

17th March 1941

THE

# LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY DEBATES

## Official Report

---

Volume II, 1941

*(28th February to 17th March, 1941)*

---

### THIRTEENTH SESSION

OF THE

### FIFTH LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY, 1941



NEW DELHI : PRINTED BY THE MANAGER  
GOVERNMENT OF INDIA PRESS : 1941.

# Legislative Assembly

## *President:*

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

## *Deputy President:*

MR. AKHIL CHANDRA DATTA, M.L.A.

## *Panel of Chairmen:*

DR. S~~ER~~ ZIAUDDIN AHMAD, C.I.E., M.L.A.

MR. M. S. ANEY, M.L.A.

MR. L. C. BUSS, M.L.A.

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

## *Secretary:*

MIAN MUHAMMAD RAFI, BAR.-AT-LAW.

## *Assistants of the Secretary:*

MR. M. N. KAUL, BAR.-AT-LAW.

KHAN BAHADUR S. G. HASNAIN.

## *Marshal:*

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

## *Committee on Petitions:*

MR. AKHIL CHANDRA DATTA, M.L.A., *Chairman.*

SYED GHULAM BHIK NAIRANG, M.L.A.

MR. L. C. BUSS, M.L.A.

SIR ABDUL HALIM GHUZNAVI, M.L.A.

SIR H. P. MODY, K.B.E., M.L.A.

FRIDAY 7TH MARCH, 1941—		PAGES:	MONDAY, 10TH MARCH, 1941— <i>contd.</i>		PAGES.
Member Sworn		1129	Motion for Adjournment re—		
Starred Questions and Answers		1129—36	Alleged neglect of the Doctors of the Irwin Hospital, New Delhi, for not giving Medical Aid to a Child—Leave refused		1199
Motion for Adjournment re Placing of certain Political Prisoners in Fetters and Handcuffs on their Transfer from Delhi Jail—Leave refused		1136—37	Treatment meted out to Mr. Sri Krishna Dutta Paliwal in Gorakhpur Jail—Ruled out of order		1200
Election of Members to the Standing Finance Committee for Railways		1137	Treatment meted out to Mr. Garg of Ajmer—Disallowed		1200—02
Election of Members to the Standing Finance Committee		1138	Broadcasting of the News regarding the Ballet of Non-Official Resolutions—Disallowed		1202
The General Budget—List of Demands—			The General Budget—List of Demands—		
Demand No. 12—Executive Council		1138—44	Demand No. 12—Executive Council		1202—56, 1258
Reforms in Baluchistan Financial Policy with special reference to War Finance		1154—88	Appointment of a Defence Committee		1202—16
Importance of Propaganda in India's War effort		1178—88	Policy of recruitment to the Army, Navy and Air Forces in India		1216—30
Demand No. 56—Census—		1145—53	Grievances of Government Employees		1230—36
(a) Failure of the Government of India not to supply Urdu Forms; (b) Compulsion on Urdu knowing enumerators to submit Census returns in some Provinces by Census Charge Superintendents; (c) Neglect of Provincial Census authorities in filling up Census Forms; (d) High-handed action of some of the Provincial Census Officers in suppressing and violating instructions issued by the Provincial Census Superintendents; and (e) Deliberate attempts to minimise population of Muslim and other minorities and exaggerate Hindu Population			Repressive Policy of the Government		1237—56
			Demand No. 1—Customs		1256
			Demand No. 2—Central Excise Duties		1256
			Demand No. 3—Taxes on Income including Corporation Tax		1256
			Demand No. 4—Salt		1257
			Demand No. 5—Opium		1257
			Demand No. 6—Provincial Excise		1257
			Demand No. 7—Stamps		1257
			Demand No. 8—Forest		1257
			Demand No. 9—Irrigation (including Working Expenses), Navigation, Embankment and Drainage Works		1257
			Demand No. 10—Indian Posts and Telegraphs Department (including Working Expenses)		1258
			Demand No. 11—Interest on Debt and other obligations and Reduction or Avoidance of Debt		1258
			Demand No. 12—Executive Council		1258
			Demand No. 13—Council of State		1258
MONDAY, 10TH MARCH, 1941—					
Members Sworn		1189			
Starred Questions and Answers		1189—92			
Unstarred Questions and Answers		1192—98			

	PAGES.
<b>MONDAY, 10TH MARCH, 1941—contd.</b>	
<b>The General Budget—List of Demands—contd</b>	
Demand No. 14—Legislative Assembly and Legislative Assembly Department	1258
Demand No. 15—Home Department	1258
Demand No. 16—Legislative Department	1259
Demand No. 17—Department of Education, Health and Lands	1259
Demand No. 18—Finance Department.	1259
Demand No. 19—Commerce Department	1259
Demand No. 20—Department of Labour	1259
Demand No. 21—Department of Communications	1259
Demand No. 22—Central Board of Revenue	1260
Demand No. 23—India Office and High Commissioner's Establishment charges	1260
Demand No. 24—Payments to other Governments, Departments, etc., on account of the Administration of Agency Subjects and Management of Treasuries	1260
Demand No. 25—Audit	1260
Demand No. 26—Administration of Justice	1260
Demand No. 27—Police	1260
Demand No. 28—Ports and Pilotage	1261
Demand No. 29—Lighthouses and Lightships	1261
Demand No. 30—Survey of India	1261
Demand No. 31—Botanical Survey	1261
Demand No. 32—Zoological Survey	1261
Demand No. 33—Geological Survey	1261
Demand No. 34—Mines	1262
Demand No. 35—Archæology	1262
Demand No. 36—Meteorology	1262
Demand No. 37—Other Scientific Departments	1262
Demand No. 38—Education	1262
Demand No. 39—Medical Services	1262
Demand No. 40—Public Health	1263

	PAGES.
<b>MONDAY, 10TH MARCH, 1941—contd.</b>	
<b>The General Budget—List of Demands—contd.</b>	
Demand No. 41—Agriculture	1263
Demand No. 42—Imperial Council of Agricultural Research	1263
Demand No. 43—Agricultural Marketing	1263
Demand No. 44—Imperial Institute of Sugar Technology	1263
Demand No. 45—Civil Veterinary Services	1263
Demand No. 46—Industries	1263
Demand No. 47—Scientific and Industrial Research.	1264
Demand No. 48—Aviation.	1264
Demand No. 49—Broadcasting	1264
Demand No. 50—Capital Outlay on Broadcasting (Charged to Revenue).	1264
Demand No. 51—Indian Stores Department	1264
Demand No. 52—Emigration—Internal	1264
Demand No. 53—Emigration—External	1264
Demand No. 54—Commercial Intelligence and Statistics.	1265
Demand No. 55—Census	1265
Demand No. 56—Joint-Stock Companies	1265
Demand No. 57—Miscellaneous Departments	1265
Demand No. 58—Currency	1265
Demand No. 59—Mint	1265
Demand No. 60—Civil Works.	1265
Demand No. 61—Central Road Fund	1266
Demand No. 62—Superannuation Allowances and Pensions.	1266
Demand No. 63—Stationery and Printing	1266
Demand No. 64—Miscellaneous	1266
Demand No. 65—Miscellaneous Adjustments between the Central and Provincial Governments.	1266
Demand No. 66—Delhi	1266
Demand No. 67—Ajmer Merwara	1266
Demand No. 68—Panth Piploda.	1267



	PAGES.		PAGES.
<b>MONDAY, 10TH MARCH, 1941—concl'd.</b>		<b>FRIDAY, 14TH MARCH 1941—</b>	
The General Budget—List of Demands—concl'd.		Starred Questions and Answers	1341—58
Demand No. 69—Andaman and Nicobar Islands	1267	Unstarred Questions and Answer	1358—61
Demand No. 70—Indian Posts and Telegraphs	1267	Short Notice Question and Answer	1362—63
Demand No. 71—Indian Posts and Telegraphs—Stores Suspense—(Not charged to Revenue)	1267	Message from the Council of State	1364
Demand No. 72—Indian Posts and Telegraphs—Capital Outlay on Telephone Projects (Not charged to Revenue)	1267	The Excess Profits Tax (Amendment) Bill—Introduced	1364
Demand No. 73—Capital Outlay on Vizagapatam Harbour	1267	The Indian Finance Bill—Discussion on the motion to consider not concluded	1364—1405
Demand No. 74—Delhi Capital Outlay	1267	<b>SATURDAY, 15TH MARCH, 1941—</b>	
Demand No. 75—Commuted Value of Pensions	1268	Starred Questions and Answers	1407—23
Demand No. 76—Interest-free Advances	1268	Postponed Questions and Answers	1423—25
Demand No. 77—Loans and Advances bearing Interest	1268	Unstarred Questions and Answers	1425—32
<b>TUESDAY, 11TH MARCH, 1941—</b>		Statement laid on the Table	1433
Starred Questions and Answers	1269—83	The Delhi Restriction of Uses of Land Bill—Presentation of the Report of the Select Committee	1433
Unstarred Questions and Answers	1283—88	The Indian Finance Bill—Discussion on the motion to consider not concluded	1433—80
Motion for Adjournment <i>re</i> Detention in "C" Class of Khwaja Khaleel Ahmad Shah, ex-M. L. C., United Provinces—Disallowed	1288—89	<b>MONDAY, 17TH MARCH, 1941—</b>	
Election of the Central Advisory Council for Railways	1289	Starred Questions and Answers	1481—1520
Statement laid on the Table <i>re</i> Home Department Declaration of Exemption	1289	Postponed Questions and Answers	1520—23
The Indian Merchant Shipping (Amendment) Bill—Presentation of the Report of the Select Committee	1290	Unstarred Questions and Answers	1523—31
Election of the Standing Committee for the Department of Communications	1290—91	Election of Members to the Standing Committee for the Department of Communications	1531
The Indian Finance Bill—Discussion on the motion to consider not concluded	1291—1340	Election of Members to the Standing Committee for the Department of Supply	1531—35
		Election of the Standing Committee on Roads	1535—36
		Election of the Standing Committee for the Department of Labour	1536—37
		Election of the Standing Committee on Emigration	1537—38
		The Indian Finance Bill—Discussion on the motion to consider not concluded	1538—77
		Statement of Business	1577—78

# LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

Monday, 17th March, 1941.

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

#### APPOINTMENT OF A TECHNICAL OFFICER AS DEPUTY DIRECTOR GENERAL OF ARCHÆOLOGY.

†360. \*Maulana Zafar Ali Khan: (a) Will the Secretary, Department of Education, Health and Lands, please state if he received any letter from Dr. Sir Ziauddin Ahmad, protesting against the appointment of a technical officer as Deputy Director General of Archæology? If so, will he please place a copy of that letter on the table of the House and also of Government's reply thereto?

(b) Is it a fact that technical officers of the Archæological Department, such as, Government Epigraphist, Superintendent of Epigraphy, Archæological Chemist, etc., have never in the past been considered eligible for appointment to the post? Has that officer any experience of excavations, conservations? If not, what were the special circumstances for making this appointment?

Mr. J. D. Tyson: (a) The reply to the first part is in the affirmative. Relevant extracts are placed on the table.

(b) I would refer the Honourable member to the reply given by me to the starred question No. 166 in the Legislative Assembly on the 26th February, 1941, and to the supplementary questions and answers.

Aligarh,

June 19, 1940.

Dear Mr. Tyson,

When I was last in Delhi, I pointed out to your Department our objections to the appointment of a technical officer as Deputy Director General of Archæology. I understand that Government propose to pursue the question on the lines originally contemplated. The position is that while there are Muslim officers in the Administrative line senior enough to be entitled to the post, it is understood that a technical officer, an Epigraphist, has been posted in the Director General's office for training with a view to his eventual appointment as Deputy Director General. I might inform you that so far the Department's policy had been never to appoint technical officers to the administrative posts such as D. D. G. and D. G., because they have no knowledge and experience of excavations. Conservation, etc. It is a fact that the seniormost Muslim technical officer—the Archæological Chemist—was lately refused.

†Answer to this question laid on the table, the questioner being absent.

promotion to the post of D. D. G. and D. G. on the same grounds. I do not understand why then an exception is being made in the present case, the more so as it involves the supersession of claims of Muslim officers already in the general line.

2. May I ask by the way, if such an appointment will not involve methods which Sir Leonard Woolley has so strongly condemned. Sir Leonard has condemned the policy of the Department in selecting men for appointments for which their previous experience has not fitted them. Of late years, I am sorry to note, the Department's actions have been simply exasperating.

\* \* \* \* \*

Yours sincerely,

(Sd.) ZIA, UDDIN AHMAD.

J. D. Tyson, Esquire, C.B.E., I.C.S., Secretary to the Government of India, Department of E., H. & Lands, Simla.

D. O. No. 4-Ar./40 (c)

Simla, the 4th July, 1940

My dear Sir Ziauddin Ahmad,

Will you kindly refer to your letter to Tyson, dated the 19th June 1940. You raise three points on which you take objection to the orders of Government. First is the selection of the Epigraphist as Deputy Director General. No new appointment to the post of Deputy Director of Archæology has yet been made. The Epigraphist has been placed on special duty in the D. G. A.'s office for the express purpose of determining whether he is or is not fitted for the post of Deputy Director-General. A final selection will be made after we have had an opportunity of judging his capacity.

\* \* \* \* \*

Yours sincerely,

(Sd.) G. S. BOZMAN.

Dr. Sir Ziauddin Ahmad, C.I.E., M.L.A., Aligarh.

**OFFICE SUPERINTENDENTS OF THE OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR GENERAL OF ARCHÆOLOGY.**

†361. \*Maulana Zafar Ali Khan: (a) Will the Secretary, Department of Education, Health and Lands, please state how many Hindus and Muslims have permanently held the post of Superintendent in the Office of the Director General of Archæology since the creation of the Archæological Department? Is it a fact that two of the Hindu Superintendents were non-matriculate?

(b) Is it a fact that the last incumbent of the post was a stenographer who had never worked as Assistant? Is it a fact that stenographers are not, under the orders of the Home Department, allowed to be promoted as Superintendents? If so, why was that appointment made, and why was not the senior-most Muslim Assistant appointed to that post?

(c) Is it a fact that the present incumbent of the post was at one time transferred to the Industries Department as an Assistant and was

---

†Answer to this question laid on the table, the questioner being absent.

found unfit? Is it a fact that he was never allowed in the past to officiate as Superintendent in preference to the Muslim Assistant? If so, what is the reason for making his appointment?

(d) What steps do Government propose to take to protect the interests of Musalmans in respect of promotions to the post of Superintendent?

**Mr. J. D. Tyson:** (a) In reply to the first part of the question, four Hindus have held the post in a permanent capacity. No Muslim has so held it. In regard to the second part, I have not yet been able to ascertain the qualifications of the persons referred to.

(b) The reply to the first part of the question is in the affirmative. The answer to the second part is in the negative. The third part does not arise.

(c) The present incumbent was sent on deputation to the Industries and Labour Department for a definite period and reverted to his permanent appointment on the expiry of the period of his deputation. The question of fitness does not, therefore, arise. With regard to the second part of the question, he had not previously officiated as office Superintendent. With regard to the third part, he was selected by the head of the office for appointment as office Superintendent as he was considered to be better fitted for the appointment than other available persons.

(d) Government do not consider that this particular Muslim Assistant had special qualifications for promotion as Superintendent.

#### EXTENSION OF THE TENURE OF THE DEPUTY DIRECTOR GENERAL OF ARCHÆOLOGY.

**362. \*Dr. Sir Ziauddin Ahmad:** (a) Will the Education Secretary please state if it is a fact that the tenure of the Deputy Director General of Archæology was extended by six months?

(b) Were similar extensions given to incumbents of this post previously?

(c) What was the reason for granting extension in this particular case?

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

(b) Yes.

(c) Government had not reached a final decision on the appointment of a successor.

#### APPOINTMENT OF MR. JAIN IN THE SERVICE OF THE ARCHÆOLOGICAL DEPARTMENT.

**363. \*Dr. Sir Ziauddin Ahmad:** (a) Will the Education Secretary please state if he is aware that one Mr. Jain was appointed by the Director General of Archæology in connection with the conservation work at Delhi?

(b) Is it a fact that this man was convicted for theft and spent a sentence in jail? Is it a fact that on completion of his sentence, he was again employed in the service of the Archæological Department?

(c) Will the Secretary please state what the reasons were for employing Mr. Jain and more particularly of re-employing him after his conviction? How many times was he discharged and re-employed?

**Mr. J. D. Tyson:** (a) From enquiries made since the receipt of the question, it appears that Mr. Jain has never been employed by the Director General of Archaeology in India but has been at times employed on work-charged establishment by the Superintendent, Archaeological Survey, Frontier Circle, and the Assistant Superintendent, Archaeological Survey, New Delhi, in connection with excavation and conservation work.

(b) It is understood that, following on a dispute with the Jains of the locality where his work was located, Mr. Jain was convicted of the theft of certain Jain idols in 1938 and, on his refusing to be bound over as a first offender, he was sentenced to imprisonment for one month and served the sentence. He was employed on various occasions from time to time after his conviction.

(c) Mr. Jain was originally appointed as he was considered suitable for the work and was re-employed after his conviction because it was considered that the circumstances of the case did not justify his being debarred from employment. He was discharged and re-employed on seven occasions. Government propose to call for the records of the case in which Mr. Jain was convicted in order to determine whether orders prohibiting his further employment in their service are called for.

**Dr. Sir Ziauddin Ahmad:** May I know if it is not the case that, according to the service rules, a person who is convicted by a Court ought not to have been appointed? May I ask, why he was appointed so many times in spite of his conviction by a Court?

**Mr. J. D. Tyson:** I have said that the person who did appoint him did not consider that the circumstances of the case in which he was convicted were such as to debar him from employment, but that Government, now that the case has been brought to notice, proposes to call for the records of that case to see in what circumstances he was convicted.

**Dr. Sir Ziauddin Ahmad:** May I know if it was not the case that he was convicted of theft, and, in spite of his conviction by a Court, some officer of the Government thinks that this kind of crime is not enough to debar him from service, but that he can be re-appointed?

**Mr. J. D. Tyson:** Sir, I have answered that question already under (b) and (c).

**Sir Syed Raza Ali:** Will the Honourable Member kindly state what are the rules in the case of a man who has been convicted and sentenced to a substantive term of imprisonment about his being re-employed in Government service? What are the Government rules? Was he not employed against the Government rules?

**Mr. J. D. Tyson:** I am not prepared to say off-hand whether Government rules exist in the matter or not, but I think that it would very largely turn on whether moral turpitude was involved in the conviction or not.

**Dr. Sir Ziauddin Ahmad:** There is no moral turpitude involved in theft?

**Mr. J. D. Tyson:** That depends on the circumstances of the case.

**Dr. Sir Ziauddin Ahmad:** Since the Honourable Member is in charge of education and health and a high standard of morality is expected of his Department, may I know if it is proper to employ a person whom it knows to be a person convicted of theft by a Court?

**Sir Syed Raza Ali:** May I know what was the substantive term of imprisonment awarded to this man?

**Mr. J. D. Tyson:** I have said already that in default of his agreeing to be bound over, as a first offender, he was sentenced to imprisonment for one month.

**Sir Syed Raza Ali:** Did he give a recognizance, or did he go to jail?

**Mr. J. D. Tyson:** He refused to be bound over as a first offender, and then he was, therefore, sentenced and he served the sentence.

**Mr. Lalchand Navalrai:** May I know what was the nature of the theft committed.

**Mr. J. D. Tyson:** I am afraid I must read out my answer louder.

(b) It is understood that, following on a dispute with the Jains of the locality where his work was located, Mr. Jain was convicted of the theft of certain Jain Idols in 1938 and, on his refusing to be bound over as a first offender, he was sentenced to imprisonment for one month and served the sentence. He was employed on various occasions from time to time after his conviction.

(c) Mr. Jain was originally appointed as he was considered suitable for the work and was re-employed after his conviction because it was considered that the circumstances of the case did not justify his being debarred from employment. He was discharged and re-employed on seven occasions. Government propose to call for the records of the case in which Mr. Jain was convicted in order to determine whether orders prohibiting his further employment in their service are called for."

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

#### EXPLORATION BRANCH OF THE ARCHÆOLOGICAL DEPARTMENT.

**364. \*Mr. H. A. Sathar H. Essak Sait:** (a) Will the Education Secretary please state whether it is a fact that Government sanctioned one post of Deputy Director General for Exploration, two Assistant Superintendents and one Assistant Chemist in connection with the creation of the Exploration Branch of the Archæological Department in 1926?

(b) Is it a fact that the Retrenchment Committee recommended the entire abolition of the Exploration Branch?

(c) Is it a fact that the Deputy Director General for Exploration and one Hindu Assistant Superintendent were retained and the European Assistant and the Muslim Assistant Chemist were retrenched? If so in what capacity were the Hindu Deputy and the Assistant Superintendent retained?

(d) Is it a fact that in 1933 when the post of Assistant Chemist was retrenched, there existed a vacancy in the Department? If so, why was he not absorbed in that vacancy?

(e) Is it a fact that the Assistant Chemist was offered the post of Curator C. A. A. M. on the distinct condition that he would succeed the Chemist on his retirement, *viz.*, 1940?

(f) Is it a fact that the Chemist has been given an extension? If so, why? Do Government propose to fulfil the promise given to the Assistant Chemist in 1933? If not, why not?

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

(b) The Committee recommended that exploration should be discontinued, that the post of Special Officer should be abolished and that the gazetted staff of the Department should be reduced from 32 to 20. In particular they considered that there should be only one Chemist.

(c) The Deputy Director General (Exploration) reverted to his permanent post of Superintendent. The Assistant Superintendent was absorbed in the general cadre of Assistant Superintendents. One European who had been engaged *ad hoc* for exploration work had to be retrenched when exploration work ceased. The Muslim Assistant Chemist was, at the time, seconded to another post under the United Provinces Government. Though the post of Assistant Chemist was retrenched in accordance with the recommendations of the Retrenchment Committee, when the officer concerned had to revert from his post in the United Provinces, the Government of India appointed him to his present post in order to avoid hardship.

(d) The answer to the first part is in the negative. The second part does not arise.

(e) No.

(f) The term of service of the Archæological Chemist has been extended in order to allow time for the recruitment and training of his successor. The vacancy is to be filled by the appointment of a Muslim. No promise was given by Government to the Assistant Chemist in 1933.

**Pandit Lakshmi Kanta Maitra:** In view of the fact that the post of Chemist is a very important and responsible post and requires technical qualifications, are Government prepared to give an assurance that the best man available should be recruited for the post irrespective of the religion of the candidate?

**Mr. J. D. Tyson:** No, Sir. In this case we propose to fill it by the appointment of a Muslim after advertisement—with the help of the Federal Public Service Commission.

**Pandit Lakshmi Kanta Maitra:** May I know why in this technical post, which requires technical qualifications, the Honourable Member should make a departure?

**Dr. Sir Ziauddin Ahmad:** May I know what is the meaning of a "technical post"?

**Mr. J. D. Tyson:** I would require notice.

**Pandit Lakshmi Kanta Maatra:** The post is one of a Chemist, and does not the Honourable Member think that, in the interests of the Department itself, the best man available for the post, the man with the highest qualifications irrespective of his religion, should be recruited to this post through the Public Service Commission?

**Mr. J. D. Tyson:** I will have to ask for notice of that question.

**Sir Syed Raza Ali:** Is it a fact that the Director General of Archæology has already recommended a Hindu who "should be given training and appointed in due course, after his being given training, to this post"?

**Mr. J. D. Tyson:** I have no information of that at all.

**Sir Syed Raza Ali:** But is it a fact that such a recommendation was made by the Director General of Archæology—whether this was accepted or not?

**Mr. J. D. Tyson:** No, Sir, I have no information if that is so or not, I cannot say.

**Sir Syed Raza Ali:** Will the Honourable Member please inquire?

**Mr. J. D. Tyson:** I will inquire.

**Sardar Sant Singh:** May I know if the Honourable Member is aware of the fact that it is a practice in his office for people to take "files" to the houses of Members of the Assembly and thus give them the detailed information which is found in these questions? Is it the practice in your office, and is the practice permissible?

**Mr. J. D. Tyson:** I have no knowledge, Sir.

**Mr. Lalchand Navalrai:** May I know if such posts are usually given through the Public Service Commission or was an exception made in this case?

**Mr. J. D. Tyson:** Class I posts are always recruited with the advice of the Public Service Commission.

#### ASSISTANT SUPERINTENDENT FOR MUSLIM EPIGRAPHY.

365. **\*Mr. H. A. Sathar H. Essak Sait:** (a) Will the Education Secretary please state whether the post of Assistant Superintendent for Muslim Epigraphy sanctioned in the year 1980 is still in existence? If not, why not?

(b) Do Government propose to fill the vacancy caused by the retirement of Khan Bahadur Maulvi Zafar Hassan by recruiting a Muslim Epigraphist? If not, why not?

**Mr. J. D. Tyson:** (a) and (b). A post of Assistant Superintendent under the Government Epigraphist for Persian and Arabic Inscriptions was sanctioned in 1980 but it was not possible to fill it for reasons of



financial stringency. The post was not retained after the retrenchment of 1931 and is not now included in the cadre of the Archaeological Survey. Recently Government have taken steps to recruit an officer with experience of Persian epigraphy in a vacancy in the cadre of Assistant Superintendents and have placed him for training under the Epigraphist for Persian Inscriptions. The vacancy caused by the retirement of Khan Bahadur Maulvi Zafar Hassan is not on the epigraphical side.

**Sardar Sant Singh:** May I know if this Khan Bahadur Maulvi Zafar Hassan is on leave preparatory to retirement?

**Mr. J. D. Tyson:** I should have to ask for notice of that question.

**Sardar Sant Singh:** Is the Honourable Member aware that he is the person who is briefing the members of the Muslim League Group to put all these questions?

**Sir Syed Raza Ali:** I most strongly protest against this remark.

**Sardar Sant Singh:** I am entitled to ask this question. I am asking if it is a fact that this gentleman gives all this information.

**Sir Syed Raza Ali:** Let this question be put outside this Chamber, so that you can take the consequences.

**Mr. President** (The Honourable Sir Abdur Rahim): This is not a proper question to ask. No question can be put as to the source of information on which any question is based.

**Dr. Sir Ziauddin Ahmad:** If you take note of all the things connected with the Archaeological Department, is it not a fact that that Department is run on communal lines?

**Mr. President** (The Honourable Sir Abdur Rahim): That is not a question.

#### DISSATISFACTION AMONGST THE SENIOR BINDERS AND WAREHOUSEMEN OF THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA PRESS, NEW DELHI.

†366. \***Qazi Muhammad Ahmad Kasmi:** (a) Will the Honourable the Labour Member please state whether he is aware that there has been prevailing great dissatisfaction amongst the senior binders and warehousemen of the Government of India Press, New Delhi, who have been superseded by junior-most piece-binders?

(b) Is it not a fact that the binders and warehousemen of fixed establishment have already been approaching Government for some years to consider the question of their promotion to the next higher grade, which is at present confined to the death and retirement of senior-most binders, but Government have promoted junior-most binders from piece establishment to fixed establishment which has ruined their future prospects?

(c) Have Government considered the advisability of making an enquiry in this connection and discontinuing the existing procedure of promotion

---

†Answer to this question laid on the table, the questioner being absent.

from piece establishment to the fixed establishment, and are they prepared to issue orders that the future promotions in the piece and fixed establishment should be confined to their respective establishments?

**The Honourable Diwan Bahadur Sir A. Ramaswami Mudaliar:** (a) and (b). I understand that there was a certain amount of discontent among binders in regard to their chances of promotion. The position has since been eased considerably by amalgamating into one cadre all posts of binder in the New Delhi Press and by the creation of a few additional posts on the higher grades. As stated by me on the 26th February last in reply to a supplementary question asked by Mr. Muhammad Azhar Ali in connection with starred question No. 172, I am having re-examined the orders under which the four higher posts of binder are to be filled up gradually.

(c) There are no posts of binder on the piece establishment in the New Delhi Press and the question of an enquiry does not arise.

**DEDUCTION OF THE FRIDAY PRAYER HOUR FROM THE OVERTIME WORKED BY THE MUSLIM EMPLOYEES OF GOVERNMENT OF INDIA PRESSES.**

†367. **\*Qazi Muhammad Ahmad Kazmi:** (a) Is the Honourable the Labour Member aware that Friday's prayer time of one hour which is allowed by Government in every Government office, is deducted from the overtime worked by the Muslims of Government of India Press on Friday?

(b) Is the Honourable Member prepared to look into the matter and allow the allowance of overtime of one hour worked by the Muslim employees on Friday?

**The Honourable Diwan Bahadur Sir A. Ramaswami Mudaliar:** (a) Yes. The time spent for attending Friday prayers is deducted for the purpose of calculating overtime;

(b) No. There can obviously be no justification for paying for overtime unless the hours actually worked are in excess of those prescribed as the normal working hours.

**UNDERTAKINGS AND OBLIGATIONS IN RESPECT OF INDIANS LIVING IN COLONIES NOT ENJOYING DOMINION STATUS.**

368. **\*Mr. Govind V. Deshmukh:** Will the Secretary for Education, Health and Lands please state:

- (a) what are the subsisting undertakings given by the Government of India to Britain's colonies not enjoying dominion status in respect of the rights and liabilities of Indians living there;
- (b) what are the subsisting undertakings given by Britain's colonies not enjoying dominion status, to the Government of India in respect of the rights and liabilities of Indians living there; and
- (c) the obligations of His Majesty's Government in respect of parts (a) and (b)?

**Mr. J. D. Tyson:** (a), (b) and (c). The Government of India have given no undertakings to Colonies, but where they have permitted the

†Answer to this question laid on the table, the questioner being absent.

emigration of Indian labour certain understandings have been reached regarding the treatment of Indian Emigrants and their descendants. To compile an exhaustive list of such understandings would involve a disproportionate expenditure of time and labour, but in general they may be said to be designed to protect the legitimate interests of the Indian communities concerned. If the Honourable Member will specify any particular colony I shall endeavour to supply the information asked for in parts (b) and (c) of the question.

**Mr. Govind V. Deshmukh:** It is suggested that this will take a long time, may I ask what is the number of Colonies which do not enjoy Dominion Status?

**Mr. J. D. Tyson:** There is a vast number of Colonies. If my Honourable friend were a stamp collector, he would know their number.

**HINDU AND MUSLIM SUPERINTENDENTS, ASSISTANTS AND CLERKS IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SUPPLY.**

†369. **\*Mr. H. M. Abdullah:** (a) Will the Honourable the Leader of the House please lay on the table a statement showing separately the number of Hindu and Muslim Superintendents, Assistants and Clerks in the Department of Supply proper?

(b) Will the Honourable Member state the number of Hindu and Muslim Superintendents and Assistants in charge in the Directorates attached to the Department of Supply (other than Indian Stores and Contracts Directorate)?

**The Honourable Sir Muhammad Zafrullah Khan:** (a) and (b). I place on the table a statement giving the necessary information.

(a) *Statement showing separately the number of Hindu and Muslim Superintendents, Assistants and Clerks in the Department of Supply proper.*

Designation.	No. of Hindus.	No. of Muslims.
Superintendents . . . . .	1	1
Assistants . . . . .	18	3
Clerks . . . . .	33	7

(b) *Statement showing separately the number of Hindu and Muslim Superintendents and Assistants-in-charge in the Directorates General attached to the Department of Supply.*

Designation.	No. of Hindus.	No. of Muslims.
--------------	----------------	-----------------

**I.—DIRECTORATE GENERAL, SUPPLY.**

Superintendents . . . . .	6	..
Assistants-in-charge . . . . .	1	1

**II.—DIRECTORATE GENERAL, MUNITIONS PRODUCTION.**

Superintendents . . . . .	7	1
Assistants-in-charge . . . . .	5	4

†Answer to this question laid on the table, the questioner being absent.

**SHIPS EMPLOYED BY THE MOGUL LINE FOR BRINGING BACK HAJ PILGRIMS FROM JEDDA TO INDIA.**

†370. \***Mr. H. M. Abdullah:** Will the Secretary for Education, Health and Lands be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of ships that were employed by the Mogul Line during the 1939-40 and 1940-41 Haj seasons for bringing back the pilgrims from Jedda to India; and
- (b) the names of the ships employed by the Mogul Line, the dates of the departure of those ships from Jedda, the dates of the arrival of those ships in India, and the number of pilgrims brought back by each of those ships to this country?

**Mr. J. D. Tyson:** (a) and (b). The Government of India regret that they cannot give details of the movements of ships since such information may be of value to the enemy and may imperil the subsequent movements of other ships. In the inward season of 1939-40 four ships were employed in seven sailings, and in the inward season of 1941 three ships have so far made three sailings and have brought back over 4,500 pilgrims.

**PROMOTION OF MR. C. L. SHARMA IN PREFERENCE TO MR. M. YASIN AS AN ASSISTANT IN THE ARCHÆOLOGICAL DEPARTMENT.**

371. \***Sir Syed Raza Ali:** (a) Will the Education Secretary be pleased to state the date of promotion of each of the following as Assistant in the Archæological Department of the Government of India:

- (1) Mr. M. Yasin,
- (2) Mr. C. L. Sharma?

(b) Is it true that Mr. Yasin is an M.A. in History, while Mr. Sharma is only a Matriculate? Are Government also aware that Mr. Yasin has contributed the following articles on historical subjects involving a certain amount of research work:

- (1) "Ranjit Singh's Diplomatic Relations" (see the Indian Historical Quarterly, Volume XIII, 1937),
- (2) "Jehangir and Nurjahan" (see the Indian Historical Quarterly, Volume XIV, 1938),
- (3) "Mazaris of Sind" (see the Journal of Sind Historical Quarterly, Volume IV of 1939)?

(c) What was the length of each man's Government service at the time when Mr. Sharma was given promotion as Assistant?

(d) Will the Education Secretary please state why Mr. Sharma was preferred to Mr. Yasin in the matter of promotion?

(e) If Mr. Sharma was promoted first, will the Secretary be pleased to state whether there is any case in the Department of Education, Health and Lands in which a Muslim matriculate was selected for promotion as against a Hindu graduate, both of them having the same or about the same length of service?

**Mr. J. D. Tyson:** (a) Mr. M. Yasin—16th October, 1939.

---

†Answer to this question laid on the table, the questioner being absent.

Mr. C. L. Sharma—23rd November, 1937.

(b) Yes.

(c) Mr. M. Yasin—15 years, 2 months and 12 days.

Mr. C. L. Sharma—11 years, 6 months and 16 days.

But the difference in the service of the two in the office of the Director General of Archæology was only about two months.

(d) The Director General of Archæology considered Mr. Sharma to be better fitted for promotion to the post.

(e) In the office of the Education, Health and Lands Department, excluding some cases of temporary promotion, there has been no recent case of the kind referred to. Until recently there were few graduates in the Second Division and such cases could rarely arise.

**Sir Syed Raza Ali:** Will my Honourable friend please state as to why Mr. Sharma was considered senior to Mr. Yasin when the total length of Mr. Yasin's service, according to the reply, exceeded the length of Mr. Sharma's service?

**Mr. J. D. Tyson:** When they came to consider the question of promotion by selection, he was considered better fitted.

**Sir Syed Raza Ali:** I thought my Honourable friend just said that Mr. Yasin had 15 years service to his credit, whereas Mr. Sharma had something like 11 years service to his credit, the difference being four years. If that is so, then, according to the ordinary rules of interpretation, the man who has put in a longer term of Government service would be considered senior to the man who had joined four years later. Is it not so?

**Mr. J. D. Tyson:** I maintain that too, Sir.

**Sir Syed Raza Ali:** Then, why was Mr. Sharma preferred?

**Mr. J. D. Tyson:** For the reasons I have given, namely, that the Director General of Archæology, who had to make the appointment, considered Mr. Sharma to be better fitted for promotion in the selection grade.

**Sir Syed Raza Ali:** Who was the Director General? Was it the present Director General, or was it his predecessor?

**Mr. J. D. Tyson:** It must have been the present Director General.

**Dr. Sir Ziauddin Ahmad:** With reference to the answer to part (b) of the question, it is admitted that Mr. Yasin has written some articles of literary merit, and yet he was considered to be unfit. I should like to know why he was not selected?

**Mr. J. D. Tyson:** The duties of the post did not consist in writing articles of special literary merit.

**Maulvi Muhammad Abdul Ghani:** May I ask whether the Hindu matriculates are more suitable than the Muslim M.A.'s?

**Mr. President** (The Honourable Sir Abdur Rahim): That is no question.

**Lieut.-Colonel M. A. Rahman:** May I ask if the standard of matriculation is considered higher than that of M.A. in the Archæological Department?

**Mr. President** (The Honourable Sir Abdur Rahim): That is the same question.

**Sir Syed Raza Ali:** May I ask if the Honourable Member has gone through the articles which were contributed by Mr. Yasin to find out the merits of these two candidates for himself?

**Mr. J. D. Tyson:** No, Sir. I have not read them.

**Mr. Lalchand Navalrai:** On a point of order, Sir. I would like to know whether cases of this nature should be inquired into in this manner in this House?

**Mr. President** (The Honourable Sir Abdur Rahim): Yes, as I have admitted these questions, Honourable Members have given notice of many such questions and many questions of this nature have been admitted before.

#### STOPPAGE OF INCREMENTS OF THE MUSLIM ARCHITECT IN THE ARCHÆOLOGICAL DEPARTMENT.

**372. \*Sir Syed Raza Ali:** (a) Will the Education Secretary please state when and why the increments of the Muslim Architect in the Archæological Department were stopped?

(b) Did the Muslim Architect appeal against the order of stoppage of his increments? If so, when? What orders have been passed on his appeal, or is it still pending?

(c) Has the appeal been referred to the Public Service Commission by the Government of India? If not, will the Education Secretary please state why no such reference has been made?

**Mr. J. D. Tyson:** (a) A Muslim Superintendent, who is an architect, has been stopped at the efficiency bar, after consultation with the Public Service Commission, as his work has not been of such a standard as to justify his being allowed to cross the bar.

(b) The officer submitted a memorial in September last but as he expressed his intention to submit a supplementary representation later, he has been allowed time to submit a complete memorial.

(c) No, because the complete memorial has not yet been received.

**Sir Syed Raza Ali:** Is it a fact that this architect applied for copies of certain papers? If so, may I ask whether those copies were furnished to him?

**Mr. J. D. Tyson:** He has been repeatedly asked by the Director General of Archæology to supply him with a list of the papers that he wishes for. He was asked on the 22nd of August, but he has not yet put in the list.

**Sir Syed Raza Ali:** When the representation is received, I take it that in due course it will be submitted to the Public Service Commission?

**Mr. J. D. Tyson:** Yes, Sir, I think it will be submitted to the Public Service Commission. The case has at all stages been handled on the advice of the Public Service Commission.

**MR. K. N. PURI, FORMER CUSTODIAN OF THE ARCHÆOLOGICAL MUSEUM AT MOHENJODARO AND THE ORDER PASSED AGAINST HIM BY THE CIRCLE SUPERINTENDENT.**

**373. \*Sir Syed Raza Ali:** (a) Will the Education Secretary please state if the bills relating to the travelling allowance of the officers of the Archæological Survey of India are scrutinised?

(b) Is it a fact that Mr. K. N. Puri, a former Custodian of the Archæological Museum at Mohenjodaro, claimed from Government the cost of higher railway tickets than those which he had actually purchased on his transfer to Nalanda?

(c) Is it true that the Superintendent in charge of the Circle held Mr. Puri responsible for this attempted cheating and duly punished him therefor?

(d) Is it also true that the Director General of Archæology intervened in the matter and compelled the Circle Superintendent to cancel his order of punishment?

(e) If the Circle Superintendent's order was wrong, was it or was it not within the power of the Director General to cancel it on appeal?

(f) What order, if any, did the Director General actually pass on the charge of attempted cheating?

(g) Will the Secretary please lay on the table of the House a copy of the Circle Superintendent's original order punishing the Custodian and of the subsequent correspondence between him and the Director General?

(h) If no proper orders have been passed in the case arising out of the claim to higher travelling allowance, is the Secretary prepared to deal with the matter himself and communicate the result to this House?

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

(b) Yes; for a part of the journey,

(c) Yes.

(d) Yes.

(e) It was within the powers of the Director General of Archæology to set aside the order on appeal.

(f) The Director General of Archæology held that the officer concerned had no intention to defraud the Government and that the claim for higher class travelling allowance was preferred under a misapprehension of the rules. The officer was warned and as only lower class fare had actually been allowed to him by the Superintendent instead of the second class fare to which he was entitled for the part of the journey travelled by higher class, the Director General of Archæology considered that no further action was necessary.

(g) No.

(h) Government have decided to review the case and will communicate the result to the House in due course.

**Sir Syed Raza Ali:** With reference to part (d), may I ask whether the Director General intervened on a purely technical ground, namely, because this officer was a lent officer, and, therefore, the Superintendent had no right to pass orders?

**Mr. J. D. Tyson:** The Circle Superintendent reported the order that he had passed to the Director General of Archæology and the Director General replied that this was a lent officer, and, therefore, the punishment should not have been inflicted without consulting the Director General.

**Sir Syed Raza Ali:** May I take it that the contention raised by the Director General of Archæology was wholly untenable, namely, that the transfer of an officer from one section to another section in the same department entitles him to all the privileges of a lent officer? Is this not a wholly untenable position?

**Mr. J. D. Tyson:** Though there was the authority of a very high Accounts Officer for the proposition, it has since been held to be untenable.

ACCEPTANCE OF SERVICE UNDER THE ROYAL NAVY BY MR. OLIVER, DIRECTOR OF THE INDIAN COFFEE MARKET EXPANSION BOARD, LONDON.

**374. \*Dr. F. X. DeSouza:** (a) Will the Honourable the Commerce Member please state whether Government are aware that in the Indian Coffee Market Expansion Board, London, have proposed that as their Director, Mr. Oliver, has been accepted for the Royal Navy, he should be paid by the Board the difference between his salary under the Board and his service salary for the duration of the war and while he remains in one of the fighting services?

(b) What is the extent of the financial liability which the Board undertakes by the proposed arrangement and for what period?

(c) Is not the London Board itself a temporary organisation whose life is extended by the Indian Board from time to time according to the availability of funds, and are not services of Mr. Oliver himself terminable on one month's notice?

**The Honourable Diwan Bahadur Sir A. Ramaswami Mudaliar:** (a) Yes. The Indian Coffee Market Expansion Board, Bangalore, have informed Government that they have received such a proposal.

(b) It has been suggested to the Board that it should pay the difference between Mr. Oliver's salary under the Board, and his service salary. The difference is about £500 per annum.

(c) The Indian Coffee Market Expansion Board, London, is a temporary organization. The answer to the last part of the question is in the affirmative.

**Dr. F. X. DeSouza:** Have Government any idea as to the proposal of the Indian Coffee Market Expansion Board, London, that this is going to be sanctioned?

**The Honourable Diwan Bahadur Sir A. Ramaswami Mudaliar:** By whom?



**Dr. F. X. DeSouza:** By the Indian Coffee Market Expansion Board.

**The Honourable Diwan Bahadur Sir A. Ramaswami Mudaliar:** Of course, not. We have no idea of what the Board will do.

**Dr. F. X. DeSouza:** Do Government approve of the proposal that the Coffee Market Expansion Board should grant to Mr. Oliver the difference in his salary?

**The Honourable Diwan Bahadur Sir A. Ramaswami Mudaliar:** The question of approval by Government will not arise until the Coffee Market Expansion Board has looked into the matter and made its recommendation.

**MAINTENANCE OF THE INDIAN COFFEE PROPAGANDA STAFF IN LONDON DURING WAR TIME.**

**375. \*Dr. F. X. DeSouza:** (a) Will the Honourable the Commerce Member please state whether it is not a fact that under the Ministry of Food's Circular, dated 10th September, 1940, no import licenses for coffee will be issued for the present and the quota of 2,000 tons will be held in abeyance?

(b) If so, will Government be pleased to state what advantage will accrue to Indian Coffee by an expensive propaganda staff being maintained in London during war time?

(c) Are Government aware that Indian propaganda is being starved in the meanwhile, and the opening of the Coffee house at Calcutta has been postponed for want of funds?

**The Honourable Diwan Bahadur Sir A. Ramaswami Mudaliar:** (a) The answer is in the negative. The circular of the Ministry of Food referred to by the Honourable Member confines imports into the United Kingdom, to the Empire countries only.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) I am not aware that Indian propaganda is being starved and would invite the Honourable Member's attention, in this connection, to the statement I laid on the table of the House in answer to the starred question No. 64 which he put to me on the 13th November, 1940. I have been informed that the opening of the Coffee House at Calcutta has been postponed to October next on account of the ensuing hot weather and not for want of funds.

**Pandit Lakshmi Kanta Maitra:** May I know whether the propaganda is still being carried on in Great Britain for the sale of Indian coffee?

**The Honourable Diwan Bahadur Sir A. Ramaswami Mudaliar:** I am in a position to say that the propaganda in Great Britain for sale of Indian coffee is still going on, and I may also add for the information of my Honourable friend and of Dr. DeSouza that the Rhodesian people are now very sorry that they have not got their organization.

**Dr. F. X. DeSouza:** Has the Honourable Member obtained any independent report from a responsible officer as to the utility of maintaining the Coffee Market Expansion Board in London during war time?

**The Honourable Diwan Bahadur Sir A. Ramaswami Mudaliar:** I have had representation from the High Commissioner that it is doing a lot of good because Indian coffee is now getting a permanent footing in the United Kingdom consumption.

**Pandit Lakshmi Kanta Maitra:** Is this propaganda still being carried on throughout the British Empire now?

**The Honourable Diwan Bahadur Sir A. Ramaswami Mudaliar:** Only so far as the United Kingdom is concerned.

**Dr. F. X. DeSouza:** Is it not a fact that Kenya has scrapped its Coffee Market Expansion Board in London?

**The Honourable Diwan Bahadur Sir A. Ramaswami Mudaliar:** On the other hand, according to the latest information from an extract of an article in a Kenya paper which my Honourable friend will find in the *Capital* within the last three weeks, the Kenya people are very dissatisfied that that propaganda has been stopped, because India is gaining a march over Kenya.

ENHANCEMENT IN THE PASSAGE FARE CHARGED FROM THE INDIAN HAJ  
PILGRIMS.

**376. \*Dr. Sir Ziauddin Ahmad:** (a) Will the Secretary for Education, Health and Lands be pleased to state whether it is a fact that in a communiqué, dated, New Delhi, the 10th December, 1940, Government stated the following:

“That under this year’s arrangements the Mogul Line continues to meet the same items as in peace time, while the liability assumed by the Government is confined to elements which are the creation of the War”?

(b) If the answer to part (a) be in the affirmative, will the Education Secretary be pleased to state why, in view of the fact that the Mogul Line had not to bear any additional expenditure on account of the war, they were allowed to charge the pilgrims Rs. 31-4-0 more than the previous year’s fare, taking into consideration the reduction of 25 per cent. in the Jeddah Dues and the waiving of the Kamaran dues and also raise their freight on rice cargo carried by pilgrim ships from Calcutta from about Re. 1 per bag to about Rs. 3-8-0 per bag, *i.e.*, by about 250 per cent.?

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

(b) It was nowhere stated or implied in the communiqué quoted that the company would not have to bear any additional expenditure on account of the war. The phrase “elements which are the creation of the war” referred to charges directly attributable to the war such as war risk insurance, loss arising from abnormal delays necessitated by reasons of naval strategy and the cost of defensive armour-plating on hatchways of pilgrim ships. Government accepted liability for these. The term did not include items which indirectly affect the cost of operating vessels in war-time as, for instance, increase in the wages of ships’ officers and crews, cost of coal, ships’ stores and food for the pilgrims.

The increase in fare payable by the pilgrims for a deck passage from Bombay to Jeddah and back was Rs. 22: the expenditure out of the fare, payable in dues by the Shipping Company was Rs. 10/10 less than in the previous year.

The arrangements relating to the carriage of cargo on pilgrim ships have been stated in the reply given by the Honourable the Commerce Member to part (c) of starred question No. 815 on the 11th March, 1941.

#### PENALTY LEVIED BY THE SAUDI ARABIAN GOVERNMENT ON THE MOGUL LINE.

**377. \*Mr. Umar Aly Shah:** (a) Will the Education Secretary please state if it is a fact that consequent upon the s.s. "Rizwani" of the Mogul Line having carried about 140 more pilgrims than her certified number when she sailed from Karachi for Jeddah on 5th January, 1940, the Saudi Arabian Government levied a penalty on the Mogul Line for breaking the provisions of the International Sanitary Convention?

(b) If the answer to part (a) be in the affirmative, what was the penalty levied on the Mogul Line?

**Mr. J. D. Tyson:** (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

#### INDIAN HAJ PILGRIM SHIPS CALLING AT KAMARAN.

**378. \*Mr. Umar Aly Shah:** (a) Will the Education Secretary please state for how many years now the Haj is being declared clean by the Hejas health authorities?

(b) Will the Education Secretary please lay on the table a statement showing the figures of the infected Indian pilgrim ships that called at Kamaran and had to undergo quarantine there since the inoculation against cholera and vaccination against small-pox have been made compulsory for pilgrims sailing from Indian ports? In relation to the total number of Indian pilgrim ships that called at Kamaran, what was the percentage of such infected ships?

**Mr. J. D. Tyson:** (a) No Haj pilgrimage has been declared unclean since 1919.

(b) No Indian pilgrim ships calling at Kamaran have been found to be infected since 1933.

#### ENHANCEMENT IN THE PASSAGE FARE CHARGED FROM THE INDIAN HAJ PILGRIMS.

**379. \*Mr. Umar Aly Shah:** (a) Will the Education Secretary be pleased to state whether it is a fact that the Saudi Arabian Government reduced the Jeddah Sanitary Dues payable by the shipping companies carrying the pilgrims to that Government at the rate of 120 Miri Piasters amounting to about Rs. 25 per pilgrim by 25 per cent. for 1940-41 Haj season and this resulted in a saving in these dues by about Rs. 6-4-0 per pilgrim? If not, what was the reduction made in the dues?

(b) Is it a fact that the pilgrim ships from India did not call at Kamaran Quarantine Station during the last Haj season and consequently they had not to pay the Kamaran Quarantine dues which resulted in a saving of Rs. 8 per pilgrim?

(c) Is it a fact that 5,084 pilgrims were carried from India to Jeddah during the last Haj season? If not, what was the number of the pilgrims carried?

(d) Is it a fact that a subsidy amounting to Rs. 4,50,000 was paid, or is proposed to be paid, to the ships which carried pilgrims from India to Jeddah during the last Haj season and, if so, whether that subsidy was or is to be paid to the Mogul Line? If not, what is the amount of the subsidy paid, or to be paid, and to whom was it or will be paid?

(e) Is it a fact that Government had informed the Standing Finance Committee sometime in December last that the total cost of such subsidy would be about Rs. 4,50,000, out of which the British Government were to pay two-thirds and the balance was to be borne by the Indian Government?

(f) Is it a fact that the subsidy paid, or proposed to be paid, to the Magul Line works out at Rs. 88 per pilgrim? If not, what does it work out per pilgrim?

(g) Is it a fact that, taking into consideration the savings effected firstly due to the saving in the Jeddah Sanitary dues, secondly due to the savings in the Kamaran dues and thirdly due to the increase in the fares charged, the deck return fare from Bombay during the last Haj season showed an increase of Rs. 31-4-0 per pilgrim? If not, what was the increase?

(h) Is it a fact that in addition to the savings referred to in parts (a), (b) and (d), the ships which carried pilgrims were allowed to charge a rate of passage fare which was Rs. 22 more than the rate charged during the Haj season of 1939, and is it not a fact that the increase thus made in the passage fares and the savings referred to in parts (a), (b) and (d) above, actually meant that the fares charged by the ships which carried pilgrims were nearly 70 per cent. higher than the scheduled fares allowed to be charged by the companies during the Haj season of 1939? If not, to what extent were the fares charged during the current Haj season actually higher than those charged during the season of 1939?

**Mr. J. D. Tyson:** (a) The reduction is estimated at Rs. 7-10 per pilgrim.

(b) Yes.

(c) 5,032.

(d) No. The amount will be determined only after a claim has been submitted by the Mogul Line.

(e) The Standing Finance Committee was informed that no reliable estimate could be framed as the total cost would depend on the number of ships utilised and the extent to which ships suffered abnormal delay, and, therefore, the amount of Rs. 4½ lakhs represented only a rough estimate.

(f) The average amount of the subsidy per pilgrim cannot be given since the amount of subsidy payable has not been calculated.

(g) The increase in fare payable by the pilgrims for a deck passage Bombay-Jeddah and back was Rs. 22: the expenditure in dues payable by the Shipping Company out of the fare was Rs. 10-10 less than in the previous year.

(h) The amount of the subsidy, if any, will not be known until a claim has been received from the company and accepted, and no figure can therefore be given at this stage of the company's receipt per pilgrim from fares and subsidy.

**ENHANCEMENT IN THE PASSAGE FARE CHARGED FROM THE INDIAN HAJ  
PILGRIMS.**

**380. \*Mr. Umar Aly Shah:** (a) Will the Education Secretary be pleased to state if it is a fact that when the minimum rate agreement was arrived at between the Mogul Line and the Scindia Company in October 1938, through the good offices of the then Commerce Member, the Mogul Line had given to understand that in their opinion in normal times, the deck return fare from Bombay at the rate of Rs. 121 would be an economical one?

(b) If the answer to part (a) be in the affirmative, will the Honourable Member state on that basis what was the percentage of increase in the fares charged this season, i.e., Rs. 195 plus Rs. 9-4-0 savings effected in Jeddah and Kamaran dues and the subsidy paid by Government?

(c) What has been the increase in passage fares over pre-war days, in India-Persian Gulf, India-Africa and other lines?

**Mr. J. D. Tyson:** (a) to (c). Certain information is being collected and a reply will be furnished when this is available.

**REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE APPOINTED TO ENQUIRE INTO THE DEATH OF ONE  
NAIMA BEGUM AT THE IRWIN HOSPITAL, NEW DELHI.**

**381. \*Mr. H. A. Sathar H. Essak Sait:** (a) Will the Education Secretary be pleased to state, with reference to his reply given to Kunwar Hajee Ismaiel Ali Khan's question No. 169 on the 26th February, 1941, when it is expected that the consideration by Government of the report of the Enquiry Committee appointed to enquire into the tragic death of Naima Begum, daughter of Mr. Sairajuddin Ahmad of Delhi at the Irwin Hospital, will be completed and orders issued thereon?

(b) Will the report and Government's order thereon be placed on the table of the House?

(c) Is he aware that even though the report is under consideration, the doctor who is involved in this enquiry, has been re-instated?

(d) If the reply to part (c) be in the affirmative, will he be pleased to state the reasons for this action?

(e) Is the Honourable Member prepared to order an impartial and searching enquiry into the whole administration of the Irwin Hospital with a view to alleing the dissatisfaction that exists in the mind of the public in regard to this hospital?

**Mr. J. D. Tyson:** (a) I am unable to say when orders will be issued. The matter is being dealt with as expeditiously as possible.

(b) Government will consider the question of placing the report and the orders on the table of the House when a final decision in the case has been arrived at.

(c) and (d). As a result of the departmental enquiry held by the Additional Civil Surgeon, Delhi, Major M. H. Shah, I.M.S., the Chief Medical Officer, Delhi, directed that the doctor referred to should be reinstated.

(e) In the only case in which a *prima facie* case for an enquiry was made out, Government did order an enquiry. Government are not aware that there is any general feeling of dissatisfaction with the working of the Hospital.

**Lieut.-Colonel M. A. Rahman:** With reference to part (e) of the question, may I know if this officer concerned was an emergency officer?

**Mr. J. D. Tyson:** I do not know what the Honourable Member means by "emergency officer".

**Lieut.-Colonel M. A. Rahman:** From my experience of running big hospitals for many years, I know there is always a resident medical officer appointed who is a better qualified and experienced man than emergency officers who are always junior officers. May I know if this case was treated by an emergency officer or a resident medical officer?

**Mr. J. D. Tyson:** The senior officer in charge of the ear, nose and throat section was away and his junior was in charge on the day in question. It was a junior who treated the case.

**Lieut.-Colonel M. A. Rahman:** Is there a resident medical officer there?

**Mr. J. D. Tyson:** In the ear, nose and throat department and eyes there is a resident medical officer.

**Lieut.-Colonel M. A. Rahman:** Perhaps my Honourable friend did not understand me. I did not want to know whether there is a resident medical officer in each and every department. But there is always one resident medical officer for the whole hospital to attend to emergency cases when called for by the junior emergency officer.

**Mr. J. D. Tyson:** There is an arrangement by which three surgeons share the week up. There is an arrangement by which there is always a senior surgical or medical officer available.

**Lieut.-Colonel M. A. Rahman:** Was there some one there on this occasion, and was he summoned?

**Mr. J. D. Tyson:** No, Sir, he was not called.

**Lieut.-Colonel M. A. Rahman:** Why not?

**Mr. J. D. Tyson:** It did not seem to be a very serious matter at the time.

**Mr. H. A. Sathar H. Essak Salt:** With reference to the departmental inquiry mentioned in the reply to clauses (c) and (d), may I know what was the need for it and who initiated it?

**Mr. J. D. Tyson:** First of all, when the incident was reported to Government, Government immediately decided that there should be an inquiry into the incident as a whole and that was conducted by a senior officer of the Indian Medical Service and a District Judge. They inquired into the whole incident and on the basis of their report departmental proceedings

were started against one of the doctors who had been criticised. It is necessary, before punishment can be inflicted, that an officer should be given a chance of meeting specific charges levelled against him in departmental proceedings.

**Mr. Govind V. Deshmukh:** Are Government aware that there is a paucity of trained nurses in this hospital and that there are merely probationary nurses?

**Mr. J. D. Tyson:** I venture to think that does not arise, but there was a nurse in attendance on this case.

**Lieut.-Colonel Sir Henry Gidney:** Will the Honourable Member please state the cause of this delay and why the inquiry is taking such a long time?

**Mr. J. D. Tyson:** The cause of the delay is that we first got a general report and then there had to be departmental proceedings. The departmental proceedings against the officer, as sometimes happens in such cases, brought fresh facts to light, and we referred it back to the original reporting officers. And now we have to get advice as to the course to be taken between the two reports.

**Mr. Govind V. Deshmukh:** On a question of administration, are the nurses asked to leave their uniforms with the Lady Superintendent when they leave service?

**Mr. J. D. Tyson:** I venture to think that hardly arises.

**Mr. H. A. Sathar H. Essak Sait:** I understand that the officer was suspended on the report of the committee that was appointed and then before Government finished consideration of the report he was reinstated. Why was that done?

**Mr. J. D. Tyson:** He was suspended when, on receipt of the report of the original inquiry committee, Government asked the Chief Commissioner to start departmental proceedings. He was reinstated on conclusion of those departmental proceedings but without a reference to Government.

**Lieut.-Colonel Sir Henry Gidney:** As a doctor myself, whilst I have every sympathy with the medical officer so unfortunately placed, I submit it is very unfair for this House to criticise him, and hold him upto public opprobrium; will the Honourable Member please state, considering the fact that this doctor was reinstated, whether he was pronounced guiltless of this charge? He should not have been reinstated if he were not absolved from responsibility, and it is quite likely that we in this House, like the questioner, have got the wrong end of the stick absolutely. Remember there are two sides to every picture, even doctors are not infallible and cannot be condemned unheard.

**Mr. J. D. Tyson:** He was very largely cleared of responsibility in the departmental proceedings, but there is this difference between the two reports which we are anxious to clear up.

**Dr. Sir Ziauddin Ahmad:** Will Government publish this report, because there is very much dissatisfaction about the administration of the Irwin Hospital?

**Mr. J. D. Tyson:** I have said already that when a final decision has been arrived at, Government will consider the question of placing the report and the orders in the case on the table of the House.

PATIENTS TREATED AT AND EXPENDITURE ON THE IRWIN HOSPITAL, NEW DELHI.

**382. \*Mr. H. A. Sathar H. Essak Salt:** Will the Education Secretary be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of (i) in-patients and (ii) out-patients treated at the Irwin Hospital, year by year, since its establishment; and
- (b) the total expenditure borne by Government, year by year, on this Hospital since its establishment?

**Mr. J. D. Tyson:** The information has been called for and a reply will be furnished to the House when it is received.

APPOINTMENTS OF ASSISTANTS, STENOGRAPHERS AND CLERKS IN THE POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

**383. \*Nawab Siddique Ali Khan:** Will the Honourable the Leader of the House please state:

- (a) how many temporary or officiating appointments in the grades of Assistant, Stenographer and Clerk have been made in the Political Department since the 1st July, 1939;
- (b) how many of the persons appointed in such vacancies were Hindus; and
- (c) how many Muslims?

**The Honourable Sir Muhammad Zafrullah Khan:** (a) 5 Assistants, 1 Stenographer, 11 Clerks.

(b) Promotions were given to men already on the staff of the Department and the resultant vacancies in the Routine Division were filled by 11 Hindus and two Sikhs and

(c) by four Muslims.

APPOINTMENTS OF ASSISTANTS, STENOGRAPHERS AND CLERKS IN THE LABOUR DEPARTMENT.

**384. \*Nawab Siddique Ali Khan:** Will the Honourable the Labour Member please state:

- (a) how many temporary or officiating appointments in the grades of Assistant, Stenographer and Clerk have been made in the Department of Labour, since the 1st July, 1939;



(b) how many of the persons appointed in such vacancies were Hindus; and

(c) how many Muslims?

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

*Statement showing the number of temporary or officiating appointments made in the grades of Assistant, Stenographer and Clerk in the Department of Labour since 1st July, 1939, up to 12th March, 1941, and the number of Hindus and Muslims appointed to them.*

Grade.	Total number of temporary or officiating appointments.	Number of Hindus appointed.	Number of Muslims appointed.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5
Assistants . . . . .	16	13	3	
Stenographers . . . . .	7	6	1	
Clerks . . . . .	53*	35	15	* 3 vacancies were filled by the appointment of Sikhs.

NOTE 1.—All the appointments in the grade of Assistants were made either by promotion within the Department or by transfer from other Departments.

NOTE 2.—Four out of 7 appointments in the grade of Stenographers were made by promotion or by transfer and 3 by direct recruitment. The last 3 appointments were held by the same person (Hindu) who was appointed on three occasions.

NOTE 3.—Two appointments to the grade of clerks were made by transfer of one Hindu and one Muslim from another office and the remaining 51 appointments were made by direct recruitment. 16 of the external candidates were recruited through the Home Department from the list of the Federal Public Service Commission. The remaining 35 appointments were made direct by this Department and of the candidates appointed thereto, 22 were Hindus, 10 Muslims and 3 Sikhs.

#### APPOINTMENTS OF ASSISTANTS, STENOGRAPHERS AND CLERKS IN THE COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

**385. \*Nawab Siddique Ali Khan:** Will the Honourable the Commerce Member please state:

(a) how many temporary or officiating appointments in the grades of Assistant, Stenographer and Clerk have been made in the Department of Commerce since the 1st July, 1939;

(b) how many of the persons appointed in such vacancies were Hindus; and

(c) how many Muslims?

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

*Statement showing the number of temporary or officiating appointments made in the grades of Assistant, Stenographer and clerk in the Department of Commerce from the 1st July, 1939, to the 28th February, 1941, and the number of Hindus and Muslims appointed to therein.*

Grade.	Total number of temporary or officiating appointments.	No. of Hindus appointed.	No. of Muslims appointed.	Remarks.
Assistants .	20*	13	6	* One vacancy was filled in by the appointment of an Indian Christian.
Stenographers .	9†	6	2	† One vacancy was filled in by appointment of a Sikh.
Clerks .	104‡	72	25	‡ Seven vacancies were filled in by appointment of Sikhs.    Including 1 Jain.

INSURANCE DEPARTMENT.

Assistants . .	15¶	14		¶ One vacancy was filled in by appointment of a Sikh.
Stenographers .	1	1		
Clerks . .	22	18**	4	** Including 1 Jain.

NOTE.—The appointments of Assistants in the Insurance Department were of a technical nature. They were made through the Federal Public Service Commission.

APPOINTMENTS OF ASSISTANTS, STENOGRAPHERS AND CLERKS IN THE REFORMS DEPARTMENT.

**386. \*Nawab Siddique Ali Khan:** Will the Honourable the Leader of the House please state:

- how many temporary or officiating appointments in the grades of Assistant, Stenographer and Clerk have been made in the Reforms Department since the 1st July, 1939;
- how many of the persons appointed in such vacancies were Hindus; and
- how many Muslims?

**The Honourable Sir Muhammad Zafrullah Khan:** (a) Five temporary appointments were made between the 1st July, 1939, and 29th February, 1940, from which date the Reforms Office was abolished and a part of its staff transferred to the Secretariat of the Governor General. Of these one post of Assistant was filled by promotion and four posts of clerks by direct recruitment.

- Three.
- Two.

## SISTERS AND NURSES IN THE IRWIN HOSPITAL, NEW DELHI.

387. \***Mr. Govind V. Deshmukh:** (a) Will the Secretary for Education, Health and Lands, please state the number of Sisters and Nurses employed in the Irwin Hospital, Delhi?

(b) Will the Honourable Member please state the number of hours a Sister and a Nurse is required to work during the day and during the night?

(c) Will the Honourable Member please state whether it is a fact that the Nurses have to work twelve hours at a stretch on night duties for as long as a month and a half?

(d) Is the Honourable Member prepared to arrange that these Nurses are not allowed to overstrain themselves and are given shorter hours of duty, especially during the nights? If not, why not?

(e) Is the Honourable Member aware that as many as sixty patients, besides those in special wards, are to be attended to during the nights by these Nurses?

**Mr. J. D. Tyson:** The information has been called for and a reply will be furnished to the House when it is received.

**Mr. Govind V. Deshmukh:** What was the difficulty in getting this information when the hospital is so near and the information asked for is not very complicated?

**Mr. J. D. Tyson:** I cannot say what the difficulty is. We passed on the Honourable Member's question by express letter the same day that we received it and we have not had a reply.

**Mr. Govind V. Deshmukh:** Did they want more time to supply this information? I should have thought the information would be easily available.

**Mr. J. D. Tyson:** They did not ask for more time but we have not received a reply up till last night.

**Mr. Govind V. Deshmukh:** I should like to know why they require more time in this matter.

**Mr. President** (The Honourable Sir Abdur Rahim): He has said he has not received a reply yet.

## DEPUTY DIRECTOR OF SHIPBUILDING IN THE SUPPLY DEPARTMENT.

†388. \***Sir Abdul Halim Ghuznavi:** (a) Will the Honourable the Law Member be pleased to state who the Deputy Director of Shipbuilding in the Supply Department is?

(b) What are the duties of the Deputy Director of Shipbuilding?

(c) What is the salary that is paid to this Deputy Director of Shipbuilding?

(d) What orders has such Deputy Director of Shipbuilding placed for building of ships and of what tonnage and with which firms and at what rates?

---

†Answer to this question laid on the table, the questioner being absent.

**The Honourable Sir Muhammad Zafrullah Khan:** (a) Mr. A. Paxton.

(b) To assist the Director of Shipbuilding in the organization of shipbuilding programmes generally and in particular in scrutinising drawings, specifications of all types of floating craft under construction, demands for materials by contractors and estimates for construction. The Deputy Director has also to watch progress of all construction and installation of machinery and assist with technical advice firms engaged in shipbuilding.

(c) Rs. 1,200 per mensem.

(d) The Deputy Director, Shipbuilding, has not authority to place orders for shipping.

#### ESTABLISHMENT OF SHIPBUILDING YARDS IN INDIA.

†389. **\*Sir Abdul Halim Ghuznavi:** (a) Will the Honourable the Commerce Member be pleased to state if any orders for the building of ships, patrol boats, mine-sweepers or boats of any other kind have been placed with any firms outside India?

(b) If the answer to part (a) be in the affirmative, will he be pleased to state the names of the firms with whom such orders have been placed, the terms and conditions as regards cost for which each of the orders has been placed, and the tonnage of the ship for which the order is placed?

(c) If the answer to part (a) be in the affirmative, will the Honourable Member be pleased to state whether it was not possible to build such ships, boats or craft in India?

(d) If the answer to part (c) be in the affirmative, will he be pleased to state what steps Government propose to take to establish such shipbuilding yards in India, or help in the establishment of such shipbuilding yards in India where such ships could be built?

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

(b) and (c). It would not be in the public interest to give the details for which the Honourable Member asks, but I may say that the shipbuilding capacity of India has been used to the fullest possible extent. No order has been placed abroad until it was certain that it could not be executed in India.

(d) The Honourable Member is referred to the Press Communique issued by the Department of Commerce on December 16th, 1940. Copies are in the Library.

#### LACK OF CIVIC AMENITIES IN CERTAIN LOCALITIES OF DELHI.

390. **\*Maulvi Syed Murtuza Sahib Bahadur:** (a) Will the Secretary to the Department of Education, Health and Lands please state whether he is aware that very insanitary conditions in Malka Ganj, Basti Ahiran, Subzimandi, Delhi, are prevalent due to the neglect of Delhi Municipality, which is responsible for the good up-keep of roads and sanitary conditions of mohallas?

(b) Is it a fact that in the above named mohallas of Delhi, there are nearly one thousand inhabitants, there is no public latrine in the vicinity, and filth and night-soil is seen in the streets and bye-lanes and nallas?

---

†Answer to this question laid on the table, the questioner being absent.

(c) Is it a fact that a large building (Katra) accommodating about eight families has got only one latrine and even this is kacha and is cleaned only once a day, and that lighting arrangement is poor and other insanitary conditions prevail, which is a nuisance to the public, particularly to the inhabitants of that locality?

(d) Is it a fact that these inhabitants have been moving the Municipal authorities, in the name of civil rights and public health, to remove these conditions and provide for modern amenities, but to no avail?

(e) Is it a fact that a joint application, dated the 11th February, 1940, by the residents of these areas was submitted to the Health Officer, Delhi Municipal Committee, which was acknowledged in a letter from the Municipal Engineer in No. 5675-M. W., dated the 4th March, 1940, in which promises to recondition the vicinity and for paving of lanes were given, but no attention is paid to the representations of the poor residents upto now?

(f) Are Government prepared to instruct the Municipal authorities to look into the grievances of the locality and get them redressed?

**Mr. J. D. Tyson:** The information has been called for and a reply will be furnished to the House when it is received.

#### UNEQUAL DISTRIBUTION OF WORK AMONG THE PIECE-WORKERS IN THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA PRESS, NEW DELHI.

**391. \*Bhai Parma Nand:** (a) Will the Honourable the Labour Member please state whether it is a fact that the Government of India Press handbook lays down that a machine Foreman or a machine Jemadar, when he does not distribute work to the piece-workers equally, is liable to dismissal, suspension, degradation, etc.?

(b) Will Government be pleased to state the number and names of piece machine men and inkers of the Government of India Press, New Delhi, and their respective earnings for the last two years, month by month?

(c) If there be a difference in their earnings owing to unequal distribution of work, will Government be pleased to state the reasons therefor and the action contemplated to be taken against those responsible?

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

(b) The information is being collected and will be placed on the table in due course.

(c) Does not arise.

**Mr. Lalchand Navalrai:** May I know if the work is to be given by distribution?

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

#### COMPOSITORS ON THE FLUCTUATING STAFF OF THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA PRESS, NEW DELHI.

**392. \*Bhai Parma Nand:** (a) Will the Honourable the Labour Member please state if it is a fact that recently some salaried compositors have

been appointed on the fluctuating staff of the Government of India Press, New Delhi? If so, how many are they, and how many of them are Muslims?

(b) Is their work and out-turn of work checked by somebody? If not, why not? Will the Honourable Member please state the reasons for checking work of permanent compositors and according differential treatment to the fluctuating men?

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

Yes. 16 salaried compositors of whom five are Muslims.

(b) Yes. The other parts do not arise.

**DEFICIENCY OF THE AMENITIES PROVIDED IN THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA PRESS QUARTERS IN NEW DELHI.**

**393. \*Bhai Parma Nand:** (a) Will the Honourable the Labour Member please state whether amenities have been provided at New Delhi in the clerks' quarters, both migratory and non-migratory, excepting the Government of India Press quarters?

(b) Did the Press employees, or the management, represent for provision of similar amenities in those quarters, and their request was turned down on the ground that amenities were intended for migratory staff only? Is it a fact that there is no distinction between clerks' quarters of migratory and non-migratory staff of the Government of India, and the amenities were going to them as a whole?

(c) If the reply to parts (a) and (b) above be in the affirmative, is the Honourable Member aware that the Press employees are also Government servants, like others, and are subjected to cuts from pay, Secretariat holidays, etc?

(d) Is he prepared to see his way to provide amenities in the Press quarters at once? If not, why not?

**The Honourable Diwan Bahadur Sir A. Ramaswami Mudaliar:** (a) Certain amenities have been provided in such clerks' quarters in New Delhi as are in the general pool. These amenities have not been extended to those outside the pool, e.g., the Press quarters, the clerks' quarters of the Posts and Telegraphs Department.

(b) Yes.

(c) and (d). The amenities in question were provided in all the pooled quarters owing to the impracticability of separating permanently pooled quarters occupied by the clerks who were affected by the exodus decision. This consideration does not apply to quarters outside the pool.

**SHORTAGE OF UNFILTERED WATER SUPPLY IN SUMMER IN THE UNORTHODOX QUARTERS ON ROUSE AVENUE, NEW DELHI.**

**394. \*Bhai Parma Nand:** (a) Is the Honourable Member in charge of Labour Department aware of the shortage of unfiltered water supply during day time in summer months in the unorthodox quarters for clerks on Rouse Avenue, New Delhi?

(b) Is it a fact that this shortage is due to these quarters having been built on a high level, and the supply pipe not being sufficiently wide to throw a high flow of water?

(c) If the reply to the above be in the affirmative, is the Honourable Member prepared to arrange to devise some effective means to provide adequate supply of water in these quarters to keep their gardens and grassy plots in form during the summer season?

(d) Is he also prepared to issue instructions to the Horticultural Division to supply water to these buildings at night in summer months by the time permanent arrangements are made to regulate full supply of water during the day?

**The Honourable Diwan Bahadur Sir A. Ramaswami Mudaliar:** (a) There is no shortage but the flow is low during the day time in the summer.

(b) The low flow is due to the high level of the area and excessive draw in low level areas in the day time during the summer.

(c) Effective means to provide an adequate supply of water have already been devised; the water is supplied at night where necessary and every effort is made to keep the gardens and grassy plots in form. The supply for 24 hours as a whole is adequate and it is not necessary to increase the size of the pipe or to adopt any other means.

(d) Does not arise.

**COST OF DISTRIBUTION OF "AUTHOR COPIES" OF A PUBLICATION WRITTEN BY A GOVERNMENT OFFICIAL.**

†395. \*Haji Chaudhury Muhammad Ismail Khan: Will the Honourable the Labour Member be pleased to state if the distribution of "author copies" of a publication written by a Government official is carried on by the Government Press or by the author himself? If by the Government Press who bears the cost, Press or the author?

**The Honourable Diwan Bahadur Sir A. Ramaswami Mudaliar:** The distribution of authors' copies is not carried out by the Government of India Presses. I am, however, informed that in one instance such distribution was made by the Press under a misapprehension. Instructions are being issued to prevent the recurrence of such a mistake.

**MUSEUM CONFERENCE HELD AT DELHI.**

†396. \*Haji Chaudhury Muhammad Ismail Khan: Will the Education Secretary be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that a Museum Conference was held at Delhi in 1937;

(b) whether the representatives of all the museums and allied institutions in the country met at Delhi;

(c) whether any proceedings of the said Conference have been published, and if so, will he be prepared to lay a copy of the same on the table of the House;

(d) whether copies of resolutions passed at the Conference were sent to the authorities of the Museum for their guidance; and

---

†Answer to this question laid on the table, the questioner being absent.

- (e) whether any action has been taken on the recommendations made by the Conference; and if so, what?

**Mr. J. D. Tyson:** (a) and (b). A Museums Conference was held at Delhi in 1937 and was attended by persons connected with museums delegated by the Central and Provincial Governments and certain Indian States.

(c) The resolutions passed by the Conference were published in 1938. A copy has been placed in the Library of the House.

(d) Copies of the resolutions were sent to the Provincial Governments for such action as they might think fit to take.

(e) Provincial museums are under the control of the Provincial Governments. The Government of India, therefore, brought the resolutions to the notice of the Provincial Governments for such action as they might think fit to take. The Government of India also consulted the Provincial Governments and Indian States on the proposal of the Conference that a Museums Association of India should be established, but owing to financial stringency the further consideration of the proposal was postponed. Effect could not be given to the proposals of the Conference relating to the Indian Museum for the same reason.

#### VISITS OF THE DIRECTOR GENERAL OF ARCHÆOLOGY TO RAMNAGAR.

†397. \***Haji Chaudhury Muhammad Ismail Khan:** (a) Will the Education Secretary please state whether the Director General of Archæology, who was in charge of excavations at Taxila, Sanchi and Mohenjodaro, used to spend months and months together at those places?

(b) Is any excavation work being carried on at Ramnagar? If so, who controls that work?

(c) Is it a fact that the Director General of Archæology goes every alternate week to Ramnagar? If so, are Government aware that such frequent journeys on the part of the Director General involve much more money than his staying there for longer periods, as his predecessors used to do?

(d) Do Government propose to consider the desirability of reverting to the old practice? If not, why not?

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

(b) Yes. The Director General of Archæology exercises general supervision over the work.

(c) With reference to the first part of the question the Director General visits Ramnagar from time to time for such periods as his work at headquarters permits. In regard to the second part it is a fact that if the Director General could stay at Ramnagar for longer periods there would be less expenditure on travelling allowance.

(d) No. It is not possible for the Director General to stay at Ramnagar for lengthy periods owing to his work at headquarters. It may be mentioned that during the period when Sir John Marshall was engaged as Director General on excavation work, Superintendents of Circles were under the administrative control of Provincial Governments and the administrative work of the Director General was not as heavy as at present.

†Answer to this question laid on the table, the questioner being absent.



ADDITIONS AND ALTERATIONS IN D TYPE ORTHODOX QUARTERS IN THE  
D. I. Z. AREA OF NEW DELHI.

398. \*Mr. Muhammad Azhar Ali: With reference to his answer to part (c) of starred question No. 110, asked on the 18th November, 1940, regarding additions and alterations carried out in the year 1940 in D type of orthodox clerks' quarters in the D. I. Z. area of New Delhi, will the Honourable the Labour Member please state whether he has received the report, and if so, will he please place it on the table of the House? If not, why not?

The Honourable Diwan Bahadur Sir A. Ramaswami Mudaliar: The report has been received and is laid on the table of the House.

*Report regarding additions and alterations carried out in the year 1940 in the 'D' type of orthodox clerks' quarters in the D. I. Z. area of New Delhi.*

The kutchra courts of the 'D' type orthodox clerks' quarters in the D. I. Z. area in New Delhi were properly levelled and rammed before flat bricks were laid. In such cases of cheap specifications and consequent economy, the floors can never be perfectly even and there may be cases of slight depressions, and water may stand for a short time only but it can easily be spread over and dried quickly.

2. As regards the alleged rough surface of the plaster of the roofs laid over the galleries of those quarters, this work has been done to proper specification.

3. All the stone slabs placed over the drains which pass through these galleries are fixed. Only two of the stone slabs have been purposely kept loose to facilitate cleaning of the drains in case they are choked.

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

399. \*Mr. Muhammad Azhar Ali: (a) With reference to his answer to part (c) of starred question No. 112, asked on the 18th November, 1940, regarding trees planted in the squares and along the roads in the D. I. Z. area of New Delhi, will the Honourable the Labour Member please state whether he inspected the site, as promised in his reply to a supplementary question in this connection? If so, will he please state whether the information contained in his answer to part (c) referred to above is correct?

(b) Will the Honourable Member please lay on the table of the House a statement showing:

- (i) the number of trees originally planted in each of the squares in the D. I. Z. area;
- (ii) the number of trees planted originally along the Ibbetson and Maud Roads;
- (iii) the number of trees which at present exist in the different squares;
- (iv) the number of trees which at present exist along the two roads mentioned above;
- (v) the number of trees in the different squares and along the two roads referred to above which are fully grown up; and
- (vi) the number of trees in the different squares and along the two roads referred to above which are not fully grown up, judging from their height and spread of branches?

**The Honourable Diwan Bahadur Sir A. Ramaswami Mudaliar:** (a) In my reply to the supplementary question referred to, I did not make a promise to inspect the site. I have, however, made enquiries and am satisfied that the information previously given in answer to part (c) of question No. 112 on the 18th November, 1940, is correct.

(b) A statement giving the information asked for is laid on the table of the House.

*Statement.*

(b) (i) and (iii) :—

Names of the squares.	Number of trees planted.	Number of existing trees.
Hastings Square . . . . .	18	18
Lake Square . . . . .	18	18
Tughlak Place . . . . .	9	4
Lawrence Square . . . . .	14	14
Cornwallis Square . . . . .	8	8
Roberts Square . . . . .	8	8
Sikander Place . . . . .	4	1
Clive Square . . . . .	18	18
Outram Square . . . . .	18	14
Havelock Square . . . . .	16	15
Nicholson Square . . . . .	8	8
Dalhousie Square . . . . .	8	3
Ranjit Place . . . . .	4	2
Taylor Square . . . . .	6	6
Wilson Square . . . . .	6	3
Sivaji Place . . . . .	6	<i>Nil.</i>
Lumsden Square . . . . .	8	3
Sumru Place . . . . .	4	<i>Nil.</i>
Joffree Square . . . . .	18	12
Edward Square . . . . .	18	12
Diaz Square . . . . .	8	8
Pershing Square . . . . .	8	7
Rama Place . . . . .	4	3
Foch Square . . . . .	18	16
Haig Square . . . . .	18	12
French Square . . . . .	8	8
Albert Square . . . . .	8	7
Ganesh Place . . . . .	6	6
Market Square . . . . .	58	58
Raja Bazar Square . . . . .	11	11
Baird Square . . . . .	44	44

(b) (ii) and (iv)—

Ibbetson Road . . . . .	275	275
Maud Road . . . . .	213	213

(b) (v) and (vi)—

	Number of trees fully grown up.	Number of trees not fully grown up.
Squares . . . . .	242	106
Ibbetson and Maud Roads . . . . .	294	194

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

**400. \*Mr. Muhammad Azhar Ali:** (a) With reference to his answer to part (g) of starred question No. 113, asked on the 18th November, 1940,

in connection with the annual repairs of the D type of orthodox clerks' quarters in the D. I. Z. area of New Delhi, will the Honourable the Labour Member please state whether he made any enquiry into the matter as promised by him, and if so, what the result of his enquiry was?

(b) Will the Honourable Member please state the agency through which he made the enquiry, if any was made?

(c) Is the Honourable Member aware that the practices in the Central Public Works Department regarding any enquiries is for the higher officers to pass on the matter to the lower officers, grade by grade, till the matter is left in the hands of some work-charge non-gazetted staff, and the report on the enquiry is made by the officers according to the report submitted by this staff?

(d) With reference to his answer to part (b) of the question referred to in part (a) above, is the Honourable Member aware that the charge against certain tenants of not allowing the work to be done is not correct? If not, will he please state whether it is a fact that when the Sub-Divisional Officer in charge of these quarters went to inspect one quarter about which some complaints had been made to the Executive Engineer, B Division, two or three tenants living in the neighbouring quarters approached him personally with the complaint about the delay in the annual repairs and white-washing?

**The Honourable Diwan Bahadur Sir A. Ramaswami Mudaliar:** (a) and (b). After further examination by the previous Secretary in the Department of Labour it was found unnecessary to hold any detailed enquiry.

(c) No. Complaints are always investigated personally by responsible officers. The status of the investigating officer depends on the importance of the complaint.

(d) The reply to the first portion is in the negative. It is not possible to answer the latter portion unless the numbers of the quarters, the names of the tenants and the dates of the complaints are given.

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

**401. \*Mr. Muhammad Azhar Ali:** With reference to starred question No. 128, asked on the 18th November, 1940, regarding the desirability of reduction in rates of rent for Government quarters in New Delhi, will the Honourable the Labour Member please state whether any decision has been reached by Government, and if so, what it is?

**The Honourable Diwan Bahadur Sir A. Ramaswami Mudaliar:** The information promised in reply to the question referred to by the Honourable Member has been collected and will be laid on the table of the House shortly.

**Mr. Muhammad Azhar Ali:** The question is, has any decision been reached by the Government? It does not ask for anything to be laid on the table of the House.

**The Honourable Diwan Bahadur Sir A. Ramaswami Mudaliar:** The question which has been referred to in the question of the Honourable Member asks for information, and my reply to that question is that the matter has to be looked into and the information required by the Honourable Member will be laid on the table of the House. It related to the reduction in rent and how much it would cost, and so on. It is that information that I propose to lay on the table of the House.

**Mr. Muhammad Azhar Ali:** This question asks whether any decision has been reached, and, if so, what is it?

**The Honourable Diwan Bahadur Sir A. Ramaswami Mudaliar:** I regret to say that the decision of the Government is adverse.

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

**402. \*Mr. Muhammad Azhar Ali:** With reference to his answer to part (b) of starred question No. 184, asked on the 18th November, 1940, regarding grant of summer allowance to the ministerial establishment of the Government of India Secretariat detained at Delhi last summer, will the Honourable the Labour Member please state whether any decision has been arrived at by Government? If not, when is it likely to be reached?

**The Honourable Diwan Bahadur Sir A. Ramaswami Mudaliar:** Yes. Government have come to the conclusion that there is no justification for the grant of any allowance of the kind desired.

**Mr. President** (The Honourable Sir Abdur Rahim): The replies to the next eight questions of Mr. Azhar Ali will be laid on the table as they are in excess of the quota.

I think Honourable Members ought to know by this time that not more than five starred questions by any Member will be answered on the floor of the House.

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

†**403. \*Mr. Muhammad Azhar Ali:** With reference to starred question No. 135, asked on the 18th November, 1940, regarding supply of unfiltered water in orthodox quarters in New Delhi, will the Honourable the Labour Member please state whether any decision has been arrived at by Government in the matter? If not, how long more are Government likely to take to decide this question?

**The Honourable Diwan Bahadur Sir A. Ramaswami Mudaliar:** It has been decided to make suitable alterations in the existing hydrants of unfiltered water at convenient places in the orthodox quarters in New Delhi to enable the tenants to draw water whenever required. This convenience will be available shortly.

**HEDGES ON THE LAWNS FACING CERTAIN ORTHODOX QUARTERS IN NEW DELHI.**

†**404. \*Mr. Muhammad Azhar Ali:** (a) With reference to his answer to parts (c) and (d) of starred question No. 114, asked on the 18th November, 1940, regarding planting of hedges on the lawns facing the orthodox quarters on the Irwin Road in New Delhi, will the Honourable the Labour Member please state the distance between these hedges and the roadside drain?

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

(b) Will the Honourable Member please state the distance between the hedges planted in Telegraph Square, Telegraph Place, Diaz Square, Baird Road, Minto Road Area, and the roadside drains or the edge of the footpath there?

**The Honourable Diwan Bahadur Sir A. Ramaswami Mudaliar:**  
(a) and (b). A statement giving the information asked for is laid on the table of the House.

Statement.

(a) The distance between the hedges planted on the lawns facing the orthodox quarters on the Irwin Road in New Delhi and the roadside drains is as follows :

Quarters on the north side . . . . .	12' 6"
Quarters on the south side . . . . .	3'

(b) The distances between the hedges planted in the Squares and roads referred to in this part of the question and the roadside drains or the edge of the footpath are as follows :

*Telegraph Square—*

Quarters on the north side . . . . .	9'
Quarters on the south side . . . . .	3'

*Telegraph Place . . . . .* 2'

*Diaz Square . . . . .* 3'

*Baird Road . . . . .* 2'

*Minto Road Area—*

Quarters on the west side . . . . .	5' 6"
Quarters on the east side . . . . .	2' 6"

**CONSTRUCTION OF QUARTERS FOR MINISTERIAL ESTABLISHMENT OF THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.**

†405. \***Mr. Muhammad Azhar Ali:** (a) Will the Honourable the Labour Member please state whether any quarters for ministerial establishment of the Government of India are to be constructed near about the next summer? If so, what types of quarters are to be constructed?

(b) If any particular type or types of quarters are not to be constructed, will the Honourable Member please state the reason therefor?

**The Honourable Diwan Bahadur Sir A. Ramaswami Mudaliar:**  
(a) Yes; it is proposed to construct 'A', 'B' and 'E' types quarters during the next financial year.

(b) It is not proposed to construct 'C' and 'D' types quarters. The number of 'D' type quarters is in excess of 80 per cent. of the demand which the Government of India normally aim at providing; as regards 'C' type quarters, it is proposed to meet the shortage in this class by upgrading certain 'D' type quarters.

**HOUSE RENT ALLOWANCE TO MIGRATORY AND NON-MIGRATORY GOVERNMENT STAFF NOT PROVIDED WITH QUARTERS AT DELHI.**

†406. \***Mr. Muhammad Azhar Ali:** (a) Will the Honourable the Labour Member please state whether those members of the ministerial staff of the

---

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

Government of India Secretariat and/or the Army and Air Forces Headquarters, who moved to Delhi from Simla last October, and who could not be allotted Government quarters, were granted house rent allowance?

(b) How many men among the ministerial staff of the Government of India Secretariat and its attached and subordinate offices, who were detained at Delhi during the summer 1940, were not allotted Government quarters during the last winter?

(c) Were the men mentioned in part (b) above granted any house rent allowance for the winter season? If so, how much? If not, what is the reason for the differentiation between the men referred to in part (a) and those referred to in part (b) above?

**The Honourable Diwan Bahadur Sir A. Ramaswami Mudaliar:** The question should have been addressed to the Honourable the Finance Member.

**NON-ALLOTMENT OF GOVERNMENT QUARTERS TO THE STAFF OF THE POST AND TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT OFFICES LOCATED IN OLD DELHI.**

†407. \***Mr. Muhammad Azhar Ali:** (a) Will the Honourable the Labour Member please state whether it is a fact that the staff of the offices of the Posts and Telegraphs Department located in Old Delhi are neither allotted the departmental quarters in New Delhi, nor are they treated as entitled to the Public Works Department quarters in Old Delhi, where there are no departmental quarters for them?

(b) Is it a fact that the low paid staff of Telegraph Traffic and Engineering Branches get quarters in New Delhi in preference to the staff of Telephone Revenue office who are more highly paid?

(c) Is it a fact that higher type of Posts and Telegraphs quarters are allotted to staff who are not entitled to higher type of accommodation on pay basis under the Public Works Department rules, for instance, D type quarters are allotted to officials getting less than Rs. 75, the limit fixed by the Public Works Department?

(d) Is it a fact that B type quarters of the Central Public Works Department are allotted to officials drawing over Rs. 350 and therefore fetch standard rent?

(e) Is it a fact that in the Posts and Telegraphs Department, this type of quarters are allotted to staff getting much less than Rs. 350? Does not this result in any loss of revenue to the Department?

(f) Is the Honourable Member prepared to take action so that the Posts and Telegraphs Department offices located in Old Delhi are treated in the same way as the offices located in New Delhi in the matter of allotment of quarters in New Delhi, or to treat those offices as eligible for allotment of quarters like other subordinate offices of other departments and local Government?

**The Honourable Diwan Bahadur Sir A. Ramaswami Mudaliar:** The question should have been addressed to the Honourable the Communications Member.

---

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

**INFERIOR QUALITY OF MATERIALS USED IN CERTAIN BUILDING CONSTRUCTIONS  
AT JIWANI AERODROME.**

†408. \*Mr. Muhammad Azhar Ali: (a) Will the Honourable the Labour Member please state whether it is a fact that certain works were executed by the Central Public Works Department at Jiwani Aerodrome on behalf of the Civil Aviation Department?

(b) Was the construction of these works approved and taken over by the Civil Aviation Department?

(c) Is it a fact that the roofs of these buildings are coming down?

(d) Is it a fact that reinforced cement concrete was got tested by the Civil Aviation Department at Government Test House, Alipore? If so, did the result of the test disclose that cement concrete was of inferior quality?

(e) Is it a fact that an Officer of the Civil Aviation Department got a mixture of 1, 2, 4 prepared, using the same stone ballast and mortar as specified for Jiwani works and got it tested at Alipore Test House?

(f) Was the result higher and better than that obtained from the built concrete roofs constructed through the Central Public Works Department?

(g) What was the specified thickness of reinforced concrete cement roof and what thickness was actually found by cutting a portion of the roof by Civil Aviation Department?

(h) What action is being taken on the reports and results of this Civil Aviation Officer submitted to the Consulting Engineer to the Government of India?

**The Honourable Diwan Bahadur Sir A. Ramaswami Mudaliar:**  
With your permission, Sir, I will answer questions Nos. 408, 409 and 410 together.

The information is being collected and will be laid on the table of the House in due course.

**INFERIOR QUALITY OF MATERIALS USED IN CERTAIN BUILDING CONSTRUCTIONS  
AT JIWANI AERODROME.**

†‡409. \*Mr. Muhammad Azhar Ali: (a) Will the Honourable the Labour Member please state if it is a fact that the mortar used in the construction of the building and plaster at Jiwani Aerodrome were of poor quality and the latter has begun to fall off?

(b) Have the above facts been verified by the Superintending Engineer, Central Public Works Department, at site?

(c) If the reply to part (b) be in the affirmative, what steps have been taken for the safety of the building?

(d) Who was the Executive Engineer in charge of the construction of Jiwani works?

(e) What enquiries are being held by the Central Public Works Department against the Executive Engineer in charge of this construction and what action is being proposed to be taken against this officer?

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

‡For answer to this question, see answer to question No. 408.

(f) Will the Honourable Member please state the amount of the public money thus wasted on the buildings which are in a dangerous condition and have been recommended to be rebuilt?

**INFERIOR QUALITY OF MATERIALS USED IN CERTAIN BUILDING CONSTRUCTIONS AT JIWANI AERODROME.**

†‡410. \*Mr. Muhammad Azhar Ali: (a) Will the Honourable the Labour Member please state if the contractors have now at the instance of the Consulting Engineer offered to rebuild the whole construction at Jiwani Aerodrome at their cost?

(b) If the offer of the contractor is accepted, will that absolve the Central Public Works Department officers in charge of construction of their responsibilities?

**NON-DISBURSEMENT OF THE SALARY OF INDUSTRIAL EMPLOYEES OF THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA PRESS, NEW DELHI, ON THE 1ST OF EACH MONTH.**

411. \*Nawab Siddique Ali Khan: Will the Honourable the Labour Member be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that ever since the enforcement of the Wages Act the salary of the industrial employees of the Government of India Press, New Delhi, has been disbursed after the 4th and within 7th of each month;
- (b) whether it is a fact that the intention of Government by introducing this Act was to remove the hardship experienced by the workers of factories owned by private persons and not to affect the persons in Government service, though governed by factory rules;
- (c) whether it is a fact that in the Government of India Press, New Delhi, payment used to be made to the salaried hands on the 1st of each month and no difficulty was ever experienced by Government, but now men are paid sometimes on 6th and 7th and sometimes on 5th and 6th of each month, which causes much inconvenience to them;
- (d) whether it is a fact that the employees made representations in this matter times without number in the Works Committee but nothing whatsoever was done by the office to redress their long standing grievance;
- (e) whether it is a fact that in Calcutta, employees of the Government of India Press, are even now paid their salaries on the 1st and 2nd at the latest of each month; and
- (f) if the facts narrated in parts (a) to (e) be correct, whether the Honourable Member is prepared to redress the grievance of the employees and have the pay disbursed on the 1st of each month; if not, why not?

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

(a) Yes.

(b) The Act applies alike to the Government owned factories and to factories owned by private persons.

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

‡For answer to this question, see answer to question No. 408.



(c) Prior to the enforcement of the Payment of Wages Act, 1936, payment made to salaried industrial hands on the 1st of each month was in respect of the wage period ending with the 15th of the previous month. The Payment of Wages Act required that payment shall be made before the expiry of the seventh day after the last day of the wage-period. The wage-period for such press employees as are governed by the Payment of Wages Act has been fixed so as to correspond to the calendar month. The period of seven days is required for the computation of wages and preparation of pay bills, as the wages of the industrial employees fluctuate from month to month on account of piece-work, overtime, holiday attendance, etc., and cannot therefore be calculated until the expiry of the month.

(d) The matter was raised at the meetings of the Works Committee of the Press on a few occasions when the position was explained to the representatives of employees.

(e) No.

(f) In view of what I have stated in reply to the preceding parts, I do not see that the press employees concerned have any real grievance in the matter.

## POSTPONED QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

### HAJ PILGRIMAGE.

Postponed  
from 15th  
February,  
1941.

17. \***Dr. Sir Ziauddin Ahmad:** Will the Education Secretary please make a short statement about the Haj pilgrimage this year, mentioning the sailings, the number of pilgrims in each boat, the provinces the pilgrims came from, and the facilities provided by Government?

**Mr. J. D. Tyson:** Before the commencement of the current Haj season it became clear that the possibility of a pilgrimage from India depended on the solution of two major problems,—obtaining the release of the shipping necessary to transport the pilgrims and restricting to limits which would not be prohibitive for the pilgrim of average means a rise in fares which was inevitable as a result of the continuance of war conditions and their extension to the Red Sea area.

2. As regards the shipping problem, pressing demands on tonnage for war purposes made regulation of the pilgrim traffic necessary, to ensure that no more tonnage than was absolutely essential was diverted to that traffic and that the best possible use was made of the tonnage released for the purpose. The two Companies interested were accordingly informed that regulation of sailings by Government for the Haj season of 1940-41 was regarded as unavoidable, that sailing arrangements would largely be governed by the shipping released from other Government work, and that no scheme of allocating shares in the traffic between the two Companies was feasible. On this basis the Companies were asked to state whether they would be willing to operate so many of their own ships as might be released. The Haj Line declined to operate unless assigned a 50 per cent. share of the pilgrim traffic and as this condition could not be accepted, that Company dropped out of the pilgrim traffic arrangements for the current year. The three vessels utilised belonged to and were operated by the Mogul Line.

3. As regards passage fares, it had from the outset been recognised that fares based on actual costs might be extremely high and subsequent inquiries confirmed this view. It was decided that His Majesty's Government and the Government of India would assume liability for meeting war risk insurance, the cost involved in abnormal delays resulting from war conditions and the cost of special A. R. P. protection on the hatchways of the ships employed. All these were new items of expenditure directly attributable to the war: the assumption of liability for these made it possible to confine the fare to be charged to the pilgrims to the same price elements as in peace-time. As a result the fares which pilgrims had to pay were increased by only 13 per cent. Special facilities were also granted to pilgrims to enable them to take advantage of the rupee-gold exchange rate prevailing in India which was more favourable to them than the exchange at Jedda. The pilgrims also benefited by a reduction in dues to the extent of 25 per cent. by the Saudi-Arabian Government. The effect of all these concessions was that "deck" pilgrims have been able to perform the Haj pilgrimage during the present season at less than pre-war expense.

4. There were four sailings on the outward season, one ship being used twice. 1,319 pilgrims were carried by the first vessel from Bombay and Karachi, which left in the last week of November, 1,298 in a vessel from Calcutta at the end of November and 1,432 and 1,013 in vessels sailing from Karachi and Bombay respectively in the third week of December.

5. All the vessels arrived safely. A statement giving the distribution of pilgrims by provinces is laid on the table.

6. Three vessels have so far arrived with pilgrims from Jedda and 90 per cent. of the pilgrims have now returned safely to India.

*Statement giving the distribution of pilgrims by Provinces.*

Provinces.	No. of pilgrims.
Madras . . . . .	31
Bombay . . . . .	119
Bengal . . . . .	1,718
United Provinces . . . . .	202
Punjab . . . . .	671
Bihar . . . . .	63
Central Provinces . . . . .	11
Assam . . . . .	412
North-West Frontier Province . . . . .	229
Orissa . . . . .	4
Sind . . . . .	422
Baluchistan . . . . .	532
Delhi . . . . .	14
Indian States . . . . .	392
Unclassified (Foreign countries) . . . . .	242
Total . . . . .	5,062

**Dr. Sir Ziauddin Ahmad:** The Honourable Member just said that one of the companies did not accept the offer, nor did they take any pilgrims. May I know whether the conditions which he has just enumerated were communicated to the other company before they gave up the shipment of pilgrims?

**Mr. J. D. Tyson:** The concessions had not been worked out at the stage at which one of the companies declined to operate. We were still at the stage of seeing whether we could get shipping.

**Dr. Sir Ziauddin Ahmad:** Has the Honourable Member any information that the company which refused to take the pilgrims might have agreed to take them had these concessions been communicated to them in time?

**Mr. J. D. Tyson:** It did not arise. The fundamental point about the pilgrim shipping arrangements this year was that there could be no allocation of traffic between the rival companies, and it was, at that stage that the company which my friend has in mind decided that they could not operate at all unless they were given fifty per cent. of the traffic. The correspondence with the two companies up to that stage gave a definite hint that Government help would be given this year, but the details were not given, because the details had not then been worked out.

**Maulvi Muhammad Abdul Ghani:** May I know, Sir, if the deck passengers to the Hejaz had to pay Rs. 175 instead of Rs. 125 as previously arranged?

**Mr. J. D. Tyson:** I am afraid my Honourable friend has got the figures wrong. There is a complete schedule of prices depending on whether deck passengers sail from Bombay, Karachi or Calcutta, but generally we take the Bombay schedule as the basic price. The deck passengers from Bombay paid Rs. 195.

#### REPORT OF THE SPECIAL OFFICER APPOINTED FOR LOOKING AFTER HAJ PILGRIMS.

18. **\*Dr. Sir Ziauddin Ahmad:** Will the Education Secretary be pleased to lay on the table the report of the Special Officer appointed by the Government of India to look after the pilgrims to Hejaz?

**Mr. J. D. Tyson:** The report of the Special Officer will be laid on the table of the House when received.

**Dr. Sir Ziauddin Ahmad:** Will it be circulated among the Members?

**Mr. J. D. Tyson:** Yes, if that is the wish of the House, I am prepared to circulate it.

**Dr. Sir Ziauddin Ahmad:** Thank you.

**Mr. President** (The Honourable Sir Abdur Rahim): The answer to the next question by Dr. Sir Ziauddin Ahmad will be laid on the table.

#### TRAINING OF ARTIZANS.

†20. **\*Dr. Sir Ziauddin Ahmad:** (a) Will the Honourable the Labour Member be pleased to state the progress which has so far been made in the training of artizans?

(b) How many artizans are receiving training at different centres?

(c) When will the first batch of these artizans be available for employment in factories?

---

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

(d) Do the artizans under training in these centres make articles of academic interest and household furniture, or do they make workmen's tools and articles required for war supply?

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

(a) In addition to the 16 technical institutions mentioned in the Report of the Technical Training Enquiry Committee, a further 61 institutions and training centres have so far been selected for training purposes making a total of 77. The suitability of twenty-four more institutions is under consideration and about 40 institutions and other known potential training centres have yet to be inspected. This list is not exhaustive and is being added to from day to day. The inspections are being made by our Regional Inspectors of whom there are now eight. Training classes have already started at 32 centres and a further 45 will shortly be ready to receive trainees.

(b) 2,682.

(c) It is impossible to say, but we hope that trainees will begin to pass out in appreciable numbers within the next six or seven months.

(d) It is hoped that as training proceeds the trainees will be engaged on productive work of some kind.

---

#### UNSTARRED QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

##### APPOINTMENTS IN THE INDIAN STORES AND SUPPLY DEPARTMENTS IN CONNECTION WITH WAR SUPPLY.

**140. Mr. Amarendra Nath Chattopadhyaya:** (a) Will the Honourable the Leader of the House be pleased to lay on the table a list of persons employed, during the last four months of 1940 and January and February of 1941, in the Indian Stores and Supply Departments in connection with war supply, showing their academic qualifications, technical qualifications, experience in industry, commerce and trade, and showing in detail the salary attached to each post they hold, with the respective designations?

(b) How many of them are posted in Delhi, Calcutta, Bombay and Madras respectively?

**The Honourable Sir Muhammad Zafrullah Khan:** The information is being collected and a statement will be laid on the table in due course.

##### ARTICLES TO BE SUPPLIED FOR WAR PURPOSES AND CONTRACTOR FIRMS OR INDIVIDUALS.

**141. Mr. Amarendra Nath Chattopadhyaya:** (a) Will the Honourable the Leader of the House be pleased to lay on the table a complete list of articles to be supplied for war purposes and also a list of bodies or individuals and firms who have been given contracts for supply, giving details of articles, their prices and to state if all contractors are successfully carrying on the contracts according to terms?

(b) Is there any open contract given to any contractors? If so, who are the contractors and which are the materials for which open contracts have been given?

**The Honourable Sir Muhammad Zafrullah Khan:** (a) A list showing the stores for the purchase of which the Directorates General of Supply and Munitions Production are responsible is placed on the table. The total number of orders placed by the Purchasing Organisations runs into tens of thousands and it would involve considerable time and labour if details are to be furnished in the form desired by the Honourable Member.

(b) The term 'open contract' is not familiar to me, but if the Honourable Member will put down a question saying exactly what information he requires, I will endeavour to give it.

#### SUPPLIES TO BE PURCHASED THROUGH THE DIRECTORATE GENERAL OF SUPPLY, NEW DELHI.

*The list below is not to be treated as exhaustive but as indicating, for the guidance of the indenter the categories and supplies to be procured through the Directorate General of Supply.*

Acids.	Drawing office equipment.
Asbestos goods excluding pipes.	Dubbis.
Amenities and sports gear for troops.	Durries.
Badges.	Dyes.
Bamboos.	Earthenware.
Baths.	Electrolytes.
Bicycles, accessories and parts.	Electroplating materials.
Blankets.	Enamels.
Blasting powder (Trade varieties).	Enamel ware.
Bleaching powder.	Explosive (Trade varieties).
Boxes ammunition.	Eyelets.
Boxes, Shooks, etc.	Fertilizers.
Brooms.	Fibre building boards.
Brushes (All kinds).	Firewood.
Buckets.	Foodstuffs for men and animals.
Buckles.	Footwear and accessories all kinds.
Buttons.	Fuze (Trade varieties).
Camouflage nets and accessories.	Gas cylinders.
Camp furniture.	Gases (Oxygen, Hydrogen, Acetylene, etc.)
Candles.	Glass, sheet and plate.
Canvas, all kinds.	Glassware.
Carriage body fittings (Railway).	Glue.
Carts hand.	Glycerine.
Cement.	Goggles and spectacles.
Chaguls.	Grain bags.
Chemicals.	Graphite.
Chests and safes.	Ground sheets.
Clocks and watches.	Handcuffs and shackles.
Clothing and all components.	Harness, Saddlery and all components.
Coconut shell burnt.	Headwear (except steel helmets).
Cooking ranges.	Hides.
Coir and Coir products.	Hose piping and accessories.
Combs curry.	Hosiery all kinds.
Cotton waste.	Jute and Jute products.
Covers waterproof.	Kettles.
Crookery.	Kerosene.
Cutlery and plate.	Knives and handknives all kinds.
Dairy requisites.	Laboratory apparatus and equipment.
Detonators (Trade varieties)	Lacquers.
Disinfectants.	Leather and leather products.
Distempers.	Locks and padlocks.
Door, windows and fittings.	Motor cycles, accessories and parts.

Motor Vehicles, accessories and parts.	Sanitary ware.
Mosquito netting.	Scales and weights light type.
Musical instruments.	Scientific instruments.
Naphthalene.	Sewing machines and accessories.
Oil fish.	Shellac.
Oil fuel.	Soaps.
Oil Lubricating.	Spirits denatured.
Oil mineral.	Survey instruments.
Oil vegetable.	Tallow.
Optical instrument.	Tanning materials.
Paints all kinds.	Tapes and webbing.
Paint removers.	Tear gas equipment.
Paper all kinds except stationery.	Tents and all tentage components.
Petroleum products.	Tetra Ethyl Lead.
Photographic stores.	Textiles.
Pigments.	Threads sewing.
Polishes boot and metal.	Tiles glazed.
Postal bags (Jute, flax, leather etc.)	Timber.
Putty.	Tobacco and cigarettes.
Razors and blades.	Tools, agricultural and gardening.
Road dressings.	Turpentine and substitutes.
Roofing materials (Other than corrugated iron sheeting and steel).	Twines.
Rosin.	Varnishes.
Rubber articles of all kinds except anti-gas respirators.	Veterinary appliances.
Rugs for animals.	Waterproof clothing.
Rust solvent and anti-rust solution.	Web equipment and fittings.
Sandbags.	Wickerwork.
	Wood preservatives.
	Wood ware.

**SUPPLIES TO BE PROCURED THROUGH THE DIRECTOR GENERAL,  
MUNITIONS PRODUCTION, CALCUTTA.**

*The list below is not to be treated as exhaustive but as indicating, for the guidance of the Indentor, the categories of supplies to be procured through the Directorate General, Munition Production. Abrasive material (emery, sand, glass cloth and paper).*

Air Conditioning Equipment.	Carriage and Wagon underframes and components and iron for machinery or rolling stock.
Alternators.	Caeks, steel.
Aluminium ware.	Chairs, railway track.
Ammeters.	Coal,
Ammunition ; All Defence types.	Coke, I.
Analysers.	Concrete Mixers.
Armoured Vehicle bodies ; tracked or wheeled.	Containers Water. (Metal).
Armour Plating.	Cookers Oil, I.
Arms and Weapons.	Coper rods, plates, tubes, sheets.
Asbestos and Copper packing rings.	Cotter Pins.
Auto-trucks.	Cranes, lifts, hoists and winches.
Beacons.	Crucibles.
Bearing, ball and roller.	Disinfectors and disinfestors.
Bedsteads and charpoys iron, I.	Distilling plants.
Belting driving, all kinds.	Dredgers.
Benzol.	Drums and tins.
Bitumen Boilers.	Earth shifting machinery.
Blooms and Billets.	Ebonite, rods, tubes and sheets.
Boilers and fittings.	Electric Batteries and Cells, I.
Bolts and Nuts.	Electric generating plant, I.
Boring Plant, I.	Electric heaters and wax heaters.
Carbon Brushes.	Electric insulators and insulating materials.
Carriage Body fittings (Railway) made of nasul.	Electric Lamps.

Electric light fittings.	Poles steel clamps and fittings.
Electric measuring and testing instruments.	Refrigerating plants.
Electric meters.	Respirators, anti-gas.
Electric Plant and Equipment.	Rivets.
Electric wire and cable.	Road making machinery.
Electrodes.	Screws, all kinds.
Elevating trucks.	Screw couplings and couplers.
Engines oil and steam.	Sheets galvanized plain, corrugated and ridged.
Expanded metal.	Ship Building.
Fans.	Signalling and interlocking materials.
Fencing.	Springs.
Filtration plant.	Steel Furniture, racks, almirahs, etc.
Fire bricks and fire clay.	Steel, all kinds.
Fire engines and tenders.	Tanks and Troughs metal all kinds.
Fire extinguishers and refills.	Telegraph equipments.
Fire hose couplings.	Telephones.
Fire hydrants.	Tinplates, all kinds.
Fire pumps.	Tin ware, all kinds.
Floodlights.	Toluene.
Gas plants.	Tools all kinds hand, machine, track and workshop.
Gauges all kinds (Pressure, vacuum, glass and measurement).	Trolleys.
Grinding wheels.	Tubing metallic.
Guns and Gun Carriages.	Turbines steam and hydraulic.
Helmets steel.	Vacuum brake fittings.
Horse-shoes.	Vacuum exhausters and cleaners.
Hydraulic plant and fittings.	Vulcanite rods, tubes and sheets.
Jacks and Traversers.	Wagons components and fittings.
Lamps and lanterns all kinds.	Wagons tipping.
Lightening arrestors.	Washers.
Line equipment (power house and trans- mission).	Washing plants.
Locomotives Diesel electric, and steam and components and fittings.	Water softening plant.
Machinery and Plant.	Water supply plant.
Metals ferrious non-ferrious and alloys.	Weigh bridges, weighing machines, and weighing scales.
Mica.	Welding equipment.
Munitions.	Wireless plant and equipment.
Nails and tacks all kinds.	Wire, wire products, rope and cables, all kinds.
Packing and jointing material (excluding Asbestos and Leather).	Workshop machinery, equipment and plant.
Permanent way materials.	Wrought iron all kinds.
Pickets angle iron.	X-ray apparatus.
Pig iron.	
Pipes, specials, and fittings all kinds.	

" PUBLIC EDUCATIONAL TRUST LIMITED ", SIMLA.

**142. Mr. Govind V. Deshmukh:** Will the Secretary for Education, Health and Lands please state :

- (a) whether he is aware of a "Public Educational Trust Limited" formed by the Principal of the Simla Public School and College;
- (b) whether this school was ever given a grant by Government;
- (c) whether the full share value was called up within a year of the Trust being promoted;
- (d) how this money was utilised by this Trust;
- (e) whether the Trust above referred to went into voluntary liquidation; if so, within how many months of the last call on the shares; and

- (f) whether Government propose to take any steps to safeguard the interests of the share-holders and general public?

**The Honourable Diwan Bahadur Sir A. Ramaswami Mudaliar:** Necessary enquiries are being made from the Provincial Government concerned and the result will be laid on the table of the House in due course.

**CATTLE, PLOUGHS, ETC., IN INDIA.**

**143. Bhai Parma Nand:** (a) Will the Secretary for Education, Health and Lands please state the number of cattle, kine and buffaloes, etc., in India, and what it was twenty-five years ago?

(b) What is the number of cultivators' ploughs in India, and how many are waiting for want of sufficient oxen?

(c) What is the number of the milch cattle that are exported annually out of India?

(d) What is the number and amount of skins, hides and dry bones exported out of India annually?

(e) What is the number of oxen exported from India for the use of the military as food?

(f) What is the number of cattle slaughter houses for military purposes?

(g) What is the number of municipal slaughter houses in India, and how many cattle are killed on a fair average?

**Mr. J. D. Tyson:** (a) The first livestock census in India was held between December, 1919 and April, 1920, and the latest census figures available were compiled in the fourth census held in 1935, and relate to British India, excluding Bengal and Bihar and Orissa. The total bovine population in this area has risen to 113,283,973 in 1935 from 101,150,501 in 1920.

(b) 17,432,932. No information is available to show the number of ploughs idle for lack of oxen.

(c) Separate figures regarding the export of milch cattle are not available but the triennial average for all cattle exported is only 1,800.

(d) Information regarding the export of Hides and Skins (raw) and Bones is laid on the table.

(e) None.

(f) There are approximately 70 military slaughter-houses in India.

(g) No information is available regarding the number of municipal slaughter-houses in India or of the average number of cattle slaughtered.

*Statement showing the export of Hides and Skins (raw) and Bones.*

	<i>Quantity in Tons.</i>		
	1937-38	1938-39	1939-40
Hides and Skins (raw)	51,713	39,284	35,578
Bones (including bone-meal)	130,083	71,683	82,398
	<i>Value.</i>		
Hides and Skins (raw)	Rs. 5,04,10,063	Rs. 3,84,66,560	Rs. 4,12,33,731
Bones (including bone-meal)	Rs. 95,79,440	Rs. 50,41,532	Rs. 53,13,812



**RECRUITMENT OF APPRENTICES IN THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA PRESS, NEW DELHI, FROM NORTHERN INDIA.**

**144. Mr. Muhammad Azhar Ali:** Will the Honourable the Labour Member kindly enquire and state :

- (a) whether his Department issued instructions to the Controller of Printing and Stationery, India, New Delhi, to recruit apprentices in the Government of India Press, New Delhi, from Northern India;
- (b) whether the post of apprentice vacant in 1939 was a reserved vacancy and was to be filled by a candidate of the community for which it was reserved; and
- (c) whether out of the applicants for this post there were suitable Muslim and Christian or Sikh candidates from Northern India?

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

(c) Six candidates from Northern India comprising three Hindus, two Muslims and one Sikh were called for an interview in connection with the vacancy. Only two candidates, one Hindu and one Muslim, presented themselves for it and the Hindu candidate was selected as more suitable than the other.

**REPRESENTATIONS MADE TO THE CONTROLLER OF PRINTING AND STATIONERY, INDIA, NEW DELHI.**

**145. Mr. Muhammad Azhar Ali:** Will the Honourable Member in charge of Labour Department please state the number of representations made to the Controller of Printing and Stationery, India, New Delhi, during the last five years and what was the fate of each?

**The Honourable Diwan Bahadur Sir A. Ramaswami Mudaliar:** Government do not propose to collect the information as the labour involved in such collection will be incommensurate with any advantage that might be gained.

**CATEGORIES FOR THE PURPOSE OF PROMOTION IN THE GAZETTED STAFF OF THE PRINTING AND STATIONERY DEPARTMENT.**

**146. Mr. Muhammad Azhar Ali:** (a) Will the Honourable the Labour Member please state whether it is a fact that the gazetted staff of the Printing and Stationery Department is divided into two categories for the purpose of promotion, *viz.*, technical posts and non-technical posts, and that an officer having technical knowledge in addition to knowledge of other non-technical routine work is debarred from promotion to non-technical posts? If so, why? Is the possession of additional technical knowledge a bar in the Printing and Stationery Department against holding non-technical appointments?

(b) Is it a fact that it is proposed to shift the Deputy Controller of Stationery, Calcutta, to the Headquarter office of the Controller of Printing and Stationery in the month of August, 1941, when the Deputy

Controller, Printing, proceeds on leave preparatory to retirement and to fill the same post by promotion of the Assistant Controller, Stationery? If not, what are the facts?

(c) Is it a fact that appointment to the post of office Superintendent, which is a non-gazetted subordinate post, is made by promotion from clerks and Assistants? If so, will the Honourable Member be pleased to state what policy of Government is involved in promoting a clerk or Assistant to a responsible gazetted post like that of Assistant Controller of Stationery, Calcutta, ignoring the claims of Assistant Managers and overseers of the Government of India Presses of the Printing and Stationery Department?

**The Honourable Diwan Bahadur Sir A. Ramaswami Mudaliar:** (a) As mentioned by the Honourable Member the gazetted staff of the Stationery and Printing Department is divided into two categories, viz., administrative and technical. Normally an officer of one category cannot claim appointments in the other category, but technical officers are not debarred from holding administrative posts.

(b) There is no such proposal before the Government of India.

(c) The posts of Superintendent in the office of the Controller of Printing the transfer of the purchase of Stationery Stores to the Indian Stores of the reply to parts (a) and (b) the second part does not arise.

**NON-APPOINTMENT OF THE MANAGERS OR ASSISTANT MANAGERS OF THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA PRESSES AS DEPUTY-CONTROLLER, STATIONERY.**

**147. Mr. Muhammad Ashar Ali:** (a) Will the Honourable the Labour Member please state whether it is a fact that there was a proposal regarding the transfer of the purchase of Stationery Stores to the Indian Stores Department in March, 1930, and on the following report of the Controller of Printing and Stationery, the proposal was abandoned:

“It is essential that a knowledge of the purchase of the stores is available, especially with Printing Stores, as I am sure the technical terms used by the indenting officers would not be understood by an ordinary purchasing Department nor would they be able to quickly deal with the samples sent for such Stores. Such terms, as Wooden Furniture, Quions, Reglets, Clumps, Quotations, Size and Character of Types, etc., etc. The scrutiny of indents for printing machinery, etc., would puzzle the Department without the essential knowledge?

(b) If the answer to the above be in the affirmative, will the Honourable Member be pleased to state why the Managers or Assistant Managers of the Government of India Presses are not appointed as Deputy Controller, Stationery, in spite of their possessing technical knowledge,—a condition precedent to the retention of the Purchase of Stores under the Controller of Printing and Stationery, and why the post is filled by promotion of non-technical men?

**The Honourable Diwan Bahadur Sir A. Ramaswami Mudaliar:** (a) The proposal in regard to the transfer of the purchase of stationery stores to the Indian Stores Department was not abandoned on the ground stated by

the Honourable Member. I would in this connection refer him to the answer given on the 14th September, 1938, to parts (c) and (d) of starred question No. 1041.

(b) Does not arise.

**ELIGIBILITY OF THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA PRESS ACCOUNTANTS FOR PROMOTION TO HIGHER CLERICAL VACANCIES.**

**148. Mr. Muhammad Azhar Ali:** (a) Will the Honourable the Labour Member please state whether it is a fact that the Controller of Printing and Stationery has passed orders by way of expressing his personal opinion debaring qualified accountants employed in the Government of India Presses and Branches under the Stationery and Printing Department from being promoted to higher clerical vacancies? If not, what are the facts?

(b) Is it a fact that qualified accountants in the past were promoted to higher clerical vacancies and no complaint whatsoever was received at any time? If so, will the Honourable Member be pleased to state what led the Controller of Printing and Stationery to debar one class of employees from further promotion to higher vacancies? Is the Controller authorised to pass any such orders, debaring one class of Government servants from further promotion without the concurrence of Government?

**The Honourable Diwan Bahadur Sir A. Ramaswami Mudaliar:** (a) The reply to the first part is in the negative. As regards the second part, a qualified Accountant is eligible for promotion to a higher post in the clerical establishment if, apart from his accounts qualifications, he is considered to be the most meritorious among the persons eligible for the appointment.

(b) There has been only one such case of promotion, and I am informed that the person is working satisfactorily. The other parts of the question do not arise in view of the reply to part (a) above.

**ALLEGED NEPOTISM IN THE OFFICE OF THE CONTROLLER OF PRINTING AND STATIONERY AND IN THE PRESSES AND BRANCHES OF THE DEPARTMENT.**

**149. Mr. Muhammad Azhar Ali:** (a) Will the Honourable the Labour Member please state whether it is a fact that relatives of the staff employed in the office of the Controller of Printing and Stationery are employed in the Presses and Branches of the Department in preference to relatives of the men of the office in which the vacancy occurs?

(b) Will the Honourable Member be pleased to lay on the table a list showing the number of relatives of each man in the Controller's office at present employed in the Presses and Branches under the Printing and Stationery Department?

(c) Is it a fact that men from the Controller's office are taken in higher posts in the Presses and Branches under his control in preference to men already working in the subordinate offices in which the vacancy occurs?

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

(b) A list is laid on the table of the House.

(c) No.

*List showing the number of relatives of the employees of the Office of the Controller of Printing and Stationery, at present working in the presses and branches of the Stationery and Printing Department.*

Name.	Designation.	No. of relatives.
Mr. A. T. Bromo. . . . .	Superintendent . . . . .	2*
Mr. B. R. Bhalla. . . . .	Assistant . . . . .	2*
Mr. Shambhu Ram. . . . .	Do. . . . .	1
Mr. S. K. Ghosh . . . . .	Clerk. . . . .	1
Mr. Rattan Singh. . . . .	Do. . . . .	1
Mr. Zaki Mohammad. . . . .	Peon . . . . .	1

\*In temporary vacancies sanctioned in connection with the war.

NOTE.—The above list is based on such information as was available in the office of the Controller of Printing and Stationery or as could be ascertained from the staff of that office.

#### ELECTION OF MEMBERS TO THE STANDING COMMITTEE FOR THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS.

**Mr. President** (The Honourable Sir Abdur Rahim): I have to inform the Assembly that up to 12 Noon on Saturday, the 15th March, 1941, the time fixed for receiving nominations for the Standing Committee for the Department of Communications five nominations were received. Subsequently one candidate withdrew his candidature. As the number of the remaining candidates is equal to the number of vacancies I declare the following four non-official Members to be duly elected to serve on the Committee, namely:

- (1) Mr. C. C. Miller,
- (2) Nawabzada Muhammad Liaqat Ali Khan,
- (3) Mr. Govind V. Deshmukh, and
- (4) Mr. Muhammad Muazzam Sahib Bahadur.

#### ELECTION OF MEMBERS TO THE STANDING COMMITTEE FOR THE DEPARTMENT OF SUPPLY.

**The Honourable Sir Muhammad Zafrullah Khan** (Law Member): Sir, I beg to move:

"That this Assembly do proceed to elect, in such manner as may be approved by the Honourable the President, three Members to serve for the financial year 1941-42 on the Standing Committee attached to the Department of Supply."

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

"That this Assembly do proceed to elect, in such manner as may be approved by the Honourable the President, three Members to serve for the financial year 1941-42 on the Standing Committee attached to the Department of Supply."

**Dr. Sir Ziauddin Ahmad** (United Provinces Southern Divisions: Muhammadan Rural): Sir, I should like to draw the attention of the Honourable Member in charge to the distribution of seats between the Council of State and the Legislative Assembly on this particular Committee. He has allotted three seats for the Assembly, and we have evidently four Groups including the unattached Group, which must necessarily send a representative, the result will be that one of these Groups, either the European Group, the Muslim League or the Nationalists, will be left out, and then we will be driven to a position which will be entirely illogical in that the Muslim League Party will have to select one Member either from the Legislative Assembly or the Council of State. The Muslim League Party in the Assembly is entirely a self-sufficient body, and I think to ask us to make a choice to send a representative either from the Legislative Assembly or the Council of State appears to be illogical. Therefore, it is very desirable that as in the other Committees the number of seats allotted to the Assembly should at least be four, there are four different Groups and each Group should be able to send at least one representative. Another point is that the number of representatives from the Assembly and the Council of State are disproportionate. May I ask the Honourable the Leader of the House to reconsider this matter and increase the number from three to four?

**Mr. Muhammad Nauman** (Patna and Chota Nagpur *cum* Orissa: Muhammadan): Mr. President, Sir, in supporting the proposal of my Honourable friend, Dr. Sir Ziauddin Ahmad, I want to point out that when I first moved this Resolution for associating a Committee of Legislature to Supply Department, my idea was that the Government should give us an opportunity to co-operate in the best manner possible by giving us adequate representation in that Standing Committee, so that there may not be even the remotest chance of any Party being left out. I hope the Government will reconsider the position and increase the number to a substantial figure. Instead of giving us the right to elect three representatives, I suggest they should at least give us the same number that we have been given on other important Committees. All the other Committees of first class importance have got quite a big representation of this House—take the Finance Committee, where the representation is 14, and the representation on the Standing Finance Committee for Railways is 11. Even on the Central Advisory Council for Railways our representation is 6. I, therefore, cannot understand why the Government of India should have thought that a very meagre representation, as is now proposed, would be adequate on such an important Committee as the Standing Committee for Supply Department. Well, if Government want our co-operation, they should give us an opportunity to send our representatives, if not, in very large numbers, at least in numbers which will be appropriate. I hope the Government will reconsider the position and give us a larger representation in the manner suggested. With these few words, I support the statement of my friend, Dr. Sir Ziauddin Ahmad.

**Pandit Lakshmi Kanta Maltra** (Presidency Division: Non-Muhammadan Rural): Sir, I rise to support what my friend, Dr. Sir Ziauddin Ahmad, has said. When the motion for a Committee like this was made in the November Session, we naturally expected that in an important Committee of this character the different Parties in the Legislative Assembly would find representation. When, however, the

election was going to take place, we the members of the Congress Nationalist Party were faced with a situation in which there was very little chance for us to send a nominee to the Committee. I started negotiations with my Honourable friend, the Leader of the House, and I pointed out to him, as I do want to point out to him even now, that mine is the only Party in the House composed of representatives drawn from general constituencies, and as such it is entitled to representation on an important Committee like this. Well, when the election was about to be finished, at the eleventh hour, the Honourable the Leader of the House was kind enough to concede to us one seat, and I am grateful to him for that. Today if the motion is that there should be only three Members elected from this House, a similar situation would again arise. The Muslim League is entitled to have its representation on this important Committee, so also are we, and I am sure my friends of the European Group would also claim the same right. Mr. Lawson was kind enough to withdraw last time and we appreciate it. But the position is that there are other elected Members in this House who, unfortunately, could not come together and form a Group or Party. They are known by the non-descript class, Unattached Party. Well, unattached they are, it is true, but I don't think they should be treated as an untouchable group. They have every right to be represented on this Committee. I, therefore, think that in the fitness of things the Committee should be enlarged so that every important Party or Group in this House may find representation there. This is the least that we can demand in a matter of this nature. From the point of view of this Assembly we want to make it perfectly clear that so far as we are concerned it is our duty to see that our rights are not trampled upon in any way. The fact that somebody else from another House may be put on to the Committee and might be taken as representing those who have not got representation here, will not meet with the wishes of the House. This is a very simple matter, and if the Government cannot accede to our wishes in this respect, I think the claim of the Government to have the fullest co-operation of the House falls to the ground and that claim should not be heeded by self-respecting Members of this House. My Honourable friend, Sir Frederick James, suggests the moving of an amendment. I am moving a verbal amendment because the moving of a regular amendment does not *ipso facto* enable us to get it through. I am making this suggestion to the Honourable the Leader of the House in order that he may see that he does not again place us in an uncomfortable position and start a wrangle in this House over these things. If the Government of India really want that elected representative Indians should be associated with the Department of Supply, I see no reason why they should think of restricting the number of seats given to this House to three only. In the course of this Session as also of the past Session, the Department of Supply came in for a lot of criticism, and I think my Honourable friend owes it to himself and to this House to clear up his position, to give us a chance, or rather greater facilities to associate ourselves in the working of the Department of Supply.

**The Honourable Sir Muhammad Zafrullah Khan:** On the occasion to which Mr. Nauman has made reference, that is to say, when his Resolution was under discussion, I made an offer that I would consider whether a Standing Advisory Committee could not be attached to the Supply Department. After consideration of that matter I informed the House

[Sir Muhammad Zafrullah Khan.]

that the Governor General in Council had decided to attach a Standing Advisory Committee to the Supply Department under the terms of the Home Department Notification which defines the constitution of Standing Advisory Committees and their functions.

**Mr. President** (The Honourable Sir Abdur Rahim): I think it is called "Standing Committee", not "Standing Advisory Committee".

**The Honourable Sir Muhammad Zafrullah Khan**: Standing Committee, I beg your pardon.

**Pandit Lakshmi Kanta Maitra**: It is not a statutory Committee.

**The Honourable Sir Muhammad Zafrullah Khan**: The question is not an amendment of the motion that I have moved this morning, but an amendment of the notification under which these Committees are constituted: A Standing Committee under the Home Department's notification must consist of three Members to be elected by the Assembly and two to be elected by the Council of State. It is not a number that I have myself arbitrarily fixed with reference to the Supply Department. So long as this Committee has to be elected within the four corners of that notification, I am afraid it can consist only of that number. I would also earnestly beg the House to consider that, for a committee to be really effective with regard to these matters,—nobody is wedded to any particular number—the smaller the committee the more effective will be the supervision and criticism of the activities of the Department. In actual fact, the two Parties, from whom this criticism has proceeded, did succeed in putting their representatives from this House on to the Committee, so that actually no prejudice arose, and I have no doubt that by arrangement within the Parties on this occasion also all legitimate claims may be met.

**Dr. Sir Ziauddin Ahmad**: On a point of order. May I have your ruling on this one important point. I thought that . . .

**Mr. President** (The Honourable Sir Abdur Rahim): It is not a question of thinking. The Honourable Member must state what the point of order is.

**Dr. Sir Ziauddin Ahmad**: The procedure in this House is controlled by the Manual of Business and Procedure, the Standing Orders and Standing Rules, and this is the first time when I heard that a notification by the Home Department is also binding upon this House as regards the business of the House.

**Mr. President** (The Honourable Sir Abdur Rahim): There is no question of any notification regulating the business of this House at all. The Standing Committee is proposed to be appointed on the motion of the Government Member, and Government, it is stated, are required, by some notification of the Home Department, to limit the number of men

to be elected, and there is no question of the proceedings of this House being in any way controlled by the Home Department or any other Department.

The question is:

"That this Assembly do proceed to elect, in such manner as may be approved by the Honourable the President, three Members to serve for the financial year 1941-42 on the Standing Committee attached to the Department of Supply."

(As there were cries of "Yes" and "Noes" and there was a challenge, the division bell began to ring.)

**The Honourable Sir Muhammad Zafrullah Khan:** If the Parties do not desire to elect to the Committee, I will not press the motion to a division.

(The division bell continued to ring and at the end, the question was again put.)

The Assembly divided:

AYES—8.

Boyle, Mr. J. D.  
Buss, Mr. L. C.  
Chapman-Mortimer, Mr. T.  
Griffiths, Mr. P. J.

Gwilt, Mr. E. L. C.  
James, Sir F. E.  
Lawson, Mr. C. P.  
Miller, Mr. C. C.

NOES—25.

Abdoola Haroon, Seth Haji Sir.  
Abdul Ghani, Maulvi Muhammad.  
Abdulla, Mr. H. M.  
Abdur Rasheed Chaudhury, Maulvi.  
Azhar Ali, Mr. Muhammad.  
Chattopadhyaya, Mr. Amarendra Nath.  
Datta, Mr. Akhil Chandra.  
Dshumukh, Mr. Govind V.  
Essak Sait, Mr. H. A. Sathar H.  
Fazl-i-Haq Piracha, Khan Bahadur Shaikh.  
Ghiasuddin, Mr. M.  
Jinnah, Mr. M. A.

Lalchand Navalrai, Mr.  
Maitra, Pandit Lakshmi Kanta.  
Mehr Shah, Nawab Sahibzada Sir Sayad Muhammad.  
Murtuza Sahib Bahadur, Maulvi Syed.  
Nauman, Mr. Muhammad.  
Parma Nand, Bhai.  
Rafuddin Ahmad Siddiquee, Shaikh.  
Raza Ali, Sir Syed.  
Sant Singh, Sardar.  
Siddique Ali Khan, Nawab.  
Umar Aly Shah, Mr.  
Zafar Ali Khan, Maulana.  
Ziauddin Ahmaḍ, Dr. Sir.

The motion was negatived.

ELECTION OF THE STANDING COMMITTEE ON ROADS.

**The Honourable Sir Andrew Clow** (Member for Railways and Communications): Sir, I move:

"That this Assembly do proceed to elect, in such manner as the Honourable the President may direct, six members to serve on the Standing Committee for Roads which will be constituted to advise the Governor General in Council in the administration of the Central Road Fund during the financial year 1941-42."

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

"That this Assembly do proceed to elect, in such manner as the Honourable the President may direct, six members to serve on the Standing Committee for Roads which will be constituted to advise the Governor General in Council in the administration of the Central Road Fund during the financial year 1941-42."



**Mr. Muhammad Nauman** (Patna and Chota Nagpur *cum* Orissa: Muhammadan): Sir, I want to know how many meetings of this committee were held last year and the year before last, and whether the Honourable Member has been able to accept the advice of the Members, which they gave on these matters.

**Dr. Sir Ziauddin Ahmad** (United Provinces Southern Divisions: Muhammadan Rural): May I enquire whether there is any notification of the Government of India with respect to this committee also or whether it is only restricted to the Supply Department Committee?

**The Honourable Sir Andrew Clow**: Speaking from memory, three meetings were held last year. Two were held this year and another one will be held this week, making three. The advice of the committee, so far as I can recollect, has always been accepted. As regards Dr. Sir Ziauddin's question, the committee is constituted under a Resolution which has been adopted by both Houses of the Indian Legislature.

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

"That this Assembly do proceed to elect, in such manner as the Honourable the President may direct, six members to serve on the Standing Committee for Roads which will be constituted to advise the Governor General in Council in the administration of the Central Road Fund during the financial year 1941-42."

The motion was adopted.

#### ELECTION OF THE STANDING COMMITTEE FOR THE DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR.

**The Honourable Diwan Bahadur Sir A. Ramaswami Mudaliar** (Member for Commerce and Labour): Sir, I move:

"That this Assembly do proceed to elect, in such manner as the Honourable the President may direct, three non-official members to serve on the Standing Committee to advise on subjects with which the Labour Department is concerned."

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

"That this Assembly do proceed to elect, in such manner as the Honourable the President may direct, three non-official members to serve on the Standing Committee to advise on subjects with which the Labour Department is concerned."

**Maulvi Muhammad Abdul Ghani** (Tirhut Division: Muhammadan): Once I happened to be a member of this very unimportant committee. I noticed that there was no consultation and no meeting of this committee. I want to know from the Honourable Member in charge how many meetings were held last year and this year and what important business was transacted?

**Dr. Sir Ziauddin Ahmad** (United Provinces Southern Divisions: Muhammadan Rural): I want to ask one thing. We have been told that it is the Home Department notification which regulates the number. I should like to know how far it is justified for the Home Department to regulate the number of members of this committee. As regards the Resolution mentioned by the Honourable the Railway Member, the Resolution did not fix the number. I think the number must have been fixed by the Home Department.

**The Honourable Diwan Bahadur Sir A. Ramaswami Mudaliar:** It is somewhat regrettable that my friend, Mr. Ghani, has raised this issue of the number of meetings on this particular motion of mine. If I had elaborated my speech at the stage when I moved this motion, the complaint should have come from me and not from the Honourable Member. There have been meetings of this committee every Session. My Honourable friend characterised this committee as an unimportant committee. Perhaps that explains the fact that the Members of the Assembly on this committee have been invariably conspicuous by their absence at the meetings of this committee, due credit being given to the representative of the European Group who is the only member who has invariably attended the meetings of the committee. The representatives of the other House have attended cent per cent all the meetings of the committee. There have been three meetings of this committee held during the course of this year, and I hope to have more meetings in the coming year. As regards the importance of the work, surely the Honourable Member has read the proceedings of the Labour Ministers' Conference and the Conference which I had with industrialists and with representatives of trade unions and the reports in the papers about contemplated legislation, apart from questions like the A. R. P. Technical staff, Bevin boys, and so on. Surely these facts should bring home to the Honourable Member that this committee is at least as important—I am not making any invidious comparisons—as the standing committee of any other department and I trust after this explanation that the gentlemen who will be elected to serve on this committee will be more regular in their attendance.

**Sir Cawasji Jehangir** (Bombay City: Non-Muhammadan Urban): What are the names of the sitting members?

**Mr. President** (The Honourable Sir Abdur Rahim): I do not think it is necessary to give those names.

The question is:

"That this Assembly do proceed to elect, in such manner as the Honourable the President may direct, three non-official members to serve on the Standing Committee to advise on subjects with which the Labour Department is concerned."

The motion was adopted.

#### ELECTION OF THE STANDING COMMITTEE ON EMIGRATION.

**Mr. J. D. Tyson** (Secretary, Department of Education, Health and Lands): Sir, I beg to move:

"That this Assembly do proceed to elect, in such manner as the Honourable the President may direct, eight non-official Members to serve on the Standing Committee on Emigration."

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

"That this Assembly do proceed to elect, in such manner as the Honourable the President may direct, eight non-official Members to serve on the Standing Committee on Emigration."

The motion was adopted.

**Mr. President** (The Honourable Sir Abdur Rahim): I may inform Honourable Members that for the purpose of elections of members for

[Mr. President.]

the Standing Committee on Roads, the Standing Committee of the Department of Labour and the Standing Committee on Emigration, the following dates have been fixed for receiving nominations and for holding elections, if necessary, namely :

	Nominations.	Elections.
(1) Standing Committee on Roads.	19th March, 1941. . .	22nd March, 1941.
(2) Standing Committee of the Department of Labour.	19th March, 1941. . .	24th March, 1941.
(3) Standing Committee on Emigration.	19th March, 1941. . .	24th March, 1941.

The nominations for the three Committees will be received in the Notice Office up to 12 Noon on the dates mentioned above for the purpose. The elections which will be conducted in accordance with the principle of proportional representation by means of the single transferable vote will be held in the Assistant Secretary's Room in the Council House, New Delhi, between the hours of 10-80 A.M. and 1 P.M.

#### THE INDIAN FINANCE BILL—contd.

**Mr. President** (The Honourable Sir Abdur Rahim): The House will now resume consideration of the Indian Finance Bill.

**Mr. Akhil Chandra Datta** (Chittagong and Rajshahi Divisions: Non-Muhammadian Rural): Sir, before dealing with the specific proposals contained in the Indian Finance Bill, I should like to make a few general observations about the outstanding features of these taxation proposals and generally about the financial policy underlying these proposals. Sir, the most important feature is that there has been no economy sought to be effected in the civil expenditure; on the contrary, the expenditure is increasing, especially that on the Supply Department. Sir, that Department is now a white elephant making a substantial contribution to the deficit. The Honourable the Finance Member has himself told us that a substantial part of the new expenditure included in the Budget is on account of the Department of Supply which has continued to expand throughout the year. May I, Sir, point out that whereas ordinarily the Department of Supply should have been able to meet its whole cost by earning a commission on war supplies, it is regrettable that even the charging of commissions for war supplies effected through the Supply Department to the United Kingdom has been discontinued. In reply to a question in another place on the 4th March, 1940, it was said on behalf of the Government that :

"The Department, however, levies departmental charges on all supplies to overseas authorities including His Majesty's Government. There is no reason to suppose that these charges will not completely cover the cost of the work done on behalf of His Majesty's Government, and indeed the charges if necessary will, be adjusted so as to ensure that the cost is fully covered."

I have a shrewd suspicion, Sir.—I am not sure, though that this assurance is not being implemented—otherwise the cost of the Supply Department would not have been so enormous . . . . .

**The Honourable Sir Jeremy Raisman** (Finance Member): Sir, there is no question of not implementing assurances. The decision of Government to change that policy was openly announced in this House, and the reasons were given. There is no question of suspicion; the Government stand out in the open on this point. There is no charging of any commission to His Majesty's Government.

**Mr. Akhil Chandra Datta:** If that is the position, this Department being a Department merely of order suppliers, something like commission agents, it is very difficult to understand why, since the supplies are increasing, the cost of the burden upon the Indian taxpayer should be increasing; that is the point . . . . .

**The Honourable Sir Jeremy Raisman:** The reasons were explained.

**Mr. Akhil Chandra Datta:** . . . . . because it is admitted that part of the deficit is due to the increase of expenditure upon the Supply Department. That is not my statement, that is the statement of the Honourable the Finance Member himself. Now, Sir, the most outstanding feature of these taxation proposals is that that taxation has gone beyond the taxable capacity of the people; the most important feature is that there is no popular control over the expenditure, and a still more important feature is that industry, commerce and also agriculture will be hurt and adversely affected by the proposed taxation.

Now, another feature is the lack of a vigorous and sincere policy of industrialization; in fact no direct encouragement is given to the establishment of new industries, excepting those, of course, which are required for the manufacture of war materials. Then another feature is the taxation of all profits—profits arising from the war and profits not arising out of the war; the taxation of all incomes,—incomes due to the war and those not due to the war. Then there is a further important feature, *vis.*, there is no provision for the inevitable post-war slump; there is no scheme, no programme, of industrial reconstruction after the war. These are the main features of the war finance.

Now, Sir, before coming to the deficit, there are two initial questions. The first question is—with regard to all this expenditure that is being incurred for promoting war efforts—are they really all necessary for the purposes of India's own defence, or do they also include efforts in the other theatres of war? We do not know to what extent the expenditure is incurred purely and solely for the defence of India, and what portion of the expenditure is incurred for the defence of other countries also. Then, Sir, the second question that troubles us is this. Is the whole deficit an unavoidable deficit? Could not the deficit have been avoided in some other way? Or at all events, could not the deficit be reduced substantially, or in part? Now, Sir, I want to emphasise this. There is absolutely no moral justification for this war expenditure being raised either by loan or by taxation without, in the first instance, making an attempt to introduce economy and retrenchment in the civil expenditure and in all the Departments connected with the war. That is a principle on which the whole country is insisting. We are entitled to know whether by due economy this deficit could, at all events, have been reduced, if not altogether avoided. If there is no escape from the deficit, then and then only, and not till then the question arises as to how the money should be raised, whether it should be raised by loan or by taxation? That is

[Mr. Akhil Chandra Datta.]

a fundamental problem as between taxation and loan. I shall not talk of the proportion to be raised by loan and by taxation. My Honourable friend, Dr. Banerjea, who is an economist, is for a certain proportion. The Finance Member's proportion on this occasion is two-thirds by loan and one-third by taxation, speaking roughly. Dr. Banerjea wants half and half. I do not know what is Dr. Banerjea's basis for that proportion. I personally think that the question of proportion between loan and taxation is not an abstract question of economy and the proportion will certainly vary in varying circumstances. My contention is that on this particular occasion, at all events, the whole money should be raised by borrowing and not by taxation.

In this House there are three Groups at present, the European Group, the Muslim Group and the Nationalist Party Group, taking out of account for the moment the unattached Members. Now, of these three Groups, my Group and the Muslim League Group are opposing this taxation. The European Group has, however, supported these taxation measures.

Now, Sir, there was a cut motion moved on behalf of the European Group by the Honourable Mr. Chapman-Mortimer. I do not know why it was called a cut motion because while moving his cut motion, he was simply singing the hallelujah of the financial policy of this Budget. I should not like to say whether it was an inspired cut motion. At all events, it was not a cut motion in the ordinary meaning of the term. It was not a cut; it was rather a healing balm supporting out and out the whole policy of these taxation measures. Now, what are the grounds on which the European Group supported these taxation proposals? Mr. Chapman-Mortimer's chief ground was that these taxes would be a check on the rise in prices. That was the ground on which he put his case. Evidently, he drew his inspiration from the war budget of Great Britain. There it was said that the war taxation was based chiefly on the idea that there was an inflation of prices and the taxation should be a check upon that tendency of inflation. My submission is that the position in England and the position in India are fundamentally different. The problem there is quite different from the problem here. In Great Britain throughout the whole of the last year there was a continuous upward tendency with regard to the prices of commodities. That is common knowledge and cannot be disputed. The *Economist* index number of the wholesale prices has risen from 122 in December, 1939, to 138 in December, 1940, whereas in India we have been told by the Honourable the Finance Member himself that while the wholesale prices were 40 per cent. above the pre-war level in January, 1940, the wholesale prices now stand only 15 per cent. above that level, and we all know that the pre-war prices were, in fact, hardly economic. The condition of the agriculturists was very serious. Before I make my comments, I should like to explain to the Honourable House the position of prices. Now, the fact is that there was a decline in prices throughout the last year. We all know that there was a Price Control Conference and the recommendation of that Conference was this. I am reading from the *Indian Information*:

"At the first Price Control Conference certain general conclusions were arrived at. It was considered undesirable to control any tendency for agricultural products to rise because these products had not yet recovered from the effects of the slump and because pre-war prices were not really fair prices. Therefore it was felt that the control of such agricultural products would not be in the interests of producers."

That was held in the first Conference. I shall now read another paragraph from this very Journal:

"After a steady advance for the first four months, prices gradually declined and in June, 1940, were slightly higher than those prevailing before the outbreak of war. If the prices ruling on September 19, 1939, be taken as the basis, the peak in prices was reached during the week ending January 6, 1940 when the average wholesale prices in commodity markets raised the index to 152.4. If the weekly index number for the week ending August 19, 1939, be taken as the basis, the weekly index number for the week ending July 6, 1940, was only 109.8.

In May, 1940, Government announced that because of the view expressed generally by Provincial Governments, the Central Government had decided not to convene a conference on price control for the present."

That was the position in respect to the commodity prices, so that there was not the least apprehension here in India of anything like inflation. I find from the *Capital* of 27th February last that practically in all items, the present prices show a decline from what they were in the week ending 7th February, 1940. Therefore, the position in Great Britain was fundamentally different from what it is here. There the problem was how to fight the menace of inflation. Here the problem of the Government throughout last year was how to fight the problem of deflation. Yet my Honourable friend, Mr. Chapman Mortimer, while he was speaking the other day spoke as if he was speaking in the House of Commons on the war budget of Great Britain. There the position is quite the reverse of what it is here. There in the interest of the agriculturist and the general consumers it was necessary to keep down the prices.

On this question may I read a few extracts from the *London Times* to show the grounds on which taxation was preferred to loan:

"The problem is how to divert the greatest possible proportion of the national resources to the purposes of the war, without producing the inflation naturally to be expected from the great increase of spending power put into the hands of consumers while the volume of consumers' goods is being greatly diminished."

Here in India the position on each particular item is different. After setting out the problem in that way, the *London Times* goes on to say:

"The obvious way is to tackle the problem at the source, and to keep the new spending power off the market either by a stiff graduated tax upon all increases of income over the pre-war level or by some form of deferred pay such as was recommended by Mr. Keynes."

So, Sir, I oppose this tax on the very ground on which my Honourable friend, Mr. Chapman Mortimer, supported this taxation. There is no dispute about the facts. The facts are the same. The whole question is what is the remedy in view of this depression of commodity prices in India throughout last year.

Coming to the proposed increase of the rate of excess profits duty from 50 per cent. to 66  $\frac{2}{3}$  per cent., I very much fear that the Honourable the Finance Member has ignored the elementary principle that it is never a sound policy to finance ordinary or extraordinary expenditure in the immediate present without adequate regard to the future. I should have thought that in view of the admitted weakness of most of the Indian industries in respect of Reserve funds, the Finance Member would have allowed them to keep a substantially larger portion of the war time profits for purposes of meeting their normal expansion and also the heavy cost of replacement of their machinery in post-war years. May I be permitted in support of this contention to place before the House a quotation from the *Economist*. What the *Economist* said of the British excess profits tax of course

[Mr. Akhil Chandra Datta.]

applied with all the greater force to the tax here in India. That paper said:

"But, with the best will in the world are they (*British industries*) likely to find the eventual transition from war to peace time production particularly easy, if the liquid resources which they would normally have accumulated during the war, to tide them over, have all been drained away by the Treasury."

Therefore, Sir, my contention is that this policy of the Finance Member is a short sighted policy. Besides, we have got to remember that the sum which was to be met by borrowing is already covered to the extent of three crores by the provision for debt redemption purposes included in the expenditure. The result, therefore, is practically this. The Honourable the Finance Member only proposes to meet a deficit of ten crores and not thirteen crores—ten crores by borrowing at a time when the total defence budget has been of the order of 84 crores. Therefore, I am not convinced that in presenting the Budget to us, the Honourable the Finance Member has given as much emphasis on borrowing as he should and could have done.

I should like to say a few more words about the controversy as to taxation *versus* borrowing. I have already said that while the economic situation in Great Britain which holds out the threat of inflation requires greater use of taxation so as to divert the purchasing power from the hands of the consumer to the treasury with a view to avoid inflation, there is greater scope for the use of borrowing in a country like India, where the agricultural situation is almost in a depressed state. In this connection I would like to point out that when we compare the percentage of the total additional expenditure which is met from taxation and borrowing in India and in Great Britain, we should not forget the fact that the estimates, as presented by the Honourable the Finance Member cover the normal contribution to the sinking fund of the tune of three crores of rupees, which would clearly be met out of the ordinary revenue. The Honourable the Finance Member has presented a deficit of twenty crores and he asks us to believe that he is meeting 6,15 lakhs of rupees out of additional taxation, which is strictly speaking not a fact.

I should like to put forward my other grounds against this taxation and in favour of borrowing. Admittedly the position is that the credit of the Government is very high now. The response to the borrowing programme has been very satisfactory. Receipts from the various Defence loans during the last eight months amounted to about 50 crores. I need not repeat what has been repeated many times in this House that the war expenditure is not a liability upon who are living at present today, but it is also a charge on the coming generations. The deficit should not be covered by one year's budget.

As regards the taxable capacity, income-tax was about 14 crores in 1938-39 and it will be about 40 crores in 1941-42. The question is very important as regards the taxable capacity of the people, and during the last 18 months the burden of the taxpayer has been increased by about 25 crores. In this connection, Sir, the findings and the recommendations of the Chatfield Committee are also very important. That Committee found that having regard to the financial resources of India, India was not in their opinion able to bear the burden of 45 crores necessary for the mechanisation of the Indian army. This will be clear in the following passage of

the report and the recommendations of the Chatfield Committee published in *Indian Opinion* dated the 15th September, 1939:

"In reaching this conclusion they have taken full account of the heavy capital cost involved in the modernisation proposals. The Committee, working on materials made available to them in India, estimated the total net capital cost at a sum of 45 crores."

The Committee made it clear that in their view the funds required to meet this capital expenditure could not be found out of the resources available in India. As a result of this weighty finding of that Committee His Majesty's Government accepted the proposal of the Committee to provide a sum of 45 crores as a free gift to India for the modernisation of the Indian army.

These are the grounds on which I oppose the taxation proposals so far as the Excess Profits Tax and the Income-tax are concerned. After all the whole amount sought to be raised by these two taxes is only 4½ crores. Are we to believe that this is an amount which could not be raised otherwise by the Finance Member either by reducing expenditure in the Civil Departments or making savings in any other way?

In these days I do not know if it will be quite proper not to make any reference to the most burning question of the day,—the question of the constitutional deadlock. I will not go into details and will make only a passing reference to it. We all know the offer of the 8th August wherein it was declared that Indian constitution would be a matter for Indians only. There was, however, a destructive rider to that and that was that it was subject to the historical and other obligations and responsibilities of the British in the defence and foreign policy. If that is so these obligations will stand permanently in the way of the transfer of power from the bureaucracy to the people of India. These obligations and responsibilities will always remain and, therefore, it is tantamount to an absolute denial of any constitutional advance. Dominion Status subject to such obligations will mean nothing more than a controlled and fettered freedom and self-government within the imperialistic structure. This is not Dominion Status; it is a mere apology for it. Dominion Status *minus* defence and foreign policy is really no Dominion Status at all. But there is still another rider inconsistent with democracy because the August declaration virtually gave the minorities a veto on constitutional progress. But there was still another rider and that was that nothing short of an agreed constitution will be acceptable to the British Government. That is an impossible condition to be fulfilled in any country in the world. There was no time-limit either. Therefore, such equivocal declarations with a number of reservations will be never acceptable to the people; but all the same His Majesty's Government as well as the Government of India have said that the offer of the 8th August is the best solution. Their attitude is, "Take it or leave it; the matter rests there." But what I want to know is, is it acceptable to anybody in India? I do not know if it is acceptable to Sir Cowasji Jehangir who raised a discordant note in the Bombay conference. Is it acceptable to the Indian National Congress? Is it acceptable to the Muslim League? Is it acceptable to the Hindu Mahasabha? Is it acceptable to the Liberal Federation? Is it acceptable to Sir N. N. Sircar or Sir Jagdish Prasad or Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru? Is it acceptable even to Mr. M. N. Roy, the new friend of Government? Therefore, Sir, we come to this. We had the Bombay conference on this question and they made certain proposals. I cannot speak in the name of



[Mr. Akhil Chandra Datta.]

the Congress or the Muslim League and I do not know if it will be acceptable to either of these two organisations, but none the less it must be admitted that it is a definite step taken for putting an end to the deadlock. I shall not read the Resolutions of the Bombay conference; they are known to everybody. But who are the authors of the main Resolution? The mover was no other than Sir N. N. Sircar, who was a member of Government the other day. It was seconded by Sir Jagdish Prasad who was also a member of the Government only the other day. The Conference was presided over by Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru. They are not a body of irreconcilable fire-eaters. They are not vapouring extremists or ultra-radicalists. They are people who are credited with common sense and true statesmanship by Government. The substance of that Resolution is this that the offer of the 8th August, 1940, is not acceptable and it will not do; it is not a solution of the problem. And if it has said anything it has said this in unmistakable terms.

In view of the declaration made by these persons whom the Government themselves think are very amiable gentlemen, good boys—not naughty boys like the Congress or the Muslim League—I think it is high time that His Majesty's Government and the Government of India should revise their ideas. They should begin to doubt whether their offer of the 8th August last was really a solution. It is high time that they should begin to think that the door should not only remain open but that it has got to be very considerably widened: a narrow door, however open, will not do. I do not know what will be the effect of the Resolution on the Government, but the world is looking on in breathless suspense as to the possible reaction of this Resolution on the one hand upon the Government and on the other hand upon the people, and, if I may add, upon the Congress and the Muslim League.

During the few remaining minutes I have, I should like to say a few words about the shipping industry and the shipbuilding industry in India. A promise was given by the Government from 1929 onwards always that it was the responsibility of the Government to develop and expand the Indian shipping both for the coastal and overseas trade. We have been repeatedly told—I need not go into the details—that it is the accepted policy of the Government of India to develop an Indian Mercantile Marine by providing for an adequate participation of Indian shipping in the coastal and overseas trade of India. The question now is, has that been done? Has anything been done to implement that promise? Has any step been taken actively to develop the Indian Mercantile Marine? That has to be judged by the present position. I want to emphasise one point. The Government of India have indicated on several occasions that it was responsible to see that the Indian Mercantile Marine secured an adequate participation both in the coastal and in the overseas trade. In fact, on one occasion it was said that Government were anxious to facilitate the expansion of the coastal trade of India so far as that coastal trade was operated by Indian agency and through the instrumentality of Indian capital. That was said in 1933. But what is the actual position today? We know that only about 22 or 23 per cent. of the coastal trade is now enjoyed by Indian mercantile shipping, but that as regards the overseas trade, it is almost nil; and yet the Honourable the Commerce Member—I have this

grievance against him—told us the other day that on account of the uncertainties of the war he does not know whether he will be able to do anything, towards the solution of this great problem. If it could not be done in peace time from 1929 to 1939, and again if it cannot be done in war time, when are we going to have it?

So far about shipping. With regard to the other very important industry of ship-building. An appeal was made last year by Admiral Fitzherbert that "the sooner a shipbuilding industry is started the better for India." It was also stated by Mr. Ronald Cross, the British Minister of Shipping in August last, that he would welcome all efforts for building ships in "the shipyards of the Dominions and elsewhere". That is how the necessity of this industry in India is felt in England. But so far as our Government is concerned, we have been told the other day, on the 29th November last in the other House, on behalf of the Government, that "Government are not proposing to encourage actively the merchant shipbuilding industry in India as part of their war efforts." I want to make a last appeal to the Honourable the Commerce Member to see that during his time these two problems are solved.

One burning question in these days is as regards the administration of the Defence of India Act and the Defence of India Rules. The subject has been discussed at length by other speakers and I should not like to waste the time of the House over again over that question. I shall content myself with making only one observation so far as Bengal is concerned. The position there is that you cannot have even constitutional agitation there. For instance, we are not allowed there to discuss and criticise even Bills and Acts which are passed or proposed to be passed in the Provincial Legislature under the cloak of the Defence of India Act. That is a thing which ought to be stopped.

There are many other matters which I wanted to discuss but my time is up as I have got to finish my speech before the lunch Sir, I have done.

**Sir Cowasji Jehangir** (Bombay City: Non-Muhammadan Urban): Sir, may I begin after lunch or do you want me to start straightaway?

**Mr. President** (The Honourable Sir Abdur Rahim): It is five minutes to lunch time: the Honourable Member can begin 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.

---

**Sir Cowasji Jehangir**: Mr. Deputy President, when I was last addressing the House on this Budget, I ventured to ask two questions, or to be more accurate, I asked for two assurances. The first was whether Government were confident that India was pulling her full weight in the war, and, secondly, that the Finance Department had assured themselves that India was getting good value for all the money that was being spent. With regard to the first question, I believe no answer has yet been given. I would urge upon the Government the necessity of assuring this House that there is nothing that Government desire anybody outside Government, to do, except of course subscribing to war loans and war funds.

[Sir Cowasji Jehangir.]

If they are not able to give that assurance, I think they ought to be in a position to tell the House what it is that we non-officials can do to assist. I need hardly repeat that, in my humble opinion, except the Congress, it is the earnest desire of all people and of all political parties that India should pull her full weight, and that if there is anything wanting, it should be made good. With regard to the second question, we have had a most instructive speech from the Honourable Member for Supplies. I would like to have an assurance from the Honourable the Finance Member that with regard to all the other spending Departments of the Government, the financial check and re-check is effective. With the huge expansion of Government expenditure I presume that he will agree that the old staff in the Finance Department cannot be sufficient. We would like an explanation as to how that staff has been expanded and what duties they are doing under these extraordinary circumstances. I am not going into the old question that has so often been referred to in this House with regard to the lack of check this House can exercise, but Government can make up for it by having a machinery of their own to satisfy themselves at least, and to satisfy the Finance Member who is the watchdog of our finances, that those checks and re-checks are efficient, and that if there is any leakage,—and I trust there is none,—the machinery will bring it to his notice within the shortest possible time.

Now, Sir, I had the privilege of bringing a few figures to the attention of this House with regard to how the war efforts in England and in India are being financed, specially in connection with increased taxation and borrowings. I gave a few figures, the most important of which were that in England we find that 116 per cent. of the revenues are being borrowed to make up the deficit, while in India the comparative figure was 7½ per cent. for the year 1940-41. I was quite correctly asked by the Honourable the Finance Member to give some figures which would show the House how expenditure on defence had increased in England compared to how it had increased in India, and then compare those figures with the borrowings in India and in England to meet the deficit. I propose to place some of those figures to show what the Honourable the Finance Member wanted, and I would beg of the House to bear with me I try to explain a few simple figures.

I take the year 1939-40, the pre-war budget, for England and India, where we have got the actuals,—the actual expenditure in England on defence was 523 millions. The budget figure for 1940-41, as I have already informed the House, is 2,000 millions, and, therefore, there is a rise from 523 millions actuals to 2,000 million budget figures for 1940-41, which means that there is a rise of 380 per cent. in war expenditure in England. Now, take India. For the same period, that is 1939-40, the actuals for India on defence expenditure was 49.53 crores. The estimate for the current year shows that that expenditure will rise to 72.2, say 72 crores. That means that the expenditure has gone up from 49½ to 72, which is 48 per cent. Therefore, while the rise in England was 380 per cent., the rise in India was 48 per cent. which is eight times more. Now, I would like to compare these figures, that is, 380 and 48 with the amounts borrowed and spent in India and in England on war expenditure. In England—I have already said once or twice, but I may repeat it—116 per cent. of the revenues in 1940-41 was utilised out of loans to pay for the deficit. In India it was 7½ per cent. Thus the amount of the deficit

paid from loans in England was 14 times more than in India, while the expenditure went up eight times more, that is 8 to 14. The result is that we have used borrowed money less to make up our deficit by 44 per cent. of the deficit, as compared to England.

**The Honourable Sir Jeremy Raisman:** What I suggested to my Honourable friend was this. My criterion was, what is the proportion of additional taxation to the taxation yield in normal times? That is the test.

**Sir Cowasji Jehangir:** I am taking the fairest figures for Government. My Honourable friend can supply his own figures. I have seen those figures. They go against Government and I will be accused of not using the actuals. I would have to take 36 crores for defence in India instead of 49 crores. The English expenditure in the budget was fairly high. I am taking the actuals in order to give you the fairest figures. I have taken special care to see to that. The result is that for the current year, instead of there being a deficit of 8 crores paid out of loans, 44 per cent. more of the deficit might have been paid out of loans and then you would have been on a parity with England. The reason for my putting these figures before this House is to show that whatever expenditure may have been incurred more should have been financed out of loans, and there was no reason to put up the taxes as my Honourable friend proposes to do in the present Budget.

Now, let us examine how the Government—I will not say the Finance Member because it is the responsibility of Government—have used the 50 crores that they have borrowed since the war—by war loans. That figure was obtained from the Finance Member's speech—50 crores. It has been admitted that 19 crores had to be paid during the current year to pay off the five per cent. loan of 1940-43,—about eight crores is the deficit in the current year. That comes to 27 crores. It leaves a balance of about 23 crores in my Honourable friend's hands. I know there is a further liability of ten crores to be met in the coming year to pay off a further loan, but my Honourable friend informed me in this House that that would be met from further borrowings. All right, I will leave it out. Then 23 crores are left. It will be interesting to know what Government have done with this very large sum of money. So far as I can make out, this is what they have done with it. A part of it went to reduce the treasury Bills. On the 31st March, 1940, Government had treasury Bills to the extent of 28.27 crores; on the 10th March, 1941, it had been reduced to 19.94 crores, a difference of 8.33 crores. In very simple language, this means that, instead of borrowing on very short term loans at under one per cent., Government have replaced that borrowing from the war loan at three per cent. That only accounts for 8.33 crores—treasury Bills are less by that amount.

**The Honourable Sir Jeremy Raisman:** The reduction of short term obligations takes place in relation to short term receipts and outgoings and the Honourable Member is not entitled to mix up in this way my long term borrowing and short term borrowing. They are two entirely different things.

**Sir Cowasji Jehangir:** You have got a balance of 23 crores from your loans. I am entitled to find out where that money is. It is eight crores less in your treasury Bills, and you have got a cash balance with the

[Sir Cowasji Jehangir.]

Reserve Bank to a greater extent by 12.25 crores. I will give you the figures. On the 31st March, 1940, you had 20.25 crores, on the 28th February, 1941, you had 32 crores, giving an increase of 12.25 crores. Where did that money come from? From the heavens? It came from your loans. You reduce your treasury Bills—not that you wanted less money—from the balance of your loans. Therefore, I contend that 20.50 crores have been utilised in this manner out of the balances left with you from your borrowings of 50 crores. This seems to be a very sound position. You had 20 crores more at the end of the year, which shows that you might have been able to meet your deficit for the coming year 1940-41 from these borrowings. But still, notwithstanding having this very sound financial position, you put up your taxes.

Now, Sir, you may ask me why I do not compare 1941-42 with England. The simple reason is that the English figures are not yet out, but I did give an indication while speaking on the last occasion, that in England expenditure had risen by leaps and bounds, and that so far as my argument goes, for the coming year I believe it will be considerably strengthened by the figures when they come out. That is the answer to your question.

**Dr. Sir Ziauddin Ahmad** (United Provinces Southern Divisions: Muhammadan Rural): What would happen to 1942-43?

**Sir Cowasji Jehangir:** It has been rather rashly said that this utilising of loans for meeting the deficit is postponing the evil day. If it is postponing the evil day, I contend that Government have been guilty of that already. They have already borrowed to pay their deficit but it is not postponing the evil day. To say it is so, is not to understand the position. I am sure that there is some misunderstanding in the using of that phrase. In order to show how wrongly that phrase is used, I will draw the attention of this Honourable House to the borrowings of Government, their indebtedness, and how it is divided.

Government's complete indebtedness, the whole of it, today or at the end of the current year is 1,247 crores. Out of this 1,247 crores, 986 crores have been borrowed for specific purposes such as Railways, Posts and Telegraphs, Irrigation, Commutation of Pensions, Provincial Governments and a very small amount marked 'Sundries' which I do not understand, for which seven lakhs of rupees is paid as interest. The total amount of interest paid by Government on this big loan is 43.10 crores and the interest paid on the amount borrowed for these specific purposes which I have mentioned is 34.04 crores. That leaves 261 crores as borrowed for general purposes on which Government pay 9.05 crores as interest. Therefore, the important figure of borrowing is that 261 crores on which they pay 9.05 crores as interest. Naturally, my Honourable friends, at least some of them, will ask how is this big debt to be met. Well, many of us are very familiar with the history of the redemption of this debt when Sir James Grigg was the Finance Member. Three crores are set aside every year for the redemption of this debt. That means 1 and 1/8 per cent. There may be a difference of opinion as to that 1 and 1/8th per cent.—whether that is sufficient. Some may consider it not sufficient. Others may consider it quite sufficient but the fact remains that on this general borrowing three crores are set aside every

year for the redemption of that debt and, therefore, it cannot be called postponement of the evil day. It is merely spreading the burden over a period which may be a couple of generations instead of burdening the present generation with the whole of the deficits due to war and, therefore, my contention is that it is most important to see that apportionment between loans and taxation is fair to the present generation and is fair to future generations. If my Honourable friend wishes to increase that three crores, perhaps he will let us know. I shall have no objection in these times. It is a matter worth considering and I know that it was argued at great length in this Honourable House by Sir James Grigg. At that time I was of opinion that three crores was sufficient. It was not war time. We said that no more should be taken for the reduction of debt, but today it is a matter worth considering.

**The Honourable Sir Jeremy Raisman:** What is the good of increasing your sinking fund provision on the one hand and on the other hand increasing your permanent debt by revenue deficits?

**Sir Cowasji Jehangir:** What a question to ask! I am completely staggered. I will tell you. If you put up this provision of redemption of debt by one crore, you may borrow against that at least 50 crores and use it for your war purposes. Increase your redemption contribution, increase your debt.

**The Honourable Sir Jeremy Raisman:** The two neutralise each other. My contention is that my Honourable friend is taking with one hand and giving away with the other.

**Sir Cowasji Jehangir:** You will meet 50 crores of war expenditure out of loans and set aside one crore for the reduction of debt. You will save that taxation of 50 crores.

**The Honourable Sir Jeremy Raisman:** You have got to tax.

**Sir Cowasji Jehangir:** Put up your tax so as to bring you one crore and meet the whole of the deficit by loans. That is the way. It is a very ordinary thing. Every businessman understands it and every Finance Member understands it. Now, Mr. Deputy President, I have tried to show that considering the financial position of this Government extra taxation was not justified but I am unable to understand what Government propose to do with this balance of 23 crores from their loan. There must be something behind it. What do they want to do with all this money. It is not to meet your 20 crores deficit.

**The Honourable Sir Jeremy Raisman:** Has the Honourable Member heard about withdrawals from savings banks?

**Sir Cowasji Jehangir:** To what extent?

**Sir Raghavendra Rau** (Government of India: Nominated Official): 29 crores from Cash Certificates and Savings Banks during this year.

**Sir Cowasji Jehangir:** You mean to get nothing further from loans?

**The Honourable Sir Jeremy Raisman:** When the Honourable Member is wanting to know what is the mysterious fate that befell this 28 crores, he might at least take into account an item of that size.

**Sir Cowasji Jehangir:** It may be so. I am not prepared to refute the argument but I do contend that considering your borrowings and your continuing borrowings, comparing your budget with the English budget, you are not justified in putting up the tax and not taking more from loans I would point out that six months ago I was more than prepared to support any taxation proposals. I thought and think today that we were justified under the circumstances, but considering the financial position of Government today and the consequences of some of their taxation proposals I do not think further taxation, to that extent at any rate, is justified, and that is what I want to bring to the pointed attention of this Honourable House. I shall be the last, in war time, to say: 'Reduce your war expenditure'. I am quite prepared to see more expenditure provided it is properly used but I do want that the methods of financing that expenditure should also be sound.

Now, Sir, I believe that attention was drawn to the damage that the excess profits tax may do to the industries of India. I saw in the papers that Sir Homi Mody pointed out that this excess profits tax should apply only to war profits and not to profits not due to the war. He made that suggestion. Well, it is an old, old suggestion. It was a suggestion made in England over and over again when the Excess Profits Tax Bill was introduced. People pointed out the unfairness of taxing profits which had nothing to do with the war, to tax normal increase of profits, to tax the savings of people. A man saves. He invests. That brings in extra revenue. You take this 66 and two-thirds per cent. on the revenue of that saving.

**The Honourable Sir Jeremy Raisman:** Not unless it is in connection with business—not private saving.

**Sir Cowasji Jehangir:** Business—an incentive to set aside monies for the increased stability of your business; and in England, after  
 3 P.M. mature consideration I am prepared to admit, Government came to the conclusion that it was not possible, however equitable it may be, to devise any method whereby war profits, pure and simple, could be taxed, and profits, not due to the war, could be let off. The principle cannot be challenged. You call it "excess war profits", while there is not the slightest doubt that it applies also to profits that are not war profits. I have attempted to read part of the discussions that took place in England and, I frankly told you, the decision of Government, but I am still of the opinion that in a country like India, you can devise methods whereby war profits *alone* can be taxed, and I would suggest for consideration that if any such points arise as to what profits are from war, it might be left to a tribunal to be appointed which has the confidence of the people and their decision should be final both for Government and the appellant. But the man must be given the chance to say what he has to say and to prove it; that was the suggestion that was made and I think it can be workable in India.

**Dr. Sir Ziauddin Ahmad:** May I ask the Honourable Member one question?

**Sir Cowasji Jehangir:** Ask the Finance Member if he will answer your question; I am not here to answer questions.

**Dr. Sir Ziauddin Ahmad:** May I ask the Finance Member—suppose the prices of commodities go up by twenty-five per cent. on account of war conditions, then the profits realized on account of the rise in prices will be considered to be profits arising out of the war, or ordinary profits?

**The Honourable Sir Jeremy Raisman:** Ask him (Sir Cowasji Jehangir)!

**Mr. Deputy President** (Mr. Akhil Chandra Datta): Sir Cowasji Jehangir will please proceed with his speech.

**The Honourable Sir Jeremy Raisman:** It is for the Honourable Member Sir Cowasji Jehangir to answer that question.

**An Honourable Member:** What is the question?

**The Honourable Sir Jeremy Raisman:** The question is that if there is a rise in prices, of twenty-five per cent., on account of war conditions, then are those profits war profits, or are they not?

**Sir Cowasji Jehangir:** May I ask this question: when the prices of commodities drop in India, are Government going to contribute towards those losses?

**The Honourable Sir Jeremy Raisman:** That is evading the question.

**Sir Cowasji Jehangir:** These profits, if they can be shown to be War profits, might be taxed; if they can be shown not to be war profits, not profits due to the war, then they should not be taxed; we know that prices of commodities rise during the war and on account of the war. In India they have dropped, but, generally, the last war showed that commodities rose by leaps and bounds during the war. If they did, you should certainly consider seriously whether they were not war profits. But at the same time when prices drop due to the war, what do the Government do?

**The Honourable Sir Jeremy Raisman:** Then in the ordinary course of assessment any losses due to a fall in prices naturally are set off against the profits made when the prices are high,—in the ordinary course of excess profits tax assessment, certainly.

**Sir Cowasji Jehangir:** I desire to point out to the Honourable House the dangers of increasing this excess profits tax. I am doubtful whether the excess profits tax is justified in India at all; but to put it up within a year, that I do think is a very risky thing to do, especially when your financial position is as strong as it is today. You are injuring industries, even without the slightest intention on your part to do so. You will stop new enterprise, when you do want new enterprise. You will stop the further growth, perhaps, of industries that will supply your war materials, when you are most anxious to encourage them; and the very fact that in war time Government have to promise the most extraordinarily good terms for the production of war materials—extraordinarily good terms, I repeat—that fact shows that one of the reasons why they have to offer those extraordinarily good terms is your excess profits tax.



**The Honourable Sir Jeremy Raisman:** On the contrary, is it not one of our obligations to fix an excess profits duty when we have to offer such good terms?

**Sir Cowasji Jehangir:** You are offering extraordinarily good terms because otherwise nobody is prepared to come forward, and that is why you are offering extraordinarily good terms and bearing all the losses; you are doing so because of your excess profits tax. It is your duty to help them, but we understand that you have got to do that, due greatly to this excess profits tax. One hundred per cent. in England may be all right, but you cannot say that because there is a hundred per cent. there, there should be sixty-six and two-thirds per cent. in India. Well, Sir, I have tried to show that you can finance your war expenditure, even if it is much more than what it is today, with the greatest safety, *without* that percentage of taxation which you have put up just now. The Honourable Finance Member's policy may be, "squeeze as much as you can while the going is good", but that will be a bad policy for the Government. It is quite true that you can squeeze as much as you like just now, but I venture to suggest that, with the financial position as it stands today in India, even with a House unanimously anxious that your war expenditure should increase, you would not be allowed to tax to the same percentage as you are doing. Well, if that is your policy,—"squeeze as hard as you can while the going is good", then do so, but the consequences may be very serious. The Honourable the Finance Member took a pride in the financial position of this country and said, it was due to the cautious methods of his predecessors. Some of those methods would never have gone through any Legislature in the world, but they went through here by certification. Yes, one can be cautious at the expense of other people! Finance Members are war autocrats, they have certainly nothing themselves to gain, but they can put themselves in an absolutely safe position so as to be able to tell this Legislature and their masters in England that, "whatever happens, we are on the right side". Sir, who pays the piper? Well, in war times these are hard things to say. I again repeat, "go on with your war expenditure, see that India pulls her weight". Fortunately or unfortunately, you have not got to get the support of this House for your finances, but you will get the support of all sensible people for increased taxation, for greater efforts, but you must also be in a position to show that the methods which you adopt for taxation are sound.

With these words, Mr. Deputy President, I have no desire to continue this discussion. Government themselves are responsible if any damage is done to the industries. But I would urge upon Government as a whole—I do not understand individual Members, it is a joint responsibility—to give this matter serious thought. What is done is done, but the future is still before you. I do hope and pray that this is the last war budget, but I do not believe it will be. A good deal more is still to come. We have a long way to go. You may have to suggest further taxation and justifiably. Do not go on putting on taxation when it is not justifiable. That is all I have got to say. Be cautious but be just both to the tax-payer and to yourselves.

**The Honourable Diwan Bahadur Sir A. Ramaswami Mudaliar** (Member for Commerce and Labour): Mr. Deputy President, I have waited long and patiently for days and days to listen to the story of my Honourable friend, Dr. Sir Ziauddin Ahmad, about tigers and lions.

**Dr. Sir Ziauddin Ahmad:** But you are speaking too soon.

**The Honourable Diwan Bahadur Sir A. Ramaswami Mudaliar:** I had waited because I did not want to be charged with what the little boy was accused of when he was unfortunately taken in when the cry of the tiger was raised for the third time. But I think I am perfectly safe on this occasion and whatever story the learned Doctor may have to tell the House about tigers and lions, I believe neither the one beast nor the other would come in my way.

Mr. Deputy President, some of the Honourable Members who have taken part in this general discussion have referred to the subjects with which I am most intimately concerned, commerce and industry. They are subjects which naturally, at this time, occupy the minds of most thinking people. Their importance, cannot, be gainsaid by anybody. If I take a little time of the House to explain the position, as I see it today, and to visualise it as I hope it will be in the future, I trust I shall have the indulgence and the patience of the House. During the past few months the cry has been raised again and again of industrialisation and yet more industrialisation. Voices have been heard inside the House and voices have been heard more eloquently and more loudly outside this House that industrialisation is the only thing that will bring the salvation of this country. Slogans have come into existence. "Industrialise or perish" is a very short and to some perhaps it may sound a very sweet slogan. But if I were to accept all the slogans that have been raised with reference to industries and to the trade and commerce of the country, I believe my position would be altogether unenviable. There is the slogan, as I have already stated, "industrialise or perish". My Honourable friend, Mr. Chatopadhayaya raised the other day the slogan 'import rice or perish'. Another friend from the Punjab raised the slogan 'export wheat or perish'. My Honourable friend, Sardar Sant Singh, can undoubtedly refer to other things like census and say 'either Superintend or perish'. It seems to me that after listening to all these slogans that there is only one state into which the country will be reduced and that is a certain end.

**Sir Cowasji Jehangir:** You are very much alive.

**The Honourable Diwan Bahadur Sir A. Ramaswami Mudaliar:** I hope so. I do not take this diffident attitude in this matter at all, and I think the House should realise that in all these slogans there is an extremism of thought involved which does not do justice to the subject.

**Sir Syed Raza Ali** (Cities of the United Provinces: Muhammadan Urban): Why do you call them slogans? They are sound advice.

**The Honourable Diwan Bahadur Sir A. Ramaswami Mudaliar:** Take the question of industrialisation. On the one hand, there is, as I said, the cry that India must be self-sufficient; that this war has shown that we must produce every kind of manufactured goods that we can think of; that industrialisation is the only thing that will save this country; and that if we were to depend to the slightest extent on any imported articles, the war has certainly shown how foolish that dependence may be. On the other hand, caution has been uttered, and perhaps my friend, Dr. Sir

[Sir A. Ramaswami Mudaliar.]

Ziauddin, would deal with this subject at greater length later, that the burden on the common people, the consumers, would grow enormously if any kind of policy is indiscriminately pursued which will bring about an industrialisation without taking into consequence the amount of protection that may be involved, particularly in the years to come. As I said, in this matter, perhaps, a balanced view of the advantages and the disadvantages may have to be taken and may do more good to the industries and to the country at large if we take that balanced view. Let me say at the outset that I am not a believer in free trade, pure and simple. I wonder whether there is anybody in this world today who is of the opinion, in this country at any rate, that free trade is for the good of the country. This war has proved that our policy of discriminating protection has been, after all, of some value.

Let me take the House through some of those industries which have been protected in the past and show how the country stands benefited and reaps the benefit of the sacrifices that it has made during the last 15 years. Take the iron and steel industry. Its history is well-known to this House. At the time when protection was granted there were those who felt extremely doubtful of the wisdom of that policy. I remember reading debates in this House, I remember more than one Member on the Opposition Benches, the Swaraj Party Benches as they were then called, in the years 1926 to 1929, who suggested that there was only one hope for the iron and steel industry and that was to nationalise the industry. They suggested that the Government should take complete charge of this industry and that it would not pay to allow this industry to continue burdening the consumer with a high tariff wall and with a high protective duty. Today we are in the happy position that, thanks to the wisdom of those who preceded us and the protection that was granted to the industry, and thanks even more to the consumers who endured those sacrifices for years, we are in the happy position that one of the key industries that is required most for the war is here in this country and that not merely our own arms and armies but a wider army and a wider section of that defence force which is fighting on our behalf, can be equipped adequately by the products of this industry.

Take, again, another industry which is so much in the limelight and to which I am perfectly certain that more than one Member may from one side of the House or the other advert, the textile industry. Its history is equally well-known. The protective policy which that industry has been assured of and the duties which have been levied to enable the industry either to carry on or to make profits are well-known to the House. That is another industry which at the present time is yielding to a very good purpose its products for the prosecution of the war, and the sacrifices which the consumers have made during the last ten years—and let me say at once that they have been heavy sacrifices—have, after all, borne some fruit, and that at this time of strain and stress there is an industry capable of satisfying most of the needs of the forces of this country and of other Dominions, which is capable of expansion to a very large extent and, therefore, capable of making a direct contribution towards the war effort.

I need hardly dilate on some other industries which have similarly enjoyed protection. Let me refer only to the paper industry. The obtaining of paper from abroad has become more and more difficult, partly owing to shipping difficulties, partly owing to exchange facilities not being

available, and when one realises the importance that paper plays in propaganda and in other directions, one feels thankful that an earlier generation had the wisdom to promote that industry. Take even the sugar industry of which so much has been heard, and I believe so much more will be heard. In spite of the faults that have been connected with the sugar industry and in spite of all that may have to be done to rationalise that industry, the fact still remains that at the present moment, the production of sugar in this country, mill-made and white sugar, is certainly of some benefit, because it does minimise the difficulties of shipping and of getting it from countries with which at one time at any rate on exchange grounds we were in a difficult situation. That is only one side of the story. Let me not be understood to suggest for one moment that protection and yet more protection is going to be the panacea for this country's economic ills.

**Mr. Muhammad Nauman** (Patna and Chota Nagpur *cum* Orissa Muhammadan): May I ask the Honourable Member whether by industrialisation he meant industrialisation by Indian finance and Indian management or industrialisation by foreign money in this country?

**The Honourable Diwan Bahadur Sir A. Ramaswami Mudaliar**: Let me deal with the question of industrialisation and then I shall come to the question which my Honourable friend has addressed me. I have referred to that on previous debates and I am not going to avoid the issue on the present occasion either.

Now, Sir, that is only one side of the picture. If from this experience we were to suggest that India should be self-contained, that everything possible should be manufactured in this country and that for that purpose no sacrifice is too small, that high protective duties should be levied all round, that subsidies and bounties should be given by the Government, that is a very different proposition from the one that I am laying down. In peace time particularly—and my Honourable friend, the Finance Member, referred to that fact—the economy of the country is to be considered from a very different point of view, from that from which it can be considered at war time. Mobilisation of industries, the quickening of the pace of production, the focussing of the attention on whatever is to be obtained at whatever cost it has to be obtained during war effort, that high peak of industrial expansion and the money that has to be spent upon that high industrial expansion, these may be justified and rightly during war conditions. It cannot be and it will not be justified in the same manner to the same extent in peace conditions. Not only that, the financial burden that would be involved in that process while justifiable under war conditions can by no means be borne in peace conditions. Let us, therefore, remember these twin facts, that on the one hand this idea of self-sufficiency may be bought too dearly and that on the other hand, in any case, during peace times, there is a limit to the burden which can be imposed on the consumer. That is another aspect of the question which I may traverse for a few minutes.

When we speak of self-sufficiency, and this is a point which I had an opportunity to deal with on another occasion also, let us remember that other countries also may have the same slogan. What is it that has brought about this Great War? What are the fundamental reasons why this cataclysm has overtaken us? Why is it that nations are fighting? It

[Sir A. Ramaswami Mudaliar.]

is not for political domination over each other, it is for economic domination. It is because the policy of national self-sufficiency in economic matters has overtaken these foreign countries and nations, because economic chauvinism has taken hold of them where either there was the principle of free trade at one time or the principle of give and take, it is because of that, that this armageddon has come upon us. Therefore those who can see further afield than the immediate necessities or the immediate profits must also bear in mind the chances and the possibilities when once the war is over. Are we going in the same way which during the last twenty years various nations have traversed and which has brought on them and us this calamity? Are nations now thinking in terms of self-sufficiency again, in terms of water-tight compartments and of trying to have everything in their own country. Industrial nations which during the last many years expanded their industries and found export markets suddenly turned round found deficiencies on the agricultural side and started by having a policy of agricultural self-sufficiency. Agricultural countries on the other hand, thought of industrialisation and more industrialisation and started the policy of industrial self-sufficiency . . . . .

**Maulana Zafar Ali Khan** (East Central Punjab: Muhammadan): May I take it then that all this talk about democratic ideals is all *bunkum*?

**The Honourable Diwan Bahadur Sir A. Ramaswami Mudaliar**: I shall spare a few minutes at the end, if my Honourable friend will permit me to go into that topic which he has so much in mind.

As I was saying, Sir, agricultural countries on the other hand have been going away from their previous practice of agricultural development and have tried to industrialise themselves. But at the end of the war other forces will be at work, I believe that nations will be in a more chastened frame of mind, I believe that nations will have realised the folly of the past ten or fifteen years in pursuing this policy of economic nationalism and I believe myself, firmly believe that the call will come to us in India as indeed it will come to other countries that we must make a joint contribution in the world effort that will be made for a greater and a more scientific adjustment of the resources of the different parts of the world. To that end we must prepare ourselves.

Critics may at once say, does it mean, does the Commerce Member of the present Government of India suggest that India should continue merely to be an agricultural country, that to use the old and hallowed phrase which has been repeated during the last fifty years at Congress sessions, Indians must continue to be hewers of wood and drawers of water, that the economy in this country cannot be better adjusted by industrial development? I say nothing of the kind. I say that a balanced adjustment between agriculture and industry is the proper thing. I enter a caveat, I utter a note of caution against those extreme advocates of industrialisation who believe that everything possible should be produced in India and that in trade, particularly, there can be a one way traffic. I am not one of those who believe that commerce and trade can be carried on by the system of one way traffic, that if our agricultural products have to find markets abroad,—and it is essential that they should find markets abroad, that in spite of the industrialisation that we may be capable of, we shall have surplus agricultural products for which we have to find markets

abroad.—We must necessarily admit that these markets abroad cannot be found for our agricultural products unless we are prepared in some measure to some extent, small or great, to find a market for the imported commodities from abroad. That is an essential proposition that I want to reinforce it because it is apt to be lost sight of.

**Mr. Husenbhai Abdullabhai Laljee** (Bombay Central Division: Muhammadan Rural): Does it not exist at present? Much more than that.

**The Honourable Diwan Bahadur Sir A. Ramaswami Mudaliar**: I am not suggesting that we should stereotype the present conditions at all. I am only uttering a warning against the principle which I have heard stated by industrialists of eminent repute that we should only industrialise in this country that we need pay little regard to the agricultural products which must find an export market elsewhere.

**Mr. Husenbhai Abdullabhai Laljee**: What is the condition at present?

**The Honourable Diwan Bahadur Sir A. Ramaswami Mudaliar**: I am dealing with my Honourable friend very shortly and he will then find what our condition is.

That leads me naturally to the problem of our raw products and the exports of these raw products. I believe my Honourable friend, Mr. Gwilt, dealt with that question. The present war has again brought to our notice prominently how much we depend upon our export markets. Representatives coming from agricultural parts have been time and again forcing on the attention of Government that the loss of these export markets has done incalculable injury to some raw product or another. At one time with our export restriction policy consequent on the policy of economic warfare that we have deliberately adopted and with the restrictions that have been placed in some countries on imports of raw materials we were faced with the problem that there will be large surpluses of our raw products the disposal of which we did not know how to bring about. It was giving a great deal of anxiety to the Government of India,—this disposal of the surpluses of raw commodities. But I am in the happy position today that with reference to several of these commodities the problem is not as serious as I once anticipated. The problem of wheat, the problem of rice, the problem even of cotton in which some of my friends are so greatly interested, is not so acute today as at one time it was feared. There is a Resolution which I believe will be moved next week by one of my Honourable friends which deals with this question of raw cotton, and I hope to take that opportunity to explain the present position so far as raw cotton is concerned. Shortly, while staple qualities of raw cotton are snapped in the market and the price is rising and there is no difficulty in finding a sale for these staple commodities, thanks to the policy of the Supply Department and thanks to the large orders which are being given for the manufacture from that kind of staple cotton, there was some little hesitation in my mind whether the problem was not growing with reference to qualities below the staple lengths, whether in fact Oomrahs and Bengals, the two varieties below staple, were not going to have a bad time owing to the fact that they were not being consumed internally in our mills as we hoped they would be. But I believe at the present time that even those qualities are finding better markets, thanks

[Sir A. Ramaswami Mudaliar.]

again to the policy of the Supply Department and the Defence Department and in a larger measure these qualities may be used in the manufactures. Continuously,—and I should refer to it with gratitude,—either owing to the needs of the war,—and necessity is the mother of all invention,—or owing to taking a more enlightened view of the necessity for disposing of the surplus problem, the Defence Department and the Supply Department have re-examined the old specifications for many of the military orders and have to a certain extent diluted those specifications; so that more and more of the commodities can be produced in this country and more and more of the raw product may be consumed in this country. And that is one of the reasons why the surplus problem in some raw commodities has not been so acute as it would otherwise have been owing to the shrinkage of export markets.

Now, Sir, let me refer very briefly to the problem of sugar.

**An Honourable Member:** What about jute?

**The Honourable Diwan Bahadur Sir A. Ramaswami Mudaliar:** The problem of jute is being considered and my Honourable friend knows that with reference to jute also certain proposals have been made and accepted by the Bengal Government and that if those proposals do not have the desired effect, I daresay we would have the Bengal Government coming up to us and telling us in what other way we could deal with the problem. But what has happened with reference to cotton during the last 24 hours has also happened with reference to raw jute during the last 48 hours and my friend, Mr. Bajoria's presence here is proof of that fact.

Now, Sir, let me refer very briefly to sugar. My Honourable friend, Mr. Ramsay Scott, asked me what steps we are taking with reference to sugar. It is a problem which I and my Honourable colleague, the Finance Member, have tried to face during the last few months and we have tried to give our suggestions to various Governments which are concerned with its manufacture. I sometimes feel that Honourable Members in presenting their case about industrial development overlook the provisions of the Government of India Act, the fact that we can only function within narrow limits with reference to the development of various industries. Let me put the cardinal proposition before the House, a proposition which needs emphasising and which has perhaps been overlooked in many quarters. The development of industries is a provincial subject, the responsibility of the Provincial Governments. And, therefore, when the proposition is put to me as Commerce Member that the sugar industry must be looked after by the Government of India, that protection having been granted by that Government there is an obligation on the part of that Government to see that there is no over-production in various parts of the country and that some sort of sale system has to be brought about which while rationalising the industry will ensure a fair profit to all concerned, I can only state that while I am anxious to have the powers which I would like to have of dealing with the question, reference to the Government of India Act cools my enthusiasm and makes me realise how limited the power is. We have tried with reference to the sugar industry various methods by which we could bring to the notice of one set of Governments the difficulties of the industry and of another set of Governments the future difficulties that they may have to face if the present expansion and progress goes unchecked. At the last conference that I had the honour of presiding over in Simla

with reference to the sugar industry I made two distinct suggestions to all the Governments, Provincial and State, which were represented at the Conference. I said that the policy of one or two Governments which linked up the price of sugarcane to the existing market prices of sugar was a defective policy, that it was anticipating the profits of the sugar industry at a later date and paying the profits calculated on that basis to the sugarcane producer immediately; that if the sugarcane producer is to be given not merely a fair price but a share of the profits in the entire industry it must be by an *ex post facto* action and not by an anticipatory act; it must be after the sugar is sold and by some system of bonus which must be calculated on the price which the sugar fetches on the market and not on the basis of an anticipated price which the future manufactured product will fetch or may fetch to the mill industry. I am glad to say now that practically all the Governments have accepted that principle. The most recent replies which have to a certain extent heartened me are those from the Government of Mysore and the Government of Madras who have both accepted the principle that a flat rate during the whole trading season should be paid to the sugarcane cultivator and a bonus should thereafter be paid on the calculation of profits actually derived by the industrialists out of the sale of the sugar.

The second suggestion that I put forward before these Governments was that while it was not possible to have a central body to control the sugar trade I would be satisfied if I had an opportunity of having an advisory body composed of representatives of various Provincial and State Governments which will watch the growth and development of the industry, place facts before the various States and Provincial Governments which may to a certain extent enable them to organise the industry in their various areas on a more rational basis, and that the dangers which threatened the sugar industry may to a certain extent be avoided if at least we have this central advisory machinery working.

**Sir F. E. James** (Madras: European): Would that be a purely Governmental committee?

**The Honourable Diwan Bahadur Sir A. Ramaswami Mudaliar:** I was coming to that. I put this suggestion to the various Provincial and State Governments. I had hoped to announce the formation of an advisory committee of this nature early this year at the latest. But the replies did not come in time from some of the Governments, and I still hope, notwithstanding the differences on small points which have arisen between one or two Governments, that such a central advisory sugar committee will be formed. With reference to the question of my Honourable friend, Sir Frederick James, I may say that the idea is to have predominantly representatives of State and Provincial Governments, but with a small representation on the one hand of sugarcane producers and on the other hand of the mill industry . . . . .

**Maulvi Muhammad Abdul Ghani** (Tirhut Division: Muhammadan): What about the cane growers?

**The Honourable Diwan Bahadur Sir A. Ramaswami Mudaliar:** I have referred to that. It is my hope that if I am able to bring about at least this advisory board we may be in a position better to organise the sugar industry in this country.



**An Honourable Member:** What about the export of sugar?

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

Now, let me deal with a very important question which has been raised by my Honourable friend, Mr. Gwilt, and my Honourable friend, Sir Homi Mody. There has been this industrial development going on during the war; as I said, owing to present circumstances an artificially forced expansion of industries has taken place and the question has very legitimately been asked, "Are you contemplating or have you any plans for the future when peace is restored?" Now, to a certain extent, it is anomalous to think of or to speak about peace conditions when we are still very far in the wood and not yet out of it. But I agree with my friends that even now we must be to some extent contemplating the possibilities of the future and for this very good reason; there is an essential difference between production for war effort and conditions which will be brought about as soon as peace is restored. The momentum of production for war effort grows from week to week and month to month; and as the war goes on the momentum increases. I wonder whether at any time any country can say that the maximum limit has been reached. But when peace comes it falls like a guillotine suddenly; and the day that peace is announced or even an armistice is declared there is a guillotine on the activities of many of these industries. The munition industries will almost certainly cut short their production immediately peace is announced or armistice is declared. Other industries which have been attuned for war purposes must necessarily cut short their expansion and try to readjust themselves to the changed conditions. The transition does not come about as gradually as this transition from peace economy to war economy comes about—it is sudden and it may bring about grave possibilities; and we have been thinking seriously of this problem also. When peace comes, or when peace is announced, various readjustments have necessarily to be made. Our own Ordnance Factories have to readjust themselves. Our own munition works have to bring about a change in production, and all those industries which have been harnessed for war production have necessarily to go back to peace time conditions. That this entails severe dislocation hardly admits of any doubt. Think of this one problem: the vast number of trained technical capable people who will be thrown out of employment when once this condition is brought about. It is a condition which we should all welcome, which we should pray for, and the sooner it comes the better for us. But we should be prepared for the day when it comes and we should here and now think of plans which may meet the situation. I am aware that the best laid plans of mice and men 'gang aft agley'. But that will be no justification for us to sit with folded hands and not think of that eventuality. In my own department, the Economic Adviser to the Government of India has been at work for some months now on the possibilities which have to be visualised when peace is restored, on the readjustment of industries that has to be brought about, on how we should deal with all that scrapped material which will be thrown out the moment when many of these munition industries are stopped and on how to deal with technical labour that will be unemployed the moment these activities come to a sudden end.

It is my hope that an examination on a wider scale than that which is being at present surveyed or conducted by the Economic Adviser will shortly be taken up, that an inter-departmental committee may be

established with representatives of Finance of the Supply Department and of the Defence Department and of the Commerce Department in the first place to examine the position, to have some kind of plan for the future and to place some suggestions before certain authorities even now. It is my hope also that apart from this inter-departmental examination that committee will be in a position to get the knowledge, the experience and the advice of commercial and industrial magnates in connection with the preparation of the plans. One thought strikes me which may probably be one of the first that will be put forward, that while it is unnecessary at the present time, when all our technical labour is fairly abundantly employed and unemployment in the industrial sense at least is not there—it is a thought that strikes me that perhaps we may be well advised to give a warning or a caution to Provincial and State Governments that their large works of public expenditure may wait till peace is restored, that expenditure on public works may wait, so that the labour that is thrown out can be safely absorbed and that expenditure then would assist in the solution of this problem to some extent. It may also be that the private individual, the householder and others may be similarly advised, to delay their demands for capital goods, in particular with reference to housing schemes and so on, so that when the necessity really arises and when there is a glut in the market for labour under cheaper conditions then they can obtain things more easily and they can carry out those proposals. A peace time plan is therefore being contemplated and being worked out even at the present time. But it is obvious—and the House will realise that whatever plans we may be having now or we may think of in the very near future would require constant readjustment and constant re-examination and that there is nothing static in those plans which we may even now contemplate.

My Honourable friend spoke of the gaps in the industry and I think that Sir Homi Mody got a little lost in grindery . . . . .

**Sir H. P. Mody** (Bombay Millowners' Association: Indian Commerce): Anybody would!

**The Honourable Diwan Bahadur Sir A. Ramaswami Mudaliar:** It is perfectly true that the present war and the industrial expansion which has resulted from that has shown that there are gaps of various kinds, that while industrial expansion can take place on a large scale there are small and little things which we cannot provide for and which hold up industrial expansion of very large manufactures. My Honourable friend was quite right in giving the example of eyelets and shoe laces and little things that are required for the manufacture of army boots, which have been imported so far and the lack of which sometimes forces us to limit our production of army boots, notwithstanding the fact that we have all the leather that we want, all the tanning that we can do in this country and all the labour that is necessary for producing those goods. That is only one of the examples. I have been thinking over the problem for some little time, and I am not sure whether the time has not come when a kind of survey may have to be made about the gaps that exist in the industrial expansion of this country, to examine whether it is a fact that owing to these small little industries not coming into existence, the big industries suddenly get out of adjustment or are thrown out of gear owing to the want of the products of these small industries. The Roger Mission has done excellent work in surveying the position from the point

[Sir A. Ramaswami Mudaliar.]

of view of war necessities. Following the precedent of the Roger Mission, I wonder whether the time has not come when some kind of examination of that character may not be taken up, an examination which will not involve the dilatory and laboured processes of an Industrial Commission, but a sharp survey of the situation by some experts, so that even now it can be predicated that these are the little things which can be immediately brought into existence or the industries which can be started with great advantage to the larger productions that may take place. I am having that question examined, and I trust that if it is necessary, it may be possible to have a small Committee of experts who will survey the situation and report to Government from month to month instead of having an elaborate survey and presenting a Report two or three years old which by the time it comes to be examined by the Government will become out of date.

That leads me to a Report which has been so often adverted to by various industrial organizers and by some Honourable Members in this House. I have been asked time and again what has come of the Industrial Commission Report and why effect has not been given to all its recommendations. As Honourable Members in this House are aware, the Industrial Commission Report was published some time during the last war,—just on the eve of the Montague-Chelmsford Inquiry and Report. That very fact must give room for thought. Even before the dyarchic system was established in the provinces, this Industrial Commission Report was published, that is to say, the Industrial Commission Report contemplated a constitution where the Centre was all powerful and all mighty and everything could be directed from the Centre, and the provinces could be asked to do what was required by the Centre. The fundamental difference in the constitution which came about to some extent in 1920 when the Montford Reforms were introduced, and more so later in 1935 when the present Government of India Act was introduced, that fundamental change in the constitution is itself sufficient to make the recommendations of the Industrial Commission, however good they might have been at the time, quite antiquated and quite out of place at the present time. That is not all. I have gone very carefully through the Industrial Commission Report and have examined its recommendations paragraph by paragraph, and I may say that, except for one or two recommendations to which I shall refer, most of the recommendations have no value at the present time, either because they have been given effect to or because they form a part of the responsibilities of a Provincial Government, or because conditions have so changed that it is no reflection on the great authors of that Report to say that at present they have no application whatsoever.

And that leads me to another Report, of which so much has been heard, the Indian Fiscal Committee's recommendations. I referred to the Indian Fiscal Committee's recommendations in one of the earlier debates in this House, and I told the House that essentially they were sound recommendations. No doubt, they were made at a time before industrial expansion had taken place to the extent that it has now, but in a sense, their fundamental hypothesis and their fundamental recommendations are, I venture to think, sound. There has been a great deal of criticism that the Indian Fiscal Commission's recommendations and the conditions laid down by that Committee are harsh, that they do not do

justice to the industrial expansion of the country. But I have gone through all the literature, at least as much literature as can come into my way which has been written or spoken on the subject of the Indian Fiscal Commission's recommendations. I have very carefully scrutinised the speeches of eminent men who have had to deal with tariff problems under the Indian Fiscal Commission's recommendations. I have listened with both my ears to my friend, Sir Homi Mody, when he dealt with that aspect of the question, and beyond a suggestion that was made that the machinery for bringing about tariff reform should not be the dilatory machinery of the Tariff Board but must be a machinery more quick at work, more ready to produce results, I confess frankly, Sir, that I have not come across any suggestion of a more constructive nature . . .

**Sir H. P. Mody:** I have dealt with it half a dozen times in my budget speeches before.

**The Honourable Diwan Bahadur Sir A. Ramaswami Mudaliar:** I am ageing fast, and I shall be ageing faster if I have to read all my friend's speeches.

**Sir H. P. Mody:** But think how much wiser you would become!

**The Honourable Diwan Bahadur Sir A. Ramaswami Mudaliar:** I have already said, I believe at budget time last year, that I was prepared to consider the relaxation of some of the conditions of the Fiscal Commission's Report, during war time, for the purpose of inaugurating or expanding various industries which are necessary either for war purposes or to fill the essential gaps created for the civil industries or civil requirements. I am prepared to examine the suggestion which has been made, a suggestion which however needs implementing at a later stage than at present,—the suggestion that the machinery for bringing about tariff reforms should be of a more expeditious nature than a Tariff Board constituted as at present. There is another suggestion which has been thrown out which has my sympathy, and that is the suggestion of my friend, Dr. Sir Ziauddin Ahmad. My friend in more than one speech has reiterated the fact that while protection is granted by Government on the recommendations of a Tariff Board, there is no machinery during the period that the protective duties are in force to examine the progress of the industries, to see whether these industries are carrying on according to the recommendations of the Tariff Board accepted by the Government, and to find out for themselves whether from time to time a revision of the policy of protection or the quantum of protection may not be needed with reference to the protected industries. I stated that the task had fallen on the Government and that the Commerce Department was doing its best to watch the progress and conduct of such industries. But I feel that still it is a legitimate complaint. I am aware, Sir, that in other countries the machinery of the Tariff Board is utilised not merely for examining whether at the initial stage protection is necessary, and if so, what quantum of protection should be given, but continuously during the period of protection, to follow the development of these industries and to bring to the notice of the Government from time to time in what manner, either in the upward direction or in the downward direction, protection may be revised. I believe that with reference to one or two industries which I shall not name, if that policy had been pursued and

[Sir A. Ramaswami Mudaliar.]

if that machinery had been in existence, we might be in a much happier position than we are today. I am prepared to consider the question of the setting up of that machinery at the proper and suitable time, whereby not merely would the question of protection be taken up and examined expeditiously, but a watch may be kept on the protected industries during the course of the period of protection, so that tendencies in the development of these industries, combines and other things which might come into existence, may be carefully watched, and on the one hand the industry will be suitably safeguarded, on the other some consideration may also be paid to the interests of the consumers . . . .

**Sir Syed Raza Ali:** Can my friend say that our policy of protection is right when protection is enjoyed within India by a foreign company? Foreign companies have constructed their factories in India with capital floated outside. I am referring to the match industry, because it was specifically referred to by more than one speaker . . . .

**Sir Cowasji Jehangir:** Fifty per cent of its capital is Indian.

**Sir Syed Raza Ali:** There are four match factories in India, but there is a big one, apart from the small ones, and I am told that in that large factory the majority of the capital is not Indian owned.

**Sir Cowasji Jehangir:** Are you talking of Wimco?

**Sir Syed Raza Ali:** Yes.

**Sir Cowasji Jehangir:** If you are talking of the Wimco, I can tell you that half of the capital is Indian. I am a Director of it, and I can tell that as a fact.

**The Honourable Diwan Bahadur Sir A. Ramaswami Mudaliar:** I am very thankful to this local controversy which has given me breathing time.

**Sir Syed Raza Ali:** It is just like the political fate of India.

**The Honourable Diwan Bahadur Sir A. Ramaswami Mudaliar:**  
 'P. M. In this connection the question of smaller industries has been referred to. A conference of what are called minor industries took place some time last month and the various recommendations made by that conference are before me. If the more expeditious machinery that I have adverted to comes into existence, it may be possible that problems relating to these industries may be more easily solved. But I want to point out—unfortunately I have not got the list with me now,—that, thanks to the war, a number of small industries have now come into existence. Neither the nature nor the number of these industries is before the House and I do not think that many Honourable Members are aware of them. The war effort could not possibly go on without these many small industries that have been started. Let me refer only to a few of them.

The drugs and chemicals industry has received a great spurt from the war effort. Drugs which were never produced before in this country are now being produced. Drugs which were being produced on a very small scale have so expanded their production that the factories are unable to cope with the demand.

**Lieut.-Colonel M. A. Rahman** (Nominated Non-Official): What per cent. is India producing now?

**The Honourable Diwan Bahadur Sir A. Ramaswami Mudaliar:** I cannot give the exact percentage. I may state on the authority of the Director General, Indian Medical Service, that more than 70 or 75 per cent. of the drugs required are now being produced in this country. The other day Honourable Members had an opportunity of witnessing in delightful surroundings and owing to the hospitality of an Honourable colleague the products of the surgical instruments industry which were on show at that place. Surgical instruments were very rarely being manufactured in this country. Bombay, of course, manufactures almost everything and I was under the impression that it was only in Bombay that on a small scale certain surgical instruments were being manufactured. But I was glad to find that the sword arm province of the Punjab has very legitimately and naturally turned from the manufacture of swords to the manufacture of lancets and other surgical instruments. Not merely drugs, but munitions, and lethal instruments. Boots and shoes, as I said, have been manufactured and are being manufactured on a vast scale.

The canning industry is one of those industries which have come into existence. The importance of it, its growing nature, the tendencies which will develop with the growth of this canning industry, the part that it will play on the one hand with vegetable production and on the other, with what is far more important, fruit culture and fruit cultivation, I need hardly emphasise. Government, sometimes by its direct help, often indirectly during these months, have encouraged the canning industry, and I am certain . . . .

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

. . . . that that is an industry which has come to stay and will play a great part not only in the internal economy of this country but also in the export markets of the world.

**Sir Cowasji Jehangir:** What about good old brandy?

**The Honourable Diwan Bahadur Sir A. Ramaswami Mudaliar:** The Honourable Baronet can start the industry if it has got a good chance.

But there is one thing that I should like to say, one word of caution which it is absolutely essential that I should utter to all industrialists and to all those who are dealing with commerce and industry generally. That industry is now fairly prosperous admits of no doubt whatsoever, that it has found opportunities of expansion which were not there before the war cannot be questioned. But there is a responsibility on industry and industrialists now which they should bear in mind. Last year during the budget speech, I had occasion to sound a note of warning. I said,

[Sir A. Ramaswami Mudaliar.]

while industrialists were making profits—notwithstanding the Excess Profits Act they are making profits, otherwise there would not be any Excess Profits Tax—while they are making profits, they have to look to the future. And I uttered a warning that if they were to fritter away their resources at the present time, if they were to be too much dominated by the cries of their shareholders for dividends and yet greater dividends, if they were to give in to that cry at the annual meetings and if the chairmen had not the courage to stand up and say, ‘This is the time for conservation of our resources, as when the world war is over industry will be in a peculiarly difficult situation’—I said that if they did not have that courage, they would find themselves in a very difficult position, and they would find it even more difficult to get the sympathy of this or any other Government at the time when they felt that they were in difficulties. What will be the condition after the war?

I was referring to the raw product problem. While export of raw products is difficult now owing to the closure of various markets and the necessity for economic warfare, I hope and trust that when peace is declared the starving millions of Europe will find it necessary to get most of our raw products and the raw products of various other agricultural countries into their starving countries. Therefore, I believe that the agriculturist who is suffering now will to a certain extent be alleviated when peace is restored. Exactly the converse is going to be the case with reference to manufactured products. Let our industrialists and manufacturers remember that this is the good time for them and that once peace is declared there will be such a fierce competition from all manufacturing countries, from countries which are exactly on the same war production basis as ours, which will therefore have to turn round and divert their energies to various manufactured commodities, that at that time our manufacturers and industrialists must have something to fall back upon, namely, the resources that they have built now when they are in a position to make profit, when competition is almost entirely shut out when at least the internal market is completely at their disposal. I raised that voice of caution last time and I repeat it again with even greater emphasis now because, as far as I am advised and to the extent that I can personally foresee, the position after the war will be such that all the resources that they have accumulated will be necessary for them. And at that time if any industry, protected or otherwise, has frittered away its resources and is unable to show that it has wisely dispensed with all the profits that it has made, no Government will be justified in looking after that industry and giving it a protection which it does not really deserve.

My Honourable friend referred to the Scientific and Industrial Research Committee, and I am glad he told the House, as a member of that Committee and with the intimate knowledge that he has had of the working of the committee, that during the ten months that it has been in existence it has produced results which are most encouraging. Personally I have taken a very keen interest both in the establishment of the Board of Scientific and Industrial Research and in its functions, and I agree with my Honourable friend that the results so far achieved have been most encouraging. It is my personal hope that that Board will be placed on a permanent basis, that its activities will continue not only during the war but afterwards and that realising its importance there

will be no difficulty in getting the necessary funds for that Board. But may I also add, that in every important country in the world industry has played a very great part in the conduct of such industrial research and may I not suggest to the industrial magnates that the time has come when they should consider what contribution they can make to constitute a fund for the purpose of the Board of Scientific and Industrial Research instead of merely and entirely depending upon any contributions which my Honourable friend, the Finance Member, has been good enough and generous enough to place at my disposal for the purpose. I do admit personally that Government have got a duty in this matter but I claim and emphasize that industry has even a greater duty in this direction and that those industrialists with large resources who have the good of the country at heart, who wish to industrialise this country more and more and bring into existence more industrial institutions should now come forward and show their practical patriotism by contributing towards this Board of Scientific and Industrial Research. I am prepared to recommend to the Government that the fund so constituted should be earmarked for the purpose of this industrial research and to that fund should flow whatever contribution Government may make and, let me hope, whatever greater contributions which industrialists and commercial men, will make. I make that appeal to industrialists in their own interests and with that larger patriotism which must characterise their activities, the fund should be brought into existence by their contributions as well.

**An Honourable Member:** Industrialists have contributed one of their best men, Sir Homi Mody, to this fund.

**The Honourable Diwan Bahadur Sir A. Ramaswami Mudaliar:** His opinions may be golden but he is very much himself brass.

Now, let me refer to the question which has been raised by more than one Member—what about foreign companies?

**Mr. Muhammad Nauman:** Foreign industrialisation.

**The Honourable Diwan Bahadur Sir A. Ramaswami Mudaliar:** Yes. There is a provision in the Government of India Act, section 116, which deals with that question and I hope Honourable Members will turn over that section and then suggest what could be done. But apart from that, the development of industries is largely, as I said, a question for the Provincial Governments. I cannot commit myself to any statement on that subject. There are two views which may legitimately be taken. A Provincial Government may take the view that instead of allowing the resources of the country lying barren without any exploitation whatsoever, in the hope that at some dim and distant future an industrialist like Tata may come to exploit those resources, it will be in the best interests of the country to have even now capital attracted from abroad for that exploitation. It is for the Provincial Governments to decide, because the development of industries, as I said, is a responsibility of Provincial Governments. If, on the other hand, you realise that there are enough industrialists in the country who can take advantage of it, well, it is open to that Provincial Government to devise ways and means within the ambit of the Government of India Act to see to it that those industries are developed by those who can legitimately claim to develop them and let me make it perfectly clear that by the word 'foreign' I



[Sir A. Ramaswami Mudaliar.]

mean foreign in the sense that it is foreign to the British Commonwealth of Nations and I attach no other meaning to the word 'foreign'.

**Mr. Muhammad Nauman:** What about the Bata Shoe factory?

**The Honourable Diwan Bahadur Sir A. Ramaswami Mudaliar:** In view of the definition I have given, the Honourable Member can form his own opinion of that factory.

I have one last point to touch upon. I have dealt so far with industrialisation and industrial needs. Let me turn for a moment to the commerce of this country. I attach as much importance to commercial development as to industrial development and it is because we attach so much importance to commercial development that this Government has deliberately followed the policy—a policy which is being given effect to more and more—of having Trade Commissioners in various parts of the world. My Honourable friend, Mr. Gwilt, very rightly referred to this policy of appointing Trade Commissioners. We have, at the present time, Trade Commissioners in London, Japan, in Australia, East Africa, Egypt and in the United States of America. Only the other day the Standing Finance Committee has approved of the proposal which was put forward by the Commerce Department that there should be a Trade Commissioner in Canada and one in Buenos Aires to look after the trade in the South American States. These Trade Commissioners have been appointed or are going to be appointed, so that they may be the necessary link between the commercial community in this country and the trade and commerce of the countries where they are located. I should like to emphasize that the greatest good can come out of these Trade Commissioners only to the extent that commercial bodies in this country take advantage of the presence of trade commissioners, have dealings with them, make enquiries of them and try to get the utmost benefit from their knowledge and experience. Within the past few months two of our Trade Commissioners were here and I have taken the opportunity of advising those trade commissioners to get contacts with various commercial bodies and they have toured throughout India, got into touch with the various chambers of commerce, explained the position of the commerce of that country and have had in return valuable information conveyed to them by those commercial bodies.

Let me at this stage refer to a report which has been published recently of a deputation which I had the honour to send to America a few months ago. I refer to the deputation of Dr. Gregory and Sir David Meek. I am afraid my Honourable friend, Sir Ziauddin, has not done justice either to them or to the report which they have produced when he so airily remarked that sitting in the Library of this House or probably in the more compact room of Windsor Place he can produce as good a report with as many details as is contained in the report of Dr. Gregory and Sir David Meek. Now, Sir, that is not a fact. This report contains invaluable material and I could understand Sir Ziauddin making this observation, because like myself he knows little of trade or commerce. The commercial communities have appreciated that report. The Export Advisory Council on which various commercial organisations are represented has considered the report so valuable that not only did it not like to immediately pass Resolutions on the subject but it postponed the

consideration of the report to the next meeting, so that members may have more time to study that report and more time to get the invaluable advice of their various organisations on that report. But the matter does not stand there. On the basis of the report and on the basis of the recommendations, steps have been taken by the Government to enable larger exports of various commodities from this country. Take one example, mica. We were told in the report that large stocks of mica were being built up in the United States of America and that there is a large market for mica and that if here and now we advantage of the position, we shall be able to export large quantities of mica to the United States and thereby prevent Brazil from working its mica mines and capturing that trade and we have done that. We have now an agreement with the United States of America whereby very large quantities of mica are being exported on the strength of the recommendation of Dr. Gregory and Sir David Meek and on that one commodity alone, let me assure my friends, the expenses charged to the mission have been met a thousand-fold. There are other recommendations which my Honourable friend will see in that report—recommendations relating to lac which we have passed on to the Indian Lac Research Committee, and that Committee has gratefully acknowledged the very valuable hints conveyed in the report of Dr. Gregory and Sir David Meek. One of my friends pointed out the fact that there is a negative recommendation,—perhaps far more valuable sometimes than a positive recommendation. You know that there is no market for a particular class of goods, you wish to find out whether you have alternative markets elsewhere than in the United States of America and that in itself is an invaluable help to the trader and business man.

Sir, my Honourable friend, Mr. Gwilt, made a very interesting and very important suggestion relating to these Trade Commissioners. If I understood his suggestion aright, it was that these Trade Commissioners should form a *corps de elite* by themselves, that they should be as far as possible a self-contained body, and that their experience should not be frittered away by calling them back and putting them on normal routine duties from time to time. It is an interesting proposition and I shall certainly have that further examined. I am aware that with reference to commercial attachés and commercial secretaries of various British legations and ambassadorial staffs, the position is that many of these gentlemen taken from the Board of Trade are permanently engaged on this duty. They are officers attached to the consular services. They are called from the Board of Trade but are attached to the Foreign Office services. His Majesty's Senior Trade Commissioners in various places are not shifted every three years, from country to country but are fairly permanently located, so that they know the whole business of the country; they get to know and are in direct contact with the leading commercial magnates of the country, and very often they know the politics of the country and those who belong to the political life of the country. That is an advantage and I am prepared to have this question examined that Mr. Gwilt has raised—whether it is possible to turn that service into a self-contained service and so utilize it that the experience that individual members of that service have gained will not be frittered away but will be constantly in use wherever they go and howsoever they may be disposed. I may at once say that it is not an easy proposition with which I am faced and I am conscious of many difficulties in the way, but perhaps to a limited extent at least it

[Sir A. Ramaswami Mudaliar.]

may be possible to bring about what I myself and Mr. Gwilt equally consider—and I hope the House shares his opinion—to be a very desirable result indeed.

Now, Sir, we are talking of industrialization, we are talking of raw products, we are talking of the export markets, and there is one continuous cry which is often raised by many people, a cry which I hope will not be heard here often, and that cry is "something must be done", and "something must be done by the Government". I have heard this more than once from many friends, from many responsible persons, *vis.*, that "Government must do something to see that this is not the case". Now, it seems to me that that is a cry of despair. In the Commerce Department we are not omniscient. I do not claim for myself or for even my advisers who have all the knowledge that I am lacking in, that omniscience; but with reference to commerce and industry, especially in these difficult times, problems altogether of a novel nature, problems which were never dreamt of before, constantly arise for solution, and that is why from time to time we have been forced to the necessity of having *ad hoc* meetings, conferences, committees, where various commercial men and industrialists are represented. Only when we have their experience pooled and placed at our disposal are decisions reached,—that is, after we have had their experience at our disposal. I believe the Commerce Department has had a nickname that it is a "Committee Department", that constantly, committees are being convened and conferences are being convened. But my justification is the fact that enormous problems, problems of a very difficult character, and problems which were not contemplated and which could not be contemplated in normal times are constantly arising, and we have to get behind the screens, if I may say so, to know the whole technique of an industry before we can deal with these problems. May I take this opportunity of paying my meed of tribute to the devoted and whole-hearted services which the Members of the Commerce Department, the advisers of the Commerce Department and their attached offices have been rendering to us during these difficult times. Sir, I ought to be in the best position to know how much strain has been put upon them, how much we have asked of them and how much we have got from them; there has sometimes been an attenuated staff, sometimes a staff in which members have been in a convalescent stage, due partly to the over-work which is entailed on them in these difficult times. Sir, that work has been great, and few people outside the Secretariat realize what their work is. I do not know how many of them can claim to have enjoyed holidays, even those declared holidays, and how many of them have enjoyed even a Sunday as a day of rest. If any Honourable Members were to go to the Grand Place, they would see on any holiday rows and rows of cars—I am not saying that merely for the officers of the Commerce Department, I know I can say it for the officers of almost every Department of the Government of India. Sir, we take the credit and make long speeches in this House, but they are the cream who do the work, toiling day and night, putting up drafts, trying to find out solutions, rocking their brains for such solutions and I take this public occasion to pay my tribute to the devoted services which every one in my Department in particular has rendered in these difficult times.

I said that difficult times were ahead for the exporting industries in particular. The last war provided a chance for developing our industries, and after that war was over, several industries came to stay. They captured the internal market, the domestic market. This war, as I see the trend, will give an opportunity for capturing some of the export markets. It is already doing that in several directions. It is bound to continue to do that after the war is over, but it will not be able to keep these expanding export markets, and to retain the present position, unless the industries try to integrate themselves, unless there is some sort of unity brought about with each class of industry, unless there is a certain amount of co-ordinated effort both for the industry in the domestic market and for the industry in the export markets. At the last Industries Conference the suggestion was made that some kind of standardization of products may be brought about—a suggestion that I am pursuing and I hope I shall have the help of the various industrial concerns. That standardization is eminently desired for if we have to keep our export markets, and in that connection again my friend, Sir Ziauddin Ahmad, will find that the Meek-Gregory Report has given very valuable hints and made very valuable recommendations. I trust that the industries concerned will try to see whether their export markets can be retained by organizing themselves so that they may be able to speak as one unit for each of the industries concerned. We are doing our best to see that on this organised basis they will be able to meet this competition. If there is a tendency for such an organisation and if I see that industries really want to get together and evolve a common policy and work out the details in that way, Government will be prepared by any legislative effort on their part to see that that process is hastened. The exporter has a great deal to do, whether he is an exporter of raw products or of manufactured goods, before he is in a position to capture and keep this export market. He could do by effective joint action what otherwise would be very difficult and he could make himself efficiently competitive in the world markets. By pooling the resources he would be able to acquire control of marketing facilities which is the weakest point in the chain from the producer's end to the final point of distribution. If in these directions, industrialists and those who are engaged in the export of raw products could organise themselves, I am perfectly certain that when the time of peace comes they will not be in that dilapidated condition which many of them found themselves in after the last war.

I am afraid, Sir, I have taken longer than I had intended to but my excuse must be the fact that there were several problems which were raised in the course of the debate and to which I felt I had to give an answer.

**Sir F. E. James:** Sir, It is not an easy task to follow such a comprehensive and important speech as has just been delivered and I think the House and indeed the country may well be pleased with the circumstance which places at the head of the Commerce Department today a distinguished South Indian. It is only in South India, I think, that the balance between industry and agriculture has been more evenly maintained than in certain other provinces which I could mention. I was particularly glad to hear my Honourable friend refer to the question of the appointment of overseas representatives and I would ask him, when he is considering that matter, not to overlook the representation of India in Ceylon, Burma and Malaya, where there are already able representatives of India

[Sir F. E. James.]

whose duties are limited to the problems of dealing with the immigrant populations. I suggest for his consideration that their functions might be widened to include all matters relating to trade and commerce between this country and the countries in which they are situated.

Sir, I should like to say a word or two about the speech of my Honourable friend, Sir Cowasji Jehangir. He has a most engaging personality which succeeds in attracting the attention of the House whatever may be his particular line of argument. On this occasion when the world has been or is engaged in a death struggle for the defence of democracy, my Honourable friend, turning the other way, fights as hard as he can for plutocracy, and there is some contradiction between what is going on throughout the world and what he is today endeavouring to protect. I gathered from his speech that his policy would be to rob Peter so that he can pay Paul or to rob the future so that he can pay Sir Cowasji Jehangir.

**Sir Cowasji Jehangir:** May I tell the Honourable Member that I was at great pains to show that I was not for the postponement of the evil day but for spreading the burden. If my Honourable friend is not capable of seeing that, I am sorry for him.

**Sir F. E. James:** I followed him perfectly. He is trying to spread the burden as far away from him as possible. That I understood perfectly and I was going to ask him what his son will say in the future when he realises that daddy has passed on to him the burden. I gathered that he was criticising the Finance Member for being too cautious at the expense of others. Well, I prefer that policy to the policy of being generous in order to benefit the present generation. Our own representatives in this Group have made various suggestions during the course of the Budget discussions and I think, as was suggested by my Honourable friend, the Deputy President, there was undoubtedly a note of satisfaction, or shall I say congratulation, in most of our utterances. In fact, someone suggested to me the other day that my Honourable friend, Mr. Chapman-Mortimer, might have been a parliamentary Secretary to the Honourable the Finance Member defending his case. But there was justification for that, because we believed he had a good case.

But there is also in our community a note which perhaps has not been given full expression to during these discussions, a note which on some matters is perhaps a little sharper and more insistent. I referred at an earlier stage in the discussions of this Session to the demand for a lead and more definite lead than has yet been given by the Government of India in the matter of private and public expenditure. We realise that it is extremely difficult for a secular Government to give a satisfactory lead in the matter of private expenditure; but my question related not only to private expenditure but also to public expenditure, and I have missed up-to-date any very definite lead in that matter from the Honourable the Finance Member not only in regard to expenditure as far as the Central Government is concerned and on matters not directly connected with the war but also with regard to expenditure by the Provincial Governments and by those authorities whose expenditure does not fall within legislative control or scrutiny. During the last year, 1940, when we were all passing through very difficult times, most of us on these Benches did

not have an easy task in reassuring our own constituents as to the policy of the Central Government. In fact, at one time, His Excellency the Viceroy considered it necessary to take rather unusual and special steps in an endeavour to infuse a greater measure of confidence in the Central Government. People had a feeling that they wanted a greater assurance, a greater lead in the matter of India's defence policy, in the matter of expenditure and in the matter of all those activities which were directly associated with the war. It was natural. But I am glad to be able to tell the Honourable the Finance Member that certainly as far as my part of the world is concerned, there is far greater confidence today in the Central Government, in its activities and its leadership than there has been for some months. That sense of uncertainty was partly due, I think, to the fact that the present Government, as it is constituted, is not in a position to keep as closely in contact with the public opinion as might otherwise be the case.

The problems of dealing with a country like India during war time are sufficiently exhausting and difficult. They are being dealt with by a Government which was organized for times of peace. I am not complaining of that in the least. But I am suggesting that because of that very fact there is a much greater need for the people of this country to be taken into closer association with the policies of Government than has been possible in the past. The speech of my Honourable friend, the Commerce Member, today, is a speech which will be read with the greatest possible interest throughout the country. If it were possible, I would like to see Honourable Members get about the country more so that they might have an opportunity of making that kind of speech in different centres of India. I realise the difficulty of that. My Honourable friend has pointed out that his own Department is over-worked and we know there are other Departments in a similar case. At the same time it should not be necessary for the feeling which spread throughout the country in the months after May last to develop to the extent to which it did. Special steps ought to be taken on these occasions to infuse confidence into the public mind. There are many in my own community who would prefer heavier taxation today and less reliance upon loans.

**Sir H. P. Mody:** You are always misguided.

**Sir F. E. James:** I am not speaking for my Honourable friend's community. I am speaking for my own community.

**Sir Cowasji Jehangir:** War profiteering.

**Sir F. E. James:** I speak for my own constituency. I would tell my Honourable friend, the Finance Member, that there are many who feel that now is the time to impose the heaviest possible taxation and that the burden of this war should not be passed on to the generations of the future. There is, of course, no hard fixed and rigid principle upon which it can be based, the fixation of the ratio between direct and indirect taxation at any one time; but if the dependence upon loans reaches more than a certain proportion of the revenues which are required for the prosecution of the war, then in my view the finances of India being what they are today, a distinct injustice will be done to the future. That is why I should like personally to see a far greater reliance upon taxation during these war periods. Indeed, I am constantly asked in my own community

[Sir F. E. James.]

when I address meetings, why is it that we have a new budget or a new Finance Bill every few months; why could not, for example, this taxation, whose necessity must have been foreseen, have been imposed in November last? I appreciate, as well as anybody, the difficulty of the political background in this country when dealing with matters of taxation. I have observed indeed that in other parts of the Empire, where there are difficulties of a political character not altogether unlike some of the difficulties which are in existence here, that the Government of the day has been careful about imposing too heavy burdens of taxation. It is impossible in my view to appreciate the financial policy which is behind the Finance Bills of the present Finance Member unless some attention is paid to the political background against which he has to raise his money for war expenditure. Therefore the House perhaps will forgive me if I leave the financial field and turn to the political field for a few moments.

My Honourable friend, Sir Cowasji Jehangir, who has recently returned from Bombay was one of those who participated in the Bombay conference. Whatever one may think of the results of that conference, I think those persons who were good enough to go there and to discuss matters performed a distinct public service and it would, I think, be unfair and unjust for anybody in this House to minimise their efforts. That conference has produced another scheme for the Central Government. That now makes the third proposal which is before the public mind as to the reorganisation of the Centre. The House will remember that the first authentic proposal for the reconstruction of the Centre on a wide basis was made at one of the Congress meetings and largely at the instance of the late Premier of my own province. I held the view then and I still hold it that the proposals which were then made involved great constitutional issues which were so difficult of solution during war time as to make them impracticable. Now, we have the Bombay proposal which, as far as I understand it proposes to substitute for the existing Members of the Viceroy's Executive Council a number of prominent Indian gentlemen drawn from the various groups outside the Congress and the Muslim League who would be in a position to work together as a Cabinet and thus present to the country what I may describe as an Indian facade.

**Nawabzada Muhammad Liaqat Ali Khan (Rohilkund and Kumaon Divisions: Muhammadan Rural):** It will be a facade all right.

**Sir F. E. James:** I am glad my Honourable friend, Nawabzada Muhammad Liaqat Ali Khan, has referred to this as being a facade. I chose that word advisedly. When I read the Resolution, I was reminded of a comparison which was once drawn by a British Prime Minister between the French and the British methods of conducting revolutions. He said that when the British have a Revolution, and decide to have an entirely new house, they do not pull it down and rebuild it. They leave the front exactly as it is, or as it has been for years and apparently nothing goes on in the way of change until one day when you go inside you find that all the time the back premises have been reconstructed. In other words, it is a new house with the same facade. Whereas the French pull the house completely down and rebuild it. It is a different front and they call it by a new name but the back premises are just the same. That seems to me in essence the proposal of the

Bombay conference; for in my view there would be no advantage in merely replacing A, B, C and D by E, F, G and H, unless there is behind that change something more substantial than merely a change of front. What I should like to know is this. How do the Congress and the Muslim League regard the Bombay proposals? My Honourable friend, Mr. Jinnah, is here and can speak for himself. Mr. Gandhi is also at liberty and can speak for the Congress, although of course it is difficult to catch Mr. Gandhi on a specific point. Honourable Members will probably recollect that on one occasion Mr. Lloyd-George said that arguing with Mr. De Valera was like being on a round-about trying to catch the man who is sitting on the horse in front of you. The same applies to any attempt to get a specific reply to a direct question like this from Mr. Gandhi. But my point is this that unless this proposal for a new front in the Central Government carries with it the support of the major political parties in this country, then it is only changing one facade for another, and I very much doubt whether any advantage is to be gained from that either politically or in the prosecution of the war.

A third offer which has been before the country for some time is the offer or the plan, if you like, which was suggested by His Majesty's Government which involved the expansion of the existing Council and the appointment of an Advisory Defence Council which would contain representatives of the Indian Provinces and the Indian States. Now, Sir, if you rule out Mr. Rajagopalachari's plan because it involved such major constitutional changes as would raise important political issues which cannot be easily solved, and if you rule out the Bombay plan because it in fact involves no substantial change in political support, then we are left with the proposals which were made on 8th August. Sir, I do not think any Viceroy has faced at any time a more baffling problem than the present one and it is open to question as to whether that problem can be solved merely by leaving it to time to solve. There are two essential things which should be put in the forefront of any consideration whether in politics or in the economic or financial sphere. The first is the efficient prosecution of the war. This means making stronger and more efficient India's defences and making India a stronger link in the commonwealth chain of defence and attack. That is the first thing. I know there are many people in this country who are not prepared to subscribe to the view that this is India's war, but I yet have met no one of any standing or intelligence who is prepared to agree to the view that India, if she has any help to give at all, can afford to let Britain lose. And, therefore, it is from that point of view that I consider the situation should be viewed.

Sir, we have been in these days sitting comfortably in this House and yet during these very days the margin of immunity from attack which has hitherto surrounded India's shores has diminished and I believe will diminish still further. Therefore is it not the bounden duty of all who believe that it is in the interests of India and indeed of all democratic countries and of all countries who are looking to their own freedom to concentrate upon the first task, and that is, the task of assisting those who are defending the citadels of freedom in my own country and throughout the world? Then, I suggest that the second task is in a sense a negative one, and that is to do nothing which would serve to increase the divisions which already exist in this country. We have all, I think, been greatly inspired by reading or hearing the magnificent speech of President Roosevelt, a President who is in the direct line of succession



[Sir F. E. James.]

from some of the great Presidents in the past. President Lincoln perhaps was one of the greatest and he knew from bitter experience that a house divided against itself cannot stand. That is as true of India today and in the future as it was true of the United States in the middle of the last century; and the strength of America today is the strength of her unity, and that fact should not be lost sight of by any party in this country. Today what is happening in India in the political sphere? The policies of the major political parties are aiming or have already aimed a vital blow at the settled policy of successive British Governments for the last 25 years in regard to India. What is that settled policy? First of all, the achievement of the organic and constitutional unity of India as a whole; and secondly, the establishment in this country of representative institutions on a democratic basis. Anybody who watches the political scene in India today will see that both these great pillars of policy are being attacked from different sides.

**Mr. M. A. Jinnah** (Bombay City: Muhammadan Urban): They are both dead.

**Sir F. E. James:** My Honourable friend says they are dead, but he cannot possibly stop the march of history. However we may feel with our Muslim friends that readjustments are necessary in any new constitution that may be devised, I do not believe that we can suddenly arrest the development in this country in the constitutional sphere of the events of the last 150 years. I am prepared to admit that there is much in the present constitution that needs adjustment. India today is not the India of the days of the Round Table Conferences. But I do feel strongly,—and I speak here on behalf of no party, but on my own behalf and as one who has been in public life in this country for nearly 20 years,—that it would be a tragedy in these days of power politics if the central unity of this country were shattered. If I may repeat it a house divided against itself cannot stand today and certainly will not stand in the future when reconstruction comes.

Sir, reference has been made in the course of this discussion to the distrust of India by the British people. I do not believe that such distrust does really exist. On the contrary, I believe that there is far greater misunderstanding in this country of my people's attitude than there is in my country of the people of this country. It has been said more than once and said in truth that this war is, as far as the United Kingdom is concerned—nay, in so far as the Commonwealth is concerned—a people's war; and who can doubt it when they read the letters of the ordinary people who today are suffering the most extraordinary and grievous burdens? Let me read, if the House will permit me, two extracts from letters which I myself have received—many of my countrymen have received similar letter from what I may call ordinary people. This is from a friend of mine in the middle forties:

"We had to leave London in the middle of the night about two months ago. We had three unexploded bombs at the back of our house. Mother, aged 87, was marvellous, and she had to go to a shelter about ten minutes' walk away, in the pouring rain, with guns going and bombs dropping round us. But she never flinched and as she went she said: 'I will teach that Hitler. . . .'" I expect you wish you were in England these days (and every one of my countrymen in this country wishes he could be there to share what I am describing). There are some

sad sights but do not get depressed for one moment. We are doing fine; we are getting on well. There are lots of things we have to do without, but so far there is plenty to eat. Never let any one ever say one word against the younger generation in England. They are marvellous. Keep smiling. We shall soon be together, when Hitler has gone the way of all pests."

Here is another letter from a young woman who was in her house which was bombed, the splinters of which killed her mother . . . .

**Sir Syed Raza Ali:** What is the date of the letter?

**Sir F. E. James:** It is the 25th November.

"We were all hit in the house. Mother was hit on the temple and died immediately. I was hit in the leg; fortunately my father and my aunt got nothing. Mother did no suffer much: she died soon after we got her to hospital. The house was a shambles. We are now living in one room, because father refuses to move as long as there is one room left to live in. Every pane of glass is blown out, plaster from ceilings, soots from the chimneys inches deep on the carpets, windows' curtains, electric fittings, furniture blown all over the place. But do not worry about us. Things sometimes are bad but we are cheerful and there is not one of us who will not go through things ten times worse in order to beat Germany."

That is the spirit of the ordinary people. Nobody . . . .

**Mr. President** (The Honourable Sir Abdur Rahim): If the Honourable Member has more to say, perhaps he will resume his speech tomorrow.

---

#### STATEMENT OF BUSINESS.

**The Honourable Sir Muhammad Zafrullah Khan** (Leader of the House): Sir, I regret that for the second time during the course of a week I have to request you for a readjustment of the sittings of the House. The date of the holiday in Delhi for the *Chehlum* has been altered from Thursday in this week to Wednesday, and I understand that on this occasion there is no dispute regarding the propriety of the change. I would, therefore, request you to cancel the meeting fixed for Wednesday the 19th and to direct a meeting to be held on Thursday the 20th, instead of on Wednesday. Should you give this direction, the List of Business for Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday will stand as the list for Monday, Tuesday and Thursday. I have also to inform the House, Sir, that the House having debated the consideration motion of the Finance Bill already for four days, Government propose to request you to put the closure tomorrow at 4 o'clock . . . . .

**Honourable Members:** Why?

**Pandit Lakshmi Kanta Maltra** (Presidency Division: Non-Muhammadan Rural): Is there any moral obligation to finish it at 4 o'clock?

**The Honourable Sir Muhammad Zafrullah Khan:** Because Government feel that there has been—and certainly by tomorrow afternoon there will have been—ample discussion of this motion. I have ascertained that on three occasions when the Congress Party were in attendance the consideration motion did not last beyond four days. If the closure is accepted by

[Sir Muhammad Zafrullah Khan.]

you, Sir, tomorrow, it will have lasted for five days. Surely, what in previous years has been discussed in four days can be amply discussed in five days during this Session; and if the closure cannot be accepted at 4 o'clock tomorrow afternoon, I would then request that the House may sit tomorrow late to finish this motion.

**Mr. President** (The Honourable Sir Abdur Rahim): As regards the request of the Leader of the House that there should be a sitting of the Assembly on Thursday instead of Wednesday, I order accordingly. As regards the suggestion that I should accept closure tomorrow at 4 o'clock, it is entirely in the discretion of the Chair when to accept closure or not, and I cannot make any sort of pronouncement now on it.

The Assembly then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Tuesday, the 18th March, 1941.