

12th February 1935

THE
LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY DEBATES

Report)

Volume I, 1935

(21st January to 18th February, 1935)



FIRST SESSION

OF THE

FIFTH LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY,
1935



NEW DELHI
GOVERNMENT OF INDIA PRESS
1935

Legislative Assembly.

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THE HONOURABLE SIR ABDUR RAHIM, K.C.S.I., KT.

Deputy President :

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CAPTAIN HAJI SARDAR NUR AHMAD KHAN, M.C., I.O.M., I.A.

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MR. S. SATYAMURTI, M.L.A.

DR. ZIAUDDIN AHMAD, C.I.E., M.L.A.

RAJA SIR VASUDEVA RAJAH, KT., C.I.E., M.L.A.

MR. N. M. JOSHI, M.L.A.

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LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

Tuesday, 12th February, 1935.

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

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

TRAINING IN FIRST-AID TO RAILWAY GUARDS.

139. *Mr. Ram Narayan Singh (on behalf of Mr. Sham Lal): (a) Will Government be pleased to state whether it is a fact that training in first-aid makes Railway guards very useful at the time of accidents?

(b) If so, are arrangements being made by Railway authorities for giving this training to all candidates qualifying themselves as Railway guards in future?

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

(b) So far as I am aware, qualification in "First Aid" are obligatory for guards on all State Railways and arrangements for their training are already in existence.

Munshi Iswar Saran: What about the Company-managed Railways?

Mr. P. R. Rau: I think it is obligatory in Company-managed Railways too.

COMPLAINTS OF CORRUPTION AGAINST THE GOODS CLERKS OF RAILWAYS.

140. *Mr. Ram Narayan Singh (on behalf of Mr. Sham Lal): (a) Are Government aware that there is a general complaint of corruption against the Goods clerks of various Railways?

(b) If the reply to part (a) be in the affirmative, what steps are being taken to stop this evil?

Mr. P. R. Rau: (a) Occasional complaints have been brought to the notice of Government, but they cannot say that they are aware of any general complaint.

(b) Individual cases which are brought to notice are investigated and suitable action taken by the Railway administration.

Mr. Ram Narayan Singh: Are Government going to make any inquiries about this?

Mr. P. R. Rau: Any individual case which is brought to notice is inquired into.

Dr. Ziauddin Ahmad: Will the inquiry be made through the C. I., D. or through the railway officials?

Mr. P. E. Rau: Through the railway officials.

Dr. Ziauddin Ahmad: Then I am afraid you will not get any result out of it.

Mr. P. E. Rau: That is my Honourable friend's opinion.

CONCESSION TO PILGRIMS VISITING PLACES OF PILGRIMAGE AND INTRODUCTION OF WEEK-END TICKET SYSTEM ON THE NORTH WESTERN RAILWAY.

141. ***Mr. Ram Narayan Singh** (on behalf of Mr. Sham Lal): (a) Are Government prepared to give Railway-fare concessions, similar to Christmas and Easter concessions, to pilgrims visiting important places of pilgrimage, and to announce such concessions to the public by means of suitable posters?

(b) Are Government prepared to introduce the week-end cheap ticket system on the North Western Railway?

Mr. P. E. Rau: (a) It is not practicable to restrict concessions to pilgrims, and any concession allowed for places of pilgrimage must apply to all persons travelling to such places. The question whether concessions to individual places of pilgrimage should be granted is a matter which Railway Administrations have constantly under consideration from the point of view of its possible results in the direction of increasing revenues. Railway invariably give publicity to such concessions by advertising in the Press and issuing notices at stations and so on.

(b) I am bringing the Honourable Member's question to the notice of the Agent, North Western Railway, for consideration.

Sardar Sant Singh: Is the Honourable Member aware that there were week-end cheap tickets on the North Western Railway before?

Mr. P. E. Rau: When?

Sardar Sant Singh: I think it was in the year 1929-30.

Mr. P. E. Rau: My Honourable friend is aware of it, I presume I am not.

Mr. Ram Narayan Singh: Is the Honourable Member going to try to know it?

Mr. P. E. Rau: I have been informed by my Honourable friend of it, and there is no question of my further trying to know it.

Dr. Ziauddin Ahmad: Is it not a fact that these cheap tickets exist on the East Indian Railway, and they will probably be able to tell better what is the effect on the revenue?

Mr. P. E. Rau: I do not know whether cheap week-end return tickets are issued as a general rule on the East Indian Railway, but I know on certain Railways they are issued between certain stations.

Dr. Ziauddin Ahmad: I know they issue these tickets, because we buy them and you don't.

Mr. S. Satyamurti: Apart from increase of revenue, will Government be pleased to consider the issue of concession tickets to places of pilgrimage, in cases where there is no loss of revenue to be apprehended?

Mr. P. E. Rau: When we talk of increase of revenue, we include cases where no loss of revenue is apprehended.

Mr. M. Ananthasayanam Ayyangar: Are Government aware that on the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway, during the last Christmas, concession tickets were issued on ten rupee basis over certain sections and classed as "A", "B" and "C"?

Mr. P. E. Rau: Yes, Sir.

Mr. M. Ananthasayanam Ayyangar: Did it not increase the revenue during the period?

Mr. P. E. Rau: I believe there was an increase during the period, but I am not aware whether this decreased the revenue for later periods.

INCONVENIENT TIMINGS OF NIGHT TRAINS LEAVING ROHTAK AND JIND
FOR LAHORE.

142. ***Mr. Ram Narayan Singh** (on behalf of Mr. Sham Lal): (a) Are Government aware that the timings of night trains leaving Rohtak and Jind for Lahore are very inconvenient?

(b) Are Government also aware that a representation on the subject was made by respectable people of Rohtak, which was recommended by the Deputy Commissioner of Rohtak, and that no heed was paid to that representation?

(c) Are Government prepared to accede to the request made in that representation and change the timings of the trains?

Mr. P. E. Rau: (a) From the latest time tables, it appears that a train leaving Rohtak at 19-44 and Jind at 21-52 arrives at Lahore at 12-50 the following day. Another train leaves Rohtak at 23-11, and Jind at 0-88 and arrives at Lahore at 8-10.

(b) Government have no information.

(c) I am sending a copy of the Honourable Member's question to the Agent, North Western Railway, for such action as he may consider feasible.

POSTAL CASH CERTIFICATES UNCASHED BY DEPOSITORS OR THEIR LEGAL
REPRESENTATIVES.

143. ***Mr. Ram Narayan Singh** (on behalf of Mr. Sham Lal): (a) Will Government be pleased to state the number of Postal Cash Certificates uncashed by depositors, or their legal representatives, by the 31st March, 1934, even 12 years after their issue?

(b) If there are any such Postal Cash Certificates, do the Postal authorities propose to have the application forms of Postal Cash Certificates so modified that depositors be made in future to declare expressly the names of their heirs or persons to whom they desire their money to be given in the event of their death?

Mr. A. J. Raisman: I would invite the attention of the Honourable Member to the reply given on the 6th of August, 1934, to question No. 402 asked by Bhai Parma Nand.

LEARNING OF HINDI BY THE PUNJAB POSTAL EMPLOYEES.

144. ***Mr. Ram Narayan Singh** (on behalf of Mr. Sham Lal): (a) Will Government be pleased to state whether it is a fact that in the Punjab Post Offices Postal employees are being made to pick up Hindi for facilitating the speedy distribution of letters addressed in that language?

(b) If so, when is the scheme likely to be completed?

The Honourable Sir Frank Noyce: (a) The reply is in the negative. Government have no reason to believe that letters addressed in Hindi are not being speedily distributed in the Punjab.

(b) Does not arise.

NON-ACCEPTANCE OF PROFESSIONAL MONEY-LENDERS AS SURETIES FOR POSTAL EMPLOYEES IN THE AMBALA DIVISION.

145. ***Mr. Ram Narayan Singh** (on behalf of Mr. Sham Lal): (a) Are Government aware that the Superintendent of Post Offices of Ambala Division under orders from the Postmaster General, Punjab, has refused to accept professional money-lenders as sureties for Post Office employees?

(b) Are there any special reasons for disqualifying money-lenders from standing sureties for Post Office employees? If not, are Government prepared to remove this disqualification by issuing instructions to the Postmaster General, Punjab?

The Honourable Sir Frank Noyce: (a) The facts are not exactly as stated by the Honourable Member. No special orders have been issued by the Postmaster General, Punjab, to the Superintendent of Post Offices of the Ambala or any other Division. The existing departmental rules, on the subject of persons whose security is inadmissible, lay down that the security of professional money-lenders should on no account be allowed.

(b) The rule prohibiting the acceptance of professional money-lenders as sureties for post office employees has been in existence since 1885 and was made in the interests of the post office employees in order to save them from paying a high monthly charge to professional money-lenders for their services. The prohibition was not intended in any way as a reflection on the solvency of professional money-lenders. As there are sufficient alternative methods open to the post office employees for giving security, Government are not prepared to modify the existing rule on the subject.

INDIANS APPOINTED AS POLITICAL AGENTS OR RESIDENTS IN INDIAN STATES.

146. ***Mr. Ram Narayan Singh** (on behalf of Mr. Sham Lal): Will Government be pleased to state the number of Indians appointed as Political Agents or Residents in Indian States having direct connection with the Central Government, during the last five years, respectively?

Mr. H. A. F. Metcalfe: None. So far there has been no Indian Officer in the Political Department of requisite seniority and experience, except one, who has been employed as Administrator, since 1962.

Mr. S. Satyamurti: Is the fact, that no Indians have been appointed, due to any policy on the part of Government, that only Europeans should be so appointed?

Mr. H. A. F. Metcalfe: No, Sir; there is no policy of that kind. It is a fact that so far it has not been possible to appoint an Indian as Political Agent in the States, but that is no reason why, as soon as Indians are available in the Department with the requisite experience and seniority, they should not be appointed.

Mr. S. Satyamurti: Is seniority the only claim taken into consideration by Government in making these appointments?

Mr. H. A. F. Metcalfe: Certainly not.

Mr. S. Satyamurti: Have any Indian seniors been overlooked in favour of European juniors in these matters?

Mr. H. A. F. Metcalfe: No, Sir, I should think probably not; but I could not say absolutely off-hand. But the point is that there are not at present Indians of sufficient experience and seniority to be given independent charges in Indian States. There have been cases in the Frontier and in Baluchistan where Indians have been appointed to independent charges, and, at present, two out of the five districts in the North-West Frontier Province are held by Indians.

Mr. S. Satyamurti: May I know what is the experience which is taken into account? Is it experience of Indian States themselves or experience of the Foreign and Political Department?

Mr. H. A. F. Metcalfe: In the case of States, it would be experience in States.

Mr. S. Satyamurti: May I know if no Europeans have been appointed who have not had more experience than the Indians in the Department?

Mr. H. A. F. Metcalfe: That is a much too complicated question for me to attempt to answer.

Mr. S. Satyamurti: May I know if Government are pursuing a policy of sending only Europeans, in view of the coming Federation?

Mr. H. A. F. Metcalfe: I have already answered that question in the negative: I can only answer it again in the negative.

Mr. Ram Narayan Singh: Is it not a fact that Government have not got the courage to speak the truth as to why they are doing this?

Mr. President (The Honourable Sir Abdur Rahim): Order, order: that question cannot be allowed: the Honourable Member knows it.

Mr. M. Ananthasayanam Ayyangar: May I know what is the requisite experience to be acquired in British India before a person is appointed for the first time in a State?

Mr. H. A. F. Metcalfe: That is a perfectly impossible question to answer. All factors come in.

Mr. M. Ananthasayanam Ayyangar: Of what particular department of State is a knowledge necessary before a man is entitled to be taken in the Political Department?

Mr. H. A. F. Metcalfe: I would point out that a political agency is not a branch of the administration nor is it an administrative appointment.

Mr. M. Ananthasayanam Ayyangar: Has there been no Indian at all competent to fill such a place?

Mr. President (The Honourable Sir Abdur Rahim): The Chair thinks the Honourable Member has fully answered that question.

DELAPIDATED CONDITION OF AN OLD MOGHUL BUILDING AT BURIA IN THE AMBALA DISTRICT.

147. ***Mr. Ram Narayan Singh** (on behalf of Mr. Sham Lal): (a) Will Government be pleased to state whether there is situated at Buria, Ambala District, an old Moghul building called *Rang Mahal* in a delapidated condition for want of repairs?

(b) If so, are Government prepared to have this remnant of old times included in the list of Protected Monuments?

Mr. G. S. Bajpai: (a) and (b). Government have no information regarding this monument, but are making enquiries. If the monument is found to possess sufficient historical interest the question of taking action under the Ancient Monuments Preservation Act, with a view to its protection, will be considered.

ADVERTISEMENTS OF MEDICINES PREPARED BY QUACKS.

148. ***Mr. Ram Narayan Singh** (on behalf of Mr. Sham Lal): (a) Will Government be pleased to state whether it is a fact that printed advertisements of medicines prepared by quacks are often seen posted in prominent places not only in towns but also in small villages?

(b) Are Government aware that these advertisements often mislead simple village people, who endanger their health by taking these medicines?

(c) Are Government prepared to stop this evil by prohibiting such advertisements in newspapers or through posters in towns and villages?

Mr. G. S. Bajpai: (a) Government have no direct information, but are prepared to accept the Honourable Member's statement.

(b) Government recognise the possibility of this.

(c) The matter is already under the consideration of Government in connection with the report of the Drugs Enquiry Committee.

Mr. S. Satyamurti: When do Government hope to take any action, with reference to the answer to clause (c) of the question?

Mr. G. S. Bajpai: We shall have to legislate in regard to this matter: I do not think we shall be ready this Session anyhow.

COLOURING OF VEGETABLE GHEE.

149. ***Mr. Ram Narayan Singh** (on behalf of Mr. Shani Lal): (a) Is it a fact that Government once proposed to make a rule that vegetable ghee should be coloured in order to distinguish it from other ghee?

(b) Are Government aware that in Bombay and Lyallpore, colourless vegetable ghee is being manufactured, sold like any other ghee, and great fraud is being practised upon innocent purchasers?

(c) Do Government propose to make a rule that vegetable ghee should have a distinctive colour?

Mr. G. S. Bajpai: (a) and (c). The Government of India considered this suggestion in consultation with Local Governments. They came to the conclusion that any measure taken for insisting on a special colouring of vegetable products would be of doubtful utility, and that the regulation of the sale of ghee, so as to ensure that the public were not deceived as to the nature of the article offered for sale, should be effected by means of local or municipal bye-laws framed under provincial statutes.

(b) Government understand that vegetable ghee is manufactured in the Punjab and the Presidency of Bombay. They have no further information.

Mr. M. Ananthasayanam Ayyangar: Will Government consider the question of insisting upon some particular labels to be put on such articles?

Mr. G. S. Bajpai: That is a point which, I believe, has actually been legislated for in the Punjab, and it is open to the other Local Governments to do likewise if they wish to.

Mr. S. Satyamurti: Are Government aware that it is very difficult in Delhi to get good ghee?

Mr. G. S. Bajpai: I believe that my Honourable friend's opinion as regards that is correct.

Mr. B. Das: Are Government aware that hydrogenated fish oil and whale oil are being used as adulterants of vegetable *ghee* and ordinary *ghee*?

Mr. G. S. Bajpai: I believe that that does happen; but it is an evil which can be dealt with under the Adulteration of Foods Act which is in force in this province also.

Dr. Ziauddin Ahmad: Is it not the duty of the Government to give some help to ignorant poor people in some manner so that vegetable *ghee* is not passed off as *ghee*? What steps do Government propose to take in regard to that?

Mr. G. S. Bajpai: As I have already stated, the question of using some definite colouring matter to mark off vegetable *ghee* from ordinary *ghee* has been considered and found unworkable. The other suggestion is, as I say, for the regulation of sales: you can have inspections: you can insist upon these people who sell vegetable *ghee* to be licensed for the purpose: there are different ways of dealing with it.

Dr. Ziauddin Ahmad: Are Government contemplating to apply any method by means of which the poor people may know exactly what material they are purchasing?

Mr. G. S. Bajpai: I have already informed the House that Government have considered the subject.

Dr. T. S. S. Rajan: Are Government aware that large quantities of Python's fat are being used for adulterating *ghee*?

Mr. G. S. Bajpai: That is an item of information which is new to me: I was not aware of that before.

Mr. S. Satyamurti: Will the Central Government take any steps with regard to Delhi Province in this matter?

Mr. G. S. Bajpai: I was not aware that action was not already being taken: but I shall send a copy of these questions and answers to the Local Administration to see whether they can do anything further.

PROVISION OF ESSENTIAL SERVICES IN KAROL BAGH, ETC., DELHI.

150. **Mr. M. Asaf Ali:** (a) Is it a fact that Government owns large estates, covering about 17 lakh square yards, within the old Delhi Municipality?

(b) Is it also a fact that Government have not provided these estates with even essential services?

(c) Are Government aware that the Western Extension Area of Old Delhi, *i.e.*, Karol Bagh which is their estate, has been in a deplorable condition for many years for want of essential services? If so, what steps do Government propose to take to improve that area and remove the grievances of their lessees?

Mr. G. S. Bajpai: (a) The total area is 4,685,289 square yards of which 1,684,929 square yards have been leased.

(b) In Karol Bagh, Paharganj and Daryaganj stand pipes, electricity and metalled main roads are available. In Sadar Bazar, Burn Bastion and Garstin Bastion, essential services have been supplied. In the remaining areas they have not yet been provided.

(c) In Karol Bagh itself water and electricity are available and the main roads have been metalled. With the concurrence of the Standing Finance Committee Government have decided to spend upto Rs. 10 lakhs on the improvement of the supply of basic services in the area known as the Western Extension.

Mr. M. Asaf Ali: When is this improvement likely to be effected?

Mr. G. S. Bajpai: The money has already been provided, and I hope it will be possible to complete the improvements shortly.

Dr. Ziauddin Ahmad: Is Karol Bagh included in the Old Delhi Municipality or the New Delhi Municipality?

Mr. G. S. Bajpai: Karol Bagh is within the jurisdiction of the Old Delhi Municipality.

Dr. Ziauddin Ahmad: Are Government giving sufficient funds to carry on efficiently the new work in Karol Bagh?

Mr. G. S. Bajpai: This estimate of ten lakhs has been based upon materials supplied by the Local Administration: so I suppose it is adequate for their requirements.

NUZUL LAND WITHIN THE DELHI MUNICIPALITY LYING UNDEVELOPED.

151. ***Mr. M. Asaf Ali:** Is it a fact that some 25 lakhs of square yards of Nuzul land within the Old Delhi Municipality, is lying undeveloped? If so, why is not this area made available for residential buildings to relieve congestion?

Mr. G. S. Bajpai: The unleased area is about 8,000,000 square yards of which only some 500,000 square yards are level. Lay-outs are under preparation by the Local Administration. Land will be offered on lease when the lay-outs have been approved and provision can be made for installing the necessary roads, drainage, water supply and lighting.

RENT OF NUZUL LAND WITHIN THE DELHI MUNICIPALITY.

152. ***Mr. M. Asaf Ali:** (a) Will Government please state how much they have realised in rents of Nuzul land within the Old Delhi Municipality, since they withdrew their management from the Delhi Municipality?

(b) How do these figures compare with the figures relating to an equal period immediately preceding the resumption of management by Government?

Mr. G. S. Bajpai: A statement is laid on the table of the House:

Statement regarding the amount realised in Rent from Nuzul Land within the Delhi Municipality.

	Re.
(a) Amount realised by Government in rents of Nuzul land within the Delhi Municipality since management was resumed by Government	6,47,153
(b) Amount realised from the same source by the Municipality during an equal period immediately prior to resumption	4,91,450

PROCEEDS FROM SALE OF NUZUL LANDS AND RENTS IN DELHI.

153. ***Mr. M. Asaf Ali:** (a) Is it a fact that Nuzul land in other Provinces is generally intended for the benefit of the provinces concerned, and proceeds from sale of such lands, and rents in excess of the actual expenditure incurred by Government in developing such lands are credited to provincial revenues?

(b) If so, will Government please state why the proceeds from sale of Nuzul lands and rents in Delhi are not given to the Delhi Province?

Mr. G. S. Bajpai: (a) and (b). The Honourable Member possibly has in mind the practice in the Central Provinces and the United Provinces where a proportion of the Nuzul rents collected by Government is assigned to local bodies. I gather from reports in the Press that a proposal for adoption of arrangements of a similar nature in the Delhi Province is before the Delhi Municipal Committee. If that is so, Government of India will give careful consideration to any recommendations on the subject, which may be made to them by the local authorities.

HANDING OVER OF TIS HAZARI MAIDAN TO THE DELHI MUNICIPALITY TO RELIEVE CONGESTION.

154. ***Mr. M. Asaf Ali:** Is it a fact that the entire area known as Tis Hazari Maidan with adjacent lands within the Delhi Notified Area Committee has lain vacant for over half a century? If so, will Government please state why it has not been handed over to the Old Delhi Municipality for relief of congestion?

Mr. G. S. Bajpai: No exact information is available as to how long the area has been lying vacant, but it has been the policy of Government, for a considerable time, to preserve intact the Tis Hazari Maidan as play and recreation grounds for the public.

Mr. M. Asaf Ali: There are many recreation grounds round about this place: cannot this area be handed over to the Delhi Municipality for building purposes?

Mr. G. S. Bajpai: We have gone into that matter very carefully and come to the conclusion that, so far as the Tis Hazari Maidan itself is concerned, it would not be in the interests of public health to hand that area over to the municipality for building purposes, but the larger question of utilising nuzul lands for relieving the congestion in Old Delhi is receiving consideration.

SCHEME OF REDISTRIBUTION OF THE PUNJAB, THE UNITED PROVINCES AND THE DELHI PROVINCE.

155. ***Mr. M. Asaf Ali:** (a) Has Government's attention been drawn to a scheme of redistribution of the Punjab, the United Provinces and the Delhi Province so as to create a new but self-sufficient Province covering the Ambala Division (Punjab), Delhi Province (excluding New Delhi) and the Meerut, Agra, and Rohilkhand Divisions (excluding Pilibhit), which was put forward by a conference in 1928 held in Delhi?

(b) Are Government aware that the population of these areas is bound by cultural, linguistic, economic and natural ties?

(c) Are Government aware that the proposed redistribution would mean the reunion of Jats and allied races, now scattered in three Provinces, and simplify administrative complications?

The Honourable Sir Nripendra Sircar: (a) Yes.

(b) Government are aware that there are certain natural affinities among certain sections of the population of these areas.

(c) Government are aware that there are Jats in all the areas mentioned in the Honourable Member's question but whether the inclusion of these areas in a single province would simplify administrative arrangements must remain a matter of opinion.

Mr. M. Asaf Ali: Are Government prepared to consider this redistribution of the various provinces and the creation of a new province?

The Honourable Sir Nripendra Sircar: Government see no reason for considering this matter just at the present moment.

Sardar Sant Singh: Are Government aware that a similar scheme, though on different lines, for the redistribution of the Punjab was put forward by the Sikhs in the Punjab in order to do away with the difficulty of distribution of seats between the three communities, namely, Hindus, Muslims and Sikhs, so much so that it was suggested that the Chenab should form the boundary line for the Punjab and that the outlying districts of the Chenab should go to the North-West Frontier Province?

The Honourable Sir Nripendra Sircar: I have no information at present about it, as I did not think that this question would arise out of the question put by Mr. Asaf Ali.

Dr. Ziauddin Ahmad: Will Government be pleased to give an opportunity to the Government and the people of the United Provinces and the Punjab to express their view before they take action on the redistribution of provinces?

The Honourable Sir Nripendra Sircar: Will the Honourable Member kindly repeat his question?

Dr. Ziauddin Ahmad: Will Government give an opportunity to the Government and the people of the United Provinces and of the Punjab to express their opinion before any action is taken on the redistribution of the provinces as contemplated in this question?

The Honourable Sir Nripendra Sircar: It is always open to them to make any representation they think worth making.

Sardar Sant Singh: Are Government prepared to take into consideration the question of the redistribution of the Punjab?

The Honourable Sir Nripendra Sircar: I submit, Sir, that question does not arise as a supplementary question to the question put by Mr. Asaf Ali.

Mr. M. Ananthassyanam Ayyangar: Is there any proposal before the Government of India for the redistribution of all the provinces of India on a linguistic basis?

The Honourable Sir Nripendra Sircar: I am not prepared to answer that question unless notice is given.

DIFFERENCE IN PAY OF THE PERSONNEL OFFICERS ON THE SOUTH INDIAN AND THE MADRAS AND SOUTHERN MAHRATTA RAILWAYS.

156. ***Mr. V. V. Giri:** (a) Will Government be pleased to state whether it is a fact that the Personnel Officer on the South Indian Railway is employed on the lower scale of pay, whereas on the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway, the Personnel Officer is on a scale of pay carrying practically double the emoluments received by the corresponding officer on the South Indian Railway?

(b) Will Government be pleased to give full details of the different duties performed by the Personnel Officers on the above-mentioned two Railways to justify the difference in their scales of pay?

Mr. P. B. Pau: Full details of the reasons for sanctioning these posts are contained in a memorandum placed before the Standing Finance Committee for Railways on the 2nd February, 1984, which will be found on pages 17-19 of Volume X, No. 6, of their proceedings, to which I would refer my Honourable friend.

Mr. V. V. Giri: Is the Honourable Member aware that this Special Officer had no previous railway experience when he was appointed, and that he was recruited straight from the race-course?

Mr. P. B. Pau: I think, Sir, I answered certain questions on this subject in this House during the last two years. I believe the Honourable Member is referring to the Personnel Officer of the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway. If so, I believe he had no special railway experience before he was appointed.

RETENTION OF A LARGE NUMBER OF PERSONNEL OFFICERS ON THE NORTH WESTERN RAILWAY.

157. ***Mr. V. V. Giri:** Is it a fact that the Railway Retrenchment Sub-Committee recommended against the present large number of Personnel Officers on the North Western Railway, and if so, will Government be pleased to state what action they have taken on this recommendation?

Mr. P. R. Rau: The Committee expressed the opinion, that an organisation like that on the North Western Railway was unnecessarily extravagant. The question of personnel organisation on Indian State Railways was one of those referred to Mr. Pope, during his recent investigation and his opinion was different. The whole question is at present under consideration.

Mr. M. Ananthasayanam Ayyangar: May I know, Sir, what are the other recommendations of the Railway Retrenchment Sub-Committee which have been given effect to?

Mr. P. R. Rau: The action taken by the Government of India was explained in a memorandum which was placed before this House and which was circulated with the Budget, I think, in 1932.

RE-EMPLOYMENT OF RETRENCHED STAFF ON STATE RAILWAYS.

158. ***Mr. V. V. Giri:** (a) Will Government be pleased to state the number of persons who have been re-employed after retrenchment in 1931 on the different State-owned Railways in India, and the number of persons still on the waiting lists?

(b) Has the attention of Government been drawn to the fact that there has been recruitment of staff on various Railways, and if so, will Government be pleased to state the number of men who have been appointed newly without previous railway experience on different Indian State-owned Railways?

Mr. P. R. Rau: I have called for information and will lay a reply on the table of the House in due course.

Dr. Ziauddin Ahmad: May I draw the Honourable Member's attention to the last part (b) of this question in which it is asked: "and, if so, will Government be pleased to state the number of men who have been appointed newly without previous railway experience on different Indian State-owned Railways", I suppose it will apply to all the first appointments?

Mr. P. R. Rau: I think my friend wants to know whether people who are not on the waiting list have been appointed.

Prof. N. G. Ranga: May I know how soon the Honourable Member expects to get his reply?

Mr. P. R. Rau: I am not in a position to say that.

Mr. S. Satyamurti: May I know if the Government accept the policy of giving the first preference to all retrenched men in all fresh appointments?

Mr. P. R. Rau: Yes, Sir; orders have been issued to that effect.

Prof. N. G. Ranga: Is it not a fact that, in very many cases when promises have been held out that information would be called for and laid on the table, no information was actually laid on the table?

Mr. P. E. Rau: It is not a fact, Sir.

Dr. Ziauddin Ahmad: Is it a fact that the Railway Board have made a rule that no fresh men should be appointed unless they have some relative already working in the Railways?

Mr. P. E. Rau: I am not aware of any such rule.

RAILWAY CAPITAL EXPENDITURE AND ESTIMATED AMOUNT TO BE PAID TO RAILWAY LABOUR IN INDIA.

159. ***Mr. V. V. Giri:** Will Government be pleased to state exactly the amount of railway capital expenditure proposed to be incurred in 1935-36 and the amount of wages bill that is estimated to be paid to railway labour in India out of the proposed total expenditure on capital programme?

Mr. P. E. Rau: The programme as finally approved by the Standing Finance Committee for Railways, a few days ago, amounts to 15 crores.

As regards the second part of the question, I am endeavouring to obtain an estimate from the Railway Administrations and will lay a statement on the table in due course.

Mr. M. Ananthasayanam Ayyangar: What is the annual interest that will have to be paid on it, and how is it to be raised?

Mr. P. E. Rau: It is rather a complicated question, Sir. It is the average rate of interest at which Government are borrowing since 1916-17.

Mr. S. Satyamurti: How much of these 16 crores will be spent on materials purchased and manufactured in India, and how much on materials purchased and manufactured outside India?

Mr. P. E. Rau: Most of it, Sir, will be spent on materials purchased and manufactured in India, but if my Honourable friend wants accurate information, I shall be able to give it to him after enquiry.

Mr. S. Satyamurti: Do Government accept the policy that, as far as possible, this expenditure should be incurred on materials purchased or manufactured in India?

Mr. P. E. Rau: My Honourable friend might refer to the Stores Purchase Rules, a copy of which is in the Library of the House, but the Honourable Member's summary of that policy is more or less correct.

Mr. M. Ananthasayanam Ayyangar: What is the source from which they proposed to raise the 15 crores?

Mr. P. E. Rau: Source? By loans, Sir.

Prof. N. G. Ranga: Raised where?

(No answer.)

RE-EMPLOYMENT OF GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY STRIKERS.

160. ***Mr. V. V. Giri:** (a) Will Government be pleased to state the number of Great Indian Peninsula Railway *ex-strikers* of 1930, who are still in the first and second waiting lists, respectively?

(b) Will Government be pleased to state the number of Great Indian Peninsula Railway *ex-strikers* who have been retrenched after re-employment?

(c) Will Government be pleased to state what progress has been secured in arranging inter-railway transfers for the re-employed Great Indian Peninsula Railway strikers, mentioned on page 59 of the proceedings of the third half-yearly meeting between the Railway Board and the All-India Railwaymen's Federation?

Mr. P. B. Rau: The information is being collected and will be placed on the table in due course.

STAFF COMMITTEES OF THE BURMA RAILWAYS.

161. ***Mr. V. V. Giri:** Is it a fact that there were no Staff Committees on the Burma Railways hitherto and that only recently after the constitution of Burma Railway Employees' Union, the Burma Railway Administration has started Staff Committees on that Railway?

Mr. P. B. Rau: Welfare Committees were introduced on the Burma Railways by the Agent, Burma Railways, some time about September, 1934. Government are not aware when the Union referred to was started.

Mr. V. V. Giri: Is the Honourable Member aware that the Royal Commission on Labour have made observations to the effect that generally these Staff Committees come into existence only when the Unions are constituted?

Mr. P. B. Rau: I am afraid, Sir, my knowledge of the Committee's recommendations is not as detailed as that of my Honourable friend.

Prof. N. G. Ranga: Is there any competition between the Staff Committees and the regular Unions on any particular Railway?

Mr. P. B. Rau: I am afraid I did not quite catch the point of the Honourable Member's question.

Prof. N. G. Ranga: Is there any competition in work between the Staff Committees appointed by the Railways and the regular Trade Unions?

Mr. P. B. Rau: If my friend means by competition the competition for increasing the welfare of the workers, I hope there is.

Prof. N. G. Ranga: Is any attempt being made by the Staff Committees to kill the activities of the Trade Unions?

Mr. P. B. Rau: I don't think so.

IMPORTATION OF XD CLASS LOCOMOTIVES BY THE SOUTH INDIAN RAILWAY.

162. ***Mr. V. V. Giri:** Will Government be pleased to state whether XD class locomotives were recently imported by South Indian Railway, and if so, will Government be pleased to state the exact cost incurred in the purchase of these locomotives?

Mr. P. E. Rau: A contract has been let in England by the South Indian Railway for the supply, during 1934-35, of three XD class locomotives. The exact cost of these locomotives is not available yet. It is, however, estimated that the total cost of these locomotives, delivered in India, will amount to about Rs. 3,85,000.

Prof. N. G. Ranga: May I know, Sir, if any attempt has been made in this country to manufacture these locomotives?

Mr. P. E. Rau: There are no facilities for the manufacture of locomotives in India at the present moment.

Prof. N. G. Ranga: Is the Honourable Member aware that at one time an attempt was made in Ajmer Workshops to manufacture these locomotives and one or two,—I am not quite sure about the number,—but some locomotives were constructed there?

Mr. P. E. Rau: Metre Gauge locomotives are even now constructed at Ajmer, but the question refers to Broad Gauge locomotives.

An Honourable Member: Is it not a fact that the Pope Committee recommended that no more locomotives should be imported?

Mr. V. V. Giri: Will Government be pleased to state whether there are already surplus locomotives on the Railways and whether there is no necessity for purchase of more locomotives?

Mr. P. E. Rau: These locomotives were required for the Shoranur-Cochin Railway which was recently converted to Broad Gauge.

Prof. N. G. Ranga: Does the Honourable Member contend that there is no workshop in India which is capable of manufacturing these locomotives?

Mr. P. E. Rau: Yes, Sir; that is my contention.

Prof. N. G. Ranga: Will Government be prepared to consider the possibility of making the necessary arrangements for manufacturing these locomotives?

Mr. P. E. Rau: If my Honourable friend has any scheme in view, I am quite prepared to consider it.

Mr. S. Satyamurti: Will the Honourable Member answer the question, a little more seriously? Have Government considered any scheme for manufacturing these locomotives in India? Will they consult their own experts in the matter, and place their reports before this House?

Mr. P. R. Rau: Does my friend suggest that Government should undertake the manufacture of these locomotives in India?

Mr. S. Satyamurti: I suggest, Sir, that Government should take expert advice from their own experts, and consider the possibility of manufacturing these locomotives in India. And may I ask the Government if they will take any steps in the matter at all?

Mr. P. R. Rau: Sir, in the last Session of the Assembly, or in February last, it was stated by the Honourable the Railway Member that Government were undertaking an investigation as to the possibility of railways starting the manufacture of locomotives for themselves. The investigation is unfortunately not yet complete.

Mr. S. Satyamurti: At what stage is the investigation, and when do Government expect to complete the investigation?

Mr. P. R. Rau: A report has been received from the officer who was placed on special duty for the purpose, and that is being considered by the Railway Board.

Mr. S. Satyamurti: In view of the fact that some crores of rupees are going out of the country on this matter, will Government expedite the manufacture of locomotives in this country?

Mr. P. R. Rau: Government will expedite consideration of the report, but I cannot promise that they will expedite the construction of locomotives.

Mr. S. Satyamurti: Is it impossible?

Mr. P. R. Rau: It is not impossible, it is a question of cost.

Mr. M. Ananthasayanam Ayyangar: What is the comparative cost of these engines that have been brought out from England and the cost price of those engines in Germany and other places?

Mr. P. R. Rau: That, I am afraid, is a hypothetical question.

Mr. M. Ananthasayanam Ayyangar: As regards the cost of these engines which have been imported, have Government investigated as to at what price those very engines sell in Germany or any other place where such locomotives are manufactured?

Mr. P. R. Rau: So far as I am aware, the contract must have been placed after calling for tenders, but since this question relates to a Company-managed Railway, I cannot say definitely.

Prof. N. G. Ranga: As regards the locomotives the manufacture of which has been possible in this country, will the Honourable Member inform the House as to how many of such locomotives are being manufactured in this country and how many of that type are being imported from abroad?

Mr. P. E. Rau: I am afraid I must have notice of that question.

Mr. President (The Honourable Sir Abdur Rahim). It is not possible for any Honourable Member to remember all those details.

LEAVE RESERVE FOR EACH CATEGORY OF EMPLOYMENT ON STATE RAILWAYS.

163. ***Mr. V. V. Giri:** Will Government be pleased to state the exact percentage of leave reserves for each category of employment sanctioned on each State-owned Railway?

Mr. P. E. Rau: I have called for the information required and will lay a reply on the table of the House in due course.

ABSENCE OF RULES REGULATING LEAVE RESERVE ON THE BOMBAY, BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

164. ***Mr. V. V. Giri:** Are Government aware that on the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway, the Administration informed the Union that no Rules regulating leave reserves have so far been promulgated on that Railway?

Mr. P. E. Rau: Government understand, from the Agent, Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway, that the Employees Union wished to be informed of the rules in force with regard to leave reserves of all categories of workers and were informed that no such rules exist.

He has, however, added that relieving staff is of course sanctioned and exists where necessary.

Mr. V. V. Giri: Have the Railway Board given any general instructions in the matter of leave reserves on the Railways?

Mr. P. E. Rau: I do not think that the Railway Board are in a position to issue instructions of that sort to Company-managed Railways.

Mr. V. V. Giri: But they have given instructions to State-managed Railways?

Mr. P. E. Rau: I should like to have notice of that question.

PUBLICATION OF THE ANNUAL ADMINISTRATION REPORT OF INDIAN RAILWAYS.

165. ***Mr. V. V. Giri:** (a) Will Government be pleased to state when they propose to publish the Annual Administration Report of Indian Railways for 1933-34?

(b) Do Government propose to make arrangements for the issue of the Annual Administration Reports for Indian Railways at least four weeks in advance of the Railway Budget discussions to facilitate careful study of the said Reports by the Members of this House?

Mr. P. R. Rau: (a) Volume I of the Annual Administration Report on Indian Railways for 1933-34 was published on the 10th January and Volume II on the 24th January, 1935.

(b) Government realise the importance of publishing this report as early as possible and make every endeavour to do so.

Mr. M. Ananthasayanam Ayyangar: Will Government be pleased to circulate copies of these to all the Members of this House?

Mr. P. R. Rau: If any Honourable Member wishes to have a copy he has only got to apply to me, and I will readily give him one.

Prof. N. G. Ranga: Will the Honourable Member consider the desirability of circulating copies of all these of his own accord among the Members of the House?

Mr. P. R. Rau: Government do not consider it necessary, but, if any Honourable Member is sufficiently interested in it, he has only to ask me for a copy.

Prof. N. G. Ranga: Since a perusal of this report is of the greatest importance and necessary for a proper consideration of the budget proposals to be placed before this House, does not the Honourable Member realise the unreasonableness of his reply?

Mr. President (The Honourable Sir Abdur Rahim): That question cannot be put.

Prof. N. G. Ranga: Or does he not realise the necessity of circulating those copies to the Members of this House? (Laughter.)

(No answer.)

PAYMENT OF LIFE ASSURANCE PREMIA FROM PROVIDENT FUND CONTRIBUTIONS BY THE BURMA RAILWAY STAFF.

166. ***Mr. V. V. Giri:** (a) Is it a fact that the Burma Railway Agent has recommended to the Government of India that under certain conditions, the railway staff might be permitted to make withdrawals from either provident fund assets or to use provident fund contributions to effect an insurance, but that no orders on the subject have yet been passed by Government?

(b) Will Government be pleased to state whether it is a fact that the Burma Indian Chamber of Commerce have represented to the Agent, Burma Railways, to permit railway employees to pay their life assurance premia from the provident fund contributions just as other employees of Government and semi-public bodies who are required to contribute to the Provident Fund?

(c) Will Government be pleased to state what action they propose to take in regard to the above representation?

Mr. P. R. Rau: (a) The reply to the first part of the question is in the affirmative and to the second part in the negative.

(b) The Agent of the Burma Railways has not referred in any letter to any such representation.

(c) Government have informed the Agent, that in their opinion to allow subscribers to the State Railway Provident Fund to withdraw their contributions for insurance policies would not generally be in the interests of the staff, especially of the subordinate staff. The Provident Fund accumulations of the staff are often their sole savings, and there is serious danger of their losing them by taking up policies in unsound insurance companies. In the opinion of Government it would not be easy for the majority of the subordinate staff to distinguish between insurance companies managed on sound lines and others, and, consequently, it is desirable that they should be protected against the latter.

Mr. M. Ananthasayanam Ayyangar: Have Government any objection to set out a list of such insurance companies as in their opinion are financially sound and good?

Mr. P. R. Rao: No, Sir. They do not propose to issues such a list.

FULFILMENT OF THE CONDITIONS PRESCRIBED BY THE WASHINGTON HOURS AND GENEVA WEEKLY REST CONVENTIONS.

167. ***Mr. V. V. Giri** (a) Will Government be pleased to state whether it is a fact that in the Annual Report under Article 408, of the Treaty of Peace of Versailles, submitted by the Government of India to the International Labour Office, it has been stated that "the Government of India has not received from the organisation of employers or workers concerned, any observations regarding the practical fulfilment of the conditions prescribed by the Washington Hours, and Geneva Weekly Rest Conventions", and if so, will Government be pleased to state whether they are prepared to substantiate this statement?

(b) Will Government be pleased to lay on the table a copy of the full text of each of the Annual Reports submitted by the Government of India to the International Labour Office on the measures taken to give effect to the provisions of the Conventions to which India is a party, and will Government be pleased to lay a statement on the table regarding the action taken by them in regard to each recommendation and resolution adopted by various International Labour Conferences since 1919?

The Honourable Sir Frank Noyce: (a) The words in quotation marks in the Honourable Member's question do not appear in that form in any report sent by the Government of India. The actual statements on this subject contained in the last reports are laid on the table. The statements are correct. I have ascertained that in previous years references have been made to the subject of implementation of the Washington Hours Convention at meetings, between the Railway Board and the All-India Railwaymen's Federation but I do not think the discussions at these meetings, the minutes of which are not submitted to Government, can be regarded as observations of the kind contemplated in the reports to which the Honourable Member refers.

(b) I am afraid I cannot accede to the Honourable Member's first request. The bulk of the reports is such that the cost of their reproduction and printing would be entirely incommensurate with the results to be obtained, particularly as the reports would frequently be obscure without other documents and relate to matters on which information is generally

easily accessible elsewhere. I lay on the table the statement desired in respect of the Recommendations adopted by the International Labour Conference. No record has been maintained of action taken on the various Resolutions.

Extract from the Annual Reports for the Year ending the 30th September 1934, under Article 408 of the Treaty of Versailles.

(1) Draft Convention limiting hours of work in industrial undertakings to eight in the day and forty-eight in the week.

"The Government of India have not received from the organisations of employers or workers concerned any observations regarding the practical fulfilment of the conditions prescribed by the Convention or the application of the national law implementing the Convention. A complaint made by the Workers' Delegate to the 18th Session of the International Labour Conference regarding the application of the Indian Railways (Amendment) Act 1930 is now under examination."

(2) Draft Convention concerning the application of the weekly rest in industrial undertakings.

"The Government of India have not received from the organisations of employers or workers concerned any observations regarding the practical fulfilment of the conditions prescribed by the Convention or the application of the national law implementing the Convention."

Statement showing the Recommendations adopted by the International Labour Conference since 1919, and the action taken on them by the Government of India.

Session and year.	Serial No.	Brief title.	Action taken.
First, 1919 .	1	Unemployment	In pursuance of a resolution adopted by the Indian Legislature in 1921 the Recommendation was examined in consultation with Local Governments. It was found that in the conditions then obtaining in India no action was necessary.
	2	Reciprocity of Treatment.	No action has been considered necessary since legislation makes no distinction detrimental to foreign workers.
	3	Anthrax Prevention	In pursuance of a resolution adopted by the Indian Legislature in 1921 Government took steps to amend the Indian Factories Act, <i>vide</i> Section 38-A of the Act of 1911. Section 33 (4) of the Factories Act, 1934 now empowers the Governor General in Council to make rules for the protection of factory workers employed on an operation which exposes them to a serious risk of bodily injury, poisoning or disease.

Session and year.	Serial No.	Brief title.	Action taken.
First, 1919— <i>contd.</i>	4	Lead Poisoning (Women and Children).	In pursuance of a resolution adopted by the Indian Legislature in 1921 the Indian Factories Act, 1911 was amended, <i>vide</i> Section 19B. Section 33 (4) of the Factories Act, 1934 now empowers the Governor General in Council to make rules for the protection of women and children employed in factories on any operation which exposes them to a serious risk of bodily injury, poisoning or disease.
	5	Labour Inspection (Health Services).	In pursuance of a resolution adopted by the Indian Legislature in 1921 the Recommendation was communicated to Local Governments with the recommendation that they should take steps to give effect to its provisions to the full extent possible.
	6	White Phosphorus .	The adherence of India to the Berns Convention of 1906 on the prohibition of the use of white phosphorus in matches was communicated in 1919.
Second, 1920	7	Hours of Work (Fishing).	The Indian Legislature resolved in 1921 that no action be taken.
	8	Hours of Work (Inland Navigation).	Ditto.
	9	National Seamen's Code.	Ditto.
	10	Unemployment Insurance (Seamen).	Ditto.
	11	Unemployment (Agriculture).	The Recommendation was passed on to Local Governments for such action as they might consider necessary.
Third, 1921	12	Childbirth (Agriculture).	The Indian Legislature resolved in 1923 that no action should be taken to secure its enforcement.
	13	Night Work of Women (Agriculture).	Ditto.
	14	Night Work of Children and Young Persons (Agriculture).	Ditto.
	15	Vocational Education (Agriculture).	See remarks against item 11.
	16	Living in Conditions (Agriculture).	See remarks against item 12.
	17	Social Insurance (Agriculture).	See remarks against item 12.
	18	Weekly rest (commerce)	In pursuance of a resolution of the Indian Legislature adopted in 1923 the recommendation was forwarded to Local Governments for any action which they might consider desirable.
	Fourth, 1922	19	Migration Statistics	The Government of India supply the information required by Part I of the Recommendation so far as it is available.

Session and year.	Serial No.	Brief title.	Action taken.
Fifth, 1923 . . .	20	Labour Inspection .	The Recommendation, which conforms closely to the accepted principles of factory administration in India, was brought to the notice of Local Governments.
Sixth, 1924 . . .	21	Utilisation of Spare Time.	Forwarded to Local Governments for consideration.
Seventh, 1925	22	Workmen's Compensation (Minimum Scale).	Considered by the Indian Legislature in 1926. In 1928 the recommendation was brought to the notice of Local Governments in connection with the proposed revision of the Workmen's Compensation Act, 1923. The Act has since been revised.
	23	Workmen's Compensation (Jurisdiction).	Considered by the Indian Legislature in 1926. No action was recommended.
	24	Workmen's Compensation (Occupational Diseases).	Considered by the Indian Legislature. The Workmen's Compensation law in India conforms to the principles embodied in the Recommendation.
	25	Equality of Treatment (Accident Compensation).	Considered by the Indian Legislature. The Indian Workmen's Compensation law makes no discrimination against foreigners.
Eighth, 1926 . . .	26	Migration (Protection of Females at Sea).	The Indian Legislature adopted resolutions in September 1928 recommending acceptance of the Recommendation. The Indian Emigration Act, 1922 as amended by Act XXVII of 1927 gives power to the Governor General in Council to appoint qualified women to assist emigrant women and girls on board an emigrant ship when necessary.
Ninth, 1926 . . .	27	Repatriation (Ship Masters and Apprentices).	In September 1927 the Indian Legislature resolved that the acceptance of the Recommendation should be considered at a later date when the amendments necessary to bring the existing law into conformity with it had been further examined in consultation with the parties interested. This examination however, showed that an amendment of the Merchant Shipping Law was necessary; but further action has been deferred pending the amendment of the corresponding English law.

Session and year.	Serial No.	Brief title.	Action taken.
Ninth, 1926—contd	28	Labour Inspection (Seamen).	Accepted subject to the explanation that the term "vessels flying the national flag" is understood as meaning "vessels registered in British India".
Tenth, 1927	29	Sickness Insurance.	The Indian Legislature resolved in 1928 that the Recommendation should not be accepted.
Eleventh, 1928	30	Minimum Wage-Fixing Machinery.	The Legislative Assembly adopted resolution in January 1930 that the recommendation should not be accepted pending the report of the Royal Commission on Labour. The Commission recommended that steps should be taken towards the setting-up of minimum wage-fixing machinery in the Assam plantations, if practicable and that a survey of conditions in other selected industries should be undertaken with a view to ascertain the need and the practicability of instituting such machinery. These recommendations have been forwarded to Local Governments for such action as they may consider necessary.
Twelfth, 1929	31	Prevention of Industrial Accidents.	The Indian Legislature resolved in 1930 that the Governor General should examine the possibility of giving effect to the Recommendation. After examining the Recommendation in consultation with the Local Governments, Government made statements in both Houses of the Legislature in October 1931 that as the report of the Royal Commission on Labour covered the same ground as the Recommendation, the Government of India proposed to proceed with the consideration of the latter simultaneously with the former and to give effect to it as far as may be practicable.
	32	Power Driven Machinery.	Placed before the Indian Legislature in March 1930. No action was recommended.

Session and year.	Serial No.	Brief title.	Action taken.
Twelfth 1929— contd.	33	Protection against Accidents (Dockers) Reciprocity.	These recommendations as well as the Draft Convention to which they were attached were placed before the Indian Legislature in 1930 in the form of a Resolution. Subsequently the International Labour Conference revised the Draft Convention and the recommendation concerning reciprocity. The question of ratifying the revised Draft Convention and accepting the recommendation concerning consultation of employers' and Workers' organisations adopted in 1929 and the revised recommendation concerning reciprocity adopted in 1932, were submitted to the Legislature in the shape of the Indian Dock Labourers Bill. That Bill has been passed into law (The Indian Dock Labourers Act, 1933) and steps will be taken in due course formally to ratify the Convention and accept the recommendations and to give effect to them.
	34	Protection against Accidents (Dockers) Consultation of Organisations.	Ditto.
	35	Forced Labour (Indirect Compulsion).	Considered by the Indian Legislature. Local Governments were asked in November, 1931, to take such action as may be necessary to give practical effect, whether by legislation or executive orders, to the views of the legislature.
Fourteenth, 1930	36	Forced Labour (Regulation).	Ditto.
	37	Hours of Work (Hotels, etc.).	The Indian Legislature resolved in 1931 that the Recommendation should not be accepted.
	38	Hours of Work (Theatres, etc.).	Ditto.
	39	Hours of Work (Hospitals, etc.).	Ditto.
Sixteenth, 1932	40	Protection against Accidents (Dockers) Reciprocity.	See remarks against item Nos. 33 and 34.
	41	Minimum Age (Non-Industrial Employment).	The Council of State resolved in December 1932 not to accept the Recommendation. An identical resolution was adopted by the Legislative Assembly in September, 1933.
	42	Employment Agencies.	The Indian Legislature resolved in 1933 not to accept the Recommendation.
Seventeenth, 1933	43	Invalidity, Old-Age and Survivors' Insurance.	Ditto.
Eighteenth, 1934	44	Unemployment Provision.	Under consideration.

Mr. V. V. Giri: Are not the Railway Board a branch of the Government of India, and a complaint by the Indian Railwaymen's Federation to the Railway Board a complaint to the Government of India?

The Honourable Sir Frank Noyce: No.

ARRANGEMENTS MADE FOR TRANSPORTING PILGRIMS FROM IRAQ TO HEDJAZ.

168. ***Mr. Ahmed Ebrahim Haroon Jaffer:** Will Government please state whether any monopoly is granted for transporting pilgrims from Iraq to the Hedjaz, and if so, on what terms and to whom? Is it a fact that the motor transport charges fixed by the Company enjoying the monopoly are much higher as compared with other transportation companies who carry passengers to Damascus, Palestine and Suez?

Mr. H. A. F. Metcalfe: The Government of India have no definite information regarding the grant of a monopoly for running a motor transport service between Iraq and the Hedjaz. They have been informed that a joint Iraqi and Saudi Commission has been formed with a view to inspecting and organising pilgrim route from Najaf to Medina, but it is understood that no scale of charges has yet been fixed. Reports indicate that it is most improbable that any such route will be organised in time for pilgrims wishing to proceed by land for this year's pilgrimage.

Mr. Ahmed Ebrahim Haroon Jaffer: I am afraid I could not follow anything which the Honourable Member read out. May I request him to repeat his answer?

Mr. H. A. F. Metcalfe: Mr. President, if you are able to hear when I address you, I think it should be all right.

Mr. President (The Honourable Sir Abdur Rahim): The Honourable Member is sitting behind him (Mr. Metcalfe) and hence his difficulty.

Mr. Ahmed Ebrahim Haroon Jaffer: May I change my seat then, Sir?

Mr. President (The Honourable Sir Abdur Rahim): The Chair thinks Government will not mind repeating the answer.

Mr. H. A. F. Metcalfe: I shall have no objection. But should I address you or the Honourable Member?

Mr. President (The Honourable Sir Abdur Rahim): The Honourable Member may address the Chair, but turn round and face the Honourable Member (Mr. Haroon Jaffer). (Laughter.)

Mr. H. A. F. Metcalfe: The Government of India have no definite information regarding the grant of a monopoly for running a motor transport service between Iraq and the Hedjaz. They have been informed that a joint Iraqi and Saudi Commission has been formed with a view to inspecting and organising pilgrim route from Najaf to Medina, but it is understood that no scale of charges has yet been fixed. Reports indicate that it is most improbable that any such route will be organised in time for pilgrims wishing to proceed by land for this year's pilgrimage.

Mr. Ahmed Ebrahim Haroon Jaffer: A supplementary question, Sir. Will the Government of India take any steps in the matter to see that the rates charged by the motor transport company are less than, or at least similar, to those charged by other companies which carry passengers to Damascus, Palestine and Suez?

Mr. H. A. F. Metcalfe: I may point out that it is somewhat difficult for the Government of India to take steps about a matter of this kind in two foreign countries.

Dr. Ziauddin Ahmad: Will the Government of India communicate to the authorities concerned that it is the wish of the pilgrims from India that those charges should be fixed in consultation with the Indian Government?

Mr. H. A. F. Metcalfe: It is impossible for the Government of India to ask that charges of this kind in a foreign country should be fixed in consultation with them. If any steps can be taken through His Majesty's representatives in those countries to ensure that the charges are not excessive, those steps will be taken.

Mr. Ahmed Ebrahim Haroon Jaffer: How are the interests of the Indian pilgrims to be safeguarded if the Government of India cannot do anything in the matter?

Mr. H. A. F. Metcalfe: I did not say that the Government of India could not do anything; I said they could not insist on being consulted. They will take any steps that may be possible through His Majesty's representatives in those countries.

DISPOSAL OF UNCLAIMED DEPOSITS BY PILGRIMS TO HEDJAZ.

169. **Mr. Ahmed Ebrahim Haroon Jaffer:** (a) Will Government please state:

(i) the amount of deposits of Rs. 100 recovered from each pilgrim going to Hedjaz *via* Iraq during the years of 1929 to date; and

(ii) the amount of unclaimed deposits?

(b) How do the authorities dispose of the unclaimed deposits?

Mr. H. A. F. Metcalfe: (a) (i) In 1929, due to there being a delay on the part of the Iraq authorities in issuing regulations Indian pilgrims were not aware of the necessity for making a deposit. On their refusal to make this payment, the Iraq authorities agreed to accept, in its place, a surety of Rs. 100 given by the British Consul, on behalf of the Government of India, in each case. In all, 26 such sureties amounting to Rs. 10,900 were given for 109 pilgrims.

The Iraq regulations are only enforced for about three months during the actual Haj pilgrimage season, and are not, therefore, applicable to

those travelling out of season. The number of pilgrims who made deposits in subsequent years are as follows:

1930	1931	1932	1933
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
48	21	78	16

(a) (ii) Nil.

(b) Does not arise.

DISPOSAL OF ESTATES OF PILGRIMS WHO DIE IN IRAQ.

170. **Mr. Ahmed Ebrahim Haroon Jaffer:** (a) Will Government please state the total value of the estates of the pilgrims who died in Iraq from 1921 to 1933 and whose heirs could not be traced?

(b) How have the authorities disposed of or propose to dispose of such estate?

Mr. H. A. F. Metcalfe: With your permission, Sir, I will answer parts (a) and (b) of this question together. The Government of India have no information as to how the estates of Indian pilgrims dying in Iraq were settled, before the appointment of the Protector of Indian Pilgrims in Iraq, on the 1st December, 1928. The figures since 1929 are as follows:

1929	1930	1931	1932	1933
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
64	801	201	424	688

The estates were, or are being, distributed to the heirs through the Local Governments concerned. In case it is impossible to trace any next-of-kin, the net proceeds of the estates are surrendered to the Iraq Government in accordance with the ruling of the Iraq Ministry of Justice. So far, the net proceeds of two estates have been surrendered to the Iraq Government, the exact amount of which is not known to the Government of India.

Mr. Ahmed Ebrahim Haroon Jaffer: Is there any possibility of gaining any share for the Government of India?

Mr. H. A. F. Metcalfe: No.

HELP GIVEN TO PILGRIMS BY THE PORT HAJ COMMITTEES.

171. **Mr. Ahmed Ebrahim Haroon Jaffer:** Will the Government of India state whether the pilgrims going on pilgrimages to Iraq or to the Hedjaz via Iraq are helped by the newly constituted Port Haj Committees?

Mr. G. S. Bajpai: Yes, so far as it lies within their power. I may, however, state for the Honourable Member's information that Port Haj Committees have been established at three ports primarily for the purpose of assisting pilgrims to the Hedjaz.

Mr. Ahmed Ebrahim Haroon Jaffer: What are those three ports?

Mr. G. S. Bajpai: Bombay, Karachi and Calcutta.

PILGRIMS TO THE HOLY CITIES OF IRAQ AND OTHER INDIANS REPATRIATED TO INDIA.

172. ***Mr. Ahmed Ebrahim Haroon Jaffer:** (a) Will Government please state:

(i) the number of pilgrims who went on pilgrimage to the holy cities of Iraq in the years 1921 to 1933;

(ii) the number of destitute *bond fide* pilgrims repatriated to India?

(b) What was the expense incurred on the pilgrims referred to in part (ii) above and who paid the expenses?

(c) How many Indians other than *bond fide* pilgrims were repatriated to India?

(d) What was the expense incurred on the pilgrims referred to in part (c) above and who paid the expenses?

Mr. H. A. F. Metcalf: The Government of India have no consolidated information prior to the appointment of the Protector of British Indian Pilgrims in Iraq on the 1st December 1928. The figures from 1929 to 1933 are contained in the statement which I lay on the table.

Statement.

	1929.	1930.	1931.	1932.	1933.	
(a) (i)	5,123	3,920	3,055	3,375	3,768	
(a) (ii)	128	150	206	150	246*	* This also includes repatriates other than pilgrims.
(b)	Rs. 7,591	7,357	9,520	6,149	10,483†	† This also includes expenditure on repatriates other than pilgrims.
These expenses were paid by the Government of India.						
(c)		6	9	5	8	This is included in figure mentioned under (a) (ii) above.
(d)		Rs. 375	424	248	336	This is included in figure mentioned under (b) above.

These expenses were paid by the Government of India.

TERMS OF THE OUDH BEQUEST ADMINISTERED BY HIS MAJESTY'S CONSULATE, BAGHDAD.

173. ***Mr. Ahmed Ebrahim Haroon Jaffer:** Will Government please state:

(a) the terms of the Oudh Bequest administered by His Majesty's Consulate, Baghdad, and

(b) the yearly income, expenditure with details, and the surplus?

Mr. H. A. F. Metcalfe: With your permission, Sir, I will answer questions No. 173 and 174 together. The information is being collected and will be supplied in due course.

Mr. Ahmed Ebrahim Haroon Jaffer: Will it be supplied to me?

Mr. H. A. F. Metcalfe: It will be supplied to the House in the manner directed by the Honourable the President.

TERMS OF FATEH ULLAH KHAN'S ZINDIYAH BEQUEST.

†174. ***Mr. Ahmed Ebrahim Haroon Jaffer:** Will Government please state:

- (a) the terms of Fateh Ullah Khan's Zindiyah Bequest; and
- (b) the yearly income, expenditure with details, and the surplus?

WATER DISTILLED AT THE KAMARAN QUARANTINE STATION.

175. ***Mr. Ahmed Ebrahim Haroon Jaffer:** (a) Will Government please state what is the cost of water distilled at Kamaran Quarantine Station and what percentage of overhead charges incurred at Kamaran is included in the cost?

(b) Will Government please state the quantities of water distilled at Kamaran Quarantine Station in each year from 1915 to date and the quantities used

- (i) for pilgrims, ;
- (ii) for the staff at Kamaran Quarantine Station, and
- (iii) for sale, with the rate at which it was sold and to whom?

Mr. G. S. Bajpai: The information asked for by the Honourable Member is not readily available, and Government consider that the labour involved in collecting it will be quite incommensurate with its possible value.

CUT IN THE SALARIES AND ALLOWANCES OF THE STAFF AT KAMARAN QUARANTINE STATION.

176 ***Mr. Ahmed Ebrahim Haroon Jaffer:** Will Government please state whether in view of the depression the salaries and allowances of the staff at Kamaran Quarantine Station have been subjected to any cuts? If so, what is the percentage? If not, why not?

Mr. G. S. Bajpai: No. The staff of the Quarantine Station is paid from the Kamaran Quarantine Station Fund, and the general orders effecting percentage cuts in the pay of Government servants did not apply automatically to them. Moreover, it was considered that serious objections existed to the application of a general percentage cut in the case of persons called upon to serve under the peculiar conditions which obtain in this lonely island.

Mr. Ahmed Ebrahim Haroon Jaffer: What are those peculiar conditions?

Mr. G. S. Bajpai: Loneliness and the absence of social amenities. If that is not sufficiently descriptive, I suggest to my Honourable friend to pay a visit to Kamaran.

PERSONS TRANSFERRED FROM HODEIDA TO KAMARAN QUARANTINE STATION.

177. ***Mr. Ahmed Ebrahim Haroon Jaffer:** Will Government please state the number of persons transferred from Hodeida to Kamaran Quarantine Station during the month of May last when there was war between King Ibne-Saud and the Imam Yeman, stating separately the number of:

- (a) Britishers,
- (b) British Indians, and
- (c) foreigners,

and what charge was made for their stay there? If none, why not?

Mr. H. A. F. Metcalfe: (a) Nil.

(b) Thirty-eight.

(c) 1247, consisting of 1,186 Arabs and 61 Hadramautis. An expenditure of Rs. 470 in all was incurred and it was met by His Majesty's Government, the Government of India meeting only a third, in accordance with the standing arrangement arrived at between His Majesty's Government and the Government of India in connection with the transfer of the Political and Military control of Aden to His Majesty's Government in 1927.

INFECTIOUS NATURE OF THE PILGRIM TRAFFIC.

178. ***Mr. Ahmed Ebrahim Haroon Jaffer:** Will Government please state whether it is a fact that pilgrim traffic is regarded as amongst the most dangerous from the infective aspect and therefore needs special legislation, international conventions, etc., and if so, what are the past records in this respect?

Mr. G. S. Bajpai: In several of the countries from which pilgrims visit the Hedjaz, plague and cholera are endemic. Special precautions have, therefore, been considered necessary to prevent the outbreak of infectious diseases during the pilgrimage and their spread through the agency of returning pilgrims to other countries. Before the war, there were many serious outbreaks of cholera in the Hedjaz during the pilgrimage, some of which led to widespread epidemics in other countries. No such serious outbreak is reported to have occurred during the post-war period. There was an epidemic of small-pox in the months of March and April, 1929.

DEATH OF ONE SHAMBHU NARAYAN, AN UNDETRIAL PRISONER IN AJMER.

179. ***Mr. M. Asaf Ali:** (a) Has the attention of Government been drawn to a news item which appeared in the *Hindustan Times* of January 6th 1935, page 1, last column, under the head-line "Ajmer Arms Find"?

(b) Is it a fact that Shambhu Narayan, an undertrial prisoner, was found dead in his cell?

(c) Have Government made any inquiry as regards the exact cause of his death and if so, with what result?

The Honourable Sir Henry Crank: (a) and (b). Yes.

(c) A copy of the inquest report is laid on the table. The cause of death was clearly suicide, but the motive is not known. The deceased had been in jail for about one month and was produced in the Court of the City Magistrate on January 4, when he made no complaints.

Report.

The officiating Superintendent of the Central Jail Dr. C. L. Anderson and myself held the inquest today at 3 P.M. on the 5th January, 1935.

We both examined the dead body of the undertrial prisoner Shimbhu Narain which was lying in the Mortuary attached to the Central Jail, Ajmer, and found the following marks of injury on the dead body:

(1) Circular depressed mark going around the neck obliquely about the middle of the neck with a large irregular mark of depression beneath the right angle on the lower jaw.

(2) An abrasion at the base of the right big toe on its upper surface.

(3) An abrasion over the left knee cap.

We also inspected the separate cell occupied by the deceased Shimbhu Narain and we found that to the West end there was an iron door. A dhoti was tied by one end to the middle bar of the door. It had then been passed over the top bar and brought forward. There was also a masonry berth six feet long about 2½ feet wide 2 feet above the ground. The distance from the upper end of the berth to the iron door where the knot was fixed to a bar was about 30" obliquely. The height of the knot taken from the floor of the cell was about 3'6" or 4 ft. Besides this there was no other article or furniture in the cell.

We examined three witnesses—(1) Raju Head Warder, (2) Abde Khan Warder and (3) Dr. Bala Bux, sub-Assistant Surgeon attached to the Central Jail, Ajmer.

From the enquiry it appears that the undertrial prisoner was put in the separate cell at 6 P.M. on the 4th January, 1935. Raju Head Warder who was on his round, when he went at 7-25 P.M. to the cell occupied by the undertrial prisoner Shimbhu Narain, found him hanging by a dhoti from the top of the door which is at the back of the cell. He at once informed about the matter to Jamadar Karan Singh who was at the gate. The Jailor was at once called. They opened the door of the cell and went inside. Jamadar Karan Singh lifted up the body and Raju Head Warder opened the knot of the dhoti which was round the neck of the deceased. His left shoulder was against the railing of the iron door and his feet were touching the ground. The legs were bent at the knees and the knees were standing away from the ground about a span length. The Post Mortem Report Exhibit P-1 shows that the death of the undertrial prisoner was due to fracture of the neck caused by the deceased jumping from the berth of his cell with a knot tied round his neck. We are also of opinion considering that the height of the door is not more than 6 ft. that the deceased after taking his fatal jump drew his knees up so as to allow the body to be suspended and we hold that death was suicidal.

The dead body has been handed over to the relatives and the friends of the deceased on the distinct understanding that they would not make any sort of lemonstration.

(Sd.) C. L. ANDERSON, Lt.,

Offg. Superintendent,
Central Jail, Ajmer.

(Sd.) E. D. MEETA,
City Magistrate,
First Class, Ajmer.

Mr. M. Asaf Ali: Will the Honourable the Home Member kindly enlighten us as to whether this prisoner was provided with a scaffold inside his cell which he kicked off when he hanged himself?

The Honourable Sir Henry Oralk: The Honourable Member will find details as to the way in which the prisoner committed suicide in the inquest report which I have laid on the table. There was no scaffold.

Mr. M. Asaf Ali: Is it a fact that he was found lying on the floor of the cell, with one piece of *dhoti* tied to his neck and the other tied to one of the doors or ventilators?

The Honourable Sir Henry Oralk: I would refer the Honourable Member to the inquest report which I have laid on the table.

CASE OF ONE BHAG RAM, AN ACCUSED IN THE SECOND LAHORE CONSPIRACY CASE.

180. **Mr. Shyam Lal:** (a) Will Government be pleased to state whether Bhag Ram was an accused in the second Lahore conspiracy case?

(b) Was the case against him withdrawn because he got fits of unconsciousness during the course of trial?

(c) Was he after his discharge from the case kept as a State-prisoner?

(d) What was his state of health when he was kept as a State-prisoner?

(e) Is it not a fact that during this period he got paralysis of practically the whole body and that he could not move his hands and legs?

(f) How many representations did his brother make for the discharge of Bhag Ram on grounds of illness?

(g) What reply did Government make to these representations?

(h) Is it not a fact that Government did not release him until he was on the verge of death?

(i) Did Bhag Ram die a day or two after his release?

(j) Will Government be pleased to state why Bhag Ram was kept as a State-prisoner even after the Medical Board had reported that he was seriously ill and could not even stand the trial?

(k) Why did not Government release him on grounds of illness when his brother made representations to them that Bhag Ram was seriously ill in the jail?

The Honourable Sir Henry Oralk: (a) Yes.

(b) to (e) and (h) to (j). He was medically examined several times when he was an undertrial prisoner and the doctors were of opinion that he was suffering from functional (hysterical) paralysis of both left limbs and partial anaesthesia of the left side of the trunk and face. After October, 1932, he had fits, whenever he appeared in court and could not, therefore, be made to understand the proceedings against him. In these circumstances, the case against him was withdrawn, but, in view of his dangerous terrorist activities, he was detained as a State Prisoner in July, 1933. His case was examined by two Sessions Judges, who, after considering the material before them, were satisfied that he was a dangerous

revolutionary terrorist and that his being at liberty would be a danger to the peace of the State. He was not seriously ill at the time of his detention, and in fact medical reports from November, 1933, to January, 1934, indicated some signs of improvement in his health. The report for February, 1934, was also not unsatisfactory. Thereafter, his health began to deteriorate. In April, 1934, he was transferred to the Rawaipindi District Jail where a whole-time medical officer was available. The deterioration in the health of the State Prisoner, however, continued and he was released on the 29th July, 1934. He died nearly a month later on the 27th August.

(f), (g) and (k). Only one representation for the release of the State Prisoner was received from his brother. It contained a further request that if the Government were not prepared to release him, he should be transferred to the Mayo Hospital at Lahore, for radio treatment. This transfer was effected and his brother was informed accordingly. In November, 1933, the State Prisoner refused, however, to have further treatment. He was not seriously ill when his brother made the representation referred to above and the question of his release did not, therefore, arise.

Dr. T. S. S. Rajan: Do Government seriously think that they are absolved of all responsibility for a man who comes out of a prison and dies immediately afterwards within a month's time? The answer to the question relates to a statement that the prisoner died a month after he was released, and that he had been seriously ill, though his illness was diagnosed as being functional, and that he had been declared and found to be unfit to be in jail; and do Government think that they are absolved of the responsibility of having retained him in jail and thus accelerating his death by such detention?

The Honourable Sir Henry Craik: There was no question of accelerating his death by detention. He was not found to be unfit to be in prison until he was released.

Dr. T. S. S. Rajan: But he died a month after he was released. Was not that the answer?

The Honourable Sir Henry Craik: I think the probability is that he received much better medical attention in jail than he received after he was released.

Pandit Govind Ballabh Pant: What was the age of Bhag Ram?

The Honourable Sir Henry Craik: I must ask for notice.

Pandit Govind Ballabh Pant: Is it a fact that he was never convicted as a result of any trial by any regular Court?

The Honourable Sir Henry Craik: His trial was never completed in this particular case. I cannot say as to his previous record, but in this particular case the case against him was withdrawn, as I have explained.

Pandit Govind Ballabh Pant: Is it a fact that during all the time he was confined as a State Prisoner, he was unable to move out of his bed?

The Honourable Sir Henry Craik: He was suffering from partial paralysis, and I think it was probably the case that he was not able to move, but I rather think that that was not the case the whole of the time. I have said that there was one period when there was a certain improvement.

Pandit Govind Ballabh Pant: Was he ever able to move out of his bed?

The Honourable Sir Henry Craik: I cannot say for certain.

Pandit Govind Ballabh Pant: Why did not Government release him when his condition deteriorated?

The Honourable Sir Henry Craik: Government did release him when his condition deteriorated.

Pandit Govind Ballabh Pant: Is it not a fact that his condition had deteriorated long before his release?

The Honourable Sir Henry Craik: His health began to deteriorate about April; he was released about the end of July.

Pandit Govind Ballabh Pant: Do Government realise that they contributed towards his premature death?

The Honourable Sir Henry Craik: No, Sir.

RELEASE OR TRANSFER TO ANOTHER JAIL OF MR. VIDYA BHUSHAN AZAD, A STATE PRISONER IN THE MUZAFFARGARH JAIL.

181. ***Mr. Sham Lal:** (a) Will Government be pleased to state if Mr. Vidya Bhushan Azad is a State-prisoner confined in the Muzaffargarh Sub-jail?

(b) Does the climate of Muzaffargarh suit him, and is he keeping good health?

(c) Are Government aware that Muzaffargarh is very far from Benares, to which place Mr. Azad belongs, and that it is difficult for his relations to have interviews with him occasionally?

(d) Are Government prepared to transfer Mr. Azad to some jail near Benares?

(e) Are Government prepared to pay the travelling allowances of Mr. Azad's relations who come to interview him?

(f) How long has Mr. Azad been a State prisoner?

(g) Is it a fact that Mr. Azad has been a State prisoner for a long time and is not keeping good health? If so, are Government prepared to consider his case for release?

The Honourable Sir Henry Craik: (a) and (b). Yes. His weight has increased by ten lbs. since his admission to the Muzaffargarh sub-jail.

(c) and (d). The Government are not prepared to transfer him.

(e) No.

(f) and (g). The State Prisoner has been detained since February, 1933, and reports show that he is keeping good health. The last part of (g) does not, therefore, arise.

Mr. M. Asaf Ali: Can Government state why Mr. Vidya Bhushan Azad is detained now as a State Prisoner? What danger do they apprehend from him now?

The Honourable Sir Henry Craik: No, Sir, I am not prepared to disclose that information.

Mr. M. Asaf Ali: Is it a fact that he was not convicted in the conspiracy case in which he was tried and that in fact he was acquitted?

The Honourable Sir Henry Craik: Yes, I believe that is correct.

Mr. M. Asaf Ali: On what grounds was he detained afterwards?

The Honourable Sir Henry Craik: Because his detention is in the interests of internal peace. (Laughter.)

Mr. M. Asaf Ali: I am glad to know from the Honourable Member that his detention is in the interests of internal peace, but is there any ground for detaining him now? Have you had any reports about his activities in jail, or has he been well-behaved all this time, or has he not?

The Honourable Sir Henry Craik: I must have notice about his behaviour in jail. Government are satisfied that his detention is necessary.

Pandit Govind Ballabh Pant: When was Mr. Azad's case last examined by any judicial tribunal—by any Judge of a High Court or by any person possessing the qualifications of a Sessions Judge?

The Honourable Sir Henry Craik: I cannot say on what date his case was so examined,—in fact I do not know of any such examination.

Pandit Govind Ballabh Pant: Are not these cases periodically examined?

The Honourable Sir Henry Craik: Not by Judges of a High Court.

Pandit Govind Ballabh Pant: Was it examined by the Local Government recently?

The Honourable Sir Henry Craik: The cases of all State Prisoners are considered by the Government of India every six months in accordance with the provisions of the Regulation.

Pandit Govind Ballabh Pant: When was Mr. Azad's case considered by the Government of India last?

The Honourable Sir Henry Craik: If the Honourable Member will give me notice, I will ascertain.

Pandit Govind Ballabh Pant: Is Mr. Azad a resident of the United Provinces?

The Honourable Sir Henry Craik: Yes, I think he is,

Pandit Govind Ballabh Pant: Cannot Government arrange to have him confined in one of the jails of the United Provinces?

The Honourable Sir Henry Craik: I have already answered that point in reply to the principal question.

Pandit Govind Ballabh Pant: May I know what are the difficulties?

The Honourable Sir Henry Craik: There are no difficulties, but Government are not prepared to transfer him.

Pandit Govind Ballabh Pant: Simply in a vindictive spirit?

The Honourable Sir Henry Craik: There is no question of a vindictive spirit at all.

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

ASSESSMENT WITH EXCISE DUTY OF KHANDSARI SUGAR FACTORIES.

182. ***Seth Haji Abdoola Haroon:** (a) Will Government be pleased to state whether according to recent Sugar Excise Duty Act, 1934, Khandsari Sugar Factories are being assessed with Excise Duty, and if so, how many of them have upto now been registered and assessed?

(b) Will Government be pleased to state how many Khandsari Sugar Factories have been registered under the Sugar Excise Duty Act, 1934, during the years 1934 and 1935, and what amounts of Excise Duty have been recovered from each?

(c) Will Government be pleased to state whether there are certain Khandsari Sugar factories which do not come under the definition of Sugar Excise Duty Act, 1934, and from which Government cannot collect Excise Duty? If so, how many are they, to what province does each of them belong, and what quantity of sugar does each of them produce?

Mr. A. J. Raisman: The information is being collected and will be laid on the table of the House in due course.

PREVENTION OF THE EXPORT OF FOREIGN RICE INTO THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY.

183. ***Dr. T. S. S. Rajan:** (a) Will Government be pleased to state if any representations have been made by the Madras Government and by the land-owners of the Madras Presidency, to prevent the increasing import of rice from Siam and Indo-China into the Madras Presidency?

(b) Will Government be pleased to state if any representations have been made by the Madras Government and the land-owners of the Madras Presidency requesting them to levy an import duty upon the foreign imports of rice into India?

(c) If the answers to parts (a) and (b) be in the affirmative, will Government be pleased to state what action has been taken thereupon?

(d) Will Government be pleased to state why there has been so much delay in taking any effective steps in the matter?

Mr. G. S. Bajpai: (a) and (b). Yes.

(c) and (d). I have nothing to add to what I said during the debate yesterday.

Dr. T. S. S. Rajan: Will Government give some idea of the time it will take to place that information on the floor of the House?

Mr. G. S. Bajpai: Sir, I do not really know that there is any further information to lay on the table of the House. It is merely a question of the decision of Government.

Dr. T. S. S. Rajan: But the question is whether Government will take any effective steps in the matter.

Mr. G. S. Bajpai: I explained the position of Government yesterday, Sir.

Dr. T. S. S. Rajan: May we not know the time when we could possibly expect the Government action to be announced or let known to the public?

Mr. G. S. Bajpai: I cannot give any precise date, but I can assure the House that it will be soon.

Dr. T. S. S. Rajan: About the Budget time?

(No answer.)

INCOME-TAX ASSESSED ON REGISTERED COMPANIES AND FIRMS IN BIHAR AND ORISSA.

184. ***Mr. Anugrah Narayan Sinha:** (a) Will Government be pleased to state the amount of income-tax assessed on registered Companies and Firms carrying on business exclusively in the Province of Bihar and Orissa?

(b) Will Government be pleased to state the name, address and description of each registered Company and Firm, district by district, that carry on business exclusively in the Province of Bihar and Orissa but have got their head office either at Calcutta, Bombay or any other place outside the Province?

(c) Will Government be pleased to inform the House the total profit made by each of the Companies and Firms mentioned in the foregoing questions on which income-tax is levied or in the alternative, amount of income-tax levied on each of the foregoing Companies and Firms?

Mr. A. J. Raisman: (a) The information is being obtained and will be laid on the table in due course. |

(b) and (c). I am debarred by the provisions of section 54 of the Indian Income-tax Act, 1922, from disclosing any particulars relating to individual assesseses.

Mr. B. Das: Will the Honourable Member be pleased to say how the Government of India have allocated the share of income-tax to the Government of Bihar and Orissa if they did not possess the necessary information?
12 NOON.

Mr. A. J. Raisman: I would point out that the question asked here relates to individual firms and companies. I did not say that we have not got the necessary information. I said that I was debarred by a Statutory provision from communicating it.

STATEMENTS LAID ON THE TABLE.

Information promised in reply to starred question No. 334 asked by Mr. S. G. Jog on the 2nd March, 1934.

DISABILITY PENSION TO MILITARY EMPLOYEES INVALIDED DURING THE GREAT WAR.

(a) and (b). Yes.

(c) No.

(d) to (h). The only case of the kind of which Government are aware is that referred to at (e). The individual concerned has since been admitted to the field service rate of disability pension.

(i) Government are not aware that Officers Commanding and other administrative officers are exceeding their powers in the role suggested and no action on the lines suggested is proposed to be taken.

Information promised in reply to supplementary questions to starred question No. 568 asked by Dr. Ziauddin Ahmad on the 14th August, 1934.

RAILWAY ADVERTISEMENTS IN VERNACULAR NEWSPAPERS.

Statement showing the percentage of advertisements of Railways sent to the Vernacular press.

Railways.	Percentage.	Remarks.
North Western Railway	78.11	
South Indian Railway	46.00	
East India Railway	24.60	
Burma Railways	92.20	
Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway	45.00	
Assam Bengal Railway	47.00	
Great Indian Peninsula Railway	53.00	
Bengal Nagpur Railway	19.00	
Eastern Bengal Railway	6.00	
Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway.	33.00	
Bengal and North Western Railway	*	* Information not available.
Rohilkhund and Kumaon Railway	*	* Information not available.

Information promised in reply to the supplementary question of Dr. Ziauddin Ahmad to starred question No. 641 asked by Mr. S. C. Mitra on the 20th August, 1934.

APPEAL AGAINST THE DECISIONS OF THE INDIAN TEA LICENSING COMMITTEE.

An appeal against the decisions of the Indian Tea Licensing Committee lies to the Governor General in Council in whom are vested powers of control under section 7 (1) of the Indian Tea Control Act, 1933 (XXIV of 1933), over all acts of the Committee save in respect of proceedings and orders under section 27 of the Act in regard to which an appeal lies to the Local Government concerned.

Information promised in reply to parts (a), (b) and (d) of starred question No. 980 asked by Mr. Sitakanta Mahapatra on the 31st August, 1934.

DEVELOPMENT OF SALT INDUSTRY IN THE COASTAL DISTRICTS OF ORISSA.

(a) and (b). The Government of Bihar and Orissa have made arrangements for the taking of brine readings as recommended by Mr. Pitt in his report on the possibilities of salt production in Bengal and Bihar and Orissa, and this work is in progress. The Local Government have approved the issue of a license to the Raja of Parikud for the manufacture of Karkatch salt on a commercial scale at Gurubai in the Puri District and if work is started by the Raja on a commercial basis they will bear the cost of temporary quarters for the excise staff and of the staff itself for the first three years. An application from the Pioneer Salt Manufacturing Company Limited is pending before the Local Government and their case will be considered if the Raja of Parikud fails to start manufacture of salt by the 31st January, 1936, upto which date he has been given time to do so. An application for a license to manufacture Panga salt was also received and the Local Government were prepared to consider it favourably, but it has not been followed up.

(d) The difficulties are those set out in Mr. Pitt's report on the investigations into the possibilities of salt production in Bengal and Bihar and Orissa. The only area in which conditions were considered favourable for salt manufacture was the Chilka Lake area, and it is there that it is proposed that the factory should open.

Information promised in reply to starred question No. 1002 asked by Mr. B. V. Jadhav on the 31st August, 1934.

INTERNATIONAL INSTITUTE OF AGRICULTURE, ROME.

(a) (i) and (ii). The information, so far as it is available, will be found in the statement attached.

A Government adhering to the Institute may, according as it likes, belong for purposes of subscription to any one of five groups. Governments in group I contribute 16 units of subscription; those in group II, 8 units; those in group III, 4 units; those in group IV, 2 units; and those in group V, 1 unit. Up to 1930, India belonged to group II but from 1931 she is in group III. The maximum unit of subscription since 1931, is 4,000 gold francs and India therefore pays 16,000 gold francs annually. In 1934, this represented a sum of Rs. 13,154-3-0.

(a) (iii). Sir P. Rajagopalachari and Sir T. Vijayaraghavacharya were appointed Vice-Presidents of one of the Commissions of the General Assembly in 1924 and 1930 respectively. Sir B. N. Mitra, High Commissioner for India, was President of the General Assembly in 1932.

(b) and (c). None, so far as Government are aware.

(d), (e) and (f). The Institute receives properly accredited research workers in agricultural statistics, economics and sociology, and no difficulty is anticipated in securing facilities for qualified Indians desiring to carry out such research or to use the Institute's Library for purposes of advanced study. The Government of India have no information whether any Indians have availed themselves of these facilities.

(g) No. For the sake of economy, the general practice has been to nominate officials, who happen to be in Europe at the time of the meetings of the General Assembly.

(h) The Institute provides facilities for study but its financial position does not permit it to give financial assistance to students of any country.

Names of Representatives of India.

Year.	Permanent Committee.	General Assembly (meets every alternate year).	Amount Con- tributed by India.		
			4	5	
1	2	3	£	Rs.	
1908	Sir Edward Buck, K.C.S.I., I.C.S., (Retired).	Sir Edward Buck, K.C.S.I., I.C.S., (Retired).	480	..	
1909	Do.	Do.	480	..	
1910	Do.	Do.	480	..	
1911	Do.	Do.	480	..	
1912	Do.	Do.	480	..	
1913	Do.	Do.	480	..	
1914	{ Sir James Wilson, K.C.S.I., I.C.S. (Retired) (Tem- porarily).	} No meetings were held .	800	..	
1915	Sir Edward Buck, K.C.S.I., I.C.S. (Retired).		800	..	
1916	Sir Edward Buck, (up to November 1916) Sir James Wilson, K.C.S.I., I.C.S., (Retired) who was also the British Empire representative.		800	..	
1917	Sir James Wilson, K.C.S.I., I.C.S., (Retired).		800	..	
1918	A member of the British Embassy, Rome (tem- porarily) who was also the British representa- tive.		800	..	
1919	Do.		800	..	
1920	Sir Thomas Elliot, Bart. K.C.B., who also repre- sented the British Empire.		(1) Sir Thomas Elliot, Bart., (2) Dr. C. A. Barber, I.A.S., (Retired).	800	..
1921	Do.		(1) Mr. J. A. Hubback, I.C.S. (2) Dr. C. A. Barber, I.A.S. (Retired).	800	..
1922	Do.			800	..
1923	Do.		(1) Sir P. Rajagopala Chari, K.C.S.I., C.I.E. (2) Mr. B. C. Burt, I.A.S. Secretary, Indian Central Cotton Committee.	..	11,000
1924	Do. . . . .	..		11,000
1925	Do. . . . .		..	11,000

Names of Representatives of India—contd.

Year.	Permanent Committee.	General Assembly (meets every alternate year).	Amount Con- tributed by India.
1	2	3	4 5
1926	An official of the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries who was also the British representative.	(1) Mr. C. F. Strickland, I.C.S. (2) Mr. G. S. Henderson, I.A.S., Imperial Agriculturist, Poona.	Rs. 11,000
1927	Do.	.....	.. 14,000
1928	Do.	(1) Mr. G. S. Dutt, I.C.S. (Bengal). (2) Mr. W. J. Jenkins, I.A.S., Deputy Secretary, Indian Central Cotton Committee.	.. 14,000
1929	Do.	.....	14,729-11
1930	Do.	(1) Diwan Bahadur Sir T. Vijayaraghavacharya, K.B.E., Vice Chairman, Imperial Council of Agricultural Research. (2) Mr. S. N. Gupta, I.C.S., then Deputy Indian Trade Commissioner, London.	14,729-11
1931	High Commissioner for India, London.	.....	.. 8,471-5
1932	Do.	(1) Sir B. N. Mitra, K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E., C.B.E., High Commissioner for India, London. (2) Mr. K. R. Menon, I.C.S., then Secretary to the High Commissioner for India, London.	12,437-5
1933	Do.	.....	.. 12,511-3
1934	Do.	(1) Sir B. N. Mitra, K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E., C.B.E., High Commissioner for India, London. (2) Mr. A. M. Green, I.C.S., Deputy High Commissioner for India, London.	.. 18,154-3

THE INDIAN CRIMINAL LAW AMENDMENT (REPEAL) BILL.

Mr. B. Das (Orissa Division: Non-Muhammadan): Sir, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to repeal the Indian Criminal Law Amendment Act, 1908.

I have given the reasons for this Bill in the Statement of Objects and Reasons which is appended to it. I will at this stage only state this that in 1922, Part I of the Criminal Law Amendment Act was repealed and Part II was not repealed. But the Government, during the last four years of their action against the Congress, have applied the obsolete portion of Part II of the 1908 Act to Congress organisations and Congress

workers and many of them have suffered because of the application of this Act, although this Act was originally meant to be applied to crimes of violence by anarchical and revolutionary organisations. But Government have, since then, enacted the Criminal Law Amendment Act whereby they can take action against terrorists and anarchical organisations. On these grounds, I feel that this Act should be repealed, and I have, therefore, introduced this Bill.

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

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to repeal the Indian Criminal Law Amendment Act, 1908."

The motion was adopted.

Mr. B. Das: Sir, I introduce the Bill.

THE CODE OF CRIMINAL PROCEDURE (AMENDMENT) BILL.

AMENDMENT OF SECTION 103.

Sardar Sant Singh (West Punjab: Sikh): Sir, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898 (*Amendment of section 103*).

Sir, in wishing to get the leave of the House for the introduction of this Bill, I do not like to take the time of the House, and I should, therefore, confine myself to the Statement of Objects and Reasons which is appended to the Bill itself.

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

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898 (*Amendment of section 103*)."

The motion was adopted.

Sardar Sant Singh: Sir, I introduce the Bill.

THE CODE OF CRIMINAL PROCEDURE (AMENDMENT) BILL.

AMENDMENT OF SECTION 406.

Sardar Sant Singh (West Punjab: Sikh): Sir, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898 (*Amendment of section 406*).

Sir, I have nothing to add beyond what is stated in the Statement of Objects and Reasons at this stage.

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

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898 (*Amendment of section 406*)."

The motion was adopted.

Sardar Sant Singh: Sir, I introduce the Bill.

THE CODE OF CRIMINAL PROCEDURE (AMENDMENT) BILL.

REPEAL OF SECTIONS 30 AND 34, AND AMENDMENT OF SECTIONS 34A AND 35.

Sardar Sant Singh (West Punjab: Sikh): Sir, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898 (*Repeal of sections 30 and 34, and amendment of sections 34A and 35*).

In introducing this Bill, I have nothing to add to the Statement of Objects and Reasons appended to the Bill itself.

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

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898 (*Repeal of sections 30 and 34, and amendment of sections 34A and 35*."

The motion was adopted.

Sardar Sant Singh: Sir, I introduce the Bill.

The Assembly then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Wednesday, the 13th February, 1935.
