lalchand Navalrai :** (a) Will Government be pleased to state if it is a fact that the *Indian Trade Journal* cites all details, including the quantity of articles purchased and the rate at which they are purchased, whereas the journal issued by the Director of the Contracts shows only the description, name and the value of the article purchased, but not the quantity and the rate at which it is purchased ?

(b) If so, do Government propose to direct the Director of Contracts to show the aforesaid details ? If not, why not ?

Mr. G. R. F. Tottenham : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) No. The practice on the Army side has for years past been to limit the publication of details regarding contracts in the manner stated.

This system works satisfactorily and is understood to be favoured by most of the contractors, with whom the Director of Contracts has dealings. Government, therefore, see no reason to alter it.

Mr. Lalchand Navalrai : Is the Honourable Member aware that the Indian Stores Department prepare the statistics and the lists in such a manner as to show the price as well as the quality of article purchased, so that it would be possible to find out if there is fraud? Is the Honourable Member going to adopt the same system in his Department?

Mr. G. R. F. Tottenham : No, Sir. We see no reason to alter the existing system adopted by the Director of Contracts.

Mr. Lalchand Navalrai : Does the Honourable Member know that really no rates are given and no quantities are being given?

Mr. G. R. F. Tottenham : As I said, the practice on the army side has for years past been to limit the publication of details in the manner stated by the Honourable Member.

PROVIDENT INSURANCE SOCIETIES IN SIND.

96. ***Mr. Lalchand Navalrai :** Will Government be pleased to state :

- (a) how many provident insurance and funds societies have been started in Sind during the last five years ;
- (b) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the proceedings of the meeting held at Karachi on the 13th January at the Buyers and Shippers office in connection with the working of these societies ;
- (c) whether Government intend taking any action to safeguard the interests of subscribers to these funds ; if so, what ;
- (d) whether it is a fact that Government have instituted an inquiry into the working of these provident insurance societies ; if so, what the result of the inquiry is ; if not, whether Government intend holding such an enquiry ;
- (e) whether Government contemplate any legislation in connection with such societies ; if so, what the nature of such a legislation is ; if not, what they propose to do in the matter ; and
- (f) whether it is a fact that this is a Central subject and that the Bombay Government have already brought this subject to the attention of this Government and suggested amendment of the Insurance Law ? If so, what steps have Government taken ?

The Honourable Sir Muhammad Zafrullah Khan : (a) 71 provident insurance societies.

(b) Yes.

(c), (d), (e) and (f). The law relating to the regulation of provident insurance societies is contained in the Provident Insurance Societies Act, 1912, which is administered by the Local Governments. The Government of India have not made any enquiries into the working of the societies in Sind but the Government of Bombay have drawn their

attention to various unsatisfactory features attending the growth of such societies in Sind and have also suggested amendment of the insurance law. The matter is at present under the consideration of the Officer on Special Duty appointed by the Government of India to examine the desirability of amending the insurance law in India.

Mr. Lalchand Navalrai : May I inform the Honourable Member . . .

Mr. President (The Honourable Sir Abdur Rahim) : The Honourable Member is not required to give information, but he should put his question.

Mr. Lalchand Navalrai : May I know from the Honourable Member if it is a fact that in Sind, since this enquiry has been going on, lakhs of rupees have been contributed to these Funds and that many of these Funds are closing down and people are thereby being affected adversely ?

The Honourable Sir Muhammad Zafrullah Khan : The information which the Honourable Member has supplied to me may be correct.

Mr. Lalchand Navalrai : May I, therefore, request that the matter may be expedited ?

The Honourable Sir Muhammad Zafrullah Khan : Matters are progressing as fast as they can.

Mr. B. Das : When is the Special Officer likely to report on the amendment of the Insurance Act ?

The Honourable Sir Muhammad Zafrullah Khan : I am afraid I could not say.

Prof. N. G. Ranga : Is the Honourable Member aware of the fact that similar unsatisfactory conditions prevail even in the Madras Presidency ?

The Honourable Sir Muhammad Zafrullah Khan : I have no information.

ALLEGED HOSTILE ATTITUDE OF THE EAST INDIAN RAILWAY ADMINISTRATION TOWARDS TRADE UNIONS.

97. ***Mr. Lalchand Navalrai :** (a) Will Government be pleased to state if they have received a telegram from the East Indian Railway Union, complaining of the hostile attitude of the Railway administration towards trade unions ?

(b) If so, how far are the grievances mentioned in the telegram true ?

(c) What steps do Government propose to take to investigate the complaints and give relief ?

Mr. P. R. Rau : (a) Yes.

(b) and (c). The matters referred to in the telegram are generally within the competence of the Agent, East Indian Railway, to decide, and the telegram has been referred to him for disposal.

Mr. Lalchand Navalrai : Has the Honourable Member heard from the Agent with respect to this matter ?

Mr. P. R. Rau : No, Sir. We did not ask for a reply.

Mr. V. V. Giri : Are Government aware that many workers who are taking an active part in the Trade Union movement on the East Indian Railway have been victimised ?

Mr. P. R. Rau : That does not arise out of this question.

FIXATION OF THE TIME FOR THE ISSUE OF DEMAND NOTICES OF INCOME-TAX.

98. ***Mr. Lalchand Navalrai :** (a) Will Government be pleased to state if the Central Board of Revenue have laid down any rule or given any instructions to the Income-tax officers, fixing the reasonable maximum and minimum limit of time for giving a demand notice for payment of ordinary and super income-tax under section 29 of the Income-tax Act ?

(b) Has the attention of Government been drawn to the remarks of the Court of the Judicial Commissioner in Sind, condemning the practice of issuing notices of demand after a long time—in that case it having been issued after about two years ?

(c) If the answer to part (a) be in the negative, do Government propose, in view of the instances such as pointed out in part (b), to make a rule fixing the time for the issue of demand notices under section 29 of the Income-tax Act ? If not, why not ?

Mr. A. H. Lloyd : (a) No.

(b) Yes.

(c) The Commissioner of Income-tax has applied for leave to appeal against the order of the Judicial Commissioner in Sind referred to in part (b) of the question. The point raised in this part of the question will be considered by the Government when they have the result of the appeal before them.

INCOME-TAX ASSESSMENTS RE-OPENED IN SIND.

99. ***Mr. Lalchand Navalrai :** Will Government be pleased to state in how many cases in each Income-tax office in Sind, assessments were re-opened under section 34, as having escaped notice, and after how much time during the years 1933-34 and 1934-35, respectively ? Will Government be pleased to lay on the table a statement thereof, showing briefly the reasons for such re-opening ?

Mr. A. H. Lloyd : The information required is not on record and could be compiled only at an expenditure of time and labour that would not be justified by the value of the results.

APPEALS DECIDED BY THE ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER OF INCOME-TAX IN SIND.

100. ***Mr. Lalchand Navalrai :** Will Government be pleased to state the number of appeals decided by the Assistant Commissioner of Income-tax in Sind in the year 1934-35 and the time taken in deciding each appeal from the day of the institution of each of them ?

Mr. A. H. Lloyd : The number of appeals decided by the Assistant Commissioner of Income-tax in Sind in the year 1934-35 was 1,529. As regards the time taken in deciding each appeal, the information is not on record and could be compiled only at an expenditure of time and labour that would not be justified by the value of the results.

Mr. Lalchand Navalrai : Is not the Honourable Member able to find out from the judgments what time was taken ?

Mr. A. H. Lloyd : By going through 1,529 proceedings, yes.

INCOME-TAX CASES IN SIND CALLED FOR REVIEW BY THE COMMISSIONER OF INCOME-TAX, BOMBAY.

101. ***Mr. Lalchand Navalrai :** Will Government be pleased to state in how many cases the Commissioner of Income-tax, Bombay, called for review cases from the Income-tax offices in Sind under section 33 of the Income-tax Act in 1934-35, and after how much time from the day of the decisions given by the respective Income-tax officers in Sind ?

Mr. A. H. Lloyd : Presumably the Honourable Member refers to cases where the review was undertaken by the Commissioner of Income-tax, Bombay, himself, without a representation from the assessee, for the purpose of enhancing the assessment. There were only two such cases. One of them was taken up after six months and the other eight and a half months from the date of the decision given by the Income-tax Officer concerned.

STATEMENT OF INCOME-TAX CASES LAID BEFORE THE COURT OF THE JUDICIAL COMMISSIONER IN SIND.

102. ***Mr. Lalchand Navalrai :** Will Government be pleased to state in how many cases in all statements of cases were laid before the Court of the Judicial Commissioner in Sind under section 66 of the Income-tax Act in the years 1933-34 and 1934-35, and with what result ?

Mr. A. H. Lloyd : One in 1933-34 which was decided against the Department and three in 1934-35 which have not yet been heard by the Court.

AMENDMENT OF SECTION 61 OF THE INDIAN INCOME-TAX ACT.

103. ***Mr. Lalchand Navalrai :** What steps do Government propose to take in order to amend section 61 of the Income-tax Act ? Is it a fact that the said section was proposed to be amended in the year 1929 but was kept in abeyance pending further consideration ?

Mr. A. H. Lloyd : I would refer the Honourable Member to my answer to his question No. 15.

PLATFORMS AT CERTAIN STATIONS ON THE MADRAS AND SOUTHERN MAHRATTA RAILWAY.

104. ***Mr. M. Ananthasayanam Ayyangar :** (a) Are Government aware that the Gudur broad gauge platform on the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway is too low for passengers to get down and get up easily ?

(b) Do Government propose to raise the level of the platform for the convenience of the passengers at Gudur, Thaduku and Vepagunta on the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway, broad gauge line ?

(c) Are Government aware that the platforms at Gudur, Renigunta, Katpadi and Arkonam are only partly covered and other stations like

Chittoor, Tirupati, etc., are not covered at all and great difficulty is felt by passengers during summer to get down in the hot sun ?

(d) Do Government propose to put up coverings for the entire platforms at all important stations on the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway ?

Mr. P. R. Rau : (a) No. The platform is the standard height for medium level platforms.

(b) It is the policy of Government to leave the allocation of funds allotted for this purpose to the Agent, who is in touch with the relative importance of stations and has the benefit of the advice of his local advisory committee.

(c) No. But Government have no reason to dispute the statements made by the Honourable Member.

(d) No. I may add that the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway propose to have a partly covered platform at Tirupati.

Mr. M. Ananthasayanam Ayyangar : Are Government aware that the Local Advisory Committee suggested and recommended that, so far as Thaduku and Vepagunta are concerned, they should be covered and the level of the platforms also should be raised ?

Mr. P. R. Rau : Possibly, Sir ; but it is a question for the Agent to decide what is the best way of utilising the sums allotted to him for this purpose.

Prof. N. G. Ranga : Will the Honourable Member kindly bring this suggestion to the notice of the Agent ?

Mr. P. R. Rau : I understood from the Honourable Member that the suggestion had been brought to the notice of the Agent by his Advisory Committee.

BRINGING IN OF TRAINS NEAR THE PLATFORMS AT CERTAIN STATIONS ON THE MADRAS AND SOUTHERN MAHRATTA RAILWAY.

105. ***Mr. M. Ananthasayanam Ayyangar :** (a) Are Government aware that on many stations on the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway, such as Chittoor, Puthalpet, Renigunta, etc., when two trains cross each other, one of the trains is stopped on the loop-line and passengers including old men, women and children with heavy luggage are made to alight on the ground and cross the railway line at great inconvenience and risk ?

(b) Are Government prepared to issue instructions that all trains should be brought near the platforms without exception and the passengers made to alight and get in from there ?

Mr. P. R. Rau : (a) The Agent, Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway, states that at single line stations on the metre gauge, when two passenger trains have to cross, the first train is, wherever possible, received on the platform line and the second on another line. The rules provide for the trains not being allowed to stop opposite each other where this can be avoided, and require that the train on one line must be drawn ahead of the other so that the rear brake van of one train is at least 10 yards clear of the rear brake van of the other train.

When this is not possible, passengers are not allowed to alight between the two trains or to pass between the vehicles of either train. The distance from the footboards of vehicles to the ground is comparatively small, and it is not considered that passengers are put to any inconvenience or risk by being required to alight on the ground between two tracks instead of one to the platform.

On the broad gauge, where two trains cross, both trains are taken on to the platform line.

(b) The acceptance of my Honourable friend's suggestion would involve considerable delay to passenger trains at stations at which such trains cross, and Government are, therefore, unable to accept it.

Mr. M. Ananthasayanam Ayyangar : Are Government aware that at Chittoor, the district headquarters in Chittoor district in the Madras Presidency, on the metre gauge line two trains stand on two different lines, halt there for more than 15 minutes, and there is sufficient time for both trains to come to the platform, but that still women and children have to get down on the ground and cross the railway line with heavy luggage at great risk? I would ask the Honourable Member to lay on the table what information he received and what kind of inquiry was made, after this question was put, to conclude that there is absolutely no such inconvenience, when day after day we are feeling the inconvenience.

Mr. P. B. Rau : I will send a copy of my Honourable friend's speech to the Agent of the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway.

NON-REDUCTION OF THE EXCISE DUTY ON SALT MANUFACTURED FROM SEA-WATER.

106. ***Mr. M. Ananthasayanam Ayyangar :** Will Government be pleased to state why they have not reduced the excise duty on salt manufactured from sea-water as in the case of salt and saltpetre produced in the Punjab and other mines in Northern India?

Mr. A. H. Lloyd : Excise duty has not been reduced on salt produced in the Northern India salt sources, as stated by the Honourable Member, and there is no duty on saltpetre. Reduced rates of duty are levied on salt and *sitta* educed in saltpetre refineries in Northern India. The concession has been granted because educed salt is much inferior in quality to ordinary salt. *Sitta* is so impure as to be unfit for human consumption. Moreover the license fee for the manufacture of saltpetre includes an element of duty on the educed salt.

Mr. M. Ananthasayanam Ayyangar : Is the Honourable Member aware that in Anantpore and the Ceded Districts of the Madras Presidency, such inferior kind of salt is produced by the local men, and that, with respect to that kind of salt, similar concessions should be allowed?

Mr. A. H. Lloyd : I answered the question about Northern India. I have no reason to believe that the salt produced in the area to which the Honourable Member refers is of the same inferior quality as that which is educed in the production of salt in saltpetre refineries.

Mr. M. Ananthasayanam Ayyangar : Will the Honourable Member kindly make inquiries, and, if he is satisfied, extend the concession?

Mr. A. H. Lloyd : I do not think it is necessary to make such inquiries.

Mr. M. Ananthasayanam Ayyangar : Is the Honourable Member aware that in those districts there has been famine for over a year and we have been repeatedly requesting that concessions should be given ?

Mr. A. H. Lloyd : I do not think, Sir, that is relevant to the rates of duty in Northern India.

Mr. M. Ananthasayanam Ayyangar : With respect to salt produced in other parts of India, similar concessions are given as for salt produced in Northern India. Therefore, this comes under that question. Will the Honourable Member consider my suggestion after making inquiries ?

(No reply.)

PROMOTION OF LONG STAPLE AND MIDDLE STAPLE COTTON IN INDIA.

107. ***Mr. M. Ananthasayanam Ayyangar :** (a) Are Government aware that in Brazil experiments on a large scale are being made for the production of medium staple cotton for supply to the world markets and England ?

(b) Are Government aware that annually seven crores worth of long staple cotton are being imported into India from the United States of America, and if so, are any steps being taken in India to make her self-sufficient in cotton ? If so, what ?

(c) Are any measures taken for the promotion of long staple and middle staple cotton in India, and if so, what are they ?

Sir Girja Shankar Bajpai : (a) Government are aware of a marked increase in the production of cotton in Brazil in recent years.

(b) and (c). During the five years ending 1933-34 the average annual imports into India of cotton from the United States of America were valued at Rs. 1½ crores. The largest imports were in 1932-33, worth Rs. 3.84 crores. Liberal grants are made by the Indian Central Cotton Committee to promote the more extensive cultivation and the marketing of improved varieties in India and to make pure seed easily available to the cultivators at a reasonable price and also for purposes of demonstration and propaganda. For a detailed account of the Committee's activities I would refer the Honourable Member to the Committee's latest report for the year ending the 31st August, 1934, a copy of which is available in the Library of the House. These measures have already met with much success.

Mr. B. Das : Has the Honourable Member suggested to the Finance Department to put heavier duty on imported American cotton ?

Sir Girja Shankar Bajpai : I think that if the Finance Department were to take any such action, it would be a very severe blow indeed to those mills in this country which go in for the finer counts.

Mr. B. Das : What about the agriculturists who produce cotton in India ?

Sir Girja Shankar Bajpai : I have already informed the House that the Indian Central Cotton Committee is doing its duty by the agriculturists.

Mr. M. Ananthasayanam Ayyangar : What is the quantity of middle staple cotton produced in India ?

Sir Girja Shankar Bajpai : I can give my Honourable friend the figures for the year 1933-34 : staple one inch—25,000 bales ; 7|8th inch to one inch—1.346 million bales ; 5|8th to 13|16th inch—1.254 million bales.

AMOUNT RAISED IN INDIA BY SUBSCRIPTIONS FOR THE SILVER JUBILEE CELEBRATIONS.

108. ***Mr. M. Ananthasayanam Ayyangar :** (a) What is the total amount raised in India by subscriptions from the public and by contributions from the Local and Central Governments for the Silver Jubilee celebrations ? What amount was spent out of it, and how was the balance disposed of ?

(b) Are Government aware that an extract from an article in the *Manchester Guardian* appeared in the *Madras Mail*, pointing out that the Silver Jubilees of Queen Victoria and other Sovereigns were not celebrated and that the celebration was unnecessary and expensive ?

(c) Are Government aware that in Madras and Delhi arrests were made of some persons for carrying on alleged anti-Jubilee propaganda ?

The Honourable Sir Henry Craik : (a) I have no information in regard to the amount raised or contributed, and expended, in the provinces. The Government of India allotted a sum of two lakhs, all of which was spent on the celebrations.

(b) I have seen an article in this sense in the *Madras Mail* of April 13th last, but there is nothing in the article to show that it was extracted from the *Manchester Guardian*. It was an article from a London correspondent of the *Madras Mail*.

(c) In Madras five persons were convicted under the Press Act in connection with leaflets, some of a violent revolutionary character, in which boycott of the Jubilee was advocated. In Delhi eight persons were arrested in connection with the circulation of leaflets of a similar nature. In all these cases action was justified not because the leaflets advocated boycott of the Jubilee but because they were otherwise of a seditious nature.

Mr. M. Ananthasayanam Ayyangar : As regards clause (a), how is it difficult for the Honourable Member to collect information regarding the total amounts raised in the several provinces ?

The Honourable Sir Henry Craik : The difficulty is that there were a very large number of local committees in the different provinces, unofficial committees, collecting subscriptions, and it would have entailed a very large amount of correspondence to ascertain how much they collected and how much they spent.

Mr. M. Ananthasayanam Ayyangar : Does the Honourable Member suggest that the Central Committee in each Presidency is itself not aware of the amounts raised throughout that Presidency, and, if it is so aware, how is it difficult to collect statistics from eleven Presidency headquarters and place them before this Honourable House ?

The Honourable Sir Henry Craik : I am not aware whether the Central Committees in each province are aware of what is collected by purely local committees : I imagine they were not ; but, in any case, the matter is one for the Local Governments, and not for the Government of India.

Mr. M. Ananthasayanam Ayyangar : Can it be a crore of rupees approximately ?

The Honourable Sir Henry Craik : I cannot say.

Dr. N. B. Khare : Will Government send for the information required ?

The Honourable Sir Henry Craik : I do not think it is of sufficient importance.

Mr. M. Ananthasayanam Ayyangar : With reference to the arrests made, is it seditious to say that India cannot afford to celebrate the Jubilee at such enormous expense ?

Mr. President (The Honourable Sir Abdur Rahim) : That is asking for an opinion.

Dr. Khan Sahib : Is the Honourable Member aware that in Dera Ismail Khan, on the 5th of May, a Congress shopkeeper was beaten by a Dera Ismail Khan Government Honorary Magistrate and the police came there on the spot, but took no notice of it, because they wanted him to put some flag on his shop in celebration of the Jubilee and he refused to do it ?

The Honourable Sir Henry Craik : How does that arise out of my reply ?

Dr. Khan Sahib : Because it is in connection with the Jubilee celebration.

The Honourable Sir Henry Craik : It has nothing to do with the collection of subscriptions.

Mr. Mohan Lal Saksena : Is the Honourable Member aware of the amount collected by the Central Committee at Delhi and how it has been spent ?

The Honourable Sir Henry Craik : No : I have not the details.

Mr. A. H. Ghuznavi : Is it not a fact that only two British sovereigns before His Majesty reigned long enough to reach the stage of Silver Jubilee—one being Queen Victoria, and the other was one who became a lunatic at the time ?

Mr. S. Satyamurti : On a point of order, Sir : how does this arise ?

Mr. President (The Honourable Sir Abdur Rahim) : The Chair does not think that arises out of the answer.

The Honourable Sir Henry Craik : I do not think it arises, but I do not think that the Honourable Member's statement is correct.

Mr. A. H. Ghuznavi : Is it not further the fact that the Silver Jubilee Celebration was stopped by Queen Victoria on account of the death of the Prince Consort, and that of the lunatic king did not take place on account of his lunacy ?

(No answer.)

INSTITUTION OF THE SYSTEM OF JOB ANALYSIS IN THE POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS DEPARTMENT.

109. ***Mr. M. Ananthasayanam Ayyangar** : Are Government prepared to institute the system of job analysis in the Posts and Telegraphs Department for devising economy in expenditure on the lines, suggested by Mr. Pope regarding the Railway Administration ?

The Honourable Mr. D. G. Mitchell : The organisation and the methods of work of the different branches of the Indian Posts and Telegraphs Department have been examined from time to time since 1921 by six different committees with a view to secure all possible economy consistent with efficiency, which is the object of the system of the job analysis. Government do not, therefore, consider it necessary at present to institute another investigation of the nature contemplated by the Honourable Member.

Mr. M. Ananthasayanam Ayyangar : Instead of carrying on the analysis by separate committees, cannot it be concurrently done and information gathered in the department itself ?

The Honourable Mr. D. G. Mitchell : The department is continually carrying out a scrutiny of the methods of work of its subordinate offices.

CONSTITUTIONAL ASPECT OF CERTAIN TERRITORIES IN BALUCHISTAN.

110. ***Seth Haji Abdoola Haroon** : (a) Will Government be pleased to state the Constitutional aspect of the following territories in Baluchistan :

Las Bela, Bugti, Kharan, Makran, Brohi, Marri, and such other tribal units ?

(b) Are these territories under the direct control of British India or connected with the United Confederation of Kalat State ?

(c) If the constitutional composition of the territories in question is a different one than the two mentioned above, will Government be pleased to describe the reality of the fact and throw light on it ?

Mr. J. G. Acheson : So far as this question relates to tribal areas, namely, Marri and Bugti country, the information is as follows :

(a) The Marri and Bugti territories are tribal areas in the Sibi Political Agency.

(b) These areas are not included in British India. They are tribal areas under the Political control of the Government of India through the Agent to the Governor General in Baluchistan and the Political Agent, Sibi.

(c) Does not arise.

The remaining areas are Indian State territory.

ALLOWANCES PAID TO THE TRIBAL SARDARS OF BALUCHISTAN.

111. ***Seth Haji Abdoola Haroon** : (a) Will Government be pleased to state whether the tribal Sardars of Baluchistan, such as Marri, Bugti, Kharan and other territories in Baluchistan, get monthly allowances from the Government of India for personal use ?

(b) Is it a fact that these Sardars, apart from the above mentioned allowances, also get certain amounts for maintenance of their administration from the Government of India ?

(c) If the reply to parts (a) and (b) above be in the affirmative, will Government be pleased to lay on the table a consolidated statement showing therein yearly amounts paid to individual Sardars ?

(d) Do the tribal Sardars of Marri and Bugti render any service to the British India and if so, what kind of service ?

(e) Do the Sardars mentioned in part (d) get the above stated allowances in virtue of some treaties made between them and Government, and if so, will Government please place copies of those treaties on the table ?

Mr. J. G. Acheson : So far as tribal Sardars are concerned the information is :

- (a) Certain Sardars of Baluchistan draw monthly allowances from Government and in return they are made responsible for the tranquillity of their tribal areas. Some of them have to maintain a specified number of tribal levies for this purpose. When called upon to do so they serve as members of *Jirgas*.
- (b) No, except in so far as the upkeep of levies and the duties described in the answer to part (a) can be described as 'maintenance of administration'.
- (c) A consolidated statement of such allowances is furnished.
- (d) Of the Sardars whose names are shown in the consolidated statement which is laid on the table, only four belong to British Baluchistan and, therefore, to British India. They render services to British India in the manner described in the answer to part (a). The remainder do not render any direct service to British India except that they serve on *Jirgas* and that they keep order in their tribal areas which has a direct effect on conditions in the neighbouring areas of British India.
- (e) There are no treaties but regular agreements with the Marris and Bugtis, copies of which are laid on the table. There are neither treaties nor agreements with other Sardars. Kharan is a part of Indian State territory, regarding which Government are not prepared to answer questions in this House.

STATEMENT SHOWING ALLOWANCES PAID TO SARDARS IN BALUCHISTAN.

		Rs.
<i>Quetta Pishin District.</i>		
K. S. Sardar Ghulam Mohd. Tarin .. .. .	.. .. .	1,800
<i>Kalat and Chagai District.</i>		
<i>Chagai District.</i>		
Sardar Mohd. Ali Khan Mengal .. .. .	.. .. .	19,260
Sardar Abdul Azis Khan Badini .. .. .	.. .. .	9,600
Sardar Mehrullah Khan Jamaldini .. .. .	.. .. .	9,726
Mir Chandan Khan Tarasezai Mengal .. .. .	.. .. .	1,440
Sardar Taj Mohd. Sanjerani .. .. .	.. .. .	28,800

Loralai District.

	Rs.
Sardar Shahbaz Khan Wanechi	840
Sardar Habib Ullah Khan Belkhel	960
Sardar Allah Dad Khan Jaffar	720
K. B. Sardar Shah Ghazi Khan	840
Sardar Sobha Khan Lehrzai	960
K. S. Sardar Baz Mohd. Khan	1,800

Sibi District.

Marri Service (excluding Kohlu and Ry. Sub-Division) ..	47,460
Bugti Service	70,200
K. B. Sardar Samundar Khan Barozai	1,320
K. B. Sardar Wahab Khan, M.B.E.	1,380
K. S. Murad Khan Sarangzai	990
Sardar Bustam Khan Jamali	600

Zhob District.

Sardar Bahadur Sardar Mohd. Khan Jogezeai	1,800
Sardar Bahadur Sardar Zarghun Khan Jogezeai	1,800

Agreement given by Sirdar Mihrullah Khan and the Chiefs of the Marri Tribe, to Major Sir Robert Sandeman, K.C.S.I., Agent, Governor General, Baluchistan, at his camp at Quat on the 6th January, 1881.

We, Sirdar Mihrulla Khan, Tumandar, Karram Khan, Chief of the Bijerani section, Bakhtiyar Khan and Sobdar Khan, Chiefs of the Tingani section, Nihal Khan Loharani, Mir Hazar, Gazani, Kote Khan, Bijerani, Sheran, Kalwani, Batil, Shaheja, Gul Muhammad, Chilgri, and other chiefs of the Marris, agree as follows on the following conditions :

- (1) The whole country shall remain at peace, and all the roads shall be kept open without hinderance. If any evil-doing is perpetrated by the Marri tribe in Sind, the Punjab, or any part of British territory, Government is to have the right of stopping this service, and of cutting off all intercourse with the tribe.
- (2) When any theft is committed in British territory, or on the British roads, the Tumandar and chiefs will immediately restore the stolen property. If serious offences, such as murder or highway robbery, are committed either within British territory or on trade roads, or in their neighbourhood, the Tumandar and Chiefs will be responsible for the production of the actual offenders. If the Tumandar and Chiefs are not concerned and are faithful in this, the Political Officer will assist them in carrying out this condition ; but if it appears that the Tumandar and Chiefs are in any way concerned in the crime, they will be themselves held responsible.
- (3) The Marri tribe shall have no claim to any additional pay on account of protection of the railway or telegraph lines, and they shall prevent their people doing any damage to these. The Government will, of course, exercise its pleasure as to employing Marris or any others to carry posts, or to act as telegraph line riders.
- (4) The condition on which the Sirdar draws his pay is, that either he himself, or his son, shall be present in attendance on the Political Officer, as long as he is in his own country on this duty he shall not receive any subsistence allowance (for the attendance), but when he goes out of his own country to Quetta, Hurnai, or Sibi, he shall receive the usual subsistence allowance.
- (5) We (the Marri Chiefs) will produce individuals to perform service to be approved of by the Government, and they shall be posted wherever Government please within the Marri country or in the country close to it.

- (6) The Vakil and his two sowars shall, so long as required remain in attendance on the Agent, Governor General. When Agent, Governor General, does not himself require him, he shall be in attendance on the Political Officer.
- (7) Whenever the Political Officer or the Agent, Governor General, summons the Tumandar or any of the Chiefs, he shall at once attend without making excuses.
- (8) Hostages, as specified in the separate list annexed, with one Ressaldar and ten sowars, shall remain continually, till further orders, present at Sibi. The Marri Ressaldar and sowars will be responsible for their production daily before the Political Officer at Sibi. The hostages shall be changed in regular turn in the manner specified in the list, with the permission of the Political Officer, Sibi.

We will remain subject to the British Government, and will not wage war, nor make any attempt at inflicting retribution on any other people or tribe, without the permission of Government.

We have written these words as our agreement and sunnud.

Seal of Sirdar Mihrulla Khan.

Mark of Karram Khan, Bijerani.

Mark of Bakhtiyar Khan, Tingani.

Mark of Sobdar Tingani.

Mark of Nihal Khan, Laharani.

Mark of Mir Hazar, Gazani, Nozbandagani.

Mark of Kote, Bijerani.

Mark of Sheran, Kalwani.

Mark of Batil, Shaheja.

Mark of Gul Muhammad, Chilgri.

Mark of Koti, Tingani.

Mark of Jamal, Tingani.

Witnesses.

(Sd.) Sirdar Asad Khan, Raisani.

(Seal of) Mir Yar Muhammad, son of Sirdar Alladina Kurd.

(Seal of) Sirdar Alladina Kurd.

Dated 6th January, 1935.

Terms regarding service, behaviour, and hostages agreed to by the Sirdars, Chiefs, and Mucaddams of the Bugti Tribe.

Whereas Lieutenant-Colonel Reynolds, Political Agent, Lieutenant Jennings, Officiating Assistant Agent to the Governor General, have, with the sanction of the Agent, Governor General, planned the service as shown in List 2 attached.

We, Mir Shabaz Khan, eldest son of Sirdar Ghulam Murtaza Khan, and on his behalf, Gohram Khan, uncle of Keechi Khan, Shambani, and on his behalf, Shah Ali Mucaddam, Musori Bijar Nothani, Touriz Nothani, Rehan Nothani, Dilijan Nothani, Rughra Kulpar, Futtuhul, Kulpar, Mirdost, Kulpar, Haidar Kulpar, Easab Kulpar, Zunu Kulpar, Barani Mundrani, Sobdar Khiazai, Futteh Khan Shambani, and Ghuna Khan, Shambani, agree as follows :

(1) That we will at once give six hostages who will remain in Jacobabad or wherever the Agent, Governor General, may order. They will be from the following sections :

- 1 from the Musori section.
- 1 from the Nothani section.
- 2 from the Kulpar section.
- 1 from the Mundrani section.
- 1 from the Shambani section.

They will be changed as per detail in the annexed List No. 3.

One of the Bugti Sirdar's sons will also remain with the hostages, who will be under his orders. He will be responsible for their daily reporting themselves to the Political Agent in charge.

(2) If any of the Bugtis hereafter commit petty thefts, etc., within British territory, the sirdar will at once recover the stolen property. But if the offence committed be such as murder, highway robbery or other serious offence, the offender will be produced and made over to the Political Agent. If more than reasonable delay occurs, the hostage belonging to the criminal section will be kept in close custody until the actual offender or offenders are produced.

(3) The amount of pay will be the same as hitherto sanctioned by Government; but this will be disbursed in future only to those who are actually in the performance of duty.

Detail of service has been given in the annexed list No. 2.

Mir Shabaz Khan, eldest son of Sirdar Ghulam Murtaza Khan, will be recognized as Resaldar or commandant of the sowars. All the sowars will remain under his orders.

Shabaz Khan will himself work under the direction of his father, but will, when necessary, send out sowars to recover stolen cattle, etc.

At present Ghulam Murtaza Khan being ill, Shabaz Khan will officiate as sirdar of the Bugtis in addition to his own work; when the former recovers, he will resume the charge of his own duties.

(4) One Jemadar, a Rind, if possible, with 12 Biluch Guide sowars, will, be stationed at Bibruk Dera to see that the terms of this agreement are properly executed. If necessary, some of these sowars may be detached to Thusu to keep the Shambanis up to their agreement.

Kechi Khan and Gohram Khan will be held responsible for keeping the peace on the part of the Shambani section, and Ghulam Murtaza Khan and Mir Shabaz Khan on the part of the rest of the tribe.

(5) In future when any sirdars or mucaddams are sent for on Government duty and out of their own district, they will receive subsistence allowance at the rate allowed to the Marris.

When they are summoned, the number of the men to accompany them should always be clearly stated by the summoning officer.

(6) If people of any section refuse to obey the order of their sirdar, and the sirdar wishes them punished, Government will have this punishment carried out, on the Assistant Agent, Governor General's ascertaining that the sirdar's complaint is true and that punishment is deserved.

(7) We, the sirdar and mucaddams, agree that in future we will remain subject to the British Government, and will not wage war against Marris, Shambanis, or others without the permission of Government.

(8) The hostages will be allowed to go when Government is satisfied, from the good behaviour of the tribe, that the arrangements are of a permanent character. This point to be decided by the Agent, Governor General.

(9) When the sirdar or any of the chiefs are summoned by the Assistant Agent, Governor General, he shall at once attend without making excuses.

- (Sd.) Mir Shabaz Khan, son of Bugti Tumandar.
- (Sd.) Gohram Khan, uncle of Tumandar Shambani.
- (Sd.) Shah Ali, Musori Mucaddam.
- (Sd.) Bijar Khan, Nothani.
- (Sd.) Touriz Khan, Nothani.
- (Sd.) Behan Khan, Nothani.
- (Sd.) Dilijan Khan, Nothani.
- (Sd.) Rugha Khan, Kulpar.
- (Sd.) Futtuhull, Kulpar.
- (Sd.) Mir Dost, Kulpar.
- (Sd.) Hyder, Kulpar.
- (Sd.) Easab, Kulpar.
- (Sd.) Zunu, Kulpar.
- (Sd.) Barani Mundrani.
- (Sd.) Sobdar Khilazi.
- (Sd.) Futtah Khan, Shambani.
- (Sd.) Guina Khan, Shambani.

Witnesses.

(Sd.) Nawab Imam Baksh Khan, Mazari.

(Sd.) Sirdar Assad Khan, Raisani.

(Sd.) Naib Mulla Pirjan.

Countersigned and approved, pending sanction of Government.

(Sd.) E. REYNOLDS, *Lieut.-Colonel,*
Political Agent.

(Sd.) E. H. JENNINGS, *Lieut.-Colonel,*

R.E.,

Offg. Assistant Agent, Governor General.

TERRITORIES OF KALAT STATE.

112. *Seth Haji Abdoola Haroon : (a) Will Government be pleased to state what territories of Kalat State are on lease ?

(b) Is it a fact that the expenditure on the administration of these territories is heavy in comparison with their income, resulting in loss to Government and if so, what is the total amount of loss sustained every year ?

Mr. J. G. Acheson : (a) The following territories of the Kalat State are on lease :

1. District and Niabat of Quetta.
2. Bolan Pass.
3. District and Niabat of Nushki.
4. Niabat of Nasirabad.

The terms on which these territories have been given on lease are stated in Agreements Nos. XIV, XXVI and XXVIII published in Aitcheson's Treaties, Volume XI, 5th Edition, 1929.

(b) The loss sustained is as under :

1. *District and Niabat of Quetta.*—The figures for this area are not available as the records of the Office of the Political Agent, Quetta-Pishin, were buried in the earthquake and have not yet been fully salvaged.
2. *Bolan Pass.*—The average deficit for the past three years in round figures is Rs. 65,000 a year.
3. *District and Niabat of Nushki.*—The annual deficit is Rs. 58,000.
4. *Niabat of Nasirabad.*—The average annual deficit for the three years (1928-29 to 1930-31) prior to the opening of the Khirtar Canal was Rs. 62,000 a year. No reliable figures after the opening of the Khirtar Canal are available as a consolidated land revenue and water rate is being recovered from the land-holders and no financial adjustment between the Baluchistan and Bombay Governments regarding the cost of the Khirtar Canal and its working has yet been arranged. Development operations are still proceeding and a considerable portion of the waste lands has still to be

colonized. The income from these lands is on the increase. The deficit on the average of the past four years after the opening of the Khirtar Canal has been reduced to Rs. 14,675 per annum subject to any adjustment referred to above.

POSITION OF THE POLITICAL AGENCY IN THE TERRITORIES OF YOB AND KHATRANO IN BALUCHISTAN.

113. ***Seth Haji Abdoola Haroon** : Will Government be pleased to state the real position of the Political Agency of the Government of India in the territories of Yob and Khatrano (Baluchistan) and whether these territories are permanently under British India, and if not, then what the real position is ?

Mr. J. G. Acheson : It is presumed that the Honourable Member refers to the Zhob and Loralai Political Agencies. These are not included in British India but are tribal areas known as Agency territories legally on the same footing as the tribal territory on the North-West Frontier.

CONSTITUTIONAL CHARACTER OF THE SHAHI AND OTHER JIRGAS IN BALUCHISTAN.

114. ***Seth Haji Abdoola Haroon** : (a) Will Government be pleased to state the constitutional character of Shahi Jirga in Baluchistan, and its powers, and in what capacity outsider Sardars and other representatives participate in the said Shahi Jirga ?

(b) Will Government be pleased to state the constitutional character of other local Jirgas of Baluchistan and their powers and responsibilities ?

(c) Will Government be pleased to state :

(i) whether the Presidents of the Shahi and other Jirgas in Baluchistan are nominated by Government or elected by their members, and, in case they are nominated, the reasons for the same and the qualifications required for such Presidents ; and

(ii) whether Government are prepared to allow the Jirgas to elect their own Presidents instead of the Government's nominee ?

Mr. J. G. Acheson : (a) The Shahi Jirga is a Council of Elders consisting of the Chiefs of the tribes in Baluchistan. The members of the Jirga are appointed by the Agent to the Governor General. Important civil and criminal cases and questions of tribal customary law which cannot be settled by District and Joint Jirgas are referred to the Shahi Jirga for opinion. It is not understood exactly what is meant by " Outsider Sardar " but there is nothing to prevent the Agent to the Governor General from nominating Sardars and others who are not normally members of the Shahi Jirga to be members of that body to assist in their deliberations for special reasons.

(b) (i) *District Jirgas* are appointed by Political Agents from the leading men of the various tribes in their districts. Such Jirgas deal with cases within the district and they make recommendations according to the customary law of the tribes concerned. Orders on their findings are passed by Political Agents.

(ii) *Joint Jirgas*.—These Jirgas function in the same way as District Jirgas but deal with cases which occur between residents of different districts.

(iii) *Inter-Provincial Jirgas*.—These Jirgas deal with cases which occur between residents of Baluchistan and residents of the Punjab and the North-West Frontier Province.

(c) (i) The Presidents of the Shahi and other Jirgas are nominated. There are no special qualifications but the President of a Jirga has to see that cases are heard promptly; that the proceedings are correctly drawn up and that the hearing is impartial. He must also have a thorough knowledge of customary law and of jirga procedure. For these reasons nomination is necessary.

(ii) Government do not see any reason to make a change, for which there has been no demand, in the existing system.

ALLEGED MONOPOLY OF NON-SINDHIS IN THE KARACHI GENERAL POST OFFICE.

115. ***Sir Ghulam Hussain Hidayatallah** : Will Government be pleased to state :

- (a) whether their attention has been drawn to an article, with the heading "Monopoly of Non-Scindhis in the Karachi General Post Office", appearing in the *Daily Alwahid*, in its issue of the 14th March, 1935;
- (b) if so, what action they have taken or propose to take in the matter; and
- (c) if not, whether Government propose to make any enquiry or to take any action in regard to the subject matter of the article?

The Honourable Mr. D. G. Mitchell : The attention of the Honourable Member is drawn to the reply given by Mr. Bewoor on the 9th April, 1935, to his identical starred question No. 1680.

DISTINCTION IN THE PAYMENT OF RAILWAY FARE BY AN INDIAN MAJOR AND A BRITISH CAPTAIN.

116. ***Mr. V. V. Giri** : (a) Are Government aware that a Junior Indian Major (I.M.S.) drawing less pay than a Senior British Captain (I.M.S.) has to travel first class on payment of full first class fare, whereas the latter though drawing more pay (including overseas pay) travels first class on payment of only second class fare?

(b) If the reply to part (a) be in the affirmative, will Government please state the reasons for this distinction?

(c) Are Government prepared to allow the above concession on salary basis rather than on rank? If not, why not?

Mr. G. E. F. Tottenham : (a) and (b). The answer to part (a) is in the affirmative but the reason has nothing to do with either the pay or the nationality of the officer. The concession of travelling first class at second class rates is given to all Captains and Subalterns whether British or Indian, but not to Majors, either Indian or British.

(c) No, Sir. I imagine a concession of this kind based on salary would be exceedingly difficult to work.

Pandit Lakshmi Kanta Maitra : May I know from the Honourable Member if there is any rule in the Military Department which permits Captains to travel in higher class compartments than those for which fares are paid ? Are they permitted to travel in first class though they pay fares for second class ? If so, may I know the grounds for this concession ?

Mr. G. B. F. Tottenham : The Military Department see no reason to depart from the present practice by which the concession of travelling first class at second class rates is confined to the junior ranks, that is, Captains and Subalterns. They see no reason to alter that practice.

RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE HIDES CESS COMMITTEE.

117. ***Qazi Muhammad Ahmad Kazmi :** (a) Will Government be pleased to state the expenditure incurred on the Hides Cess Committee appointed in 1929 ?

(b) What were, in brief, the main recommendations of that Committee ?

(c) How far have those recommendations been adopted by Government ?

(d) If no action has been taken, what unforeseen reasons have been responsible for it ?

(e) Do Government now contemplate taking any steps in pursuance of those recommendations and, if so, when ?

The Honourable Sir Muhammad Zafrullah Khan : (a) The actual expenditure incurred on the Hides Cess Enquiry Committee was Rs. 46,426.

(b) The Honourable Member is referred to Chapter XI of the Report of the Hides Cess Enquiry Committee, a copy of which is in the Library.

(c), (d) and (e). I would refer the Honourable Member to Sir Joseph Bore's speech in this House on the Finance Bill of 1934 as printed on pages 2632-2634 of the Legislative Assembly Debates, dated the 22nd March, 1934. The imposition of a suitable cess on the exports of hides and skins from India is a necessary precedent to the adoption of the other recommendations of the Hides Cess Enquiry Committee and in the present depressed condition of the export trade it is felt that any action which may tend to raise the prices of Indian hides and skins in the export markets and so place them in an unfavourable position *vis-a-vis* their competitors would be injurious to the industry itself.

POSITION OF INDIANS IN ZANZIBAR.

118. ***Mr. S. Satyamurti :** Will Government be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Colonial Secretary has definitely turned down the representation of the Government of India on the position of Indians in Zanzibar ;

- (b) what is the actual position to-day ;
- (c) whether Government will take any action to vindicate the position of Indians in Zanzibar ; and
- (d) if so, when, and what those steps are ?

Sir Girja Shankar Bajpai : (a) No.

(b) to (d). The general question is still the subject of discussion between the Secretary of State for India and the Secretary of State for the Colonies. Meanwhile, I am authorised to announce that if any specific cases of hardship alleged to have resulted from application of the new arrangements are brought locally to the notice of the Government of Zanzibar, they will be most carefully investigated by that Government and, if necessary, brought to the notice of the Secretary of State for the Colonies.

Mr. S. Satyamurti : With reference to the answer to clause (a) of the question, may I know, Sir, whether the Government reported to the Emigration Committee, at the meeting held earlier in the year, that the Colonial Secretary had turned down the representation of the Government of India ?

Sir Girja Shankar Bajpai : The proceedings of the Standing Emigration Committee are confidential, and I cannot disclose what transpired in those meetings without the approval of the Committee itself, but I think I can tell my friend that what was reported to the Committee was merely an intermediate stage of the negotiations.

Mr. S. Satyamurti : The Standing Emigration Committee is a Committee of this House, and is there any rule or convention that things which take place there cannot be disclosed or told in the House ? What is this Committee for ? I want a ruling from you, Sir.

Mr. President (The Honourable Sir Abdur Rahim) : That rule applies to Select Committees.

Sir Girja Shankar Bajpai : The position is that, so far the Standing Emigration Committee has always been consulted as to whether questions which are discussed there should be made public or not. The particular point as to whether information should be conveyed to the House or not has not been considered before, and if you, Sir, wish me to explain to the House what happened in that Committee, I am prepared to do so.

Mr. S. Satyamurti : Yes, I want that information.

Several Honourable Members : We all want that information.

Sir Girja Shankar Bajpai : I have already conveyed that information to my Honourable friend without going into details. I said what was reported to the Committee was an intermediate stage of the negotiations.

Mr. S. Satyamurti : May I know, therefore, whether this representation was turned down at the intermediate stage, and, after that, the Government of India went with their begging bowls in their hand and are now considering the whole position ?

Sir Girja Shankar Bajpai : There is no question of a begging bowl or any other kind of eleemosynary instrument being used. The problem:

is really a difficult one. The suggestion that the Honourable Member is referring to is a suggestion for a particular kind of inquiry. The Secretary of State for the Colonies said that he did not feel justified at that stage in embarking upon an inquiry, because sufficient time had not elapsed since the passing of the legislation to enable him or the local authorities to say how the legislation was working. It was only natural in the circumstances that the Government of India should say : "Very well, we shall wait for a little time in order to enable you to gather experience of the working of the legislation, but meanwhile if there are any difficulties that individuals are experiencing, you must provide relief for them", and that relief is provided for by the statement which I have made in the latter part of my reply.

Mr. S. Satyamurti : In view of this courageous attitude of the Government, may I know what is the latest position in this matter ?

Sir Girja Shankar Bajpai : The latest position as, I understand, is that the general question is still the subject of discussion between the Secretary of State for India and the Secretary of State for the Colonies.

Mr. S. Satyamurti : Are the Government of India considering the question of levying an embargo on the import of cloves into this country as a measure of retaliation ?

Sir Girja Shankar Bajpai : My Honourable friend may rest assured that everything connected with this question is receiving the attention of the Government.

Mr. S. Satyamurti : That, Sir, is a very poor assurance in view of the fact that the Government of India have failed all these years to do anything effective.

Mr. President (The Honourable Sir Abdur Rahim) : The Honourable Member has put his question and he has got an answer.

Mr. S. Satyamurti : No, Sir ; the answer was that everything connected with this question was receiving the attention of the Government. I want to know whether Government are considering this particular question of putting an embargo on the import of cloves from Zanzibar into this country. That question has not been answered.

Mr. President (The Honourable Sir Abdur Rahim) : The Chair thinks the answer is in the affirmative, is it not ?

Mr. S. Satyamurti : No, Sir ; he said that he is considering everything connected with this question. I want to know particularly whether they are considering this question of putting an embargo on the import of cloves.

Mr. President (The Honourable Sir Abdur Rahim) : The Honourable Member has already replied to his question.

Sir Girja Shankar Bajpai : Everything connected with this question is being considered by the Government of India, and if my friend, Mr. Satyamurti, thinks that this particular question is not sufficiently relevant, then, in that case, he is not justified in assuming or suggesting....

Mr. President (The Honourable Sir Abdur Rahim) : The point is whether the question of the import of cloves is being considered, or not.

Sir Girja Shankar Bajpai : Everything connected with this question is under consideration.....

Mr. President (The Honourable Sir Abdur Rahim) : Does the Honourable Member mean that it is under consideration ?

Mr. S. Satyamurti : Sir, you cannot give an answer for the Government. They must give the answer.

Mr. President (The Honourable Sir Abdur Rahim) : The Honourable Member has said that he is considering everything including this. That is how the Chair understands his answer.

Mr. S. Satyamurti : He has not stated so.

Mr. N. M. Joshi : May I know whether the Government of India are aware that a company is being formed in London for dealing in cloves ?

Sir Girja Shankar Bajpai : I do not know whether that actually arises out of this question, but the Government of India have no information on that subject.

Mr. N. M. Joshi : May I ask if the Government of India will make inquiries ?

Sir Girja Shankar Bajpai : If my friend will be good enough to disclose to me the source of his information and if it is of sufficient importance to justify an inquiry being made, the Government of India will certainly make an inquiry.

Mr. B. Das : With reference to the reply to the last part of the question, will the Honourable Member kindly tell me if the Government of India have brought to the notice of the Colonial Minister any special cases of difficulties of Zanzibar merchants ?

Sir Girja Shankar Bajpai : We may be making inquiries from the Imperial Citizenship Association of Bombay, but if my friend had listened to my answer, he would have gathered that it is open to individuals in Zanzibar, if they so wished, to make representations direct to the Government of Zanzibar.

Mr. B. Das : Direct to the Government of Zanzibar ?

Sir Girja Shankar Bajpai : Yes.

Mr. B. Das : And not to the Government of India ?

Sir Girja Shankar Bajpai : It is open to them to report to the Government of India and suggest to them that they should take action, but if they think that this is likely to be a dilatory process, it is open to them to make representations direct to the Government of Zanzibar.

Mr. B. Das : Will the Government of Zanzibar forward these representations to the Colonial Secretary in London ?

Sir Girja Shankar Bajpai : He has been definitely asked to forward important cases to the Secretary of State for the Colonies.

Seth Govind Das : Who is to decide whether these individual cases are important or not ?

Sir Girja Shankar Bajpai : There is nothing to prevent the individuals concerned representing to the Secretary of State for the Colonies

if the local authorities, by any chance, consider an important case to be unimportant.

Mr. Mohan Lal Saksena : Did the Government of India receive any representation from Indians in Zanzibar to take retaliatory measures ?

Sir Girja Shankar Bajpai : The Government of India have received representation from the Indian National Association in Zanzibar to take retaliatory action. They have also seen reports of Resolutions on the subject in the press.

INCLUSION OF PROVISIONS FOR A STATUTORY RAILWAY AUTHORITY IN THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ACT.

119. ***Mr. S. Satyamurti :** (a) Will Government be pleased to state whether the Government of India, in their despatch on this subject, asked the Secretary of State for provisions for a Statutory Railway Authority to be included in the Government of India Act ?

(b) Will they be pleased to lay their correspondence with the Secretary of State on the table ?

The Honourable Sir Muhammad Zafrullah Khan : Government are not prepared to disclose the nature of their confidential communications with the Secretary of State, and, in this connection, I may draw the Honourable Member's attention to the supplementary questions put by him to question No. 21 on the 6th February, 1935, to Sir Joseph Bore and the replies thereto.

Mr. S. Satyamurti : May I know if the Government of India contemplate introducing any further legislation on this matter, and, if so, when ?

The Honourable Sir Muhammad Zafrullah Khan : I believe the Honourable Member has already put down a question to that effect.

Pandit Krishna Kant Malaviya : Is it to be held secret from people who make the contribution ? (After a pause.) No answer ?

Mr. President (The Honourable Sir Abdur Rahim) : The Honourable Member has said that it is a confidential communication and he cannot disclose it.

Pandit Krishna Kant Malaviya : Confidential from those who contribute funds ?

Mr. President (The Honourable Sir Abdur Rahim) : Yes, apparently.

OUTLAY ON THE IMPERIAL COUNCIL OF AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH.

120. ***Mr. S. Satyamurti :** Will Government be pleased to state the total outlay on the Imperial Agricultural Research Council since it was set up, and the results achieved so far ?

Sir Girja Shankar Bajpai : A statement is laid on the table. Particulars of the research schemes and of the progress made are published

in the annual reports of the Council, copies of which are available in the Library of the House.

STATEMENT.

Actuals 1929-30.	Actuals 1930-31.	Actuals 1931-32.	Actuals 1932-33.	Actuals 1933-34.	Actuals 1934-35.	Budget Estimate 1935-36.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1,46,181	6,91,355	6,91,061	8,60,739	12,05,762	14,61,947	22,49,100

Prof. N. G. Ranga : Are the results of the investigations being made by the Council into the cost of cultivation of certain crops now available ?

Sir Girja Shankar Bajpai : I should like to have notice of that question. I could not say whether the results are available or not.

Prof. N. G. Ranga : Are the agricultural interests represented on the Imperial Council ?

Sir Girja Shankar Bajpai : This question relates to the amounts of grants made by the Governor General in Council and the activities of the Council ; it does not relate to the constitution of the Council.

REDUCTION IN INDIA'S CONTRIBUTION TO THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS.

121. ***Mr. S. Satyamurti** : (a) Will Government be pleased to state what reduction they have been able to secure in India's contribution to the League of Nations ?

(b) Are Government aware of any reasons why India should contribute more than any of the self-governing Dominions ?

(c) What is the indirect return to this country in the form of salaries of Indian employees of the League per year ?

(d) What steps are Government taking to get India's contribution reduced and to get the employment of Indians in the League organization increased ?

The Honourable Sir Nripendra Sircar : (a) India's contribution for 1935 has been reduced by one unit as the result of the distribution among existing Members of units allotted to Russia on her entering the League.

(b) Government see no reason to suppose that the comparative assessments of India and the Dominions indicate any failure properly to apply the principles on which the existing assessment is based, for those principles recognise population as one of the factors to be taken into account.

(c) The aggregate amount of the salaries of the Indian employees of the League in 1934 appears to have been one hundred and thirteen thousand, three hundred Swiss Francs.

(d) As regards the first part of the question, I would refer the Honourable Member to part (b) of my reply to question No. 590, asked by Lala Rameshwar Prasad Bagla, on the 14th August, 1934. The matter is now under consideration in connection with the forthcoming preparation of a revised scale of allocation.

As regards the second part of the question, for the reasons explained in my reply to part (c) of question No. 500, asked by Dr. Ziauddin Ahmad, on the 9th August, 1934, no means exist of securing an early material increase in the number of Indians employed in the League's organisations, but I may mention that certain informal representations on the subject have recently been addressed to the Secretary General and have elicited a sympathetic reply. I take the opportunity of laying on the table a statement showing the number of officers employed in the League Secretariat and the International Labour Office on a minimum salary of not less than 12,000 Swiss Francs per annum, from which the Honourable Member will observe that, leaving out of account Great Britain, France, Italy and Switzerland, the scale of whose representation is necessarily influenced by geographical and linguistic considerations, the number of Indian employees compares by no means unfavourably with the number of nationals of other States Members.

Statement showing the number of officers employed in the League Secretariat and in the International Labour Office whose minimum salary is not less than 12,000 Swiss Francs per annum.

Nationality.	Secretariat.	Remarks.	I. L. O.	Remarks.	Total (exclusive of Interpreters, Translators, &c.)
British ..	47	21 Interpreters, translators, &c.	39	14 Interpreters, translators, &c.	51
French	31	16 Do. ..	41	7 Do. ..	49
Russia .. ..	..	..	1	1 do.	..
Germany	6	..	11	6 do. ..	11
Italy	13	..	8	2 do. ..	19
India	3	..	3	..	6
China	2	..	..	..	2
Spain	3	..	2	1 do. ..	4
Canada	3	..	3	1 do. ..	5
Poland	6	..	2	1 do. ..	7
Argentine .. ..	..	..	..	..	..
Czechoslovakia	4	..	1	..	5
Australia	3	..	1	..	4
Holland	5	..	3	..	8

Nationality.	Secretariat.	Remarks.	I. L. O.	Remarks.	Total (exclusive of Interpreters, Translators, &c.).
Roumania	1		1		2
Belgium	5		3	1 Interpreters, translators, etc.	7
Sweden	3	..	2	..	5
Switzerland ..	10	1 Interpreters, translators, etc.	10	7 Interpreter, translators, etc.	21
South Africa ..	1	..	1	1 Do. ..	1
Japan	4		3	1 Do. ..	6
Mexico .. ..					..
Denmark	3		2		5
Finland	1		1		2
Ireland	1		3		4
New Zealand ..	2		1		3
Turkey	1		..		1
Chile	1		..	..	1
Norway	3		1	..	4
Peru .. ..				..	..
Hungary	2		2	1 Interpreters, translators, etc.	3
Austria	4		2	..	6
Greece	2				2
Siam	1		..		1
Portugal .. ..	..	..	1	1 Interpreters, translators, etc.	..
Cuba .. ..	..	Interpreters and translators.	..	Interpreters and translators.	..
Bulgaria	1	..	1	1 Do. ..	1
Persia	1		1	..	2
Columbia .. ..	..	..	..	..	..
Uruguay	2				2
Venezuela	1		..	..	1
Lithuania	1		1	..	2
Bolivia .. ..	..		..	..	..
Latvia	1	..	..	..	1

Nationality.	Secretariat.	Remarks.	I. L. O.	Remarks.	Total (exclusive of Interpreters, Translators, etc.).
Estonia	1				1
Iraq					
Abyssinia					
Afghanistan					
Albania	1				1
Dominican Republic					
Guatemala					
Haiti					
Honduras					
Salvador .. ..				..
Liberia .. ..					..
Luxemburg	2		1		3
Nicaragua .. ..					..
Panama	1				1
Paraguay .. ..	..				..
America	5	..	..		5

Mr. S. Satyamurti : With reference to the Honourable Member's answer to clause (a) of the question, may I know what is the percentage of reduction ?

The Honourable Sir Nripendra Sircar : Do I understand that my Honourable friend wants to know what that is in rupees, annas and pies ?

Mr. S. Satyamurti : I want the percentage. Percentage should be the same for all coins.

The Honourable Sir Nripendra Sircar : The position is this if I may just explain. This time there are 951 units, and a unit is also not a fixed quantity, because 951 units represent the whole amount budgeted, which may vary from time to time. But, roughly speaking, one unit is in this case Rs. 25,000.

Mr. Satyamurti : May I know, with regard to the answer to clause (b) of the question, apart from population, whether there is any other reason why we should contribute more than Canada, Australia, or South Africa ?

The Honourable Sir Nripendra Sircar : I find various items are taken into consideration. Speaking from memory, apart from population, other items like the number of labourers, the number of schools and other educational institutions, and various other factors are taken into consideration. I cannot give any more definite reply to my Honourable friend than what I have said. That is, on the working of these principles, they have arrived at their figure, and, as a result of our representation, only one unit has been reduced.

Mr. S. Satyamurti : Has India got a free vote in the League of Nations ? In view of the fact that she is an appendage of Great Britain, should there not be at least some monetary concession ?

The Honourable Sir Nripendra Sircar : The question of India having a free vote does not arise out of this question.

Mr. S. Satyamurti : I want to know whether the fact that India has no free vote is no consideration to be taken into account, in determining the contribution to the League of Nations ?

Mr. President (The Honourable Sir Abdur Rahim) : The Chair thinks that should be raised by a separate question.

Mr. S. Satyamurti : With regard to the answer to clause (c) of the question, may I know, in view of this very "sympathetic" reply of the Secretary General, whether there has been any improvement in the number and the emoluments of Indian employees in the various Secretariats of the League ?

The Honourable Sir Nripendra Sircar : To my knowledge, there has been improvement in the case of one, but I cannot possibly just now give information about every individual.

Mr. S. Satyamurti : Does the Honourable Member know that, so far as the United Kingdom is concerned, she gets far more by way of salaries of her nationals employed in the League, than she contributes ?

The Honourable Sir Nripendra Sircar : That is conceded in the last part of my answer, which is this :

"Leaving out of account Great Britain, France, Italy and Switzerland, the scale of whose representation is necessarily influenced by geographical and linguistic considerations, the number of Indian employees compares by no means unfavourably with the number of nationals of other States Members."

That is conceded.

Mr. Satyamurti : Why should you leave out of account Great Britain or France ? I can understand Switzerland for geographical reasons.

The Honourable Sir Nripendra Sircar : It is not a question of leaving out of account in that sense. It means that those four States have got more representatives proportionately than other States.

Seth Govind Das : Will the Honourable Member kindly say whether other countries have also reduced their contributions ?

The Honourable Sir Nripendra Sircar : I believe two or three have, but I have not got them just now. I shall be able to inform my Honourable friend later on if he wants the information.

Mr. President (The Honourable Sir Abdur Rahim) : Order, order. There are two short notice questions by Seth Govind Das. Seth Govind Das.

SHORT NOTICE QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

ACTION TAKEN AGAINST NEWSPAPERS UNDER THE INDIAN PRESS (EMERGENCY POWERS) ACT, 1931.

Seth Govind Das : Will Government be pleased to state :

12 NOON.

- (a) the number of newspapers in India which have been called upon to deposit securities during the year 1935 ;
- (b) their names and places of publication ;
- (c) the number of papers that have deposited the amounts demanded,
 - (i) their names ;
 - (ii) the amounts so deposited ; and
 - (iii) the total amount of deposits so received towards securities.
- (d) the particular reasons for which each newspaper was called upon to deposit securities ;
- (e) the number of newspapers that failed to deposit the securities so demanded and went out of publication ;
- (f) the names of such newspapers ;
- (g) the total number of newspapers that have been asked to deposit securities only for the reason that they published articles on the Quetta earthquake ;
- (h) the number of newspapers that ran out of running as a result of their failure to deposit the security sums required of them ; and
- (i) the particular offence in each case of publishing an article on the Quetta earthquake ?

ACTION TAKEN AGAINST NEWSPAPERS UNDER THE INDIAN PRESS (EMERGENCY POWERS) ACT, 1931.

Seth Govind Das : Will Government be pleased to state :

- (a) the number of newspapers that have been asked to deposit securities since the Press Ordinance, 1930 ;
- (b) the amounts that have been asked of each newspaper ;
- (c) the reasons for which each newspaper had been so called upon to deposit the securities ;
- (d) the amount of security and total in each case ;
- (e) the number of newspapers that failed to deposit securities ;
- (f) the total number of forfeitures of deposits ;
- (g) the total amount so forfeited ;
- (h) the names of the newspapers that forfeited deposits and the amounts so forfeited ;
- (i) the number of newspapers that failed to deposit the requisite securities ; and
- (j) the names and number of such newspapers that went out of running as a sequence of the failure referred to in part (i) ?

The Honourable Sir Henry Craik : With your permission, Sir, I propose to answer both Seth Govind Das' short notice questions regarding action taken against newspapers under the Indian Press (Emergency Powers) Act, 1931, together. I lay on the table five statements giving the information so far as it is available.

STATEMENT NO. I.

Statement showing the action taken against newspapers in India under the Indian Press (Emergency Powers) Act, 1931, during the year 1935.

Serial No.	Name of newspaper, with place of publication.	Amount of security demanded.	Whether security deposited or newspaper closed down on failure to deposit security.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5
	MADRAS.	Ra.		
1	Pahuttarivu, Erode	1,000	Deposited.	
2	Truth, Madras	300	Not deposited. Declaration became void.	
3	Azad-i-Hind		Not deposited. Paper ceased publication.	
4	Prabha, Yellamarru, Gudivada	2,000		
5	Kistna Patrika, Masulipatam ..	2,000		
6	Prabatham, Shoranur, Malabar District.	2,000		
7	Trilinga, Madras	1,500		
8	Dhinamani, Madras	2,000		
9	Prabhat, Mangalore	2,000		
	BOMBAY.			
10	Western Racing Journal, Bombay.	1,000	Not deposited. Paper not started.	
11	Kamashastra, Bombay	1,000	Not deposited. Paper not started.	
12	Cinema Jagat, Bombay	1,000	Not deposited. Paper not started.	
13	Daily Aftab, Bombay	1,000	Not deposited. Paper not started.	
14	Bombay Standard, Bombay	(i) 1,000 (ii) 3,000	(i) Deposited (ii) Not deposited.	.. Forfeited
15	Hilal, Bombay	3,000	Not deposited. Paper ceased publication.	

Serial No.	Name of newspaper, with place of publication.	Amount of security demanded.	Whether security deposited or newspaper closed down on failure to deposit security.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5
	<i>BOMBAY—contd.</i>	Rs.		
16	Azad, Bombay ..	3,000	Not deposited. Paper ceased publication.	
17	Raushni, Bombay ..	1,000	....
18	People, Bombay ..	1,000	Deposited.	
19	Nav-Saurashtra, Ahmedabad ..	2,000	Not deposited.	
20	Khetiwadi	500	Deposited.	
21	Mahetaji, Ahmedabad ..	1,000		
22	Hind Nauchatan	500	....
23	Mansai, Ahmedabad ..	1,000	Deposited.	
24	Rashtriya Vaishya, Bombay ..	2,000	Not deposited.	
25	Hilal-i-Jadid-i-Ukab, Bombay	1,000	Deposited.	
26	Chand, Hyderabad (Sind) ..	500	Not deposited.	
27	Okab, Bombay	750	Not deposited.	
28	Pramod, Bombay ..	1,000	Deposited.	
29	Janamabhumi Mudranalaya, Bombay.	1,000	Deposited.	
30	Gaddha, Bombay	1,000	....
31	Nav Shakti, Bombay ..	3,000	Not deposited.	
32	Rashtrateja, Kolaba ..	1,000	Not deposited.	
33	Khilafat, Daily (or Roznama -e-Khilafat), Bombay.	1,500	Deposited.	
34	Lokasatta, Nasik ..	1,000	Deposited.	
35	Ittchad, Bombay ..	1,000	Not deposited.	
36	Nav Bharat, Bombay ..	1,000	Not deposited.	
37	Roshni, Ahmedabad ..	3,000		
38	Siyasat, Hyderabad (Sind) ..	1,000	....
39	Saptahik Sakal, Poona ..	1,000	....
40	Prawasi	3,000		

Serial No.	Name of newspaper, with place of publication.	Amount of security demanded.	Whether security deposited or newspaper closed down on failure to deposit security.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5
	BENGAL.	Ra.		
41	Bande Matram, Calcutta ..	3,000	....
42	Mazdur Dunia ..	1,000		
43	Khadim	1,000		
44	Khadim Quadim, Calcutta ..	1,000		
	UNITED PROVINCES.			
45	Vijai, Agra ..	500	Not deposited. Paper ceased publication.	
46	Ahrar, Agra ..	1,000	Not deposited. Paper ceased publication.	
47	Vikas, Saharanpur	1,000		
	PUNJAB.			
48	Alankar, Lahore ..	1,000	Not deposited. Paper ceased publication.	
49	Balidan, Lahore ..	1,000	Not deposited. Paper ceased publication.	
50	Student Outlook, Lahore ..	1,000	Not deposited. Paper not published.	
51	Dastan, Lahore ..	500	Not deposited. Paper not published.	
52	Yasrab, Lahore ..	500	Not deposited. Paper not published.	
53	Pratap, Lahore ..	3,000	Deposited.	
54	State Representative, Lahore ..	1,000	Not deposited. Paper not published.	
55	Matwala, Lahore	200	Deposited.	
56	Mushkal Kusba, Qadian ..	250	Deposited	.. Forfeited.
57	Shujaat, Lahore ..	1,000	....
58	Mohsin, Multan ..	2,000	Not deposited.	
59	Jiwan, Multan ..	2,000	Not deposited.	

Serial No.	Name of newspaper, with place of publication.	Amount of security demanded.	Whether security deposited or newspaper closed down on failure to deposit security.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5
	BURMA.	Rs.		
60	New Light of Burma	1,500	Deposited.	
61	Bandoola	500		
62	Whip	3,000	Not deposited.	
63	Azad, Burma, Rangoon	500		
	BIHAR AND ORISSA.			
64	Jamhoor, Patna	2,000	Not deposited. Paper ceased publication.	
	DELHI.			
65	Zaban-i-Khanjar, Delhi	500	....
66	Daily Tej, Delhi	(i) 1,000* (ii) 3,000	Deposited Deposited.	*Forfeited.
67	Qaumi Gazette, Delhi	1,000	Not deposited. Paper ceased publication.	
68	Arjun, Delhi	(i) 2,000* (ii) 5,000	(i) Deposited (ii) Deposited.	*Forfeited.
69	Dindar, Delhi	1,000	Not deposited.	
70	National Gazette, Delhi	1,000		
71	Kainat, Delhi	500		
72	Taj, Delhi	1,000		

NOTE—(i) The total amount of securities deposited is Rs. 25,950.

(ii) Information as to the reasons for which each newspaper was called upon to deposit security is not available.

(iii) Cases in which demands for security were made on account of the publication of articles on the Quetta earthquake relief are included in the statement.

STATEMENT No. II.

Statement showing action taken against newspapers under the Indian Press (Emergency Powers) Act, 1931, for publication of articles on the Quetta Earthquake Relief.

Serial No.	Name of newspaper, with place of publication.	Reasons for action taken.
1	Kistna Patrika, Masulipatam	} Article not known.
2	Trilinga, Madras	
3	Dhinamani, Madras	
4	Prabhat, Mangalore	
5	* † Free Press Journal, Bombay	For publication of articles headed "Lives can even now be saved" and "Anomalies of Quetta Relief" published in the issues of the 7th and 9th June, 1935, respectively.
6	Khilafat Daily (or Roznama-e-Khilafat), Bombay.	For publication of an article headed "Bribery" in the issue, dated the 7th June, 1935.
7	* Bombay Standard, Bombay	For publication of an article headed "Quake Relief and Quack Remedies" in the issue of the 16th June, 1935.
8	Siyasat, Hyderabad (Sind)	For publication of an article headed "Viceroy's Utterances" containing <i>inter alia</i> a reference to relief measures at Quetta in the issue, dated the 15th July, 1935.
9	Khadim Quadim, Calcutta	For publication of an article on the Quetta Earthquake relief in the issue of the 23rd June, 1935.
10	* Medina, Bijnor	For publication of an article headed "The great duty; the cry of pain and the note of sympathy" in the issue, dated the 21st June, 1935.
11	Vikas, Saharanpur	For publication of an article headed "Horripilating stories of the atrocities of the military" in the issue of the 16th June, 1935.
12	Shujaat, Lahore	For publication of an objectionable article which tried to bring into disrepute the British soldiers employed in the relief work at Quetta.
13	* Daily Tej, Delhi	For publication of articles headed "The distressed Indians and Europeans deplorable discrimination" and "The Congress and the Quetta Relief, the Government should realise their responsibility" in the issues dated the 12th and 14th June, 1935, respectively.
14	† Qaumi Gazette, De lhi	For publication of an article headed "Piles of dead bodies are being burnt with petrol" in the issue of the 11th June, 1935.
15	* Arjun, Delhi	For publication of articles on the Quetta Earthquake relief in the issues of the 4th, 6th, 13th and 14th June, 1935.

* In the case of these newspapers security was forfeited, not demanded.

† Ceased publication

STATEMENT No. III.

Statement showing the number and names of newspapers that have been asked to deposit securities, together with the amount of securities, since the Press Ordinance, 1930.

Serial No.	Name of paper.	Amount of security and total in each case.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4
MADRAS.		Rs.	
1	Citizen of India, Madras ..	250	
2	Gandhi, Madras (Tri-weekly) ..	1,500	{ 1,000 500 }
3	India, Madras ..	1,000	
4	Indian Express, Madras ..	4,500	{ 1,000 500 3,000 }
5	Jaya Bharati, Madras ..	500	
6	Kudi Arasu, Erode ..	1,000	
7	Manikkodi, Madras ..	250	
8	Mathrubhumi, Calicut ..	1,000	
9	Oplian, Karaikudi ..	1,000	
10	Rajakula Dipikai ..	500	
11	Sunday News, Bezvada ..	1,000	
12	Sutandira Sangu, Madras ..	500	
13	Thennindia, Madras ..	500	
14	Vasanta Vikatan, Madura ..	100	
15	Vedi Gundu, Madura ..	100	
16	Pahuttarivu, Erode ..	1,000	
17	Prabhu, Yellamarru, Gudivada ..	2,000	
18	Kistna Patrika, Masulipatam ..	2,000	
19	Prabatham, Shoranur, Malabar Distt. ..	2,000	
20	Trilinga, Madras ..	1,500	
21	Dhinamani, Madras ..	2,000	
22	Prabhat, Mangalore ..	2,000	
BOMBAY.			
23	Gujarat Samachar, Ahmedabad ..	500	

Serial No.	Name of paper.	Amount of security and total in each case.	Remarks.												
1	2	3	4												
	BOMBAY—contd.	Rs.													
24	Mahratta, Poona ..	<table style="display: inline-table; vertical-align: middle;"> <tr><td style="font-size: 2em;">{</td><td>1,000</td></tr> <tr><td></td><td>1,000</td></tr> <tr><td></td><td>2,000</td></tr> <tr><td></td><td>2,000</td></tr> <tr><td></td><td>3,000</td></tr> </table>	{	1,000		1,000		2,000		2,000		3,000	9,000		
{	1,000														
	1,000														
	2,000														
	2,000														
	3,000														
25	Free Press Journal, Bombay	<table style="display: inline-table; vertical-align: middle;"> <tr><td style="font-size: 2em;">{</td><td>3,000</td></tr> <tr><td></td><td>3,000</td></tr> <tr><td></td><td>3,000</td></tr> <tr><td></td><td>5,000</td></tr> <tr><td></td><td>10,000</td></tr> <tr><td></td><td>5,000</td></tr> </table>	{	3,000		3,000		3,000		5,000		10,000		5,000	31,000
{	3,000														
	3,000														
	3,000														
	5,000														
	10,000														
	5,000														
26	Bhavya Bharat and Rajasthan, Ahmedabad ..	300													
27	Samyukta Karnatak, Belgaum ..	750													
28	Rajhansa, Dharwar ..	101													
29	Chitramaya Jagat, Poona ..	2,000													
30	Bombay Chronicle, Bombay ..	2,000													
31	Nava Bharat, Bombay ..	1,000													
32	Jay Swadeshi, Ahmedabad ..	500													
33	Balwant, Ratnagiri ..	1,000													
34	Kumar, Ahmedabad ..	2,000													
35	Sansar Samachar, Karachi ..	500													
36	Piyush Patrika, Nadiad ..	500													
37	Morning Post of India, Karachi ..	500													
38	Majur Sandesh ..	500													
39	Loka Dharma, Kaira ..	800													
40	Partap, Hyderabad ..	1,000													
41	Navaka, Bombay ..	8,000													
42	Prabhat, Surat ..	800													
43	Jaya Swadeshi, Ahmedabad ..	500													
44	Prabhat, Bombay ..	1,000													
45	Nav Shakti, Bombay ..	2,000													
46	Raushni, Ahmedabad ..	2,500													

Serial No.	Name of paper.	Amount of security and total in each case.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4
<i>BOMBAY—contd.</i>		Rs.	
47	Sind Hindu, Hyderabad	500	
48	The Sun, Bombay	1,000	
49	Praja Bandhu, Ahmedabad	1,000	
50	Arogya Darpan, Ahmedabad	500	
51	Tarun Karnatak, Hubli, Dharwar	500	
52	Janmabhumi, Bombay	1,000	
53	Illustrated Weekly, Shetkari, Nasik	100	
54	Hilal, Bombay	2,000	
55	Lokwani, Surat	100	
56	Daily Sun, Bombay	1,000	
57	Bombay Standard	4,000	
58	Raushni, Bombay	1,000	
59	People, Bombay	1,000	
60	Nav-Saurashtra, Ahmedabad	2,000	
61	Khetwadi	500	
62	Mahetaji, Ahmedabad	1,000	
63	Hind Nauchatan	500	
64	Manasi, Ahmedabad	1,000	
65	Rashtriya Vaishya, Bombay	2,000	
66	Hial-i-Jadid-i-Ukab	1,000	
67	Chand, Hyderabad (Sind)	500	
68	Okab, Bombay	750	
69	Pramod, Bombay	1,000	
70	Gaddha, Bombay	1,000	
71	Rashtrateja, Kolaba	1,000	
72	Khilafat Daily or Roznama-e-Khilafat, Bombay	1,500	
73	Lokasatta, Nasik	1,000	

Serial No.	Name of paper.	Amount of security and total in each case.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4
	BOMBAY—contd.	Rs.	
74	Ittehad, Bombay	1,000	
75	Siyasat, Hyderabad (Sind)	1,000	
76	Saptahik Sakal, Poona	1,000	
77	Prawasi	3,000	
	BENGAL.		
78	The Liberty	$\left. \begin{array}{l} 3,000 \\ 3,000 \end{array} \right\}$ 6,000	
79	The Nayak	$\left. \begin{array}{l} 500 \\ 1,000 \end{array} \right\}$ 1,500	
80	The Lokmanya	1,000	
81	The Biharee	500	
82	The Jamhoo	500	
83	The Anand Bazar Partika	$\left. \begin{array}{l} 1,000 \\ 2,000 \end{array} \right\}$ 3,000	
84	The Amrita Bazar Patrika, Calcutta	3,000	
85	The Dainik Basumati	$\left. \begin{array}{l} 500 \\ 3,000 \end{array} \right\}$ 3,500	
86	The Viswamitra	$\left. \begin{array}{l} 1,000 \\ 1,500 \end{array} \right\}$ 2,500	
87	The Jayasree, Dacca	300	
88	The Harijan	500	
89	Advance	2,000	
90	Commercial India	500	
91	Pravartak	500	
92	Hind-e-Jadid	500	
93	Asri Jadid	500	
94	Free India	500	
95	Kashatriya Sansar	500	

Serial No.	Name of paper.	Amount of security and total in each case.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4
BENGAL— <i>contd.</i>		Rs.	
96	Bande Matram, Calcutta	3,000	
97	Mazdur Dunya	1,000	
98	Khadim Qadim, Calcutta	1,000	
UNITED PROVINCES.			
99	The Brahman Saraswati, Etawah	100	
100	The Lodhi Kahattriya, Cawnpore	200	
101	The Chand, Allahabad	500	
102	The Aj, Benares	1,000	
103	The Madina, Bijnor	2,500	
104	The Sainik, Agra	1,500	
105	Vikas, Saharanpur	1,000	
PUNJAB.			
106	Akali, Lahore	500	
107	Milap, Urdu daily, Lahore	500	
108	Inqilab, Urdu daily, Lahore	500	
109	Pratap, Urdu daily, Lahore	6,000	
110	Mutalaa, Urdu weekly, Ludhiana	250	
111	Zamindar, Urdu daily, Lahore	20,000	
112	Akali-te-Pardeai, Lahore	500	
113	Vir Bharat, Urdu daily, Lahore	3,000	
114	Nawan Yug, Lahore	500	
115	Akali Patrika, Gurmukhi daily, Lahore	1,000	
116	Chandan, Lahore	500	

Serial No.	Name of paper.	Amount of security and total in each case.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4
	PUNJAB—contd.		
		Rs.	
117	Tiryaq, Urdu daily, Lahore { 500 } 200	700	
118	Nawan Yug, Gurmukhi weekly, Lahore .. { 500 } 500	1,000	
119	Dawn, Lahore	500	
120	Azad, Urdu daily, Lahore	200	
121	Kirti, Gurmukhi weekly, Amritsar	1,000	
122	Akali Patrika, Urdu daily, Lahore	500	
123	Siyasat, Urdu daily, Lahore	500	
124	Ihsan, Urdu daily, Lahore	500	
125	Arya Gazette, Urdu weekly, Lahore	1,000	
126	Rahnuma, Rawalpindi	100	
127	Nawan Dhandora	250	
128	Naujawan Sikh, Rawalpindi	300	
129	Young Punjab, Lahore	200	
130	Naujawan, Urdu weekly, Lahore	500	
131	Balidan, Hindi monthly, Lahore	1,000	
132	Ahrar, Urdu daily, Lahore	500	
133	Mushkal Kusha, Qadian	250	
134	Shujaat, Lahore	1,000	
135	Mohsin, Multan	2,000	
136	Jiwan, Multan	2,000	
	BURMA.		
137	Azad, Burma	500	
138	Bandoola { 500 } 500	1,000	
139	New Light of Burma	1,500	
140	Whip	3,000	
141	Azad Burma, Rangoon	500	
	BIHAR AND ORISSA.		
142	Searchlight	1,500	

Serial No.	Name of paper.	Amount of security and total in each case.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4
	BIHAR AND ORISSA—contd.		
143	Samaj, Cuttack	Rs. 1,000	
144	Utkal Sevak, Sambalpur	1,000	
145	Yogi, Patna	500	
146	Nava Shakti, Patna	1,000	
	CENTRAL PROVINCES.		
147	Wageahwari Magazine, Nagpur	1,000	
	NORTH-WEST FRONTIER PROVINCE.		
148	The Sher-i-Sarhad, Peshawar	{ 150 350 }	500
	COORG		
149	Kodagu	1,000	
	DELHI.		
150	Hindustan Times	2,500	
151	Arjun	{ 2,000 1,000 5,000 }	8,000
152	Weekly Shradha Nand	200	
153	Tej	{ 1,000 3,000 }	4,000
154	National Call	1,000	
155	Weekly Sanjaya	200	
156	Chitra Pat	500	
157	Chhaya	500	
158	Jaban-i-Khanjar, Delhi	500	
159	Dindar	1,000	
160	National Gazette, Delhi	1,000	
161	Kamat, Delhi	500	
162	Taj, Delhi	1,000	
163	Khadim	1,000	
	AJMER-MERWARA.		
164	Muslim Rajasthan	200	
165	Rajasthan	1,000	
166	Parasar Hiteahi	500	
	Total	2,52,851	

STATEMENT No. IV.

Statement showing the number and names of newspapers whose securities were forfeited, together with the amount of forfeited securities, since the Press Ordinance, 1930.

Serial No.	Name of Newspaper.	Amounts of securities forfeited.	Remarks.
		Rs.	
	MADRAS.		
1	Gandhi, Madras (Daily)	500	
	BOMBAY.		
2	Free Press Journal, Bombay .. { 3,000 5,000 5,000 10,000 }	23,000	
3	Nava Kal, Bombay	3,000	
4	Navashakti, Bombay	1,000	
5	Bombay Standard.. .. .	1,000	
	BENGAL.		
6	The Liberty	500	
7	The Nayak	100	
8	The Ananda Bazar Patrika	1,500	
9	The Dainik Basumati	500	
10	The Viswamitra { 100 100 }	200	
11	Kshatriya Sansar	500	
	PUNJAB.		
12	Ahrar, Urdu Daily, Lahore	500	
13	Zamindar, Urdu Daily, Lahore .. { 1,000 2,000 }	3,000	
14	Mushkal Kusha, Qadian	250	
	UNITED PROVINCES.		
15	Madina, Bijnor	1,000	
	DELHI.		
16	Daily Tej, Delhi	1,000	
17	Arjun, Delhi	2,000	
	Total ..	39,550	

STATEMENT No. V.

Statement showing the number and names of newspapers that failed to deposit the requisite securities and were, in consequence not started, ceased publication or whose declarations became null and void, since the Press Ordinance of 1930.

Serial No.	Name of Paper.	Remarks.
1	2	3
	MADRAS.	
1	Adivara Patrika, Madras.	
2	Daridra Narayana, Gudivada.	
3	Dharama Rakshani, Betwada.	
4	Gandhi, Madras (Bi-weekly).	
5	Gandhi, Madras (Daily).	
6	Gnanathoothan, Tuticorin.	
7	Ilan Tamilan, Tuticorin.	
8	Janavani, Madras.	
9	Janmabhumi, Madras.	
10	Jaya Bharathi, Madras.	
11	Karnataka Kesari, Bellary.	
12	Khaddar, Madura.	
13	Korada, Madras.	
14	Labour Herald, Madras.	
15	Mooladhanam, Tanjore.	
16	Puratchi, Erode.	
17	Quami Report, Madras.	
18	Science, Madras.	
19	Sunday Herald.	
20	Sutandira, Sangu, Madras ..	The paper failed to deposit security thrice.
21	Swarajyam Madras.	
22	Swastika, Madras.	
23	Vedi Gundu, Madura.	
24	Yuva Deepam, Guruvayur, Malabar District.	
25	Kathaikadal, Madras.	

Serial No.	Name of Paper.	Remarks.
1	2	3
	<i>MADRAS—contd.</i>	
26	Liberty (English, Tamil and Telugu)	Security was demanded in each case separately, but the paper failed to deposit it.
27	Truth, Madras.	
28	Azadi-i-Hind.	
	<i>BOMBAY.</i>	
29	Hutatma, Shradhanand, Bombay.	
30	Bhil Kshtriya, Broach.	
31	Mehsana Prant Patrika, Ahmedabad.	
32	Cinema, Rangbhumi, Bombay.	
33	Mahi Kantha Vartaman, Ahmedabad.	
34	Veer, Broach.	
35	Hindvasi, Hyderabad	Security was demanded twice but the paper failed to deposit it.
36	Free Press Journal, Bombay	
37	Tarun Karnatak, Hubli, Dharwar.	Security demanded on 8th February 1932 for Rs. 3,000 was not deposited.
38	Navjivan, Ahmedabad.	
39	Pragati, Bombay.	
40	Hindu, Hyderabad.	
41	Week, Bombay.	
42	Kaliyuga, Bombay.	
43	Sind, Herald, Karachi.	
44	Samyukta Karnatak, Belgaum	The paper could not deposit security thrice.
45	Indian Daily Mail, Bombay.	
46	Vartaman, Bombay.	
47	Dil Bahar, Bombay.	
48	Tej, Bombay.	
49	Vijaya Danka.	
50	Swatantrya, Nasik.	

Serial No.	Name of Paper.	Remarks.
1	2	3
	BOMBAY—contd.	
51	Muslim Rajasthan, Bombay.	
52	Muslim Rampur (Ahmedabad).	
53	Navayuga, Hyderabad.	
54	Bene Israel Star, Bombay.	
55	Swaraj, Hyderabad.	
56	Prija, Hyderabad.	
57	Veer Rajasthan, Bombay.	
58	Hindu Jati, Karachi.	
59	Muslim Ranpur, Ahmedabad.	
60	Sudarshan, Ahmedabad.	
61	Pratap, Hyderabad ..	.. Security was demanded four times but the paper failed to deposit it.
62	Dharmik, Nadiad.	
63	Jananu Bhumi, Karachi.	
64	Manranjan, Ahmedabad.	
65	Lohana Vijaya, Ahmedabad.	
66	Mahratta, Bombay.	
67	Kamdar, Ahmedabad.	
68	Indian Jails (or Hindi jailkhana).	
69	Udyogi Bharat, Amalner, East Khandesh.	
70	Mufis, Bombay.	
71	Prabudha Jain, Bombay.	
72	Sindwasi, Sukkur.	
73	Shaitan, Hyderabad.	
74	Moortipooja Virodhak Patrika, Bombay.	
75	Cutchi Memon Pal Patrika, Bombay.	
76	Kamgar Bulletin, Bombay	
77	Tofan, Bombay.	
78	Swadeshi Patrika, Bombay.	

Serial No.	Name of Paper.	Remarks.
1	2	3
BOMBAY—contd.		
79	Anandi Mouj, Bombay.	
80	New Reformer, Bombay	.. Security was demanded twice.
81	Navashakti, Bombay	.. Did not deposit one security out of the two.
82	Sphurti, Poona.	
83	Vismi Sadi, Bombay.	
84	Port Trust Kamgar, Bombay.	
85	Urania, Bombay.	
86	Insaf, Hyderabad.	
87	Baj Khedwal, Ahmedabad.	
88	The Sudharak, Shikarpur, Sukkur.	
89	Phulwari, Sukkur.	
90	Noor-i-Islam, Hyderabad.	
91	Tairan Ababil, Hyderabad.	
92	Arogya Darpan, Ahmedabad	Did not deposit one security out of the two.
93	O Anglo Lusitano, Illustrated Konkani Magazine, Bombay.	
94	Al Baloch, Karachi.	
95	Congress Samachar, Bombay.	
96	Hindu, Karachi.	
97	New Era, Bombay.	
98	Baluchistan-e-Jadid, Karachi.	
99	Virbhumi, Bombay.	
100	Al-Harmani, Bombay.	
101	Prem, Karachi.	
102	Pratap, Hyderabad.	
103	Murgh-i-Falak, Hyderabad.	
104	Pol Prakash, Ahmedabad.	
105	Fateh, Hyderabad.	
106	Indian Socialist, Bombay.	

Serial No.	Name of Paper.	Remarks.
1	2	3
	BOMBAY—concl'd.	
107	Western Racing Journal, Bombay.	
108	Kamashastra, Bombay.	
109	Cinema Jagat, Bombay.	
110	Daily Aftab, Bombay.	
111	Hilal, Bombay.	
112	Azad, Bombay.	
	BENGAL.	
113	Hindu Punch, Calcutta.	
114	The Hind.	
115	The Yugasankha, Calcutta.	
116	The Benu, Calcutta.	
117	The Sahafat.	
118	The Nari Gaurab.	
119	The Swadeah, Calcutta.	
120	The Chasimazur.	
121	The Sarathi, Bakarganj.	
122	The Jewan, Calcutta.	
123	The Karkhana, Calcutta.	
124	The Har Har Mahadeo.	
125	The Al-Musalim, Calcutta.	
126	The Vihari, Calcutta.	
127	The Bijoli, Calcutta.	
128	The Sankalpa.	
129	The Punjab.	
130	Jangi Masdoor.	
131	Gana Nayak.	
132	Marx Panthi.	

Serial No.	Name of Paper.	Remarks.
1	2	3
UNITED PROVINCES.		
133	The Sahas, Jhansi.	
134	The Samik, Agra.	
135	The Rangeswar, Allahabad.	
136	The Swadeshi, Allahabad.	
137	The Agarwal Sewa, Allahabad.	
138	The Bhainker, Cawnpore.	
139	The Mazdoor Sansar, Lucknow.	
140	The Guncha-i-Itihad, Cawnpore.	
141	The U. P. Local Bodies Magazine, Mairpur.	
142	The Chandras, Cawnpore.	
143	The Uttar Bharat, Garhwal.	
144	The Achhut Sewak, Cawnpore.	
145	The Zarif, Saharanpur.	
146	The Yuwak, Cawnpore.	
147	The Amal, Cawnpore.	
148	The Chitrakut Ashram, Cawnpore.	
149	The Lal Jhanda, Cawnpore.	
150	The Banaspati-Vigyan, Cawnpore.	
151	The Mazdoor, Cawnpore.	
152	The Nayak, Etawah.	
153	The Tufan, Lucknow.	
154	The Swadhin Praja, Almora.	
155	The Labour Herald, Lucknow.	
156	The Desh Bhagat, Meerut.	
157	The District Gazette, Azamgarh.	
158	The Sadai Muslim, Cawnpore.	
159	The Hind Rajasthan, Jhansi.	
160	The Al Naqid, Agra.	
161	The Sudharak, Etawah.	

Serial No.	Name of Paper.	Remarks.
1	2	3
	UNITED PROVINCES— <i>contd.</i>	
162	Vija, Agra.	
163	Ahrar, Agra.	
	PUNJAB.	
164	Kirpan Bahadur, Amritsar.	
165	Mazdur Kisan, Amritsar.	
166	Ajit, Lahore.	
167	Punjab Kesari, Lahore.	
168	Desh Sewak, Gurmukhi weekly, Jullundur.	
169	Desh Sewak, Urdu fortnightly, Lahore.	
170	Akali, Amritsar.	
171	Akali-te-Pardeesi, Amritsar.	
172	Vir Kesari, Lahore.	
173	Vir Bharat, Urdu daily, Lahore.	
174	Asli Qaumi Dard, Gurmukhi daily, Amritsar.	
175	Vir Bharat, Urdu daily, Sialkot.	
176	Sadaqath, Urdu weekly, Lahroe.	
177	Daler, Urdu Weekly, Montgomery.	
178	Sadu Samachar, Amritsar.	
179	Desh Bandhu, Lahore.	
180	Mehnat Kash, Urdu, Lahore.	
181	Mehnat Kash, Gurmukhi, Lahore.	
182	Danda Pir, Amritsar.	
183	Ajit, Amritsar.	
184	Sadh Samachar, Amritsar.	
185	Sant Parcharak, Amritsar.	
186	Azad, Lahore.	
187	Nidharak, Gujranwala.	
188	Yalghar, Lahore.	
189	Afsana, Gujranwala.	

Serial No.	Name of Paper.	Remarks.
1	2	3
	<i>PUNJAB—contd.</i>	
189a	Ganga Sewak, Amritsar.	
190	Paigam-i-Wattan, Hoshiarpur.	
191	Islami Danda, Lahore.	
192	Trade Union, Lahore.	
193	Rafiq-i-Tijarat, Rawalpindi.	
194	Nawan Yug, Gurmukhi weekly, Lahore	.. The security was not paid out of the three.
195	Mubahila, Amritsar.	
196	Amrit, Montgomery.	
197	Akali Dhandora, Amritsar.	
198	Al-Azhar, Panipat, District Karnal.	
199	Dukhi Bharat, Amritsar.	
200	Sewak, Montgomery.	
201	Montgomery Gazette.	
202	Trade News, Montgomery	Security was demanded twice.
203	Naujawan Bharat, Amritsar.	
204	Zrafat Punch, Amritsar.	
205	Sadaqat, Amritsar.	
206	Islah, Amritsar.	
207	Rahbar-i-Punjab, Amritsar.	
208	Zalzala, Amritsar.	
209	Tiryaq, Urdu, Lahore.	
210	Tiryaq, English, Lahore.	
211	Kirti, Lahore.	
212	Indar, Ferozepore.	
213	Bijli, Fazilka.	
214	Tabligh-ul-Hanf, Amritsar.	
215	Afghanistan, Lahore.	
216	Khurahid, Ferozepore.	
217	Nirbhai, Gujranwala.	

Serial No.	Name of Paper.	Remarks.
1	2	3
	<i>PUNJAB—contd.</i>	
218	Sukh Dharam, Ferozepore.	
219	Akali, Lahore.	
220	Iqdam, Urdu daily, Lahore.	
220a	Iqdam, Urdu weekly, Lahore.	
221	Cinema Art, Amritsar.	
222	Punjabi Vir, Gujranwala.	
223	Ajit, Lahore.	
224	Sitara, Lahore.	
225	Punjabi, Lahore.	
226	Chandan, Lahore.	
227	Watan, Ferozepore.	
228	Rasti, Gujranwala.	
229	Rastgo, Gujranwala.	
230	Samaya Vada, Lahore.	
231	Master, Amritsar.	
232	Railway Mazdoor, Lahore.	
233	Afghan, Lahore.	
234	Hindi Kesri, Lahore.	
235	Daily News, Lahore	Security demanded twice.
235a	Mazdur, Lahore.	
236	Deah Bhagat, Lahore.	
237	Babbar Sher, Amritsar.	
238	Prabhat, Hindi Daily, Lahore.	
239	Azad, Urdu daily, Lahore.	
240	Kanwal, Rawalpindi.	
241	Virat Pattar, Amritsar.	
242	Kirti, Lahore.	
243	M ttar, Lahore.	
244	Socialist, Lahore.	

Serial No.	Name of Paper.	Remarks.
1	2	3
	<i>PUNJAB—contd.</i>	
245	Tabera-tul-Atibbs, Sheikhpura.	
246	Guru Khalsa, Sheikhpura.	
247	Mazlum, Rawalpindi.	
248	Sadaqat, Hoshiarpur.	
249	Revenue Gazette, Rawalpindi.	
250	Harijan, Lahore.	
251	Rajpal, Lahore.	
252	Fitrat, Sheikhpura.	
253	Munadi, Rawalpindi.	
254	Sunny Magazine, Lahore.	
255	New Outlook, Lahore.	
256	Khiyaban, Rawalpindi.	
257	Hindi Kesari, Lahore.	
258	Faryad, Lahore.	
259	Salak, Rawalpindi.	
260	Bhagat, Gujranwala.	
261	Sangla Market Report.	
262	Himmat, Lahore.	
263	Sanat-O-Hirfat, Rawalpindi.	
264	Farzain, Lahore.	
265	Tasmin, Lahore.	
266	Nishat, Lahore.	
267	Acchut Sewak, Amritsar.	
268	Paghal, Amritsar.	
269	Azad Akali, Amritsar.	
270	Doaba Gazette, Hoshiarpur.	
271	Insaf, Helan, District Gujrat.	
272	Talim, Rawalpindi.	
273	Raz-i-Film, Rawalpindi.	

Serial No.	Name of Paper.	Remarks.
1	2	3
	<i>PUNJAB—concl.</i>	
274	Quresh, Gujranwala.	
275	Panja Sahib Magazine, Rawalpindi.	
276	Punjab, Rawalpindi.	
277	Mazlum, Rawalpindi.	
278	Akali Patrika, Urdu newspaper, Lahore.	
279	Shamaa, Rawalpindi.	
280	Matwala, Lahore.	
281	New Leader, Lahore.	
282	Amrit Sagar, Lahore.	
283	Mufis, Lahore.	
284	Taskeen, Ambala.	
285	Alankar, Lahore.	
286	Balidan, Lahore.	
287	Student Outlook, Lahore.	
288	Dastan, Lahore.	
289	Yaarab, Lahore.	
290	State Representative, Lahore.	
	<i>BURMA.</i>	
291	Rangoon Mail.	
292	Swatantran.	
293	Wunthanu Thadinsa.	
294	Prachi Prakaah.	
295	Desopkari	Security demanded twice.
296	Bramadesh.	
296a	Swatantran.	
297	Viduthalai.	
298	Dho Khit.	

Serial No	Name of Paper.	Remarks.
1	2	3
	BIHAR AND ORISSA.	
299	Mahabir, Patna.	
300	Prajatantra, Balasore.	
301	Imarat, Patna.	
302	Al-Imarat, Patna.	
303	Jamhoor, Patna.	
	ASSAM.	
304	Jana Sakti.	
305	Purabi.	
306	Samachar.	
	NORTH WEST FRONTIER PROVINCE.	
307	Sailab.	
308	Frontier Advocate.	
309	Islah-i-Rasum.	
310	The Humanity.	
311	The " Mashriq ", weekly newspaper.	
312	The Sadaqat.	
313	The " Israr-i-Sarhad ".	
314	The " Sher-i-Sarhad " of Hazara.	
315	A newspaper by Jagan Nath, son of Hiranand of Bannu City.	
	DELHI.	
316	Monthly Shudhi Samachar.	
317	Weekly Shudhi Samachar.	
318	Khadi Sandeesh.	
319	Hindu.	
320	Nagrik.	
321	Kashmere Pandit.	
322	Rajwari.	
323	Urdu Harijan.	

Serial No.	Name of paper.	Remarks.
1	2	3
	<i>DELHI—contd.</i>	
324	Yugantar.	
325	Vir Bharat.	
326	Arya Prakash.	
327	Bhavish Bharat.	
328	Uthan.	
329	Kainat.	
330	Mohan.	
331	Hindustan.	
332	Darbar.	
333	Arafat.	
334	Inqilab-Hind.	
335	Chal Chitra.	
336	Nava Sandesh.	
337	Tyagbhumi.	
338	Azad.	
339	Muballigh.	
340	Chitra.	
341	Guardian.	
342	Qanmi Gazette, Delhi.	
	<i>AJMER-MERWARA.</i>	
343	Rajasthan Sandesh.	
344	Parivartan.	
Total 448		

Seth Govind Das : It will not be possible for us to put supplementary questions ?

Mr. S. Satyamurti : Will copies of these statements be made available to us ? Will you kindly direct your office to have them printed and circulated ? It will be very helpful to us in view of the legislation coming before the House.

Mr. President (The Honourable Sir Abdur Rahim) : That will be done. "

MOTIONS FOR ADJOURNMENT.

DESPATCH OF TROOPS TO ABYSSINIA.

Mr. President (The Honourable Sir Abdur Rahim) : Pandit Nilakantha Das has given notice of a motion for the adjournment of the business of the House to discuss the question of the despatch of troops to Abyssinia. This subject has already been disposed of.

FIRING BY THE MILITARY AT LAHORE OVER THE SHAHIDGUNJ DISPUTE.

Mr. President (The Honourable Sir Abdur Rahim) : Mr. K. L. Gauba has given notice of a motion for adjournment. He proposes to ask for leave to make a motion for an adjournment of the business of the Assembly today for the purpose of discussing a definite matter of urgent public importance, namely :

“ The failure of the Government of India to institute an inquiry into the circumstances resulting in firing by the Military at Lahore over the Shahidgunj dispute.”

I have to inform the House that His Excellency the Governor General has disallowed this motion on the ground that it cannot be moved without detriment to public interest.

REFUSAL OF GRANT OF PROTECTION TO THE GLASS INDUSTRY.

Mr. President (The Honourable Sir Abdur Rahim) : Pandit Govind Ballabh Pant has given notice of a motion for adjournment. He proposes to ask for leave to make a motion for an adjournment of the business of the Assembly today for the purpose of discussing a definite matter of urgent public importance, as follows :

“ The refusal of the Government to grant protection to the glass industry in spite of the recommendation of the Indian Tariff Board to that effect.”

I should like to know whether a subject like that is a proper subject to discuss on an adjournment motion.

Pandit Govind Ballabh Pant (Rohilkund and Kumaon Divisions : Non-Muhammadan Rural) : The subject of the motion is undoubtedly one of public importance. The case of the glass industry was referred by the Government to the Tariff Board and it was the subject of an exhaustive inquiry and an elaborate report by that Board. The fact that the Government considered it so important and so urgent as to be the subject of an inquiry by the Tariff Board, I think, demonstrates its public importance. There can be no question about its being a question which does involve matters of public importance. It was the subject of a recent Resolution by the Government of India which was issued on the 25th June, this year.

Mr. President (The Honourable Sir Abdur Rahim) : This is a matter for legislation. Protection cannot be granted without legislation.

Pandit Govind Ballabh Pant : The Resolution refused to grant the protection that was recommended by Tariff Board. The report of the Tariff Board was published by the Government on the 25th June, this year, and, while publishing that report, they also published their decision on that report refusing to accept the recommendations of the Board.

[Pandit Govind Ballabh Pant.]

In these circumstances, I submit there can be no question about the matter being of public importance.

Mr. President (The Honourable Sir Abdur Rahim) : A passage in May's Parliamentary Practice, page 249, says that matters involving legislation cannot be discussed on an adjournment motion.

Pandit Govind Ballabh Pant : There is no question of legislation involved. We, the non-official Members, cannot take any initiative in the matter of legislation of this type. I have not brought any motion recommending the introduction of a Bill by anybody. Of course it is not open to me to introduce such a Bill nor to any other non-official Member of the House. What we are concerned with today is the administrative question whether the recommendations of the Tariff Board, an authoritative expert body appointed for the purpose of inquiring into questions of this character, should be treated so unceremoniously and whether an industry which is almost on its last legs and in a pitiable plight should be denied even that much of assistance which even the Tariff Board had recommended for it. In the case of all industries, the subject of protection is ordinarily referred to the Tariff Board. In this case, the Tariff Board made an inquiry into the matter and then submitted its report to the Government and Government, after taking considerable time in examining the recommendations of the Tariff Board, threw its proposals overboard. I submit that it is a matter of urgent public importance which involves, not only the question whether protection should or should not be granted to the glass industry, but also whether it is proper and appropriate that the Government should treat the recommendations of such an expert body in the manner it has done.

Mr. President (The Honourable Sir Abdur Rahim) : Are Government bound to accept the recommendations of the Tariff Board ?

Pandit Govind Ballabh Pant : So far as the practical aspect of the question is concerned, Government are expected to accept the recommendations of the Board. If the Government have not done what they were bound to do, then their action is illegal. If, on the other hand, Government have exercised their discretion in an objectionable and, as I am prepared to say in this case, in a vicious and erratic manner, then too this should be the subject of discussion in this House. In this particular case, there is special emergency as the industry will go to ruins and be destroyed altogether if the protection suggested by the Tariff Board is not given. I would refer you to a ruling which appears on page 41, No. 40, which is almost on all fours, when the Government turned down the report of the Sandhurst Committee, and a motion for adjournment was allowed. My case is much stronger than this. In fact, immediate action is needed in this case. In the other case, the matter could not be said to be so very urgent, as there were large questions of policy involved. The turning down of the report of a body appointed by the Government to go into the question must, therefore, I submit, be regarded as a sufficient ground for the admission of an adjournment motion.

The Honourable Sir Muhammad Zafrullah Khan (Member for Commerce and Railways) : Sir, I have several objections to the motion which is proposed to be made by my Honourable friend being discussed as an adjournment motion. In the first place, my submission is that the matter

is not urgent in the sense in which that expression has been interpreted as applying to adjournment motions. The matter of the grant of protection to the glass industry has been under consideration for some time

An Honourable Member : Four years.

The Honourable Sir Muhammad Zafrullah Khan :and it cannot be said that unless this matter is discussed on an adjournment motion, the appropriate relief to the glass industry cannot be brought into operation. If it were held that executive or administrative decisions of the Government with regard to matters like the one that the Honourable Member proposes to discuss on an adjournment motion could validly and properly form the subject-matter of adjournment motions, I cannot conceive of any executive or administrative decision of Government which is taken during the sitting or during the adjournment of the House which could not be brought up for discussion on an adjournment motion.

Mr. S. Satyamurti : (Madras City : Non-Muhammadan Urban) : Why not ?

The Honourable Sir Muhammad Zafrullah Khan : In that case, every matter, which is decided on the executive side, could be discussed on an adjournment motion, and, with all respect, I would submit that that is not the normal method of discussing such matters.

Mr. President (The Honourable Sir Abdur Rahim) : When was that inquiry started by the Tariff Board ?

The Honourable Sir Muhammad Zafrullah Khan : This inquiry was started several years ago—four years at least. Then, Sir, my second submission is that with regard to this very matter, it was open to Honourable Members to table Resolutions for discussion in this House. Not only was it open to them but as a matter of fact the Honourable Member who has moved this motion for adjournment of the House has tabled a Resolution for discussion; a notice of a motion has been given by Pandit Govind Ballabh Pant that :

“ This Assembly recommends to the Governor General in Council to take effective and adequate measures for the protection of the glass industry in India.”

That is No. 215 of the Admitted List No. 12-A, issued on the 29th August, 1935, and it is quite possible that the matter may be coming up for discussion in the form of a Resolution as tabled by my Honourable friend.

Mr. President (The Honourable Sir Abdur Rahim) : Has it been put down ?

The Honourable Sir Muhammad Zafrullah Khan : It has been put down ; I have read out Resolution No. 215. I am not discussing the chances of the Resolution coming up for discussion or not. I am referring to rule 12 of the Indian Legislative Rules at page 85 of the Manual of Business, which says :

“ The right to move the adjournment of either Chamber for the purpose of discussing a definite matter of urgent public importance shall be subject to the following restrictions, namely :

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[Sir Muhammad Zafrullah Khan.]

(iv) The motion must not anticipate a matter which has been previously appointed for consideration"—(I am not referring to that part but to the next part)—"or with reference to which a notice of motion has been previously given"—

and a notice of motion in respect of this matter has previously been given by the Honourable Member himself.

My next objection, Sir, is the objection which you have yourself been pleased to point out to the Honourable Member; that is to say, that the matter is one that involves legislation. The Honourable Member proposes to censure Government for having refused to introduce legislation in order to afford protection to the glass industry. He wishes, by this motion of adjournment, to censure the Government for failing to introduce legislation to that end; and, in case the adjournment motion is carried, I have no doubt that he would expect Government to give effect to the wishes of the House in respect of this matter; that is to say, he would expect Government to introduce legislation in order to give protection to the glass industry. Related to this matter is a second objection on the same score, that is to say, that the motion does not propose to discuss a definite matter. I would submit, Sir, that one of the reasons why it has not been considered proper to permit matters to be discussed on an adjournment motion which involve legislation is that matters likely to involve legislation are generally of a detailed nature. It would not be possible in the course of two hours, with speeches restricted to fifteen minutes each, to discuss the question whether Government were or were not justified, on the merits, to refuse to give protection, or rather, as I would put it in this particular case, to postpone the consideration of the question of protection to the glass industry. The motion has been put down in a wide manner to discuss the failure of the Government or the refusal of the Government to give protection to the glass industry: but there are a hundred and one questions likely to arise for discussion to enable Honourable Members to make up their minds before it could be said whether protection should or should not be granted to the glass industry. A matter which has been under the consideration of the Tariff Board for a whole year is proposed to be discussed.

Mr. President (The Honourable Sir Abdur Rahim): All that is necessary for the Honourable Member is to state his point.

The Honourable Sir Muhammad Zafrullah Khan: I have almost concluded; and I submit, therefore, that the matter is not a definite matter of urgent public importance, as it would lead to a discussion all over the field with regard to various considerations affecting the glass industry.

Mr. B. Das (Orissa Division: Non-Muhammadan): May I just submit a few words, Sir?

Mr. President (The Honourable Sir Abdur Rahim): The Chair does not want a regular discussion on this motion.

Mr. B. Das: There are only one or two points which I wish to submit. I wish to point out to the Honourable the Commerce Member that the matter is a very definite one. I will remind the House that

the Government brought a Resolution on the convention of sheet glass industry, and this House threw it out, because Government did not give protection to the glass industry nor publish the report of the Tariff Board on glass industry. Thereafter, the Government published that report after the Session adjourned and they gave only a partial effect to the excellent recommendations of the Tariff Board. It was for the Government to bring a Resolution before the House to take measures....

Mr. President (The Honourable Sir Abdur Rahim) : The Chair would inform the Honourable Member that the House does not want a discussion on this motion.

Pandit Govind Ballabh Pant : I wish to submit just one or two words. If you will be pleased to look at ruling No. 40, you will find that it says :

“ I understand that the object of the motion is to censure the Government of India for turning down the unanimous recommendations of the Committee of their own creation.”

That is, in fact, my main purpose in placing this motion before the House in the form in which I have tabled it.

The other point was about rule 12 (4). Now, this rule 12 (4) can apply when a matter has been appointed for consideration. It can apply only if a Resolution has been ballotted for and is included in the list, otherwise it does not apply.

Mr. President (The Honourable Sir Abdur Rahim) : This Resolution has not been ballotted !

Pandit Govind Ballabh Pant : No, Sir. The second part of this rule is with reference to the question of notice having been given previously. No such notice was given in respect of this matter, and, therefore, this rule does not apply at all. I think I should not insult the intelligence of the House by arguing the point whether it is a definite matter or not.

Mr. President (The Honourable Sir Abdur Rahim) : The question which the Chair has got to decide is whether this motion is in order. The motion wants that the business of the House should be adjourned in order to discuss a matter of definite and urgent public importance, namely, the refusal of the Government to grant protection to the glass industry in spite of the recommendation of the Indian Tariff Board to that effect. Protection cannot be granted ordinarily except by means of legislation, and there is a distinct authority mentioned in May's Parliamentary Practice, on page 249, which leaves no room for doubt in a matter like this. It runs thus :

“ Matters arising out of the debates of the same session, or the terms of a bill before the House of Lords, . . . cannot be submitted to the house under this Standing Order”, (that is, the Standing Order relating to motions of adjournment of the business of the House) “ and as on other motions for the adjournment of the house matters involving legislation cannot be discussed.”

I have no hesitation in following this authority as I am not aware that any doubt has been cast on the ruling cited here. I need not go into the other arguments that have been urged before the House. I, therefore, rule that the motion is not in order.

BOMBING OF WOMEN AND CHILDREN IN THE TRANS-FRONTIER VILLAGES BY THE INDIAN ARMY (AIR FORCE).

Mr. President (The Honourable Sir Abdur Rahim) : Dr. Khan Sahib has given notice of a motion for the adjournment of the business today for the purpose of discussing a definite matter of urgent public importance, and it runs as follows :

“ The bombing of innocent women and children in the trans-Frontier villages by the Indian Army (Air Force) which is going on now.”

I want to know if there is any objection to the motion being taken up.

(No objection was taken.)

As there is no objection, the motion will be taken up at 4 o'clock today.

Mr. N. M. Joshi (Nominated Non-Official) : May I be permitted to draw your attention, Sir, to the fact that today is a non-official day, and, in view of the fact that there is very little.....

Mr. President (The Honourable Sir Abdur Rahim) : It is a non-official Member who has given notice of the motion.

THE CODE OF CRIMINAL PROCEDURE (AMENDMENT) BILL.

PRESENTATION OF THE REPORT OF THE SELECT COMMITTEE.

Sardar Sant Singh (West Punjab : Sikh) : Sir, I beg to present the Report of the Select Committee on the Bill further to amend the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898 (*Amendment of Section 406*).

RESOLUTION RE MANUFACTURE OF LOCOMOTIVE REQUIREMENTS IN STATE RAILWAY WORKSHOPS.

Mr. Sami Vencatachalam Chetty (Madras : Indian Commerce) : Sir, I beg to move :

“ That this Assembly recommends to the Governor General in Council that immediate steps be taken to equip State Railway Workshops with necessary additional plant and machinery to ensure manufacture of all locomotive requirements within the Railway Workshops.”

It is a curious coincidence that the year of this motion should synchronise with the year by which the Government guaranteed and hoped to equip their State Railway workshops with complete machinery for the construction of locomotive engines in India. In the year 1921, they issued a *communiqué* in the following terms :

“ In pursuance of their expressed policy of making India as far as possible independent of outside sources in the supply of materials, the Government of India have had under consideration the question of the *construction of locomotive engines in India* and they are now in a position to give a general undertaking that tenders will be invited only in India for all the railway locomotives and the locomotive boilers required by Government during the 12 years commencing with the year 1923.”

Similarly, a promise was made in respect of the construction of wagons on the 1st March, 1918. The Government of India said :

“ The Government of India have recently had under consideration the methods of making India more independent of outside sources in the supply of raw materials. One case, in particular, which they have recently examined, in consultation with the Indian Engineering Association and Railway Administration, is the construction of wagons in India and as a result of inquiries they have made they are now able to announce that they will guarantee to purchase in India 2,500 broad gauge and 500 metre or narrow gauge wagons only for ten years.”

This was said in the year 1918, but the actual working of this policy began in the year 1921 and was cancelled in the year 1924, though they guaranteed to buy these wagons at the rate of 2,500 broad gauge wagons and 500 metre gauge wagons for the next ten years. The excuse for cancelling this policy is found in the subsequent statements made by the Honourable Members of the Government representing this department. It was that in consultation with the companies which they have encouraged to come about into existence for the purpose of construction of wagons they have decided that they should place no orders with those companies, for, at any rate, the next few years. Under those circumstances the Government suggested, very nicely indeed, that those companies might be bought off.

Sir, it so happened that last evening I visited the picture palace in Simla and I saw the film, “ the House of Rothschild ”. There was a loan floated by the Government of the day for many millions of pounds and the “ House of Rothschild ” was one of the tenderers who bid for that loan. Their bid though most favourable was not accepted and when the representative of the “ House of Rothschild ” questioned the Government as to why their bid was not accepted, the Member of the Government said that on account of some “ technicality ” they rejected the tender. It was on a similar technicality, flimsy as it was, that this policy of the Government to purchase their wagons and locomotives in India was cancelled. The Honourable the Finance Member during his recent tour to Bombay tried very hard indeed to convince the Bombay merchants that the allegation that Government were favouring British interests more than the Indian interests was not true. I dare say he was clever enough to find out that his arguments did not carry much conviction so far as the Bombay merchants are concerned.

The Honourable Sir James Grigg (Finance Member) : No, I did not.

Mr. Sami Vencatachelam Chetty : If instances of broken promises should be necessary to convince the Honourable the Finance Member that the Government of India have been consistently working in the interests of the British labourer and British worker more than those of the Indian labourer and Indian worker, I can quote them *ad nauseam*. But a previous Member of the Government resented the charge made by a non-official Member of the Legislative Assembly that they have been breaking pledges. He said, “ No charge is more resented by the Englishmen and the Scotsmen than the charge of breaking pledges ” even though this Government can claim to its credit an unbroken record of broken pledges. (Hear, hear.)

Ever since 1921, there has been in this Assembly a demand from the Government of India to equip their State Railway workshops with such

[Mr. Sami Vencatachalam Chetty.]

machinery as would make it possible to manufacture their whole requirements, not only wagons but also locomotive engines. Particularly last year, in 1934, during the budget debate, more than one Member representing various points of view in the Assembly brought to the notice of the Government the necessity of making their workshops and making their railway administrations independent of imported articles particularly in wagons and locomotives. Probably it will be considered to be the best recommendation for the acceptance of this motion by the Assembly if I should quote a statement from no less a person than Colonel Sir Henry Gidney in regard to this very question. I dare say his successor in this Assembly will please note that his predecessor was in favour of compelling the Government of India to see that their locomotive requirements are fulfilled in India. I would particularly draw the attention of Mr. Bower to what Sir Henry Gidney said on that occasion. He said on the occasion of discussion on the Railway Budget :

“ We cannot control our railways unless we have the manufacturing and building of all the wagons and carriages and engines in this country. Today we have to spend hundreds and thousands of pounds in indenting on foreign countries including Germany for the supply of locomotives.”

Now, Sir, a greater authority than that, an authority which I dare say the Honourable the Finance Member and the Honourable the Commerce Member dare not disagree with, is that of Sir Leslie Hudson, the Leader of the European Group, whose absence owing to illness I really deplore. Sir Leslie Hudson said :

“ We are looking forward to the time when India will be able to manufacture most things for herself. There seems to be no very strong reason why skilled mechanics should not be brought out from England to teach our artizans out here how to construct locomotives in this country.”

To all these representations, strong representations as they were, Sir Joseph Bore, the predecessor of the present Commerce Member said :

“ I can tell my Honourable friend ”, (he was addressing with reference to Sir Henry Gidney, particularly), “ that the question has already been taken up, it was taken up some months ago and I can assure the House that the possibilities will be most carefully examined.”

This was only a repetition of the policy which they have laid down in 1921. It took thirteen years for a reiteration of that policy in much more diluted terms. In 1921, they definitely said that they were then in a position to go in for the manufacture of locomotive engines within a few years and that they would, in the meantime, call for tenders in India for locomotive engines and wagons. But all that was forgotten and again in 1934, the then Commerce Member stated that the question has already been taken up some months ago and the possibilities will be examined in the course of those months. The same reply was given by the Financial Commissioner in the Standing Finance Committee for Railways. Every time we ask for this policy being executed by the Government of India, every time the Government of India will repeat the assurance that it will be looked into. Where do we stand ? Does it take 13 years to examine the policy whether they could manufacture locomotive engines in India or not ? If this delay is not deliberate, if this delay is not quite intentional to see that Indian industries do not come up and to see that the British

interests are served properly, I ask, Sir, what is the other explanation that the Government can give with justification and with real truth behind it for delaying the execution of this policy? Now, surely the Government Members cannot say that this is not done in the interests of British unemployment. In this connection I am compelled to quote a statement of the Under Secretary of State for India in 1922. He was addressing the Members of Parliament who charged him with not doing anything in the way of relieving unemployment question in England. They charged the Secretary of State for India with not persuading the Government of India to give more work to the British labour. In replying to those charges, the Under Secretary of State for India said in 1922 :

“ To those of my Honourable friends—some of them have approached me privately while others spoke in the debate—who have expressed apprehension very largely on account of their constituents in regard to the purchase of manufactured railway and other materials required in India, I will say that there is no reason for their thinking that they will not get the bulk of this business.”

Then, Sir, when the Under Secretary of State for India promises to his constituents that they will get the bulk of their business particularly of railway works and if the Members of the Government here say that they are not delaying these things on account of the interests of the British labourer, well, I leave it to the House to judge what should be the real intention of this Government in delaying the execution of this policy.

We have spent more than eight crores of rupees in equipping these workshops. For what purpose was it done? When the Government wanted these eight crores to be spent upon equipment of workshops, they made the House believe that they will take up this question and that they would equip the workshops in such a fashion as not to be put to the necessity of going for imported locomotives or wagons. It is upon such promises and upon such misleading promises that the Government obtained the vote of this House for equipping the railway workshops on eight crores. After taking eight crores, they spent a large sum out of that and perhaps even more to equip the workshops, but they never cared to look at the basic question upon which they took this grant from the Assembly. I will not call it a dishonest transaction, but it is certainly not a moral transaction for the Government to make a promise to the Assembly on a particular thing and not perform it. And what is more reprehensible in the act of the Government of the day is that while they have completely neglected the question of locomotive engines, even with regard to wagon construction, it was after a great persuasion that we were able to carry a resolution in the Railway Standing Finance Committee that the first tenders should be called for in India and if these tenders were not satisfactory they should then advertise for tenders outside India. I am told,—I do not know how far it is accurate and I speak subject to correction,—that only 750 wagons were given for construction in India and about 500 were given to other countries. And in course of the currency of the promise which Government have given to this Assembly that wagons will be bought in India, particularly with those firms which they have encouraged to come into existence, during the particular year they have bought wagons from another concern and a

[Mr. Sami Venkatachalam Chetty.]

foreign concern ; and when questioned as to why they broke their promise, the reply was that those wagons were of a special type. Who asked them to prescribe a special type ? What was the intention of prescribing this special type ? Was it only to put down the Indian manufacturer or was it something else ? If a special type was required why was it not placed before these Indian manufacturers to see if they could adjust their machinery to manufacture this special type of wagon ? The whole truth is that the heart of the Government is not in it and Government are not quite sincere in encouraging Indian industries and in reducing unemployment in this country. The trouble is that they are dominated by the higher powers at Whitehall. Whether it is an Indian Member that is there or whether it is a European Member that is there, it is impossible to expect them to be honest and frank to this Assembly while they are being pulled by the reins from behind. We only want that at any rate in matters economic Government should pay great regard to the expression of public opinion as evidenced in the Resolutions of this Assembly and give effect to the promise which they very grudgingly, however, made to the Assembly. With these words I have great pleasure in commending this proposition to the acceptance of the House.

Mr. President (The Honourable Sir Abdur Rahim) : Resolution moved :

“ That this Assembly recommends to the Governor General in Council that immediate steps be taken to equip State Railway Workshops with necessary additional plant and machinery to ensure manufacture of all locomotive requirements within the Railway Workshops.”

Sir Abdul Halim Ghuznavi (Dacca *cum* Mymensingh : Muhamadan Rural) : Sir, I have a very high regard for my Honourable friend who has just moved this Resolution, and I am very sorry that I have to oppose the Resolution ; but I shall presently give my reasons for doing so. Sir, I have been studying this railway problem very closely for the last nine years, and I have been a member of the Standing Finance Committee for Railways all these years excepting one year when I was not here. We all want that the railways here should be able to make everything they require in India. The question is, whether the railways can get that done here cheaply to reduce the cost instead of bringing these from outside. At the moment, I think, if we agree to this Resolution it would not be to the interest of the railways or to the interest of India as a whole. Firstly, it is improvident, secondly, it is at the moment inopportune, and, thirdly, it is at the moment undesirable. Sir, regarding its being improvident, I say that the cost of equipping the present railway workshops would be appalling ; I think at least a crore of rupees will be required to equip these workshops in order that they may be able to make their locomotives here. In these days of depression, when the railways are not making any money at all and are losing day in and day out, will it be proper and reasonable to embark on an expenditure of this huge amount of money for equipping the workshops ? And, Sir, we should not forget that the days of engines are probably coming to an end, because electrification is coming on. Who knows that, in another ten years, half of these railway engines may not be required. See what has happened in Bombay where the number of locomotives has been

reduced. What has happened in Madras ? Electrification is going on, and, on about 60 or 70 miles, these engines are not required. Unfortunately the predecessor of the present Railway Member did not give us that facility in Calcutta although it is the second City in the British Empire. That grievance we have still got against the railway officials seeing that they have given it to other provinces, but not to Calcutta.

Then, Sir, I come to the type of the locomotives. At the moment, we are using a type of engine which, perhaps, in a few years' time, we may not require. Take, for instance, Diesel Engines which have already begun to replace our time honoured locomotives. Then, what shall we be making in our workshops ? Then, Sir, we have to consider that we have to import from abroad most of the materials which we require to make locomotives here.

Mr. Sami Vencatachelam Chetty : I may just point out that what I stated was with regard to all locomotive requirements. It may be Diesel Oil or it may be anything.

Sir Abdul Halim Ghuznavi : Then, I think my Honourable friend has not realised that they will have to make different kinds of workshops for different kinds of locomotives. You cannot anticipate what kinds of locomotives you will require ten years hence ; and, then, if you start now, probably this equipment of workshops will require at least five years. After five years, we do not know what sort of locomotives we will require. We shall be going in at the present time for the present type of locomotives. But why has not a start been made in India ? If it had been a paying proposition, was not money available in India for an Indian company to start making locomotives here ? Why did not Tata's do it here ? Because, they know that they cannot compete with firms outside India manufacturing locomotives.

Dr. G. V. Deshmukh (Bombay City : Non-Muhammadan Urban) : They were not assured of the contracts.

Sir Abdul Halim Ghuznavi : Contracts for Indian requirements only will not be sufficient for the workshops here : they must supply countries beyond. How are the locomotive workshops in London getting on ? Because they provide not for India alone, but for the whole world ? How many locomotive workshops exist in the world ? Very few. The world's demands are supplied by those few. If we start making locomotives here, we shall be making them at an enormous cost compared to the cost at which we now get them from outside India. Is it in the interest of the railways to make these locomotives here merely as my Honourable friend said, to provide a little more work for labour ? Is it fair to the railways and is it fair for us to give sanction to this Resolution ? We know that the railways will not be able to make their locomotives as cheap as they get it from outside India. As regards wagons I know they are being made here and they are being bought by the railways—I have no grievance now as regards wagons. At the meeting in Bangalore, this was thoroughly discussed, and we made it a point to press on the Financial Commissioner that he must purchase his requirements as regards wagons in India and not from outside.

[Sir Abdul Halim Ghuznavi.]

I say, it is undesirable, because the depression is continuing and we do not know the number of engines we may be able to utilise a few years hence : we do not know if we will use the present number even. Only the other day, we noticed in the papers that the railways are losing money and they are doing their very best to meet the deficit. Is it fair to ask the railways to find this huge sum now to construct locomotives which they may not require at all a few years hence ? The types may be scrapped and we may have to go in for another type of workshops altogether. What we should do now is this : we must see to the railways working efficiently and economically, and also cut down, as much as possible, the expenses incurred which, in my opinion, they should not have incurred. I have given one instance. Look at the tremendous expense they incur in Calcutta—two railways, the E. B. and the E. I. have their head offices across the street : a huge amount can be saved by amalgamating them : they have two Agents, two Chief Medical Officers, two Deputy Agents, and so on. If the two are amalgamated the Agent of the Amalgamated Railways will be in charge of a shorter length of mileage than the North Western. That they do not do. We should press them to economise their expenses and also look to the comforts of the third class passengers and reduce fares and freights as much as they can. It is not the time now to ask them to erect or equip workshops at a huge cost for manufacturing locomotives, which may not be required at all or which may have to be scrapped a few years hence. With these words, I oppose the motion in as much as it proposes that the extension of the workshops should be taken in hand immediately.

Mr. Muhammad Azhar Ali (Lucknow and Fyzabad Divisions : Muhammadan Rural) : Sir, I had no mind to stand on my legs today on this Resolution ; but when I found my friend, Sir Abdul Halim Ghuznavi, opposing this motion, I was very much surprised. Here is an occasion when this House asks the Government to take up certain works which may employ Indians in very large numbers just as Tatas are doing ; and, then, I find that my own countrymen rise to oppose such Resolutions. When my Honourable friend suggests that by economies and amalgamation money may be saved on the railways, I do not find any reason why and on what grounds he thinks that the railways must not take up this business in their hands. The greatest need of the country is that we must have employment. If these workshops are started, we shall also not have to go to foreign countries and invest our money there and buy from them. This is one of the greatest reasons why we must have some sort of workshops in India. If we can manufacture wagons, if we can turn out other things, I see no reason why we cannot manufacture locomotives in India : to say that there will be a paucity of engineers I doubt it very much.....

The Honourable Sir Muhammad Zafrullah Khan (Member for Commerce and Railways) : Has anybody said that ?

Mr. Muhammad Azhar Ali : That may be an argument hereafter : I anticipate that argument of my friends on the other side—that there may not be engineers enough in India to supply the want : my submission is that India is even now prepared to supply technical knowledge and everything required in the shape of engineering. We know what the state of Hyderabad is doing and what the state of Mysore is doing as regards engineering and I see no reason why we, in British India, cannot supply

such qualified men for engineering purposes. To say that Tatas are not yet sure of their success and, therefore, if the Government of India take up such business it may be very risky—as regards that I say that the Government itself has given protection to Tatas and knows the business. And why cannot Government give protection to such a company which is started by Indians themselves hereafter, to manufacture locomotives or things like that if the Indians start a company ?

Sir Abdul Halim Ghuznavi : Start one, and Government will give protection.

Mr. Muhammad Azhar Ali : I know that my friend will say that : we do not want the Government to do that only ; but we want Government and Indians to start manufacturing locomotives now.

The Honourable Sir Muhammad Zafrullah Khan : That is not the motion at any rate.

Mr. Muhammad Azhar Ali : The motion is that Government should take up such matters themselves, and I submit that it is high time now for the Government to take this business into their hands : when Government have got enough money to spend on other things, I see no reason why they should not start this, and if they take the Indian public into confidence and ask them to invest money, I am sure, India can afford to do it and will do it : India has sent out gold worth crores and crores : why cannot India invest money in such lucrative business as making locomotives ?

The Honourable Sir Muhammad Zafrullah Khan : The only question is whether they are lucrative.

Mr. V. V. Giri (Ganjam *cum* Vizagapatam : Non-Muhammadan Rural) : Mr. President, many words are not necessary from me to commend this Resolution for acceptance of this House. If I may say so, this subject of locomotive manufacture is a subject which is as old as the hills. Promises have been made on the floor of this House that India will be made self-contained in the matter of manufacture of locomotives and locomotive requirements, but these promises have remained mere promises and they have never been put into practice by the Government of India. I would not like to traverse the same ground that was traversed by other speakers, but I would like to mention briefly that the history of the locomotive industry began with the year 1918 when the Government of India issued a communiqué, dated the 1st March, 1918, wherein they stated :

“ The Government of India have recently under consideration methods of making India more independent of outside sources in supply of raw materials.”

The communiqué of the 30th September, 1921, has been referred to and commented upon by the Honourable the Mover of this Resolution, and I do not like to repeat it again.

Again, Sir, in the year 1924, the Tariff Board, in their first Report, have made some observations regarding the manufacture of locomotives in this country, and, incidentally, I would like to reply to my friend, Sir Abdul Halim Ghuznavi. He stated that, in order to make locomotives in this country, a lot of materials have to be brought from England, that raw materials have to be imported from abroad. In this connection, I should like to refer you, Sir, to paragraph 13, Chapter II, of the Tariff

[Mr. V. V. Giri.]

Board Report relating to the locomotive building industry, which states as follows :

" The industry is very valuable from the national point of view. Apart from its importance as affecting the question of national defence, it is an industry which gives ample opportunities for the purpose of training Indians in mechanical engineering, and if India is to make itself independent as far as possible in the supply of its railway requirements, it is essential that it should possess a well-established locomotive industry.

With regard to the supply of labour also, it is favourably situated, for it cannot be regarded as an industry in which all labour has to be specially trained. There are many engineering works, railway workshops and factories where labour of the kind required in this industry is available at reasonable cost and in sufficient quantity.

With regard to raw materials, it is estimated that about 50 per cent. of the quantity of raw materials required in the manufacture of locomotives can be obtained in India either from the Tata Iron and Steel Company or from other local works engaged in the manufacture of steel products, especially castings."

Now, Sir, again this matter came to the fore when the Raven Committee inquired into this question. This Committee's observations are also quite relevant to show that the manufacture of all railway requirements will be cheaper if made in railway workshops than in private firms, and I would only refer to a few lines in the Report of the Raven Committee. I quote from pages 76 and 77 of the Report :

" Assuming equal efficiency of organization and control on either side, all the elements of cost such as labour, materials and oncost have necessarily a tendency to be lower in a Railway Workshop than in a private workshop..... We only wish to emphasise here that, with respect to such components of locomotives and spare parts of carriages and wagons that have till now been manufactured almost entirely in railway workshops in India", *their conclusions are these*—" that the rates at which spare parts of rolling stock are being manufactured in railway workshops do bear favourable comparison with the rates which outside agencies could or would charge ; that nevertheless such manufacture is *not* being carried on as efficiently and economically as it could be, owing either to lack of organization and co-ordination or lack of suitable plant ; and that with the concentration of the manufacturing work, in such existing shops as are advantageously situated with respect to cheap labour, fuel and suitable equipment, on the lines we have recommended, great economies could be achieved."

It was stated,—I hope I am correct,—the Financial Commissioner for Railways stated that they have been attempting to adjust the manufacture of the locomotive industry in the shops that are existing at present in India without establishing new shops. I do not know if I am correct in the statement I have made. I think the Financial Commissioner made that statement to us when the Standing Finance Committee met at Bangalore.....

Mr. P. R. Rau (Financial Commissioner, Railways) : What statement ?

Mr. V. V. Giri : That the question is being considered by a Committee and they are trying to see if the existing workshops could not be equipped.

Mr. P. R. Rau : May I read a line from the proceedings ?

" The Board were considering the possibility of utilising any one or other of the existing workshops for the purpose in order to reduce the initial cost."

It did not state that the Board had arrived at any conclusion on that.

An Honourable Member : You never do.

Mr. P. E. Rau : I said we had come to no conclusion at the time I made that statement.

Mr. V. V. Giri : Again, Sir, in the year 1927, this subject came to the fore, and it was mooted by a Member of the Swaraj Party which was then under the distinguished leadership of the late lamented Pandit Motilal Nehru, and there was a discussion on this matter. I am glad to see again, under the distinguished leadership of my esteemed leader, Mr. Bhulabhai Desai, a Resolution on this very subject has been moved. Thus, Sir, from the year 1918 to the year 1935, on several occasions this subject came before this Assembly, and promises were made that the matter would be looked into, that investigation was being made, that the report was expected and that it would be placed before the Standing Finance Committee or before this House. This shows the *malâ fides* of this Government and the reason for it is not far to seek. The Government of India are represented by a bureaucracy which is interested as agents of England to promote the interests of England. I am bound to say that the Government of India are the agents of English and foreign capitalists, and they are not interested so much in solving the unemployment problem in this country. I am bound to make this statement, because the Government of India have shown, so far as this question is concerned, extreme inefficiency, inactivity, indifference and insincerity of purpose. I would like, Sir, to prove that, during the last 15 years, crores have been spent in the matter of purchase of locomotives from other countries, and reference to the debates in the Legislative Assembly in 1934 will bear out my statement. On the 13th March, 1934, the Financial Commissioner submitted to the House a statement showing the number of broad gauge and metre gauge locomotives provided in Class 1 railways from 1927-28 to 1934-35. You will find, Sir, that 427 broad gauge locomotives have been purchased during this period, and 501 metre gauge locomotives have also been purchased during the same period, and if the Government were true to their professions and promises and if they had established this industry years ago, as they ought to have done according to their assertions, India by now would have had a splendid locomotive industry, and she would have been in a position, not only to supply the wants of this country, but also to supply the wants of other countries : we could not merely have manufactured and supplied all the necessary locomotives that this country wanted, but we could have manufactured and sent them to other countries. ("Hear, hear" from Congress Party Benches.) I am bound to say, therefore, Sir, that if today the Government are having the barren policy of retrenchment, if today 47,000 workers and their families are starving in the streets, the sin lies at the door of the Government of India and nobody else. ("Hear, hear" from Congress Party Benches.) When Russia or Italy or Germany or England are having their planned economy and solving their economic problems and unemployment problems, in India we are simply told that all matters would be looked into and investigations made. I am sure that, if India had a responsible Government of her own, such "monkeying" with affairs of Indians would never have taken place. My Honourable friend, Sir Abdul Halim Ghuznavi, has made a statement on the floor of this House that if locomotives are manufactured here, a crore will have to be spent and the cost will be very prohibitive. In that connection, I would only refer to a statement of no less a person than my Honourable friend, Mr. Rau, who said on the floor of this House, in answer

[Mr. V. V. Giri.]

to a question in 1934, put by Diwan Bahadur Harbilas Sarda. This was with reference to the metre gauge engines that are manufactured in the Ajmer workshops. Mr. Rau stated :

" I understand that owing to the fact that the prices in England are now low, according to the latest information available to the Railway Board, there is very little difference in the cost of manufacture at Ajmer and the cost of purchase in England, the difference being only Rs. 26."

It does not matter whether the difference is only Rs. 26 or even Rs. 260 ; neither the Standing Finance Committee nor the public in this country would mind spending that amount. Therefore, on all grounds, it is absolutely necessary that the Government of this country, even at this late day, should take upon themselves the responsibility of undertaking the manufacture of locomotive engines and locomotive requirements that are needed for this country. Sir Abdul Halim Ghuznavi has stated that tomorrow the engines may be replaced by the electric engines. Most probably all the engines may be replaced by aeroplanes ; all the aeroplanes may be replaced by something else ; and I suggest to the Government of India that they must have a long-headed view of things, a long vision, to see how they can adjust their workshops on which they have spent crores and crores of rupees in this country. I would suggest to them that they should have not only a locomotive industry, but along with it they should have a subsidiary automobile industry, an aeroplane industry, and certainly the manufacture of electric engines. The whole trouble is this. The Government of India have no long vision, because it is not a national Government, because it is a Government that represents English interests and not Indian interests. That is our trouble.

Mr. President (The Honourable Sir Abdur Rahim) : The Honourable Member has only one minute more.

Mr. V. V. Giri : I would not like to take even one minute, and I resume my seat.

The Assembly then adjourned for Lunch till Half Past Two of the Clock.

The Assembly re-assembled after Lunch at Half Past Two of the Clock, Mr. Deputy President (Mr. Akhil Chandra Datta) in the Chair.

Mr. Deputy President (Mr. Akhil Chandra Datta) : The House will now resume discussion on the Resolution by Mr. Chetty.

Sardar Sant Singh (West Punjab : Sikh) : Sir, this Resolution, if placed before the Legislature of any civilised country, would not find any opposition from any quarter ; but, to our regret, we find, in India, situated as we are, opposition coming from unexpected quarters. I am sorry that my friend, Sir Abdul Halim Ghuznavi, is not in his seat now, but his speech in this House has been regarded by all people to be of a nature which will checkmate the growth of Indian industries if taken seriously. In his speech, he said that there are three reasons for opposing this Resolution, namely, that such a Resolution, in the first instance, is improvident, secondly inopportune and thirdly undesirable. He took us by surprise when he said that it was improvident because it would cost the Indian

WORKSHOPS.

exchequer a very heavy sum of money. Every industry embracing big enterprises will have to involve a good deal of expenditure but the business proposition we have to look into is not the cost of the industry but the return which the *proposed* industry is expected to yield. If the return is proportionate and adequate then it is certainly worth while spending money. Therefore, this argument that the manufacture of locomotives in India would involve the taxpayers in a good deal of cost does not much stand to reason. Then he said it was inopportune and in support of this argument he said that the world was advancing, that science was making progress and that within another five years, according to his calculation, the present locomotives will be of no service. When I heard this argument from him, I was reminded of a personal experience which I had during the last Delhi Session. I had gone to purchase a radio and on the way I met a friend of mine who asked me where I was going. I told him the object, when he told me : " Don't purchase a radio because improvements are being effected every year ". If that argument were accepted, then nobody would ever purchase a radio.

Captain Sardar Sher Muhammad Khan (Nominated Non-Official) : Did you purchase it ?

Sardar Sant Singh : I did not. If this argument were to prevail that science is advancing and on that account we should not manufacture locomotives, then we had better stop all progress and all business in this country. This manufacture of our own requirements is necessary because India is a big country with a system of railways running from north to south and from east to west and it has the second biggest railway system in the world. It is incomprehensible why small countries like Germany and Great Britain should supply all our requirements. The question naturally arises—why should we depend upon other countries for our locomotives and why should we not manufacture our own requirements. Why should not India be self-contained in this matter ? I have not been convinced by the reasons that have been given from time to time for postponing action on this matter. When the Standing Committee for Railways met last time I actually committed the impertinence of suggesting to the members of the Committee to stop all purchases of locomotives even if it brings the administration of railways to a standstill. The reason for my suggestion was that this demand has been made by Indians so often and for such a long time that unless some strong measures were adopted by the Standing Committee for Railways the Government would not be persuaded to agree with us to establish some plant for manufacturing locomotives in India. I am of opinion that it is not merely the policy of " Buy Indian " that persuades me in this point of view. There is the danger arising from the disturbed condition of the world which makes it incumbent upon us to make provision while there is still time for meeting our own requirements. There is no knowing what may have happened up to this time in the League of Nations which is meeting today to discuss Italo-Ethiopian relations and what will happen if Italy and Abyssinia go to war. The conflagration may spread to other parts of the world. In that case, where shall we get our requirements from, especially if the Suez Canal is closed ? If India is to fulfil her obligation towards her people then she ought to manufacture her own needs. Why not start immediately ?

Captain Sardar Sher Muhammad Khan : You can get from Japan.

Sardar Sant Singh : My friend who belongs to the military class thinks that Japan would supply us. I am not of that opinion because when he will require tanks and other military requirements he will come to the Legislature and ask it for his needs. It is the Legislature that will be responsible for supplying him with the things that he will need so that he can carry on his war. It is not a thing which should be looked at lightly, especially in the present state of world affairs. I will, therefore, support this Resolution and will expect the Honourable Member in charge of the Railways to take steps immediately to make the necessary arrangements, so that the manufacture of locomotives may be taken in hand as early as possible.

The Honourable Sir James Grigg : I propose to intervene in this debate for a very limited purpose, and that is in the main to enunciate a general principle, which, except in the speech of my Honourable friend, Sir A. H. Ghuznavi, has been completely ignored by every other speaker in the Assembly. This general principle is concerned with the limits within which Government are justified in promoting the establishment of new industries in this country. In some ways, of course, I shall be merely repeating what I have said over and over again on previous occasions in this Assembly but I make no apology for that because, in my view at any rate, it cannot be said too often. The Government of India is justified in taking active steps to establish an industry in India on one or two grounds. The first I need only mention, because it exists very rarely, if at all, and that is in cases where the existence of an indigenous industry of that character is absolutely essential to the very existence of the country. The second occasion is when it can be seen from the start that the industry will, before very long, become self-supporting, so that the burden imposed on the country by the establishment of the industry is definitely foreseeable and is not excessive and, of course, this applies whether the assistance is given by way of subsidy or protection. The only difference between the two is that the cost of protection is much higher and it much more often falls on the wrong shoulders, but there is no great difference in principle between them. In my view it is definitely not reasonable to expect the Government of India to embark on the task of establishing an industry in this country if it is certain from the start that the industry in question will never be self-supporting and, therefore, that its establishment will impose upon the country a permanent and very heavy burden, and by "country" I mean either the consumer or the tax-payer; in the long run it does not make very much difference. And I would also like to say that I do not think this conclusion is vitiated in the least when the agency for the establishment of the industry is one of the State commercialized services. If the railways are to foster uneconomic industries, whether it be by giving orders to outside firms or by setting up industries in their own workshops, one of two things is bound to happen. Either the general tax-payer has got to subsidise the railways, or the user of the railways has got to pay more for the services which they provide. There is no escaping that dilemma: and if the Assembly is inclined to think that the present is an opportune time for the railways to embark on large unremunerative expenditure on the establishment of new uneconomic industries, well, I think I can say that those Members of the Assembly, from all sides of it, who were present at the recent discussions at the Public Accounts Committee on the financial position of the railways are not likely to share that view. Per-

haps I might make two remarks before I leave this point. The first relates to the general question of policy, and on that I would like to say that one of the tragedies of India's protective policy has been that, with the single exception of steel, not a single one of the industries which it has been sought to establish in this country has yet become self-supporting.

Mr. S. Satyamurti (Madras City : Non-Muhammadan Urban) : What about textiles ?

The Honourable Sir James Grigg : Well, there is a duty of 50 per cent. *plus* a quota against Japan and a duty of 25 per cent. against Lancashire : and each time the textile industry has been up for protection, the protection has had to be increased ! It is one of the tragedies of India's protectionist policy that every single industry, except possibly one, has become more and more in need of State assistance. The other is a passing observation on a remark of Mr. Giri's. Mr. Giri said that one of the advantages of establishing a locomotive industry in this country is that ultimately it would become big enough to export its surplus products. How on earth does he imagine that an Indian industry is going to be able to export, if it cannot produce at something like competitive prices ? It really shows the muddled thinking that goes on about this subject that such a remark could have been made. My purpose in saying what I have said so far is merely to enunciate a general principle. The application of that general principle to the particular case under discussion I can leave in the capable hands of my Honourable Colleague, the Commerce Member. But I do want, if I may, to take up two or three definite mis-statements made by the Mover of the motion. He first of all made some quotations from the English Hansard of 1922 at the time when there was an unemployment debate or questions on unemployment. Well, I happened to have been very closely concerned in those discussions on unemployment in 1922 in England and I can assure him that the question under consideration there was entirely one of the placing of Indian orders on the continent or in England. The policy of the Government of India in the matter of the purchase of stores then was, to the best of my recollection, that they should buy in the cheapest market—whatever that implied,—in India, in Germany or in any other place, and what was happening then was that representations were made to the Secretary of State for India to see if he could avoid the diversion of orders which had hitherto been placed in England to the continent of Europe ; they had nothing to do whatever with the competition between British and Indian orders.

Mr. Sami Vencatachalam Chetty : Sir, I wish to draw the attention of the Honourable the Finance Member to our own Hansard of the year 1927.

The Honourable Sir James Grigg : I am talking about the events of 1922. [At this stage, Mr. Sami Vencatachalam Chetty rose again to his feet.] I am not going to give way.

Mr. Sami Vencatachalam Chetty : It is not you who has to give way, it is myself who has to give way. (*Cries of "Order, order."*) He had already given way.

The Honourable Sir James Grigg : I gave way, because I thought the Honourable Member was dealing with the unemployment discussions of 1922. What happened here in 1927 has nothing to do with that.

Mr. Sami Vencatachelam Chetty : On a point of personal explanation.....

Mr. Deputy President (Mr. Akhil Chandra Datta) : Yes, if the Honourable Member gives way.

Mr. Sami Vencatachelam Chetty : In the 1927 Hansard, there is a reproduction of a statement said to have been made by the Secretary of State for India.

The Honourable Sir James Grigg : Surely there is some mistake.

Mr. Sami Vencatachelam Chetty : It is not a mistake, but if it is a mistake, it is a mistake in the debates.

The Honourable Sir James Grigg : I say that your interpretation of the statement is absolutely wrong, because I was in a position at the time to know the correct interpretation. That is in connection with the events of 1922. The second thing I think the Honourable Member said was that the whole object of the Government of India policy was to do everything possible to place locomotive orders in England. That is why, I suppose, recent orders have been placed in Germany ?

Mr. S. Satyamurti : Have they been ?

The Honourable Sir James Grigg : Certainly. Then he gave some figures about wagons. He protected himself by saying—"I have been told". Well, let me tell him that his figures, which were, I think, that orders for 750 wagons had been placed in India and five hundred elsewhere.....

Mr. Sami Vencatachelam Chetty : I did not use those figures. I said that 750 wagons were given to Indian firms and orders for 500 were placed outside.

The Honourable Sir James Grigg : That is precisely what I have said. Now the true figures are these. Out of 4,472 wagons, 750 wagons were purchased in England and 3,722 wagons were purchased in India.

Mr. Sami Vencatachelam Chetty : I am glad.

The Honourable Sir James Grigg : I doubt that because you have lost a grievance. From these three mis-statements which I have been able to disprove without any difficulty whatever, you can judge of the character of the evidence on which the Honourable the Mover arrives at his somewhat malicious conclusion that the whole policy of the Government of India is concerned in protecting British interests and in downing Indian interests.

Prof. N. G. Ranga (Guntur cum Nellore : Non-Muhammadap Rural) : Is that not true ?

The Honourable Sir James Grigg : Well, nothing that I can say will make my Honourable friend alter his conclusion. There are two possible explanations of that conclusion. The first is that by repeating it so often he has come to believe it without any thought about the matter. The second is that his object is not the pursuit of truth but to stir up bad blood,—and he does not much mind what he does, in the process. I would like in conclusion to make one observation in regard to this general accusation made by the Party opposite that the Government of India runs India in the interests of the United Kingdom.

Prof. N. G. Ranga : Is it not so ?

The Honourable Sir James Grigg : Does he believe that if the Government of India, backed by His Majesty's Government, had started out to run this country in the interests of the United Kingdom, that they would have so severely damaged Lancashire in the attempt to establish textile industries in this country ? (Hear, hear.) Does he believe that if we had started out to run this country in the interests of the United Kingdom, we should have spent crores and crores and crores directly and in addition placed very heavy burden on the consumer in this country in order to make it independent of the United Kingdom in the matter of steel ? Does he believe that in the matter of placing wagon orders for railways, which the Honourable Member referred to, we would have given a preference to Indian firms to the extent of fourteen per cent. in price, if our dearest object had been to place orders in England ? I submit, Sir, that the thing is self-contradictory. Honourable Members opposite will no doubt go on believing that the Government of India and the English are knaves but I really think that they cannot simultaneously assume that we are so incompetent as to use such ineffective methods to produce the end which they say we have been seeking. So, having fulfilled the purpose for which I stood up I leave, as I said in the beginning, the main burden of the reply on the particular application of the general principles to my Honourable Colleague, the Commerce Member.

Pandit Krishna Kant Malaviya (Benares and Gorakhpur Divisions : Non-Muhammadan Rural) : Sir, it is no pleasure to me to have to stand up and support an important Resolution like the one which has been moved by my Honourable friend, Mr. Chetty. It is most annoying and it brings home to us the utterly hopeless condition in which we are in our own country. In any other country, Sir, where the existence of the Government depended upon the will of the people, a Resolution like this would be considered superfluous. The Government themselves would take steps to encourage the indigenous industries of the country and place as many orders as possible in the hands of their own countrymen. The officials themselves would feel that it is to their own interests and to the interests of the Government that they should see that the country is self-dependent, self-reliant and self-contained. The officials would feel that they ought to make some arrangement to be ready for emergencies, for times of war when they may not be able to import things from other countries. Moreover, Sir, the position of a Government which did not do these things, would become untenable. The populace and the vote of the country will condemn that Government and they will be compelled to see to the interests of the country and of the indigenous industries. I have not had the honour of listening to my Honourable friend, Sir Abdul Halim Ghuznavi, unfortunately I was not present in the House then.

Mr. Lalchand Navalrai (Sind : Non-Muhammadan Rural) : He spoke against India.

Pandit Krishna Kant Malaviya : That he always does. I am not at all surprised at the charge which has been laid against my Honourable friend, but what surprised me most was the proposition that he laid before this House, namely, that it would be uneconomical and improper for us to go in for an industry like this.

Sir Abdul Halim Ghuznavi : It is not for us to undertake this industry, but it is for the State Railways.

Pandit Krishna Kant Malaviya : What ! State Railways ? They all belong to us and we are the masters of those State Railways. (*A Voice :* "In theory only.") Those are our railways. It is unfortunate that we are slaves and have not got the power. This may also be due, to some extent, to the fact that some friends of ours, who come here as representatives of the people, do not really look after the interests of the people. However, the proposition that my Honourable friend laid before the House was that it would not be conducive to the welfare of this country that we should go in for the production of these locomotives. I ask him whether locomotives are not a key industry and whether it is our duty or not to be self-contained and to be self-reliant ? How long are we going to depend on other countries for our own key industries and for our necessities which we need in our every day life ? I am sorry, Sir, that I am sitting at a place which has this disadvantage that I cannot hear anything which is talked about in this House. I am very sorry I have not been able to follow the Honourable the Finance Member but I have been able to catch one or two words here and there. One of the things that he said was that protection meant high cost of production. I would like to ask the Honourable the Finance Member whether this is the policy of the Imperial Government so far as the Government of Great Britain is concerned. I would like to know from the Honourable the Finance Member, Sir, if that is the policy of the Imperial Government these days. What is France doing ? What is England doing ? They are anxious to be self-contained so far as their own Empire is concerned. They know that high tariff walls are being erected all round, they know that they themselves are doing the same thing and they are keen that they should not have to depend upon the outside world for their needs. We know how and why the Ottawa Agreement was arrived at ; we know its history. Why, then, it is not proper for us to manufacture our own locomotives ? This is a question that ought to be answered by the Members sitting on the Treasury Benches. The Honourable the Finance Member made some statements. I could not follow them. All that I could follow was that he was putting two or three questions to the Mover of this Resolution and asking him whether he had faith in the *bona fides* of the Government. My only answer to those questions is that one who excuses himself accuses himself. If that reply satisfies my Honourable friend, he is at liberty to have it. I want to know from him also, Sir, whether there is any nation on earth which has been generous where other nations were concerned ? Whatever a nation does, it does in its own interests. It is guided by its own interests. May I know from the Honourable the Finance Member if it is in the interests of England that this country should be self-contained and self-reliant and that we should have all the key industries in our own hands, that we should be able to produce all the things that we need and that we should not import anything from Great Britain and other foreign countries ? I am sorry he is not here to reply to all these questions.

The Honourable Sir Muhammad Zafrullah Khan : Who is not here ?

Pandit Krishna Kant Malaviya : Oh, he is there. Sir, not only can we not hear properly from here but we cannot even see properly from this place. Anyway, I feel that it is high time that we should develop our own indigenous industries and that we should go in for the manufacture of locomotives. With these few remarks I support the Resolution moved by my Honourable friend, Mr. Venkateshram Chetty.

WORKSHOPS.

The Honourable Sir Muhammad Zafrullah Khan : Sir, before I

3 P.M. reply to the particular criticisms of the lack of enthusiasm with which Government have been sought to be charged in this matter, I shall attempt briefly to give a history of the matter on behalf of the Department and try to show to what extent the matter has been pursued already. It was the intention of the Department to place the material, a part of which I shall attempt to place before the House now, before the Standing Finance Committee for Railways, in order to enable them to arrive at some sort of conclusion from that material. I am glad, however, that the present opportunity has been availed of by certain Honourable Members to have the matter discussed on the floor of the House which would dispense with the necessity of now taking this matter to the Standing Finance Committee. Another preliminary observation which I might be permitted to make is with regard to the scope of the motion before the House. No doubt the motion is fairly widely worded and at one stage the Honourable the Mover was under the necessity of explaining to the House that his motion was not limited to locomotives, but extended to locomotive requirements, and that, if there was any difficulty with regard to other means of propulsion having come into the field, for instance, electric locomotives and Diesel engines, there was no difficulty within the scope of his Resolution for Government to equip their workshops so as to be able to deal with these new requirements also : so that that is one aspect of the matter which the House will have to keep in mind when judging Government on this particular motion. As I said, I shall proceed to give a brief history of this matter so far as the Railway Department is concerned. This matter is not, as has been said, as old as the hills although it certainly has been pending for a certain number of years and took active shape in the early twenties of this century—I hope that satisfies my Honourable friends. Now, the main obstacle from the very beginning has been the uncertain and fluctuating nature of the demand for locomotives. Let me illustrate that with reference to one enterprise that was set up to deal with this demand and to supply this particular want of India. The Peninsular Locomotive Company was set up, as I have said, in the early twenties of this century at Tatanagar. From the very beginning they felt the need of State protection if they were to be able to compete with industries outside the country of a similar nature.

An Honourable Member : Long established.

The Honourable Sir Muhammad Zafrullah Khan : True. I am not condemning them on that ground, nor am I saying that the position adopted by them was not legitimate. The matter was gone into by the Tariff Board set up in 1924 and their conclusion was that although this was an essential industry and although under different circumstances there might be a fair chance for the industry to establish itself, conditions were such that it could not be said with certainty that with a reasonable measure of protection the industry would establish itself. I would draw the attention of Honourable Members to paragraph 18 of Chapter II of the Tariff Board's Report at the top of page 173. The Tariff Board observe :

“ For the reasons which we have given we are unable to make any recommendations for the grant of protection to the locomotive building industry. We consider it desirable on national grounds that the industry should be established in India (hear, hear), and we believe that this could eventually be done, provided substantial assistance were given by Government in the earlier years. But the existence of a sufficient market for locomotives in India is an indispensable preliminary condition and at present this condition is not satisfied. ”

Pandit Krishna Kant Malaviya : Sir,.....

The Honourable Sir Muhammad Zafrullah Khan :

“ If protection were given now the country would carry a heavy burden during the next five years, and at the end of that period the progress made would be insufficient to justify the sacrifice.”

Pandit Krishna Kant Malaviya : Sir, I rise to a point of order. Is it proper for an Honourable Member, sitting on the Government Benches, not to give way when another Honourable Member of the House gets up to ask for some information or to put some question? I wanted to get some information but the Honourable Member would not yield.

The Honourable Sir Muhammad Zafrullah Khan : The Honourable Member tried to interrupt me in the middle of my quotation.

Pandit Krishna Kant Malaviya : I am loath to interrupt the Honourable Member in his speech, but I wanted some information.

Mr. Deputy President (Mr. Akhil Chandra Datta) : The Honourable Member cannot ask for information at this stage, unless the Honourable Member gives way. He should be allowed to proceed with his speech.

The Honourable Sir Muhammad Zafrullah Khan : Had the Honourable Member attempted to interrupt me in my speech, I would have gladly given way. But he attempted to interrupt me in my quotation which I was anxious to finish. In 1924, the Board took that view and with regard to some observations of the Board there was applause from the other side of the House. I join in that applause. I do not differ from the policy that the Board laid down there. But the Board went on to observe what was the essential condition for the establishment of an industry and they found that at that date that essential condition did not exist. I hope to be able to show as I proceed that it exists still less and to a far less degree today than it existed on that date.

Well, then, Sir, this particular company, the Peninsular Locomotive Company was set up in Tatanagar and they found that the cost of production was so high that they could not quote prices that could at all compete with the prices of foreign manufactured locomotives. Here, Sir, I am at liberty to repeat and endorse the stores policy of the Government of India. We all recognise that if we are to promote and encourage Indian industries we cannot, in each case, insist upon absolutely competitive prices and Indian stores are continuously being purchased in India on the principle that a reasonable amount of difference between the prices should be borne by the Government in favour of the Indian manufacturers for the purpose of encouraging Indian manufacturers. Therefore, if the difference in the prices quoted by the Peninsular Locomotive Company and the foreign companies had been at all a reasonable difference, I have not the slightest doubt that orders from the Indian railways would have been placed with the Peninsular Locomotive Company but the disparity of prices was so great and so unreasonable that the Railways found themselves unable to place their orders with the Peninsular Locomotive Company. The Company finding itself in such a position then turned its attention to the manufacture of wagons and there also they found that the demand had steadily begun to go down and that the requirements of the railways could not be maintained at the rate at which even the Railways had antici-

pated their requirements would continue to arise and, therefore, the Company failed even to carry on as a company for the manufacture of wagons. Being placed in that position the Government came to the rescue of the Company and, in 1929, they purchased the workshops of the Company.

Mr. B. Das (Orissa Division : Non-Muhammadan) : Only to shut it down.

The Honourable Sir Muhammad Zafrullah Khan : I wish the Honourable Member would hear me out, and then, if he thinks that I am omitting any essential point, he can supply it. In 1929, the Railway Department purchased these workshops and they proceeded to utilize them for the manufacture of underframes. In 1932, the Railway Department were compelled to shut down the workshops which they had purchased from the Peninsular Locomotive Company for want of requirements even of underframes. That is the history of the one attempt in which both private enterprise and, subsequently, Government assistance took part in order to encourage the manufacture of locomotives in this country.

[At this stage, Mr. President (The Honourable Sir Abdur Rahim) resumed the Chair.]

That, Sir, will illustrate the difficulties with which the industry has to contend. The next stage was that the Railway Board themselves undertook an examination of the question. They found that in order to be able to manufacture locomotives on an economic basis in this country there must be a demand for at least 200 locomotives per annum. That demand has not existed at any time but the Board did not surrender the attempt to find out whether a start could be made for the manufacture of locomotives in this country because there was not a sufficient demand to set up a fully equipped locomotive manufactory in the country. They took up the question again in 1931 and they found that the likelihood of there being the normal demand required for a locomotive factory was still less in 1931 than it was in 1925. Nevertheless, they went into the question on the basis of a demand for 50 to 60 locomotives per year. They found that in order to begin with they could possibly run a factory which could subsequently be enlarged on the basis of a demand from 50 to 60 locomotives per year, and they went into the question of estimates. The first question naturally that confronted them was whether the factory should be established in connection with one of the existing workshops or it should be a new factory altogether. They looked into the question whether they could utilise the Tatanagar factory which they had taken over from the Peninsular Locomotive Company for the purpose of the manufacture of locomotives, but they discovered that the factory was not suited for the purpose at all and that it would involve very heavy cost in order to adapt it for the manufacture of locomotives. There were no adequate lifting facilities, the columns and the crane runways were not strong enough and other structural alterations and additions to the machinery would be required ; and, therefore, they were forced to consider the question of an entirely new workshop for the manufacture of locomotives. Their estimate eventually was,—without going into details,—that assuming a constant demand of from 50 to 60 locomotives per year of standard types and also assuming that steel castings would have to be purchased and that iron castings and forgings could be supplied in India, the minimum estimate would be

[Sir Muhammad Zafrullah Khan.]

from 70 to 80 lakhs to start with. In the meantime, another factor that had developed was that the price of locomotives manufactured in Britain and in foreign countries had been going down rapidly and that made the proposal still more uneconomical than it had been previously. Having arrived at that stage and having found that it would not be economic to set up a factory to manufacture locomotives, mainly on the ground that a continuous and steady demand could not be guaranteed and also that apart from the capital cost the working costs would be too high, they, even at this stage, did not altogether abandon the attempt to make a beginning of what might eventually develop into a locomotive industry in India. They then turned their attention to the question whether it was not possible to start with a boiler factory in which locomotive boilers could be manufactured, in the hope that if that factory could be established upon an economic basis it might eventually develop into a factory for the manufacture of locomotives. With regard to this matter again they went into detailed figures and estimates and eventually they arrived at the conclusion that the cost of a boiler which could be purchased in a foreign country for Rs. 20,500 would in India at the very minimum be Rs. 23,800 ; that is to say, nearly 16 per cent. higher than the price of a foreign boiler.

Pandit Nilakantha Das (Orissa Division : Non-Muhammadian) :
What is the reason for that ?

The Honourable Sir Muhammad Zafrullah Khan : I will give the reason. And even there it could not be guaranteed that the demand would be steady. The question is asked, what is the reason ? Some of the reasons are these. The House has already been told by the Honourable the Mover of this Resolution that the Board that was set up in 1924 estimated that even for the manufacture of locomotives 50 per cent. of the material must be imported. I will add for the information of the House that in the case of boilers 95 per cent. of the material must be imported. That is one reason for the higher cost that would result from manufacturing in India than elsewhere. Another reason is this that no doubt it has been said that labour could be obtained from various railway workshops but to begin with, in the earlier years certainly till the industry became well established, the overhead charges would be very high. We would have to import,—I am not putting that forward as an objection but merely as an explanation of the high cost to begin with,—we would have to import a considerable number of highly skilled mechanics and engineers at covenanted rates for a certain number of years in order to set up a boiler factory ; and all these considerations would certainly add to the cost. But that alone really would not have altogether defeated the project. We come back to the main question as to the requirements that are likely to arise both with regard to locomotives as well as with regard to boilers, let us say, during the next 10 or 15 years ; and here the difficulty is this. Reference has already been made, during the course of the debate, to the existing facilities at Ajmere. that at Ajmere a certain number of metre-gauge locomotives are being manufactured at the present moment, or rather perhaps I should use the expression " are being assembled " because the Ajmere workshops are mainly repair workshops and all that really happens is that the greater part of these locomotive parts have to be imported in a finished or semi-

finished condition and the assembling takes place in the Ajmere workshops. It has been said that in 1934 the position of the Financial Commissioner was that the Ajmere workshops were not doing too badly. They were just able to do this assembling at a cost which was not uneconomic. Since then, I am perfectly certain Honourable Members will be sorry to hear, conditions have still further worsened, and owing to various factors the Agent of the B. B. and C. I. Railway is anxiously considering the question whether as a part of the system of his railway it is a commercial proposition to continue to run these Ajmere workshops so far as they are concerned with the assembling of locomotives; and one of the matters which causes him reluctance is,—and it is a matter which requires anxious thought,—that it would throw out of work over a thousand Indian workmen which would be both uneconomic at the moment having regard to possible claims for compensation and so on, and also would cause considerable economic distress in Ajmere where a very large section of the population depend upon their obtaining work in the railway workshops.

Pandit Nilakantha Das : And no skilled labour has developed in the meantime so that we may utilise them ?

The Honourable Sir Muhammad Zafrullah Khan : This labour which would be thrown out of work would be skilled labour.

Pandit Nilakantha Das : Then why did the Honourable Member say we would have to import foreign skilled labour ?

The Honourable Sir Muhammad Zafrullah Khan : I did not say skilled labour. I referred to mechanics and engineers, not so much mechanics as engineers.

Now, Sir, as I said, the difficulty was with regard to the demand and the continuity of the demand. Here certain factors have already been alluded to, and those factors, if I might sum up are these. In the first place, a great deal has been done with regard to the efficiency and the quickness of repairs effected in railway workshops, which means that out of the locomotives that are available, a much larger number can now be put on the running lines than it was possible when repairs took a much longer time and were not quite so efficient. The second factor is that having regard to greater technical knowledge, a great deal more work is being taken out of each locomotive than before. That again reduces the number of locomotives that are required. Thirdly, as Honourable Members are aware,—as a matter of fact, one Honourable Member made a complaint that it is not being pushed forward rapidly,—there has been on certain systems a certain amount of electrification since the question of setting up a manufactory of locomotives was taken into consideration. That has made available for use on ordinary lines a certain number of locomotives that were then being used on lines which have since been electrified. So that the present position is that the Railways have at the present moment between 400 and 500 surplus locomotives; in addition, experiments are being tried on certain sections of the North Western Railway with Diesel engines, and those experiments lead one to think that it would be very economical under certain conditions to introduce Diesel engines in place of the ordinary steam engines....

Mr. S. Satyamurti : And you can go on importing them ?

The Honourable Sir Muhammad Zafrullah Khan : That brings me to the consideration which was put forward by the Honourable the Mover. He said :

“ My Resolution does not confine you to set up a factory for the manufacture of ordinary steam locomotives, my motion is that Government should consider the whole question and set up a works which will be able to manufacture all types of locomotives that might be required, Diesel engines, electric engines or ordinary steam locomotives..... ”

Pandit Nilakantha Das : What about technical skill ?

The Honourable Sir Muhammad Zafrullah Khan : By this time the House will realise

Mr. S. Satyamurti : They can do nothing.

The Honourable Sir Muhammad Zafrullah Khan : With regard to electrification, progress is being made in certain directions. It is possible, it is even probable, that it will be pushed forward, especially as the hydro-electric resources of the country continue to be developed

Mr. M. Asaf Ali (Delhi : General) : Electrification of what ?

The Honourable Sir Muhammad Zafrullah Khan : Electrification of railway lines.

Mr. S. Satyamurti : By importing railway engines ?

The Honourable Sir Muhammad Zafrullah Khan : Even with regard to Diesel engines, we are in an experimental stage. And what is the charge that the Honourable Member brings against the Government ? The charge is, why are you not in a position today to estimate exactly to what extent you will require electric locomotives, to what extent you will require Diesel engines, and to what extent you will require steam locomotives, so that, on the basis of that, you can set up a sort of combined works for the manufacture of all these different kinds of locomotives. I would, with due respect to the Honourable the Mover, submit that it is impossible, with the material that is at our disposal, with any reasonable certainty, to make any estimate of the different types of locomotives that would be required during the next ten years.

Mr. S. Satyamurti : Therefore, do nothing.

The Honourable Sir Muhammad Zafrullah Khan : But one thing is certain, and that is that the requirements with regard to steam locomotives will be considerably less than what even the Railway Board had been led to imagine a few years ago. My learned friend interjected by saying, because you cannot estimate these requirements therefore do nothing. I hope I have given sufficient material to the House, even though I have given it in outline, to show that the question is being constantly studied

Mr. S. Satyamurti : God help us !

The Honourable Sir Muhammad Zafrullah Khan : And as soon as Government are in a position to be able to make a fairly definite estimate,

Mr. S. Satyamurti : Wait till the Greek kalends !

The Honourable Sir Muhammad Zafrullah Khan : they will be able to arrive at some definite conclusion with regard to this matter.

Mr. S. Satyamurti : You will never make up your mind.

The Honourable Sir Muhammad Zafrullah Khan : There is one aspect of the matter to which my Honourable Colleague, the Finance Member, has already made reference, and to which I must also draw particular attention

Mr. S. Satyamurti : Of course !

The Honourable Sir Muhammad Zafrullah Khan : And it is this. This Resolution requires Government to equip their railway workshops with necessary additional plant and machinery to ensure manufacture of all locomotive requirements. Now, Sir, the Railways, subject to the principle to which I have already given expression with regard to the purchase of stores, are not in charge, as a department, of the economics of the country. What I mean is, Railways are being run on commercial principles, and surely it is not right for Honourable Members to expect that if the Railway Department as a department on such material as is available to them have come to the conclusion that it would not be an economic proposition to set up these works which, as I have said, on a very modest scale, and even then depending upon foreign material, must cost at least, to begin with, 80 lakhs, they should undertake this project ; unless the Railways are certain that there would be an adequate and commensurate return, within a certain number of years upon their capital outlay, it is no use starting a works of this nature. As I have said, the Railways are not charged as a department with providing work for the unemployed, nor are they charged as a department for carrying out experiments in which without regard to cost, as has been urged by some Honourable Members, Government should try to help either the unemployed of this country or the industries of this country

Mr. S. Satyamurti : Whose business is it ?

The Honourable Sir Muhammad Zafrullah Khan : It is the business of the Government, and wherever that is possible, Government is doing it. As I have said, subject to this principle that ultimately the project should be a commercial project yielding a certain percentage of revenue, the Railways would be willing

Mr. S. Satyamurti : They are not paying now, they are insolvents, why not wind up your department ?

The Honourable Sir Muhammad Zafrullah Khan : Another subject to which I must draw the attention of Honourable Members is this, that in a short time,—I cannot define it more precisely,—but I think during the course of the next two or three years the Railways will be placed under the management of a Federal Railway Authority

Mr. S. Satyamurti : That will be the funeral of the Railways.

The Honourable Sir Muhammad Zafrullah Khan : And it is the concern of the Government to hand over the railway system of India to the Federal Railway Authority in a condition not too much hampered or burdened by experiments of the kind that have been suggested on the floor of the House this afternoon

Dr. Bhagavan Das (Cities of the United Provinces : Non-Muhamadan Urban) : On a point of information, Sir. The Honourable Member will please pardon my ignorance. I understood him to say that, in order to make the existing workshops useful, 80 lakhs more would have to be spent. I would like to know if the eight crores, that have already been spent, are serving any useful purpose now. How is that plant being utilised ?

The Honourable Sir Muhammad Zafrullah Khan : I did not say that. I am sorry I have been misunderstood. I did not say that, in order to convert the Tatanagar Workshops, 80 lakhs of rupees would be required. I thought I had made it clear, that the Board had come to the conclusion that it would be very expensive and entirely uneconomic to convert the Tatanagar Workshops, but that a new workshop for the purpose of manufacturing locomotives would cost 80 lakhs. That is my reply to the first part of the question put by my friend. With regard to the second part, the eight crores spent on the present workshops is serving the purpose for which it has been spent. The workshops were set up for certain definite purposes, and those purposes are being fulfilled. The object of this Resolution is that steps should be taken to equip the State Railway Workshops with necessary additional plant and machinery, and I have given estimates which the Board have been able to prepare for that definite purpose.

I shall not attempt to answer at this stage the charges that have been levelled freely during the course of this debate at the motives of Government as well as individual Members thereof. I was extremely sorry to hear that the view of the opposite side is that Members of Government on this side, whether Indian or English, were dishonest tools of Whitehall. Sir, having come to the conclusion on such material as has been available, that the setting up of any such works would be not only uneconomical, but, in the present condition of demand for locomotives, would probably lead to the works having to be abandoned altogether within a certain number of years, I would certainly be dishonest in the discharge of my duty if merely for the sake of propitiating certain views I gave my support to any proposal which was likely to place the Railways in an unenviable position. That is my position with regard to this Resolution. (Applause.)

Mr. S. Satyamurti : You oppose it ?

The Honourable Sir Muhammad Zafrullah Khan : Yes.

Mr. Sami Vencatachelam Chetty : I am not much surprised at the turn that the debate has taken excepting for the very unfortunate heat that has been imported into this debate by the Honourable the Finance Member. The only contribution of the Honourable the Finance Member to the Indian public and the Government of India seems to be to butt in in any motion, whether it concerns his department or not, and have a fling at his pet aversion, the Indian industries. I dare say that in the speeches which he has delivered in public and in the Assembly there has not been a single occasion on which he did not throw a fling or two at the Indian industries and the necessity for the encouragement of those industries. But I have no quarrel with the view that he has taken. We all know where he stands and we are determined to fight his view. But apart from that, he has charged me with having made mis-statements.

From the manner in which he has charged me, but for parliamentary etiquette, he would have merely stated that I was lying. I desire to return that compliment to the Honourable the Finance Member by reading from the corrected version of the proceedings of the Legislative Assembly of the year 1927. Mr. K. C. Neogy, speaking on the general discussion of the Railway Budget, made these following statements. I know the Honourable the Finance Member is in a hurry to say that Mr. Neogy is not the Hansard of Parliament. I shall come to that later. This is what Mr. Neogy said.....

Mr. B. Das : Mr. Neogy is an authority on railways.

Mr. Sami Vencatachelam Chetty :

“.....when Sir Charles Innes took charge of this portfolio, and the first attempt which he made to put the Railways on a proper basis was to get this House—the predecessor of this House—to agree to a programme of rehabilitation to the extent of 100 crores of rupees. That was in 1922. That was followed by a legislative measure (with which the Honourable the Finance Member is personally familiar) in the House of Commons, the East India Loans Bill, and we find that, while this Bill was under discussion, also on previous occasions, the Members of the House of Commons brought a good deal of pressure to bear on the Government, and asked them to see their way to expedite the railway programme in India. They said, ‘Here is the report of the Acworth Committee recommending expansion of the Railways: what are you doing? There is unemployment in this land (referring to England).’ Members of Parliament pressed the Government of India to give effect to the policy of expansion of the Railways as recommended by the Acworth Committee. One Honourable Member of the House of Commons put it like this. ‘Employment might then be found for the people there (that is to say India) and that employment might again percolate in this country through the supply to India of engines and other things they are in need of.’”

Mr. Neogy then went on :

“Sir, it is impossible for any one to go through the proceedings of the House of Commons in those days and not to be struck by the insistence with which this question was brought up time after time. One Member, whose ire was roused by the fact (I dare say must have been the counterpart of the Honourable the Finance Member) that some small contract had been placed in Germany, raised a hue and cry, and suggested that the East India Loans Act itself should be amended in order to make this impossible in future. Sir, in April, 1922, we find no less a person than the Under Secretary of State for India making this statement :

‘To those of my Honourable Friends—’,

The statement which I am reading is the statement of the Under Secretary of State for India which I have read out in the speech in which I moved this Resolution, and which was considered to be a mis-statement of fact....

The Honourable Sir James Grigg : May I rise to a personal explanation.....

Mr. Sami Vencatachelam Chetty : I shall not yield. He has refused when I wanted to rise.

The Honourable Sir James Grigg : But on a personal explanation I did give way.

Mr. Sami Vencatachelam Chetty : Very well.

The Honourable Sir James Grigg : I never accused the Honourable Member of any mis-statement of the quotation. What I did accuse him of—and I would do the same in the case of Mr. Neogy—was

[Sir James Grigg.]

the drawing of wrong inferences from the question about facts which I was in a position to know and they were not.

Mr. Sami Vencatachelam Chetty : I did anticipate that the Honourable Member would not consider Mr. Neogy accurate enough, and, therefore, I am going to quote Sir Charles Innes's admission that Mr. Neogy was right in saying that. Then it is needless for me to read the statement of the Under Secretary of State for India. With regard to the point that Mr. Neogy may be inaccurate, I may read to you this which by implication admits that Mr. Neogy's statement is correct. These are the words of Sir Charles Innes :

“ And let me tell Mr. Neogy, since he has been reading the House of Commons debates to the House, that I myself was taxed at the Imperial Economic Conference.”

The Honourable Sir James Grigg : That is not inconsistent with what I said.

Mr. Sami Vencatachelam Chetty : Then there is no difference of opinion happily. (Laughter.)

The Honourable Sir James Grigg : If the Honourable Member wants me to repeat what I said, it was that the whole discussion in the English House of Commons and at the Imperial Economic Conference—I was actually present at the meeting at which Sir Charles Innes was tackled—was the question whether, if they had got orders to place in Europe they should place them in England in preference to the continent. That is what I said, and the insinuation of the Honourable Member was that the pressure put upon Sir Charles Innes was to place orders in England rather than in India. That is not so.

Mr. Sami Vencatachelam Chetty : There is no insinuation. There is an open claim made in the Parliament that the East India Loans Act must be amended in order to place orders.....

The Honourable Sir James Grigg : It was not accepted.

Mr. Sami Vencatachelam Chetty : It might not have been accepted, but that shows the way the wind was blowing. When the Under Secretary of State said, “ I am thoroughly alive to the issue and appreciate the claims made by Honourable Members on account of their constituents ”, does the Honourable the Finance Member mean that he is greater than the Under Secretary of State ? I do not believe it. I have been charged with stirring up bad blood. If anything is far distant from my idea and object it is this. It is exactly to avoid stirring up bad blood by killing indigenous industries and encouraging foreign industries that we want this Resolution to be carried. It is the consistent, insistent and persistent speech of the Honourable the Finance Member, always discouraging the encouragement of Indian industries and also interfering in the portfolios of other Government Members and pre-judging the case, that is stirring up bad blood unnecessarily.

Coming to the Honourable the Commerce Member, I have not much quarrel with him. He is a new gentleman.....

The Honourable Sir Muhammad Zafrullah Khan : I have always been a gentleman.

Mr. Sami Vencatachelam Chetty : I never meant it. I only meant that he is a new Member of this House.

The Honourable Sir Muhammad Zafrullah Khan : Not that either. I have been a Member before.

Mr. Sami Vencatachelam Chetty : As a new Member of Government.

The Honourable Sir Muhammad Zafrullah Khan : I am not even a new Member of Government. I was a Member three years ago.

Mr. Sami Vencatachelam Chetty : I am very inaccurate in these small and minor matters. However, it does not matter. But I do not quarrel with him so far as he has represented the Government case. But the whole trouble is this. In 1921 the Government made a promise that they would equip their railway workshops.....

The Honourable Sir Muhammad Zafrullah Khan : No. That was never said. All that was said was that tenders for the purchase of locomotives would be placed in India. They did not say that they would equip their workshops.

Mr. Sami Vencatachelam Chetty : For what purpose ?

The Honourable Sir Muhammad Zafrullah Khan : They thought that the Peninsular Locomotive Company was going to manufacture locomotives in India.

Mr. Sami Vencatachelam Chetty : Therefore, they intended at one time to encourage the manufacture of locomotives in this country. So their policy must have been to go along with that policy until they found that it was thoroughly uneconomical by actually putting into practice the policy which they have professed, but they do nothing of the sort. In 1921 they issued a communiqué. At every budget discussion the matter is being raised by one Honourable Member or other on this side of the House and every time the Railway Board used to promise that the matter is being looked into. Is that an honest way of dealing with things. If they were really convinced that it was thoroughly uneconomical and that it was not in the interests either of the Railways or of Indian labour and Indian prosperity, it was quite open to them to say so and make it clear that it is impossible to carry out the policy which they at one time thought feasible. They did not do so from 1921 to 1934. They kept quiet. In 1934 again a hue and cry is raised against the policy of the Government and the Commerce Member said on that occasion that he was examining the subject and that his conclusion would be published within a few months. By that time I dare say the Honourable the Commerce Member knew the reply that he would have had to give on account of other considerations, namely, to stop the policy of manufacture of locomotives and engines but he did not say so. Even in the Railway Finance Standing Committee we were told that the matter is being examined and it is now stated that it is practically impossible to do so. Well, Sir, we are not willing to take that statement merely because the Government has said so. Let us have the opportunities of examining the data upon which they have come to this conclusion.

The Honourable Sir Muhammad Zafrullah Khan : You are welcome to do so.

Mr. Sami Vencatachelam Chetty : Give us this opportunity and if you had given us this opportunity before this motion was tabled and convinced us that the case of the Government was sound, we would not have tabled this motion. But you keep everything in the dark. At least you are afraid to publish these things, lest they should be critically examined and the case of the Government exposed. Now, Sir, I do not want to weary either the Honourable the Commerce Member or this House by quoting examples of countries, having a smaller demand for locomotives, having their own workshops. The Honourable the Commerce Member himself must be apprised of that information as to how other countries are getting their supplies fulfilled. Is it suggested that India alone should be the country which should depend upon foreign supplies, when every other country, whatever its requirements, can have its own workshops. If so, it is only a credulous public that can accept this statement, without critically examining the basis upon which it is made. The Honourable the Finance Member, I am afraid, has attempted to kill two birds with one stone. He not only prejudiced the case for the railway workshops being equipped for the construction of locomotive engines but also referred to Indian industries generally. He has laid down a policy today, that he is not going to accept any proposition for taking up and encouraging any industry which will not produce articles at a price which can compete with imported articles. I suppose that was what he said. That is the proposition which he should bring forward when a suitable opportunity arises and then it will be time enough for us to discuss that in detail. It will be unjust on the part of the Honourable the Finance Member to give expression to such *ipse dixit*s, knowing as he does the views of this Assembly and I hope that this Assembly will take an early opportunity to contradict the *ipse dixit*s of the Honourable the Finance Member.

Mr. President (The Honourable Sir Abdur Rahim) : The question is :

“ That this Assembly recommends to the Governor General in Council that immediate steps be taken to equip State Railway Workshops with necessary additional plant and machinery to ensure manufacture of all locomotive requirements within the Railway Workshops.”

The Assembly divided :

AYES—65.

Aaron, Mr. Samuel.
Abdul Matin Chaudhury, Mr.
Abdullah, Mr. H. M.
Asaf Ali, Mr. M.
Ayyangar, Mr. M. Ananthasayanam.
Azhar Ali, Mr. Muhammad.
Bajoria, Babu Baijnath.
Banerjee, Dr. P. N.
Baqi, Mr. M. A.
Bardaloi, Srijut N. C.
Bhagavan Das, Dr.
Chattopadhyaya, Mr. Amarendra Nath.
Chettiar, Mr. T. S. Avinashilingam.
Chetty, Mr. Sami Vencatachelam.
Chunder, Mr. N. C.
Das, Mr. B.
Das, Pandit Nilakantha.
Datta, Mr. Akhil Chandra.

Desai, Mr. Bhulabhai J.
Deshmukh, Dr. G. V.
Essak Sait, Mr. H. A. Sathar H.
Fazl-i-Haq Piracha, Khan Sahib Shaikh.
Gadgil, Mr. N. V.
Gauba, Mr. K. L.
Ghulam Bhik Nairang, Syed.
Giri, Mr. V. V.
Govind Das, Seth.
Gupta, Mr. Ghansham Singh.
Hosmani, Mr. S. K.
Jodha, Mr. K. M.
Jogendra Singh, Sirdar.
Joshi, Mr. N. M.
Khan Sahib, Dr.
Khare, Dr. N. B.
Lalchand Navalrai, Mr.
Maitra, Pandit Lakshmi Kanta.

WORKSHOPS.

AYES—*contd.*

Malaviya, Pandit Krishna Kant.
Mangal Singh, Sardar.
Mudaliar, Mr. C. N. Muthuranga.
Muhammad Ahmad Kazmi, Qazi.
Muhammad Nauman, Mr.
Murtuza Sahib Bahadur, Maulvi Syed.
Nageswara Rao, Mr. K.
Pant, Pandit Govind Ballabh.
Parma Nand, Bhai.
Raghubir Narayan Singh, Choudhri.
Rajan, Dr. T. S. S.
Raju, Mr. P. S. Kumaraswami.
Ranga, Prof. N. G.
Saksena, Mr. Mohan Lal.
Sant Singh, Sardar.

Satyamurti, Mr. S.
Sham Lal, Mr.
Shaukat Ali, Maulana.
Sheodas Daga, Seth.
Siddique Ali Khan, Khan Sahib Nawab.
Singh, Mr. Ram Narayan.
Sinia, Mr. Anugrah Narayan.
Sinia, Mr. Satya Narayan.
Sinha, Mr. Shri Krishna.
Som, Mr. Suryya Kumar.
Sri Prakasa, Mr.
Umar Aly Shah, Mr.
Varma, Mr. B. B.
Vissanji, Mr. Mathuradas.

NOES—45.

Abdul Aziz, Khan Bahadur Mian.
Acheson, Mr. J. G.
Ahmad Nawaz Khan, Major Nawab.
Ayyar, Diwan Bahadur R. V. Krishna.
Ayyar, Rao Bahadur A. A. Venkatarama.
Bajpai, Sir Girja Shankar.
Bhat, Mr. Madhusudan Damodar.
Blackwell, Mr. J. H.
Bower, Mr. E. H. M.
Chapman-Mortimer, Mr. T.
Chatarji, Mr. J. M.
Clow, Mr. A. G.
Craik, The Honourable Sir Henry.
Dalal, Dr. R. D.
Desai, Mr. S. P.
DeSouza, Dr. F. X.
Gajapatiraj, Maharaj Kumar Vijaya Ananda.
Ghusnavi, Sir Abdul Halim.
Graham, Sir Lancelot.
Griffiths, Mr. P. J.
Grigg, The Honourable Sir James.
Hands, Mr. A. S.
Hockenhull, Mr. F. W.
James, Mr. F. E.

Lal Chand, Captain Rao Bahadur Chaudhri.
Lengh, Mr. F. B.
Lee, Mr. D. J. N.
Lister, Mr. T.
Lloyd, Mr. A. H.
MacLachlan, Mr. D.
Milligan, Mr. J. A.
Mitchell, The Honourable Mr. D. G.
Morgan, Mr. G.
Mukherjee, Rai Bahadur Sir Satya Charan.
Owen, Mr. L.
Rajah, Rao Bahadur M. C.
Rau, Mr. P. R.
Row, Mr. K. Sanjiva.
Sarma, Mr. R. S.
Scott, Mr. J. Ramsay.
Sher Muhammad Khan, Captain Sardar.
Singh, Mr. Pradyumna Prashad.
Sircar, The Honourable Sir Nripendra.
Tottenham, Mr. G. R. F.
Zafrullah Khan, The Honourable Sir Muhammad.

The motion was adopted.

At this stage, Mr. N. M. Joshi rose to his feet to move his Resolution.

Mr. President (The Honourable Sir Abdur Rahim) : Order. order. The Chair cannot allow any more Resolutions to be moved today, as there is no time left. Dr. Khan Sahib.

MOTION FOR ADJOURNMENT.

BOMBING OF WOMEN AND CHILDREN IN THE TRANS-FRONTIER VILLAGES BY THE INDIAN ARMY (AIR FORCE).

Dr. Khan Sahib (North-West Frontier Province : General) : Sir,
4 P.M. I move :

“ That the House do now adjourn.”

Sir, I am going to speak on this motion and to lay before the House all the facts which are in my possession. It is for the House to condemn

[Dr. Khan Sahib.]

or justify the action of this so-called civilized Government. As for myself, I am convinced that the whole system is immoral. It is based on discrimination and exploitation which leads to indignation and ultimately brings about its own destruction. I am sure that the treatment which this Government are meting out to the Frontier tribesmen today is enough to bring about its end in the very near future. To say that I can lay before the House the exact number of women and children killed, buffaloes, cows and goats destroyed, houses of the poor Pathans (and by house you should understand the mud hut in which they live) destroyed, will be not true and I will be deviating from the correct line and will be adopting the methods of a false propagandist which is not my creed. Sir, on the 19th of August, above the Gandab valley, aeroplanes began bombing the houses of the trans-Frontier tribesmen. As for giving them notice, the first notice which I saw personally in the Peshawar press was published on the 22nd of August. You hear again and again Government declaring in their communiqués that they warn the people to get out of their houses, but I can assure you that the first warning they get is the first bomb which is dropped on them by the aeroplanes. What I say is an absolute fact. As soon as this warning is dropped on them which may cost them some lives, some of them do clear out of their houses, but others stay, and this will be appreciated by those who know the Pathan mentality, they hate to leave their houses, because all that they possess is round about them in their houses, and they would rather like to be buried in them than leave them. So they remain in their houses, and this barbarous action of the Government does not frighten them. They prefer death in their own houses like brave people, and let me ask you where can they go? Everyone has not got even a mud hut there. Anyhow, they have got to face the destruction and why should they not face it in their own houses. In this connection, let me tell you that when the German aeroplanes were flying over London and though they had given the assurance that they will never bomb the civil population, an awful panic was caused among the people there, and as they rushed out for safety, I remember that on one occasion at the Liverpool underground tube station nine people were crushed to death. So, you could imagine the feeling of the people here when bombs are dropped when the mere appearance of aeroplanes over London creates such panic though their anti-aircraft guns were firing for their defence. Also there were some aeroplanes in London which went up to fight for their defence. But what is the case here? They have no anti-aircraft guns and you can drop bombs on them without any fear and without taking much risk. Besides, the aeroplanes fly so high that they cannot be hit and are out of the range of the ordinary rifle. I will tell you how indiscriminately they drop bombs. They dropped one bomb on a *Qafla* beyond Matta, which is not very far from this scene of action and had damaged many people. In one case they dropped a bomb on one of their own informers who was killed and you will never know anything about that man because his life was only worth eight annas. The only thing that some people might know will be that his dependants will be condemned both by the Government and the people of that part. Then, there is another thing I would like to tell you. On the 26th of August they dropped a bomb at a place which is very close to a piece of my land. Luckily the bomb dropped into a muddy ground and did not do any

damage. So, you can see how this bombing is going on. All these aeroplanes pass over my village when they go for bombing purposes and I know how many of them go at night and how many during the day. Now, Sir, I want to bring to the notice of the House the real facts why these conditions are created. I will just read out to the House a communiqué of the Government and then I will explain it because it is very deceptive. The communiqué reads thus :

"About 21st July a lashkar of Upper Mohmands under Ghulam Nabi, son of the late Chaknaur Mullah, crossed the border into Gandab and attacked the Halimzai Mohmands. The latter assisted by detachments from the Musa Khel and Tarakzais succeeded after heavy fighting in driving the hostile lashkar across the border inflicting casualties which are reported to have numbered about 20. Gandab is now clear of hostile lashkars and the situation is at present quiet. It is unlikely however that Ghulam Nabi will accept this defeat and further attacks on the Halimzais are feared. It has therefore been decided to send a column into the Gandab valley to assist the Halimzais and in connection with this move to construct a track fit to carry M. T. from administered territory into Gandab. There is no intention of keeping troops permanently in the Gandab valley and they will be withdrawn as soon as conditions return to normal. It is hoped that its presence will have the effect of deterring the upper Mohmands from further incursions into Gandab and will also have a steadying effect on the tribesmen in Bajaur where Government have demanded the surrender of three agitators who have recently been attempting to disturb the peace of the country."

Now, Sir, all these tribes are not in the British territory. When they have trouble amongst themselves, what right the Government have to interfere with them. There is a man who was unknown. He is a Halimzai. The Government took him into their hands and gave him money. They made him a big Malik and provided him with service rifles and encouraged him to fight the tribesmen. I hope the Foreign Secretary who comes from Peshawar knows the man. Although in all probability he will not like to mention his name, I think he will realise in his own heart that what I am saying is true. Sir, this road was made. What for? Did these people go and attack British territory? That, you are not told. Why all this false propaganda of the tribes disturbing the British area? They never do so. In every case of disturbance, it is the Government that take the first step. The Government destroy their homes, they interfere with their internal affairs. Sir, suppose a man goes into your house and takes away some things from your house. If you have got any power to kick him out, do you think you will keep quiet? That is the whole question. The point is that Government are always making inroads into their territory without any provocation on the part of the tribes. The Government provoke these tribesmen and then they create trouble. There is another point which I have already referred to and which you should remember, that is, that the interpreters between these tribesmen and the British Government are corrupt. (Hear, hear.) It is these interpreters that create the trouble for economic purposes. They want to make money by creating this mischief. I may tell you, Sir, that every Political Officer knows this, but he has not the courage to confess this. (Shame, shame.) I suppose his political position does not allow him to tell the truth. Sir, I know personally some of these Assistant Political Officers who make money on these occasions. I may tell you that some of the British officers are afraid of these Political Agents.

Now, Sir, coming to the road that was made, may I ask, Sir, what was the idea in making a road? The people on the Frontier are left to wonder what is the idea of the British in making these roads. The

[Dr. Khan Sahib.]

people on the Frontier think that the British are going to extend this road to *Nawagai* and from there straight off to *Khar, Munda and Barwa* connecting it with *Chakdara, Chitral* road. It is for that purpose that the Government are creating this situation. If so, why not be straight-forward and say so, why make the poor people fight for nothing. Why not have an honest person as an Agent, and why not have an honest understanding ?

The Honourable Sir Nripendra Sircar (Leader of the House) : I rise to a point of order. The adjournment motion refers to a specific matter, that is to discuss the matter of the bombing of women and children on the Frontier. But the Honourable Member now seeks to discuss the whole policy of Government in the Frontier.

Mr. President (The Honourable Sir Abdur Rahim) : The Chair understands the Honourable Member does not want to go into the general Frontier policy and that he was saying that this bombing has taken place in pursuance of a certain plan of the Government.

Dr. Khan Sahib : I am going into the whole affair with a view to giving the House the correct information as to how this bombing is brought about. (Hear, hear.) I want to tell the House as to what is at the bottom of this whole affair, as to what is the real cause of all this trouble. I submit, Sir, that unless you know the real cause, you cannot pass judgment on the effect. Unless the real cause is known, the House cannot decide whether the action of the Government is right or wrong.

Mr. President (The Honourable Sir Abdur Rahim) : The Honourable Member has only one minute more left. The time limit is fixed at 15 minutes.

Dr. Khan Sahib : I have got much to say, and I hope you will give me a few minutes more.

Mr. President (The Honourable Sir Abdur Rahim) : The Honourable Member must finish within his time limit.

Dr. Khan Sahib : Then, Sir, I move that the House do now adjourn.

Mr. President (The Honourable Sir Abdur Rahim) : Motion moved :
“ That the House do now adjourn.”

Mr. G. B. F. Tottenham (Army Secretary) : Sir, in dealing with this motion on behalf of the military authorities, I may say at once that, if the Royal Air Force were bombing innocent women and children on the Frontier, both they, that is the Royal Air Force, and I would agree with the Honourable Member who seeks to condemn that action. But, Sir, the Royal Air Force do not bomb women and children on the Frontier. Incidentally I may point out—and the Honourable Member should have known it himself—that they are not at present engaged in bombing trans-Frontier tribes. Their action is being taken against certain definite hostile sections of the tribes in that area which lies between the administered border of the North-West Frontier Province and the Durand line, which is the Frontier of India, and not beyond the Frontier of India. Now, Sir, it is not for me, even if I had the time, to describe the situation that has led up to the present operations or to defend the policy of Government in ordering those operations. That is an aspect of the case which can be dealt with more fitly and far better by my Honourable friend, the

Foreign Secretary, who I hope will speak later. I am only concerned with the action taken by the defence forces, that is to say, in this particular case by the Royal Air Force, in implementing the policy of the Government of India ; and I must confine myself strictly to that topic. Now, Sir, it is sufficient in order to explain that action to say that certain definite and repeated acts of aggression have wantonly been perpetrated against the Gandab road, in the lower Mohmand area, in defiance of the agreement which was made with the tribes when that road was built just two years ago ; and Government have decided that military operations are necessary in order to disperse those lashkars, to protect the road and to restore law and order. I must ask the House to take it from me that no Government could tolerate the existence of such a state of affairs without taking some action of some kind. Well, Sir, that decision having been taken, the question was what action should be taken. We now have at our disposal both the Army and the Royal Air Force. There are Honourable Members opposite who have urged us from time to time to increase the strength of our Air Force.

An Honourable Member : But not to murder people.

Mr. G. R. F. Tottenham : They would, therefore, probably agree that we are fully justified in using that Air Force, provided that we do so in the proper manner. Now, Sir, the great advantage that the tribesmen have always possessed in the past in the mountainous and remote regions that they inhabit is the advantage of inaccessibility ; and the great advantage that the air arm has given to us is that it enables us to annihilate distance and so to bring it home to the tribes that their inaccessibility is, or is becoming, a thing of the past. In suitable circumstances and with proper precautions and safeguards, the Air Force can be of inestimable value. It can save time, it can save money and it can be more humane in that it causes a smaller number of casualties both amongst our own troops and amongst the enemy. Let us now, therefore, consider the conditions in which the Air Force is always used and in which it is being used on the present occasion. I have explained these general principles before, in a debate which took place exactly two years ago today, about the bombing of a village known as Kotkai, but I think the explanation can stand repetition. Well, Sir, in the first place the Air Force can be, and is often, used for the dispersal of hostile bodies in the field. The nature of the country, it is true, makes it comparatively easy for these hostile bodies to take cover, but still effective action can be, and often is, taken against them from the air ; and, as far as I know, no objection has ever been raised to such action. In the second place, air action can be taken to carry the war into the enemy's country and to bomb the areas from which these lashkars have come. But, Sir, if ever, in the process of these operations, a village has to be bombed, it is an invariable practice to give at least 24 hours' notice. These notices are dropped in the village itself from the aeroplane and no bombing takes place until at least 24 hours after the notice has been dropped. There is thus ample time to remove women and children and valuable property from the village, and in practice, we know that the village is generally completely evacuated before the bombing takes place. In the third place, Sir, when it is a question of bombing areas rather than of bombing hostile bodies actually in the field, there is no such thing as indiscriminate bombing to which the Honourable Member opposite referred.

Dr. Bhagavan Das (Cities of the United Provinces : Non-Muhammadan Urban) : Sir, on a point of information, may I ask why, after a village has thus been completely evacuated, it should be necessary to drop bombs on it ?

Mr. G. R. F. Tottenham : If the Honourable Member will kindly let me proceed with my speech, I will endeavour to explain that. I was saying that when it is a question of dropping bombs on an area rather than of bombing of hostile bodies in the field there is no such thing as indiscriminate bombing. Every aeroplane that goes up for the purpose of bombing an area is provided with a map on which the precise target to be aimed at is marked clearly and a photograph is taken of every bomb that is dropped for that purpose in order to see whether that target was hit or not. And that, Sir, provides a very effective check against indiscriminate bombing. Lastly,—and I will now meet the Honourable Member's point,—it is by no means always necessary or desirable to bomb or destroy houses even in a village that has been completely evacuated. A bomb or two may be dropped in the vicinity of the village merely to warn inhabitants that it is still unsafe for them to return to their habitations and so in course of time, sometimes quickly and sometimes not so quickly, the discomfort caused and economic pressure does eventually induce surrender without any serious loss of life. Now, Sir, if that form of warfare can be effective,—I do not claim that it can be always effective in all circumstances or that it is always suitable,—but if in certain circumstances that form of warfare can be effective, then I do maintain that no one can criticise it on the ground of its being inhumane. Any form of warfare which secures the object in view with less loss of life and less expenditure of money must have a great deal to commend it ; and I, Sir, for one cannot comprehend the mentality of those who profess to be horrified at the idea of killing a few of the enemy but seem to pay no attention to loss of life amongst our own Indian and British soldiers, and who see nothing monstrous in the idea of discharging a shell or a bomb from the muzzle of a gun or a howitzer up into the air and thence eventually into a village but who hold up their hands in horror when practically the same bomb is carried by an aeroplane and dropped on precisely the same target.

Now, Sir, to turn to the present operations. In the present operations the Royal Air Force are co-operating with the Army ; they are not carrying out operations on their own. The Army has advanced up the Gandah road and in co-operation with the Royal Air Force they have repelled attacks from these lashkars in the field and have inflicted a certain number of casualties. In the meanwhile, other aeroplanes have proceeded further afield and by the sort of action that I have just described they have been carrying out a blockade of the areas on which the lashkars are based. A few villages have actually been bombed, but in this case more than the usual notice has been given. The bombing notice was actually issued on August 17 and bombing operations did not commence until August 19. Moreover, in some of these villages which have been bombed particular targets have been selected,—the houses of well-known leaders of these hostile bodies. It is possible, I do not deny it, that a few casualties may have been caused in this process, but we have no official information that there have been such casualties, much less that there have been casualties amongst women and children ; and I notice that the Honourable Member who moved this motion had no definite information

on that subject himself. But the point I want to make clear is that, in carrying out blockading operations of this kind, it certainly is not the intention to cause loss of human life. To my mind, as I said before, the great value of the Royal Air Force on the North-West Frontier is that it is gradually depriving the tribesmen of the advantages of inaccessibility. As the realisation of that loss is borne in upon them, so we may hope that the corresponding advantages of accessibility will be realised and that they will begin to wish to exchange a life of adventure and disregard for order for a more orderly existence ; that they will begin to ask for proper communications and to follow peaceful pursuits. If the aeroplane could be regarded as the forerunner of the homely motor-bus,—and I am sure that all Honourable Members here will agree with me that there can be nothing more civilising or more civilised than that respectable vehicle,—then I am sure that Honourable Members opposite would not be so ready to criticise action by the Air Force on the Frontier, but instead would learn to welcome it.

Mr. K. L. Gauba (East Central Punjab : Muhammadan) : Sir, I think we can congratulate Dr. Khan Sahib on having found an adjournment motion which can be discussed on the floor of the House. (Laughter.) We can equally congratulate the Army Secretary on having boldly come and faced the House instead of seeking the shelter of a Viceregal veto.

The point in justification of the bombing of villages that the Honourable Member, who has just spoken, made was that adequate notice is given to these villages before bombing is resorted to. Now, Sir, I would ask him this thing. If instead of 24 hours' notice, a week's notice were given to London to evacuate before it was bombed, would the bombing of London be justified ? After all, is it only a question of notice ? If an act is improper and unjustified, according to the canons of international law or the so-called civilised law of my Honourable friend opposite, no amount of notice can make an improper act proper. (Cheers.) Sir, we had a great deal of criticism of the Germans during the war. They were described as barbarians, as Huns, as baby-killers, etc., because they dropped a few bombs on London. I ask, Sir, are these brave persons, who go up in the Royal Air Force machines, these brave persons, who sit in Simla and authorise these acts, are they in a different category from those persons who dropped and authorised bombs on London and Belgium ? I ask, what is the difference between the two ? Is it the difference of the people and the country on which these bombs were dropped rather than the nature of the persons who dropped those bombs ? Not many weeks ago, I was in London walking in Hyde Park on a Sunday afternoon. There was a tub thumper of the British Empire Society who was haranguing an audience on the question of friendship with Germany. He was criticising the Prince of Wales for saying that we should forget the deeds of the War and make friends with the Germans. He said : " How can we make friends with these people ? How can we shake hands with these people, who dropped bombs on innocent women and children, who behaved in a barbarous manner during the War ; how can we shake hands with them ? " There was an Englishman present, not an Indian, and he stood up and said : " But all this is happening in the North-West Frontier of India ? " The policy, therefore, Sir, that my learned friend opposite has sought to defend is not a policy that can be defended. The case he has made out in justification of bombing of these villages is a very very poor case. In these villages you had not only mud huts, but you have also places of worship.

[Mr. K. L. Gauba.]

Bombs are dropped on these places of worship, and these places of worship are destroyed. What would my learned friend say if a bomb is dropped on St. Pauls? Does it make any difference if bombs are dropped on St. Pauls, or on a mosque or on a temple? You want to have one code for your own acts and another code for the acts of others.

Sir, I will not detain the House any longer. After all, we hope to censure the Government on this question. The Government may or may not take notice of it. It may be consigned to the record of the limbo of the long list of Government defeats, but, any way the civilized world will know that, so far as India is concerned, India is no party to the barbarism of bombing innocent women and children. (Applause.)

Pandit Krishna Kant Malaviya (Benares and Gorakhpur Divisions : Non-Muhammadan Rural) : Sir, from what little I know of the Army Secretary and from what I have heard from my Honourable Colleagues here, I think and I believe, Sir, that he is the most reasonable amongst the officials who adorn the Treasury Benches opposite.

[At this stage, Mr. President (The Honourable Sir Abdur Rahim) vacated the Chair, which was then occupied by Mr. Deputy President (Mr. Akhil Chandra Datta).]

But I was surprised to hear from him this evening that he thought that the use of bombs was justified if that was used for the purpose of civilizing a tribe that inhabits the North-West Frontier of India. I know, Sir, that during the War, as has been just said by my Honourable Colleague, Mr. Gauba, when bombs were dropped on London, a hue and cry was raised, and soon after the War was over, this question was raised before the League of Nations whether the dropping of bombs on civil population would be justified even in wars. So far as I remember, Sir, the League of Nations decided that the dropping of bombs on civil population was a most unjust and improper thing to do. I also remember, Sir, that His Majesty's Government then and there pleaded for an exception in their favour by saying that they would be justified in the use of bombs so far as the North-West Frontier of India was concerned. What was bad for the White races thus became justified and good for us coloured people. I knew, Sir, then, that the emergency would be created and that His Majesty's Government as well as the Indian Government would always be ready with their bombs so far as the North-West Frontier was concerned. Neither the Army Secretary nor the Honourable the Mover of this motion have taken us into their confidence and told the House what was the underlying motive, what was the cause of this civilizing mission. But this much I can tell the House and the Honourable the Army Secretary, that in the year 1933, I had information from responsible friends that there was going to be a miniature war on the North-West Frontier of India. I am not prepared to name the persons, because it will be a breach of confidence, where friends meet they discuss so many things, but I am prepared to place before the Army Secretary, to prove the truth of my assertion, an article which I wrote for my paper the *Abhyudaya* in 1933, in which I said that there was going to be a miniature war in 1934 and 1935. I did not mention the North-West Frontier for I would have been hauled up in the name of Official Secrets Act. I could not then mention all the facts relevant to the raid that is being conducted, but

the printed article is there, and a reference can be made to it, and it will be seen that it referred to nothing else but what is going on today and what has been happening during the past months on the North-West Frontier. I can very well understand the Honourable the Army Secretary pleading and defending the use of bombs and proving it to be as economical as compared to that of the rifle. In this connection I might say that there is a book published in London by, I think, the Daily Telegraph Press, and the title of the book is "Tax Collection by Bombs". It is mentioned there that in Mesopotamia when these friends of ours, who are bent on civilizing the backward races of the world, wanted to realise their dues, they used to drop a notice near the defaulter's hut, giving 12 or 24 hours' notice, and as soon as that hour arrived, the aeroplane would be seen hovering in the sky and it dropped bombs on the huts of the defaulters. It did not care whether the inmates of the house were old people, whether they were women or children, whether they were confined to bed or what their condition was. My friends, here, can well realise that when these friends of ours can drop bombs for the realization of a few rupees, they would easily do much more when there is a question of making roads acquiring territory, and expansion of boundary. I am very sorry, Sir, that the Army Secretary, for whom I have a great regard, should, of all the official Members here, have taken upon himself the responsibility of laying down this principle that the dropping of bombs was the only economical and effective measure by which he could civilize the backward tribes of the North-West Frontier. I can only say that we Indians, who have a civilization of our own, can never, never fall in with his views. With these few words, Sir, I support the adjournment motion moved by my Honourable friend, Dr. Khan Sahib.

Major Nawab Ahmad Nawaz Khan (Nominated Non-Official) : I have great regard and respect for my Honourable friend, Dr. Khan Sahib, who comes from the same province as myself and for his sentiment and sympathy for the people of the North-West Frontier Province for which I have the same too. But I am sorry to say that I cannot understand the object of the adjournment motion. If it is for the sake of saving women and children from being bombed, he has not given us any figures, he has not said a word as to how many women or children were killed during the recent bombing. So far as my personal knowledge goes, there has been no such death.

An Honourable Member : How do you know ?

Major Nawab Ahmad Nawaz Khan : If there had been any private information or official communiqué or newspaper reports, I would have understood his point to be right. But I have not heard anything to show that women or children were killed. Secondly, he has not criticised the bombing system, which was discussed a few years ago in this House and it was properly replied to. If the new Members of the House want to acquaint themselves with it, they can see the debates of this House (Simla Session, 1933) and satisfy for themselves. . . .

Dr. Khan Sahib : On a point of personal explanation, Sir. I have said distinctly that women and children were killed, buffaloes, cows and goats were killed, houses were destroyed, but I could not give the exact number.

An Honourable Member : The Army Secretary has admitted the fact.

Major Nawab Ahmad Nawaz Khan : Let me take it for the sake of argument. But Dr. Khan Sahib has no personal knowledge ; he was simply informed by some irresponsible people, he himself was not there. We know that even in newspapers sometimes all sorts of lies for prop-aganda are published.

Mr. S. Satyamurti (Madras City : Non-Muhammadan Urban) : On a point of order, Sir. The Honourable Member has no right to say that newspapers tell all kinds of lies.

Mr. Deputy President (Mr. Akhil Chandra Datta) : I am surc, the Honourable Member will not repeat it.

Major Nawab Ahmad Nawaz Khan : If the Honourable Member wishes to be satisfied by *Kissa Khani Gazette*, he must see the *Khyber Mail*. It is an English paper and not Urdu, and he can read it. Sir, so far as I know there have been no casualties amongst women and children, at all. (Interruption.) Has any Member got any extraordinary means of information ?

An Honourable Member : Were you in one of those aeroplanes ?

Major Nawab Ahmad Nawaz Khan : My Honourable friend, Mr. Gauba, has stated that 24 hours' notice or 48 hours' notice is not sufficient, and he has compared those small villages with London, the biggest city in the world.

Mr. K. L. Gauba : On a point of personal explanation. I said time and notice are immaterial.

Major Nawab Ahmad Nawaz Khan : The frontier villages are very small, and generally for the whole day the people are out, and they come back only in the evenings. 24 or 48 hours' notice is quite sufficient to warn people to save themselves, their wives and children and their property. There is one important thing to be remembered. The North-West Frontier Government does not want to bombard the villages. It is only when crimes are committed by the tribesmen that Government are compelled to take strong measures against them. There are two ways of punishing the tribesmen for their crimes, and that is, to send forces either by land or by air.

An Honourable Member : Or by sea.

Major Nawab Ahmad Nawaz Khan : There is no sea fortunately. It is for Madras and Calcutta, and for that purpose the Indian Navy is being trained. I ask this House that if the Frontier Government are compelled to take strong measures against the tribes then what course should they adopt ? There are two courses open, either by bombing or by sending forces by land.

Mr. S. Satyamurti : Why not make peace with them ? What is the difficulty ?

Major Nawab Ahmad Nawaz Khan : We do always try to make peace.

Mr. S. Satyamurti : " We " ? Who are you ? Are you the Government ?

Major Nawab Ahmad Nawaz Khan : When nothing else avails, the last resort is to punish them. Then, as I have said, there are two ways, one is bombing and the other is to send force by land. By land

is more expensive and there is a greater loss of life both to the tribes and to the Indian army, therefore, bombing is more humane, economical, quick and effective one.

Mr. Sri Prakasa (Allahabad and Jhansi Divisions : Non-Muhamadan Rural) : In what way are the 24 hours' notices sent ?

Major Nawab Ahmad Nawaz Khan : Papers are thrown by aeroplanes and there is no other notice because people know it very well. I would ask the Chair to kindly ask the Opposition not to interrupt me too much unnecessarily.

Mr. S. Satyamurti : The best thing is to sit down.

Major Nawab Ahmad Nawaz Khan : I would ask Honourable Members not to hear one side only. They must also hear the other side from me. To punish the tribes by sending forces by land would be very costly and also would involve a greater loss of life both to the tribes and to our Indian Army, which is undesirable from economic and humane point of view. If the Honourable Members would only go there and see for themselves, they will come to the conclusion that bombing is more humane, because there is no loss of life and it is also very cheap. It is of very great advantage to India that we should save our lives and save our money.

An Honourable Member : Our honour does not count ?

Major Nawab Ahmad Nawaz Khan : If we send aeroplanes, we shall spend only one thousand rupees, whereas if we send land forces, we shall have to spend one lakh of rupees—mark the difference please. If Honourable Members like Mr. Desai will go to see the Frontier with other Congressite Members, they will request the Government to send only aeroplanes and not land forces.

Maulana Shaukat Ali (Cities of the United Provinces : Muhammadan Urban) : I want myself to go tomorrow.

Major Nawab Ahmad Nawaz Khan : In response to the request made by Maulana Shaukat Ali, I would ask him that he should also accompany Mr. Bhulabhai Desai and go to the Frontier, that there should not be two opinions which is customary with us, Indians, unfortunately.

An Honourable Member : Is it an offer on behalf of Government ?

Major Nawab Ahmad Nawaz Khan : I say that we should all go together.

Some Honourable Members : The Honourable Member's time is up.

Mr. Deputy President (Mr. Akhil Chandra Datta) : There is one minute more.

Major Nawab Ahmad Nawaz Khan : I must be given the advantage of too much and unnecessary interruptions that have been made. Sir, then there is another mistake which my friend, Dr. Khan Sahib, has made.

Mr. Deputy President (Mr. Akhil Chandra Datta) : The Honourable Member's time is up. As it is an adjournment motion, the Chair cannot give him more time.

Several Honourable Members : I move that the question be now put.

Mr. J. G. Acheson (Foreign Secretary) : Before the debate is ended, I should like to say a few words. First of all, I would like to say that I was very much interested indeed, for the first time, to have the pleasure of listening to the speech of the Honourable Member from the North-West Frontier Province. I must confess, however, that I was a little surprised by the general tenor of his remarks. He rather reminded me of a famous character in one of Charles Dickens' stories, a gentleman, I believe, of the name of Mr. Dick, who whatever subject of conversation was introduced could not avoid introducing into it the mention of the head of King Charles. The head of King Charles appears to the Honourable Member from the North-West Frontier Province to be some mythical creature in the shape of a Political Officer or political subordinate and it is a matter of great regret, from the point of view of accuracy of presentment of facts that the Honourable Member cannot keep this particular King Charles' head out of his discourse. I was also very interested to hear Mr. Krishna Kant Malaviya's display of his powers of prophecy or of his powers of extracting information from secret sources, information which was not known even to myself and I claim to have considerable knowledge of these matters. I should be very much interested to know in confidence what were exactly the sources of his information.

Seriously, I think it is necessary that the House should turn from the presentation of facts made by the Honourable Member from the North-West Frontier Province and listen for a little to the actual political history of the present disturbances, which have given rise to this debate—in other words the recent history of the relations of Government with the Mohmands. I would ask Honourable Members kindly to listen to these facts with a dispassionate mind and to banish all prejudice from their minds and I am sure they will agree with me in the conclusions which I reach. The Mohmands—I apologise for a little history—are one of the chief tribes in the North-West Frontier Province. They are divided roughly into the Upper Mohmands and the Lower Mohmands. The Indo-Afghan frontier through the Mohmand territory has never been demarcated, with the result that there has been a great deal of confusion regarding which of the Upper Mohmands belong to India and which to the neighbouring country. The Government of India have been engaged in warfare with these Mohmands more than with any other tribe on the Frontier, and that is saying a great deal. It was found necessary, owing to aggression by this tribe, to send expeditions into their country in 1898 and again in 1908. There were further troubles with the Mohmands in the succeeding years, and they again came to notice prominently at the beginning of the Great War, when they were the first tribe to take advantage of the hostilities in Europe to embarrass Government. This they did by invading the Peshawar district and embarking on wanton acts of aggression against the people of British India. That is a point of view which I would like Members to appreciate, as also the people of the Peshawar district, including the Honourable Member for the North-West Frontier Province. Again there were invasions in 1915 and 1917 ; these were carried out under the aegis of a very well-known personage known as the Haji of Turangzai. I would remind the House that these operations were carried out not in the

hills—there was no question of Government forces advancing wantonly into the hills to lift the tribal “*purdah*”—but in the plains of Peshawar which were invaded by these people. After these operations, the Lower Mohmands entered into closer relations with Government and entered into engagements which they have on the whole carried out with conspicuous loyalty. In the Upper Mohmand country, however, the nucleus of hostile activity remained and not only was this the centre of the hostile activities which were directed against Government and against the law abiding people of the Peshawar District but it also became the centre also of a number of desperate and dangerous outlaws wanted on charges of murder, chiefly in the Peshawar district. The more dangerous the murder, often of women and sometimes even of children, the more welcome the perpetrator appeared to be and the more friendly the asylum did he seem to receive. It would have been perhaps not quite so serious a matter if these desperate characters had remained inactive in their trans-border asylum, as does happen in other parts of the trans-border country ; but they did not do so. From their centre in the Upper Mohmand country, they proceeded to make a series of raids and incursions, open or secret, chiefly into the Peshawar district, for the purpose of engaging in robberies, assassinations and abductions. These inroads continued and were a constant source of friction between the Government and the Upper Mohmands. Armed raids again took place in 1927, 1930, 1932 and 1933 and again in 1935. In 1933, in order to protect the lower Mohmands and the law-abiding people of the Peshawar district from being invaded by the tribesmen from the Upper Mohmand country, Government had to come to the assistance of the Lower Mohmands with armed force. Otherwise the lower tribes complained that they would be unable any longer to maintain their footing and would have no option but to accept the dictation of the upper tribes. The troops advanced, and a route was made at the request of the Lower Mohmands and very largely with their own labour, with their own hands,—so anxious were they to get some security from these perpetual inroads.

Prof. N. G. Ranga (Guntur *cum* Nellore : Non-Muhammadan Rural) : Was it not forced labour ?

Mr. J. G. Acheson : Not at all, it was very willing indeed, as I can testify myself. The road was made and an agreement was entered into with the Upper Mohmands, very willingly on their side, after a certain amount of hostilities, that, provided the road was not carried over into their own country, they would on their side refrain from attacks against the Lower Mohmands, British India, and the new road. This state of affairs lasted until this year of 1935. This year a number of particularly atrocious murders were committed in the Peshawar district by outlaws operating from their base in the Upper Mohmand country. Government could no longer disregard this state of affairs which were becoming extremely serious, and it was found necessary to call on the Safi tribe—the tribe of the Haji of Turangzai—who were giving harbour to these outlaws and—also a very unusual thing—giving them an honoured position in their tribe, whereas the ordinary outlaw living in the tribal country has to eke out a very miserable existence there ; (Government, I say,

[Mr. J. G. Acheson.]

had to call on the Safi tribe to discharge its responsibilities by either turning out these outlaws or at least restraining them from their criminal activities in the district. No notice was taken, and a certain number of the Safi tribe were ultimately arrested and held as hostages by Government. The reply to this action was a descent by Badshahgul, the eldest son of the Haji of Turangzai, on the Gandab road with a lashkar consisting of contingents of Upper Mohmand tribesmen, together with some malcontents from the Lower Mohmands. The road was broken up and attacks were made on posts actually within the Peshawar district. The Ghalanai agreement, whereby the Upper Mohmands had undertaken to respect the road and to refrain from aggression on their neighbours and the District, was thereby flagrantly and wantonly broken. To repel this aggression, Government have had to move troops into the Gandab valley, and they are now engaged in operations in order to prevent a recurrence of this aggression. Honourable Members will see from this account, which I have made as brief as I can, that the whole history of this tribe has been one of wanton and repeated aggression, (*Voices of "Oh! Oh!"*), and from all this and particularly from these recent events it is quite evident—and I think the entire House will agree with me—that it was incumbent on Government to take action to remove the immediate threat to the traffic on the road, including the traffic of Upper Mohmand tribes who are the chief users of the road, and the menace to the Peshawar district. Government had to take this action, and if they had not taken this action, they would have been failing in their duty. Now it is a question whether minimum action to remove the immediate menace is sufficient or whether it is not necessary to take such action as will prevent any future recurrence of these repeated inroads—so expensive to life and property. I think in a question the other day by the Honourable Member from Madras he referred to the "cat and mouse policy" of the Government. If by that he meant that Government, instead of making what is known as "burn and scuttle" expeditions, should grasp the nettle firmly, then there is a good deal to be said for that point of view.

Prof. N. G. Ranga : Make an honest peace with them !

Major Nawab Ahmad Nawaz Khan : If they do not make peace with us, what shall we do ?

Mr. J. G. Acheson : The question is whether Government are really to surrender to these constant acts of aggression committed in recent years under the leadership of well-known murderers and outlaws. I have here a few details. I should like to read out an account of the activities of some of the people at present living under the Haji's patronage in this nest of outlaws in the Safi country. These are just a few at random :

" On the 27th May, 1934, Bahadur Sher of Tarnab in Peshawar District crept up behind one Aziz-ur-Rahman, with whom Bahadur Sher was at enmity, while Aziz-ur-Rahman was ploughing with another man called Nauroz. The murderers shot at both men and succeeded in killing Nauroz. The murder was particularly cold-blooded as the culprits had no enmity whatever with Nauroz, but only shot him as he happened to be a servant of Aziz-ur-Rahman. Bahadur Sher then absconded and took refuge with the Haji at Lakarai. Subsequently in September, 1934, he came down again to the Peshawar District and waylaid a Sikh marriage procession. A lorry driver was

wounded and one of the male passengers was shot dead. The womenfolk were treated mercilessly, one girl having her wrists dislocated by the outlaws while they were wrenching off her bangles."

I do not wish to take up too much of the time of the House, and I will give only two more of the instances I have marked here. One of the outlaws.....

Mr. M. Asaf Ali (Delhi : General) : May I know what exactly does the Honourable the Foreign Secretary mean by "outlaw" ?

Mr. J. G. Acheson : An outlaw is a man who has committed an offence in British India and who refuses to surrender himself to justice.

Mr. M. Asaf Ali : He is not a British subject ?

Mr. J. G. Acheson : Yes, he is a British subject.

Then, Sher Afzal (the accomplice of Nauroz already mentioned), after absconding joined the gang of the notorious miscreant Chinnai who was being harboured by the Haji of Turangzai. On 16th November, 1934, he accompanied the gang when they ambushed a police patrol killing one constable and wounding three others. Some weeks later the gang including Sher Afzal wreaked its vengeance on the whole family of a Lambardar who had helped the police, by murdering a man, a woman and a child aged 12 years, and wounding three other children, one a baby of two years. The gang then returned to the asylum afforded by the Haji.

Prof. N. G. Ranga : Do you swear by it all ?

Mr. J. G. Acheson : I have got full particulars of all these cases here. The most notorious is that of Mahmud, who last year at Mardai took a little boy into an out-house to cut his throat and then murdered two defenceless ladies while they were tending the sick. I have always heard that Dr. Khan Sahib is a man well-known and respected for his charity and humanity in the N.-W. F. Province. I believe he keeps a dispensary in which he attends to the sick free of charge. (Loud Applause.) But, Sir, from the facts which I have just recited to the House, I fear that politics have brought the worthy Doctor into rather bad company.

Mr. S. Satyamurti : Bad company !

Mr. Deputy President (Mr. Akhil Chandra Datta) : The Honourable Member has one minute more.

Mr. J. G. Acheson : Well, I would just say this, that it is quite clear that action has to be taken ; and I think everyone will agree that the action to be taken should be action which is the most economical of the lives of our own British and Indian soldiers and also of the tribes—people themselves ; and I think my friend, the Army Secretary, has in his speech amply established that this action involves, as an essential ingredient, the use of air power under proper regulation and control. (Loud Applause.)

Mr. Bhulabhai J. Desai (Bombay Northern Division : Non-Muhammadan Rural) : Sir, I regret very much that in the enthusiasm of defending his position and in his very first maiden speech, if I am not mistaken, the Honourable the Foreign Secretary should have classed

[Mr. Bhulabhai J. Desai.]

us by one comprehensive name of what he called "bad company". I am extremely glad, however, that the bad company.....

Mr. J. G. Acheson : On a point of personal explanation, Sir, I was not referring to the Honourable Member's Party.

Mr. Bhulabhai J. Desai : Sir, I would not have intervened in this debate but for the fact that from our point of view this particular matter involves a question of principle, on which, though we may not have the power and the authority to enforce our views and our decisions, God willing, some day we shall do so.

The question that is involved in this is this—the propriety of the use of bombs and instruments of that character during semi-warlike or warlike operations on civil population. It is a question on which I have no doubt—and I have studied it to a certain extent—opinions have differed at many conferences including the Disarmament Conference where, if I am not mistaken, Sir John Simon was not prepared to assent to that broad proposition. It is perfectly clear and there is no doubt in the matter that there are people who stand for that view and it is, therefore, up to us who stand for that view to assert it to the extent to which we can, whether we can actually stop it or not. The issue before the House is not whether this particular expedition should have been undertaken or not. It is an entirely wrong view of the present motion before the House. In fact, on the one hand, both my honourable friends opposite and the Chair are very keen on confining us to the one particular matter—I am repeating the words of my honourable friend opposite—but when it suits them they lay themselves out as broadly as they like. Who ever wanted a discussion on this present occasion whether or not this particular expedition was justified and yet I venture within the limited time that I have got at my disposal to say that the policy on the Frontier, considering the very history that the Foreign Secretary has chosen to give to this House, is one of which we have always and constantly complained. On his own showing here is a tribe against which, from the year 1908 to the year 1935, there may have been some grounds for an expedition but more often it is just an excuse, I believe, for the maintenance of the army at the North-West Frontier as being a danger and menace to India without which the present expenditure of 58 crores cannot be justified. Once you have got an army there is always an inclination—almost a justification for its use, and I will presently point that out when I deal with the speech, the almost adroit speech, of my honourable friend Mr. Tottenham on which I congratulate him. I almost wish he had been a lawyer and not a soldier. For, indeed, the very fact that they have got this army is said to be an excuse for the purpose of what? Each time, he said, when we are within our borders, we must take under our wing a little beyond our border. If we have taken them within our wing, we must fly a little beyond that border and keep on doing that all the time. In fact, it is this talk of warfare which throughout the last 30 odd years has been the only excuse for piling up the armaments at the expense of the poor people of this country. I would not have referred to this but for the justification that was attempted by the Honourable the Foreign Secretary by giving the history this evening.

I now come to the real issue. The only issue that is raised on this motion is whether or not, according to the opinion of this House, bombing of civil population during an expedition is justified, and I believe Dr. Khan Sahib himself has said that we may not have the actual control of the direct action of the policy of the Government, because, on their own confession, they have demonstrated themselves to be first irresponsible and, secondly, demonstrated themselves on their own confession to be the agents of a foreign autocrat. That is the position they have taken up. It is a position of which I make a present to them. But the fact remains that so far as the moral responsibility of any of their acts is concerned, this House will always rise to the occasion and assert its opinion even though it may not actually be listened to. I know they have got used to these defeats. I do not know the meaning of that word. I wonder if it is this that the Government in India is going to be conducted according to their opinions and contrary to the feelings and opinions of those who are solemnly invited here as the representatives of the people and who had to undergo the immense expense of elections under the pretence of a representative Government. I hope and trust that what has become with them a habit shall be an exception in the future. I hope and trust that this Government if it is ever going to justify itself will justify itself only in exceptional matters in differing from the majority of the House. If they will not do that, then what will happen is a matter the consequences of which will be entirely on their own heads. I hope they will not be able to say that they want more and more laws—the subject of a future discussion—in order to put down the awakening of national consciousness and in order that we may not be able to assert our rights against those who choose to govern this country in this irresponsible manner.

The issue therefore is a grave one. We stand here for this principle that whatever may be the peril,—we shall always stand for a civilised principle, and, indeed, we are more civilized though we may be less scientific and less mechanised. I do claim that we are certainly more civilised. We shall certainly stand for civilized methods even if we have to enter upon a war. Therefore, we stand for the principle that even during warfare, so far as the civil population is concerned, it shall be safe from the ravages of the instruments like bombs that were attempted to be used. Now, what was the reply of the Honourable Mr. Tottenham. He said that the Honourable Members on this side wanted more aeroplanes and therefore he drew the most extraordinary conclusion that those aeroplanes must be used. I think that is the principle of the Government of India. They always say "Remember, we can always disregard it though we are not bound to do so". Therefore, the argument is this: because there are aeroplanes, therefore they must be used. If that is the argument, I hope and trust that that conclusion will not commend itself to such common sense as we possess. Therefore, the fact that we desire more air-arm for our future protection against great eventualities will not, I hope and trust, be twisted into a desire or a requirement or a request that it shall be used against women and children on the trans-Frontier tribes. In fact, he did not deny bombing of civil population. The only ground on which he justified this action was notice. Well, I am one of those who believe that this is not a matter of notice at all. If it is a matter of notice, then it

[Mr. Bhulabhai J. Desai.]

becomes a very different proposition. Then you wipe out the principle altogether. Then you admit the justification of that particular use of that arm in those particular conditions and then you leave them at the mercy of those who think what is good notice, what is notice and what is adequate notice. I am familiar with such excuses. Sir, it is practically admitted that bombing was done. All that is said is that notice was given on the 17th and the bombing took place on the 19th and that is all that is said in justification of it. Indeed, if you take out the beginning and the end of all the speeches that have been made on behalf of the Government, all that is said is this : Does this House stand for this that a notice having been given on the 17th, bombing on the civil population on the 19th is justified or not.

[At this stage, Mr. President (The Honourable Sir Abdur Rahim) resumed the Chair.]

There is no other issue before the House so far as I can see. That is the only justification that was sought to be given. I further say that the economy of it is no excuse. I am not one of those who believe that economy justifies means fair or foul. In fact, where is the question of economy when we are concerned. There is no economy when this country's administration or expense is concerned. There is no question of economy, but some excuse must always be trotted out and economy is now trotted out as an excuse for an act which otherwise would be held to be wrong. If the act is wrong, it is wrong and no question of economy will justify it. I, therefore, say that we are amongst those who stand for this principle that the civil population shall not be treated in the manner in which it has been done.

Mr. G. E. F. Tottenham : I began my speech by saying that if it were a fact that the civil population were being bombed, I should unhesitatingly have condemned it. But my whole speech was intended to show that the civil population were not being bombed, and, as far as I know, there is no evidence before the House that they are.

Mr. Bhulabhai J. Desai : Well, there is no evidence before the House that the civil population was not bombed, and if the civil population was not bombed, what was the point of bringing in the question of notice. It is impossible to believe that the civil population was not bombed. Why was notice necessary ? Why was notice pleaded ? To whom was the notice given ? Why was the notice given at all ? Why was it pleaded that two days notice was regarded as adequate ? I wish to say two things. I say that notwithstanding the fact that we may stand, and we are prepared to stand; any type of treatment at the neglect, at the contempt and at the rejection of every vote which we shall have the right to call for, we shall still stand and register our opinions and not only register our opinions, but make the Government of India believe that the discretionary power of flouting our opinions should not become the habit of the rulers of this land. It is against the scandalous way in which the opinions of this House have been treated during the last three months that we are here to protest ; and whether or not this expedition goes on, whether or not many more or many less women and children die by the striking of bombs, God willing, we shall not stand here in justification of such acts. We do not care whether it is economic or uneconomic to carry on a war-

fare in other ways. In my humble view, it is not justified; in my humble view, it is merely baiting and keeping up the show that you are fighting in the Frontier if only to justify the maintenance of such a huge armament as a burden on this country. That is my humble view. The only issue I stand upon now is this, that neither economy nor notice shall be a justification for the barbarous behaviour displayed by the Government on the Frontier, and, by the vote we are going to register, we shall show to the Government that this shall not be done. (Applause.)

Maulvi Syed Murtaza Sahib Bahadur (South Madras : Muham-madan) : Sir, I want to congratulate both the Army Secretary and the Foreign Secretary on their having secured the services of our Honourable friend, Major Nawab Ahmad Nawaz Khan, who attempted to support the Government cause much more ably and effectively than the two Secretaries have done. So our Honourable Major deserves the thanks of the Government. Now, Sir, my Honourable friend, Major Nawab Ahmad Nawaz Khan, poses himself to be a great sympathiser of the Frontier people. Every Pathan of the North-West Frontier will exclaim : " Save us from these so-called friends and so-called sympathisers ! " Sir, on every occasion when the question relating to the North-West Frontier comes up before this House, our friend the Nawab Sahib gets up and takes delight in justifying every inhumane action on the part of the Government. The Army Secretary wanted to prove that bombing was a very effective, economic and humane action. But he failed to use superlative degree. None could have prevented him from saying that throwing bombs was the most effective and most humane action. After the able speech of the Leader of the Opposition, no speech, in my opinion, was necessary, but I participated in the debate simply to show to the House that the so-called sympathetic representative of the North-West Frontier is not at all their sympathiser, nor is he their representative and that the real sympathiser is only Dr. Khan Sahib. (Hear, hear.) Again, Sir, he said that as one of the oldest Members of this Assembly he could say and prove anything and everything which he has given expression to. But I may tell him that I am the oldest Member of the Assembly (hear, hear) and so my Honourable friend cannot pride himself as being the oldest Member of the House which is not at all a fact. What is the meaning of his criticising the Opposition saying " you are new to the Assembly and therefore you must refer to the previous debates that took place on previous occasions on this subject " . I submit, Sir, that every time this gentleman comes forward to justify the action of the Government however inhumane and however unsympathetic and however highly revolutionary such actions may be to the sense of humanity. But for the intervention in the debate of my Honourable friend, Major Nawab Ahmad Nawaz Khan, I would not have stood up to make these remarks. With these few observations I support the motion for adjournment so ably moved by my Honourable friend, Dr. Khan Sahib. (Applause.)

Several Honourable Members : The question may now be put.

Mr. President (The Honourable Sir Abdur Rahim) : Does the Honourable Member, Dr. Khan Sahib, wish to reply ?

Dr. Khan Sahib : Yes, Sir. Only for a few minutes. Sir, I shall begin my reply by saying just a word about the Foreign Secretary. He referred to the expedition of 1897. I think by that he meant the Malakand-Chitral expedition.

Mr. J. G. Acheson : I rise to correct a point of fact, Sir. I referred to the Mohmand operation of 1898, not the Malakand-Chitral expedition.

Dr. Khan Sahib : The Honourable Member referred to events after that expedition.

Mr. J. G. Acheson : What all I said was in connection with the Mohmand operations.

Dr. Khan Sahib : Well, Sir, the Government made an agreement with the Malkand tribes. I will tell you how they make their agreements with the tribes. They made an agreement with the tribes with whom they are now at war. They said in that agreement of 1897 that Government would never interfere with their internal affairs, that the Government would never go near their land. Now, you have seen it, Sir, how they have bombed Agra . . .

Mr. J. G. Acheson : With which tribes are you dealing now ?

Dr. Khan Sahib : Just near the Malakand. As I already said, it is all a question of foreign policy. Now the Government have made a road and they have taken their land. By this action of Government that agreement has gone to pieces. The agreement which the Government draw up is always an agreement of the oppressor. What they say must be right. There is no argument allowed and when an agreement is made, the other party has to obey it implicitly, though the Government may disobey certain parts of the agreement. It is by force that the Government enforce these agreements and the tribesmen are always dissatisfied.

Another point, to which I wish to refer, is the question of outlaws. They have got on the Frontier, the Scouts, the Militia, the Khassadars and the Frontier Constabulary : with all of them they cannot protect us from these outlaws. I say that the fault lies with the police in many cases and they are supposed to be in league with the outlaws. It is said that the police take a share in the loot of these outlaws.

Mr. J. G. Acheson : King Charles' head again.

Dr. Khan Sahib : Another thing which he referred to was about the corruption on the Frontier. He says, there is one corrupt man on the Frontier. I will ask the Foreign Secretary to think over this matter. I do not like to say things in this House which may not be true. Let the Government appoint a committee to go into the question of corruption and put me as a member on it.

Mr. President (The Honourable Sir Abdur Rahim) : The House is not dealing with the question of corruption in the Frontier.

Dr. Khan Sahib : It was the Foreign Secretary that first referred to it. The Government had appointed a committee for investigating into the corruption, and, as soon as they read my speech in the Assembly in Delhi, they kept quiet about it and the committee has not come into existence yet. So, Sir, I say, if the Government are sincere, they can come to an honest agreement with the tribes. I assure the Government that everything will be alright provided they use the right means, because the tribes are an honest lot, they are the most straightforward people and they are always afraid of the Political Department, who say one thing and do another. That is the difficulty.

Now, I come to the Army Secretary. I think he said that a warning was given on the 17th. I am not aware of it. In what way did they give notice? Did they send a motor car loaded with pamphlets?

Mr. G. R. F. Tottenham : The warnings were dropped from aeroplanes and they were also communicated verbally.

Dr. Khan Sahib : In what language was the pamphlet issued? Who was there to read them out to the men? They are all illiterate. Another thing is, did the Army Secretary send motor cars and aeroplanes for their luggage and babies and cattle to be removed in two days? They have no conveyance but have to walk. They have to carry their loads on their backs.

Mr. J. G. Acheson : Sir, on a point of fact, they publish a newspaper in Pushtu and English.

Dr. Khan Sahib : I am very sorry that the Foreign Secretary does not know that the Mohmands are absolutely illiterate. He may be talking of those people who come and live in this country but there I think they cannot read anything. Of course they read the Quran but they do not understand it.

As for my Honourable friend, the Nawab Sahib, the less said the better. He is an adopted child of the Government (Laughter) and, whether right or wrong, he must stand for his nation. But, luckily for us, and unluckily for the Government, his speeches are so self-condemned,—that it requires no answer.

Mr. President (The Honourable Sir Abdur Rahim) : The question is :

“That the House do now adjourn.”

The Assembly divided :

AYES—57.

Aaron, Mr. Samuel.
Abdul Matin Chaudhury, Mr.
Abdullah, Mr. H. M.
Asaf Ali, Mr. M.
Ayyangar, Mr. M. Ananthasayanam.
Azhar Ali, Mr. Muhammad.
Ba Si, U.
Banerjee, Dr. P. N.
Baqi, Mr. M. A.
Bardaloi, Srijut N. C.
Bhagavan Das, Dr.
Chattopadhyaya, Mr. Amarendra Nath.
Chettiar, Mr. T. S. Avinashilingam.
Chetty, Mr. Sami Vencatachelam.
Chunder, Mr. N. C.
Das, Mr. B.
Das, Mr. Basanta Kumar.
Das, Pandit Nilakantha.
Datta, Mr. Akhil Chandra.
Desai, Mr. Bhulabhai J.
Deshmukh, Dr. G. V.
Essak Sait, Mr. H. A. Sathar H.
Fazl-i-Haq Piracha, Khan Sahib Shaikh.
Gadgil, Mr. N. V.
Gauba, Mr. K. L.
Ghiasuddin, Mr. M.

Ghulam Bhik Nairang, Syed.
Giri, Mr. V. V.
Govind Das, Seth.
Gupta, Mr. Ghansham Singh.
Hosmani, Mr. S. K.
Jedhe, Mr. K. M.
Jogendra Singh, Sirdar.
Joshi, Mr. N. M.
Khan Sahib, Dr.
Khare, Dr. N. B.
Lalchand Navalrai, Mr.
Maitra, Pandit Lakshmi Kanta.
Mulaviya, Pandit Krishna Kant.
Mangal Singh, Sardar.
Mudaliar, Mr. C. N. Muthuranga.
Muhammad Ahmad Kazmi, Qasid.
Muhammad Nauman, Mr.
Murtuza Sahib Bahadur, Maulvi Syed.
Nageswara Rao, Mr. K.
Pant, Pandit Govind Ballabh.
Raghubir Narayan Singh, Choudhri.
Rajan, Dr. T. S. S.
Raju, Mr. P. S. Kumaraswami.
Ranga, Prof. N. G.
Saksena, Mr. Mohan Lal.

AYES—*contd.*

Sant Singh, Sardar.
 Satyamurti, Mr. S.
 Sham Lal, Mr.
 Shaktat Ali, Maulana.
 Sheodass Daga, Seth.
 Siddique Ali Khan, Khan Sahib Nawab.
 Singh, Mr. Ram Narayan.
 Sinha, Mr. Anugrah Narayan.

Sinha, Mr. Satya Narayan.
 Sinha, Mr. Shri Krishna.
 Som, Mr. Suryya Kumar.
 Sri Prakasa, Mr.
 Thein Maung, Dr.
 Umar Aly Shah, Mr.
 Vasna, Mr. B. B.
 Vissanji, Mr. Mathuradas.

NOES—44.

Abdul Aziz, Khan Bahadur Mian.
 Acheson, Mr. J. G.
 Ahmad Nawaz Khan, Major Nawab.
 Ayyar, Diwan Bahadur R. V. Krishna.
 Ayyar, Rao Bahadur A. A. Venkatarama.
 Bajpai, Sir Girja Shankar.
 Bhat, Mr. Madhusudan Damodar.
 Blackwell, Mr. J. H.
 Bower, Mr. E. H. M.
 Chapman-Mortimer, Mr. T.
 Chatarji, Mr. J. M.
 Clow, Mr. A. G.
 Craik, The Honourable Sir Henry.
 Dalal, Dr. E. D.
 Dtsai, Mr. S. P.
 DeSouza, Dr. F. X.
 Gajapatiraj, Maharaj Kumar Vijaya Ananda.
 Ghuznavi, Sir Abdul Halim.
 Graham, Sir Lancelot.
 Griffiths, Mr. P. J.
 Hands, Mr. A. S.
 Hockenull, Mr. F. W.
 James, Mr. F. E.

Lal Chand, Captain Rao Bahadur Chaudhri.
 Leach, Mr. F. B.
 Lee, Mr. D. J. N.
 Lister, Mr. T.
 Lloyd, Mr. A. H.
 MacLachlan, Mr. D.
 Milligan, Mr. J. A.
 Mitchell, The Honourable Mr. D. G.
 Morgan, Mr. G.
 Mukherjee, Rai Bahadur Sir Satya Charan.
 Owen, Mr. L.
 Rajah, Rao Bahadur M. C.
 Rau, Mr. P. E.
 Row, Mr. K. Saajiva.
 Sarma, Mr. R. S.
 Scott, Mr. J. Ramsay.
 Sher Muhammad Khan, Captain Sardar.
 Singh, Mr. Pradyumna Prashad.
 Sircar, The Honourable Sir Nripendra.
 Tottenham, Mr. G. B. F.
 Zafrullah Khan, The Honourable Sir Muhammad.

The motion was adopted.

The Assembly then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Thursday, the 5th September, 1935.