

Wednesday, 8th August, 1934

THE
COUNCIL OF STATE DEBATES

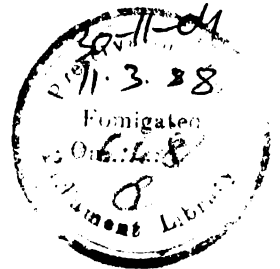
VOLUME II, 1934

(8th August to 6th September, 1934)

EIGHTH SESSION

OF THE

THIRD COUNCIL OF STATE, 1934



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1935.

Council of State

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THE HONOURABLE SIR DAVID DEVADOSS, KT.

THE HONOURABLE MR. SATYENDRA CHANDRA GHOSH MAULIK

THE HONOURABLE RAI BAHADUR LALA JAGDISH PRASAD.

} *Members.*

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THE
COUNCIL OF STATE DEBATES.

(OFFICIAL REPORT OF THE EIGHTH SESSION OF THE THIRD
COUNCIL OF STATE.)

VOLUME II—1934.

COUNCIL OF STATE.

Wednesday, 8th August, 1934.

• The Council met in the Council Chamber at Viceregal Lodge at Eleven of the Clock, being the first day of the Eighth Session of the Third Council of State, pursuant to section 63D (2) of the Government of India Act. The Honourable the President (the Honourable Sir Maneckji Dadabhoy, K.C.I.E., Kt., Bar.-at-Law) was in the Chair.

MEMBERS SWORN :

The Honourable Sir Ghulam Husain Hidayatallah, K.C.S.I. (Bombay : Nominated Non-Official).

The Honourable Mr. Ronald Evelyn Leslie Wingate, C.I.E. (Political Secretary).

The Honourable Mr Chettur Govindan Nair (Government of India : Nominated Official).

The Honourable Mr. Francis William Stewart, C.I.E. (Madras : Nominated Official).

The Honourable Mr. Pundi Chetlur Desika Chari (Burma : General).

The Honourable Mr. Charles Lyall Philip, C.I.E. (Bihar and Orissa : Nominated Official).

• The Honourable Srijut Heramba Prosad Barua (Assam : Non-Muhammadan).

The Honourable Pandit Prakash Narain Sapru (United Provinces Southern : Non-Muhammadan).

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

• **STANDING COMMITTEES APPOINTED SINCE 1931.**

1. **THE HONOURABLE MR. JAGADISH CHANDRA BANERJEE :**
Will Government be pleased to state the names of the different standing committees that have been appointed since 1931 consisting of Members of the Indian Legislature and to state the number of meetings held by each committee ?

(b) Will Government be pleased to state the number of official and non-official Members (nominated and elected separately) attending such meetings ?

THE HONOURABLE MR. M. G. HALLETT : I lay on the table a statement showing the information asked for by the Honourable Member.

Statement showing information regarding Standing Committees asked for in question No. 1.

Names of Standing Committees appointed since 1931.	Number of meetings held.	Number of attendance at each meeting.				Remarks.
		Officials.	Non-officials.		Elected.	
			Nominated.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	
1. Standing Finance Committee.	38	One at each meeting except one which was not attended by any official.	One at each of five meetings. Two at each of nine meetings. Three at each of twenty-three meetings. Four at one meeting.	Five at each of three meetings. Six at each of three meetings. Seven at each of eleven meetings. Eight at each of thirteen meetings. Nine at each of eight meetings.		
2. Standing Finance Committee for Railways.	27	One at each meeting.	Nil.	Four at each of two meetings. Five at each of four meetings. Six at each of two meetings. Seven at each of three meetings. Eight at each of four meetings. Nine at each of seven meetings.		

3. Central Advisory Council for Railways.	3	Two at each meeting	Ten at each of three meetings. Eleven at each of two meetings.	
4. Standing Advisory Committee for advising on subjects dealt with in the Department of Industries and Labour other than "Roads" and "Broadcasting."	6	Three at one meeting. Four at each of three meetings. Five at one meeting. Seven at one meeting.	Nil. Nil.	The figures in column 3 include the Chairman and the Secretary of the Committee and other officials who were invited to attend.
5. Standing Committee for Roads.	11	Two at each of six meetings. Three at each of five meetings.	Nil.	The Chief Commissioner of Railways attended two meetings by invitation.
6. Standing Advisory Committee attached to the Department of Education, Health and Lands.	2	Two at each meeting.	Nil.	Excluding two non-members (officials).

Names of Standing Committees appointed since 1931.	Number of meetings held.	Number of attendance at each meeting.			Remarks.
		Officials.	Non-officials.		
			Nominated.	Elected.	
1	2	3	4	5	6
7. Standing Committee on Pilgrimage to Hejaz.	11	Three at each meeting.	<i>Nil.</i>	Two at each of two meetings. Four at each of two meetings. Five at each of two meetings. Six at each of three meetings. Seven at each of two meetings.	Non-members are excluded from the preceding column. Their numbers were four officials and two non-officials at one meeting; two officials at another and six officials and three non-officials at a third meeting.
8. Standing Emigrants Committee.	7	Two at each of three meetings. Three at each of four meetings.	<i>Nil.</i>	Six at each of two meetings. Seven at each of two meetings. Eight at one meeting. Nine at one meeting. Ten at one meeting.	Non-members are excluded. Their numbers were one official each at two meetings; five non-officials at another and three members of a deputation from Malaya at another meeting.
9. Standing Committee for the Department of Commerce.	1	Three (including two non-members).	1	.....

USE OF TROOPS IN BENGAL.

2. THE HONOURABLE MR. JAGADISH CHANDRA BANERJEE :
(b) Will Government be pleased to state the object of the tour of some batches of soldiers of the Norfolk Regiment in several villages of Vikrampur in the Dacca district, Bengal ?

(b) Is it a fact that these British troops are being employed as Assistants to the District Intelligence Branch Officers in their "special work" in villages such as Malkhanagore, Furshail, Baherak, Routhbhog and Dhipur and in other villages of Vikrampur in the Dacca district? If so, will Government be pleased to state what "special work" the British soldiers were and are doing in those villages ?

(c) Are the Government of Bengal bearing any cost of such tour of the British troops in the villages of Vikrampur in the Dacca district? If so, what is the amount? If not, why not?

(d) Will Government be pleased to state the names of the villages of Vikrampur in the Dacca district so far visited by the British troops and whether the tour of the British troops will be further extended and continued?

(e) Is it a fact that some officers of the British regiment now stationed at Dacca are given training in I. B. police work? If so, what are their names and whether their pay for such training period is borne by the Government of India? If so, why?

THE HONOURABLE MR. M. G. HALLETT : (a), (c) and (d). As the Honourable Member is aware these areas in Bengal have for some time past been disturbed owing to terrorist activity. The object of the tour of the troops is to assure the people that adequate means exist for the maintenance of public security. The troops have visited most of the important villages of the Munshiganj sub-division and will visit such other areas as may be considered necessary. These movements of the troops are regarded as part of their ordinary duties and do not therefore involve any additional expenditure to the Local Government.

(b) and (e). The answer to the first parts of both these questions is in the negative. The second parts do not therefore arise.

THE HONOURABLE MR. JAGADISH CHANDRA BANERJEE : Is it a fact that the local executive authorities issued instructions to the various chairmen of the union boards to arrange for tea and sweetmeats to the people of the locality?

THE HONOURABLE THE PRESIDENT : Order, order. That question does not arise out of the answer given by the Honourable Member.

THE HONOURABLE MR. JAGADISH CHANDRA BANERJEE : I was going to ask supplementary question No. 2, Sir.

THE HONOURABLE THE PRESIDENT : So far as I have followed you the question does not arise out of your question which you last put to the Honourable Member. You must give notice of it.

QUALIFICATIONS OF CANDIDATES FOR THE POSTS OF IMPERIAL ENTOMOLOGIST AND IMPERIAL AGRICULTURAL CHEMIST AT THE IMPERIAL INSTITUTE OF AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH, PUSA.

3. THE HONOURABLE MR. JAGADISH CHANDRA BANERJEE :

(a) Will Government be pleased to state whether the vacancies in the posts of the Imperial Entomologist and the Imperial Agricultural Chemist for Original Research at the Imperial Agricultural Institute at Pusa have been filled up? If so, will Government be pleased to state the respective qualifications of the candidates who have been selected?

(b) Will Government be pleased to state the minimum qualifications that are required for these two posts?

(c) Is it a fact that both these posts carry identical responsibilities and require identical research experience in the appropriate branch of science?

(d) Is it a fact that the minimum qualification required for the Entomologist's post is an Honours degree in Zoology or its equivalent and that required for the Chemist's post is a Pass degree or its equivalent?

(e) Will Government be pleased to state why different minimum qualifications are required for two posts of identical responsibilities?

(f) If the two posts have not been filled up, will Government be pleased to state whether any candidate who is already in the Agricultural Research Department but who does not possess even a Pass degree in Chemistry, has applied for the post of Agricultural Chemist at the Imperial Agricultural Institute at Pusa? If so, will Government be pleased to state if his application has been accepted for consideration? If so, why?

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

(a) On the recommendation of the Public Service Commission, the Government of India have selected for the post of Imperial Entomologist a Ph. D. of Cambridge and M. Sc. of the Punjab University, and for that of Imperial Agricultural Chemist a Fellow of the Institute of Chemistry, London.

(b) and (d). I lay on the table an extract from the advertisement issued by the Public Service Commission, which gives the qualifications required for the two posts.

(c) Yes.

(e) The omission of the word "Honours" in regard to the Chemist's post was due to an oversight.

(f) The gentleman who has been selected for the post of Agricultural Chemist is a Fellow of the Institute of Chemistry. A Fellowship of this Institute is a much higher distinction than an Honours degree in Chemistry. One who has obtained an Honours degree can only become even an Associate of the Institute, which is a lower distinction than a Fellowship, either by giving a further examination in Chemistry or by doing approved research work in a Fellow's laboratory.

THE HONOURABLE MR. JAGADISH CHANDRA BANERJEE : Is the Honourable Member in a position to say the communal composition of the

candidates selected to fill up the vacancies of the post of Imperial Entomologist in the Imperial Agricultural Institute in future ?

THE HONOURABLE KHAN BAHADUR MIAN SIR FAZL-I-HUSAIN : Not without notice.

THE HONOURABLE MR. HOSSAIN IMAM : May we know the names of the two persons who have been appointed ?

THE HONOURABLE KHAN BAHADUR MIAN SIR FAZL-I-HUSAIN : Not without notice.

Extract from the advertisement issued by the Public Service Commission on the 15th December, 1933.

Applications are invited for the post of Imperial Entomologist and for the post of Imperial Agricultural Chemist at the Imperial Institute of Agricultural Research, Pusa. 1. Candidates must be British subjects or subjects of a State in India. Government servants may apply for either post. 2. Candidates for the post of Entomologist must (a) have an Honours degree or its equivalent in Zoology; (b) have specialised in Entomology; (c) have proved their ability for research on entomological problems; and (d) have experience in Applied Entomology. 3. Candidates for the post of Chemist (a) have a degree in Chemistry; (b) have proved their ability for research on agricultural problems. The following are also desirable: (c) experience of tropical and sub-tropical conditions in agriculture; and (d) original research on Soil Chemistry.

ADVISORY COMMITTEES FOR INDIAN STUDENTS IN LONDON, EDINBURGH AND DUBLIN.

4. THE HONOURABLE MR. JAGADISH CHANDRA BANERJEE :
(a) Will Government be pleased to state whether the London Secretary to the Advisory Committee for the Indian Students in England is paid by the Government of India or by the Imperial Government and what is his salary? What is the name of the Secretary ?

(b) Are there any such Secretaries in Edinburgh and Dublin? If so, what are their names? (i) What are the functions of such Secretaries who have their offices in London and Edinburgh? (ii) Are they under the High Commissioner for India or under the Secretary of State for India ?

THE HONOURABLE KHAN BAHADUR MIAN SIR FAZL-I-HUSAIN :
(a) There is no advisory committee for Indian students in London, where the work of advising Indian students is done by the officers of the Education Department of the High Commissioner's Office.

(b) At Edinburgh there is a University Adviser to Indian students. He is appointed by the University, subject to the prior approval of the High Commissioner for India and is under the control of the University. The present incumbent is Dr. J. E. Mackenzie, University Reader in Chemistry. As regards the functions of this Adviser, the attention of the Honourable Member is invited to paragraphs 111-12 of the Report of the High Commissioner's Education Department for the year 1927-28, a copy of which is available in the Library of the House. There is no such officer at Dublin.

HEALTH OF BENGAL STATE PRISONER ARUN CHANDRA GUHA.

5. THE HONOURABLE MR. JAGADISH CHANDRA BANERJEE :

(a) Is it a fact that a Bengali detenu named Mr. Arun Guha confined in the local jail is reported to have been suffering from gout of the foot ?

(b) Is it a fact that he has applied for removal to Lahore for treatment ?

(c) Is it a fact that his request for the supply of a book on Ayurvedic system of medicine has been turned down by jail authorities ?

(d) Will Government be pleased to state whether the supply of books on medicines is proscribed and falls within the restrictions in the Jail Code and can be refused by the jail authorities ?

(e) Will Government be pleased to state the names of the proscribed books not generally supplied in jails ?

(f) Are books on religion, medicine, hygiene and other non-political matters supplied in the jails or are they proscribed ?

(g) Will Government render facilities for proper medical treatment inside the jail for the detenu Arun Guha or do Government propose to transfer him to some other place according to his prayer ?

(h) Will Government be pleased to state whether the detenu in question is a long-term prisoner under the Bengal Ordinances ? If so, in which class has he been put ?

THE HONOURABLE MR. M. G. HALLETT : (a) and (g). The State prisoner suffers from a mild form of gout for which he has been under regular medical treatment. The latest medical report on his health shows that though he has still minor complaints, he has gained five pounds in weight. In view of the recommendations of the medical authorities that a moist and milder climate would be more suitable, he has recently been transferred to Bombay.

(b), (c) and (d). No.

(e) Books on Socialism and Communism are not allowed to State prisoners.

(f) Books on religion, medicine, hygiene and non-political matters are allowed.

(h) Arun Chandra Guha is detained as a State prisoner under Regulation III of 1818 and like other State prisoners has not been classified under the ordinary jail rules.

THE HONOURABLE PANDIT PRAKASH NARAIN SAPRU : Sir, would a book like the Right Honourable Mr. Ramsay MacDonald's *Socialism: Critical and Constructive*, be allowed to the prisoners ?

THE HONOURABLE MR. M. G. HALLETT : I am afraid I am unable to give an opinion and should have to read the book before doing so.

THE HONOURABLE PANDIT PRAKASH NARAIN SAPRU : Is it the contention of the Honourable Member that the Right Honourable the Prime Minister's book is not suitable for detenus ?

THE HONOURABLE MR. M. G. HALLETT: I cannot give an opinion on the book till I have read it.

THE HONOURABLE PANDIT PRAKASH NARAIN SAPRU: I hope my Honourable friend will.

IMPORT DUTY REALISED ON FRUITS.

6. THE HONOURABLE MR. VINAYAK VITHAL KALIKAR: Will Government be pleased to state:

(a) Amount of import duty recovered on foreign fruits imported into India during the years 1930-31, 1931-32 and 1932-33?

(b) Is it a fact that fruits worth two crores of rupees are annually imported into India?

THE HONOURABLE MR. T. A. STEWART: (a) The import duty recovered on foreign fresh fruits (other than cocoanuts) amounted approximately to Rs. 1,59,000 in 1930-31, Rs. 2,14,000 in 1931-32 and Rs. 2,46,000 in 1932-33.

(b) No, Sir. The annual imports into India of fresh fruits (other than cocoanuts) were valued at Rs. 9,29,000 in 1931-32, at Rs. 9,85,000 in 1932-33 and at Rs. 8,60,000 in 1933-34.

THE HONOURABLE MR. HOSSAIN IMAM: A supplementary question, Sir. The question does not ask about fresh fruits.

THE HONOURABLE THE PRESIDENT: You ought not to make a speech. You can only put a question.

THE HONOURABLE MR. HOSSAIN IMAM: What is the figure for canned fruits?

THE HONOURABLE MR. T. A. STEWART: If I may explain to the Honourable Member, Sir? When I saw the question first, it contained a suggestion that the question was designed in the interests of the horticultural industry in India. I thought therefore that the Honourable Member's question referred to fresh fruits. I take it he will be able to confirm my impression.

GRANTS MADE BY THE IMPERIAL COUNCIL OF AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH FOR DEVELOPING HORTICULTURE, ETC.

7. THE HONOURABLE MR. VINAYAK VITHAL KALIKAR: Will Government be pleased to state:

(a) The amount sanctioned and spent during the last three years by the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research for developing the horticultural industry in India?

(b) Total acreage under fruit cultivation in India?

(c) Measures undertaken by Government to facilitate the marketing and transport of Indian fruits to foreign countries?

(d) Grants made by the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research to various provinces in India during the last three years?

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

(a) Amount sanctioned Rs. 5,22,029 ; amount spent up to date Rs. 52,245.

(b) Approximately six million acres. No separate figures are available in regard to fruit.

(c) The Imperial Council of Agricultural Research financed the shipments of experimental consignments of mangoes to England by the Bombay Department of Agriculture during the seasons 1932 and 1933. These experiments clearly showed that selected mangoes properly packed and carried in cold storage by fast steamers arrived in England in perfect condition and met with good demand. This Council has also sanctioned a cold storage research scheme at Poona which is designed to solve a group of problems bearing on the commercial storage life of fresh fruit, with special reference to mangoes and oranges. Fruits from Madras, Bombay, the United Provinces and Bihar and Orissa are to be included in this scheme. Work on this scheme has started.

(d) Attention is invited to the appendices to the annual reports of the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research for the years 1929-30 to 1932-33, copies of which are available in the Library of the Central Legislature. The report for 1933-34 is under preparation and a copy thereof will be placed in the Library as soon as it is published.

RELEASE OF CIVIL DISOBEDIENCE PRISONERS AND THE RELEASE OF SARDAR VALLABHBHAI PATEL, KHAN ABDUL GAFFAR KHAN AND PANDIT JAWAHARLAL NEHRU.

8. THE HONOURABLE MR. VINAYAK VITHAL KALIKAR : Will Government be pleased to state :

(a) The number of civil disobedience prisoners who are still in jail in the various provinces and who have not been released in accordance with the instructions contained in the recent communiqué of the Government of India ?

(b) Do Government contemplate to release Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, Khan Abdul Gaffar Khan of the North-West Frontier Province, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru and others ? If not, why not ?

THE HONOURABLE MR. M. G. HALLETT : (a) The policy which is being followed by the Government of India in the matter of the release of civil disobedience prisoners is stated in the communiqué issued on the 6th June, 1934. I lay on the table a statement showing the number of such prisoners in jail at the end of July. The total was then 382.

(b) Mr. Vallabhbhai Patel has been released. Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan will be released as soon as Government are satisfied that his detention is no longer essential in the public interest. I may add that as stated by the Honourable Sir Harry Haig in the Assembly, even if he is released, the Local Government cannot foresee at present the time when it will be safe to allow him to return to the province. Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru was sentenced not for an offence connected with civil disobedience but for three seditious speeches. The question of his release does not therefore arise.

Total number of convicted persons (under ordinary law and Provincial and Central Acts which replaced Ordinance X of 1932) undergoing imprisonment.

Province.	Total.
Madras	11
Bombay	201
Bengal	86*
United Provinces	19
Punjab	14
Bihar and Orissa	5
Central Provinces .. .. .	..
Assam	3
North-West Frontier Province	43
Delhi .. .. .	..
Coorg .. .. .	..
Ajmer-Merwara .. .. .	..
Total ..	382

* Figures are approximate.

REMOVAL OF THE IMPERIAL INSTITUTE OF AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH FROM PUSA TO DELHI.

9. THE HONOURABLE MR. VINAYAK VITHAL KALIKAR: Will Government be pleased to state:

(a) Whether there is a proposal to remove the Pusa Imperial Institute of Agricultural Research to a site near Delhi? If so, have Government taken any decision with regard to this proposal?

(b) The probable cost of removing the Institute to a site near Delhi?

(c) Whether it is a fact that about Rs. 20 lakhs would be required for housing the Institute near Delhi, and that a sum of Rs. 10 lakhs is required for repairing the existing buildings at Pusa?

THE HONOURABLE KHAN BAHADUR MIAN SIR FAZL-I-HUSAIN: (a), (b) and (c). I would invite the Honourable Member's attention to the Memorandum submitted to the Standing Finance Committee, which is available in the Library of the Legislature.

**RELEASE OF PANDIT JAWAHARLAL NEHRU, KHAN ABDUL GAFFAR KHAN AND
SARDAR VALLABHBHAI PATEL.**

10. THE HONOURABLE RAI BAHADUR LALA MATHURA PRASAD MEHROTRA : (a) Will Government be pleased to state reasons why Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru and Khan Abdul Gaffar Khan and Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel have not yet been released ?

(b) Do Provincial Governments act on the instructions of the Government of India in the release of these prisoners, or of their own accord ?

(c) Does Government propose to release them ? If so, when ?

THE HONOURABLE MR. M. G. HALLETT : I would refer the Honourable Member to the answer just given by me to the Honourable Mr. Vinayak Vithal Kalikar's question No. 8.

THE HONOURABLE RAI BAHADUR LALA MATHURA PRASAD MEHROTRA : Will the Government consider the case of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru in view of the serious illness of his wife which is published in the papers this morning ?

THE HONOURABLE MR. M. G. HALLETT : I have no information about the illness of his wife.

THE HONOURABLE RAI BAHADUR LALA MATHURA PRASAD MEHROTRA : Will his case be considered on the information of the serious illness of his wife ?

THE HONOURABLE MR. M. G. HALLETT : I must ask for notice of that question.

**NON-REMOVAL OF THE BAN ON THE RED SHIRTS ORGANIZATIONS IN THE NORTH-
WEST FRONTIER PROVINCE.**

11. THE HONOURABLE RAI BAHADUR LALA MATHURA PRASAD MEHROTRA : (a) Is it a fact that the ban against the Red Shirt movement has not been removed side by side with the ban on the Congress organizations ?

(b) If the answer to part (a) is in the affirmative, what are the reasons ?

(c) Is it a fact that the Red Shirt movement in the Frontier Province is a part of the Congress movement ?

(d) If the answer to part (c) is in the negative, what are the differences ?

THE HONOURABLE MR. M. G. HALLETT : (a) to (d). I would refer the Honourable Member to the Government of India communiqué of the 6th June, 1934, which states the policy that is being carried out. He will see that the ban is not to be removed from proscribed revolutionary organizations distinguishable from the Congress though working in more or less close association with its objects. Government are aware that in its latest stages the Red Shirts organizations were described as a part of the Congress organization but the record of the activities of the Red Shirts organizations shows that they constituted a revolutionary organization on independent and distinctive lines whose object was to drive out the British from India by force.

THE HONOURABLE PANDIT PRAKASH NARAIN SAPRU : Is it a fact that one of the counts against the Congress in the communiqué issued by the Government fixing responsibility for the civil disobedience movement on the Congress was this that the Red Shirts organizations had during the period of the truce broken the truce ?

THE HONOURABLE THE PRESIDENT : Order, order. I may remind the Honourable Member that supplementary questions are only asked out of replies given by the Honourable Member. The question proposed by the Honourable Member does not directly arise and is a question of which proper notice ought to be given.

THE HONOURABLE PANDIT PRAKASH NARAIN SAPRU : With all respect, Sir, it arises in this way. My Honourable friend Mr. Mehrotra has asked, "Is it a fact that the Red Shirt organization in the North-West Frontier Province is a part of the Congress?" My question is directed to showing that Government at the time of the truce treated the Red Shirt organization as a part of the Congress organization.

THE HONOURABLE THE PRESIDENT (addressing the Honourable Mr. Hallett): You are not bound to answer the question unless you wish to.

THE HONOURABLE MR. M. G. HALLETT : My answer is that the various statements issued by the Chief Commissioner of the North-West Frontier Province at the end of December, 1931 and at the beginning of January, 1932 dealt with the Red Shirt organization and all its activities during the previous year and explained clearly the reasons which led the Government to take action against it. They in fact give the whole history of the movement during the year.

THE HONOURABLE RAI BAHADUR LALA MATHURA PRASAD MEHROTRA : My Honourable friend has just stated in reply to my question that on account of certain revolutionary activities, this ban has not been removed. Will my Honourable friend quote some of the activities which are regarded as revolutionary ?

THE HONOURABLE MR. M. G. HALLETT : I ask the Honourable Member to study very carefully the statements which were issued in December, 1931 and January, 1932. Those give the history of the revolutionary activities.

THE HONOURABLE MR. HOSSAIN IMAM : Do we take it, Sir, that there have been no revolutionary activities by the Red Shirt organization since 1932 ?

THE HONOURABLE MR. M. G. HALLETT : No, Sir, because the ban has been in force.

DISSOLUTION OF THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

12. THE HONOURABLE RAI BAHADUR LALA MATHURA PRASAD MEHROTRA : When does Government propose to dissolve the Assembly and call for fresh elections ?

THE HONOURABLE KHAN BAHADUR MIAN SIR FAZL-I-HUSAIN : The position was explained in the message communicated by His Excellency the Governor General to the Legislative Assembly on Monday last. A copy of the message is laid on the table.

Message of His Excellency the Governor General communicated to the Legislative Assembly at its meeting held on the 6th August, 1934.

"Gentlemen of the Assembly,—You are naturally anxious to be informed of the course which will be adopted with a view to the constitution of a new Assembly. There appears to be a general impression that it will rest with Lord Willingdon to dissolve the existing Assembly as a preliminary to the constitution of its successor. This impression is erroneous. The power of extension conferred by clause (b) of the proviso to sub-section (1) of section 63D of the Government of India Act having been exercised, the power of dissolution conferred by clause (a) of that proviso is not available for the dissolution of the Assembly in the period intervening between the expiration of its normal life and the date to which it has been extended. Consequently the present Assembly will remain in existence until the 31st December, 1934, but with a view to the constitution of the new Assembly in time to admit of the commencement of its first session in January next, resort will be had to the power conferred by the proviso to sub-rule (2) of rule 27 of the Legislative Assembly Electoral Rules which enables the Governor General to issue notifications calling upon constituencies to elect members at any time not being more than three months prior to the date on which the duration of the Legislative Assembly would expire in the ordinary course of events. In the exercise of this power the Governor General will issue the notifications in question in respect of the constituencies of each province on such date early in October as will accord with the electoral programme contemplated in the province and polls will be taken on dates varying slightly from province to province within the first half of November."

INTRODUCTION OF WEEK-END AND RETURN TICKETS ON RAILWAYS.

13. THE HONOURABLE RAI BAHADUR LALA MATHURA PRASAD MEHROTRA : Will Government be pleased to state why return and week-end tickets are not introduced on important railways like the Great Indian Peninsula and the Bengal Nagpur Railways as on the East Indian Railway ?

THE HONOURABLE SIR GUTHRIE RUSSELL : The question of introducing return tickets on railways is a matter for the consideration of the Administrations concerned, who will, I am sure, be always ready to introduce such concessions, if they are likely to bring additional revenue. I may add that ordinary return and week-end return tickets are issued by the Bengal Nagpur Railway at present.

THE HONOURABLE RAI BAHADUR LALA MATHURA PRASAD MEHROTRA : Will the Government bring the matter to the notice of the authorities concerned ?

THE HONOURABLE SIR GUTHRIE RUSSELL : I am quite prepared to do that, Sir.

PROPOSED CENTRAL CO-OPERATIVE ADVISORY BOARD.

14. THE HONOURABLE RAI BAHADUR LALA MATHURA PRASAD MEHROTRA : (a) With reference to my Resolution on the establishment of an Advisory Council on Co-operation on the 14th March, 1934, and the reply given by Government, will Government be pleased to state whether they have received replies from the Provincial Governments ?

(b) If the answer to part (a) is in the affirmative, will Government be pleased to place them on the table ?

THE HONOURABLE KHAN BAHADUR MIAN SIR FAZL-I-HUSAIN :
(a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

PROPOSED CENTRAL CO-OPERATIVE ADVISORY BOARD.

15. THE HONOURABLE RAI BAHADUR LALA MATHURA PRASAD MEHROTRA : (a) Has Government invited opinion of the all-India non-official co-operative organizations on my Resolution of the 14th March, 1934 ?

THE HONOURABLE KHAN BAHADUR MIAN SIR FAZL-I-HUSAIN : (a) Yes.
 NAMES OF COMPANIES AND AMOUNT FOR WHICH ORDERS WERE PLACED FOR LOCOMOTIVES, ETC.

16. THE HONOURABLE RAI BAHADUR LALA MATHURA PRASAD MEHROTRA : Will Government be pleased to state the names of companies as well as the amount for which orders were placed with each company for the purchase of the undermentioned materials required for all State-owned Railways from 1925 to 1933 ?

- (a) Steam locomotives of all types.
- (b) Wagons of all types.
- (c) Passenger coaches of all types.
- (d) Rails.
- (e) Fishplates.
- (f) Bridge materials.

THE HONOURABLE SIR GUTHRIE RUSSELL : 1. The information required in the first part of the question is not available and cannot be procured without an expenditure of time and labour which, in the opinion of the Government of India, would be entirely incommensurate with the value of the results obtained.

2. With regard to the second part of the question, I would inform the Honourable Member that the value of purchases made by individual State-owned Railways each year for steam locomotives, wagons, coaching stock, rails and bridge material is shown in Appendix A to Volume II of the Railway Board's Annual Report on the Working of Indian Railways. Copies of these are in the Library of the House and I would invite the attention of the Honourable Member thereto.

I would add for the Honourable Member's information that, with the exception of the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway, metre gauge locomotives which are constructed at Ajmere, locomotives are not built in India. All Indian Railway Standards wagons and coaching underframes, together with the vast majority of the body equipment for the latter, are ordered for manufacture in India by Messrs. Burn and Co., Howrah, Messrs. Jessop and Co., Dum Dum, Messrs. Indian Standard Wagon Co., Burnpur and Messrs. Braithwaite and Co., Calcutta and Mulund. Similarly, railways' requirements of rails and fishplates and sections for bridgework are manufactured by the Tata Iron and Steel Co., and the latter are mostly fabricated in India by firms such as Messrs. Braithwaite and Co., Calcutta and Mulund, Messrs. Jessop and Co., Dum Dum and Messrs. Burn and Co., Howrah.

ANTI-INDIAN LEGISLATION IN ZANZIBAR.

17. THE HONOURABLE RAI BAHADUR LALA MATHURA PRASAD MEHROTRA: (a) Has the attention of Government been drawn to the Zanzibar Indian Association's cablegram published in the *Leader*, dated 27th June, 1934?

(b) Is it a fact that the Zanzibar Government propose to pass Bills which would prevent Indians from acquiring lands and deprive them of dealing in the only important local industry, *viz.*, cloves?

(c) Will Government be pleased to state what steps have been taken to remove this injustice to the Indians of Zanzibar?

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

(a) Yes.

(b) and (c). The Government of India received representations that certain decrees which were before the Zanzibar Legislative Council and which, with one exception, have since been passed, would affect Indians in Zanzibar in the manner suggested in the question. Requests made by the Government of India, first to obtain postponement of the legislation and, subsequently, of the operation of the decrees that have been passed but these have not been successful. The Government of India have deputed Mr. K. P. S. Menon, I.C.S., formerly their Agent in Ceylon, to Zanzibar, in order to investigate locally the effect of these decrees upon Indian interests. On receipt of his report, they will consider what further action, if any, they should take.

RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE POPE COMMITTEE ON RATES AND FARES.

18. THE HONOURABLE RAI BAHADUR LALA MATHURA PRASAD MEHROTRA: (a) Will Government be pleased to state what steps have been taken on the recommendation of Mr. F. H. Pope in his Report on Indian Railways for an investigation into the present railway rates?

(b) Has it been represented to Government by Indian businessmen in the interior of the country that railway rates have been fixed to suit the big ports more than Indian industries? If so, what action has been taken in the matter?

THE HONOURABLE SIR GUTHRIE RUSSELL: (a) The recommendations of the Pope Committee regarding rates and fares are under consideration.

(b) Government are aware that such complaints have been made but do not consider that there is any justifiable ground for them. I would invite my Honourable friend to peruse the remarks of the Acworth Committee in this connection in paragraphs 149-51 of their report. I may add that it is open to any industry aggrieved by the existing rates to ask for the question to be referred to the Rates Advisory Committee for investigation.

REVISED SCALES OF PAY ADOPTED FOR THE SUPERIOR STATE RAILWAY SERVICES, INCLUDING THE POST OF SECRETARY, RAILWAY BOARD.

19. THE HONOURABLE RAI BAHADUR LALA MATHURA PRASAD MEHROTRA: (a) With reference to the scale of salaries for new entrants in the Railway Board, published in June, 1934, will Government be pleased

to state why no new scale on reduction basis has been fixed for higher posts, such as those of Secretary and Members of the Board ?

(b) Do Government propose to do so ? If so, when ?

THE HONOURABLE SIR GUTHRIE RUSSELL : (a) and (b). The attention of the Honourable Member is invited to Railway Board's Notification No. 807-E.G./1 of 12th October, 1933, which gives the revised scales of pay adopted for the Superior State Railway Services, including the post of Secretary to the Railway Board, which is fixed at Rs. 2,000, instead of Rs. 2,500 to Rs. 2,800, at present. In the same resolution the salary of Agents is fixed at Rs. 3,500, the existing rate. It is not the intention of Government to alter this or the rate of pay now given to Members of the Railway Board, as in the opinion of Government, these officers carry responsibilities fully justifying the existing rates.

SHORTAGE OF ACCOMMODATION AND INCONVENIENCE CAUSED TO SECOND CLASS PASSENGERS BY RAILWAY EMPLOYEES TRAVELLING ON PASSES.

20. THE HONOURABLE RAI BAHADUR LALA MATHURA PRASAD MEHROTRA : Is it a fact that second class railway passengers are put to great inconvenience by the limited number of berths available for them on account of the fact that they are occupied by railway employees on free passes ? If so, what action has been taken in the matter ?

THE HONOURABLE SIR GUTHRIE RUSSELL : Government are not aware that second class passengers are generally put to inconvenience because of railway employees travelling on passes. Orders are in force that pass-holders should give way to paying traffic at starting stations. Complaints of shortage of accommodation on any particular section receive attention from the railway administration concerned.

THE HONOURABLE RAI BAHADUR LALA MATHURA PRASAD MEHROTRA : Will the Government issue a circular that preference should be given to passengers over railway employees travelling with free passes in the second class ?

THE HONOURABLE SIR GUTHRIE RUSSELL : As I have already explained, those are the orders now in force.

APPOINTMENT OF SECRETARY, MEDICAL COUNCIL OF INDIA.

21. THE HONOURABLE RAI BAHADUR LALA MATHURA PRASAD MEHROTRA : (a) Has the attention of Government been drawn to the following statement published under Special Simla Correspondence on 24th June, 1934: "The statement published in certain papers that it was at the behest of the British Medical Council or under its pressure or instigation that Mr. Macrae was appointed is held to be wide of the mark" ?

(b) Will Government be pleased to make a full statement as to how Mr. Macrae was appointed on the medical inspectorate ?

(c) Was any recommendation made in his favour by the British Medical Council ?

(d) Will Government be pleased to lay all correspondence between the Government of India and the British Medical Council in this connection on the table of the House ?

(e) Was any suitable Indian with foreign qualifications not available ?

(f) If the answer to part (e) is in the affirmative, why was Mr. Macrae given preference ?

THE HONOURABLE KHAN BAHADUR MIAN SIR FAZL-I-HUSAIN :
(a) Yes.

(b) Mr. Macrae was appointed to be an Inspector by the Executive Committee of the Medical Council under sub-section (1) of section 16 of the Indian Medical Council Act, 1933.

(c) No.

(d) There has been no such correspondence.

(e) and (f). For the post of Secretary, Government selected Mr. Macrae from among several candidates as being the most suitable.

THE HONOURABLE RAI BAHADUR LALA MATHURA PRASAD MEHROTRA : Is it a fact that the proposal for the appointment of Mr. Macrae was turned down by the Medical Council in the first meeting and at a subsequent meeting the decision being revised he was appointed ?

THE HONOURABLE KHAN BAHADUR MIAN SIR FAZL-I-HUSAIN : Mr. Macrae was appointed Secretary of the Medical Council by the Government of India who under the Statute have the authority to appoint him. Therefore the question of the Medical Council appears to come into the Honourable Member's supplementary question under some misapprehension or other.

THE HONOURABLE RAI BAHADUR LALA MATHURA PRASAD MEHROTRA : Was the Medical Council asked to appoint him as one of the Inspectors in the first meeting and was that proposal turned down ?

THE HONOURABLE KHAN BAHADUR MIAN SIR FAZL-I-HUSAIN : Asked by whom ?

THE HONOURABLE RAI BAHADUR LALA MATHURA PRASAD MEHROTRA : Asked by the Government or placed on the agenda ?

THE HONOURABLE KHAN BAHADUR MIAN SIR FAZL-I-HUSAIN : Government never asks the Medical Council to do anything.

THE HONOURABLE RAI BAHADUR LALA MATHURA PRASAD MEHROTRA : Was the matter placed on the agenda for discussion ?

THE HONOURABLE THE PRESIDENT : I think the Honourable Member in-charge has most explicitly answered your question. Will you please proceed with your next question ?

INCLUSION OF AGRICULTURAL CO-OPERATION IN THE SUBJECTS DISCUSSED AT THE IMPERIAL COUNCIL OF AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH.

22. THE HONOURABLE RAI BAHADUR LALA MATHURA PRASAD MEHROTRA : (a) Will Government be pleased to state if Agricultural Co-operation is included in the subjects discussed at the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research ?

(b) If the answer to part (a) is in the affirmative, what subjects, if any, have been discussed since it was established ?

(c) Will Government be pleased to state whether any person representing co-operative interests have specially been nominated on the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research ?

THE HONOURABLE KHAN BAHADUR MIAN SIR FAZL-I-HUSAIN : (a) Yes, to some extent.

(b) The Co operative Marketing of Agricultural Produce.

(c) Yes : two, viz.,

Dewan Bahadur T. Raghaviah and

Mr. G. K. Devadhar.

SUGAR EXCISE DUTY REALISED FROM SUGAR FACTORIES.

23. THE HONOURABLE RAI BAHADUR LALA MATHURA PRASAD MEHNOTRA : (a) Will Government be pleased to state the amount of sugar excise duty realised as well as accrued during the last three months—April, May and June—from the sugar factories ?

(b) What amount is accrued during these months from factories working on co-operative lines—both vacuum and open pan systems ?

THE HONOURABLE SIR ALAN PARSONS : I am having the information collected and will place it on the table as soon as possible.

SYSTEM OF CONTRACTS WITH VENDORS ON CERTAIN SECTIONS OF THE EAST INDIAN RAILWAY.

24. THE HONOURABLE MR. HOSSAIN IMAM : (i) Will Government state whether the system of vending contract has been changed in the Gaya, Moghal Sarai and Patna areas ? If so what was the former arrangement and what is the present arrangement ?

(ii) What was the income from vending contract in the last three years ? What is the term of the new contractors ?

(iii) Is it a fact that the Central Advisory Committee of the Railway recommended on 16th November, 1933 that contract should be given to local men ?

(iv) Will Government state their decision in the matter ?

REASONS FOR THE CONDEMNATION OF FORMER CONTRACTORS ON CERTAIN SECTIONS OF THE EAST INDIAN RAILWAY.

25. THE HONOURABLE MR. HOSSAIN IMAM : (i) On what ground the old contractors for the areas referred to in the previous question were condemned ?

(ii) Were they asked to apply for the contract ?

(iii) Is it a fact that almost all of them were doing this business from 10 to 30 years more or less ?

(iv) How was it discovered that none of them had sufficient capital, experience, efficiency and controlling power ?

GRANTS MADE BY THE EAST INDIAN RAILWAY FOR THE IMPROVEMENT OF STALLS ON CERTAIN SECTIONS.

26. **THE HONOURABLE MR. HOSSAIN IMAM :** (a) Is it a fact that the Railway Administration has sanctioned Rs. 3,000 for Gaya and Rs. 4,000 for Moghal Sarai for the improvement of and giving good appearance to the stalls and for similar improvements for Kiul and Sone East Bank ?

(b) Is it a fact that the application of the old vendor of Sone East Bank for the construction of a tea shed at the cost of the Railway was rejected and that he spent Rs. 400 out of his own pocket to have a tea shed constructed under the supervision of the Inspector of Public Works ?

(c) Is it a fact that that vendor has been ejected from that stall ?

ATTENDANCE OF CONTRACTORS AT STALLS.

27. **THE HONOURABLE MR. HOSSAIN IMAM :** (a) Is it a fact that the present contractors are not required to remain in attendance at the stalls or on platforms ? Were the old contractors in case of absence severely dealt with ?

(b) Is there any restriction for the number of hawkers of the present contractors ? If not, why not ? Are the hawkers medically examined before their engagement ?

ACTION TAKEN BY DIVISIONAL SUPERINTENDENT, DINAPORE, ON COMPLAINTS MADE AGAINST HAWKERS.

28. **THE HONOURABLE MR. HOSSAIN IMAM :** Is it a fact that in the Dinapore division complaints against the inferior quality and high price of the food and incivility of the hawkers have been sent to the Agent asking him to make an independent enquiry ? Is it a fact that these letters are sent to the Divisional Superintendent, Dinapore, for disposal ? Has the Divisional Superintendent taken any action on them and, if so, what ?

EMPLOYMENT OF SUB-CONTRACTORS BY CONTRACTORS UNDER ORDERS OF THE DIVISIONAL SUPERINTENDENT, DINAPORE.

29. **THE HONOURABLE MR. HOSSAIN IMAM :** Is it a fact that the Divisional Superintendent, Dinapore, has directed the present contractors to employ sub-contractors in the service ?

RATES FIXED FOR NEW VENDORS.

30. **THE HONOURABLE MR. HOSSAIN IMAM :** Is it a fact that the rates of the articles sold at the railway station by the present contractors are not the same as those prevailing in the market ? Will Government lay on the table a statement showing the rates fixed for the new vendor ?

SUSPECTED CASES OF CHOLERA IN THE HINDU REFRESHMENT ROOM. GAYA.

31. **THE HONOURABLE MR. HOSSAIN IMAM :** (a) Is it a fact that Mohammed Osman, Wakil of Maroofganj, Gaya, and several other gentlemen near Gaya railway station reported to Dr. Sanyal, member of the Advisory Board of the East Indian Railway, Calcutta, that on the 11th May last two men of the Hindu refreshment room at Gaya were attacked with cholera or suspected to be attacked with cholera and that one of them was sent to the Cholera Hospital and died there ?

(b) Is it a fact that the District Medical Officer, Gaya, reported to the Chief Medical Officer that no man died, but on an enquiry held at Gaya, the Chief Medical Officer came to know that the man actually died ?

(c) Is it a fact that the complainants were not called at the enquiry? Will Government state why it was so? Is it a fact that the infected food-stuff which was suspected to have caused a cholera case was not destroyed and that the stall was not disinfected?

BALLAV DASS ISWAR DASS, CONTRACTOR.

32. THE HONOURABLE MR. HOSSAIN IMAM: (a) Is it a fact that vending contracts for Burdwan to Jamalpur and Sahebganj loop line areas have been given to Ballav Dass Iswar Dass? Why has the same party been given the contract for Gaya and Moghal Serai areas? Is it a fact that the former areas were given when Mr. Mariott was in the Howrah division and the latter also in the time of the same officer? Was any application called for? If not, why not?

(b) Is it a fact that 15 days before the appointment of Ballav Dass three candidates for contract offered larger deposits and revenue, and were advised that no such arrangement was made? What are the rejected and accepted offers for the two areas?

THE HONOURABLE SIR GUTHRIE RUSSELL: With your permission, Sir, I propose to reply to questions Nos. 24 to 32 together. I am obtaining from the Agent, East Indian Railway, necessary information for answering these questions and shall lay replies on the table in due course.

MESSAGE FROM HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL.

THE HONOURABLE THE PRESIDENT: Honourable Members, I have to convey to you a message from His Excellency the Governor General. The message runs as follows:

PANEL OF CHAIRMEN.

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

In the first place, the Honourable Mr. Ernest Miller; in the second place, the Honourable Rai Bahadur Lala Ram Saran Das; in the third place, the Honourable Mr. Bijay Kumar Basu; and lastly, the Honourable Major Nawab Sir Mahomed Akbar Khan.

Simla,

The 27th July, 1934.

(Sd.) GEORGE STANLEY,

Viceroy and Acting Governor General."

(The Message was received by the Council, standing.)

COMMITTEE ON PETITIONS.

THE HONOURABLE THE PRESIDENT: Under Standing Order 76 of the Council of State Standing Orders, I am required at the commencement of each session to constitute a Committee on Petitions consisting of a Chairman and four members. The following Honourable Members have at my request kindly consented to preside over and serve on the Committee. I accordingly have much pleasure in nominating as Chairman of the Committee the Honourable Raja Charanjit Singh and as members, the Honourable Khan Bahadur Syed Abdul Hafeez, the Honourable Sir David Devadoss, the Honourable Mr. Satyendra Chandra Ghosh Maulik and the Honourable Rai Bahadur Lala Jagdish Prasad.

CONGRATULATIONS TO HIS EXCELLENCY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF, THE HONOURABLE MR. M. G. HALLETT AND THE HONOURABLE SIR JOHN WOODHEAD, RECIPIENTS OF HONOURS.

THE HONOURABLE THE PRESIDENT : Honourable Members, it is now my privilege to offer on behalf of the Council our congratulations to Honourable Members who have been the recipients of honours in the last Birthday Gazette. The foremost name is that of our respected colleague, Field Marshal Sir Philip Chetwode. He has been elevated to the Knight Grand Commandership of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India. I feel certain that all of you must have noticed with great pleasure the recognition of the remarkable services of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief. Sir Philip Chetwode joined the Council early in January, 1931 and with the exception of three months when he was on leave he has been amongst us. I would like to refer to his remarkable achievements and I would remind you of the great retrenchment in military expenditure which has taken place during his regime. You are probably aware that the Inchcape Committee, which was presided over by Lord Inchcape, recommended that in time the military expenditure of India should be brought down to Rs. 50 crores annually. At that time and subsequently a great deal of protest was registered by various Members speaking on budget debates both in this Council and in the Assembly and it was then pointed out that at an early date at least the figure recommended by the Inchcape Committee should be achieved, if not a much lesser figure. As you are aware, the various Commanders-in-Chief, the two predecessors of His Excellency Sir Philip Chetwode, freely and frankly stated in this Council as well as elsewhere that the military expenditure of the country could not be reduced to Rs. 50 crores and it remained for His Excellency Sir Philip Chetwode to make a remarkable reduction in the military expenditure of the country. I may tell you that in 1930-31 when he joined us the actuals of military expenditure were Rs. 54 crores and 30 lakhs and in the last budget, the budget for 1933-34, the military expenditure was reduced to Rs. 44½ crores ; a reduction of Rs. 9 crores and 8 lakhs has been effected during the military administration of Sir Philip Chetwode, and you would all agree with me that it is a remarkable achievement, and a splendid performance. For this act alone, if for nothing else he is entitled to our country's gratitude. Sir Philip Chetwode is not only a distinguished soldier, but a statesman, a financier and a man of the world. We have heard with great interest his outspoken speeches in this Council and he has always laid on the table all his cards without any equivocation or hesitation. I would therefore wish to put on record the appreciation of this Council and I shall also convey to him the congratulations of this Council and the immense pleasure it has given to all Members to see the high distinction showered on their Commander-in-Chief. (Applause.)

I wish next to refer to our Honourable colleague, Mr. Hallett. He has received his C. S. I. in the last Honours List. (Applause.) Mr. Hallett is a distinguished and brilliant member of the Indian Civil Service and he was originally appointed as a Special Officer on duty in the Home Department and later on assumed in July, 1932 the office of Home Secretary. He is an officer of long standing and during the short time that he has been in this Council he has proved his ability and shown what deep interest he takes in the welfare of

this country. I offer on behalf of you all our congratulations to Mr. Hallett (Applause) on this honour which is only a precursor of many higher honours to follow. (Applause.)

THE HONOURABLE MR. M. G. HALLETT: Sir, I am very grateful to you and to the Honourable Members of this Council for the congratulations they have offered me.

THE HONOURABLE THE PRESIDENT: Before I sit down, I would like to refer to one other name, and that is of Sir John Ackroyd Woodhead (Applause), the Governor-designate of Bengal, who has also just received the high honour of a Knight Commander of the Star of India. Sir John Ackroyd Woodhead was a Member of this Council from 1928 to 1931 for three broken periods and during his membership of this Council we found in him a man of great capacity, sincerity, energy and above all a man so unassuming in his temperament and so gracious and kindly in his manners, deportment and his treatment to the Members of this Council. He has now been appointed to officiate as Governor of Bengal. He was also for a short time a temporary Member of the Executive Council of His Excellency the Governor General and during that time too we heard a great deal of his work and his masterly energy. I feel certain, Honourable Members would like me to convey to Sir John Woodhead the hearty congratulations of this Council on his double honour. (Applause.)

STATEMENTS LAID ON THE TABLE.

QUALITY AND CLASS OF TIMBER PURCHASED BY THE ARMY DEPARTMENT.

THE HONOURABLE SIR GUTHRIE RUSSELL (Chief Commissioner of Railways): Sir, I lay on the table the information promised in reply to parts (b), (c), (d) and (g) of question No. 140 asked by the Honourable Rai Bahadur Lala Jagdish Prasad on the 20th April, 1934.

(b) and (d). Particulars of timber purchased by the Army during 1933-34 are given below:

Class of timber.	Quantity in cubic feet.	Remarks.
Chir	34,464	
Deodar	101,060	In addition 550 sleepers.
Haldu	9,325	
Kail	10,082	
Kanju	13,851	
Pine	180	
Sal	20,700	
Shesoo (Shesham)	35,879	
Teak	31,031	
Miscellaneous	10,338	In addition 3,204 ballias.

The Royal Indian Marine purchased during the year, 128 tons of Oregon pine. Government are unable to furnish the information asked for as regards rates.

(c) So far as the Army Department is concerned the reply is in the negative. Rates in that Department are generally obtained by competitive tender.

(g) Yes, the lists of approved contractors are also maintained by the Army Department.

CONVENTION *re.* COMMERCIAL RELATIONS BETWEEN INDIA AND JAPAN.

THE HONOURABLE MR. T. A. STEWART (Commerce Secretary) : Sir, I lay on the table a Convention regarding the commercial relations between India and Japan.

Convention and Protocol regarding the Commercial relations between India and Japan.

His Majesty the King of Great Britain, Ireland and the British Dominions beyond the Seas, Emperor of India, and His Majesty the Emperor of Japan, desiring to facilitate trade and commerce between India and Japan, have decided to conclude a Convention for this purpose and have accordingly appointed as their Plenipotentiaries :—

His Majesty the King of Great Britain, Ireland and the British Dominions beyond the Seas, Emperor of India :

For India :

The Rt. Hon'ble Sir John Allsebrook Simon, G.C.S.I., K.C.V.O., M.P., His Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs ;

The Rt. Hon'ble Sir Samuel John Gurney Hoare, Bt., G.C.S.I., G.B.E., C.M.G., M.P., His Secretary of State for India ;

His Majesty the Emperor of Japan :

His Excellency Mr. Tsuneo Matsudaira, His Imperial Majesty's Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary at the Court of St. James ;

Who, having communicated their full powers, found in good and due form, have agreed as follows :—

ARTICLE 1.

The territories to which the present Convention applies are, on the part of His Majesty the King of Great Britain, Ireland and the British Dominions beyond the Seas, Emperor of India, British India, together with States in India which, by treaty with His Majesty the King or otherwise, may be entitled to be placed with regard to the stipulations of the present Convention on the same footing as British India (such territories being hereinafter referred to as India) ; and on the part of His Majesty the Emperor of Japan, all the territories and possessions belonging to or administered by His Majesty the Emperor (such territories being hereinafter referred to as Japan).

ARTICLE 2.

Articles produced or manufactured in the territories of one of the High Contracting Parties, on importation into the territories of the other, from whatever place arriving, shall not be subjected to duties or charges other or higher than those imposed on like articles produced or manufactured in any other foreign country.

ARTICLE 3.

Notwithstanding anything contained in the present Convention, the Government of India shall have the right of imposing or modifying from time to time special customs duties on the importation into India of articles produced or manufactured in Japan, other or higher than those imposed on like articles produced or manufactured in any other foreign country, at such rates as the Government of India may consider to be necessary to correct the effects of any variation of the exchange value of the yen relative to the rupee subsequent to the 31st day of December, 1933 ; provided that no modification in any such rate shall be made until it has been in force for at least five weeks.

In imposing or modifying or on being requested by the Government of Japan to modify such special customs duties, the Government of India shall give full consideration to all relevant factors which tend to raise the export prices of articles produced or manufactured in Japan, and shall limit the rates of such duties to what is necessary to correct the effects of any variation of the exchange value of the yen relative to the rupee on the duty-paid value of articles produced or manufactured in Japan and imported into India.

Reciprocally, the Government of Japan shall have the right of imposing or modifying from time to time special customs duties on the importation into Japan of articles produced or manufactured in India, other or higher than those imposed on like articles produced or manufactured in any other foreign country, at such rates as the Government of Japan may consider to be necessary to correct the effects of any variation of the

exchange value of the rupee relative to the yen ; provided that such right shall not accrue to the Government of Japan so long as the exchange value of the rupee relative to the yen is not below the value of 0·732 yen, and that no modification of any such rate shall be made until it has been in force for at least five weeks.

In imposing or modifying or on being requested by the Government of India to modify such special customs duties, the Government of Japan shall give full consideration to all relevant factors which tend to raise the export prices of articles produced or manufactured in India, and shall limit the rates of such duties to what is necessary to correct the effects of any variation of the exchange value of the rupee below 0·732 yen on the duty-paid value of articles produced or manufactured in India and imported into Japan.

ARTICLE 4.

While reserving to the Government of India and to the Government of Japan the right to make such changes in their customs tariffs as may be necessary for the protection of their own interests, the High Contracting Parties agree that when any modification of its customs tariffs by either country results in the trade interests of the other being adversely affected in any appreciable measure, the Governments of the two countries shall, upon the request of the Government of the country adversely affected, forthwith enter into negotiations with the object of reconciling as far as possible the interests of the two countries.

ARTICLE 5.

The present Convention shall be ratified. The instruments of ratification shall be exchanged in London as soon as possible. The date on which the instrument of ratification of each the High Contracting Parties has been completed will be communicated to the other through diplomatic channels, and the present Convention shall enter into force, in advance of the exchange of the instruments of ratification, as from the date on which the later of the two communications required under the present Article shall have been made.

ARTICLE 6.

The present Convention shall remain in force until the 31st day of March, 1937.

In case neither of the High Contracting Parties shall have given notice to the other six months before the said date of his intention to terminate the Convention, it shall continue operative until the expiration of six months from the date on which either of the High Contracting Parties shall have given notice of termination to the other.

In witness whereof the respective Plenipotentiaries have signed the present Convention and have affixed thereto their seals.

Done at London, in duplicate, this twelfth day of the seventh month of the 9th year of Showa, corresponding to the twelfth day of July, 1934.

For India :

L. S.

John Simon.

L. S.

Samuel Hoare.

For Japan

L. S.

T. Matsudaira.

M4:CS

PROTOCOL.

At the moment of proceeding this day to the signature of the Convention regarding the Commercial Relations between India and Japan, the undersigned Plenipotentiaries, being duly authorized to that effect, have agreed as follows regarding the importation of Japanese cotton piece-goods into India :—

ARTICLE 1.

For the purposes of the present Protocol :—

the expression " cotton year " means a year beginning on the 1st day of January ;
the expression " cotton piece-goods year " means a year beginning on the 1st day of April ;

a cotton piece-goods year and the cotton year in which that cotton piece-goods year begins are referred to as " corresponding " ; and

the expression " yard " means a linear yard.

ARTICLE 2.

The customs duties to be imposed on importation into India of cotton piece-goods manufactured in Japan shall not exceed the following rates :—

(a) plain greys—50 per centum *ad valorem* or 5½ annas per pound, whichever is higher ;

(b) others—50 per centum *ad valorem*.

If hereafter the Government of India should decide to impose a specific duty on cotton piece-goods other than plain greys, it will not impose on such piece-goods, being the manufacture of Japan, a specific duty exceeding 5½ annas per pound.

ARTICLE 3.

(1) If in any cotton year 1 million bales of raw cotton are exported from India to Japan, the quantity of cotton piece-goods which may be exported from Japan to India in the corresponding cotton piece-goods year shall be a basic allotment of 325 million yards.

(2) If the exports of raw cotton from India to Japan in any cotton year are less than 1 million bales, the allotment of cotton piece-goods for the corresponding cotton piece-goods year shall be the basic allotment diminished by 2 million yards for every 10,000 bales of the deficit or for any residual quantity thereof exceeding 5,000 bales.

(3) If the exports of raw cotton from India to Japan in any cotton year exceed 1 million bales, the allotment of cotton piece-goods for the corresponding cotton piece-goods year shall be the basic allotment increased by 1½ million yards for every 10,000 bales of the excess or for any residual quantity thereof exceeding 5,000 bales ;

Provided that the allotment of cotton piece-goods shall not in any case exceed 400 million yards for any cotton piece-goods year.

(4) If the exports of raw cotton from India to Japan in any cotton year exceed 1½ million bales, the excess shall be added to the quantity of raw cotton exported from India to Japan in the following cotton year for the purpose of determining the allotment of cotton piece-goods for the cotton piece-goods year corresponding to such following cotton year.

(5) For the purposes of the calculations under the present Article and under Articles 4, 5, 6 and 7, any raw cotton or cotton piece-goods which have been imported and then re-exported shall be excluded.

ARTICLE 4.

(1) The allotment of cotton piece-goods which may be exported from Japan to India during the first half of any cotton piece-goods year shall be 200 million yards ;

Provided that, if in the first half of any cotton piece-goods year the exports of cotton piece-goods from Japan to India exceed the allotment for the whole of that cotton piece-goods year, the allotment for the first half of the following cotton piece-goods year shall be 200 million yards less such excess.

(2) The allotment of cotton piece-goods which may be exported from Japan to India during the second half of any cotton piece-goods year shall be the annual allotment for that year less 200 million yards ;

Provided that, if the quantity exported from Japan to India in the first half of any cotton piece-goods year is less than 200 million yards, as increased or diminished under Article 5, the allotment for the second half of that cotton piece-goods year shall include the quantity of the deficit up to a quantity not exceeding 20 million yards.

ARTICLE 5.

Notwithstanding anything hereinbefore contained,

- (a) If less than the allotment for any cotton piece-goods year is exported from Japan to India in that year, the quantity of the deficit up to a quantity not exceeding 20 million yards may be exported in the first half of the following cotton piece-goods year in addition to the allotment for that half-year ; and
- (b) A quantity not exceeding 20 million yards of cotton piece-goods may be exported from Japan to India in any cotton piece-goods year, other than the cotton piece-goods year in which the present Protocol terminates, in addition to the allotment for that year ; but such excess shall be deducted from the allotment for the first half of the following cotton piece-goods year.

ARTICLE 6.

If the present Protocol should come into effect at any time other than the beginning of a cotton piece-goods year, the first cotton year shall, for the purposes of the Protocol, be deemed to begin on the 1st day of January, 1934, and the first cotton piece-goods year on the 1st day of April, 1934.

ARTICLE 7.

(1) For the purposes of the present Protocol cotton piece-goods shall be divided into the four categories of :—

- (a) Plain greys,
- (b) Bordered greys,
- (c) Bleached (white) goods, and
- (d) Coloured (printed, dyed or woven) goods ;

and the allotment for any cotton piece-goods year shall be divided into sub-allotments among these four categories, consisting of portions of the allotment as follows :—

Plain greys	..	..	..	..	..	45 per centum,
Bordered greys	..	..	..	..	..	13 per centum,
Bleached (white) goods	..	..	..	..	..	8 per centum,
Coloured (printed, dyed or woven) goods	..	..	..	..	..	34 per centum,

and, save as provided in paragraph (2), the export of cotton piece-goods in each category in any cotton piece-goods year shall be restricted to the said portions.

(2) Transfers may be made from one sub-allotment to another, subject to the following conditions :—

- (a) The allotment for any cotton piece-goods year shall not thereby be increased ;
- (b) The amount transferred from a sub-allotment for bordered greys or from a sub-allotment for bleached (white) goods shall not exceed 20 per centum of the amount of such sub-allotment, and the amount transferred from any other sub-allotment shall not exceed 10 per centum of the amount of such sub-allotment ; and
- (c) A sub-allotment for bordered greys or a sub-allotment for bleached (white) goods shall not be increased by more than 20 per centum of the amount of such sub-allotment, and any other sub-allotment shall not be increased by more than 10 per centum of the amount of such sub-allotment.

(8) The principles of the present Article shall apply also to quantities of cotton piece-goods exported from Japan to India under Article 5 in excess of the yearly allotments, as if such quantities were yearly allotments.

ARTICLE 8.

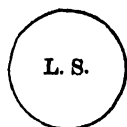
Nothing contained in the present Protocol shall be deemed to affect the rights of either High Contracting Party under Article 2 or Article 3 of the Convention regarding the Commercial Relations between India and Japan of this day's date.

ARTICLE 9.

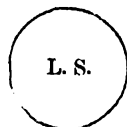
The present Protocol shall come into force simultaneously with the Convention regarding the Commercial Relations between India and Japan of this day's date and shall remain in force until the 31st day of March, 1937.

Done at London, in duplicate, this twelfth day of the seventh month of the 9th year of Showa, corresponding to the twelfth day of July, 1934.

For India :

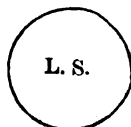


John Simon.



Samuel Hoare.

For Japan :



T. Matsudaira.

GOVERNOR GENERAL'S ASSENT TO BILLS.

SECRETARY OF THE COUNCIL : Sir, information has been received that His Excellency the Governor General has been pleased to grant his assent to the following Bills which were passed by the two Chambers of the Indian Legislature during the Delhi Session, 1934, namely :

The Indian Tariff (Amendment) Act, 1934.

The Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934.

The Imperial Bank of India (Amendment) Act, 1934.

The Wheat Import Duty (Extending) Act, 1934.

The Indian Medical Council (Amendment) Act, 1934.

The Cotton Textile Industry Protection (Amendment) Act, 1934.

The Steel and Wire Industries Protection (Extending) Act, 1934.

The Khaddar (Name Protection) Act, 1934.

The Indian Finance Act, 1934.

The Salt Additional Import Duty (Extending) Act, 1934.

The Indian States (Protection) Act, 1934.

The Indian Tariff (Textile Protection) Amendment Act, 1934.

The Trade Disputes (Extending) Act, 1934.

The Sugar (Excise Duty) Act, 1934.

The Sugar-cane Act, 1934.

The Matches (Excise Duty) Act, 1934.

MESSAGE FROM THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

SECRETARY OF THE COUNCIL : Sir, the following Message has been received from the Secretary of the Legislative Assembly, namely :

" I am directed to inform you that the Legislative Assembly has, at its meeting held on the 30th July, 1934, agreed without any amendments to the following Bills which were passed by the Council of State at its meetings held on the 20th February, 1933 and the 12th April, 1934, namely :

A Bill further to amend the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881, for a certain purpose ; and

A Bill further to amend the Indian Trusts Act, 1882, for a certain purpose. "

BILLS PASSED BY THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY LAID ON THE TABLE.

SECRETARY OF THE COUNCIL : Sir, in pursuance of rule 25 of the Indian Legislative Rules, I lay on the table copies of the following Bills which were passed by the Legislative Assembly at its meetings held on the 19th and 30th July and the 6th and 7th August, 1934, namely :

A Bill to consolidate and amend the law regulating labour in factories.

A Bill to give effect in British India to the Convention concerning the protection against accidents of workers employed in loading and unloading ships ;

A Bill to amend certain enactments and to repeal certain other enactments ;

A Bill further to amend the Sea Customs Act, 1878, for a certain purpose ;

A Bill to extend the operation of the Bengal Criminal Law Amendment (Supplementary) Act, 1932 ;

A Bill to give effect in British India to a Convention for the unification of certain rules relating to international carriage by Air ;

A Bill to make better provision for the control of the manufacture, possession, use, operation, sale, import and export of Aircraft ; and

A Bill to provide for the imposition and collection of an excise duty on mechanical Lighters.

MOTION *RE* NOMINATIONS FOR THE COMMITTEE TO INQUIRE INTO THE WORKING OF THE OTTAWA AGREEMENT.

THE HONOURABLE MR. T. A. STEWART (Commerce Secretary): Sir, I move :

"That in pursuance of the Resolution adopted by this Council on the 20th March, 1933, on the subject of the Trade Agreement concluded at Ottawa between the Government of India and His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom, this Council do proceed to the election, in such manner as may be approved by the Honourable the President, of a Committee of the Council consisting of nine Members with a non-official majority."

The Motion was adopted.

THE HONOURABLE THE PRESIDENT: With reference to the Motion which has just been adopted by the Council, I have to announce that nominations for the Committee to inquire into the working, etc., of the Ottawa Agreement will be received by the Secretary up to five o'clock on Thursday, the 9th August, 1934. The election, if necessary, will take place on Monday, the 13th August by the method of the single transferable vote.

DEATH OF KHAN BAHADUR SIR MUHAMMAD ISRAR HASAN KHAN.

THE HONOURABLE THE PRESIDENT: Honourable Members, before we disperse today and conclude our labours, I wish to refer to the demise of one of our colleagues, the late Khan Bahadur Sir Muhammad Israr Hasan Khan.

The late Khan Bahadur Sir Muhammad Israr Hasan Khan was a descendant of a very respectable and loyal family of Shahjehanpur. He was first appointed as a tehsildar in the United Provinces and afterwards promoted first class Magistrate and Deputy Collector and retired in 1929, after 27 years' service, as Minister, Bhopal and Khairpur States. He was honoured with the C. I. E. in 1912 and was created a Knight in 1921. He was a nominated Member of the Third Council of State for the period 2nd October, 1931 to 13th February, 1934 and he resigned his seat on the Council of State in 1934 owing to ill-health.

I know you would like me to put on record our expression of sorrow at his death.

STATEMENT OF BUSINESS.

THE HONOURABLE KHAN BAHADUR MIAN SIR FAZL-I-HUSAIN (Leader of the House): Sir, as Honourable Members are aware tomorrow the 9th August and Wednesday the 15th August are days allotted for non-official business. There is no official business for the 10th, and it does not seem necessary to meet on Saturday the 11th instant. The Council will therefore meet on Monday the 13th August for the transaction of official business when the Bills which have been laid on the table today, along with any other Bills which may be laid on the table tomorrow, will be taken up; I also suggest that any business entered in the List of Business for Monday which is not finished on that day may be continued on Tuesday the 14th August, and if necessary Thursday the 16th August.

The Council then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Thursday, the 9th August, 1934.