

18th November 1940

**THE**  
**LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY DEBATES**  
**(Official Report)**

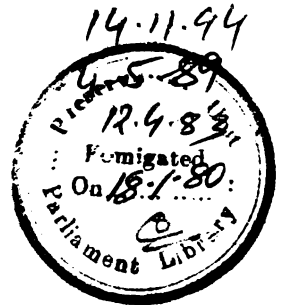
---

**Volume IV, 1940**

*(5th November to 18th November, 1940)*

---

**TWELFTH SESSION**  
**OF THE**  
**FIFTH LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY,**  
**1940**



PUBLISHED BY THE MANAGER OF PUBLICATIONS, DELHI.  
PRINTED BY THE MANAGER, GOVERNMENT OF INDIA PRESS, SIMLA.  
1941.

**CONTENTS.**

VOLUME IV.—5th November to 18th November 1940.

	PAGES.		PAGES.
<b>TUESDAY, 5TH NOVEMBER, 1940,—</b>		<b>TUESDAY, 5TH NOVEMBER, 1940,—<i>contd.</i></b>	
Members Sworn . . . . .	1—2	Certain Papers <i>re</i> Motor Vehicles Rules laid on the Table . . . . .	88
Starred Questions and Answers . . . . .	2—8	Motion <i>re</i> Election of a Member on the Council of the Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore . . . . .	88—89
Unstarred Questions and Answers . . . . .	8—19	The Repealing and Amending Bill—Introduced . . . . .	89
Statements laid on the Table . . . . .	19—69	The Indian Registration (Amendment) Bill—Introduced . . . . .	89
Deaths of Raja Sir Vasudeva Rajah and Mr. Surryya Kumar Som . . . . .	70—71	The Code of Civil Procedure (Amendment) Bill—Introduced . . . . .	89—90
Motion for Adjournment <i>re</i> —		The Code of Criminal Procedure (Amendment) Bill—introduced . . . . .	90
Failure of the Government of India to evoke whole-hearted enthusiasm in themation to fight the Totalitarian States—Leave refused . . . . .	71—72	The Indian Works of Defence (Amendment) Bill—Introduced . . . . .	90
Dacca Mail disaster—Negatived . . . . .	73, 77—78 105—26	The Indian Navy (Discipline) Amendment Bill—Introduced . . . . .	90
Expansion of H. E. the Viceroy's Executive Council and the Constitution of War Advisory Committee—Leave refused . . . . .	73—75	The Indian Navy (Discipline) Second Amendment Bill—Introduced . . . . .	90—91
Non-Association of Non-Official Representative Indians with the Eastern Group Conference—Disallowed . . . . .	75—76	The Indian Merchandise Marks (Amendment) Bill—Introduced . . . . .	91
Refusal of permission to Mr. Bhulabhai Desai and to Mr. Asaf Ali to visit Waziristan—Leave refused . . . . .	76—77	The Indian Companies (Amendment) Bill—Introduced . . . . .	91
H. E. the Governor General's assent to Bills . . . . .	78	The War Donations and Investments (Companies) Bill—Introduced . . . . .	91
Certain Home Department Documents laid on the Table . . . . .	79—81	The Cantonments (Amendment) Bill—Introduced . . . . .	92
Statement <i>re</i> Net Earnings of New Railway Lines . . . . .	81—82	The Reserve Bank of India (Third Amendment) Bill—Introduced . . . . .	92
Certain Papers <i>re</i> the Agricultural Produce Cess Act laid on the Table . . . . .	83—88	The Motor Spirit (Duties) Amendment Bill—Introduced . . . . .	92

	PAGES.
<b>TUESDAY, 5TH NOVEMBER,</b> 1940,— <i>concl'd.</i>	
The Indian Income-tax (Amendment) Bill—Intro- duced . . . . .	92—93
Finance Member's statement on the financial position . . . . .	93—101, 102-03
The Indian Finance (No. 2) Bill—Introduced . . . . .	101—02
Relinquishment of Simla for sittings of the Legis- lative Assembly . . . . .	103—05
<b>WEDNESDAY, 6TH NOVEMBER,</b> 1940,—	
Starred Questions and Answers . . . . .	127—40
Unstarred Questions and Answers . . . . .	140—44
Motion for Adjournment <i>re</i> — Failure to call a Session of the Legislative Assembly between the period April 9 to October 1940— Ruled out of order . . . . .	145—48
Failure of Government to enable Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose to attend the Session of the Legis- lative Assembly—Ruled out of order . . . . .	148—49
Lawlessness in Sind— Disallowed . . . . .	149—50
Placing of large orders of purchases with a few individuals—Ruled out of order . . . . .	150—52
Financial arrangements with His Majesty's Government <i>re</i> payment for the purchase of Materials from India— Ruled out of order . . . . .	152—53
Opinions of the Honourable Member for Railways and Communications on the D'Souza Report— Disallowed . . . . .	153—54
Delay in holding the Session of the Legislative Assembly—Leave refused	155

	PAGES.
<b>WEDNESDAY, 6TH NOVEMBER,</b> 1940,— <i>cont'd.</i>	
Motion for Adjournment <i>re</i> — <i>cont'd.</i>	
Huge expenditure without sanction of the Legis- lature—Disallowed . . . . .	155—56
Non-holding of the Ses- sion of the Legislative Assembly for a long time—Disallowed by the Governor General . . . . .	156—57, 183
Resolution <i>re</i> —	
Fiscal Policy of the Gov- ernment of India—Ne- gativated . . . . .	157—83
Appointment of a Per- manent Muslim Pilgrim Officer in the Secretariat of the Government of India—Discussion not concluded . . . . .	183—96
<b>THURSDAY, 7TH NOVEMBER,</b> 1940,—	
Member Sworn . . . . .	197
Starred Questions and Answers . . . . .	197—209
Unstarred Question and Answer . . . . .	209
Motion for Adjournment <i>re</i> disallowance of a motion for Adjournment by the Gov- ernor General after it was allowed by the Chair— Disallowed . . . . .	210
Statement of Business . . . . .	211
Nomination of the Panel of Chairmen . . . . .	211
The Indian Merchant Ship- ping (Amendment) Bill— Referred to Select Com- mittee . . . . .	211—21
The Code of Criminal Proce- dure (Amendment) Bill (Amendment of section 4) —Introduced . . . . .	221
The Code of Criminal Proce- dure (Amendment) Bill (Amendment of section 250)—Introduced . . . . .	221

PAGES.	PAGES.
<b>THURSDAY, 7TH NOVEMBER, 1940,—contd.</b>	<b>FRIDAY, 8TH NOVEMBER, 1940,—contd.</b>
The Indian Evidence (Amendment) Bill—Introduced . . . . .	The Reserve Bank of India (Third Amendment) Bill—Passed . . . . .
221	263—68
The Indian Railways (Second Amendment) Bill—Introduced . . . . .	The Motor Spirit (Duties) Amendment Bill—Passed . . . . .
222	268—69
<b>FRIDAY, 8TH NOVEMBER, 1940,—</b>	The Indian Merchandise Marks (Amendment) Bill Referred to Select Committee . . . . .
Starred Questions and Answers . . . . .	270—71
223—31	
Unstarred Questions and Answers . . . . .	<b>MONDAY, 11TH NOVEMBER, 1940,—</b>
231—33	Starred Questions and Answers . . . . .
Statements laid on the Table . . . . .	273—83
233—34	Transferred Starred Questions and Answers . . . . .
Election of a Member of the Standing Finance Committee . . . . .	283—97
234	Election of a Member to the Standing Finance Committee . . . . .
The Berar Laws Bill—Introduced . . . . .	297
234—35	The Indian Finance (No. 2) Bill—Discussion on the motions to consider and to circulate not concluded . . . . .
The Indian Railway (Amendment) Bill—Introduced . . . . .	298—347
235	<b>TUESDAY, 12TH NOVEMBER, 1940,—</b>
The Excess Profits Tax (Amendment) Bill—Introduced . . . . .	Starred Questions and Answers . . . . .
235	349—63
The New Delhi Mosque Bill—Introduced . . . . .	Unstarred Questions and Answers . . . . .
235	363—66
The Indian Works of Defence (Amendment) Bill—Passed . . . . .	Statements laid on the Table . . . . .
236—37	367
The Indian Navy (Discipline) Amendment Bill—Passed . . . . .	Election of a Member to the Council of the Institute of Science, Bangalore . . . . .
237—42	367
The Indian Navy (Discipline) Second Amendment Bill—Passed . . . . .	The Indian Finance (No. 2) Bill—Discussion on the motions to consider and to circulate not concluded . . . . .
242	367—422
The Cantonments (Amendment) Bill—Passed . . . . .	<b>WEDNESDAY, 13TH NOVEMBER, 1940,—</b>
243—47	Starred Questions and Answers . . . . .
The Repealing and Amending Bill—Passed . . . . .	423—36
248—54	Motion for Adjournment re prohibition of visitors from entering the Khyber Pass—Leave to move refused . . . . .
The Indian Registration (Amendment) Bill—Passed . . . . .	436—38
254—56	Committee on Petitions . . . . .
The Code of Civil Procedure (Amendment) Bill—Passed . . . . .	439
256—57	The Indian Sale of Goods (Amendment) Bill—Introduced . . . . .
The Code of Criminal Procedure (Amendment) Bill—Passed . . . . .	439
257—58	
The Indian Companies (Amendment) Bill—Passed . . . . .	
258—59	
The War Donations and Investments (Companies) Bill—Passed as amended . . . . .	
259—63	



	PAGES.		PAGES.
<b>WEDNESDAY, 13TH NOVEMBER, 1940,—contd.</b>		<b>SATURDAY, 16TH NOVEMBER, 1940,—</b>	
The Indian Finance (No. 2) Bill—Discussion on the motions to consider and to circulate not concluded . . .	439—92	Starred Questions and Answers . . . . .	561—86
<b>FRIDAY, 15TH NOVEMBER, 1940,—</b>		Unstarred Questions and Answers . . . . .	587—601
Starred Questions and Answers . . . . .	493—506	Motion for Adjournment <i>re</i> fall in prices of Groundnuts—Disallowed . . . . .	608—09
Resolution <i>re</i> —		Presentation of the Report of the Public Accounts Committee . . . . .	609—101
Appointment of a Permanent Muslim Pilgrim Officer in the Secretariat of the Government of India—Withdrawn . . . . .	506—14	The Indian Finance (No. 2) Bill—Discussion on the motions to consider and to circulate not concluded . . . . .	610—53
Scrapping of the London Coffee Market Expansion Board by the Indian Coffee Cess Committee—Withdrawn . . . . .	514—31	<b>MONDAY, 18TH NOVEMBER, 1940,—</b>	
Appointment of a Committee of the Central Legislature regarding economy in war expenditure—Withdrawn . . . . .	531—50	Starred Questions and Answers . . . . .	655—98
Appointment of a Committee to examine the conditions of detenus under the Defence of India Act—Discussion not concluded . . . . .	550—60	Unstarred Questions and Answers . . . . .	698—700
		Statement laid on the Table . . . . .	708
		Motion for Adjournment <i>re</i> alleged occupation of Muslim <i>Idgah</i> at Burhanpur by the Military—Allowed to stand over . . . . .	708
		The Indian Finance (No. 2) Bill—Discussion on the motions to consider and to circulate not concluded . . . . .	709—63
		Statement of Business . . . . .	763

# LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

Monday, 18th November, 1940.

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.

## STARRED QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

### (a) ORAL ANSWERS.

#### STEPS FOR INCREASE AND DISTRIBUTION OF THE SHIPPING ACCOMMODATION.

**106. \*Dr. Sir Ziauddin Ahmad:** (a) Will the Honourable the Commerce Member please state whether Government are aware that the export trade is at present hampered for want of shipping accommodation?

(b) If so, what action have Government taken to increase the shipping accommodation for the service of private exporters?

(c) Are Government aware that the distribution of shipping accommodation is controlled? If so, by whom it is controlled?

(d) On what principles is this accommodation allotted?

(e) Will Government be pleased to lay on the table of this House, or send to Members when the Legislative Assembly is not in Session, a monthly statement showing the total accommodation allotted to each group of articles and to exporters?

**The Honourable Diwan Bahadur Sir A. Ramaswami Mudaliar:** (a) Yes.

(b) The Government are keeping a close watch over the position, so as to satisfy themselves, as far as possible, that the available shipping space is utilised to the best advantage.

(c) and (d). Shipping accommodation, so far as British Registered shipping is concerned, is controlled by His Majesty's Government. All ships on the British Register are being run on account of His Majesty's Government's Ministry of Shipping, whose representative in India is responsible for the best possible despatch of the vessels and their most economical use on the basis of instructions received from the Ministry themselves.

(e) No, as the Government of India do not maintain any statistics of accommodation allotted to each group of articles and to exporters.

**Mr. Manu Subedar:** May I know if the Shipping Controller appointed by the Government of India is the same person as the Shipping Controller appointed by His Majesty's Government?

**The Honourable Diwan Bahadur Sir A. Ramaswami Mudaliar:** No. There is no Shipping Controller appointed by the Government of India. There is a Shipping Adviser appointed by the Government of India to advise the Commerce Department and he is an officer of the Government of

India and is different from the Controller of Shipping who is operating on behalf of His Majesty's Government.

**Mr. T. S. Avinashilingam Chettiar:** May I know whether Government have made any attempt to expand the shipping accommodation?

**The Honourable Diwan Bahadur Sir A. Ramaswami Mudaliar:** I do not know what attempt the Government of India are expected to make, Sir; but at this time it is not possible to get any additional shipping tonnage.

**Mr. T. S. Avinashilingam Chettiar:** May I know whether any attempts have been made to build further shipping accommodation and whether the Board of Trade at home have opposed such proposals?

**The Honourable Diwan Bahadur Sir A. Ramaswami Mudaliar:** The Government of India have recently come to an agreement with one of the companies to afford facilities for laying a ship building yard at Vizagapatam, and to the extent that it is within the power of the Government of India they are affording every facility for the purpose.

**Mr. K. Santhanam:** May I know if Japanese and other foreign shipping is taking advantage of this scarcity of accommodation?

**The Honourable Diwan Bahadur Sir A. Ramaswami Mudaliar:** No, unfortunately not.

**Mr. Manu Subedar:** What happened to the share of the Government of India in the enemy ships captured in the Dutch East Indies, and to what use they are being put now?

**The Honourable Diwan Bahadur Sir A. Ramaswami Mudaliar:** The Government of India have no share in the enemy ships captured in the Dutch East Indies.

**Pandit Lakshmi Kanta Maitra:** Is it a fact that since April there has been a growing diminution in the accommodation of shipping?

**The Honourable Diwan Bahadur Sir A. Ramaswami Mudaliar:** It is a fact that accommodation for private cargo, apart from what is termed as priority or Governmental cargo, to the United Kingdom, is not as satisfactory since April as we hoped that it would be.

**Dr. Sir Ziauddin Ahmad:** With regard to part (d) of the question, may I know whether the Government of India have got information, as to on what principles this accommodation is allotted?

**The Honourable Diwan Bahadur Sir A. Ramaswami Mudaliar:** I understand the first basic principle is the question of priority for Governmental cargo which is dictated by the Ministry of Shipping.

**Sir H. P. Modv:** Has any attempt been made to acquire shipping from neutral countries like the Dutch East Indies? I understand that there is a possibility of acquiring ships.

**Mr. F. E. James:** The Dutch East Indies is not neutral.

**Sir H. P. Mody:** If it is not neutral, so much the worse for it, but the Dutch East Indies are specifically mentioned as a possible source of supply of ships.

**The Honourable Diwan Bahadur Sir A. Ramaswami Mudaliar:** Those ships are operated by the present Dutch Government.

**Mr. Manu Subedar:** Have the Government of India represented to His Majesty's Government that in the enemy ships which they captured in the Dutch East Indies and which were working in the eastern waters, the Government of India should have some share owing to the general shortage of shipping?

**The Honourable Diwan Bahadur Sir A. Ramaswami Mudaliar:** No ship has been captured by His Majesty's Government from the Dutch East Indies. Those ships which operate in the Dutch East Indies come under the control of the Dutch Government and it is possible that by some arrangement between His Majesty's Government and the present Dutch Government those ships are being operated.

**Pandit Lakshmi Kanta Maitra:** Is it not a fact that a considerable tonnage of shipping from Norway and Denmark has come into the hands of the British Government? Have the Government of India tried to avail themselves of the opportunity of increasing their shipping accommodation in this? Have they been in communication with the Home Government in that respect?

**The Honourable Diwan Bahadur Sir A. Ramaswami Mudaliar:** I am not aware of what neutral tonnage has come to the possession of His Majesty's Government, but that is obviously by arrangement with neutral countries.

#### STEPS FOR INCREASING THE EXPORT TRADE OF INDIA.

107. **\*Dr. Sir Ziauddin Ahmad:** (a) Will the Honourable the Commerce Member be pleased to lay on the table a statement describing the action he has taken to increase the export trade in view of the cessation of Indian exports to European countries?

(b) Have Government got any organisation competent to initiate proposals for inaugurating trade agreements with other countries?

(c) Have Government studied the problem in the light of similar organisations existing in other countries?

(d) Is there any agreement made by the Government of India at their own initiation?

(e) Have Government got any organisation to examine the effect of existing agreements and the need for their revision?

**The Honourable Diwan Bahadur Sir A. Ramaswami Mudaliar:** (a) I lay on the table a statement giving a summary of the action taken.

(b) and (e). Yes, Sir. The Commerce Department of the Government of India.

(c) The question has been generally examined in the past.

(d) Yes.

*Statement of action taken with a view to stimulating India's export trade.*

(1) Constitution of an Export Advisory Council, one of whose functions is to make recommendations regarding the methods of expanding the export trade of this country.

(2) Deputation of Dr. Gregory and Sir David Meek to America to study the prospects of increasing Indian Trade with that country.

(3) Appointment of an Indian Government Trade Commissioner in Australia.

The question of appointing Trade Commissioners in some other countries is also under consideration. The Government of India are also utilising the opportunity of having exploratory talks with some of the delegations attending the Eastern Group Conference as regards new opportunities for mutual trade.

**Mr. T. S. Avinashilingam Chettiar:** Is it a very long statement? Can it not be read?

**The Honourable Diwan Bahadur Sir A. Ramaswami Mudaliar:** I have no objection to reading the statement.

**Mr. President** (The Honourable Sir Abdur Rahim): Unless it is a long one.

**The Honourable Diwan Bahadur Sir A. Ramaswami Mudaliar:** It covers a full page.

**Mr. T. S. Avinashilingam Chettiar:** It is an important question, Sir.

**Mr. President** (The Honourable Sir Abdur Rahim): Then the Honourable Member can read it out.

**The Honourable Diwan Bahadur Sir A. Ramaswami Mudaliar:** Very well, Sir.

(Reads the Statement.)

**Mr. K. Santhanam:** May I know if the mission headed by Dr. Gregory and somebody else has resulted in the prospect of having negotiations for a trade treaty between the United States and India?

**The Honourable Diwan Bahadur Sir A. Ramaswami Mudaliar:** The report of Dr. Gregory and Sir David Meek is being considered by the Government of India and I hope to place that report before the Export Advisory Council which meets at Calcutta in January next year. As a result of discussions in that Council the question of whether a trade mission should go or a trade agreement should be entered into will arise.

**Mr. T. S. Avinashilingam Chettiar:** May I know whether the Government of India have any communications with the Provincial Governments on the subject of curtailment of acreage areas under commercial crops?

**The Honourable Diwan Bahadur Sir A. Ramaswami Mudaliar:** I have circulated to Provincial Governments and to commercial bodies a statement that I made to the Export Advisory Council at the last meeting in Bombay, wherein the question of the curtailment of acreage of commercial crops comes in incidentally as one of the possible means by which a fall in prices of these commodities may be averted.

**Mr. Manu Subedar:** May I know whether any attempt is being made by the Government, either in the Commerce Department or in the Finance

Department, to induce the Reserve Bank of India to put up a few crores of rupees free of interest to those holders of commodities where the commodity prices have fallen very low, in order that the prices may be sustained and there may not be any further fall?

**The Honourable Diwan Bahadur Sir A. Ramaswami Mudaliar:** As I said, the question of the prices of those commodities which have suffered owing to the loss of export markets is under consideration. I cannot now say what positive steps the Government of India may take in this matter.

**Mr. Manu Subedar:** Have His Majesty's Government offered to purchase the whole of the jute crop of India as they have offered to purchase the whole cotton crop of Egypt?

**The Honourable Diwan Bahadur Sir A. Ramaswami Mudaliar:** No, Sir.

**Mr. K. Santhanam:** Have any steps been taken to have a trade mission to South America? Now that a British trade mission has already gone there, does it contain any representatives from India?

**The Honourable Diwan Bahadur Sir A. Ramaswami Mudaliar:** The question of promoting trade with both parts of America will arise on a consideration of the report of Dr. Gregory and Sir David Meek.

**Pandit Lakshmi Kanta Maitra:** May I know if the Honourable Member is aware that staple crop such as jute of the quantity of one crore and forty lakhs of bales now awaits disposal, and will Government take any steps to find a market for it as European markets are now practically closed against it?

**The Honourable Diwan Bahadur Sir A. Ramaswami Mudaliar:** We have been very actively considering this question and I had the privilege of more than one talk with the Ministers from Bengal who have just now come over here and possibly we may be in a position to issue a communique on the subject this afternoon.

**Mr. M. S. Aney:** What will be the line that the Honourable Member is likely to pursue to see that the prices of cotton do not go down much below the ordinary level?

**The Honourable Diwan Bahadur Sir A. Ramaswami Mudaliar:** I have indicated in the extract which was circulated to various Provincial Governments and commercial organisations that the four commodities on which primary consideration will be bestowed by the Government of India are jute, cotton, ground-nuts and wheat.

**Dr. Sir Ziauddin Ahmad:** With reference to part (d) of the question, what are the countries with which the Government of India carried on trade agreements on their own initiation?

**The Honourable Diwan Bahadur Sir A. Ramaswami Mudaliar:** Greece in 1926, Poland in 1931, Brazil in 1932, Burma in 1937, the Union of South Africa in 1938, Japan in 1934 and as my Honourable friend knows at present trade negotiations are pending with Japan and with Burma and even now, I hope, with Ceylon.

**OFFICERS AND MINISTERIAL STAFF OF THE LABOUR DEPARTMENT WHO MOVED UP TO SIMLA LAST SUMMER AND EXPENDITURE INCURRED IN THE MOVE.**

**108. \*Sardar Sant Singh:** (a) Will the Honourable the Labour Member please state :

- (i) the number of Superintendents, Assistants and clerks of his Department who moved up to Simla with the Government of India camp offices in April 1940;
- (ii) the number of officers who accompanied the camp office to Simla;
- (iii) the number of Superintendents, Assistants and clerks who were called up in each month during last summer to Simla and the period for which they were called and why;
- (iv) the number of staff and the officers, separately, who were required to attend duties at Simla and New Delhi, and how many times each went to Simla, and what was the period of his stay on each occasion; and
- (v) the total cost on account of the last move from and to New Delhi of his Department under the following heads:
  - (1) travelling allowance, etc.;
  - (2) house rent allowance;
  - (3) daily allowance;
  - (4) all other expenditure in this connection?

(b) What efforts do Government propose to make to curtail the expenditure on account of the move of the camp office of this Department?

**The Honourable Diwan Bahadur Sir A. Ramaswami Mudaliar:** (a) A statement giving the required information is laid on the table.

(b) The expenditure incurred in connection with the move of the camp office of this Department is the minimum and no reduction is practicable.

*Statement.*

(a).—

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| (i) The number of Superintendents, Assistants and clerks of the Department of Labour who moved up to Simla with the Government of India camp offices in April 1940.        | Two clerks.   |
| (ii) The number of officers who accompanied the camp office to Simla.  | Four. In addition, one officer was appointed in Simla in June 1940.   |
| (iii) The number of Superintendents, Assistants and clerks who were called up in each month during last summer to Simla and the period for which they were called and why. | <p>April.—1 Assistant for three weeks in order to facilitate the disposal of certain immediate work ;</p> <p>May.—Nil ;</p> <p>June.—Five. One Assistant and two clerks for the rest of the season to deal with the new work which devolved on this Department in consequence of the war ;</p> <p>1 Assistant for 8 days and 1 Assistant for 1 day, in order to facilitate the disposal of certain immediate work ;</p> <p>July.—1 Assistant for 1 day for the reasons stated above ;</p> |

August.—Four. One Assistant and one clerk for the rest of the season to deal with the increased volume of work connected with war ;

1 Assistant for 4 days and 1 clerk for 2 days in connection with the formation of the Court of Enquiry constituted under the Trade Disputes Act, 1929.  
September and October.—Nil.

- (iv) The number of staff and the officers, separately, who were required to attend duties at Simla and New Delhi, and how many times each went to Simla, and what was the period of his stay on each occasion.

Officers.—Nil.

Staff.—The required information is shown in the preceding part. One person went to Simla twice for one day on each occasion, and the rest went only once, except a person who was called to Simla a second time for the rest of the season.

- (v) The total cost on account of the last move from and to New Delhi of the Department of Labour under the following heads :—

(1) travelling allowance, etc. . . . .	Rs. 5,900
(2) house rent allowance . . . . .	Rs. 1,250
(3) daily allowance . . . . .	Rs. 400
(4) all other expenditure in this connection . . . . .	Rs. 2,550

**Mr. Lalchand Navalrai:** May I know if this list shows how much saving was made on account of the Superintendents, Assistants and clerks not being taken to Simla?

**The Honourable Diwan Bahadur Sir A. Ramaswami Mudaliar:** This statement will show the expenditure incurred in the last year.

#### CONFERENCES, COMMITTEES OR SUB-COMMITTEES HELD AT SIMLA LAST SUMMER UNDER THE CONTROL OF THE LABOUR DEPARTMENT.

**109. \*Sardar Sant Singh:** Will the Honourable the Labour Member please state :

- the names of the different conferences, committees or sub-committees held at Simla during the last summer season under the control of his Department;
- the name of the chairman or presidents of each of such committees, etc.;
- the names of Government Members stationed at Simla and who were required to attend such conferences, etc.;
- the number of members who came to Simla from outside to attend the meetings of such conferences, etc., and the total cost on account of their travelling and other charges paid by Government;
- the number of ministerial staff sent for from New Delhi to attend to the requirements of such conferences, etc., and the expenditure on their travelling, etc., and other charges;
- the savings in each case if the meetings of these conferences, etc., had been held at New Delhi;



- (g) the reasons for holding each of these conferences, etc., at Simla and for incurring expenditure on account of payment of travelling allowance and other charges to the members who came to attend from outside; and
- (h) whether he proposes to curtail the expenditure on account of all of these conferences, etc., by holding their meetings at New Delhi instead of Simla in future; if not, why not?

**The Honourable Diwan Bahadur Sir A. Ramaswami Mudaliar:** (a) to (c). A statement is laid on the table.

(d) and (e). 'A member of the Technical Training Enquiry Committee, accompanied by his stenographer, went from New Delhi. His tours to Simla were not however solely connected with the work of the Committee. He had also to attend to other departmental work in Simla. The travelling allowance, etc., of this member and his stenographer amounted to Rs. 562 and Rs. 45 respectively.

(f) and (g). Nil. As all the members of both Committees except one were stationed at Simla, it would have been more expensive if the meetings had been held at New Delhi.

(h) Does not, therefore, arise.

Statement.

Name of Committee.	Names of personnel.	Officers stationed at Simla who were required to attend meetings of the Committee.
1. Committee appointed to investigate the need for the compulsory recruitment of skilled personnel in India.	<i>Chairman.</i>	
	The Honourable Mr. M. S. A. Hydari, C.I.E., I.C.S., Secretary, Department of Labour.	
	<i>Members.</i>	
	General Sir Roger C. Wilson, K.C.B., D.S.O., M.C., Adjutant General in India.	} All.
	The Honourable Sir Alan Lloyd, C.S.I., C.I.E., I.C.S., Secretary, Department of Commerce.	
A representative of the Air Officer Commanding-in-Chief in India.		
A representative of the Railway Board.		
2. The Technical Training Enquiry Committee.	Mr. C. K. Rhodes, C.I.E., I.C.S., Establishment Officer to the Government of India.	
	Commander J. Ryland, R.I.N., Naval Liaison Officer.	
	<i>Chairman.</i>	
	1. The Educational Commissioner with the Government of India.	
	<i>Members.</i>	
	2. A representative of the Director of Civil Aviation in India.	} All except No. 2.
3. A representative of the Master General of Ordnance.		
4. A representative of the Railway Board.		
5. A representative of the Air Officer Commanding-in-Chief in India.		
6. A representative of the Adjutant-General in India.		

**Sardar Sant Singh:** I do not want to ask questions Nos. 110 to 114, but I want to ask No. 115.

**The Honourable Diwan Bahadur Sir A. Ramaswami Mudaliar:** May I make a submission. I am quite prepared to answer all the questions of the Honourable Member as put down in the list, but I understand that according to a ruling of yours, only the first five questions can be answered.

**Mr. President** (The Honourable Sir Abdur Rahim): That is so. The Honourable Member must ask the questions in the order in which they have been put down.

. .

**ADDITIONS AND ALTERATIONS CARRIED OUT IN PERFUNCTORY MANNER IN CERTAIN "D" TYPE ORTHODOX QUARTERS IN NEW DELHI.**

**110. \*Sardar Sant Singh:** (a) Will the Honourable the Labour Member please state whether an inspection was made by any officer or officers of the Central Public Works Department of the additions and alterations carried out last summer in D type of orthodox clerks' quarters in the D. I. Z. area of New Delhi? If so, what rank did the officer hold?

(b) Did this officer inspect each quarter? If not, what was the method of inspection adopted by him?

(c) Is the Honourable Member aware that the said alteration work was done very hastily and crudely, for example:

(i) the kutchra floor of the courtyards was not properly levelled and pressed before bricks were laid on, which have sunk and are sinking in places in most of the courtyards, and water remains standing and can only be cleared off with considerable difficulty;

(ii) the plaster of the roofs laid over the galleries in these quarters has not been properly levelled and shows very rough surface; and

(iii) the stone slabs placed over the drains which pass through these galleries have not been properly fitted and cause inconvenience when anybody walks on them?

(d) Were any complaints made to the Executive Engineer, 'B' Division, either verbally or in writing, about the state of the work done? If so, was any action taken by him in the matter? If so, what? If not, why not?

**The Honourable Diwan Bahadur Sir A. Ramaswami Mudaliar:** (a) Yes. The work was inspected by the Chief Engineer, the Superintending Engineer, II Circle, and the Executive Engineer, New Delhi 'B' Division.

(b) No. The last mentioned officer inspected the majority of the quarters and the other officers inspected some of them at reasonable intervals.

(c) No, but I will call for a report.

(d) I understand that the complaints received were attended to.

USE OF GOVERNMENT FURNITURE BY CERTAIN CHOWKIDARS ENGAGED BY  
THE CENTRAL PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

111. \*Sardar Sant Singh: (a) Will the Honourable the Labour Member please state whether he is aware that during last summer the Central Public Works Department engaged a number of chowkidars and lodged them in certain D type of orthodox clerks' quarters in the D. I. Z. area of New Delhi, in order to look after Government furniture, etc., lying in unoccupied quarters?

(b) Were any of these chowkidars allowed to use Government furniture, e.g., chairs, cots, etc.? If so, under whose orders? Is this use permissible?

(c) If these chowkidars were not allowed the use of Government furniture officially, will the Honourable Member please state whether any reports were made in writing to the Executive Engineer, 'B' Division, that some of these chowkidars were making use of Government furniture? If so, did the Executive Engineer take any action in the matter? If so, with what results?

(d) If any chowkidar contravened Government orders in this respect, was any of them punished, and if so, in what manner?

(e) Were any complaints made against any chowkidar for misbehaviour towards tenants living in the area? If so, was any action taken in the matter? If not, why not?

**The Honourable Diwan Bahadur Sir A. Ramaswami Mudaliar:** (a) Yes.

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

(d) Does not arise.

NEGLECT OF PLANTED TREES AND MAINTAINED LAWNS IN THE D. I. Z. AREA  
OF NEW DELHI.

112. \*Sardar Sant Singh: (a) Will the Honourable the Labour Member please state the year or years in which the planting of trees took place in front of the D type of orthodox clerks' quarters in the different squares in the D. I. Z. area of New Delhi, along the roads running through these squares and on the lawns there, e.g., Ibbetson Road, Maud Road, Market Road, etc.?

(b) Will the Honourable Member please state the year in which trees were planted along Market Road, Reading Road, Talkatora Road, Baird Road, etc.?

(c) Is the Honourable Member aware that in most of the squares, either there are no trees, or the trees that are there, are of a stunted growth?

(d) What was the object of planting trees on the roadsides and squares, and is that object fulfilled without any trees or with trees of stunted growth?

(e) Is the Honourable Member aware that the lawns in these squares are not properly maintained?

(f) Will the Honourable Member please state the number of various grades of outdoor employees of the Horticulture Division, e.g., Sub-Divisional Officers, overseers, malis, etc.?

**The Honourable Diwan Bahadur Sir A. Ramaswami Mudaliar:** (a) Prior to and during 1921-22.

(b) Prior to 1916-17.

(c) I am informed that this is not a fact.

(d) To provide shade and for aesthetic reasons. In view of my reply to part (c) the latter part of this question does not arise.

(e) I am also informed that this is not a fact.

(f) A Statement giving the information is laid on the table.

---

*Statement.*

Designation.	Number.	Remarks.
Sub-Divisional Officers . . . . .	2	
Executive Subordinates . . . . .	2	
Horticultural Subordinates . . . . .	6	
Supervisor, Irrigation Water Supply .	1	
Labour Verifier . . . . .	1	
Garden Chowdhries . . . . .	12	
Mistries, fitters, etc. . . . .	139	
Malis . . . . .	1,500 to 1,800	The number varies with the season.

---

**Mr. M. S. Aney:** With reference to the reply to part (c), may I know if the Honourable Member himself is aware of the fact that there are no trees or the trees there are in some of these squares are of stunted growth. Is he himself aware of this fact? He said 'I am told'.

**The Honourable Diwan Bahadur Sir A. Ramaswami Mudaliar:** I framed my reply deliberately in that form, as I have not myself made sure of this fact by going round these places, as soon as I received notice of this question. I am informed that this is not a fact.

**Mr. M. S. Aney:** May I ask if the Honourable Member will himself make an inquiry and give a better reply later on?

**The Honourable Diwan Bahadur Sir A. Ramaswami Mudaliar:** I shall certainly make an inquiry but I cannot guarantee a better reply.

**Mr. President** (The Honourable Sir Abdur Rahim): The answers to the rest of Sardar Sant Singh's questions will be laid on the table.

**DELAY IN THE ANNUAL REPAIRS OF CERTAIN "D" TYPE ORTHODOX QUARTERS  
IN NEW DELHI.**

†113. **\*Sardar Sant Singh:** (a) Will the Honourable the Labour Member please state whether it is a fact that in previous years all the D type of orthodox quarters, in the D. I. Z. area of New Delhi used to be kept ready

---

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

for occupation before the Government of India staff moved down from Simla?

(b) Is the Honourable Member aware that this year, a large number of quarters permanently occupied in the said area remains without complete whitewashing, etc.?

(c) Is the Honourable Member aware that in a number of quarters, whitewashing has not been done completely, or if whitewashing has been completed, the other cleaning work of the woodwork etc., has not been carried out?

(d) Will the Honourable Member please state the reasons for this inordinate delay in annual repairs of the said quarters?

(e) What was the method of giving out contract for whitewashing, etc., in previous years? Was it that the contract was given out to a number of contractors?

(f) Is it a fact that the contract has this year been given to one big contractor?

(g) Is the Honourable Member aware that whitewashing is being carried out in a very unsatisfactory manner, e.g., patches, etc., on the walls are not cleaned, lime used is very thin which easily and quickly disappears?

(h) Is the Honourable Member aware that the *soorkki* spread on the footpaths in front of quarters is very thinly laid and has not been properly pressed?

**The Honourable Diwan Bahadur Sir A. Ramaswami Mudaliar:** (a) Yes.

(b) All the quarters have been white-washed except a few where the tenants would not allow the work to be carried out for one reason or the other.

(c) I understand that all the work has been completed.

(d) There has been no delay.

(e) Contracts were awarded to contractors after inviting tenders. The contract for repairs to one class of residences was always given to one contractor.

(f) Yes.

(g) and (h). I am not aware that the work has been indifferently performed but I will look into the Honourable Member's allegation.

**HEDGES PLANTED ON THE LAWNS FACING THE ORTHODOX QUARTERS ON THE IRWIN ROAD IN NEW DELHI.**

†114. \*Sardar Sant Singh: (a) Will the Honourable the Labour Member please state whether he is aware that in front of the C type of orthodox quarters on Irwin Road there was only a narrow strip of lawn for the convenience of the tenants?

(b) Is he further aware that recently hedges have been planted on these lawns?

(c) Is he aware that objection was raised by some of the tenants to the effect that the hedges should be planted at the edge of the lawn towards

---

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

the road, leaving the whole of the lawn free, but this was not done and a fairly wide portion of the lawn facing the road has been left beyond the hedges and the lawn has thus been further narrowed?

(d) Is the Honourable Member prepared to take action in the matter and have the hedges placed at the edge of the lawn, just as has been done in Telegraph Square, Telegraph Place, Diaz Square, Baird Road, Minto Road Area, etc.?

**The Honourable Diwan Bahadur Sir A. Ramaswami Mudaliar:** (a) The lawns are not as wide as others.

(b) Yes.

(c) and (d). No. The hedges have been planted along the road side drains and in line with the boundaries of the quarters and the same principle has been followed in the case of the Squares mentioned by the Honourable Member.

**OFFICERS AND MINISTERIAL STAFF OF THE DEFENCE CO-ORDINATION DEPARTMENT WHO MOVED UP TO SIMLA LAST SUMMER AND EXPENDITURE INCURRED IN THE MOVE.**

†115. \*Sardar Sant Singh: (a) Will the Honourable the Leader of the House please state:

- (i) the number of Superintendents, Assistants and clerks of Defence Co-ordination Department who moved up to Simla with the Government of India camp offices in April 1940;
- (ii) the number of officers who accompanied the camp office to Simla;
- (iii) the number of Superintendents, Assistants and clerks who were called up in each month during last summer to Simla and the period for which they were called and why;
- (iv) the number of staff and the officers, separately, who were required to attend duties at Simla and New Delhi, and how many times each went to Simla, and what was the period of his stay on each occasion; and
- (v) the total cost on account of the last move from and to New Delhi of his Department under the following heads:
  - (1) travelling allowance, etc.;
  - (2) house-rent allowance;
  - (3) daily allowance; and
  - (4) all other expenditure in this connection?

(b) What efforts do Government propose to make to curtail the expenditure on account of the move of the camp office of this Department?

**The Honourable Sir Muhammad Zafrullah Khan:** (a) (i) One Superintendent, three assistants and four clerks.

(ii) Two.

(iii) and (iv). None.

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

- (v) (1) Rs. 4,023-15-0.  
 (2) Rs. 4,203-9-0.  
 (3) Nil.  
 (4) Rs. 1,196-5-0.

(b) In considering the requirements of the Department before the next Simla season every regard will be had for economy.

**CONFERENCES, COMMITTEES OR SUB-COMMITTEES HELD AT SIMLA LAST SUMMER UNDER THE CONTROL OF THE DEFENCE CO-ORDINATION DEPARTMENT.**

†116. \*Sardar Sant Singh: Will the Honourable the Leader of the House please state:

- (a) the names of the different conferences, committees or sub-committees held at Simla during the last summer season under the control of the Defence Co-ordination Department;
- (b) the name of the chairman or presidents of each of such committees, etc.;
- (c) the names of Government Members stationed at Simla and who were required to attend such conferences, etc.;
- (d) the number of members who came to Simla from outside to attend the meetings of such conferences, etc., and the total cost on account of their travelling and other charges paid by Government;
- (e) the number of ministerial staff sent for from New Delhi to attend to the requirements of such conferences, etc., and the expenditure on their travelling, etc., and other charges;
- (f) the savings in each case if the meetings of these conferences, etc. had been held at New Delhi;
- (g) the reasons for holding each of these conferences, etc., at Simla and for incurring expenditure on account of payment of travelling allowance and other charges to the members who came to attend from outside; and
- (h) whether he proposes to curtail the expenditure on account of all of these conferences, etc., by holding their meetings at New Delhi instead of Simla in future; if not, why not?

**The Honourable Sir Muhammad Zafullah Khan:** (a) None.

(b) to (h). Do not arise.

**OFFICERS AND MINISTERIAL STAFF OF THE DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION, HEALTH AND LANDS AND ITS ATTACHED AND SUBORDINATE OFFICES WHO MOVED UP TO SIMLA LAST SUMMER AND EXPENDITURE INCURRED IN THE MOVE.**

†117. \*Sardar Sant Singh: (a) Will the Secretary for Education, Health and Lands please state:

- (i) the number of Superintendents, Assistants and clerks of his Department and attached or subordinate offices who moved up to Simla with the Government of India camp offices in April 1940;

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

- (ii) the number of officers who accompanied the camp office to Simla;
- (iii) the number of Superintendents, Assistants and clerks who were called up in each month during last summer to Simla and the period for which they were called and why;
- (iv) the number of staff and the officers, separately, who were required to attend duties at Simla and New Delhi, and how many times each went to Simla, and what was the period of his stay on each occasion; and
- (v) the total cost on account of the last move from and to New Delhi of his Department under the following heads:
- (1) travelling allowance, etc.;
  - (2) house-rent allowance;
  - (3) daily allowance; and
  - (4) all other expenditure in this connection?

(b) What efforts do Government propose to make to curtail the expenditure on account of the move of the camp office of this Department?

**Mr. J. D. Tyson:** (a) (i). Three Superintendents, 12 Assistants and 9 clerks moved up to Simla with the Government of India Camp Offices in April 1940. I would add that during June and July further staff totalling 2 Superintendents, 10 Assistants and 15 clerks had to be transferred to Simla for work in the Department and attached and subordinate offices.

(ii) Ten officers accompanied the camp office to Simla in April. Four officers moved to Simla in June and July and seven officers were permitted to recess in Simla for varying periods. One officer joined in Simla in August.

(iii) and (iv). The information is being compiled and will be supplied when ready.

(v) The total cost is as follows:

	Rs.
(1) Travelling Allowance	... 26,613
(2) House-rent and compensatory allowances	... 9,780
(3) Daily allowance	... 4,848
(4) Other Expenditure	... 13,454

(b) The requirements of the Department will be reviewed afresh before next season with due regard to economy.



CONFERENCES, COMMITTEES OR SUB-COMMITTEES HELD AT SIMLA LAST SUMMER UNDER THE CONTROL OF THE DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION, HEALTH AND LANDS.

†118. \*Sardar Sant Singh: Will the Secretary for Education, Health and Lands please state:

- (a) the names of the different conferences, committees or sub-committees held at Simla during the last summer season under the control of his Department;
- (b) the name of the chairman or presidents of each of such committees, etc.;
- (c) the names of Government Members stationed at Simla and who were required to attend such conferences, etc.;
- (d) the number of members who came to Simla from outside to attend the meetings of such conferences, etc., and the total cost on account of their travelling and other charges paid by Government;
- (e) the number of ministerial staff sent for from New Delhi to attend to the requirements of such conferences, etc., and the expenditure on their travelling, etc., and other charges;
- (f) the savings in each case if the meetings of these conferences, etc., had been held at New Delhi?
- (g) the reasons for holding each of these conferences, etc., at Simla and for incurring expenditure on account of payment of travelling allowance and other charges to the members who came to attend from outside; and
- (h) whether he proposes to curtail the expenditure on account of all of these conferences, etc., by holding their meetings at New Delhi instead of Simla in future; if not, why not?

**Mr. J. D. Tyson:** (a) to (f). A statement giving the information available is laid on the table.

(g) and (h). Almost all these meetings were held under the aegis of the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research and of the Director General, Indian Medical Service.

The meetings convened by the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research were held at the Headquarters of Government in accordance with the standing practice. In future, meetings of the Advisory Board and committees will, as far as convenience permits, be held at Delhi.

The meetings convened by the Director General, Indian Medical Service, were held at Simla because most of the officers concerned were already there. Extra expense would be incurred for no countervailing advantage if these meetings were held away from the Headquarters of Government.

---

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

Statement.

(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	(f)
The names of the different conferences, committees or sub-committees, held during the last summer season.	The names of the chairman or presidents of the conferences, committees, etc., mentioned in (a).	The name of Government members stationed at Simla and who were required to attend conferences, etc., mentioned in (a).	The number of members who came to Simla from outside to attend the meetings of such conferences, etc., and the total cost on account of their travelling and other charges paid by Government.	The number of ministerial staff sent for from New Delhi to attend to the requirements of such conferences, etc., mentioned in (a) and the expenditure on their travelling etc., and other charges.	

The savings in each case if the meetings of these conferences, etc., had been held at New Delhi.

1. Sugar Committee	Vice-Chairman, Imperial Council of Agricultural Research.	1. Vice-Chairman, Imperial Council of Agricultural Research. 2. Agricultural Commissioner with the Government of India. 3. Secretary, Imperial Council of Agricultural Research.	129 members came to Simla to attend the meetings of the conferences, etc., numbered 1 to 21. Of these 33 were paid travelling allowance from the Research funds of the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research. The total expenditure incurred by the Council came to approximately Rs. 12,000.	.....	If the meetings of the Conferences numbered 21 had been held in New Delhi, there would have been the following savings against the figure given under (d) in the fourth column of this statement: Admin. Re- search Budget. Budget.
2. Sub-Committee of the Fodder and Grazing Committee.	Ditto	1. Vice-Chairman, Imperial Council of Agricultural Research. 2. Agricultural Commissioner with the Government of India. 3. Animal Husbandry Commissioner with the Government of India. 4. Secretary, Imperial Council of Agricultural Research.	The travelling allowance of other members was debited to the respective Provincial or Departmental Budgets.	.....	
3. Variability in Wheat Committee.	Dr. B. P. Pal, Imperial Economic Botanist, Imperial Agricultural Research Institute.	1. Secretary, Imperial Council of Agricultural Research.	.....	.....	(i) Travelling allowance of members 3,786 (ii) Travelling allowance of officers 273
4. Soil Science Committee	Vice-Chairman, Imperial Council of Agricultural Research.	1. Vice-Chairman, Imperial Council of Agricultural Research. 2. Secretary, Imperial Council of Agricultural Research.	.....	.....	(iii) Travelling allowance of staff 1,900 (iv) Other charges 71
5. Economic and Statistical Committee.	Dr. T. E. Gregory, Economic Adviser to the Government of India.	1. Dr. T. E. Gregory, Imperial Council of Agricultural Research.	.....	.....	2,150 4,511
6. Benares Hindu University Scheme Committee (Plant Physiology).	Agricultural Commissioner with the Government of India.	1. Agricultural Commissioner with the Government of India. 2. Secretary, Imperial Council of Agricultural Research.	.....	.....	giving a total of Rs. 6,661, from which however certain deductions should be made on account of charges arising out of conferences being held elsewhere than at Simla.

(a) (b) (c) (d) (e)

The names of the different conferences, sub-committees, held during the last summer season.

The chairman or presidents of the conferences, committees etc., mentioned in (a).

The names of Government members stationed at Simla and who were required to attend conferences, etc., mentioned in (a).

The number of members who came to Simla from outside to attend such conferences, etc., mentioned in (a) and the total cost on account of their travelling and other charges paid by Government.

The number of ministerial staff sent for from New Delhi to attend to the requirements of such conferences, etc., mentioned in (a) and the expenditure on their travelling etc., and other charges.

The savings in each case if the meetings of these conferences, etc., had been held at New Delhi.

(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)
7. Pulses Committee	Vice-Chairman, Imperial Council of Agricultural Research.	1. Vice-Chairman, Imperial Council of Agricultural Research. 2. Agricultural Commissioner with the Government of India. 3. Secretary, Imperial Council of Agricultural Research.	..... ..... .....	..... ..... .....
8. Fodder and Grazing Committee.	Ditto	1. Vice-Chairman, Imperial Council of Agricultural Research. 2. Agricultural Commissioner with the Government of India. 3. Animal Husbandry Commissioner with the Government of India.	..... ..... .....	..... ..... .....
9. Botanical and Physiological Committee.	Ditto	4. Director of Remounts, A. H. Q. 5. Director of Farms, A. H. Q. 6. Secretary, Imperial Council of Agricultural Research.	..... ..... .....	..... ..... .....
10. Dairying Committee	Animal Husbandry Commissioner with the Government of India.	1. Vice-Chairman, Imperial Council of Agricultural Research. 2. Agricultural Commissioner with the Government of India. 3. Secretary, Imperial Council of Agricultural Research.	..... ..... .....	..... ..... .....
11. Fish Committee	Vice-Chairman, Imperial Council of Agricultural Research.	1. Animal Husbandry Commissioner with the Government of India. 2. Director of Military Farms (or a representative) A. H. Q. 3. Secretary, Imperial Council of Agricultural Research.	..... ..... .....	..... ..... .....
		1. Vice-Chairman, Imperial Council of Agricultural Research. 2. Animal Husbandry Commissioner with the Government of India. 3. Secretary, Imperial Council of Agricultural Research.	..... ..... .....	..... ..... .....

12. Entomological and Psychological Committee.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
13. Animal Breeding Committee.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
14. Agronomic Committee.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
15. Fruit Committee.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
16. Animal Pests and Diseases Committee.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
17. Developmental Research Committee.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
18. Editorial Committee.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
19. Advisory Board.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
					Admini- Re- strative search Budget, Budget.
					Rs. Rs.
			(i) 12	1,474	361
			(ii) 5	651	102
			(iii) 1	190	71
			(iv) Mha- calaba- ous.		
				2,275	554

1. Agricultural Commissioner with the Government of India.	1. Agricultural Commissioner with the Government of India.
2. Secretary, Imperial Council of Agricultural Research.	2. Secretary, Imperial Council of Agricultural Research.
1. Vice-Chairman, Imperial Council of Agricultural Research.	1. Vice-Chairman, Imperial Council of Agricultural Research.
2. Animal Husbandry Commissioner with the Government of India.	2. Animal Husbandry Commissioner with the Government of India.
1. Agricultural Commissioner with the Government of India.	1. Agricultural Commissioner with the Government of India.
2. Secretary, Imperial Council of Agricultural Research.	2. Secretary, Imperial Council of Agricultural Research.
1. Animal Husbandry Commissioner with the Government of India.	1. Animal Husbandry Commissioner with the Government of India.
2. Director of Veterinary Services, A. H. C.	2. Director of Veterinary Services, A. H. C.
3. Secretary, Imperial Council of Agricultural Research.	3. Secretary, Imperial Council of Agricultural Research.
1. Vice-Chairman, Imperial Council of Agricultural Research.	1. Vice-Chairman, Imperial Council of Agricultural Research.
2. Secretary, Imperial Council of Agricultural Research.	2. Secretary, Imperial Council of Agricultural Research.
1. Vice-Chairman, Imperial Council of Agricultural Research.	1. Vice-Chairman, Imperial Council of Agricultural Research.
2. Agricultural Commissioner with the Government of India.	2. Agricultural Commissioner with the Government of India.
3. Animal Husbandry Commissioner with the Government of India.	3. Animal Husbandry Commissioner with the Government of India.
4. Secretary, Imperial Council of Agricultural Research.	4. Secretary, Imperial Council of Agricultural Research.
1. Vice-Chairman, Imperial Council of Agricultural Research.	1. Vice-Chairman, Imperial Council of Agricultural Research.
2. Agricultural Commissioner with the Government of India.	2. Agricultural Commissioner with the Government of India.
3. Animal Husbandry Commissioner with the Government of India.	3. Animal Husbandry Commissioner with the Government of India.
4. Secretary, Imperial Council of Agricultural Research.	4. Secretary, Imperial Council of Agricultural Research.
1. Public Health Commissioner with the Government of India.	4. Public Health Commissioner with the Government of India.
5. Director of Veterinary Services in India.	5. Director of Veterinary Services in India.
6. Director of Dairy Research in India.	6. Director of Dairy Research in India.
7. Secretary, Imperial Council of Agricultural Research.	7. Secretary, Imperial Council of Agricultural Research.

5

(e) The names of the different conferences, committees or sub-committees, held during the last summer season.

(f) The name of the chairman or presidents of the conferences, committees, etc., mentioned in (e).

(g) The number of members who came to Simla from outside to attend the meetings of such conferences, etc., mentioned in (e) and the total cost on account of their travelling and other charges paid by Government.

(h) The number of ministerial staff sent for from New Delhi to attend to the requirements of such conferences, etc., mentioned in (e) and the expenditure on their travelling etc., and other charges.

The savings in each case if the meetings of these conferences, etc., had been held at New Delhi.

The names of Government members stationed at Simla and who were required to attend conferences, etc., mentioned in (e).

(g)

(h)

(f)

(e)

1. A. C. with the Government of India.
2. Vice-Chairman, Imperial Council of Agricultural Research.
3. Secretary, Imperial Council of Agricultural Research.

20. Special Sub-Committee Re-organisation of Government work of Sugarcane Research India.

1. The Honourable Sir Girja Shankar Bajpai, K.E.E., I.C.S.
2. Vice-Chairman, Imperial Council of Agricultural Research.
3. Joint Secretary to the Government of India, Education, Health and Lands Department.
4. Agricultural Commissioner with the Government of India.
5. Animal Husbandry Commissioner with the Government of India.
6. Secretary, Imperial Council of Agricultural Research.
7. Assistant Animal Husbandry Expert, Imperial Council of Agricultural Research.

21. Governing Body, Imperial Council of Agricultural Research.

One. Travelling allowance Ra. 206, 39.

1. Director General, Indian Medical Service.
2. Director of Medical Services in India.
3. Assistant Adjutant General.

22. Board for selecting private medical practitioners for appointment to the Emergency Branch of the Indian Medical Department. (S. A. Surcouf).

Director General, Indian Medical Service.

Director

General Medical

Director

Director

Travelling allowance

Opp Travelling allowance Ra.

.....

<p>23. Selection Board for recruitment of military medical students for the Assistant Surgeon Branch of the Indian Medical Department.</p>	<p>Director Indian Service.</p>	<p>1. Director General, Indian Medical Service. 2. Director of Medical Services in India. 3. Major C. W. B. Kerr, I.M.D. (Retired). 4. Deputy Director General, Indian Medical Service.</p>	<p>Notes . . . . . One—Travelling allowance Rs. 86.</p>
<p>24. Selection Board for considering military assistant and sub-assistant surgeons for promotion to higher ranks.</p>	<p>Director Indian Service.</p>	<p>1. Director General, Indian Medical Service. 2. Director of Medical Services in India. 3. Assistant Adjutant General. 4. Deputy Director General, Indian Medical Service.</p>	<p>Notes . . . . . None</p>
<p>25. Board to select candidates for emergency Commissions in the Indian Medical Service.</p>	<p>Director Indian Service.</p>	<p>Ditto . . . . .</p>	<p>Notes . . . . . One—Travelling allowance Rs. 45.</p>
<p>26. Civil Selection Board to consider cases of Indian Medical Service officers in civil employ for advancement in the service.</p>	<p>Director Indian Service.</p>	<p>1. Director General, Indian Medical Service. 2. Deputy Director General, Indian Medical Service. 3. Inspector General, Civil Hospitals, Punjab.</p>	<p>Notes . . . . . One (Travelling allowance met by the Provincial Government concerned.) 116.</p>
<p>27. Military Selection Board to consider cases of Indian Medical Service officers for advancement in the service on the military side (on 19th September 1940).</p>	<p>Director-General Indian Medical Service.</p>	<p>1. Director-General, Indian Medical Service. 2. Director of Medical Services in India. 3. Deputy Director-General, Indian Medical Service.</p>	<p>Notes . . . . . One. The expenditure on travelling allowance was met from Defence Estimates.</p>
<p>28. Selection Board to consider cases of Short Service Indian Medical Service officers for permanent commissions in the Indian Medical Service (on 19th September 1940).</p>	<p>Ditto</p>	<p>Ditto</p>	<p>Ditto</p>
<p>29. Selection Board to select candidates for Emergency Commissions in the Indian Medical Service (on 19th September 1940).</p>	<p>Ditto</p>	<p>1. Director-General Indian Medical Service. 2. Director of Medical Services in India. 3. Assistant Adjutant General. 4. Deputy Director-General, Indian Medical Service.</p>	<p>Notes . . . . . One—Rs. 98 . . . . .</p>

5

(a)

The names of the different conferences or sub-committees held during the last summer season.

(b)

The names of the chairman or presidents of the conferences, etc., mentioned in (a).

(c)

The names of Government members stationed at Simla and who were required to attend conferences, etc., mentioned in (a).

(d)

The number of members who came to Simla from outside to attend the meetings of such conferences, etc., mentioned in (a) and the total cost on account of their travelling and other charges paid by Government.

(e)

The number of ministerial staff sent for from New Delhi to attend to the requirements of such conferences, etc., mentioned in (a) and the expenditure on their travelling etc., and other charges.

The savings in each case if the meetings of these conferences, etc., had been held at New Delhi.

30. 1st meeting of the Drugs Supply Committee (now Medical Stores Supply Committee).

Director-General, Indian Medical Service.

1. Director-General, Indian Medical Service.
2. Chief Chemist, Central Revenues.
3. D. D. M. O. W.
4. Representative of the Director Medical Services.
5. Deputy Financial Adviser. (O).

Three. Travelling allowance Rs. 325.

31. 2nd meeting of the Medical Stores Supply Committee.

Ditto

1. Director-General, Indian Medical Service.
2. Ch. Chemist, Central Revenues.
3. Assistant Director-General, Indian Medical Service (Stores).
4. Deputy Financial Adviser (O).
5. Representative of the Director Medical Services.
6. Lt. Col. E. F. D. MacGregor, I.M.S.
7. Chief Advisory Chemist (Secretary).

One. Travelling allowance Rs. 444.

32. Fifth annual meeting of Central Advisory Board of Education.

The Hon'ble Sir Girja Shankar Bajpai, K.B.E., C.I.E., I.C.S.

Sixteen—T. A. paid to 7 non-official members only —Rs. 3,008.

1. The Hon'ble Sir Girja Shankar Bajpai, K.B.E., C.I.E., I.C.S.
2. Educational Commissioner with the Government of India.
3. Hon'ble Member in charge of the Communications Department.

**OFFICERS AND MINISTERIAL STAFF OF THE LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT WHO MOVED UP TO SIMLA LAST SUMMER AND EXPENDITURE INCURRED IN THE MOVE.**

†119. \*Sardar Sant Singh: (a) Will the Honourable the Leader of the House please state:

- (i) the number of Superintendents, Assistants and clerks of the Legislative Department who moved up to Simla with the Government of India camp offices in April 1940;
- (ii) the number of officers who accompanied the camp office to Simla;
- (iii) the number of Superintendents, Assistants and clerks who were called up in each month during last summer to Simla and the period for which they were called and why;
- (iv) the number of staff and the officers, separately, who were required to attend duties at Simla and New Delhi, and how many times each went to Simla, and what was the period of his stay on each occasion; and
- (v) the total cost on account of the last move from and to New Delhi of his Department under the following heads:
  - (1) travelling allowance, etc.;
  - (2) house-rent allowance;
  - (3) daily allowance; and
  - (4) all other expenditure in this connection?

(b) What efforts do Government propose to make to curtail the expenditure on account of the move of the camp office of this Department?

**The Honourable Sir Muhammad Zafrullah Khan:**

(a) (i) Superintendents	...	1
Assistants	...	6
Clerks	...	5
		12
	Total	...

In addition to the above, 5 Personal Assistants and Stenographers moved up to Simla.

(ii) 7 (excluding the Honourable Member).

(iii) Nil.

(iv) Nil.

(v) (1) Rs. 9,371 approximately.

(2) Rs. 2,537 approximately.

(3) Nil.

(4) Rs. 5,338 approximately.

Total Rs. 17,246 approximately.

(b) No reduction in the expenditure relatable specifically to the move of the camp office of the Legislative Department is feasible.

**CONFERENCES, COMMITTEES OR SUB-COMMITTEES HELD AT SIMLA LAST SUMMER UNDER THE CONTROL OF THE LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.**

†120. \*Sardar Sant Singh: Will the Honourable the Leader of the House please state:

- (a) the names of the different conferences, committees or sub-committees held at Simla during the last summer season under the control of the Legislative Department;

---

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



- (b) the name of the chairman or presidents of each of such committees, etc.;
- (c) the names of Government Members stationed at Simla and who were required to attend such conferences, etc.;
- (d) the number of members who came to Simla from outside to attend the meetings of such conferences, etc., and the total cost on account of their travelling and other charges paid by Government;
- (e) the number of ministerial staff sent for from New Delhi to attend to the requirements of such conferences, etc., and the expenditure on their travelling, etc., and other charges;
- (f) the savings in each case if the meetings of these conferences, etc., had been held at New Delhi;
- (g) the reasons for holding each of these conferences, etc., at Simla and for incurring expenditure on account of payment of travelling allowance and other charges to the members who came to attend from outside; and
- (h) whether he proposes to curtail the expenditure on account of all of these conferences, etc., by holding their meetings at New Delhi instead of Simla in future; if not, why not?

**The Honourable Sir Muhammad Zafrullah Khan:** (a) No conferences or committees with which the Legislative Department was concerned were held at Simla during the last summer season.

(b) to (h). Do not arise.

**OFFICERS AND MINISTERIAL STAFF OF THE POLITICAL DEPARTMENT WHO MOVED UP TO SIMLA LAST SUMMER AND EXPENDITURE INCURRED IN THE MOVE.**

†121. \***Sardar Sant Singh:** (a) Will the Honourable the Leader of the House please state:

- (i) the number of Superintendents, Assistants and clerks of the Political Department who moved up to Simla with the Government of India camp offices in April 1940;
- (ii) the number of officers who accompanied the camp office to Simla;
- (iii) the number of Superintendents, Assistants and clerks who were called up in each month during last summer to Simla and the period for which they were called and why;
- (iv) the number of staff and the officers, separately, who were required to attend duties at Simla and New Delhi, and how many times each went to Simla, and what was the period of his stay on each occasion; and
- (v) the total cost on account of the last move from and to New Delhi of his Department under the following heads:
  - (1) travelling allowance, etc.;
  - (2) house-rent allowance;
  - (3) daily allowance; and
  - (4) all other expenditure in this connection?

---

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

(b) What efforts do Government propose to make to curtail the expenditure on account of the move of the camp office of this Department?

**The Honourable Sir Muhammad Zafrullah Khan:**

(a) (i) Superintendents	...	...	3
Assistants	...	...	11
Clerks	...	...	9
(ii) Officers	...	...	5

(iii) Only one additional clerk was called up to Simla and this was in connection with the war work. His period of stay was from 10th July to 15th July, 1940.

(iv) Clerk	...	...	1	vide (iii)
Officer	...	...	1	

Under Secretary came down to Delhi to inspect the office and his period of stay was from 9th July, 1940 to 12th July, 1940.

Rs.

(v) (1) Travelling allowance	...	...	12,047
(2) House-rent allowance	...	...	5,109
(3) Daily allowance	...	...	51
(4) All other expenditure in this connection	...	...	8,429

(b) Further curtailment of expenditure on account of the move of the camp office is not feasible.

**CONFERENCES, COMMITTEES OR SUB-COMMITTEES HELD AT SIMLA LAST SUMMER UNDER THE CONTROL OF THE POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.**

†122. \*Sardar Sant Singh: Will the Honourable the Leader of the House please state:

- (a) the names of the different conferences, committees or sub-committees held at Simla during the last summer season under the control of the Political Department;
- (b) the name of the chairman or presidents of each of such committees, etc.;
- (c) the names of Government Members stationed at Simla and who were required to attend such conferences, etc.;
- (d) the number of members who came to Simla from outside to attend the meetings of such conferences, etc., and the total cost on account of their travelling and other charges paid by Government;
- (e) the number of ministerial staff sent for from New Delhi to attend to the requirements of such conferences, etc., and the expenditure on their travelling, etc., and other charges;
- (f) the savings in each case if the meetings of these conferences, etc., had been held at New Delhi;
- (g) the reasons for holding each of these conferences, etc., at Simla and for incurring expenditure on account of payment of travelling allowance and other charges to the members who came to attend from outside; and

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

- (h) whether he proposes to curtail the expenditure on account of all of these conferences, etc., by holding their meetings at New Delhi instead of Simla in future; if not, why not?

**The Honourable Sir Muhammad Zafrullah Khan:** (a) No Conference, Committee, or Sub-Committee was held at Simla during the last summer season under the control of the Political Department.

(b) to (h). The questions do not arise.

**OFFICERS AND MINISTERIAL STAFF OF THE COMMERCE DEPARTMENT WHO MOVED UP TO SIMLA LAST SUMMER AND EXPENDITURE INCURRED IN THE MOVE.**

†123. \***Sardar Sant Singh:** (a) Will the Honourable Member for Commerce please state:

- (i) the number of Superintendents, Assistants and clerks of his Department who moved up to Simla with the Government of India camp offices in April, 1940;
  - (ii) the number of officers who accompanied the camp office to Simla;
  - (iii) the number of Superintendents, Assistants and clerks who were called up in each month during last summer to Simla and the period for which they were called and why;
  - (iv) the number of staff and the officers, separately, who were required to attend duties at Simla and New Delhi, and how many times each went to Simla, and what was the period of his stay on each occasion; and
  - (v) the total cost on account of the last move from and to New Delhi of his Department under the following heads:
    - (1) travelling allowance, etc.;
    - (2) house rent allowance;
    - (3) daily allowance; and
    - (4) all other expenditure in this connection?
- (b) What efforts do Government propose to make to curtail the expenditure on account of the move of the camp office of this Department?

**The Honourable Diwan Bahadur Sir A. Ramaswami Mudaliar:**

(a) (i) Superintendents ...	...	...	...	4
Assistants ...	...	...	...	13
Clerks ...	...	...	...	8
(ii) ...	...	...	...	10

(iii) Superintendent 1 from the 20th September, 1940 to the 5th October, 1940. He was required to proceed to Simla to replace another Superintendent who was promoted as Assistant Secretary.

Assistants 2—1 from the 26th August, 1940 to 10th October, 1940. He was called up to cope with additional War work for which *inter alia* an additional post of Assistant was sanctioned on the migratory staff.

1 from the 22nd August, 1940 to 10th October, 1940. He was required to replace another Assistant who was transferred to another office at Bombay.

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

(iv) Four officers and two stenographers were required on duty at Simla as follows:

1 Officer from the 25th June, 1940 to 27th June, 1940.

1 Officer (twice) from the 12th to 16th July, 1940 and from the 26th August, 1940 to 4th September, 1940.

1 Officer with a stenographer from the 19th to 23rd August, 1940.

1 Officer with a stenographer from the 26th August 1940 to the 1st September 1940.

Of the migratory staff at Simla no officer or clerk, etc., was required on duty at New Delhi.

(v) (1) Rs. 15,100.

(2) Rs. 5,616.

(3) Rs. 569.

(4) Rs. 6,600.\*

(b) It is not proposed to reduce the strength of the migratory staff which is already the minimum necessary for performance of official duties and consequently no reduction in expenditure on this account is anticipated.

---

\* This amount does not include the transport charges of dak bags between Simla and Delhi as the expenditure on this account was met by the Home Department.

#### CONFERENCES, COMMITTEES OR SUB-COMMITTEES HELD AT SIMLA LAST SUMMER UNDER THE CONTROL OF THE COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

†124. \*Sardar Sant Singh: Will the Honourable Member for Commerce please state:

- (a) the names of the different conferences, committees or sub-committees held at Simla during the last summer season under the control of his Department;
- (b) the name of the chairman or presidents of each of such committees, etc.;
- (c) the names of Government Members stationed at Simla and who were required to attend such conferences, etc.;
- (d) the number of members who came to Simla from outside to attend the meetings of such conferences, etc., and the total cost on account of their travelling and other charges paid by Government;
- (e) the number of ministerial staff sent for from New Delhi to attend to the requirements of such conferences, etc., and the expenditure on their travelling, etc., and other charges;
- (f) the savings in each case if the meetings of these conferences, etc., had been held at New Delhi;
- (g) the reasons for holding each of these conferences, etc., at Simla and for incurring expenditure on account of payment of travelling allowance and other charges to the members who came to attend from outside; and

---

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

- (h) whether he proposes to curtail the expenditure on account of all of these conferences, etc., by holding their meetings at New Delhi instead of Simla in future; if not, why not?

**The Honourable Diwan Bahadur Sir A. Ramaswami Mudaliar:** The information is being collected and will be laid on the table of the House in due course.

**INADEQUATE NUMBER OF 'B' AND 'C' UNORTHODOX QUARTERS IN NEW DELHI.**

†125. **\*Sardar Sant Singh:** (a) Will the Honourable the Labour Member please state the number of Government of India assistants and clerks who are entitled to unorthodox B and C type of quarters, and how many of them have not been provided with quarters of their class?

(b) Will he please state the number of non-migratory assistants and clerks belonging to offices other than the Government of India Secretariat who are entitled to similar types of Government accommodation and to whom quarters of their class have not been provided?

(c) What steps do Government propose to provide the unprovided men of these classes with quarters in New Delhi for the year 1941-42? If none, why not?

**The Honourable Diwan Bahadur Sir A. Ramaswami Mudaliar:** (a) and (b). The information asked for in the first portions of these parts is not readily available and its collection would not justify the labour involved. As regards the latter portions, I lay a statement on the table of the House giving the information required.

(c) The matter is at present under consideration.

*Statement showing the number of Assistants and clerks of the Government of India and the non-migratory Assistants and clerks of other offices in New Delhi who applied for B, and C, classes of unorthodox quarters but were not provided with them.*

	Number of applicants.		Number not provided with quarters.	
	'B'	'C'	'B'	'C'
Assistants and clerks belonging to the Government of India Secretariat and the Army Headquarters.	155	209	66	54
Non-migratory assistants and clerks belonging to the offices other than the Government of India Secretariat .	22	65	12	27

**LEAKAGE IN THE ROOFS OF ORTHODOX QUARTERS IN NEW DELHI DURING LAST RAINY SEASON.**

†126. **\*Sardar Sant Singh:** (a) Will the Honourable the Labour Member please state in how many of the orthodox type of quarters in New Delhi the roofs leaked during the last rainy season and to what extent?

(b) Was it found necessary to replace some of the roofs in those quarters? If so, how many?

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

**The Honourable Diwan Bahadur Sir A. Ramaswami Mudaliar:** (a) Petty complaints of leakage came to notice. They were attended to at once but no record of the number of cases was kept.

(b) No roofs were replaced on account of leakage.

#### DECREASE IN THE PERCENTAGE OF ALLOTMENT OF QUARTERS IN NEW DELHI

†127. \*Sardar Sant Singh: (a) With reference to the answer to starred question No. 706 of the 23rd February, 1929, will the Honourable the Labour Member please state the number of clerks belonging to the Government of India Secretariat who are at present provided with quarters in New Delhi and the number of applicants for such quarters?

(b) Is there any decrease in the percentage of allotment of quarters now, as compared with the figures given by his predecessor on the 23rd February 1929? If so, why?

**The Honourable Diwan Bahadur Sir A. Ramaswami Mudaliar:** (a) 2,355 and 3,709 respectively. In addition, 104 single clerks are accommodated in the orthodox chummeries and 68 in the unorthodox chummeries.

(b) No.

#### DESIRABILITY OF REDUCTION IN RATES OF RENT FOR GOVERNMENT QUARTERS IN NEW DELHI.

†128. \*Sardar Sant Singh: (a) Will the Honourable the Labour Member please state whether it is a fact that in the year 1921-22 and previous to it only four to six per cent. of a Government servant's salary was charged as monthly rental for Government quarters in New Delhi and elsewhere?

(b) Is it also a fact that this rate of rent was increased to ten per cent. on the introduction of the Fundamental Rules in 1922-23? If so, what were the reasons for this increase in rent?

(c) Is he aware of the representations made by the Imperial Secretariat Association asking for the reduction of this rate?

(d) Is he also aware of a similar demand made by the Members of the Legislature through questions on several occasions?

(e) Is he now prepared to examine the whole question and have the rate brought down to the same level as was in force in 1921 and previous to that year? If not, why not?

**The Honourable Diwan Bahadur Sir A. Ramaswami Mudaliar:** The matter is being looked into and the information required by the Honourable Member will be laid on the table of the House.

#### WAITING LIST OF PERSONS NOT PROVIDED WITH GOVERNMENT QUARTERS IN NEW DELHI.

†129. \*Sardar Sant Singh: (a) Will the Honourable the Labour Member please state if there is a waiting list of persons who have not been provided with quarters in New Delhi? If so, who maintains this list?

(b) Is this list shown to the men concerned? If not, why not?

---

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

(c) Is the Honourable Member aware that there is a strong feeling among the ministerial establishment of the Government of India Secretariat that allotment of quarters is not made strictly in accordance with the waiting list which is kept as a secret document?

(d) Is the Honourable Member prepared to arrange that this list is made accessible to the persons concerned? If not, why not?

**The Honourable Diwan Bahadur Sir A. Ramaswami Mudaliar:** (a) Yes. The Estate Officer, Central Public Works Department.

(b) Yes, if they ask to see their positions on it.

(c) No.

(d) In view of my reply to part (b), this does not arise.

**GOVERNMENT OF INDIA OFFICES PERMANENTLY STATIONED AND THOSE LOCATED DURING THE ENSUING WINTER SEASON IN NEW DELHI.**

†130. \***Sardar Sant Singh:** Will the Honourable the Labour Member please state the names of the Government of India Secretariat offices and attached and subordinate offices which are stationed permanently in New Delhi, and the names of the offices which on their move from Simla have been located in New Delhi during the ensuing winter season and the names of the buildings in which they have been so located?

**The Honourable Diwan Bahadur Sir A. Ramaswami Mudaliar:** A statement giving the information asked for is laid on the table of the House. Several of these offices take a certain percentage of their staff to Simla.

*Statement.*

Names of the Government of India Secretariat offices and attached and subordinate offices which are stationed in New Delhi. Several of them still take a certain percentage of the staff to Simla.	Names of the buildings in which they are located.
Finance Department . . . . .	North Block, Imperial Secretariat Buildings.
Central Board of Revenue . . . . .	Ditto.
Auditor General of India . . . . .	Ditto.
Director of Railway Audit . . . . .	Ditto.
Accountant General, Central Revenues . . . . .	Ditto.
Communications Department . . . . .	Ditto.
Civil Aviation Office . . . . .	Ditto.
Director General, Posts and Telegraphs . . . . .	Ditto.
Financial Adviser, Communications . . . . .	Ditto.
Office of the Controller of Shipping . . . . .	Ditto.
Railway Board . . . . .	Ditto.
Central Standard Office for Railways . . . . .	Ditto.
Controller of Railway Accounts . . . . .	Ditto.
Legislative Department . . . . .	Ditto.
Commerce Department . . . . .	Ditto.
Statistical Research Branch (Economic Adviser to the Government of India) . . . . .	Ditto.
Labour Department . . . . .	Ditto.

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

Names of the Government of India Secretariat offices and attached and subordinate offices which are stationed in New Delhi. Several of them still take a certain percentage of the staff to Simla.	Names of the Buildings in which they are located.
Consulting Engineer with the Government of India	North Block, Imperial Secretariat Buildings.
Controller of Printing and Stationery . . . . .	Ditto.
Chief Inspector of Explosives in India . . . . .	Ditto.
Conciliation Office (Railways) and Supervisor of Railway Labour . . . . .	Ditto.
Imperial Council of Agricultural Research . . . . .	Ditto.
Legislative Assembly Department . . . . .	Legislative Assembly Buildings.
Central Public Works Department . . . . .	North Block and Legislative Assembly Buildings.
Political Department . . . . .	South Block, Imperial Secretariat Buildings.
External Affairs Department . . . . .	Ditto.

Names of the Government of India Secretariat Offices and attached and subordinate offices which are permanently stationed in New Delhi.	Names of the buildings in which they are located.
Defence Department . . . . .	South Block, Imperial Secretariat Buildings.
Home Department . . . . .	Ditto.
Intelligence Bureau . . . . .	Ditto.
Information Bureau . . . . .	Ditto.
Department of Education, Health and Lands . . . . .	Ditto.
Director General, Indian Medical Service . . . . .	Ditto.
Office of the Secretary, Indian Research Fund Association . . . . .	Ditto.
Secretariat Governor General (Public) . . . . .	Ditto.
Secretariat Governor General (Reforms) . . . . .	Ditto.
Defence Co-ordination Department . . . . .	Ditto.
Director of Audit, Defence Services . . . . .	Ditto.
Military Adviser-in-Chief, Indian States Forces . . . . .	Ditto.
Military Accountant General's Office . . . . .	Ditto.
Department of Supply . . . . .	Jaisalmere House.
Keeper of Records, Government of India . . . . .	Imperial Record Office Buildings,
Office of the Controller of Supply Accounts . . . . .	Temporary Office Buildings on Shahjahan Road.
Indian Stores Department . . . . .	Ditto.
Contracts Directorate . . . . .	Ditto.
Director General, Supply Department . . . . .	Ditto.
Office of the Accountant General, Posts and Telegraphs . . . . .	Mandi House.
Census Commissioner . . . . .	Ditto.
Office of the Director General of Archaeology in India . . . . .	Central Asian Antiquities Museum Building, New Delhi.



Names of the offices which on their move from Simla have been located in New Delhi.	Name of buildings in which they are located.
Office of the Secretary to the Executive Council of the Governor General.	South Block, Imperial Secretariat Buildings.
Military Finance Department . . . . .	Ditto.
Army Headquarters . . . . .	South Block, Travancore House, Kashmir House, Baroda House, Nizam Palace and Irwin Amphitheatre.

**LOCATION OF THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA AND OTHER OFFICES IN OLD DELHI AND NEW DELHI.**

†131. \*Sardar Sant Singh: (a) Will the Honourable the Labour Member please state the names of the Government of India and other offices which are located in the old Secretariat and other attached buildings in Old Delhi, and whether it is incumbent upon the Government of India or the Local Government to provide accommodation for each of those offices located there?

(b) Is any accommodation lying vacant in those buildings?

(c) Are any Government residential quarters in Old Delhi including Timarpur, lying vacant?

(d) What proportion of the Central Public Works Department offices are located in the Secretariat and the Council Chamber buildings in New Delhi and what proportion in buildings other than these? Where are those other buildings located?

(e) What are the reasons for keeping the Central Public Works Department offices in the Secretariat and the Council Chamber buildings in New Delhi? Have they much business to transact with any of the Secretariat offices, and if so, with which offices?

(f) Is the Honourable Member aware that the Department of Supply, the Indian Stores Department, the Directorate of Contracts and some other sections of the Army Headquarters, which were not located last winter in the Secretariat buildings or the Council House in New Delhi, had to incur heavy expenditure on conveyance and telephones for constant consultation with the other Secretariat and Army Headquarters offices?

(g) Will the Honourable Member please state the reasons why the Central Public Works Department offices cannot be shifted to buildings, private or Government, other than the Secretariat and the Council Chamber in New Delhi in order to make room for such of the Secretariat and other offices like the Supply Department, the Indian Stores Department, etc.?

**The Honourable Diwan Bahadur Sir A. Ramaswami Mudaliar:**

(a) A list of the offices located in the Old Secretariat Building and other buildings in Old Delhi is laid on the table. The reply to the latter part of the question is in the affirmative.

(b) Yes, a few rooms only in the Old Secretariat Building, Delhi.

(c) Yes. Two single quarters.

(d) The major portion of the Central Public Works Department is located in the Secretariat and the Council Chamber buildings, and only one divisional office is located in a hired building at Connaught Circus.

---

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

(e) The senior officers have to deal with all departments of the Government of India, more particularly with the Labour Department and the Director of Civil Aviation.

(f) I have no information.

(g) The accommodation occupied by the Central Public Works Department offices in the Imperial Secretariat and Council Chamber buildings would be quite insufficient for the Supply Department organisation.

-----  
*Statement*

Names of the Government of India and other offices which are located in the old Secretariat and other buildings in Old Delhi.

1. Office of the Deputy Accountant General, Posts and Telegraphs.
2. Office of the Commissioner, Central Excises and Salt, Northern India.
3. Office of the Agricultural Marketing Adviser to the Government of India.
4. Surveyor General of India.
5. Statistical Branch of the Central Board of Revenue.
6. Income Tax Appellate Tribunal.
7. Chief Inspector of Boilers and Factories.
8. Technical Adviser for Signalling, Indian States Forces.
9. Secretary, Inter Provincial Board for Education.
10. Income Tax Officer, Salary Circle.
11. Central Publication Branch.
12. Chief Technical Examiner of Works.
13. Director, Frontier Circle, Survey of India.
14. Federal Public Service Commission.

-----  
**BUILDING OF QUARTERS SEPARATELY FOR ITS HEADQUARTERS STAFF BY THE RAILWAY BOARD IN NEW DELHI.**

†132. \*Sardar Sant Singh: (a) Is the Honourable the Labour Member aware that the Railway Budget is altogether separate from the General Budget?

(b) Is it a fact that Railway Board has neither built any quarters for its ministerial and other staff employed at the headquarters, nor has it so far made any contribution towards the General Budget on account of the cost of the quarters occupied by its staff in New Delhi?

(c) Is it a fact that a number of the staff employed in the Government of India Secretariat and attached and subordinate offices, other than the Railway Board, are not provided with quarters on account of dearth thereof?

(d) Is the Honourable Member aware that the Posts and Telegraphs Department has built, or paid for, quarters in New Delhi out of their own Budget?

(e) Does the Honourable Member now propose to ask the Railway Board to have its own quarters for its staff? If not, why not?

**The Honourable Diwan Bahadur Sir A. Ramaswami Mudaliar:**  
(a) to (c). Yes.

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

(d) The quarters constructed by the Posts and Telegraphs Department are intended only for the local staff of that Department.

(e) No. The officers of the Railway Board are Government officers required to reside with the Government of India in New Delhi and as such they are eligible for Government residences in New Delhi under the rules governing their allotment.

VACANT PIECE OF LAND ON THE NORTH SIDE BEHIND THE ORTHODOX  
QUARTERS ON THE IRWIN ROAD, NEW DELHI.

†133. \*Sardar Sant Singh: (a) Will the Education Secretary please state whether he is aware that behind the C type of orthodox clerks' quarters on Irwin Road on the north side, there is a very extensive piece of land lying vacant?

(b) Is the Honourable Member aware that people generally have made it a practice to dump refuse etc., on that land, and that it has become very dirty?

(c) Have any steps been taken by the New Delhi Health Department to look after the sanitation of this piece of land?

(d) Is it a fact that representations have been made by the tenants of that locality for the construction of cow-byres near their quarters?

(e) If the reply to part (d) be in the affirmative, is the Honourable Member prepared to ask the Municipal Committee to have some cow-byres constructed somewhere on that land, and to have the rest of it levelled and cleaned up?

**Mr. J. D. Tyson:** (a) Yes.

(b) No. There are a few heaps of building material deposited by the Public Works Department after the annual repairs to the neighbouring quarters, but these will be cleared away shortly.

(c) The New Delhi Health Department have satisfied themselves that no sanitary nuisance exists.

(d) Yes.

(e) The Municipal Committee is averse from allowing any further construction of cow-byres in the urban area. Levelling and cleaning, if required, are matters for the Public Works Department.

GRANT OF SUMMER ALLOWANCE TO THE MINISTERIAL ESTABLISHMENT OF THE  
GOVERNMENT OF INDIA SECRETARIAT DETAINED AT DELHI LAST SUMMER.

†134. \*Sardar Sant Singh: (a) Will the Honourable the Labour Member please state whether any representation was made for the grant of summer allowance to the ministerial establishment of the Government of India Secretariat, which was detained at Delhi during last summer? If so, when was that representation made?

(b) Has any action been taken on that representation? If so, what? If not, why not?

**The Honourable Diwan Bahadur Sir A. Ramaswami Mudaliar:**

(a) A representation on the subject was received from the Imperial Secretariat Association in July, 1939.

(b) The matter is under consideration.

---

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

**SUPPLY OF UNFILTERED WATER IN ORTHODOX QUARTERS IN NEW DELHI.**

†135. \*Sardar Sant Singh: (a) With reference to starred question No. 230, answered on the 28th February, 1940, regarding the supply of unfiltered water to the tenants of orthodox types of quarters in New Delhi, will the Honourable the Labour Member please state what his decision was in the matter?

(b) Is he aware that during last summer, the staff living in orthodox types of quarters paid large sums on account of their water supply, as they had to use filtered water for purposes for which unfiltered water is used in unorthodox types of quarters?

(c) Is he prepared to consider the question of compensating the staff so affected, and to have unfiltered water supplied in the orthodox types of quarters before the next summer?

**The Honourable Diwan Bahadur Sir A. Ramaswami Mudaliar:**

(a) The matter is still under consideration.

(b) and (c). I would prefer to give a reply after a decision has been reached in regard to (a).

**FAILURE TO NAME OR LIGHT STREETS IN THE NAIWALA AREA OF KAROL BAGH, DELHI.**

†136. \*Sardar Sant Singh: (a) Will the Education Secretary please state whether it is a fact that in the Naiwala area of Karol Bagh, Delhi, the streets have neither been named nor lighted by the local authority concerned?

(b) Is the Honourable Member aware that lack of the above mentioned amenities is causing considerable inconvenience to the tenants of that locality?

(c) Is the Honourable Member prepared to take steps to see that these amenities are provided at an early date?

**Mr. J. D. Tyson:** The information has been called for and will be furnished to the House in due course.

**OFFICERS AND STAFF OF THE DELHI IMPROVEMENT TRUST.**

†137. \*Sardar Sant Singh: Will the Education Secretary please state the number of officers and the number of ministerial and other staff employed in the Delhi Improvement Trust, stating against each post the salary or grade of the post?

**Mr. J. D. Tyson:** A statement giving the information asked for by the the Honourable Member is laid on the table.

*Statement.*

Serial No.	Name of post or posts.	No. of posts.	Grade.	Remarks.
<b>OFFICERS.</b>				
			Rs	
1	Chairman	1	Pay of the I. C. S. (Senior Scale). Special Pay . 250 p.m. S. O. Pay . 400 p.m.	} Half the pay of this officer is borne by the New Delhi Municipal Committeeo.

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

Serial No.	Name of post or posts.	No. of posts.	Grade. Rs.	Remarks.
------------	------------------------	---------------	------------	----------

## OFFICERS—contd.

2	Lands Officer .	1	300—30—600—40—800— 850 in Punjab P. C. S. Special Pay . 100 p. m.	
3	Accounts Officer .	1	500—35—850 as an officer of the Indian Audit Department.	
4	Tahsildar	1	229 (excluding pension) as a Retired Tahsildar. Special Pay . 30 p. m.	
	Total .	4		

## MINISTERIAL STAFF.

5	Superintendent, Accounts.	1	200—20—500 + 10 per cent Foreign Service allow- ance.	} Government ser- vants on foreign service.
6	P. A. to Chairman .	1	200—15—500 + Special Pay 30 p. m.	
7	Accounts Clerks	3	50—6—110—6—140—5— 200 + 10 per cent. Foreign Service Allowance.	
8	Steno to Chairman .	1	100—5—200.	
9	Steno to Lands Officer	1	75—5—125 + 10 per cent. Foreign Service Allow- ance.	
10	Cashier . . .	1	45—2—85—2—95 . . . Special Pay . 30 p. m.	
11	Senior Clerks . . .	3	60—4—120.	
12	Junior Clerks (includ- ing typists).	12	40—2½—90.	
13	Ditto	6	35—1½—65—2—75 + 10 per cent. Foreign Service Allowance.	} Government serv- ants on foreign service: one post carries Special Pay of Rs. 10.
14	Ditto . . .	1	40—2—80 + 10 per cent. Foreign Service Allow- ance.	
15	Routine Clerk . . .	1	35—1½—65.	
	Total . . .	31		

## OTHER STAFF.

16	Naib Tahsildar	1	80—5—140—7½—185 . . .	On foreign service from the Punjab.
17	Building Inspector .	1	150—10—250.	
18	Overseers . . .	4	70-Probation—75—5—150.	
19	Girdawar. . . .	1	Fixed Pay Rs. 50 p. m. 10 per cent. allowance (Foreign Service).	Government servant on foreign service.
20	Patwaris . . . .	9	30—1—35.	
21	Architectural Assist- ant.	1	Fixed Pay Rs. 300 with F. S. allowance at 20 per cent.	

Serial No.	Name of post or posts.	No. of posts.	Grade. Rs.	Remarks.
<b>OTHER STAFF—contd.</b>				
22	Draftsman . . .	1	75-4-95/5-150.	
23	Draftsman . . .	1	40-2½-90.	
24	Tracers . . .	2	40-2½-90.	
25	Ferro Printer . . .	1	30-1-40/2-50	
	<b>Total</b> . . .	<b>22</b>		
	<b>Total Ministerial and other staff.</b>	<b>53</b>		

#### SAVINGS DUE TO SETTING UP OF THE PORT HAJ COMMITTEES.

138. **\*Mr. H. A. Sathar H. Essak Sait:** Will the Secretary for Education, Health and Lands be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the setting up of various Port Haj Committees resulted in a saving in his Department compared to the expenditure that had to be borne by his Department before the establishment of such Port Haj Committees; and
- (b) the total amount of such savings, if any, since the setting up of Port Haj Committees?

**Mr. J. D. Tyson:** (a) and (b). The information is being collected and will be supplied to the Honourable Member in due course.

#### FEES COLLECTED FROM HAJ PILGRIMS FOR MEETING EXPENSES IN CONNECTION WITH PORT HAJ COMMITTEES.

139. **\*Mr. H. A. Sathar H. Essak Sait:** (a) Will the Secretary for Education, Health and Lands please state whether it is a fact that a fee is being collected from Haj pilgrims for meeting the expenses in connection with Port Haj Committees?

(b) What is the amount so collected during the last two Haj seasons and what was the amount of expenditure on account of the Port Haj Committees?

(c) How was the balance, if any, utilised?

**Mr. J. D. Tyson:** (a) The Haj Enquiry Committee, in paragraph 92 of its Report, recommended the levy of a fee of Rs. 5 for each pilgrim pass issued in a port of embarkation to a pilgrim from up-country, the proceeds to be handed over to the Port Haj Committee for use "in connection with the general improvement of facilities for the pilgrimage". A fee of Rs. 3 was imposed and out of this fee one-third share is credited to the Provincial Haj Committee of the Province of the pilgrim concerned and two-thirds to the Port Haj Committee of the Port where the pilgrim obtains his pass.

(b) In the last two Haj seasons the share of Port Haj Committees on account of pilgrim passes amounted to Rs. 15,330 and the total expenditure incurred by Port Haj Committees, excluding amounts remitted to Provincial Haj Committees on account of their share of realisations from fees for passes, amounted to Rs. 1,51,966.

(c) Does not arise.

**Mr. Muhammad Azhar Ali:** What is the reason for the collection of this new fee?

**Mr. J. D. Tyson:** There is no new fee. If the Honourable Member has misunderstood my reference to two figures, the answer is that the Haj Enquiry Committee recommended a fee of Rs. 5 but actually a fee of only Rs. 3 was imposed.

**Mr. K. Santhanam:** In view of the increased expenditure to the pilgrims on account of the increase in shipping charges, will this collection of fees be suspended during the war?

**Mr. J. D. Tyson:** I do not quite follow the grounds on which suspension is urged, but the fee was imposed originally to discourage pilgrims getting their pilgrim passes at the port and to encourage them to get them in their own districts.

**Mr. K. Santhanam:** May I know if the Honourable Member is aware that shipping charges have increased?

**Mr. J. D. Tyson:** The increase in shipping fares is very little, and the total amount that a pilgrim will have to spend on the pilgrimage has actually been reduced as against last year.

**Mr. H. A. Sathar H. Essak Sait:** May I know, Sir, if pilgrims who bring their passports from their own districts are not charged this fee?

**Mr. J. D. Tyson:** That is so.

#### SUGGESTIONS MADE BY THE PORT HAJ COMMITTEES.

140. \***Mr. H. A. Sathar H. Essak Sait:** (a) Will the Secretary for Education, Health and Lands please refer to section 18 (d) of the Port Haj Committees Act, 1932, and state whether the dates for the sailings of pilgrim ships are fixed by the steamship companies in consultation with the Port Haj Committees?

(b) If not, are Government prepared to ask the shipping companies to do so hereafter?

(c) Will the Honourable Member be pleased to place on the table a statement of important suggestions made by the various Haj Committees for the last five years and the action taken thereon?

(d) Will Government be pleased to state how far the Port Haj Committees have succeeded in carrying out the duties imposed upon them by section 18 (e) of the Port Haj Committee's Act, 1932?

**Mr. J. D. Tyson:** (a) and (b). The Port Haj Committees Act, 1932, does not require that sailing dates should be fixed in consultation with Port Haj Committees. Under section 209 (B) of the Indian Merchant Shipping Act the executive officer of the Port Haj Committee is supplied with full particulars before a sailing is advertised. If the Port Haj Committee consider that a sailing date is unsuitable it is open to the Committee to bring this fact to the notice of the shipping company.

(c) and (d). A statement is being prepared and will be laid on the table of the House.

**Mr. Lalchand Navalrai:** May I know from the Honourable Member if the rule does not allow of this that in practice they are consulted always?

**Mr. J. D. Tyson:** I cannot answer that exactly. They get notice in advance; I cannot say what action the Port Haj Committee takes on getting the news.

**Mr. T. S. Avinashilingam Chettiar:** Will there be any great inconvenience if they are consulted?

**Mr. J. D. Tyson:** In effect, they are consulted already, for they get notice in advance before the sailing is advertised. I have had no complaints that any difficulties are experienced over the working of the rule as it stands at present.

**Mr. Lalchand Navalrai:** Is the notice given after fixing the date or before fixing the date?

**Mr. J. D. Tyson:** The notice of the proposed date of sailing is given to the executive officer of the Port Haj Committee.

**Dr. Sir Ziauddin Ahmad:** Will there be sailing by both the companies or only one?

**Mr. J. D. Tyson:** That surely does not arise out of this question.

#### PAUCITY OF MUSLIMS IN THE STAFF OF THE IMPERIAL VETERINARY RESEARCH INSTITUTE.

141. \***Haji Chaudhury Muhammad Ismail Khan:** Will the Education Secretary please state:

- (a) what the total strength was of the staff in each grade and division with communal proportion before 1934 in the Imperial Veterinary Research Institute, Muktesar, and its sub-station at Izatnagar including all those officials working in the Institute under various schemes financed by the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research or receiving foreign training;
- (b) how many appointments have been made from year to year;
- (c) what was the Muslim proportion in each class of staff since 1934;
- (d) whether it is a fact that the communal proportion of Muslims was very low; if so, what steps were taken to adjust the low percentage of Muslims;
- (e) whether Government instructions regarding communal adjustment and appointment of more Muslims, issued from time to time, were complied with; and
- (f) if so, by how much has the percentage of Muslims increased since 1934?



**Mr. J. D. Tyson:** With your permission, Sir, I propose to reply to questions Nos. 141 to 153 together.

The information asked for is being collected and replies to these questions will be laid on the table of the House when received.

**PAUCITY OF MUSLIMS IN THE STAFF OF THE IMPERIAL VETERINARY RESEARCH INSTITUTE.**

†142. \***Haji Chaudhury Muhammad Ismail Khan:** (a) Will the Education Secretary please state how many appointments were made in the Imperial Veterinary Institute in each class of service in permanent, temporary and officiating posts since the promulgation of Government of India's orders for increased appointment of Muslims?

(b) How many vacancies have been filled after 1934 by direct recruitment, promotion and selection and how many of them have gone to Muslims?

(c) What are the orders issued by the Director with regard to reserving posts for Muslims? What are the orders of rotation and whether any communal roster is being maintained? If so, whether a copy of the same is proposed to be placed on the table of the House?

**PAUCITY OF MUSLIMS IN THE STAFF OF THE IMPERIAL VETERINARY RESEARCH INSTITUTE.**

†143. \***Haji Chaudhury Muhammad Ismail Khan:** (a) Will the Education Secretary please state whether it is a fact that certain lower temporary posts in the Imperial Veterinary Research Institute have been classed as superior posts?

(b) Whether such posts have been reserved for Muslims?

(c) If so, is it a fact that by this method the percentage of Muslims is made to appear higher than it actually is though in fact all the superior posts carrying higher salaries are held by non-Muslims?

**PAUCITY OF MUSLIMS IN THE STAFF OF THE IMPERIAL VETERINARY RESEARCH INSTITUTE.**

†144. \***Haji Chaudhury Muhammad Ismail Khan:** Will the Education Secretary please state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that many unqualified non-Muslims were appointed in the Imperial Veterinary Research Institute during the last six years and were given promotions;
- (b) the number of non-Muslim non-Matriculates in that Institute;
- (c) the number of Muslim non-Matriculates holding clerical posts in that Institute; and
- (d) if there is no such Muslim, what are the specific reasons for appointing unqualified non-Muslims when a good number of qualified Muslims have always been available and there was also paucity of Muslims in the staff?

---

†For answer to this question, see answer to question No. 141.

**PAUCITY OF MUSLIMS IN THE STAFF OF THE IMPERIAL VETERINARY RESEARCH INSTITUTE.**

†145. \*Haji Chaudhury Muhammad Ismail Khan: Will the Education Secretary please state:

- (a) how many gazetted posts in the Imperial Veterinary Institute were filled after 1934 without employing the Agency of the Public Service Commission;
- (b) what are the communities of the persons so appointed; and
- (c) whether any appointments have been made in contravention of the Government of India's orders regarding Muslim representation in services? If so, why?

**COMMUNAL COMPOSITION OF THE STAFF OF THE IMPERIAL VETERINARY RESEARCH INSTITUTE.**

†146. \*Haji Chaudhury Muhammad Ismail Khan: Will the Education Secretary be pleased to place on the table a statement showing the total amount drawn as pay by each of the Muslim and non-Muslim staff of the Imperial Veterinary Research Institute for the last three years?

**MUSLIM DRESSERS PROMOTED AS LABORATORY ASSISTANTS IN THE IMPERIAL VETERINARY RESEARCH INSTITUTE.**

†147. \*Haji Chaudhury Muhammad Ismail Khan: (a) Will the Education Secretary please state the number of dressers in the Imperial Veterinary Research Institute promoted to the post of Laboratory Assistants?

- (b) How many of them are Muslims?
- (c) Whether the promotions were made according to seniority; if not, why not?

**PAUCITY OF MUSLIMS IN THE STAFF OF THE IMPERIAL VETERINARY RESEARCH INSTITUTE.**

†148. \*Haji Chaudhury Muhammad Ismail Khan: Will the Education Secretary please state:

- (a) how many posts in the Imperial Veterinary Research Institute (Technical and Non-technical) are vacant at present and how Government propose to fill them up with due regard to communal adjustment; and
- (b) whether Government are prepared to pass specific orders to appoint Muslims on all the vacancies till the due percentage is secured?

**MUSLIM REPRESENTATION IN OTHER CLASSES OF SERVICE NOT TO BE AFFECTED BY HIGHER PERCENTAGE OF MUSLIMS IN THE POSTS OF DRESSERS.**

†149. \*Haji Chaudhury Muhammad Ismail Khan: Will the Education Secretary please state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that the posts of dressers in the Imperial Veterinary Research Institute, are entirely held by Muslims and Christians since long; and

---

† For answer to this question, see answer to question No. 141.

- (b) whether he is prepared to see that higher percentage of Muslims in this class of service does not affect the Muslim representation in other classes of service in the Institute?

**PAUCITY OF MUSLIMS IN THE STAFF OF THE IMPERIAL VETERINARY RESEARCH INSTITUTE.**

†150. \*Haji Chaudhury Muhammad Ismail Khan: (a) Will the Education Secretary please state what the percentage of Muslims in each class of service in the Imperial Veterinary Research Institute is?

(b) If the percentage is lower than that contemplated in the Government of India's resolution of 1934, what steps do Government propose to take to make good this deficiency?

(c) What is the total number of technical posts in the Animal Nutrition Section of the Imperial Veterinary Research Institute and how many of these are held by Muslims?

(d) When were these appointments made and what steps were taken to secure adequate Muslim share in these posts? If not, why not?

**MUSLIMS IN THE POULTRY RESEARCH SECTION OF THE IMPERIAL VETERINARY RESEARCH INSTITUTE.**

†151. \*Haji Chaudhury Muhammad Ismail Khan: (a) Will the Education Secretary please state how many technical posts in the poultry research section of the Imperial Veterinary Research Institute have so far been filled and what is the communal proportion?

(b) What is the number of permanent non-gazetted officers drawing Rs. 100 and above and how many of them are Muslims?

**PERMANENT MUSLIM VETERINARY INSPECTORS IN THE IMPERIAL VETERINARY RESEARCH INSTITUTE.**

†152. \*Haji Chaudhury Muhammad Ismail Khan: (a) Will the Education Secretary please state what the total strength of permanent Veterinary Inspectors in the Imperial Veterinary Research Institute in 1934 was, and what it is at present? How many of them are being held by Muslims permanently?

(b) How many Veterinary Inspectors of the Institute were promoted to higher posts both in and outside the department and how many of them were Muslims?

(c) What is the nature of work assigned to a Veterinary Inspector?

**MUSLIM CLERKS IN THE IMPERIAL VETERINARY RESEARCH INSTITUTE.**

†153. \*Haji Chaudhury Muhammad Ismail Khan: (a) Will the Education Secretary please state the total number of clerks in the Imperial Veterinary Research Institute and how many of them are Muslims?

(b) Are Government prepared to institute a commission to investigate and enquire into the grievances of Muslims in Imperial Veterinary Institute?

---

† For answer to this question, see answer to question No. 141.

ACCOMMODATION RESERVED IN THE IMPERIAL HOTEL FOR THE DELEGATES OF  
EASTERN GROUP CONFERENCE.

154. \*Dr. Sir Ziauddin Ahmad: (a) Will the Honourable the Labour Member be pleased to state whether it is a fact that Government have taken some rooms in the Imperial Hotel to provide accommodation for the delegates of Eastern Group Conference? If so, how many?

(b) Did Government ascertain the usual charges of those rooms?

(c) What charges are paid by Government now?

(d) Did they consult the Rent Control Officer for the correct rent of those rooms?

The Honourable Diwan Bahadur Sir A. Ramaswami Mudaliar:

(a) Yes, 68.

(b) Yes.

(c) A statement is laid on the table.

(d) Yes.

*Rooms reserved at the Imperial Hotel, New Delhi, for the Roger Mission and the Eastern Group Conference.*

	Rate per day with food:
1 Suite—Sitting room, large verandah, double bed-room, dressing room, bath room . . . . .	Rs. 32 per couple.
2 Suites—Sitting room, double bed-room, dressing room, bath room . . . . .	Rs. 28 „ „
6 Suites—Sitting room with verandah, double bed-room, bath room . . . . .	Rs. 25 „ „
9 Rooms—Double room, dressing room, bath room . . . . .	Rs. 22 „ „
4 Rooms—Double room, dressing room, bath room with verandah . . . . .	Rs. 22 „ „
3 Rooms—Double bed-room, bath room . . . . .	Rs. 20 „ „
NOTE.—Double room quotations are subject to a reduction of Rs. 4 per day if occupied by one person only.	
2 Rooms—Single bed-room with verandah attached, bath room . . . . .	Rs. 14.
4 Rooms—Single bed room and bath room . . . . .	Rs. 12.

NOTE.—Single rooms are not subject to any reduction.

PRIVATE HOUSES IN NEW DELHI RESERVED FOR ACCOMMODATION OF THE  
EXTRA MEMBERS OF THE VICEROY'S PROPOSED EXPANDED CABINET.

155. \*Dr. Sir Ziauddin Ahmad: (a) Will the Honourable the Labour Member please state if it is a fact that Government took on rent private houses in New Delhi for the accommodation of the extra members of the Viceroy's proposed expanded Cabinet?

(b) How many such houses have actually been engaged and at what rents?

(c) In what manner do Government propose to utilise those houses when the question of the constitution of the Cabinet is shelved?

The Honourable Diwan Bahadur Sir A. Ramaswami Mudaliar:

(a) Yes.

(b) Three; one at Rs. 3,300 per annum, another at Rs. 4,130 per annum and the third at Rs. 5,000 per annum.

(c) I would request the Honourable Member to wait and see.

**Mr. Manu Subedar:** May I know if the houses are now haunted, or is anybody living there?

**The Honourable Diwan Bahadur Sir A. Ramaswami Mudaliar:**  
No, Sir.

**Mr. Sri Prakasa:** When they are not haunted, are rents continuing to be paid?

**The Honourable Diwan Bahadur Sir A. Ramaswami Mudaliar:**  
Yes, Sir.

**Mr. Lalchand Navalrai:** Who pays the rents?

**The Honourable Diwan Bahadur Sir A. Ramaswami Mudaliar:**  
The Government of India.

**Dr. Sir Ziauddin Ahmad:** Why were these houses engaged and why did they ask the tax-payer to pay for nothing?

**The Honourable Diwan Bahadur Sir A. Ramaswami Mudaliar:**  
The Honourable Member who asks the question apparently knows all about the subject.

**Qazi Muhammad Ahmad Kazmi:** How long do the Government of India propose to continue paying these rents?

**The Honourable Diwan Bahadur Sir A. Ramaswami Mudaliar:**  
I have answered that in answer to part (c) of the question.

**Pandit Lakshmi Kanta Maitra:** Since when have the houses been rented?

**The Honourable Diwan Bahadur Sir A. Ramaswami Mudaliar:**  
I believe from the 1st of October.

## UNSTARRED QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

### APPLICATIONS FOR SANCTION OF THE GOVERNOR GENERAL UNDER SECTION 270 OF THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ACT, 1935.

**86. Mr. Muhammad Azhar Ali:** Will the Leader of the House please state:

- (a) the number of applications for necessary sanction of the Governor General as required under section 270 of the Government of India Act, 1935, received by the Secretary to the Governor General since 1st December, 1938; and
- (b) the action taken thereon, and if no action has been taken the reasons therefor?

**The Honourable Sir Muhammad Zafrullah Khan:** The information is being collected and will be laid on the table when it is complete.

**RULES OR BYE-LAWS OF THE DELHI JOINT WATER AND SEWAGE BOARD.**

**87. Mr. Muhammad Azhar Ali:** Will the Secretary for Education, Health and Lands please state:

- (a) the date on which the Delhi Joint Water and Sewage Board has made the rules or bye-laws, under sub-sections (b), (c), (d), (e), (f), (g), (i) and (j) of section 28 of the Delhi Joint Water and Sewage Act XXIII of 1926;
- (b) the date on which the sanction of the Chief Commissioner was given to those rules;
- (c) whether he will lay on the table the rules in force before the making and before the sanction of those rules;
- (d) when these rules were published in the local gazette;
- (e) the procedure observed in the Board in absence of those rules in respect of those matters; and
- (f) the authority validating the acts done in absence of those rules.

**Mr. J. D. Tyson:** The information has been called for and will be furnished to the House in due course.

**GOVERNMENT SERVICES RULES APPLICABLE TO THE STAFF OF THE DELHI UNIVERSITY.**

**88. Mr. Muhammad Azhar Ali:** Will the Secretary for Education, Health and Lands please state:

- (a) the date on which the Executive Council of the University of Delhi defined the duties and the conditions of services of the clerical staff and the servants of the University under sub-section (e) of section 22 of the University of Delhi Act, 1922;
- (b) whether the conduct of clerical staff and the servants of the University is regulated by the Government Servants Conduct Rules made by the Home Department of the Government of India;
- (c) who is the appellate authority against the orders of the Executive Council in respect of the duties and conditions of services of the clerical staff and the servants of the University; and
- (d) what other rules of the Government services are applicable to the clerical staff and the servants of the University?

**Mr. J. D. Tyson:** (a) The conditions of service of the clerical and inferior staff of the Delhi University have been prescribed by the Executive Council from time to time.

- (b) No.
- (c) The Executive Council is the final authority.
- (d) None. The University frames its own rules.

**WORKING OF THE PAYMENT OF WAGES ACT, 1936, ON THE STATE RAILWAYS.**

**89. Mr. Muhammad Azhar Ali:** Will the Honourable Member for Labour please lay on the table of the House a statement on the working of the Payment of Wages Act, 1936, since its enforcement on the Eastern Bengal, East Indian, Great Indian Peninsula and North Western Railways, showing:

- (a) the cases reported by the Inspectors of railway labour to the Supervisor of Railway Labour against "delayed payments";
- (b) the action taken by the Supervisor of railway labour on those reports; and
- (c) to state the reasons for not investing the Inspectors of railway labour with powers of an Inspector under Payment of Wages Act to take action on the report against breaches of the provisions of the Act noticed or detected during their inspections of the station?

**The Honourable Diwan Bahadur Sir A. Ramaswami Mudaliar:** (a) to (c). The information is being collected and a statement will be laid on the table of the House in due course.

**ALLOTMENT OF GOVERNMENT QUARTERS TO THE STAFF OF THE HOME AND LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENTS.**

**90. Bhai Parma Nand:** Will the Honourable the Labour Member please state the number of applications received by the Estate Office from the Home and the Legislative Departments for Government quarters in New Delhi for each of the 'A', 'B', 'C', 'D', and 'E' types, orthodox and un-orthodox, in December 1939 and how many have been allotted to each of these Departments?

**The Honourable Diwan Bahadur Sir A. Ramaswami Mudaliar:** The Honourable Member is referred to the reply given by me to Pandit Krishna Kant Malaviya's starred question No. 598 on the 1st April, 1940, asking for similar information in respect of the Political and the Defence Departments.

**REPRESENTATION FOR REPLACING IRON WINDOWS BY WOODEN WINDOWS IN RAJA BAZAR SQUARE, NEW DELHI.**

**91. Bhai Parma Nand:** (a) With reference to the reply to starred question No. 50, dated the 17th July, 1934, is the Honourable the Labour Member aware that the tenants of orthodox 'D' type of quarters in Raja Bazar Square, New Delhi, have recently sent a joint representation to the Central Public Works Department for replacement of revolving iron windows, known as Crittal windows, in those quarters by ordinary wooden windows?

(b) If the reply to part (a) be in the affirmative, will Government kindly state what action is being taken thereon?

(c) Are Government aware that these revolving iron windows occupy large space and therefore they are suited to big drawing rooms but not to small rooms in 'D' type of quarters in Raja Bazar?

(d) Are Government aware that some additions and alterations will soon be undertaken in those quarters?

(e) If so, are Government prepared to consider the advisability of replacing these iron windows by ordinary wooden windows, when other alterations are carried out in the quarters in Raja Bazar? If not, why not?

**The Honourable Diwan Bahadur Sir A. Ramaswami Mudaliar:**

(a) Yes.

(b) to (e). The replacement of the Crittal windows by ordinary wooden windows has been sanctioned, and the work is likely to be carried out during the next financial year.

**SENIORITY LIST OF THE BINDING BRANCH OF THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA PRESS, NEW DELHI.**

**92. Bhai Parma Nand:** (a) Will the Honourable the Labour Member state whether any official seniority list of the Binding Branch of the Government of India Press, New Delhi, is maintained by the present Manager of the Press? If so, when did he prepare it?

(b) Were any mistakes subsequently found in this list, which necessitated reversion of certain men to the lower pay and promotion of junior men in their place?

(c) Is it a fact that the above mentioned seniority list has now been revised?

(d) Are Government prepared to institute an enquiry into the cases of the Binding staff to regularize the cases of men affected? If not, why not?

**The Honourable Diwan Bahadur Sir A. Ramaswami Mudaliar:**

(a) Yes. The list was first prepared in 1937 and modified in 1938, 1939 and 1940.

(b) Yes. The mistake involved the reversion of one man.

(c) Yes.

(d) No. It is open to any individual who considers that he has a grievance to represent his case to the appropriate authority.

**STOPPAGE OF PAYMENT FOR MEAL INTERVAL TO THE INDUSTRIAL WORKERS OF THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA PRESS, NEW DELHI.**

**93. Bhai Parma Nand:** (a) Will the Honourable the Labour Member please state whether Government are aware that previously payment was made for tiffin interval by Government to the industrial workers of the Government of India Press, New Delhi?

(b) Is it a fact that no payment is made now for this interval and men are engaged for full 8½ hours, i.e., 8 A.M. to 4-30 P.M. and the payment is made for 8 hours only, deducting interval period?

(c) If the reply to the above be in the affirmative what are the reasons for stopping the payment for meal interval?

**The Honourable Diwan Bahadur Sir A. Ramaswami Mudaliar:**

(a) Prior to July, 1928, payment for the meal interval was made to piece-



workers who were in employment before the 1st November, 1922, if they were working on time rates when the interval occurred.

(b) No such payment is made now. Normally, piece-workers in the New Delhi Press are employed for eight hours on each week-day, exclusive of the meal interval.

(c) The system of payment for the meal had no logical basis and Government took the opportunity to abolish it at a time when they gave concessions to the piece-workers which, in the aggregate, involved the disbursement of much larger sums than were paid for the meal interval.

**DIFFERENTIAL TREATMENT METED OUT TO PIECE COMPOSITORS IN THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA PRESS, NEW DELHI.**

**94. Bhai Parma Nand:** (a) Will the Honourable the Labour Member please state whether it is a fact that piece compositors appointed in the Government of India Press, New Delhi, were given class 5, which is equivalent to Rs. 23/8 in the beginning, in spite of high class earned by them on three months' classification?

(b) Is it also a fact that new compositors in salaried scale doing the same work as above mentioned piece compositors are given a start of Rs. 30 per mensem?

(c) If the reply to the above be in the affirmative, what are the reasons for this differential treatment? Are Government prepared to fix the class of piece workers at Rs. 30 from the time of their appointment? If not, why not?

**The Honourable Diwan Bahadur Sir A. Ramaswami Mudaliar:**

(a) Yes. Class 5 is equivalent to a monthly wage of Rs. 27-1-4 for 'old' entrants and Rs. 23-15-4 'new' entrants.

(b) and (c). Yes, but there are no longer any piece-compositors in Class 5, as since December, 1938, all new entrants have been recruited on a salaried basis.

**AMALGAMATION OF GOVERNMENT OF INDIA PRESSES AT SIMLA AND NEW DELHI.**

**95. Bhai Parma Nand:** Will the Honourable Member in charge of the Labour Department please state:

(a) whether Government have stopped the move to Simla for this year?

(b) whether Government have considered any scheme for concentrating printing work at the Government of India Press, New Delhi, due to the stay of the Government Secretariat at New Delhi;

(c) whether there is any scheme under the consideration of the Central Government for amalgamating Simla and New Delhi Presses;

(d) the duties which will be entrusted to the officer proposed to be appointed in the office of the Controller of Printing and Stationery India, New Delhi, in 1940-41; whether he is to prepare a scheme to concentrate work in New Delhi, by breaking down the Simla Press; whether Government are prepared to see that an I. C. S. impartial officer is appointed to the new posts; and

(e) whether local holidays will be given to press employees and the scales will be revised on the Secretariat basis, on the permanent stay of Government offices in New Delhi; if not, why not?

**The Honourable Diwan Bahadur Sir A. Ramaswami Mudaliar:** (a) The bulk of the Departments and Offices of the Government of India are now located permanently in Delhi.

(b) and (c). No.

(d) An Indian Civil Service Officer has been appointed recently as Officer on Special Duty in the Stationery and Printing Department. He is to understudy the Controller of Printing and Stationery for a period of about six months and will, thereafter, be appointed as Controller when the post is vacated by the existing incumbent. The reply to the second part is in the negative.

(e) The scale of holidays for the staff of the Government of India Press, New Delhi, is now the same as that admissible to the non-migratory staff of the Departments and Offices of the Government of India in Delhi. The latter part does not, therefore, arise.

#### DEFECTIVE MACHINES IN THE LINO., MONO. AND MACHINE DEPARTMENT OF THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA PRESS, NEW DELHI.

**96. Bhai Parma Nand:** (a) Will the Honourable Member for Labour please state whether Government are aware that most of the machines in the Lino., Mono. and Machine Department in the Government of India Press, New Delhi, have become defective?

(b) Are Government aware that Government work is suffering owing to stoppage of machines and complaints after complaints are made to the management by the operators, casters and machine men about the defective machines, but no action is being taken?

(c) If the reply to the above be in the affirmative, what action do Government propose to take in the matter? If no action is proposed to be taken, why not?

**The Honourable Diwan Bahadur Sir A. Ramaswami Mudaliar:** (a) and (b). No.

(c) Does not arise.

#### LONG INTERVAL INTERVENING BETWEEN MAKING OF APPLICATIONS FOR AND ALLOTMENT OF GOVERNMENT QUARTERS.

**97. Bhai Parma Nand:** (a) Is the Honourable the Labour Member aware:

(i) that inconvenience is felt by Government servants entitled to Government quarters as they do not get any information regarding allotment or otherwise of quarters within two months of the last date of application; and

(ii) that a feeling of resentment exists among the staff for want of information as to their relative seniority in the waiting list?

(b) If the reply to the above be in the affirmative, is the Honourable Member prepared to remove the grievances enumerated above?

**The Honourable Diwan Bahadur Sir A. Ramaswami Mudaliar:** (a) (i). No complaints have been received from the persons concerned. The Staff of the Government of India moving up to Simla receive intimation about allotments about two or three weeks before leaving Delhi.

(ii) Information regarding the relative seniority of applicants on the waiting list can be obtained by the persons concerned from the Estate Section of the Central Public Works Department.

(b) The Consulting Engineer has been asked to deal with the applications for allotment as expeditiously as possible.

#### PROTECTION OF GOVERNMENT QUARTERS FROM TUBERCULOSIS INFECTION.

**98. Bhai Parma Nand:** (a) Will the Education Secretary be pleased to state whether steps are taken by Government to protect Government premises, particularly Government residences, from becoming sources of tubercular infection? If so, what?

(b) What action, if any, have Government initiated hitherto, when a case of tuberculosis occurs, or has become known in quarters let out to Government servants? Are such premises isolated and withheld from further occupation?

(c) How are cases officially dealt with when applications for transfer, or residence at Simla are submitted by Government servants, who either are affected with tuberculosis or have been discharged from tuberculosis sanatoria? Are these officials permitted to reside in Government premises? If so, why?

(d) Are Government aware that tuberculosis infection in Simla is spreading rapidly?

(e) Do Government maintain statistics of tuberculosis cases who occupy Government quarters that are liable to be re-let to others?

(f) Do Government propose to prevent the spread of infection of tuberculosis scourge in Simla offices and habitations and, if so, what action, if any, do they propose to initiate? If none, why not?

**Mr. J. D. Tyson:** (a) and (b). Tenants of Government quarters are required to bring to the immediate notice of the Health Officer any case of tuberculosis that may occur in their houses or compounds. On receipt of such a report a Health Visitor and a Sanitary Inspector visit the premises and issue instructions regarding the measures to be taken to prevent the spread of the disease. In certain circumstances a Municipal Committee can compulsorily remove a patient suffering from tuberculosis to a hospital. Premises in which cases of tuberculosis are known to have occurred are not re-allotted until they have been thoroughly disinfected by the Local Authority concerned.

(c) No case of a Government servant who is either suffering from tuberculosis or has been discharged from a tuberculosis sanatorium, asking for allotment of a Government residence, has come to notice

(d) and (f). Government have no information that tuberculosis is spreading in Simla. On the other hand a detailed medical examination of the inferior establishment of the Government of India Secretariat, who move between Delhi and Simla, revealed that the incidence of tuber-

culosis, active and quiescent, among such staff is not more serious than is in urban populations generally. No special measures in regard to Government premises seem necessary, but the steps taken by Government to reduce congestion in Simla should improve the health of the town.

(e) No special statistics for tuberculosis cases are maintained by Government.

#### APPOINTMENT OF MR. PASSMORE IN THE SUPPLY DEPARTMENT AND HIS DUTIES.

**99. Bhai Parma Nand:** (a) Will the Honourable the Leader of the House please state when Mr. Passmore was appointed in the Supply Department, and on what salary?

(b) Was he not working in the Buckingham Mills? What was his salary?

(c) Was he getting any commission for the purchase of goods from the Carnatic and Buckingham Mills? If so, at what rate?

(d) What are his duties now?

(e) What is the total value of the articles purchased through him? What commission was paid to him?

**The Honourable Sir Muhammad Zafrullah Khan:** (a) On 11th October, 1939, on Rs. 2,250 per mensem.

(b) and (c). The answer to the first part of each question is in the negative and the second part, therefore, does not arise.

(d) Director of the Textiles Section in the Supply Department.

(e) Nil. Purchases are made through the Indian Stores Department or Contracts Directorate, as the case may be.

#### REVERSION OF PERMANENT MEN OF HIGHER GRADE TO LOWER POSTS IN CERTAIN BRANCHES OF THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA PRESS, NEW DELHI.

**100. Bhai Parma Nand:** (a) Will the Honourable the Labour Member be pleased to state whether it is a fact that the Manager, Government of India Press, New Delhi, has reverted some permanent men of the higher grade to lower posts in certain branches of the Government of India Press, New Delhi?

(b) Does the Honourable Member contemplate reverting more permanent men from higher grades to a lower one in the near future?

(c) Is it not a fact that the Manager on the spot at the time of appointment and confirmation in higher grades considers the cases carefully?

(d) Do Government propose to consider the desirability of reviewing the cases of those persons who have already been reverted from their permanent posts in the higher grade to a post in the lower one? If not, why not?

**The Honourable Diwan Bahadur Sir A. Ramaswami Mudaliar:** (a) I am informed that one person who was found to have been wrongly promoted was reverted last year.

(b) No.

(c) Yes.

(d) No. It is open to any individual who considers that he has a grievance to represent his case to the appropriate authority.

**DESIRABILITY OF RELAXATION OF ALLOTMENT OF QUARTERS RULES IN THE CASE OF LOW-PAID, MARRIED NON-MIGRATORY CLERKS.**

**101. Bhai Parma Nand:** (a) Is the Honourable the Labour Member aware of the definition of "Seniority" as laid down in the Rule (Supplementary Rule 317 BII) with regard to the allotment of residences in New Delhi to *low-paid married* clerks of the Government of India Offices, who are now non-migratory?

(b) Is he also aware of the fact that the low-paid married clerks who became out of class long before the introduction of the revised rules of allotment, are superseded on account of the said definition, and their juniors are going up in the list of the Central Public Works Department?

(c) Do Government propose to examine the cases of hardship to the staff who are now non-migratory in respect of their residences.

(d) Is he prepared to consider those cases of *married* clerks, who have children and widows as dependents, and who have been without residences in New Delhi for a number of years and are unable to pay high rents for private houses in New Delhi?

(e) Are Government prepared to scrutinize those cases of clerks, who are *married, low-paid and non-migratory*, and who are seeking Government quarters for the last three or four years, and to relieve them by relaxing the rules of allotments?

**The Honourable Diwan Bahadur Sir A. Ramaswami Mudaliar:** (a), (b) and (e). The Honourable Member is referred to the reply I gave to parts (a) and (d) of Mr. Joshi's unstarred question No. 126 on the 1st April, 1940.

(c) and (d). No.

**DESIRABILITY OF RELAXATION OF ALLOTMENT OF QUARTERS RULES IN THE CASE OF LOW-PAID, MARRIED NON-MIGRATORY CLERKS.**

**102. Bhai Parma Nand:** (a) Will the Honourable the Labour Member please state whether *non-migratory, married and low-paid* clerks of the Government of India offices getting an allotment for "Summer Season" in New Delhi, will be ineligible for the residences on arrival of the migratory clerks in "winter season" and whether they will then be turned out of the residences?

(b) What remedy does he suggest to remove the hardship of the class of clerks, who are *married, low-paid and non-migratory* and have children and several dependents?

(c) Is he prepared to accept the principle that the *low-paid married* clerks should be given preference in respect of residences in New Delhi?

**The Honourable Diwan Bahadur Sir A. Ramaswami Mudaliar:** The Honourable Member is referred to the reply I gave to Mr. Joshi's unstarred question No. 126 on the 1st April, 1940.

**INCOMPLETE SEWERAGE IN KAROL BAGH, DELHI.**

**103. Bhai Parma Nand:** (a) Will the Education Secretary please state what proportion of amount sanctioned three years ago for the improvement of the Karol Bagh area has been spent, or is proposed to be spent, on the inhabited portion *vis-a-vis* the uninhabited area?

(b) Is he aware that all the buildings constructed in Karol Bagh had the previous approval and sanction of the Municipal Committee in accordance with the terms of the lease and that latrines and baths were allowed to be constructed with outlets on each lane?

(c) If so, will he please state why sewer lines have been provided in the alternate lanes only, without making any provision for the discharge of sullage, etc., of the remaining half of the lanes?

(d) Is it a fact that about two years ago the inhabitants brought to the notice of the authorities concerned their difficulties regarding the connection of their drains to the sewers owing to their absence in the alternate lanes? If so, what action has been taken by the authorities?

**Mr. J. D. Tyson:** (a) As the proportion of the area which is inhabited has increased since the scheme was introduced, the time and labour involved in determining how much of the cost of each service is attributable to the inhabited portion and how much to the rest of the area would be disproportionate to the value of the information when compiled.

(b) (i). No: the Municipal Committee was not concerned with the terms of the lease. (ii). There was no restriction to secure that all baths and latrines should open on the service lane.

(c) Sewers were provided in alternate lanes, which are the service lanes. This was considered adequate as every house must abut on a service lane; but in cases where latrines and baths do not themselves abut on a service lane containing a sewer, the Trust refrain from enforcing connections if there is a technical difficulty.

(d) Yes. Difficult cases are considered.

#### CONNECTING OF DRAINS WITH SEWERS IN KAROL BAGH, DELHI.

**104. Bhai Parma Nand:** (a) Is the Education Secretary aware that the Delhi Improvement Trust, served summons on some of the people of Karol Bagh to connect their drains with sewers after submission of plans and after a fortnight took steps to advise some other people to make use of the sewers without submitting the plans?

(b) Is it a fact that some of the people of Karol Bagh have not yet been approached for making use of the sewers?

(c) Will the Education Secretary kindly state whether it is a fact that water mains in Karol Bagh have been laid on the main roads only and not in the lanes?

**Mr. J. D. Tyson:** With your permission, Sir, I propose to reply to questions Nos. 104 and 107 together.

The information has been called for and will be furnished to the House when received.

#### ENHANCEMENT OF ANNUAL PREMIUM OF NAZUL PLOTS IN KAROL BAGH, DELHI.

**105. Bhai Parma Nand:** (a) Will the Education Secretary please state whether it is a fact that the annual premium of the plots granted by the Nazul in the Karol Bagh area is being doubled at the expiry of 20 years period?

(b) Is he also aware that, under Government orders, rents of buildings obtaining in September 1939 cannot be enhanced?

**Mr. J. D. Tyson:** (a) The ground rent (not the premium) due on old Nazul leases is enhanced in accordance with the terms of the leases.

(b) No.

**EASEMENT RIGHTS INFRINGED BY CONSTRUCTION OF OPEN STORM WATER DRAINS IN KAROL BAGH, DELHI.**

**106. Bhai Parma Nand:** (a) Is the Education Secretary aware that open storm water drains were constructed in the inhabited part of the Karol Bagh area, cutting off all the passages and entrances to motor garages, shops and even houses?

(b) Is he prepared to consider whether it is not an infringement of the rights of the poor inhabitants under the Easement Act, 1882?

**Mr. J. D. Tyson:** (a) Open storm water drains have been provided in the Karol Bagh area, and in some cases these drains interfered with access to buildings. The Trust arranged for residents to be permitted to construct their own culverts over the drains, and so far as Government are aware the difficulty has been overcome.

(b) Does not arise.

**PROVIDING OF ELECTRIC LIGHTS IN KAROL BAGH, DELHI.**

**\*107. Bhai Parma Nand:** (a) Is the Education Secretary aware that kerosene oil lamps are still used in lighting up all the lanes in Karol Bagh area and portions of the three main roads encircling Idgah?

(b) If so, will he kindly state what is the difficulty or delay in supplying electric light to this area?

**STATEMENT LAID ON THE TABLE.**

*Information† promised by the Honourable Sir Reginald Maxwell in reply to the starred question, No. 35, asked by Dr. Sir Ziauddin Ahmad on the 8th February, 1940.*

**APPOINTMENTS MADE IN CONNECTION WITH WAR WORK.**

\* \* \* \* \*

**MOTION FOR ADJOURNMENT.**

**ALLEGED OCCUPATION OF THE MUSLIM Idgah AT BURHANPUR BY THE MILITARY.**

**Mr. President** (The Honourable Sir Abdur Rahim): I have received notice of a motion for adjournment from Maulana Zafar Ali Khan to this effect. He wants to discuss "an urgent matter of public importance—namely, the forcible occupation by Military of the Muslim Idgah of Burhanpur in the Central Provinces". Has the Honourable Member obtained the permission of His Excellency the Governor General?

**Maulana Zafar Ali Khan:** I have written to the Private Secretary to the Viceroy and the permission will be coming shortly.

**Mr. President** (The Honourable Sir Abdur Rahim): Very well, I will let it stand over.

\* For answer to this question, see answer to question No. 104.

† Not printed, but a copy has been placed in the Library of the House.—*Ed. of D.*

**Mr. President** (The Honourable Sir Abdur Rahim): The Assembly will now resume consideration of the following motion moved by the Honourable Sir Jeremy Raisman:

"That the Bill to alter the maximum rates of postage under the Indian Post Office Act, 1898, to increase the rates of the taxes on income imposed by the Indian Finance Act, 1940, by a surcharge for the purposes of the Central Government, and to increase the rate of super-tax payable by companies, be taken into consideration."

**Mr. N. V. Gadgil** (Bombay Central Division: Non-Muhammadian Rural): Sir, when the House rose on Saturday last, I was referring to the objection which was taken by the Honourable Mr. Griffiths that the Congress was embarrassing the Government in the prosecution of their war efforts. I read a long extract from a book written by Mr. Edward Thompson "Enlist India for freedom", in which he showed that the Indian leaders were far more responsible and in fact they care more for ethical principles than for political or patriotic considerations, but, in spite of this, if the Honourable Mr. Griffiths wants to complain that the Congress has tried to embarrass the Government in the prosecution of their war effort, I want to tell him very plainly that the offer of the Congress is subject to one proviso, *viz.*, that Congress will as far as possible try to avoid embarrassing the Government, but at the same time if it is the object of the Government of India, and this seems to be so, to crush down the Congress and all political life in the country, then the Congress will stand up, and from that point of view the Congress has taken the step which has now become already public.

The other speech which I said was remarkable was that of the Honourable Diwan Bahadur Sir A. Ramaswami Mudaliar. In his speech he stated that he was speaking for the whole of India—a claim that I think even Louis the XIVth would have hesitated to make. I do not want to say anything about his representative character, he has none in this House but I want to tell him that if he thinks that India is really behind this war, then where is the necessity of putting thousands of people in jail under the Rules of the Defence of India Act? He went on to say that there has been no pressure. May I ask him to recall, with whatever influence he has with the Government, what Mr. Mahadev Desai was saying at the Journalists' Conference about the atrocities in connection with the raising of war funds and to publish all that? I will give one example to show how collections are being made. A certain Zemindar was threatened with the deprivation of his gun license unless he paid Rs. 50,000. He had to pay it and the license was retained, but I will give a few examples in order that the Honourable the Home Member may take a note of them. In the district of Colaba, when the war was declared, there were nearly four hundred police cases pending against the bus drivers. They all waited on the Deputy Superintendent of Police and the District Magistrate and as a result all the prosecutions were withdrawn and half an anna surcharge was added to every motor ticket in the Colaba district. This was to go to war funds. When complaints were made, the district authorities said that this is included in the fare and it is not a contribution towards the war. I ask the Honourable Sir Ramaswami Mudaliar whether that is honest collection of money. I may give other examples to show how things are being worked in the districts. First



[Mr. N. V. Gadgil.]

of all I will deal with how things are done by some Indian States—I will not name them—here and now. The procedure is this. The officials visit a village, and as soon as they arrive all the village watchmen are kept round the village so that nobody can go out. A list is prepared of the well-to-do people and they are all called in the *chavadi*. From morning hours they are not allowed to go home unless they pay the sum mentioned against their names. Then only they can go back. Of course, this is persuasion. Then, in the schools, the children are asked to bring some money in order to witness certain performance and if they do not, they are threatened with consequences. I will give one other example of workmen in the Dapodi workshop, a few miles away from Poona. There the labour establishment is on a temporary basis. They draw monthly wages approximately from Rs. 15 to Rs. 20 each and each workman is asked to pay one rupee. In fact, it is deducted from his wages and if he makes any complaint, he is discharged. Things of that sort are happening daily. Would the Honourable the Home Member believe that in the districts of East and West Khandesh, particularly West Khandesh, the Munsifs and the Mamlatdars regularly go from shop to shop in the morning outside the Court hours. They visit shops and they get contributions to war funds. Of course, it must be by persuasion. I put a simple proposition before the Government. If they think that these things are exaggerated and not well-founded, why don't they start an inquiry? Only two days ago, the Home Secretary for the United Provinces Government stated and that is already in the print that complaints have been investigated; they are somewhat exaggerated and in some cases people who have showed excessive zeal have been warned. Now, excessive zeal is euphemism for down-right extraction. I can multiply these cases. Even the Governors are calling merchants and pressing them for war contribution.

**Sir H. P. Mody** (Bombay Millowners' Association: Indian Commerce): Which Governor?

**Mr. N. V. Gadgil**: You can answer best.

**Sir H. P. Mody**: That is precisely what I want to do.

**Mr. N. V. Gadgil**: Now, if these things are openly stated, there is the prosecution. If the Governor is really anxious that the people are helping out of their own sweet will and that they are convinced, then there is no necessity to send for them. If the Congressmen are in a minority, you need not worry about them. Let them go about like mad men preaching against war and nobody will listen to them. But that is not the case. The Honourable Sir Ramaswami Mudaliar said that several sections of the Indian public are helping war. Yes, the Princes are undoubtedly helping war. Yes, to perpetuate autocratic and personal rule. Not in the cause of democracy. These 610 Princes, who know less about democracy than about dancing girls, are they helping in the name of democracy? Not in one of their States are real democratic institutions functioning, and in the matter of extraction of war contribution, they are the principal culprits. None of them is contributing from his own pocket. At any rate, I know a State which contributed lakhs of pounds and immediately afterwards it got it back from its own people or perhaps a little more in the transaction. Officials in States have made fortunes.

**Mr. President** (The Honourable Sir Abdur Rahim): The Chair does not think the Honourable Member can discuss the Indian States.

**Mr. N. V. Gadgil**: I am trying to meet the point that the contributions are voluntary.

**Mr. President** (The Honourable Sir Abdur Rahim): The Honourable Member had better confine himself to British India.

**Mr. N. V. Gadgil**: I humbly submit that the inhabitants of the Indian States come and compete with us for jobs in British India.....

**Mr. President** (The Honourable Sir Abdur Rahim): That is a different matter. The Government of India are not directly concerned with the administration of the Indian States.

**Mr. N. V. Gadgil**: The point is this. The money which the Government of India are receiving from the Indian Princes . . . . .

**Mr President** (The Honourable Sir Abdur Rahim): The Honourable Member must not go on speaking of Indian States.

**Mr. N. V. Gadgil**: What I mean to say is that it is tainted money and with this tainted money Britishers are not going to win the cause which they profess they are fighting for.

Then, I will take another section which is no doubt helping the Government. I mean the capitalists and the vested interests. The Government feel that this is a sort of Maginot Line and by remaining behind it they can save India. But I give a warning to the Government. The Princes, the vested interests and the capitalists—I mean no offence to them—have no patriotism.

**Mr. President** (The Honourable Sir Abdur Rahim): The Honourable Member is again discussing the Princes.

**Mr. N. V. Gadgil**: I am excluding the Princes. The vested interests and the capitalists have no patriotism because capital knows no frontiers. When they find that the other party is winning, they will quietly transfer themselves to that side. Has not the same thing occurred 150 years ago when most of the Zamindars and the Princes turned disloyal to the Mughal and the Mahratta Central Powers? The same thing will happen again. If you want this war to be a war of free people for freedom, then this is not the way to get money for financing it. After all, you must remember that with money alone you cannot achieve success which you think you can.

Sir, the Honourable Sir Ramaswami Mudaliar stated that thousands and thousands of people have enlisted in the army and hundreds of boys have joined the ranks as officers and in other establishments. Do we doubt their patriotism? I respectfully submit that the recruitment is far from patriotic. You have enlisted 20,000 Gurkhas who have nothing to do with India. They are from Nepal. Religiously, they may be one with the Hindus, but so far as their patriotism is concerned, they were the people who committed atrocities in Bengal and who fired on the Muslim mob at the time of the Shahidganj agitation. Are they the patriots? Then, you have recruited thousands of persons from the tribal areas who

[Mr. N. V. Gadgil.]

care neither for the life or the property of the British Indian people. Are they the patriots? A few hundred young Indians may have got into the army or other cognate Departments but I warn the Government that it is not from the patriotic point of view that they have joined these Departments but for mere careers because unemployment is stalking in the land. The Honourable Sir Ramaswami Mudaliar went on to say that he was convinced that by the end of this war, India would be free and that promises made would be fulfilled. May I tell him what a great Englishman said about British rule in India? He said: "It is a history of promises made to the ear and broken to the heart". I do not think there have been any departures from this time-honoured course of action. If in spite of all this, the Honourable Sir Ramaswami Mudaliar thinks that things will be better, all I can say is that it is a triumph of hope over experience. He has been connected with public life in Southern India especially. It is said that he has something to do with the masses. May I ask him what has been the result of 150 years of British rule? Has poverty decreased? Has destitution decreased? Has literacy increased or has been on an increasing scale? Nothing of the kind. On the contrary, the British rule and the British friendship have been a curse. These are strong words. But I tell the Government of India that those who speak softly on a critical occasion like this are not their friends. They are not the friends of the British Government, much less the friends of the British people. Those who speak on an occasion like this when history is to be made and when decisions will be taken which will affect the destinies of this country for years to come freely and frankly are the friends of their own countrymen and even of their opponents. I tell you that British friendship and British connection, taken on a balance, has proved a curse not only to India but wherever the British people have had anything to do with the destinies of the other people it has equally proved a curse. I should like, Sir, to read a short extract from "Mr. Henri Beraud's attack on the Grand Tour":

"I am among those who regard English friendship as the cruellest gift that the gods can bestow upon any people. When I observe Great Britain, the Bible in the one hand and the Covenant of the League in the other, plead the cause of the weak, or invoke the sacred principles of international justice, I cannot forbear to believe that her personal interest is at stake. I believe further, that that interest—always the same, deriving from an invariable policy—is as old and solid as the throne of Edward the Confessor. It (this policy) consists in throwing the continent into confusion so that England may reign over the ocean wave. It consists in buying the conscience of others, in seeking mercenaries in sowing discord. It consists in interdicting peace among the nations. It consists in sticking up clergymen on top of chests of bullion, that they may preach self-abnegation to nations living in poverty. Because that is in fact the price of British prosperity!"

**Mr. President** (The Honourable Sir Abdur Rahim): That extract will do. The Honourable Member cannot read any further.

**Mr. N. V. Gadgil:**

"Do not the friends of England inform us that the control of the Red Sea is indispensable to British policy on account of the sea route to India? Well, that may be so."

**Mr. President** (The Honourable Sir Abdur Rahim): The Chair has allowed the Honourable Member to read a short extract. He really cannot go on reading long extracts.

**Mr. N. V. Gadgil:** As you are aware, Sir, there is no freedom of speech already outside this House.

**Mr. President** (The Honourable Sir Abdur Rahim): Every Honourable Member has been allowed the fullest opportunity to say anything he likes. There are certainly rules of this House which have to be observed by every Honourable Member.

**Mr. N. V. Gadgil:** If you rule me irrelevant, I have nothing to say.

**Mr. President** (The Honourable Sir Abdur Rahim): The Honourable Member knows the rules of the House that no Honourable Member can read long extracts from any document.

**Mr. N. V. Gadgil:** This is no document, Sir, but only extracts from a book.

**Mr. President** (The Honourable Sir Abdur Rahim): The Honourable Member should not read any further extracts. He should continue his own speech.

**Mr. N. V. Gadgil:** Very well, Sir, if that is your ruling, I shall obey.

Sir, I say today that the British connection has done no good to the country. It is time that it should be put an end to. Is it indispensable for the happiness of Indians that the British should remain here for ever? We are asked and very seriously to help in this war. As I said the other day, we must be convinced that this war is really a war for freedom of the people, that it is a war for democracy, that it is a war for the freedom and independence of smaller nationalities. Only the other day I read in the papers that certain small nations on the Baltic coast which were created as a result of the Treaty of Versailles have been quietly over-run by the Soviet Government. And, two days ago, I find a proposal made on behalf of the British Government that the British Government are agreeable to recognise the *de facto* incorporation of these Baltic States into the Soviet Government. Is that the guarantee for the smaller States? Is that the respect that Britain has for democracy? Is that the cause for which Britain is fighting this war? If the British Government is willing to recognise this, one would naturally ask what has Hitler done? Has he done anything different from Stalin who has quietly incorporated several smaller countries in his New Order? Then why not recognise him also? Why not end the war? The fact is that people start with good ideas and good principles to begin with, war is for democracy and war is for self-determination! Then they slow down to national needs, then to vital needs and then, ultimately, conquest and last but not least survival. England wants to survive and have mastery of the seas for ever and she wants that the sea route to India should be a British highway. Is it for dumping the goods of England on India? I tell this Honourable House that the question of survival of Britain for keeping her stranglehold on India is not an absolute question. It is dependent upon war aims and what she is fighting for. If she is fighting for anything over and above her survival, if she is fighting for civilisation, we have a right to know what kind of civilisation she is fighting for. We have a right to

[Mr. N. V. Gadgil.]

know what kind of new order she tries to set up after the war is over. Today we have been told, nothing doing in way of India's freedom, help, help, and help—that is the sole cry of the Government. This will not do. We did it unconditionally 25 years ago. Mr. Griffiths told us, no use referring to the past. I beg to differ from him. Unless you own up mistakes and errors you have committed in the past and you promise that such errors and mistakes will not be repeated, we are not going to help you again in coin, in combatants, in men or money. We have a right to know your war aims. You have, against the wishes of the people of India, without consulting the people or their accredited representatives, involved this country in war, you have dragged 400 millions of people into a modern war, ill-equipped with no preparation and for no cause. Therefore, it is only fair, it is only just on our part to ask what are you fighting for. You say you are fighting for your survival. You must deserve it. It is your own war. You have failed during the course of the last 20 years, diplomatically, morally and politically. It is your own creation. This Hitlerism is your own creation. I beg to say that Hitlerism has been conceived in the Foreign office of the British Government. It has been nursed by British capitalism and if today its grip is round the neck of national life of England instead of blaming Hitler, the English nation ought to blame their own diplomacy, their own weak hesitating capitalist leaders.

Sir, we were told that England is fighting for survival. In the course of four months from April to June nations after nations have collapsed. England has withdrawn successfully from Norway, she has withdrawn successfully from Flanders, she has withdrawn successfully from Somaliland. Mr. Winston Churchill said the other day that victory cannot be won by successful evacuation, but I grant an exception to him. If his countrymen successfully, politically, withdraw from this country, I promise he will ultimately succeed. I am not making this statement in a lighter vein which is so characteristic of my Honourable friend, Sir H. P. Mody. I am very serious. I say and I repeat that it is necessary to reduce England to a condition of harmlessness. I say and I believe that there will come a day when the rest of the world will have the strength and wisdom to reduce in its turn this British nation to harmlessness which boasts of being invincible. What is the root cause for this war? The basic cause for this war is that Germany has no Empire, there is only one Empire in the world and that is the British Empire. Science may have added many things but it has not added one inch of ground surface to this earth. Whatever surface is available has got to be distributed among the contending parties. Well has Dr. Goebells said the other day that the goddess of history has now decided to redistribute the world. What is this war for? Your Empire and the French Empire both are founded on plunder and robbery, it is not my own opinion but your own writers have stated so. Therefore, there is absolutely no moral claim to retain it. Above all if you defeat Hitler today, ten years hence he will rise again and the same thing will happen. You may conclude any peace, but no peace can sustain unless you free the people of the world and eliminate domination of one nation over another. Unless that is done, there is no peace for the world. Therefore, when I say that we want to know why is this war being fought, it is not only for the freedom or peace in this land that we are asking for, but it is for the establishment of real peace

in this world and a new order based on freedom for all people guaranteed by every other nation. That is our object. Therefore, if the war has to end it can never end; it can only end for the time being and then again continue.

As has been stated, war is the continuation of politics, and politics is the continuation of war; and it will continue. The chief cause of the war you may not pretend to know, but if you subject the whole situation to a scientific analysis you must come to the only possible conclusion, that the real cause of the war is the imperial possessions of the British people. Part with it; the price of your existence as a national democracy or even as a nation, I repeat, is liberty for India. If you want to live as a nation you must die as an empire; otherwise, there is no hope for you. This may not sound very happy to your ears, but if you have long views, if you do not believe a larger outlook as deformation of the mind, if you do not believe broader considerations as some deficiency of the mind, then you will soon realise in your quiet introspection that but for your policy towards India this war would not have happened at all. It is not for your coal-mines and chalk-hills that Hitler is fighting and trying to invade England; it is for your imperial possessions. He wants to end your empire, and the better method is to end it yourself voluntarily. If you do it today you will at least retain the friendship of the Indian people: if you part with power you will avoid bitterness. But if you do not do it, the course of history is almost settled that you will have to part with it whether you wish it or do not wish it. You may abuse Hitler in any way you like, but Hitler is the creation of historical forces just as Napoleon was. It was Napoleon who ended the feudal system in Europe and in the end he ended himself. This is exactly what is going to happen in the present situation,—Hitler will end imperialism and in the end he will end himself. Why should we bother? Why should we participate in this war unless we are assured that our fate will be better? But the British Government is not prepared to give any assurance. I tell the Government of India and the British people through them that it is easier for a camel to go through the eye of a needle than for the British people to enter the heaven of success with India in bondage. It is not going to happen. Do not believe that history will repeat itself; do not believe that because in 1914—18 you put down the people, you put down liberty of speech, you interned thousands of people and after the war was over you cheated everybody, that it will be possible for you to do the same thing hereafter. You have involved us in the war, and under what circumstances? To take untrained people into a battle is sheer murder, according to the present Secretary of State, Mr. Amery. Do you seriously believe that in case of invasion, with your 250 aircraft and a lakh and fifty thousand people and a few tanks here and there you are going to save India? No, nothing of that sort. Is this an indication of your competence and efficiency during these 150 years, and more particularly in these 15 months that you have thus prepared this country for defence? You have not: you have failed. Assuming that this war was for India's benefit, that you have been commissioned to raise a fine line of defence, have you succeeded? I will only repeat what the Secretary of State said in the House of Commons while speaking on the Chamberlain debate. He said, "In the name of God, Mr. Chamberlain, go". I say, in the name of God, democracy and efficiency, all of you go, walk out, otherwise there is no future for this country.

[Mr. N. V. Gadgil.]

Sir, they have failed. The Congress three months ago in July, when France had collapsed, passed a Resolution that if this Government were to declare and acknowledge the right of India to complete independence and to forthwith establish provisionally a national Government, India would undertake the task of defence. What was the response? Government did not realise what pains and pangs it must have caused to those who had to differ from Mahatma Gandhi, their leader for these 25 years who has led them from victory to victory. They could not understand it; they do not understand this language. The British Government are willing to sell their Colonies for fifty over-age destroyers; they are willing to lease out Colony after Colony for 99 years; but they are not prepared to give back India her undoubted freedom, her right to determine her course of action, her right to defend herself, her coast and her country, even provisionally. Is that the treatment to be given to a country of this type? But those who have done this deserve no co-operation and no help from us. Sir, that opportunity is gone. England has missed the bus in Norway and in several other countries. This was a most splendid and golden opportunity as Maulana Zafar Ali said. They have missed it, and now something more is in store for all of us.

Sir, I believe,—and I say this because I have very carefully studied the situation,—that it is impossible for the British people to defeat Hitler. All that will happen will be a stalemate or a peace. Lakhs and lakhs of people will have to be taken over the Continent to march through France to invade Germany, that is an impossibility, even according to the *Statesman*. What is the next alternative? Destruction. If that is so, it is time for you to think why the war has been continued further and further. I say it is because you do not want to part with your empire. Liquidate it. They are mortgaging every asset, not only their own, but you will be surprised to learn, Sir, that at this very hour negotiations are going on in England that certain firms in America should be given a monopoly of exporting motor-cars to India for a period of 25 years and that England should get certain war materials in return. That is how they are anxious about our industrial future. You cannot build ships. One hundred and fifty years ago in Bengal if any Indian built a ship beyond certain dimensions he was to be punished with 25 stripes. That order is contained in the Government Gazette of the year 1792, and the same spirit continues today. You cannot open factories for building motor cars; you cannot build factories for producing aircraft. And these war efforts we are expected to help in. Yes, for the shop assistants and salesmen and agents and sub-agents from European firms who have no business now to be given employment and commission, whether they deserve it or not. And wherever there are Indian finance officers they must be put under British officers so that contracts may go to European firms. That is what has been happening in the course of the last three months,—let Government deny. What are these war efforts? Is it my country or your country that is in danger? Why are you here? Go away, every one of you,—from Lord Linlithgow down to the Anglo-Indian, if he thinks India is not his country. Let them all go away, we will defend it, we will manage it, we will govern it; and we have shown in the course of the last four years, Hindus and Muslims, that we can govern better than you. If you want to go, in God's name, go away. It is your country that is in danger. Why are you here? Apparently your

dividends are more to you than the destruction of your own country. If you go, the administration will be cheaper; it will be better, more efficient; and at the same time you will retain our goodwill. But if you do not go, what is likely to happen? It is certain that India, as we know, the masses are not going to help you. What will happen? Very soon there will be confusion; there will be revolution. It is coming whether you wish it or you do not wish it. The Congress wants that it should be on a non-violent basis, that the transfer of power should be accompanied by peace and goodwill. But you do not want that. You have asked for a revolution and you will have a revolution; and in the resulting confusion our destiny is so great, our cause is so just that it is India that will succeed and not you. Therefore, Sir, no case has been made out at present that will convince us that it is our war or that it is a war for any principle. It is a war to consolidate the imperialistic grip on India and no more. If that is so, then there is no moral obligation on our part to help. People may ask, what will happen to India? Sir Cowasji Jehangir is afraid of his investments; Sir Homi Mody of his dividends. Let me assure them both that if we win, as we are certain to win, it is much better to side with us. The question is clear. Those who want Indian freedom, they must come to us; those who want British rule perpetuated let them say so. It is based on racialism—why blame the Nazi rule because it is racial exploitation?

You have taken our soldiers to fight in the Colonies where the best lands are reserved for Europeans, employments are closed  
 12 Noon to Indians, where racialism and exploitation is the order of the day. Do you tell us seriously that British imperialism is not based on race arrogance? Search the list of appointments made here. See the list, how racialism works. Go to the Colonies to see how racialism works. Is it fair that my countrymen should go and die for South Africa or British Somaliland or for Kenya, where Indians are treated worse than dogs? What is it that you are asking us to do? You are asking us to perpetuate this system, this civilisation which deserves to collapse and to be buried fathoms deep. It is a crime against your own generation. It is a crime on your part so far as your sons and grandsons are concerned. Here is an opportunity which comes once in a century, when you can throw off your shackles and be free. Will you realise this? On what side will you cast your vote? Will you be for those who have always stood for racialism, who have always stood for exploitation, who have always broken the promises they made, who in their worst hour of trial have shown a complete indifference and complete disinclination to part with one iota of power? What did you offer? Expansion of the Executive Council. Is Mr. Jinnah out for jobs? Is the Congress out for jobs? You might think you have made a wonderful offer, but I will give a comment of your own countryman, Mr. Sorensen. He said:

"The scheme is merely an extension of liability to serve and sacrifice without the corresponding enlargement or endowment of power."

That is not the way to treat a nation of this ancient tradition. Mr. Churchill said: "We are the happy inheritors who have got a special aptitude to reconcile empire with democracy and tradition with progress." That is good when the white people are concerned. But here you have failed to reconcile the two. On the contrary, at every stage, at every moment, you are reminding us that democracy is not for us. The most



[Mr. N. V. Gadgil.]

vicious principle that has been inserted by the Viceroy in his speech is that we cannot have democracy if half a dozen lunatics from the lunatic asylum say: "We oppose a particular scheme", then he can turn down everything and say: "No progress."

**Sir Syed Raza Ali** (Cities of the United Provinces: Muhammadan Urban): Eighty millions of Muslims are not a few people.

**Mr. N. V. Gadgil:** I am not referring to Muslims: they are bound to be with us in the struggle—rather I am confident about it. Therefore, as I say, it is a most vicious principle. It was just the same principle which was embodied in the Treaty of Versailles. You managed there to see that no single big state remained in Europe and you partitioned Europe into small states. This war is the result. That is exactly what you want to do here in India today, so that there may be groups, groups, groups, so that real nationality, a real powerful nationality may not grow in India. That is your object. Some of your ancestors—Macaulay for one, said that it would be the proudest day when Indian people themselves would ask the Britishers to go out, because they were ready to govern. That proud day is dawning every day; but our regret is that Macaulay's successors do not want to fulfil the promises or the mission with which he said the Englishmen came out to India. In these circumstances, we find that even England is not for fighting for democracy, and, in the words of the American Ambassador, there is no democracy in England: the light of democracy has gone out in Europe; and it is like the middle ages—darkness. In India the little of democracy that was allowed to function has been crushed. The things that constitute democracy—freedom of speech, freedom of association, individual liberty and equality—all that has gone. There is no freedom. We cannot speak out. What then? It is freedom that is really in danger not only in Europe, not only in India but everywhere. Therefore, the Congress has decided to defend that freedom at whatever cost. You may jail us; you may be afraid of freedom of speech as the dictators are. They are surrounded by bayonets, machine guns and by the latest things that science has added, not to expand the bounds of human happiness, but to achieve destruction on a large scale. You are surrounded by all these things: but a little mouse of thought, in the words of Mr. Churchill, has arisen: the still small voice of freedom is going out from Wardha, from this corner of the country to the other. You may jail it; you may jail us half a dozen times, twenty times; you may even put an end to our lives; but the cause for which we stand you cannot crush. You dare not crush in spite of your bayonets and in spite of your Defence of India Act. Requisition all the presses in the world, all the available paper in the world and all the typewriters and go on making different rules under the Defence of India Act; but the natural promptings of freedom you cannot put down. The world is changing fast. Everybody is trying to adjust to the new events that are happening; but here is an institution, namely, the Indian bureaucracy, that will not change. It is doomed. If you cannot solve this problem, events will solve it for you. On our part we have started this struggle without bitterness. If I have spoken with some heat today, I only wanted to show to the Government that the heat in the country is one hundred times greater than what I have shown here.

Have you realised what is present in the minds of the people after the rejection of the Congress offer? Bitterness. People hate Hitler but they have started hating you because they think that you and he are two sides of the same coin. Have you realised this? If you want really to reconcile, if you want really to live, as I said, you cannot live as a nation unless you die as an empire; we help you in that process. Do it with grace here and how, but if you fail to do so, well, all I can say is that not only is there no future for the empire, but the future for your own country is not very happy at all. On our part we have decided to continue what we have decided a few days ago. We might die in the struggle, but those of us who will survive, they will survive to see that the struggle for Indian freedom has been won.

**The Honourable Sir Muhammad Zafrullah Khan** (Leader of the House): Sir, in the first part of my speech, I propose to deal briefly with some of the matters that have been raised with reference to the Supply Department. I have said I propose to deal briefly with them because the greater number of them were dealt with by the Honourable the Finance Member on Friday while speaking on behalf of the Government on Mr. Muhammad Nauman's Resolution. The Honourable the Finance Member then said that, so far as the question of salaries was concerned which had been adverted to so often in this House, he was prepared to submit to the Standing Finance Committee a list of all officers employed in the Supply Department together with the particulars of the salaries they are drawing and the salaries and the emoluments that they were drawing before their employment in this Department, for the scrutiny of the Committee. He also stated that he was prepared to consult the Committee on the principles which ought to be followed in this respect with regard to future recruitment. He also stated that I had under consideration the question of setting up a Standing Committee for the Supply Department, and in answer to a question put to me, I stated that I would be able to inform the House on Saturday or on Monday about the decision arrived at concerning the Standing Committee. I now announce to the House that it is proposed to set up a Standing Committee for the Supply Department during this Session of the Legislature.

There are one or two matters, however, which were not directly dealt with by the Honourable the Finance Member on Friday and on which I might say a word or two. The old controversy with regard to Controllers and Liaison Officers was again revived. There are two lines of criticism which are directed against the working of the Supply Department in this respect. The business community complain that the Department is run along bureaucratic lines, there is too much red tape, there is not enough consultation with business and industry. On the other hand, some Honourable Members have complained that the association of businessmen with the Department in the capacity of Controllers and Liaison Officers is an arrangement which is likely to work unfairly to the businesses and industries concerned. These two points of view are not necessarily contradictory and the Department have endeavoured to follow a middle line in these matters. They have invited the co-operation of business and industry, but they have limited that co-operation to advice. As I have on more occasions than one already explained to the House, these Controllers and Liaison Officers have been selected on the advice of the respective industries concerned. Reference was made by Sir Abdul Halim Ghuznavi to the Controller for jute. He admitted that he had been appointed on the

[Sir Muhammad Zafrullah Khan.]

advice of the industry, but he said that the Indian Jute Mills' Association, whose President that gentleman is, has a majority of European membership, and the Indian members did not raise any objection to the President being appointed Controller as they knew they would be over-ruled and if they were over-ruled they would be subsequently discriminated against. That is a most serious allegation against the Indian businessmen, but does not the logical result follow that if they refrained from opposing the selection of this gentleman as Controller in order to secure that there should be no discrimination, we may assume that there is no discrimination. But apart from that, we know that there is no discrimination for the reason that the Indian Jute Millowners themselves have made no complaint with regard to this arrangement. Similarly, reference was made to the Liaison Officer for the leather industry. I have tried to explain more than once that the Liaison Officer advises with regard to the leather industry and not with regard to hides and skins, and he was appointed on the advice of the industry and of the Tanners' Federation. I think it is alleged that he gave certain advice . . . . (At this stage Dr. Sir Ziauddin Ahmad rose in his seat).

**Mr. President** (The Honourable Sir Abdur Rahim): The Honourable Member should be allowed to go on with his speech.

**Dr. Sir Ziauddin Ahmad** (United Provinces Southern Divisions: Muhammadan Rural): Don't try to mislead us.

**The Honourable Sir Muhammad Zafrullah Khan**: I am not in a habit of trying to mislead. (Interruption.)

**Mr. President** (The Honourable Sir Abdur Rahim): Order, order. The Honourable Member should be allowed to go on.

**The Honourable Sir Muhammad Zafrullah Khan**: Does the Honourable Member question the statement that he is not an Adviser with regard to hides and skins?

**Dr. Sir Ziauddin Ahmad**: I showed letters that it is not correct.

**The Honourable Sir Muhammad Zafrullah Khan**: The Honourable Member or some other Honourable Member brought to my notice a letter from the Liaison Officer himself which indicated that possibly he thought that he would be an Adviser on hides and skins also, but the Honourable Member was assured and it was pointed out to the Liaison Officer, that he was not an Adviser on hides and skins. And that was many months ago. The Honourable Member cannot charge me with trying to mislead him. I was saying that it had been alleged that the advice of the Liaison Officer with regard to the leather industry might have the effect of depressing the prices of hides and skins and that is how the hides and skins people are interested. On that, my first observation is that, when that aspect of the matter was put to me, again a long time ago, I believe it was last winter, I said that if the hides and skins people would get together and make specific suggestions on the matter, I would gladly take them into consideration and do whatever was feasible, and it was then pointed out to me: 'But we cannot get together' and I said: 'Well, then I cannot, on any individual representation, unless the facts put forward indicated what the trouble was, take action when I was advised by the Department that no Liaison Officer is required for hides and skins'. My second observation is that so far as prices are concerned, the dominant factor in this respect are purchases made by His Majesty's Government. His Majesty's Government have fixed prices for hides and skins which are well above world parity.

**Pandit Lakshmi Kanta Maitra** (Presidency Division: Non-Muhammadan Rural): But much below the pre-war level.

**The Honourable Sir Muhammad Zafrullah Khan:** How do you know?

**Pandit Lakshmi Kanta Maitra:** I showed that last time.

**The Honourable Sir Muhammad Zafrullah Khan:** At any rate, they are substantially above world parity. If prices have gone down all over the world, Honourable Members cannot complain that pre-war prices are not being paid. Recently there has been a tendency on the part of South India merchants to hold back supplies or to offer only poorer qualities. I am afraid that may have the effect of doing serious injury to the export trade in hides and skins inasmuch as Great Britain has other sources of supply open to it.

Then reference was made to the Liaison officer for the woollen industry. That industry was not organised to begin with. Representatives of the industry, European as well as Indian, were asked to come up and they were consulted with regard to a liaison officer. At the beginning of that meeting, Indian representatives of the industry were not willing to associate themselves with any such arrangement but before the meeting ended, they themselves asked that the matter be taken into consideration again and with the unanimous approval of everybody present, a Liaison officer was selected. I must make this clear that the duties of Liaison officers do not go beyond advice. Also I must place before Honourable Members the difficulty of the Department. If the Department is to have skilled advice, where should it get it from? Should it get it from people who know nothing at all about an industry or should it get it from people who are connected with the industry? That is a matter which the Standing Committee might well advise upon.

**Dr. Sir Ziauddin Ahmad:** You should get the experts of the Indian Stores Department.

**Mr. President** (The Honourable Sir Abdur Rahim): The Honourable Member had better not interrupt.

**The Honourable Sir Muhammad Zafrullah Khan:** I venture to hope that the appointment of the committee might give opportunities by discussion across the table to explode a good many of the vague apprehensions that seem to float about about the department. On the other hand I am the last person to pretend that any human undertaking is perfect, much less a Department that had to be hastily set up in order to deal with, perhaps the biggest emergency that the world has ever seen and I can give this assurance to the House that if any abuses are brought to my notice and it is shown that there is any basis for them, I shall take appropriate action to remedy them.

Then, reference was made to recruitment in the Department. It was said that the Department was packed with Europeans. It was also said that in the sections which had been transferred to Calcutta recently there had been a very large percentage of Anglo-Indian recruitment. Well, now, with regard to the first matter, the racial aspect of the matter, there are several factors to be kept in mind. One of them, and a very important one, is that the Supply Department has taken over departments and

[Sir Muhammad Zafrullah Khan.]

sections in which there had been no or very little Indian recruitment so far. Take the Contracts Directorate. That Department has not normally recruited Indians up to the time that it became a part of the Supply Department. Since then, eight Commissions have been given to Indians in that Department. That is only a first step. I am sure that the House will recognise it is a very welcome step and a step in the right direction.

**Pandit Lakshmi Kanta Maitra:** Very big step too.

**The Honourable Sir Muhammad Zafrullah Khan:** On the other hand, take the Indian Stores Department which is now almost wholly Indian. For the first time last April, an Indian Chief Controller was appointed and when he took up another appointment, another Indian was appointed in his place.

**Sir Muhammad Yamin Khan** (Agra Division: Muhammadan Rural): Or was he turned out? I say that the Indian Controller who was appointed was there only for a few months, and then he had to vacate. Circumstances arose which compelled him to leave.

**The Honourable Sir Muhammad Zafrullah Khan:** No, Sir. That is absolutely and entirely wrong. It is an allegation without the slightest foundation, and I had hoped that a responsible Member like my Honourable friend would have made sure of his facts before he made that allegation.

**Sir Muhammad Yamin Khan:** It is for the other side to prove that it is wrong.

**The Honourable Sir Muhammad Zafrullah Khan:** I should have thought that the Honourable Member who is a lawyer by profession . . .

**Sir Muhammad Yamin Khan:** Hold an inquiry.

**The Honourable Sir Muhammad Zafrullah Khan:** The Honourable Member ought to know that an inquiry cannot be held unless an allegation is made supported with such *prima facie* facts that raise at least a suspicion that something of the kind that is alleged has happened.

**Sir Muhammad Yamin Khan:** How to do it?

**The Honourable Sir Muhammad Zafrullah Khan:** I do not know why the Honourable Member makes that allegation. He says that this officer, who was appointed, was shunted off to something else in order that he should vacate this appointment which had been given to him and as it was raised on the question of Indianisation, the implication would apparently be that he was shunted off to make room for a European. Well, but an Indian has succeeded him.

**Sir Muhammad Yamin Khan:** I know.

**The Honourable Sir Muhammad Zafrullah Khan:** The Honourable Member did not seem to know, and if he does know that, where is the

point of the allegation made by him? And if the Honourable Member were to accept the doctrine that an allegation has only to be made for the person or the officer, or the Department against whom it is made to be put on their defence, the Honourable Member might find himself in a very difficult position if he is to be called upon to clear himself of a charge simply because an allegation is made against him. But I will say this, that, nevertheless, this aspect of the matter will continue to have my very sympathetic consideration. There have been factors of which I am aware which have during the last year sometimes absolutely necessitated the selection of Europeans for certain appointments when, if the emergency had not been so sudden, it might have been possible to recruit Indians. Now that the Department is in running order and there is more time to look round, I can assure the House that the efforts to which I have referred will be made on a more extensive scale.

**Sardar Sant Singh** (West Punjab: Sikh): Will you give us the assurance that the rule will be the appointment of "an Indian at the head" and it will only be in exceptional cases that Europeans will be appointed?

**The Honourable Sir Muhammad Zafrullah Khan:** The Honourable Member is very fond of asking for assurances, and I have this experience that on one occasion, when I took a copy of a newspaper from him and read out the assurance that he was wanting on every occasion subsequently on which he has referred to it, he has misrepresented what happened and I, therefore, have got to be extremely careful not to walk into an assurance when the Honourable Member invites me to do so.

**Sardar Sant Singh:** Oh, I see. Be careful. But keep your assurances.

**The Honourable Sir Muhammad Zafrullah Khan:** If I had no intention of keeping the assurances given, I could give them as lightly as the Honourable Member has asked me to give them.

Now, Sir, if the House will permit me, I shall advert to the main issue that has been debated on this motion, that is to say, the issue of co-operating or not co-operating in the war effort. The debate with regard to this subject has ranged over a very wide field and it has not all the time been possible to follow the real lines of the argument and some of them, as very often happens in a debate of this character, have been rather conflicting and contradictory. It is, therefore, difficult to select a line of approach to the problem which would both do adequate justice to what has been said and also enable the whole question to be discussed in a connected manner. I shall, however, make an effort to sketch the background of this question in a manner from which I venture to think there would be no or very little dissent. I shall start by enumerating certain points of agreement, at any rate agreement so far as I am concerned,—I venture to think, Sir, that we are agreed upon the desirability of the following: and I might say that I have culled these from what has been said by various Members from different parts of the House including Mr. Joshi. We are all agreed upon freedom; that is to say, freedom for each nation to order its own affairs in such manner as appears best to it, provided it does not interfere with the liberty of other nations to do the same—freedom also from exploitation; each nation to content itself with

[Sir Muhammad Zafrullah Khan.]

the benefits that Providence has bestowed upon it and to occupy itself with developing them to the best advantage and not casting covetous eyes upon what has been bestowed upon other nations. As has been said:

*"Lá tamuddanna 'ainaka ila ma, máttaná bihi arzújan mihum zahratal hayat-iddunyá linaftinahum fíhi, wa rizq-o-Rabbika khairun wa abqá."*

**An Honourable Member:** Translation?

**The Honourable Sir Muhammad Zafrullah Khan:** The translation is exactly what I have said in the last sentence against exploitation. Wherever I make a quotation, it will be a quotation conveying exactly the sense of the context. A free translation of this is:

*"Do not cast covetous eyes upon that with which other people have been blessed with regard to worldly benefits so that they may be tried therein, the enjoyment of that which has been bestowed upon you is the best and most enduring for you."*

Secondly, we are agreed upon the sanctity of treaties and engagements and international obligations:

*"Wa aurfú bil-ahdi, innal-ahda kána masúla."*

"Carry out your engagements, because you will have to give an account of them."

Thirdly, we are agreed that the most desirable system of government is a system under which the executive authority of the State is carried on in accordance with the wishes of the various sections of the population, freely expressed and fairly ascertained; that is to say, broadly speaking, a democratic system under which the State exists for the service of the people and is not defied into an object of worship:

*"Innalláha ya-murukum an tuaddul amánati ilá ahlihá."*

"God commands you to entrust executive authority into the hands of those who are best fitted to discharge it."

Fourthly, justice between man and man; that is to say, the rule of law which secures individual liberty and equality for all citizens before the law . . . .

**Mr. S. Satyamurti** (Madras City: Non-Muhammadan Urban): Yes—the Defence of India Act!

**The Honourable Sir Muhammad Zafrullah Khan:** . . . . and in that sphere countenances no privileges based on family, caste, creed, colour or race. I was saying: "I hope we are agreed that these are the things which one has to aim at."

**An Honourable Member:** Many more.

**The Honourable Sir Muhammad Zafrullah Khan:** Yes, many more; I have not yet finished.

*"Wa izá hakamtum bainan-nási an takumú bil adl."*

"And when you judge between men, judge equitably."

*"Lá yajrimannakum shanánu, qaumín alá allá t'adilí, 'idílu, huwa agrabu littaqwá."*

"Let not hostility towards a people incite you to injustice; act justly for that is nearest to godliness."

And that the only patent of nobility shall be:

*"Inna akramakum 'indallāhi at qākum."*

"The noblest of you in the eyes of God is he who is most God-fearing."

Fifthly, that the strong shall help the weak rather than exploit them. That is to say, from those who have much, a fair share shall be taken. I shall draw Mr. Joshi's attention to this.

**Mr. S. Satyamurti** : Draw the attention of the European Group.

**The Honourable Sir Muhammad Zafrullah Khan**: . . . And restored to those who have little or nothing. In other words, *Zakat*, which has been defined as:

*"Sadaqatun tūkhazu min, aghniyāihim wa turaddu ilā fuqarāihim."*

"A charitable levy which is imposed upon the rich and is restored to the poor."

Sixthly,—an ultimate Federation of States—I want to draw Mr. Asaf Ali's attention to this because, I believe, he said that—in which each unit, while preserving its own independence, would co-operate on a basis of equality with the rest to secure and maintain world peace by elimination of war and the setting up of machinery for the settlement of International disputes, so that at long last mankind may be free to devote towards the alleviation of human suffering and the promotion of human happiness their intellectual gifts and the vast resources of science which are at present being devoted towards the destruction of mankind. This does not exhaust the catalogue of our social and political ideals, but these are the matters that have been referred to in this debate and they should suffice for the purpose in hand.

Now, Sir, if we are agreed so far, we must of necessity be in agreement and must confess that in this struggle our sympathies are strongly on the side of the democracies.

**Mr. S. Satyamurti**: Why confess?

**The Honourable Sir Muhammad Zafrullah Khan**: Because in certain quarters there is a reluctance to confess that. For, the triumph of the totalitarian States and the defeat of the democracies would spell the ruin and destruction of all that we regard as noble and hold dear in our ideals. Emphatic expression has already been given to that sympathy by the Leaders of various parties and groups in this country. Mr. Gandhi has said that his sympathies are with Britain and France from the humanitarian standpoint. "I wish even now Hitler would listen to reason and the appeal of almost the whole of thinking mankind, not excluding the German peoples themselves . . . . But perhaps Herr Hitler recognizes no God but brute force, and, as Mr. Chamberlain says, 'he will listen to nothing else.' I have come to the conclusion that Hitler is responsible for the war."

**Mr. S. Satyamurti**: No, no.

**The Honourable Sir Muhammad Zafrullah Khan**: These are not my words: these are the words of Mr. Gandhi. I did not know that the dissent from Mr. Gandhi in Congress ranks had proceeded so far.

"If he succeeds in his design, his success will be no proof of the justness of his claim. It will be proof that the law of the jungle is still a great force in human



[Sir Muhammad Zafrullah Khan.]

affairs. It will be one more proof that we humans, though we have changed the form, have not changed the manners of the beast". "My sympathies are wholly with the Allies. Willy-nilly, this war is resolving itself into one between such democracy as the West has evolved and totalitarianism as depicted in Herr Hitler". "Whatever Hitler may ultimately prove to be, we know what Hitlerism has come to mean. It means naked, ruthless force reduced to an exact science and worked with scientific precision. In its effect, it becomes almost irresistible". "The defeat of Britain will be a calamity. If the Allies are defeated, India will be thrown into confusion and anarchy from which it may not recover for a long time, in the course of which India may become disintegrated and fall a prey to foreign invasion."

Everyone of these words, with which I am in perfect accord, is Mr. Gandhi's.

"Brute force is gaining ground. Hitler and Hitlerism must be defeated and routed . . . It must be the wish of all that Hitler should be defeated". "We must all pray for the success of the Allies in the war."

These are the sentiments of Mr. Bajagopalachariar.

"Hitler's war is a war against small and helpless nationalities. It is a war of racial arrogance against humanity. It is war of ruthless destruction carried on against civilized nations and International relations. It is violence carried to perfection, seeking to destroy peace. Above all, it is a war against non-violence which we hold so sacred. It is an irreligious attempt to uproot the sanctity of the moral law."

"Our war is undoubtedly a war against International gangsterdom and against a philosophy of life and State which stands for the destruction of human personality by a ruthless regimentation of man and his nobler instincts."

These are the sentiments of Mr. Munshi with which again I entirely agree.

"There is not one right-minded Indian, who does not want the victory of the Allies against Hitlerism and Stalinism."

"I know this that Britain with all her faults is a decent nation, and in this war I have no doubt Mahatma Gandhi wishes, the Congress wishes, I wish (*that is Mr. Satyamurti*) and all of us wish England to win. England will win the war, and at the end of the war will come the rule of law in the International sphere."

"Hitlerism must be defeated. If Britain does not win the war, India will become a slave to other countries and therefore Indians wish for Britain's success in this war."

These are the sentiments of Mr. Satyamurti.

Sir, this is a time when Britain and India are facing a common enemy and in that I have the agreement of Mr. Prakasa?

"The Congress wants England to win and we all pray for her success in the war."

That is Mr. Shankar Rao Deo.

Sardar Valabhbhai Patel has said:

"The sympathies of all Indian leaders are with Britain and France in the present war as they believe that Nazism will lead to the destruction of the world."

"A victory for Germany will be a disaster both for India and the world."

This is Dr. Prafulla Chandra Ghose.

Very good. So far we are agreed upon certain things. Apart from the social and political ideals which I described in the beginning of this part of my speech, we are agreed, first, that Hitler is responsible for this war, secondly, that the Dictators are fighting for something which would destroy everything that would make life a rich and glorious inheritance, thirdly, that Great Britain is the main bulwark against that destruction, fourthly, that the defeat of Britain would mean ruin and destruction to the whole world including India.

**An Honourable Member:** No, no.

**The Honourable Sir Muhammad Zafrullah Khan:** I have just read that out. Why should anybody deny this. Fifthly and lastly, not only our sympathies but our prayers are also with Britain.

I now come, Sir, to matters upon which there may be less agreement, even though I shall make my approach to them in a manner in which I might be able to carry with me as far as may be possible the support of Honourable Members opposite. Why is it said that we should not contribute towards the war effort of Britain to the utmost of our strength and resources? Is it on account of the doctrine of non-violence? Sir, upon this aspect of the matter, I feel I am not competent to pronounce as I have not fully grasped all the implications of this doctrine. So far as my own convictions are concerned, I too believe in non-violence so long as I am not subjected to aggression by somebody else. Against a violent aggressor, I am called upon to exercise such force as might be sufficient to put an end to the aggression. Where the aggressor has been subdued, then I am enjoined to deal fairly and equitably with him.

**Mr. M. S. Aney** (Berar: Non-Muhammadan): Deal non-violently with him.

**The Honourable Sir Muhammad Zafrullah Khan:** In the face of the danger that threatens the greater part of the world, indeed the whole of it, today, I am convinced that neither non-resistance, nor turning the left cheek when the right is smitten would avail. On the other hand, I have been taught:

*"Wa lakum fil-gisāsi hayātun ya ulil-albab."*

*"Lau la daf'ullahinnāsa b'aduhum bi-b'adin la-huddimat sawāmiin wa biya'un wa salawātun wa masājidun yuzkaru fīha is mullāhi kasirā."*

"Oh! ye, who claim to be wise for you there is life in a system of adequate penalties."

"If God were not to permit one nation to oppose force to the violence of another nation, then temples and churches and synagogues and mosques in which God is worshipped would be destroyed and swept away."

But, we have been assured by Mr. Munshi that this war is war against non-violence itself and we have been assured during the course of this debate and previously that if Britain were to grant freedom to India, those who differ from us over this matter would then come forward and make the fullest contribution towards the prosecution of the war.

**Mr. M. Asaf Ali** (Delhi: General): As free men.

**The Honourable Sir Muhammad Zafrullah Khan:** Surely then it is not the doctrine of non-violence that stands in the way of their making a contribution towards the war effort. What then are the reasons for refusing co-operation in the effort to withstand and overcome the stark naked forces of darkness and terror. During the course of the debate various reasons have been advanced ranging from Clive to Jawahar Lal Nehru. From these let me try to frame the very worst indictment against Britain. It has been said that Britain is an imperialist nation and it has exploited India in every field.

**Mr. M. Asaf Ali:** To the same extent as Nazis "might".

**The Honourable Sir Muhammad Zafrullah Khan:** You know the worst of Britain, you have not yet known even the best of Nazism.

**Mr. M. Asaf Ali:** That is why I said "might".

**The Honourable Sir Muhammad Zafrullah Khan:** It has been alleged that Britain has been guilty of the exploitation of India in every field. She has neglected the defence of this country, she is responsible for the communal conflict in this country. She is guilty of repression and even denies the right of free speech. Above all she has not yet conferred upon India, its freedom. This is an imperialist war. We had no choice in entering this war or in keeping out of it. It is, therefore, not our war and we are not called upon to help Britain. I am sure Sir, that is a fair summary of England's past misdeeds and present defaults *vis-a-vis* this country which have been dwelt upon during the course of this debate. A great deal of time and breath has been devoted to the development and embellishment of this theme with the result that a good deal of confusion has been created with regard to the real issue before the House. Whatever degree of truth may lie behind these allegations, there can be no question that Britain's past misdeeds are irrelevant to the matter that we are considering. This is self-evident, but I have also the authority of Mr. Gandhi for this. Indeed it could not be otherwise. We know the nature of the danger that threatens not only India but the whole world. We also know that as far as human endeavour is concerned, Britain and her Allies alone stand between that danger and the complete destruction of all liberty and freedom and peace. Shall we refuse to help and strengthen Britain as far as it may in us lie because Clive committed forgery, because Warren Hastings despoiled the Rajah of Benares and the Begums of Oudh or because there has been exploitation of India and discrimination against Indians? Suppose as a result of our refusal to help, Britain were to lose, would that help to wipe out Clive's forgery or Warren Hastings' high-handedness or past exploitation and discrimination? It may be argued that it will at least teach Britain a lesson. But of what avail the lesson if no Britain is left to take it to heart and no India is left to benefit from the changed attitude of Britain. And, indeed the attitude has already changed. Apart from the condemnation to which Clive and Warren Hastings were subjected in their own time by their own people, there is nobody today who would attempt to justify what has always lacked justification.

**Mr. M. Asaf Ali:** What about proud imperialists like Mr. Griffiths. It was in answer to Mr. Griffiths that I referred to Clive and Warren Hastings.

**The Honourable Sir Muhammad Zafrullah Khan:** At the present moment, I am speaking and not Mr. Griffiths.

**Mr. M. Asaf Ali:** Mine was only an answer to Mr. Griffiths.

**The Honourable Sir Muhammad Zafrullah Khan:** Many things have happened in the history of India during the last two centuries which nobody will attempt to find justification for. But it would be well to remember that the monopoly of these things did not lie either with one side or with the other, and I would appeal to Honourable Members that facing a common enemy let us not rake up the past. That indeed will not help us to overcome the immediate danger.

**It is then contended** that this is an imperialist war and we should on that account refrain from helping. Sir, an "imperialist war" is a much abused term and I do not pretend to know its exact significance, but I do know that when used by Honourable Members opposite it has and must have a sinister significance,—a war, let us say, waged with the object of despoiling weaker nations of their liberty and territory, a land-grabbing war as Mr. Abdul Qaiyum described this war. If that is the meaning to be attached to that expression, I should have thought that the quotations that I have read out from the speeches and writings of Congress leaders should have completely met that contention. Is it seriously contended that Britain is today engaged in a war of that description? The liberty and territory of which nation has it designs against? Poland, Denmark, Norway, Holland, Belgium, or Luxembourg? Or France, Rumania or Greece? Or is it perchance Hungary, Yugoslavia or Bulgaria? Or perhaps Russia, Finland or Sweden? Or Spain or Portugal: Or Egypt, Turkey, Iraq, Iran or Afghanistan? Surely it will not be contended that it is the United States of America or Mexico or any of the Central American Republics?

**Mr. S. Satyamurti:** It is one word,—India!

**The Honourable Sir Muhammad Zafrullah Khan:** Is this war waged for despoiling India of its liberty and territory when throughout the contention has been that India has already lost its liberty to Britain?

**Mr. S. Satyamurti:** They want to keep India: that is the imperialist war.

**The Honourable Sir Muhammad Zafrullah Khan:** Is it not a fact that for many years before the war . . . . .

**Mr. M. Asaf Ali:** The Honourable Member did not mention Palestine in that list.

**Mr. President** (The Honourable Sir Abdur Rahim): Order, order. The Honourable Members have already made their speeches.

**The Honourable Sir Muhammad Zafrullah Khan:** Britain went on progressively reducing her armaments to a level much below that of safety. The present Prime Minister for five years, day in and day out, in and out of Parliament and in the press, begged and pleaded that Britain should put herself in a state of adequate defence, more particularly in the air; and during all that period a deaf, a criminally deaf ear was turned to his begging and pleading.

**Mr. S. Satyamurti:** Poor Chamberlain is dead; don't abuse him!

**The Honourable Sir Muhammad Zafrullah Khan:** It was not Chamberlain's fault; it was Lord Baldwin's. Is that the way in which an imperialist war is prepared for? Mr. Chamberlain has been referred to. Did Munich indicate a desire on the part of Britain to embark upon an imperialist, nay, any kind of war? Surely this is a strange type of imperialist war where the victim is non-existent, where there is no hint of

[Sir Muhammad Zafrullah Khan.]

aggression, where elementary precautions about defence have been neglected and which was actually entered upon to put a period to the brutal aggression of a gangster against his weaker neighbours!

But, it is said, we were no parties to the declaration of war: why should we be asked to help? It is not our war. True, it is not our war in the sense that it is not of our seeking. Equally this war is not of Great Britain's seeking. Mr. Gandhi has said, "Hitler is responsible for the war": Hitler started the conflagration and it behoves every one who values the things to which I have drawn attention to do the utmost within his power to extinguish the fire lest all that is valued by us be devoured and consumed.

The question of India's consent is a matter relating to its constitutional status and is part of the general problem that India is in a subordinate constitutional position. And this brings me to the next point, namely, that we are not a free nation. We shall, therefore, not help in the war; if Britain wants our help or co-operation let it grant us our freedom. Sir, I shall not enter into the merits of the Dominion Status *versus* Independence issue; nor shall I pronounce upon the adequacy or otherwise of the offers made; and I shall naturally eschew the communal controversy. I have already said that we are all united in our desire for India's freedom; we are, I believe, also agreed that that freedom is to be achieved by the transfer from British to Indian hands of all political and constitutional power that Britain at present exercises in respect of India. I shall assume that Britain is in default over this matter. But the question is, is this default likely to be remedied more quickly and more completely by helping the war effort or by abstaining from help? This to my mind is the crucial question in the whole of this controversy and the answer to it depends upon a consideration of this further question: If we refuse to help will that be a serious handicap on the war effort, such as would put Britain's chances of victory in jeopardy? Or will the effect, direct or indirect, moral or physical, upon the ultimate issue of the war be negligible, so that our attitude could be ignored altogether as being of no account? Sir, I do not know how Honourable Members opposite view this aspect of the matter, but not knowing their minds I shall deal with both aspects. Let us assume for a moment that our failure to help could be ignored as being of no effect upon the ultimate issue of the war. Then it will have no greater value than the petulant gesture of a sulking child, the proverbial cutting of one's nose to spite one's face; and those who adopt that line of action, or, rather, inaction, would only have succeeded in making themselves ridiculous in the eyes of the world. On the other hand let us assume that the policy of non-co-operation will seriously handicap the war effort and put in jeopardy Britain's chances of victory. On that assumption what a ridiculous scene at once presents itself before our eyes! We can hear one Honourable Member opposite declaring, "Mahatma Gandhi wishes, Congress wishes, I wish, all of us wish Britain to win, but we shall adopt a line of policy that shall prevent Britain from winning. We do not desire to embarrass Britain, in fact we desire it to win, but we shall, not only do nothing to enable it to win, we shall put its chances of winning in jeopardy". Mr. Rajagopalachariar and Mr. Shankar Rao Deo have said: "We must pray for Britain's victory." Sir, prayer is a solemn and a serious business; and to be sincere it must come from the

heart. When it is said: "We should pray for Britain's victory", surely, it is meant that we should humbly, earnestly and sincerely beseech God to help Britain to victory. But Honourable Members opposite, while beseeching God to help Britain to victory, are beseeching India not to help, like the people who once said:

*"Izhab anta wa Rabbuka, jaqátílá inná hahuna qaidún."*

"Go thou and thy Lord and fight: we shall sit here."

To what mockery does this reduce the most solemn act that the soul of man is capable of? When we pray for a certain object, does it not behove us sincerely, earnestly and honourably to do all that in us lies to forward that object? And if we fail to strive thus, is not our prayer a mocking of the Divine?

It may be argued that if we withhold our help at this stage, we might obtain our freedom sooner. This sounds very much like deriving profit out of Britain's difficulties by adding to them; but let that pass. The point I desire to stress is this: shall we persist in this attitude until Britain is compelled to yield to our demand? If not, why start on a path that is likely to lead nowhere. If yes, how shall we ensure that in the meantime the withholding of our help will not already have put in jeopardy that very victory upon which must depend all our hopes of freedom and of peace . . . . .

**Mr. M. Asaf Ali:** That is where the question comes.

**The Honourable Sir Muhammad Zafrullah Khan:** Honourable Members opposite may not agree with me on the merits but I hope they will agree that I am stating the question fairly; and yet a certain degree of comfort may be drawn from the attitude adopted by Honourable Members opposite in this matter of helping or not helping in the war effort. During the summer they were much perturbed. I believe they were frightened, that Britain was about to collapse. They fully realised that if Britain collapsed India was bound to become the vassal of one of the dictator countries—it has been so specifically stated. I am sure they have no more desire than we have that that should be permitted to happen. They, therefore, gave expression to their fears and their wishes for the victory of Britain, and even made appeals for prayers to that effect. If today they are loud in their protestations that they will not help in the war effort, that must proceed, first, from a conviction that Britain is holding its own and will win through in the end, and secondly, from the conviction that their failure to help will not prejudicially affect India's war effort and that in any case Britain will provide for the adequate defence of India. It is impossible on any other hypothesis to reconcile the declarations made last summer by Congress leaders, some of which I have read out, with the attitude adopted by them today. If this hypothesis is correct, then the volume of these protestations against India helping in the war is the measure of Britain's chances of victory, and the louder the protests the nearer the victory.

While I am on this subject of freedom may I give expression to an apprehension that has been growing in my mind while this debate has proceeded? Such Honourable Members opposite as have taken part in the debate have indulged in the utmost freedom of speech and they have been listened to with courteous attention by this side. As soon as the

[Sir Muhammad Zafrullah Khan.]

Honourable the Commerce Member, however, began to speak, he was greeted from opposite Benches with derisive shouts and thumpings of desks and persistent heckling and interruptions till you, Sir, resumed the Chair, when the tempo slowed down. Surely, if freedom means anything, it means toleration of all that does not offend against the law of the land or the moral sense of the community and the meeting of equal measure to all sides; and yet that is the kind of thing that we have witnessed here. Perhaps that was Honourable Members' idea of free speech. Again, when Sir Abdul Halim Ghuznavi made a reference to the question which Mr. James had put to Mr. Abdul Qaiyum: "If you had been in Holland, would you have been permitted to make the speech that you are making here?", Mr. Abdul Qaiyum retorted to Sir Abdul Halim Ghuznavi: "And if India were free, could you make this speech?" meaning that if Mr. Abdul Qaiyum happened to be in power, he would take good care that nobody who differed from him would have any chance of giving expression to his views. Another Honourable Member opposite made some observation during the course of his speech, which raised a laugh from, among others, a European Member. Said the Honourable Member opposite: "Mr. So and so laughs. Yesterday he told us his heart was bleeding because their women and children were being bombed. Sir, I am glad I have made him laugh today." I do hope the Honourable Member feels some regret, . . . . .

**Mr. M. Asaf Ali:** On a point of personal explanation. The Honourable Member has said that I should have felt regret for having said something which he has not repeated correctly: I remember distinctly that while I was trying to describe India's misery, a European gentleman was laughing. All that I said on the occasion was: "I am glad that I have by my speech cheered him, although yesterday he seemed to be very depressed—today I have provided him with an occasion to have a laugh." I do not think you have got it correctly. He laughed at India's misery.

**Mr. President** (The Honourable Sir Abdur Rahim): Does the Honourable Member wish to continue?

**The Honourable Sir Muhammad Zafrullah Khan:** Yes, Sir.

**Mr. President** (The Honourable Sir Abdur Rahim): He can then resume after Lunch.

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

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

**The Honourable Sir Muhammad Zafrullah Khan:** Sir, I apologise to Mr. Asaf Ali if I had misunderstood him. I readily accept his explanation that he reminded the Member of his misery, because the Member had laughed at India's miseries! Sir, I am at one with Honourable Members opposite in condemning racial pride and arrogance wherever it

exists, and the pride and arrogance which result from too long a possession and exercise of power. I hope they will join me in condemning equally the arrogance of the demagogue, the mob grator and the tub thumper.

*"Innalláha la yuhibbu man kána mukhtalan fakhura-níl-lazina yabkhatúna wa ya-murúnan-nása bil bukhli, wa yaktumúna má átá-hum-u-llahu min fadlihi."*

"God loves not the arrogant and the boastful; those who hold back themselves and ask others to hold back and try to conceal that which God has bestowed upon them out of His bounty,"

Now, Sir, let us face facts and realities. Let us realise the magnitude of the danger that threatens. Europe and a large part of Africa are already passing through the furnace. We do not know what is being hatched in the Chancellery in Berlin. Do not imagine for a moment that this country is secure. Danger threatens from the East, from the West and from the North. At any moment the thunderbolt may be let loose against Egypt, against Turkey, against Iraq, against Iran, against Afghanistan or against the Dutch East Indies, and it will be the turn of India next. Some Honourable Members opposite have said: "What then; we speak here in English today, we shall then learn German or Italian or Russian or Japanese as the case may be" Apart from the certainty that we shall not be permitted to speak here or indeed anywhere, what about the intervening ruin, misery and desolation? Do not forget . . . . .

*"Innal malúka izá dakkhalú qaryatan afsadú-ha wa ja'alú a'izzata ahlihá azillatun wa kazálika yafa'lún."*

"When invaders enter a territory they ruin it and disgrace and humiliate its respectable people; they always act like this."

Let us not delude ourselves that it will mean only a peaceful transition from one type of regime to another. Let us remind ourselves of what Hitler thinks of us. He has described the advocates of Indian freedom as oriental mountebanks and has declared that it is a crime against the eternal creator to train the dark races in intellectual careers . . .

**Mr. Mohan Lal Saksena** (Lucknow Division: Non-Muhammadan Rural): How has Churchill described us?

**The Honourable Sir Muhammad Zafrullah Khan:** He says: "To me as a nationalist who appreciated the worth of the racial basis of humanity I must recognise the racial inferiority of the so-called oppressed nations". "Whatever be the relationship inside the dominant countries, there will still be the class of subject alien races . . . . ."

**Mr. M. Asaf Ali:** In other words "Sage zard barádar-i-Shaghál."

**The Honourable Sir Muhammad Zafrullah Khan:** And where does India's real security lie? Even if it is a case of "Sage zard barádar-i-Shaghál", how will this exchange benefit you? You want to remain free from both?

**Mr. M. Asaf Ali:** Exactly.

**The Honourable Sir Muhammad Zafrullah Khan:** What is the use of bringing about a state of affairs where almost certainly you will exchange the worse for the not so bead.



**Some Honourable Members:** No, no.

**The Honourable Sir Muhammad Zafrullah Khan:** For better or for worse India's destiny today is linked with that of Britain, and what is still more important, in the eyes of the enemy they are inseparable, whatever we may say. We must, therefore, recognise that under Providence, India's security today is linked with the security of Britain, with the security of Egypt, with the security of Turkey, with the security of Iraq, with the security of Iran, with the security of Afghanistan, and with the security of the Dutch East Indies, and the human forces which are the bulwark of that security are the British Navy, the Royal Air Force, the British Army and the fighting forces of the British Commonwealth of nations, including India, and the countries that I have just enumerated . . . . .

**Mr. Sri Prakasa** (Allahabad and Jhansi Divisions: Non-Muhammadan Rural): And the Defence of India Act!

**The Honourable Sir Muhammad Zafrullah Khan:** And if we would preserve our security, we must do our utmost to strengthen these forces. Every ship sunk or damaged in Taranto harbour or in the Straits of Otranto is a hammer blow at the heart of Italy and Germany and serves to raise the fence round Turkey, Egypt, Iran, Iraq, Afghanistan and India by several feet. . . . .

**Mr. Mohanlal Saksena:** I want to know if Egypt is helping.

**Mr. Deputy President** (Mr. Akhil Chandra Dutta): Let the Honourable Member proceed uninterrupted.

**The Honourable Sir Muhammad Zafrullah Khan:** The Honourable Member's thirst for knowledge is very keen, and I shall tell him that Egypt is helping. Egypt is not formally in the war but, it is helping all the same.

**Mr. Mohanlal Saksena:** But India is.

**The Honourable Sir Muhammad Zafrullah Khan:** If, God forbid, Britain should be beaten that fence will break and will be swept away. Farewell then to all dreams of freedom and democracy and justice and fair dealing between man and man and nation and nation. (Interruption.)

**Mr. Deputy President** (Mr. Akhil Chandra Dutta): There must be no interruption.

**The Honourable Sir Muhammad Zafrullah Khan:** Those hopes will vanish as vanishes a dream when the dreamer awakes and the torch of culture and civilization will be extinguished till such time as mankind has purged itself clean of all its defaults and shortcomings. And shall it be said that India was so much a stranger to its own true interest, to loyalty to humanity and to honour itself that it refused to do its share to avert the calamity? Indeed, No! India is making a splendid response already to the call and its response will continue on an ever increasing scale. The heart of the youth of India has been stirred, and the

youth of India is responding nobly to the call of duty and of humanity. India is helping with men, money, munitions and materials, and as I have said, will go on helping on an increasing scale.

**Mr. Mohanlal Saksena:** What about the Government circular to educational institutions?

**The Honourable Sir Muhammad Zafrullah Khan:** And I would like to ask a question—are those who are responding so gallantly to the call, Congressmen? If yes, then the Congress itself is helping; if no, then India's co-operation is the measure of the hollowness of the Congress claim to represent the whole of India. Honourable Members opposite love to indulge in the pleasant illusion that they alone represent the people of India, and that they alone have the authority to speak for them. During the speech of the Honourable the Commerce Member, there was a certain amount of controversy with regard to the value of elections conducted under the conditions that prevail in India today. A little later on, during the course of the same speech an Honourable Member opposite made an observation which completely bore out the contention of the Honourable the Commerce Member. The Honourable Member opposite was reminded that he had recently described the British as a decent nation, whereupon the Honourable Member said, "Oh, yes. The nation is decent, it is their Government that is not". He forgot for the moment that the British Government is a completely responsible Government based on a system of free elections, free from all the complexes of the constitutional position in India. Even there, according to this Honourable Member a decent nation is capable of setting up as a result of elections an indecent Government. If that is so, how much more indecent may not be the result of elections in India having regard to the complexes to which I have referred.

Sir, there is too pronounced a tendency on the part of Honourable Members opposite to arrogate to themselves a monopoly of all wisdom, all patriotism, all sacrifice. They are not disposed to make any allowance for honest differences of opinion, for convictions as sincerely held as their own, for service, however arduous, however exacting, however selfless, unless it is rendered in a manner approved by them, for sacrifices made and martyrdom suffered unless they are on lines approved by Wardha. Let me put to them that he who shouts the loudest is not necessarily the greater patriot, and that there is a proverb about smearing oneself with a little blood and claiming to be a martyr. Martyrdom of the spirit ranks far higher and may cause much more anguish than martyrdom of the flesh and it is not suffered necessarily inside a prison cell.

Let me also convey to Honourable Members opposite my own personal conviction that those are in error who proclaim that Britain has not yet reconciled itself to a transfer of real power to India. Sir, I too held that view till the autumn of last year.

**Mr. S. Satyamurti:** What happened then?

**An Honourable Member:** Till you became a Member of Government.

**The Honourable Sir Muhammad Zafrullah Khan:** I would beg Honourable Members not to judge others by their own standards. But I have since been convinced that there is a real change of heart amongst those

[Sir Muhammad Zafrullah Khan.]

in Britain in whose hands rest the reins of power. I place complete trust in the declaration recently made by the Prime Minister, Mr. Churchill, "Long live also the forward march of the common people in all lands towards their just and true inheritance. On to better times".

Sir, an Honourable Member opposite made some contemptuous references to Mr. Churchill. I was sorry to have had to listen to him. That stout-hearted old man with an indomitable spirit, has proved himself to be one of the greatest leaders that Britain has produced, (Cheers) and is setting an inspiring example in leadership to the rest of the world. One Honourable Member opposite was very sarcastic about Mr. Churchill's declaration that Britain was fighting for survival. He said, "Survive by all means if you can manage it, but why should I be terribly enthusiastic about your survival? I am not a museum keeper that I should be anxious to preserve archæological relics". I can understand that Honourable Members opposite are not interested in anybody else's survival except their own, though, for India's sake, I hope that that is not an attitude which is widely shared with them by the people of this country. But even for them the tragedy is that their own survival is bound up at this stage with the survival of Britain.

**An Honourable Member:** No.

**The Honourable Sir Muhammad Zafrullah Khan:** They may say "No", today. They did not think so last summer when they were afraid that Britain was going under. It is a proposition so self-evident that it should require neither stressing nor repetition,—that if Britain should go under in this war, India would be placed in a position of the most abject submission to one of the worst and blackest tyrannies that the world has ever witnessed. And that is not a sentiment to which I alone have given expression, it is a fear to which expression has been given by Congress leaders themselves. Let me remind Honourable Members in the words of Mr. Churchill, "Without victory there is no survival. . . . And let it be realised, on survival for the urge and impulse of ages that mankind shall move forward towards its goal". I shall also remind them in the words of the Prime Minister, "All depends now upon the whole life and strength of the British race in every part of the world and on all its associated peoples and all its well wishers in every land doing their utmost night and day, giving all, daring all, enduring all, to the utmost, to the end. This is not a war of chieftains or princes, of dynasties or national ambitions (as indeed was admitted by an Honourable Member opposite on Saturday); it is a war of peoples and of causes." And, Sir, we all realise on which side India ought to range herself.

Sir, it has been said by Mr. Gandhi that he wants Great Britain to be greater still by granting the Congress freedom to persuade India not to co-operate in the war effort so that the world may acclaim the generosity of Great Britain. May I be permitted to say that I am far more anxious that this great country of ours should prove itself to be greater still, and that, in spite of Britain's past misdeeds, in spite of the exploitation and the discrimination, in spite of its faults and shortcomings, in spite of its failure to grant India its freedom, India should, with a united voice, proclaim that against this dread danger to humanity she will draw a veil over the past and give freely and fully and to the utmost all the help and all the co-operation that she is capable of.

I agree with Mr. Satyamurti that with all their faults the British are a decent nation, and I am convinced that we are at the threshold of that freedom which all of us so passionately desire.

**Mr. S. Satyamurti:** How do you know?

**The Honourable Sir Muhammad Zafrullah Khan:** I am not going to enter into a debate on the grounds of my conviction.

**Mr. S. Satyamurti:** Give me one reason, I will be convinced.

**An Honourable Member:** Supply Department!

**The Honourable Sir Muhammad Zafrullah Khan:** It is a case of my personal conviction, but I am prepared to give the Honourable Member plenty of reasons; indeed I have already given him on a certain occasion my reasons for this conviction.

**Sardar Sant Singh:** No assurance as Leader of the House.

**Mr. S. Satyamurti:** You are not convinced yourself!

**The Honourable Sir Muhammad Zafrullah Khan:** I am fully convinced. The robes of freedom have been fashioned and are ready for India to wear. Let us hope that this great country of ours at this supreme moment in the destiny of mankind, will rise to a stature which will enable it fitly and worthily to wear those robes.

So far, I have dwelt upon the material aspect of the issue. Sir, this is a solemn moment in the history of mankind, and I owe it to myself and to my fellow beings to draw attention to another and more fundamental aspect. I am sure that on this there will be no difference between Honourable Members opposite and myself. In this twentieth century mankind has been more abundantly blessed with the means of alleviating human suffering and promoting human happiness than ever before, and yet we see before our very eyes the spectacle wherein all the means which should have been devoted towards achieving these ends, are being employed for the destruction of mankind. How has that come about? My own conviction is that we find ourselves in this plight because we have dethroned God from our hearts and have filled our hearts with false gods, with pride and arrogance, with greed and avarice, with evil thoughts and selfish designs. Foul deeds have been done in the sight of God till the mills of God have started grinding. How shall mankind extricate itself from this maelstrom of unbridled violence and limitless destruction and turn back into the paths of peace and brotherhood. There is only one way of doing it and that is to cleanse our hearts of all evil thoughts which have accumulated therein, to cast out the false gods who have made their homes there and to restore our hearts to such purity that they shall again be fitted to become the thrones of the One true God. That cannot be accomplished by armaments or any other material means.

**Mr. S. Satyamurti:** Hear, hear.

**The Honourable Sir Muhammad Zafrullah Khan:** By means of armaments, we can only repel the aggressor and save mankind from utter

[Sir Muhammad Zafrullah Khan.]

physical ruin and destruction which must also involve its moral and spiritual destruction. But the repelling of the aggressor by itself will not save mankind; it will no doubt save the vessel but will not by itself purify it. Once the aggressor has been subdued, the aggressor and his victims must all be led back to the greater safety and security which is the security of the soul based upon the higher moral virtues. We can accomplish that only by submitting ourselves humbly to the will of God. Man has been created in the image of God and there is a divine purpose for which he was created. I am afraid today neither the image nor the purpose is discernible but, surely, that purpose will be fulfilled. We must first strive to ascertain that purpose and then bend all our energies towards fulfilling it. That purpose may only be discovered by prayer, humble, sincere and earnest and, believe me, God hears prayer today as much as He heard it in days of old. He also speaks today as He spoke in days of yore; if we shall but open our ears and our hearts to His message. He has promised:

*"Allahina jāhadū fina la-nuhdi-yannahum sublanā."*

"Those who strive after me I shall surely guide along the paths that lead to me."

*"Fa-imma ya-tiyannakum minni hudan jaman tabi'a hudāya jalā khaḥḥun 'alahim wa la hum yahzamūn."*

"So, whenever guidance comes to you from me, then who so follows my guidance shall neither fear nor grieve".

*"Wa iza sālaka 'ibadi 'anni fa-inni garīb. Ujibu d'awataī-dāi iza da'ani falyastajibu li wal yū-minubi lā allahum yarshudūn."*

"And if my servants should ask thee (O prophet) about me, I am near: I respond to the cry of him who cries to Me. So, let them open their hearts to Me and believe in Me, that they may be rightly guided."

*"La aghlabanna and wa rusuli."*

"I and My messengers will surely prevail."

Sir, I have done. If Honourable Members opposite agree with me, so much the better for them and for India. If they differ with me, I shall only say to them:

*"In ahsantum ahsantum li-anfusikum, wa in asatum falaha."*

"If you do good it is for your own selves; and if you do ill it is also for your own selves."

*"Li amali wa lakum amalukum, antum bariūna minma a'malu wa ana bariūn minma t'amalun."*

"I am responsible for my conduct and you are responsible for yours"

*"Wa akhar-u d'awā-nā an-i-l-hamdu lillāhi Rabbi'l'Alamin."*

"And my last word is that all praise is due to Allah the Sustainer of the Universes."

**Sir Cowasji Jehangir** (Bombay City: Non-Muhammadan Urban): Mr. Deputy President, it is not very often that I feel a certain diffidence come over me when I get up to speak in this Honourable House, but to follow a speech such as has just been delivered is no easy task, and if I offer my humble congratulations to the Honourable the Leader of the House for a brilliant speech, I do so in all humility. Mr. Deputy President, our friends on the Congress Benches have honoured us by their presence

here on this occasion to turn the Finance Bill into a huge political stunt. I think the Honourable the Finance Member has to be congratulated on their presence, for a good deal of the attention that would have been paid to him has been directed to the whole of the Government Benches, but nevertheless there have been uttered from all sides of the House certain words of caution, specially with regard to economy in the Supply Department, to misdeeds that are very possible when huge sums of money are to be spent and on higher salaries paid to Government officials for war work. I am certain that those words uttered by many friends round about me have found the mark, for we have had two speeches already in reply to the criticisms, but may I just state that I do feel that when non-officials are being called upon to do war work, when non-officials are only too anxious to put in a few hours work over and above their ordinary efforts, that Government officials, for harder work and greater responsibility, should be paid more, does seem rather strange.

I did want to say a word or two about a clause of the Bill, but in this unrealistic atmosphere, I fear, it will be waste of breath and waste of the time of this Honourable House. If this Bill lives through the consideration stage, we will get an opportunity of saying a few words on the clauses. If it does not, well, then, what has happened in past years, I presume, will happen again, and, therefore, Mr. Deputy President, I will say no more about the Bill itself, but will give expression to a few thoughts on the many speeches I have had the pleasure of hearing during the last three or four days. I have tried to analyse the exact meaning of these various speeches, and I cannot help coming to the conclusion, and I trust I will be excused for saying so, that there were a certain number of inconsistencies in these speeches.

Now, boiling it down as far as one can, I find that the opposition to this Bill or to vote any money for war purposes is on account of the refusal of Government to undertake after the war to grant independence to this country to be settled by a Constituent Assembly elected on adult franchise. That is one of the major points. I fully realise that a demand has been made for a National Government under the present Constitution, but the major demand is that after the war there shall be independence for this country settled by a Constituent Assembly elected on adult franchise. Now, may I ask my Honourable friends opposite, for whom is that independence . . . . .

**An Honourable Member:** For you.

**Sir Cowasji Jehangir:** For all of us.

**An Honourable Member:** Yes.

**Sir Cowasji Jehangir:** Then, if it is for all of us, for all classes, for all creeds, for all minorities, may I then ask, what is the guarantee that a Constitution framed by a Constituent Assembly, elected on an adult franchise, will give that independence in this country to all of us? Where is the guarantee?

**An Honourable Member:** None.

**Sir Cowasji Jehangir:** The only guarantee we can get is to look back upon Congress Governments in the provinces for the last 2½ years when

[Sir Cowasji Jehangir.]

they had a great measure of independence. I cannot speak with any authority about Congress Governments in all provinces, but I can speak with experience of the Congress Government in my own province. There, our civil liberties were restricted. I may even say that certain of us, Hindus and Parsis, were deprived of our civil liberties . . . .

**An Honourable Member:** Drinks!

**Sir Cowasji Jehangir:** Our protests were treated with contempt. A whole minority protested practically unanimously. Their protests were treated with contempt, but, what is much worse, when that so-called social reform resulted in unemployment, in suffering, in sorrow, was there a genuine attempt made to alleviate that suffering? Attempts were made which were a sham and a humbug and, this very day, people are suffering from unemployment to a greater extent, due to the action of that Congress Government . . . .

**Mr. S. Satyamurti:** Mr. Deputy President, on a point of order. The Congress Government of Bombay is not represented in this Honourable House at all, and, under the Government of India Act of 1935, this Government and this Legislature have nothing to do with the Provincial Congress or other Governments. I therefore suggest for your consideration that the Honourable Member is wholly out of order in attacking a Government which has no spokesman here and which can have none here who can answer for it, and it is outside the scope of the object of this Bill or motion. I submit you must give protection to an absent Congress Government for whose action neither this House nor this Government is directly or indirectly responsible

**Sir Cowasji Jehangir:** May I say, in reply, that it is a most frivolous point of order?

**Mr. S. Satyamurti:** My friend, the Honourable Member, must not use that word.

**Sir Cowasji Jehangir:** My point is that if there is to be independence for this country, that independence should be for all; that is what my Honourable friends promised us. Then, how are we to judge the *bona fides* unless we look into what they did when they had a measure of independence, and I am more than justified in pointing out to the House . . . .

**Mr. Deputy President (Mr. Akhil Chandra Datta):** The Chair asked the Honourable Member, Sir Cowasji Jehangir, only to reply to the point of order and not to make a speech on that point. So far as this point of order is concerned . . . .

**An Honourable Member:** What is the point of order?

**Mr. M. S. Aney:** The point of order is—whether a Provincial Government, that is not represented in this House to defend itself, can be attacked in a speech by any Member. That is the point of order.

**Mr. Deputy President** (Mr. Akhil Chandra Datta): Order, order. Let the Chair give its ruling. The Chair does feel that in the absence of the Congress Government, the question should not be gone into in detail.

**Dr. Sir Ziauddin Ahmad:** Their representatives are here!

**Mr. Deputy President** (Mr. Akhil Chandra Datta): Order, order. At the same time, when the House is going on with a debate on a Finance Bill, we have been discussing this matter from all possible standpoints, and all manner of subjects have been discussed. In view of that, the Chair should not be right in saying that the Honourable Member is absolutely out of order. At the same time, the Chair will ask him not to go too much into detail.

**Sir Cowasji Jehangir:** May I point out, Mr. Deputy President, that as regards Congress Governments in the provinces it was the Congress Party that was responsible. The Congress Governments in the provinces were not responsible to their electorates; they were responsible to the Congress Party which was represented by the High Command. If I bring forward an impeachment, it is not against the individual Ministers, but against the Congress who allowed their Ministers to behave as they did. Well, Sir, not only were we deprived of our liberties, but, you will be surprised to hear, this Congress Government, which is so much in favour of the liberty of speech, deprived the Press of their liberty when they came to criticize Government actions; and it was the High Court of Bombay which came to their relief and set aside the executive order of the Government of Bombay; and in my experience I have never seen before such a rebuff to any Government . . . .

**Mr. S. Satyamurti:** Can the Honourable Member attack an absentee Government like this?

**Sir Cowasji Jehangir:** I can attack anybody.

**Mr. Deputy President** (Mr. Akhil Chandra Datta): The Chair hopes the Honourable Member will not pursue this matter any further.

**Sir Cowasji Jehangir:** I will mention one point which is of great importance to Legislatures. There was a minority in Bombay, a very important minority, which is represented in this House, and which was represented in the Bombay Legislature, and, on more than one occasion, the Congress Government forced that minority's representatives to stage walk-outs, and why?—because Congress refused to concede what seemed to that minority an important issue; but which, to the Congress Government, was an unimportant detail. They had a majority, and, on more than one occasion, that small minority, well represented in this House, which has its distinguished leader, sitting amongst us, had to stage a walk-out. I contend that by no other Government such walk-outs would have been allowed; there would have been a compromise, but the Congress Government, inexperienced no doubt . . . .

**Mr. S. Satyamurti:** The Honourable Member is wholly out of order, Sir.



**Mr. Deputy President** (Mr. Akhil Chandra Datta): The Chair has already ruled that the Honourable Member should not go into particular details and should not speak of any isolated, particular conduct on any particular occasion of the Congress Government.

**Sir Cowasji Jehangir:** I accept your ruling, Sir.

Now, I have said, with due deference to my Honourable friends, that there have been some inconsistencies in their speeches. So far as I can recollect, when the war broke out, all schools of thought complained that India was unprepared. They blamed the Government for its unpreparedness.

**Mr. M. Asaf Ali:** Rightly or wrongly?

**Sir Cowasji Jehangir:** The Congress were not backward. My Honourable friend, Mr. Satyamurti, also complained that there were two anti-aircraft guns in Madras, out of which one was not working. But my Honourable friend is today under the banner of non-violence. I should have thought he would have put up his hands in prayer to thank the Almighty that one gun was out of order, for that would have been in keeping with his principles of non-violence. But he came here with a very correct complaint, a very reasonable complaint that the City of Madras should have had no more than two anti-aircraft guns. But, is not that an inconsistency? Then, my Honourable friend went on to ask whether he had not the right to oppose this motion on the narrow issue of non-violence? He certainly has, but if he has the right to oppose this motion on the narrow issue of non-violence, he has no right to complain that Madras is unprotected. Surely, my Honourable friend's keen intellect sees the inconsistency between these two arguments. Then, again, he said that India will survive whatever happens to the war. If he means that India will remain on the map, that India will remain a part of this unhappy world, he is correct. But may I ask what sort of India will it be? He does not care whether the women and children of this country will be butchered by Nazi bombs. What is it, he means? Then, again, he says: Why should we help Great Britain to survive by helping her in the Middle East? Surely, my Honourable friend's keen intellect realises that helping the power, whether it be Great Britain or Egypt or Turkey, in the Middle East is not helping that Power to survive, but is helping India and her soul to survive.

**Mr. S. Satyamurti:** On a point of personal explanation, Sir. I did not say anything about the Middle East at all. My friend is putting in my mouth what I never said.

**Sir Cowasji Jehangir:** I have got his speech, and I have taken it from his speech. I made notes of his speech and his words were: Why should we help Britain to survive by helping her in the Middle East?

**Mr. S. Satyamurti:** I did not say that. It is a terminological inexactitude!

**Sir Cowasji Jehangir:** That is what I took down, and that is what has been emphasised in this House on more than one occasion, namely, that

the Power that is holding up Nazism in the Middle East is not helping only Great Britain to survive, but is also helping India's soul to survive. Surely, we, who desire that India's soul shall survive, that India's freedom shall survive, that India's culture shall survive, should be allowed to say that we shall do all in our power to help those who are helping us in the Middle East. I do not know how often sentiments of abhorrence have been expressed against Nazism in this House. But it stops at that. Whatever they may have said six months ago, they do not go any further now. They admit that Nazism is the worst form of Government the world has seen for a long time, but they do not go any further.\*

Now, Sir, I will turn to the lamb that has strayed away from the fold and sits on the Congress front Bench, I mean, Mr. Asaf Ali. My Honourable friend had many tales of woe about the delinquencies of the British Government.

**Mr. M. S. Aney:** May I ask if the Honourable Member had seen the lamb in any other fold before?

**Sir Cowasji Jehangir:** It is left to my Honourable friend to tell us his past history. If he will tell us his past history, we shall know that. I am not here to do that. It is for my Honourable friend to say that. I only said that he has strayed away from the big fold. I said that the lamb has strayed into another fold; I have a right to say that.

**Mr. M. Asaf Ali:** I should like to know what exactly it is that the Honourable Member is now suggesting?

**Sir Cowasji Jehangir:** I am suggesting nothing more than what I have said.

**Mr. M. Asaf Ali:** If he is suggesting nothing, then he had better go on with his speech, and not make a fool of himself.

**Sir Cowasji Jehangir:** I am glad to see that I have really made him non-violent. This man, who talks of non-violence, is now really violent. Somehow or other, I have touched a tender point unknowingly. I do not know what that tender point is. I am quite innocent. But I have touched some tender point, else he would not call his Honourable friend a fool.

**Sir Syed Raza Ali:** I rise to a point of order, Sir. Is it a perfectly correct Parliamentary expression for one Member of this House to call another Member a fool? To the best of my knowledge, that is not so.

**Mr. Deputy President (Mr. Akhil Chandra Datta):** The word "fool", so far as the Chair knows, is not an unparliamentary expression.

**Mr. M. S. Aney:** I rise to another point of order. Is it open to any Member to make an insinuation against a Member and at the same time not be in a position to say anything in defence of it? Is it parliamentary for him to do that?

**Sir Cowasji Jehangir:** I only stated a fact . . . . .

**Mr. Deputy President** (Mr. Akhil Chandra Datta): Order, order: A point of order has been raised by Mr. Aney. If the Chair understood him aright, his point is this. That an insinuation was made by Sir Cowasji Jehangir, and when he was asked to explain what it was, he said that he did not know.

**Sir Cowasji Jehangir**: I did not say that. I was asked by an Honourable Member and I only said that he has strayed from this fold into that.

**Mr. Deputy President** (Mr. Akhil Chandra Datta): It is a funny thing to observe that when one Member gets excited, he says that another Member got excited. As regards the point of order raised by Mr. Aney, the Chair does feel that there is something sinister in the insinuation made by Sir Cowasji Jehangir. That was clear on the very face of it. In all fairness, either he ought to explain what that insinuation is, or say that he did not mean any insinuation.

**Sir Cowasji Jehangir**: I have already said, there is no insinuation. I simply mentioned a matter of absolute fact that here is a lamb which has strayed from the fold. That is an actual fact. There are a few lambs who have strayed away. Nothing else.

**Mr. Deputy President** (Mr. Akhil Chandra Datta): The Honourable Member says he did not mean any insinuation. That settles the matter.

**Lieut.-Colonel Sir Henry Gidney**: (Nominated Non-Official): Sir, I rise to a point of order. I wish to tell you, Sir, that when, last Session, I once referred to Mr. B. Das as an "ass", I was ruled out of order, and I must now say that to call a man "fool" is certainly more unparliamentary than "ass".

**Mr. Deputy President** (Mr. Akhil Chandra Datta): That is irrelevant now. Let Sir Cowasji Jehangir proceed with his speech

**Sir Cowasji Jehangir**: I hope my Honourable friend has cooled down a bit now. My Honourable friend said, why should there be co-operation from his Benches with Government on this measure. What are they going to get from the Government in return? Well, I presume he will go on asking that question till Nazi bombs fall not perhaps in Delhi, but in some of the ports in India. He said that co-operation from his side of the House could still be obtained. I really hope and honestly feel that that co-operation should be forthcoming and if he will show us how it can be obtained, we may be wiser and find out what to do and how to act. Let me remind the House that Mr. Asaf Ali's speech made in this Honourable House was violent in the methods that it advocated. Why, he complained bitterly of the lack of wisdom on the part of the Government in not increasing the fighting forces of this country in time, and he very pertinently pointed out to Government his own questions and their answers which have proved to be so wrong. But he forgets that he is marching under the banner of non-violence and khaddar. I do not know how many Honourable Members have been spinning during their stay in Delhi, but I do know that they have been spinning yarns in this House.

**Mr. S. Satyamurti:** That is a stale joke. He can proceed further.

**Sir Cowasji Jehangir:** And talk on more pleasant things.

**Mr. S. Satyamurti:** What does it matter?

**Mr. Deputy President (Mr. Akhil Chandra Datta):** No dialogues are allowed.

**Sir Cowasji Jehangir:** Now, Sir, with regard to non-violence, I cannot understand how any one who believes in non-violence, as defined by that great man, Mr. Gandhi—a Dictator—could have made such a speech as that made by my Honourable friend, Mr. Asaf Ali.

**Mr. M. Asaf Ali:** Have you read it?

**Sir Cowasji Jehangir:** No, I heard it while it was delivered in this House. I could not help listening to it.

Let me say where it was violent. It was a speech that could be made only by one who has a complete belief in violence against violence, aggression against aggression, by a man who is prepared to fight for his country when it was attacked, from a man who rightly condemned those who are responsible for not arming the country in a way which would give us some measure of confidence as to what will happen in the future. It was not a speech that could possibly have come from anybody who believes in non-violence as defined by Mahatma Gandhi. But my Honourable friend, knowing as he does the danger, is prepared to allow women and children of this country to be butchered by Nazi bombs. He will sit with folded hands, he will go to jail, but he will not assist to fight that great danger which is not far off, which has no respect for jails, mosques, temples and churches. but he will sit with folded arms and he will make that great sacrifice—he will go to jail.

Mr. Deputy President, the most frank exposition of the case for the Opposition came from my Honourable friend, Mr. Joshi. These are his words. I took them down: "If British Imperialism and Nazism fight, can we not have the choice to wait and see whether they destroy each other. I will certainly take a chance". Mr. Joshi is hoping that in the weakness of the so-called Imperialism and in Nazism, Communism may slip through.

**Mr. N. M. Joshi (Nominated Non-Official):** May.

**Sir Cowasji Jehangir:** But there are many others, I believe, who are of the same opinion that it is better to wait and see. They will sit on the fence. But they may sit too long, they may be on the fence when Nazi bombs are raining on the coasts of India. They may be sitting on the fence when the British win and if they are still on the fence, does my Honourable friend Mr. Joshi believe that however great a people they may be, they will have friendly feelings towards those who opposed them and harassed them in their greatest time of need. They may still be sitting on the fence when the Nazis are knocking at the doors of India. He may not have heard of Nazi concentration camps.

**Mr. N. M. Joshi:** I have read about them.

**Sir Cowasji Jehangir:** Then, let me tell him that if he has honour of being in one of them, he will pray to God to give him the comforts of a jail in British India!

**Mr. N. M. Joshi:** May I point out, Sir, that I never made use of the argument as being the best argument. I said, if you believe in terrorism, if you believe in India's participation, then, a man may take the view that you can wait and see. I pointed out in my speech that the best way, therefore, was to make India free and secure India's support for the enthusiastic conduct of the war.

**Sir Cowasji Jehangir:** He said, I will take the chance.

**Mr. N. M. Joshi:** As a last measure.

**Sir Cowasji Jehangir:** Then, let me tell him what I think of his taking a chance.

**Mr. N. M. Joshi:** I did not say anything in the sense which my Honourable friend means.

**Sir Cowasji Jehangir:** I have quoted what he said.

**Mr. N. M. Joshi:** Sir, . . . . .

**Sir Cowasji Jehangir:** I am not yielding. I am perfectly in order when I quoted him, and I am now telling him the consequences of his taking a chance, I am telling him what that sentiment means.

**Mr. N. M. Joshi:** You are misrepresenting me. Do it.

**Sir Cowasji Jehangir:** Now, Sir, there are many other points I would like to touch upon, but I have given an undertaking to some of my friends that I will not keep this House much longer. There is just one materialistic point that I would like to refer to. I cannot help thinking that the policy advocated by my Honourable friends has no chance of success for India. It is a materialistic point, there is no sentiment in it. If the British win and this position continues to the end, surely you are decreasing all your chances of freedom and our chances of freedom along with yours. Is it human nature for the people of England,—and it is the people of England who are the masters, not Government,—to say, "Give all they want, because they opposed us, because they harassed us and did all they could not to help us in our time of need"? If the Nazis win, what will be our fate? Most probably I along with them will be in concentration camps.

**Mr. S. Satyamurti:** No, not you.

**Sir Cowasji Jehangir:** Sir, my Honourable friend talked about loyalists, I would not have brought it up but for this interruption of his. He said that these loyalists will be the first to go and receive Hitler and his satellites at the Bunder. Loyalists we may be, and I am not ashamed

of admitting it. But let me tell him that the first people that will go down to the Bunder will be professional politicians like himself. We are not here as professional politicians; we are here to do our duty by our country. It will be the professional politicians who have nothing else to do who will be rushing to the Bunder to receive Hitler and his satellites. But when it comes to go into concentration camps, I believe we shall all go together. Therefore, the materialistic point is that your choice is, "Heads, they win, tails, we lose". In either case, we lose all chances of liberty and independence. That is a materialistic point. I put it for the consideration of such Honourable Members who desire constantly to sit on the fence.

Sir, I will support the Bill for three reasons. I support the Bill because India since the war was declared has been clamouring for the strengthening of our armed forces. We cannot on the very first occasion refuse the sinews of war. I support the Bill because I want a safeguard against the butchery of our women and children. I further support the Bill to prevent a brutal, barbaric and uncivilised form of Government being established in this country or through the influence of the Axis Powers or any of their friends.

**Sir Syed Raza Ali:** Sir, before coming to the main principle of the Bill which has been discussed threadbare and in all its aspects, so far as political considerations arise, I will just say a word or two in passing about the provisions of this measure. The position today is that India's trade with countries under German occupation has been interrupted, thereby causing a considerable loss of revenue to India. We also find that the general sense of insecurity has led to the whole question of India's needs in the matter of defence being revised. Again, we find from the figures given by the Honourable the Finance Member that owing to the war conditions there has been a drop of 2½ crores under Customs and Central Excise. I have taken only the main heads. I can cite a few more heads, but I do not think it is necessary for my purpose. But the point is that our general revenue has been affected prejudicially on account of the conditions consequent on the war for the past 14 months. This is one side of the picture; let us see the other side, whether the Government of India have really discharged their solemn duty which was laid upon them to make due and effective preparations for the defence of this country. Instead of arguing that point I will just refer to a few things which have been mentioned by the Honourable the Finance Member in his speech. If any one wants to have an idea as to what is the state of India's preparedness to meet any foreign attack, he will be able to judge the entire situation for himself if he were to know that the state of training that we give to our air pilots in the matter of flying is this. The Government of India, in course of the debate that took place in the last Budget Session, promised to speed up enlistment of Indians in the air force. Sir, very grave events, as the House knows, have taken place during the past six or seven months. I do not think I need go into all that, but in spite of the fact that Germany has since then overrun most of the countries of northern and western Europe, the Government of India even today, according to the admission of the Finance Member, have not got a sufficient number of service aircraft to provide training for the small number of young men whom we enlist as airmen. That is the first point. Secondly, the Honourable the Finance Member assured us with some gusto, if I may

[Sir Syed Raza Ali.]

say so, that the position of our reserves will be this that 800 pilots and 2,000 mechanics will form a reserve for the air forces of India if the Government of India's efforts meet with success. Sir, the population of India is in the neighbourhood of 400 million. What are the reserves that the Government of India propose to build up for this purpose? According to the Finance Member, 300 pilots and 2,000 mechanics. So that, if conditions in this country were not abnormal, if India were an organic State, if Indians were masters of their own destiny in their homeland, the Bill, as introduced by the Finance Member, would, I believe, receive, as far as the general principle is concerned, the ready support of this House. Let us see what is taking place in the dominions which have got full dominion status or self-government, which really enjoy what is known by certain sections of this House as independence. In every dominion, strong, strenuous and persevering efforts are being made to find money to meet the increased war effort of that country. I can say about South Africa. Apart from the large sum of money that has been spent by that country in sending her troops to Kenya, and quite apart from the expenditure incurred in connection with her sending of several squadrons to North Africa, that country is not only imposing additional taxation, but has also raised a loan of 18 million sterling to meet the expenditure incurred for war purposes. Now, can we say that conditions in India are the same as those obtaining in South Africa, or New Zealand, or Australia, or Canada?

Sir, some people seem to complain that far too much emphasis is laid on the political issue, and far too little heed is being paid to the extremely difficult situation arising out of the war exigency. I am not one of those who think that we mishandle this Bill if we allow political considerations of the highest and the foremost importance to guide us in coming to a decision on its merits. After all, as I just submitted, it is true that in every Sovereign State—I prefer to use that word to do away with all possible chances of misunderstanding,—in every Sovereign State, if there is a war, then the question of war and the question of the expenditure required to meet that war outweigh political considerations. That is what is happening in England today: that is what is happening in all the Sovereign States within the British Commonwealth of Nations. In India, on the other hand, it is the political issue that over-shadows financial considerations, and that for a reason which is quite intelligent and intelligible. We have not acquired our political emancipation. We in this country have no voice at all, either in the control of foreign affairs, or in the control of the war and peace policy of the Government of India. If our desire, therefore, is to have that power which would enable us to control the foreign policy of this country and to decide questions of war and peace, nobody can take us to task for our taking this view. Therefore, let me repeat that while I have my own views, and my Political Party has its own views on the merits of this Bill and on the attitude which we should adopt towards this Bill, I am quite clear that nobody can blame any Honourable Member of this House, least of all our Party, if, in considering the provisions of this Bill, we attach that degree, that measure of importance to the main political principles which dominate every other issue, including the war issue itself. Let me make it quite clear that, so far as the attitude of the Muslim community and the

Muslim League is concerned, it is not for me to make an official pronouncement. My Honourable friend and my Leader, Mr. Jinnah, will, I believe before the debate comes to an end, make an authoritative statement on behalf of our Party. But so far as I am able to judge things, so far as I can gauge the political situation today, let me make it quite clear that the attitude of the Muslim Parliamentary Party and the Muslim community with reference to the war is very different indeed from the attitude taken up by the Congress. I do not want to raise controversial questions, but let our minds be quite clear as to which way we are going to vote, and what it is that is going to influence us in voting in that particular manner. I will take one or two very important things.

With reference to the Muslim League's attitude towards war, let me say one thing which is very important indeed: at no stage of the situation, I mean, during the last fourteen months, have we non-co-operated with Government in the Government's efforts to prosecute the war. We have never non-co-operated. Point No. 2.—We have never at any stage either offered or thought of offering civil disobedience with a view to crippling the Government's effort. These, after all, are very important points. The position is really this: here we are a very large community somewhere in the neighbourhood of eighty millions, if not more as the next Census will show, which is wrongly known as a minority.

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

No doubt, in numbers we are inferior to the other community, I mean the Hindu population; but, after all, eighty millions of people can hardly be called or thought of as a minority. The situation in this country is such that we have to deal with two parties: the two parties, according to a prominent Congress Leader—the only two parties that exist in India—I have in my mind the utterance of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru in 1937—are the Government and the Congress. Our misfortune is that we have to deal on the one hand with the British Government, and, on the other, with our Congress friends. Let us see how we have been treated by both these parties. So far as I know, Sir, no doubt we have our relations with both these parties, and at times we do try, as I believe these two parties made some little effort on their part, to co-operate with us, to act in a manner which will be in the interest of the country and which will not place either the Government or the Congress in a position in which either party can take advantage of us. Yet the fact remains that neither the Congress, nor the Government,—or shall I put it the other way round,—neither the Government nor the Congress have tried to obtain our whole-hearted co-operation. If I may use a phrase which was very constantly used in the course of the debate today, either has been trying to exploit us. The Government, on the one hand, want to take as much advantage of us as possible; perhaps the Congress want to go one better. We, after a careful consideration of the whole situation, have made up our minds that we shall not walk into the parlour either of this side or of that. We will maintain our own policy, a policy which will be beneficial to our own community which, as I have already pointed out, is not cared for either by the Government or the Congress.

Now, Sir, I do not want to take up controversial questions, but if it will be within the recollection of this House, then I will say that the



[Sir Syed Raza Ali.]

announcement made by the Viceroy on the 8th August, 1940, did not meet many of the points which had been officially urged by the Leader of our Party on the Viceroy and the Government. Now, that statement, from our point of view, was a halting, hesitating statement. I must also acknowledge that some of the deficiencies were made good by the Secretary of State for India, Mr. Amery, when he supplemented the Viceroy's statement by his speech in the House of Commons on the 14th August this year. Now, it is really sad that one of the most important points that was conceded to us by Mr. Amery,—the point consisted really of two things,—the concession made to us, or shall I say, the removal of injustice that had been threatened to us promised by Mr. Amery, was not at all welcome to our Congress friends. I am just trying to show the extreme difficulty, the delicacy, of our position. We find ourselves between two wrong doers,—shall I say that we find ourselves between the devil and the deep sea . . . .

**An Honourable Member:** Who is the devil, and who is the deep sea?

**Syed Sir Raza Ali:** That I leave to my friend to decide. Mr. Amery said that in any future Constitution, that is to be framed for India, the Muslim community will be consulted; secondly, that the Muslim community will not be coerced by any political party. Now, we regard this statement, containing these two points, as a very important one. It is really sad, Sir, that these two points gave the greatest amount of offence to our Congress friends. I am a very careful reader of newspapers. I also read the speeches of Congress leaders, as also speeches of other leaders in this country very carefully, and I found that these two points were not only very strongly resented, but opposed tooth and nail by so many Congress leaders and every Congress newspaper without any exception. I really cannot remember any Congress newspaper that did not oppose this portion of Mr. Amery's statement very vehemently.—I need hardly say, very unjustly from our point of view. Now, Sir, in this state of things, what can we hope to do? We find the position very very difficult indeed.

Then, we have our European friends. Well, they make speeches from time to time which leave no doubt as to what is passing in their mind. I have listened very carefully to the speech of my friend, Mr. Griffiths. We know that Mr. Griffiths is a man of action. We know that he is not only an ex-member of the Indian Civil Service, but he had the distinction of maintaining law and order in the troublesome district of Midnapore. It is open to Mr. Griffiths to bring forward any argument in support of this Bill as long as it does not give cause to other parties to suspect that what the European Group really wants is the old precious thing, namely, the exploitation of India and Indians. I do not want to be unjust to anybody, but I would like to quote Mr. Griffiths' own words. He said in reply to an interjection: "I am proud to be an Imperialist." I do not think I should say much about that point except this, that, after all, when statements of this character are made openly in this House, if they cause very grave offence to Indians, it will make Indians suspect that today they are humoured because they want their support, and not because the Europeans and Government care much really for the Indian opinion, but because they think that their goodwill and their opinion will help them in the prosecution of the war. Sir, this Imperialism has a most sinister

meaning behind it. Its associations are really more than unsavoury. Therefore, the least that our European friends can do is to endeavour to persuade this House to agree with them without saying anything which would make us suspect that after all the cat is out of the bag. I find there are only two members of the European Group present just at present, but let me tell them that we do not like Imperialism. I do not want to dilate at any length on this point, but it is really painful to me to find that the European Group or any member of that Group should consider it necessary to stoop to arguments of this character in order to promote the interest of this Bill.

Now, we know that a very serious effort is being made to organize and strengthen our industries and put them on a firm footing. Why  
4 P.M. is this effort being made? Is this effort being made in the interests of the war, or in the interests of India? If this effort is made in the interests of war, with the ultimate object of enabling India to benefit by this effort, there is no objection; but if history is to repeat itself, if the Government are going to treat our industries in the same way as they did during the last war, namely, a temporary fillip was given to industries for the time being, that is, as long as the war lasted, and as soon as the war was over, those industries were treated in a step-motherly fashion, with the result that most of these industries were throttled. If your object is really to organise these industries and to establish new industries, simply with a view to obtaining victory in the war, we call it exploitation. You are doing nothing in the interests of India, you are doing something for your own purpose. On the other hand, if your object is that India should ultimately benefit, and, after the war is over, due attention and care should be paid to keep up these industries, then that won't be exploitation. What makes me suspicious on this question is a speech made by a member of the Eastern Group Conference before he arrived in Delhi. I believe the gentleman is a representative of the important Dominion of Australia. This gentleman, in one of his speeches before he arrived in Delhi, pointed out,—in fact, he emphasised,—that it is hardly necessary for the various Commonwealth countries to duplicate their efforts, to be engaged in the production of anything which is already produced under more favourable conditions, under better conditions in other Dominions. Sir, things like that really make us very uneasy. What is the object? Is it the object that no effort should be made in India to embark on the manufacture of aircraft or ship-building, because those industries have already attracted the attention of Australians, and Australia is already engaged in building aircraft and ships? So, that is the meaning of exploitation. I will ask my Honourable friends not to think of it, at least not to make a show of upholding Imperialism and its virtues on the floor of this House. The European Group, unfortunately, do not know Urdu, much less do they know Urdu poetry. If they did, I would have recited one couplet to them.

**An Honourable Member:** Please translate.

**Sir Syed Raza Ali:** I will translate. I will recite the couplet and then translate:

“*Sher* :—

*W-afa-o jaur ki us waqt qadr ho malum,  
Jo tu hai yar woh main hun, jo main hun tu ho jae.”*

“My friend, you could only know the respective values of faithfulness and oppression, if we were to change places, namely, if I were you, and you were me.”

[Sir Syed Raza Ali.]

Sir, I will not say more on this point.

I ought to be the last man to venture to say anything with reference to the attitude of the Congress Party, but I will just notice one thing in passing. My Honourable friend, Mr. Gadgil, asked today the Official Benches and the Europeans to get out of this country, to leave this country. He may be quite right in his demand, but all I can say is, if he will not take anything coming from me amiss, and if he looks upon what I tell him as coming from one who is as keenly interested in the main issue as he himself, namely, the freedom of India, I will only say that demands of this character, made in the peaceful non-violent atmosphere of this Assembly hardly come with a good grace. Perhaps, one Congress Member from Bombay in any case is acquainted with Persian. May I recite a couplet from Urfi in connection with this demand?

“*Sher* :—

*Urfi agar ba giryah muyassar shudi wisal,  
Sad sal mi tawan ba tamanna giristan.*

The translation would be this:

“Oh, Urfi, if I could win the affections of my sweetheart by weeping and crying, I could have gone on weeping and crying for a hundred years.”

If you want to obtain freedom, you have to rely on yourselves. There is no use making such demands.

**Sir Cowasji Jehangir:** What has that got to do with a sweetheart?

**Sir Syed Raza Ali:** Government are the sweetheart of all of us, is it not?

**Sir Muhammad Yamin Khan:** Sweetheart is freedom, that is what he means.

**Sir Syed Raza Ali:** I will just say one thing more, and then propose to wind up my speech. I said something about our treatment by our Congress friends. I have said enough so far as our treatment by Government goes. May I mention only two facts, so far as our Congress friends are concerned, under this head? Enough has been said on the question of a Constituent Assembly. According to the Congress, that is the charm, that is the magic, the magician's wand which they propose to use. Any ill, any difficulty, any hardship, any inequality, any disadvantage,—if you have the Constituent Assembly, that disadvantage goes, that disability is removed. That is a patent thing which is a cure for all our ills. That is the panacea, which, if we Indians try to swallow, there would be no inequality, no trouble, no complaint in India from Peshawar to Cape Comorin, from Karachi to Chittagong. I entirely fail to see how this poor Constituent Assembly can solve the main problem, which is the outstanding problem of the day, namely, the communal question? I won't say more. I think, after all, if my Honourable friends take it in the spirit in which I use the word, to say that the Constituent Assembly is a thing which would solve most of our problems is a joke the like of which was never heard before. That is all I can say. The second thing is the offer to Mr. Jinnah through the *Daily Herald* to form the Cabinet and to make him the Premier. This, again, is a joke on a par with the previous joke

really because, after all, the offer was never made to Mr. Jinnah. Again, I will ask my Congress friends to consider this. Mr. Jinnah was in politics long before any one of the Congress Benches in this House, I mean purely Congress Benches, ever entered public life, and he is not a man who can be hoodwinked by offers of this character. The Constitution will be the old Act of 1919. It would remain in force. Mr. Jinnah will be the Premier, and who will form the Cabinet? Some will be Congressmen, others will be Mussalmans and there will be others belonging to other parties.

**Sir Muhammad Yamin Khan:** How can he be Premier under the Act of 1919?

**Sir Syed Raza Ali:** By convention. Let us accept it for the moment, although there are insurmountable obstacles. We will take the will for the deed. Mr. Jinnah becomes the Premier, and, after a month, we find that Mr. Jinnah is defeated by a vote of my Honourable friends in this House where they are in a majority, and what happens to Mr. Jinnah? He goes out. Mr. Jinnah will be at the mercy of my Honourable friends. They want to have a man who would be at their mercy, and he will have to take their behests and he will have to carry out their commands. That is the obvious meaning, if it has any meaning at all. That will be the result of that most generous telegram sent by the Premier of Madras, for which we, our children and our children's children will ever be grateful. We are grateful for that outburst of magnanimity shown by that veteran Madras Premier. He was Premier in Madras for 2½ years. May I know if he ever took into the Cabinet any Muslim Leaguer in Madras? I am waiting for a reply.

**Mr. Sami Vencatachellam Chetty** (Madras: Indian Commerce): **Mr. Yakub Hassan** was a member.

**Sir Syed Raza Ali:** Surely my Honourable friend must know something of Muslim politics. That is all I can say. What happened to Mr. Yakub Hassan? He was expelled from the Muslim League. He is dead. So, I do not want to say any unkind thing. Surely my Honourable friend ought to know that. If my friend wants to deal flippantly with my point, he is welcome to do so, but surely I presume when I adduce serious arguments, it will be seriously listened to and dealt with in a serious spirit. So, Sir, that is the position.

Now, what are we to do and what should we do? That is the main question. I have already told you that there is an essential difference between our attitude and the attitude of the Congress. We have non-co-operated. In that connection, I will say that it was not open to Muslim Leaguers to join war committees and collect subscriptions or persuade people to enlist in the land, air and naval forces of His Majesty till the 1st September this year. Now, the Muslim League met at Bombay to consider that very important question, and the Muslim League came to the conclusion that having regard to what is being done by the Muslim community today, that Resolution is operating too harshly. Therefore, the Working Committee of the Muslim League, a little over 2½ months ago, modified that Resolution and left it open to any Muslim Leaguer that if he thought that by joining these war committees he

[Sir Syed Raza Ali.]

would be doing any service, and if he thought that it would be a good thing to do so, the League said it would be open to any Muslim Leaguer to join the war committees. Now, in consequence of that, a large number of Muslims have joined war committees. I personally am not ashamed of saying that I have joined the provincial war committee in my own province. That is my attitude. That is the attitude of so many Muslim Leaguers. As a matter of fact, that is one of the things that we had to consider very carefully, namely, what is the position of Mussalmans with reference to war. I think my Honourable friends may say that it is a hopeless position, a wrong position. What is the position today? In two Muslim provinces, where Muslim ministries are functioning, they are helping the Government with men, money and material to carry on the prosecution of the war. That is the position. In the province of Assam, I speak subject to correction by my Congress friends, only a few months ago a motion was tabled by the Premier, who belongs to the Muslim League and who is the head of a Coalition Cabinet, recommending that a sum of 50 lakhs of rupees be granted from provincial revenues for war purposes. My recollection is that the motion was carried. I speak subject to correction. What is happening in Sind? That, again, is a Muslim province. There, again, we have a Coalition Cabinet with a Muslim Premier, and that Cabinet, again, is doing all it can to assist the prosecution of the war. So far as the minority provinces are concerned, I believe the attitude of Muslims is quite clear. They are helping the Government with money and men, and they are helping the Government in the supply of things which are essential for the prosecution of the war. That is the attitude of Muslims as a whole, but the trouble of my Party in this respect is this. After all, I am a free individual. If I want to give some money to the British Government, there is nobody who has a right to stand in my way. If I want to persuade young men, who have any regard for me, to enlist in the forces, there is nobody to take me to task; but if we cast our vote as a Party in favour of this Bill, the result will be that we would be compelling all those who come within the purview of the Bill to pay taxation, whether they like it or not. That is the difference. Therefore, we have stated very carefully these considerations. I do know what the attitude of our Party on this question will be, but the authoritative announcement will be made, as I said, by our Leader. All the same, let me tell this House and, through this House, the public outside, that if, at the voting stage, we decided to abstain from voting and keep neutral, nobody need be surprised. We do not want really, for reasons I have already stated, to be a party in this struggle between the Government and the Congress. If we thought that any of these parties—I am using the words in the sense in which they were used by Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru in 1937,—was reasonable and just and in a mood to come to reasonable terms with us and remove our just grievance, we would no doubt consider that question very carefully. But we find that both parties are riding high horses. Well, the Government are not in a position really to walk outside the long leg grown for them by their predecessors; red tape is the essential difficulty of all bureaucracies. That is the main difficulty of the British Government today, as it was, I believe, fifteen, twenty or twenty-five years ago. As for my Honourable friends of the Congress, they want to have our co-operation,—but on their own terms,—which, I can say, there is no

chance of their ever having unless they take the entire position into consideration and unless they are prepared to treat us as their full equals and partners. But that is our position, Sir. Therefore, if we took this position, namely, we said that we refused to be dragged into this question, I hope we shall be understood. If the Government want to find money, well, let the Government try to secure the co-operation of any large party in this House. But if the Government are not prepared to do it, if they think they are prepared to carry on in their own way and to have their own way, let them have their own way. On the other hand, if my Congress friends think that, "we will carry on"—well, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru once said that Congress is the only political party, because the other party is the Government—and if they think they can dictate to us and they can assume the duties of a dictatorship—already there is more than one dictator in the Congress,—I won't, however, go into that—if they think that they can assume the duties and functions and the privileges of dictators, and dictate their own terms to us, let me assure them that they will find that they are dashing their heads against a stone wall. Sir, that is the position. The position is a very very difficult one. Nobody wants to frustrate the Government's efforts in prosecuting the war. I have already told them what my community is doing to help the Government, but looking into the position, as I said, if, when the division was called, we decided to keep in our seats, and if we decided to vote neither for this side, nor for that, nobody need be surprised or take us to task.

**Lieut.-Colonel Sir Henry Gidney** (Nominated Non-Official): Mr. President, a humorist once declared that he could tell a man's character by what he eats. I am sure, I shall hate to think that any one of my friends, Mr. Satyamurti, Mr. Asaf Ali, Guru Sant Singh, or even the *enfant terrible*, Mr. Abdul Qaiyum from the Frontier, the naughty Pathan babe, has the temperament of a "nut"; for, as we all know, a nut is, at times, not only a hard thing to crack, but sometimes most difficult to understand and to digest. I have listened to the speeches from the opposite Benches, and the chief characteristic of these speeches is that there was no commonness of purpose and action in them; and, as for my friend, Guru Sant Singh, he indulged in so many Bulls that I did not know which bull he meant—did he mean the two bulls—Mr. Bhulabhai Desai and Mr. Jinnah pulling together the cart which the Sikhs would drive? He knows best what he means and wants. But it was remarkable what a diversity of views were expressed in the speeches we heard. But when one comes to think of it, with my friends on the opposite side demanding freedom of speech, let me assure them that in the Provinces which they once administered, they would never have allowed such freedom of speech. I look upon Bombay as evidence of that fact. They know that if they did not enjoy an immunity in this House, and if they had indulged in those speeches outside, they would probably have got free board and lodging at His Majesty's expense. I was very pleased with the temperate speech of my friend, Mr. Satyamurti, and, I am sure, his temperature never rose above two hundred degrees, for, although it was bitingly sarcastic and very egotistically hurtful in places, yet it was delivered in a non-provocative manner, despite his usual indulgence in such hackneyed phrases as "tommy rot", "bunkum", etc., etc. But when one listened to the bellioose, thunderous speech delivered by my Honourable friend, the

[Sir Henry Gidney.]

chubby-faced Mr. Abdul Qaiyum, the *enfant terrible* from the Frontier Province, I thought a bomb had dropped. I was reminded of the naughty boy who had a habit of stealing jam, and his mother who caught him told him, when he was again tempted to steal always to say, "Get thee behind me, Satan". The boy was again found stealing jam, and when his mother questioned him, he said, "Mummy, I did say, 'get thee behind me, Satan', but Satan pushed me into the jam"; and so this *enfant terrible*, encouraged by his friends and pushed forward by the cheers of some of his colleagues, has become so inebriated by the exuberance of his own verbosity, pomposity and knowledge of international politics that I feel sure he has an Iron Cross and a Swastika hidden somewhere on his person ready for use on that day—in his opinion near at hand—when he hopes, as centre forward of a kidnaping team to goosestep as the Hitler of the Frontier. In fact, I should like to call him Goering, but he is so very boring. But one really cannot take him seriously. How could one listen to such utter nonsense from a babe without wanting to spank him? That is what he really deserves. Anyhow, he is not such a terror outside the House, and that is saying a lot.

But, Sir, what is before this House? A specific Bill has been placed before us for our sanction for money for defence, and I have not heard one Member on the opposite side utter one word about the financial aspect of the Bill, except utterances from a platform consisting of two planks only, *viz.*, "independence" and "freedom of speech". Why did the Congress Party awaken from its sleep and attend this Session? It did not come here in the interests of the defence of India. It came here in the interests of "independence" or what they call "freedom of speech" or "true national democracy" as opposed to "stark naked Imperialism"—to quote my Honourable friend, Mr. Abdul Qaiyum. Sir, it is crystal clear that they have only one object in view and the object is this: if they win in the division, to force the Viceroy to certify this Bill; and after this had been done, to proclaim, by the process of lip-Hitlerism, to the enemy countries, particularly to America, which happily now has a better understanding of Indian politics, in short a message to the world that "Government did not consult them, Government ignored them and Government was forcing them to pay money for a war which they refused to join and that they were being bled white".

Sir, I claim to be as good a nationalist as any man on the opposite Benches. I do not claim to be an irrational nationalist; I claim to be a practical nationalist. I am one who desires India to be put on a good constitutional basis and on a self-respecting and self-governing basis. I want India to be on equal terms with the other nations if not of this world, at least with the other parts of the British Commonwealth of Nations. This ideal has appeared to me for years as a noble and proper one. I know I represent a small party in this House but I disagree with the Congress members on many points. My friend, Mr. Gadgil, shouted today: "Clear the Europeans and also Anglo-Indians out of India; we don't want them." Let me tell Mr. Gadgil I shall not go out to please him or Congress, and that he will have to push me out; and if he ever tried to push me out, I would like him to have a five round contest with me in the Lobby, and I guarantee to give him the knock-out blow in the first round. I disagree entirely on the question of independence. No country can afford to be independent today, and every Member of this House knows that. Even the great German Nation knows, it cannot live an independent life, and this is the reason why it is flirting with various nations today, the recent one being

Russia. If we are to get Dominion Status, I cannot understand how we can be a part of the British Commonwealth of Nations or a comity of nations, and, at the same time, be independent. These are incompatible factors. The Congress wants freedom of speech. How can this freedom of speech be allowed when you know that England has her back against almost the whole of Europe? Then, they want independence. If England did give India independence, it would not have the life of a day. Nor is this the time to ask for Dominion Status. As for the freedom of speech, I wonder if Congress were in power whether they would allow the same freedom of speech they have indulged in this House today?

Sir, we have heard the usual catalogue of heinous charges brought against the Government. One of the Congress Members even uttered a threat of revolt with a hit at mass non-violence. I know the claims of the Congress has grown yearly. We first of all had the Nehru report, then Dominion Status, then it became a Constituent Assembly and now it is independence, and till that is granted freedom of speech is demanded. And why is it that the Congress desires this freedom of speech? It is to dissuade people from giving any help in any way to England during the war. I wonder which Government would allow them to use such freedom of speech especially an England engaged in a life and death struggle. The Congress knew that the Viceroy would refuse this demand, but it made this demand as a means to an end, and, today, we are witnessing what that end is. I am sorry, Mr. Asaf Ali is not here. Mr. James called him a Storm Trooper. I would have liked to call him the Congress Himmler. He criticised all the British administrators in India from Lord Clive till to date, dubbing them a set of thieves. He said that the present inefficient Government was unworthy of continuing in office. I believe, Mr. Asaf Ali, for whom I have a high regard, was once employed in the Government of India. And as I listened to his sensational oration, the dramatic performance of his head and spectacles, I felt sure that the Government had deteriorated since he left it. He wants freedom of speech, but let me tell him that if he had made his speech in another country, say Germany or Italy, he would have found himself in a concentration camp or instantaneous death would have been his fate, six feet under the soil and probably remembered not as 'the Unknown Warrior' but 'the Free Speech Hero'. I would tell my friend the political babe from the Frontier who seems to be absolutely indifferent whether the British or the Nazi or the Ghazi or the Fascist Government rule India that I am prepared to bet my last dollar, if the Nazi Government were to rule in India, he would be the first to run across the Frontier into Afghanistan in world's record time with a Nazi behind him. Or failing this, he would try to spend the rest of his days in a shelter. It is all very well for him to come to this House and indulge in an international dissection as to what Turkey, Egypt, Palestine and Syria, are doing or will do in their relationship with England. It may sound very brave to the outside public, particularly to those very few who know English in the Frontier, to read that their representative said Turkey "would not touch England with the end of a barge pole". It is very brave for him to say that. But he says that England has done nothing for India. Let me remind the House of a few benefits India owes to British administrators—the Railway administration one of the best in the world, the Posts and Telegraphs which gives you your letters so regularly and last but not least take the Engineering Department, its irrigation branch. Millions of acres of land that were barren and desert a few years ago are today converted into fertile fields from which Indians are benefiting. Is



[Sir Henry Gidney.]

this not a record of which England can be proud? Will you deny the fact that we who come from various parts of India are able to sit here and talk in a common *lingua franca*, the English language? This is something for which you have to thank England. Put your hand on your heart if you have got one and answer this question: Is not the defence of India, the security of your hearths and homes your own concern? Put aside, for a moment, the errors of the Government. Put aside for a moment your desire for "independence" and "freedom of speech" and concentrate solely and entirely on the gravity of the present position which faces the Empire of which India is an integral part, and ask yourselves honestly and squarely: Is this the time or the occasion to trot out the past evils and shortcomings of Government and for these reasons to non-co-operate? Is it fair, is it sportsmanlike, to refuse to co-operate with England in her hour of dire need and in her single-handed endeavour to destroy the horrors of this brutal Nazism? Would it not be more to the credit of Congress to sink these differences, to come off their pinnacles of sentiment and injured feelings and to come down to bed rock practical facts and help the Government in its hour of trouble? Surely they do not want the future historian, especially if England should win the war, as it will, to say that, because they were denied freedom of speech, they refused to help England to win this war? For, remember it is only those who show the spirit of service and sacrifice today, will be entitled to share the benefits of the morrow, when peace comes. Surely the protection of their own land, India, and of their families and houses should not be bargained for from the cheap platform of a *quid pro quo* co-operation. You say, as Mr. Satyamurti said in his speech, that the offer of England to give us Dominion Status after the war is all "bunkum". In other words, you call the British Parliament, who have promised you Dominion Status after the war is over, a pack of liars. And as "independence" after the war and "freedom of speech" today have not been given to you now and at once, you refuse to co-operate; and incidentally, as we have heard during this debate, if this is refused you threaten the Government with dire consequences. May I remind the Congress of the words of their great leader, the revered Mahatma Gandhi, who said: "Of what use is freedom of speech and action if England fails?" And I ask that same question to Congress. What have you done? You have placed the entire responsibility of non-co-operation on the shoulders of that great man, aged 73, and you have asked him to bear this burden. It is only his cementing factor that holds you together and you know that as well as anybody else; you know that acute divided opinions exist in your High Command on this very point and you also know that but for the magnetic and dynamic personality and inhibitory influence of this great man, disruption awaits the Congress. Why shut your eyes to this blatant fact? If this bargaining attitude is to continue and if England wins in the end, will not England be right if she turns round and says to Congress: 'since you never trusted me, how can I trust you? and what guarantee have I that you will co-operate during and after the war'? Nothing can be built on a spirit of mutual distrust. Negotiations have gone on for years between Government, the Congress and the Muslim League. But surely my Honourable friends must realise the dangers that lie ahead of us and will they not now again reconsider, and will not the Congress, for the time being, replace their demand of freedom of speech and independence with active co-operation with England and help in the defences of India for which the Honourable the Finance Member asks for money? None of us,

not even the bitterest opponent, can shut our eyes to the actual fact that war is the central figure in half the civilised world. Every day brings us nearer and nearer to the dangers of war. You know what it means to India if there are reverses for England in the Far East or in the Middle East. It means that India will be brought nearer the scene of action. It means no India. Who will deny that Burma is within bombing distance of Japan. This means that the enemy is at our very doors. This position is enhanced, this danger is made greater by the gyrations of Russia today. Yet the Congress, consisting as it does of the best brains in India, still wish to bargain for their help and co-operation. Its one desire at present seems to be to drive England to a position, more perilous than it is today and then to force or stampede England to agree to the terms it demands. May I remind the Congress, in the words of that great Prime Minister of England, Mr. Churchill, that, if England were conquered, the theatres of war for the defence of the British Empire will move from possession to possession, from sea to sea and who will deny that India may yet one day be the great and central theatre of war against the Western powers. If the Congress refuses to share the responsibility of financing the country to prepare itself in its defences, I ask, when the day of reckoning comes and they stand before the tribunal in the near future, when peace is declared and they are asked to prove what right they have for the claims they make today of independence or even of Dominion Status, what answer will they give and what will they deserve and get? I ask them seriously to consider this matter.

I am prepared to agree with the Congress and with other speakers in this debate who have pointed out certain defects of our present day government, the sins of omission and commission which the Government of India have perpetrated, but no Government can be perfect. The Anglo-Indian community have their own complaints against this Government. You may not know it. My own community has, at times, been treated very badly. We can never forget the time when Lord Valentia doubted the loyalty of the community and fearing a second Santiago wrote to the Board of Directors in England denying us any positions in the army, civil or naval forces of the Crown. When the call came during the Mutiny, we came back to the Flag to a man. What have we given? We have given, in the words of Mr. Churchill, our blood, our sweat, our tears and our toil. But what have we got in return? While we are grateful for enlistment into army departments we have been refused an Anglo-Indian unit or Battery of artillery or even a mechanised unit. In short, we are still used by Government as its sacrifice on India's political expediency and we feel very bitter against this Imperialism. Let me forget these today. We have our complaints and grievances, but this is not the time to talk about them. We have determined to sink them for the time being. Today is the day when we should unitedly drown our grievances and answer the call of the Mother country, to come forward and help the Government. It is very easy to be arm-chair critics, it is very easy to rake up the dead past and accuse the Government. This will do no good either to India or to us. Does the Congress realise what is happening in England today? Since the last war and the signing of the Treaty of Versailles, does the Congress know how England has suffered? Does it know how her people are daily facing death? England has suffered from the inefficiencies and the deception of its governments and its Ministers. One after the other, its Ministers assured the British public that everywhere, the British army and the navy and air force were on a parity with

[Sir Henry Gidney.]

the enemy countries and there was no cause for anxiety. Minister after Minister, Cabinet after Cabinet refused to listen to the prophetic words of warning of Mr. Winston Churchill who was anathema to all of them and England was left in a sense of pseudo-security, but when the war broke out, the hollowness, the unpreparedness was exposed and the naked truth was laid bare. Don't you think the English people had every right indeed more than you—to stand up in open revolt and call for redress from those Prime Ministers and Cabinets also who were responsible for her plight when war broke out last September. The English people realised they were badly treated in the past and they were let down but they also realised that if they raked up the past, they would not only weaken the present but they would blur the future. No, Sir, every English man, woman and child made up their minds to defend their country. The Labour Opposition—the backbone of England—such as you are occupying in this House today, the Labour Party which had greater grievances with the British Government than you have today with the Government of India agreed to sink their differences and formed a Coalition government. With what result? Daily and daily England's power increased, daily and daily her air power and navy increased, as also the Royal Air Force, every man of which Force I look upon as a national hero, with the result that, today, even you will have to admit that Germany has been defeated in its air attacks in England. That is what the English people have suffered and here they have won the greatest air battle in the world and upset Hitler's plans of conquering England and the world. They did not whine, they did not ask for independence, or freedom of speech. No, they buried their differences.

I ask my Honourable friends of the Congress Party to show that they too do possess the same ideals and realities which the English possess and that they too are prepared to sink their differences and rise to the occasion. Surely this is not the time to cry over spilt milk. It is idle if you think that India is immune to attack or it will be spared by any of the enemy countries. For arguments sake, if India were given independence and separation meant the withdrawal of the British garrison and the guardians of the sea, the Navy, then will any one in this House deny that it would only be a question of whether the new invader would come from the West or the North or the East. What chance would the Indian people have, and even the valourous Frontier Babe, the *enfant terrible*, Mr. Abdul Qaiyum, have, to withstand the onslaughts of modern mechanised warfare on land, air and by sea by using the bare and useless weapons of 'patriotism' and 'valour' or even of 'non-violence' such as seem to be the sole weapons of the Congress party today?

I do beg of my Honourable friends opposite to put aside the question of their injured prestige for the moment, because the continuation of such an attitude is only stirring up difficulties, and I make bold to say that, in some ways it has antagonised the Muslims, it is alienating the Princes and it is making the minorities suspicious, apart from the fact that it is injuring and threatening the security of the British Empire. Surely if your purpose is not to act but only to possess this unusual claim for freedom of speech, of what use is it except to satisfy a feeling of pique and injured sentiment? What use is it to the Congress or to the Empire to keep alive an embittered controversy of past years? In doing so you cannot strengthen your hands;

you can only strengthen the hands of the aggressive dictators and imperil victory for England.

I sympathise, as I said before, with the views held by some of the Members and the grievances they have mentioned against Government—I agree that controversy at the proper time is wholesome; and politicians should have definite principles and they should be entitled to hold those principles strongly, to express them freely and to fight for them tenaciously. By all means demand sufficient machinery to scrutinise the expenditure on war so as to ensure no waste of money. That is the right of the House. I also agree that we should minimise the letting in of foreign capital under the guise of war efforts, and wherever practicable, India should be given the first opportunity of supplying it. But today we are all facing a common danger, common to England and India—indeed the whole Empire when all ideals and grievances must be submerged and suspended. The need for national unity is paramount and is called for urgently. When imminent peril hung over Great Britain its various parts joined together to fight. If they had not done so England would have been lost today. Surely the Congress leaders, after such a long and continuous agitation, must realise that the same duty is paramount with them and they must perform it now and not in terms of bargained co-operation. Why carry on a controversy which will continue the deadlock that exists today.

If there is a will for a settlement, a settlement there would surely be and the present crisis in the world's history demands it. Remember, "Yesterday is dead, forget it. Today is here, use it. Tomorrow may never come". Two wrongs never made a right. The position of the Congress is very different from any of the political organisation except, perhaps, the Muslim League. The Congress has a hoary tradition behind it. If properly administered it enshrines in its bosom the future of India. At times it has rendered great service to India. I ask every Member sitting on the opposite Benches who has come here with the sole purpose of rejecting this Bill: is the India, which they and we envisage, to be democratic in the true sense of the term, or is it to be only a battle ground for contending and warring factions, paving the way for dictatorship, be they between government and the people or be they between Muslims and Hindus? I ask every Muslim friend of mine and every Congressman to answer this in his personal conduct and by his vote on this Bill. May be my appeal will fall on deaf ears, I hope not. After all each one of us is anxious to lead India towards the goal of Dominion Status. There is no use crying. "We do not trust England and therefore we will not help her in the defences of India; let England first of all give us what we want and then we will co-operate". May I, in reply, add: Remember, mistrust, even a vestige of it, engenders mistrust, while trust has the opposite effect. Cannot the Congress trust England the same as England is prepared to trust the Congress? Cannot the Congress, as sons of this great sub-continent of India, realise the sacrosanctity of the duty they owe to the shores and frontiers of their own country, to their homes and families, and, for the time being sink all political differences and whole-heartedly join the Government? I know, Sir, what my Honourable friends on the opposite Benches, and they will pardon me if I call them a "conquered race", have, at times, suffered. No one knows better than I do how they have suffered and how just are some of their complaints. No one is more sorry for the imprisonment of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru than I am. I am truly sorry that he should have been given such a long term of imprisonment. But let us come down to

[Sir Henry Gidney.]

tin tacks and face each other as man to man. I ask you on the Treasury Benches and you the Congress on the Opposition Benches to face each other as men to men. You—the Government—blame the Congress for wilful opposition and I join you in that charge for it is quite true, but are you altogether blameless? Are you so perfect in all you do—are you so infallible that no one could or should find fault with you? I thought this was the prerogative of the Congress. If you think you are infallible let me tell you that your mirrors are astigmatic and your vision distorted. If you say to the Congress "You are our enemies in the present struggle", I readily say with you "Yes"; but are you the Government—not your own enemies to a certain extent? For nearly two centuries you have paid more attention to your "vested interests" or what Congress and your detractors call "Imperialism" or what I would prefer to call your "untouchability" than to the industrial development of India to make her self-supporting. You have discouraged, with the convenient excuses of "uneconomical" and "unnecessary", any advancement made in the major industries of India with the result that India, though it has its raw materials, is still compelled, in the interests of your Imperialism, to send them to England, later to be returned as finished articles for use in India. You have demanded an Imperialistic hall-mark for degrees in the various sciences and Government employment. You compel our lads to go to Europe and spend thousands of rupees to receive an education to enable them to come back to their own country to practise it. You refuse to recognise the quality of Indian degrees. In short, you believe that the Almighty when He distributed grey cerebral cells, had given it in plenty to the West and very sparingly to the East. As a result you have indulged in invidious distinctions leading to the development of superiority and inferiority complexes. Take the unfair distribution of civil posts to Indian and European I. M. S. officers. But let me come nearer home—the present war. For years we have been crying out for opportunities to build our own military needs in India, and also our locomotives. But, year after year we have been refused this as being either unnecessary or uneconomical. What is the result? We see it in India today at every turn in our lives anxious as we are to help our King and country in this war. We see an India unable to supply us with our military needs. We find India with a plentiful supply of both officers and men as good as any in the world, ready to serve and patiently waiting to do their bit, but we have no means of adequately equipping them to meet a modernised army—no artillery, no aeroplanes, no tanks, no steamers, no navy, and we have the enemy knocking at our very shores and frontiers. For years we were not considered fit to be officers, either in the army, air or navy. But today, with England with her back against the wall, fighting an unequal fight alone, unable to spare a single plane or cannon, you suddenly discover that India can supply suitable officers and men and many classes whom you once dubbed as "non-martial" you find today are suitable for the army. But from where are you going to equip them—these fine specimens of manhood are hungry, are thirsty to help England, but cannot; and I cannot see how they will be able to do so for at least another 12 or 15 months, if not longer. This is what you have done in the bigotry of your vested interests—your untouchability to the industrial ruin of India, shorn, as she finds herself of most major industries which are still the perquisites of England and Europe.

**Mr. President** (The Honourable Sir Abdul Rahim): It is five o'clock 5 P.M. now. How long does the Honourable Member want to continue?

**Lieut.-Colonel Sir Henry Gidney:** I think about ten minutes, Sir.

**Mr. President** (The Honourable Sir Abdur Rahim): The Honourable Member can resume his speech tomorrow.

---

#### STATEMENT OF BUSINESS.

**The Honourable Sir Muhammad Zafrullah Khan** (Leader of the House): Sir, the last date on which you have hitherto directed the Assembly to meet for the transaction of official business is Thursday in this week. If, as is hoped, the Honourable the Finance Member's motion for reference of the Excess Profits Tax (Amendment) Bill to Select Committee is reached on Wednesday or Thursday, it is proposed to specify Monday next as the date by which the Committee will be instructed to report. I would, therefore, request you, Sir, to direct a meeting to be held for the transaction of official business on that day. I should explain in this connection that it is important that the Bill should become law this Session inasmuch as it affects assessments which must be made before the House next meets. The effect, I may add, on assessments will, to a preponderating extent, be in the interests of the assesseees. If the Bill is to be passed during this Session, further meetings will become necessary, but for the present I confine myself to asking you to direct a meeting to be held on Monday next. I would add that the only remaining business for the Session, not included in the current list, is the discussion of the report of the Public Accounts Committee and possibly the consideration and passing of a Bill (not yet introduced) to make provision in connection with the coffee industry.

**Mr. President** (The Honourable Sir Abdur Rahim): I fix Monday the 25th November for official business.

The Assembly then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Tuesday, the 19th November, 1940.