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THE
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(Official Report)

Volume II, 1933

(23rd February to 10th March, 1933)

FIFTH SESSION
OF THE
FOURTH LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY,
1933



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Legislative Assembly

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LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

Tuesday, 7th March, 1933.

The Assembly met in the Assembly Chamber of the Council House at Eleven of the Clock, Mr. Deputy President (Mr. R. K. Shanmukham Chetty) in the Chair.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

REPLACEMENT OF THE SUBORDINATE ACCOUNTS SERVICE ACCOUNTANTS BY SELECTION GRADE CLERKS IN THE TELEPHONE REVENUE ACCOUNTING OFFICE, DELHI.

659. *Mr. Lalchand Navalrai (on behalf of Bhai Parma Nand): (a) Is it a fact that for the initial management of the Telephone Revenue Accounting Office, Delhi, the Government of India sanctioned an Accounts Officer and two S. A. S. qualified accountants and subsequently ordered the replacement of the S. A. S. accountants by selection grade clerks?

(b) If the reply to part (a) above be in the affirmative, will Government please state why the replacement of the accountants by selection grade clerks has not yet been made and when is it proposed to give effect to Government's modified orders?

(c) Is it a fact that the two S. A. S. accountants belong to the scale of Rs. 200 to 500 and the Accounts Officer to that of Rs. 500 to 1,000 and that if the former are replaced immediately by the selection grade clerks as ordered by Government there will be a considerable saving to the Department?

Sir Thomas Ryan: (a) Yes.

(b) The question is under examination in consultation with the Accountant-General, Posts and Telegraphs.

(c) The facts are substantially as stated by the Honourable Member.

TRANSFER OF CERTAIN HINDU INSPECTORS OF POST OFFICES OUT OF THE LUDHIANA DIVISION.

660. *Mr. Lalchand Navalrai (on behalf of Bhai Parma Nand): (a) Is it a fact that Mr. M. G. A. Swaberry, General Secretary, Indian Posts and Telegraphs Muslim Union (an unrecognized union) made a representation to the Postmaster General, Punjab, in July, 1932, regarding transfers of certain Hindu Inspectors of Post Offices, out of the then Ludhiana Division? Was any of those Inspectors transferred as a result of this representation?

(b) If the reply to part (a) above be in the affirmative, will Government please state whether the action of the Postmaster General in complying with the wishes of the unrecognized union was in order in the face of Government orders that no action should be taken on the representations received from unrecognized unions?

The Honourable Sir Frank Noyce: (a) and (b). Government have no information and they do not consider it necessary to make enquiries, as the posting of Inspectors of Post Offices is within the competence of Heads of Circles with whose discretion in this matter Government do not propose to interfere.

FINAL APPELLATE AUTHORITY IN THE MATTER OF PUNISHMENTS, APPOINTMENTS, ETC., OF THE POSTAL EMPLOYEES.

661. ***Mr. Lalchand Navalrai** (on behalf of Bhai Parma Nand): (a) Is it a fact that according to the Director General, Posts and Telegraphs, Circular No. 25, dated the 29th August, 1932, the Heads of Circles in the Posts and Telegraphs Department have been declared as final appellate authority in the matter of punishments, appointments, etc., and thus the door of appeal to the Director General, Posts and Telegraphs, and Government was entirely closed to the subordinates?

(b) If the reply to part (a) above be in the affirmative, are Government prepared to consider the advisability of modifying the orders so as to throw open to them the doors of appeal to the higher authorities?

Sir Thomas Ryan: (a) The fact is not quite as stated by the Honourable Member. In exercise of the power conferred by the Civil Services (Classification, Control and Appeal) Rules, the Governor General in Council has made certain rules to provide for the discipline and rights of appeal of members of the subordinate services under his administrative control. These rules are applicable to the members of the subordinate services not only in the Posts and Telegraphs Department but also to those in other Departments of Central Government. Under these rules certain penalties may be enforced on the staff of these services by authorities specified in the schedule to the rules: but no member of the staff may be removed or dismissed by an authority subordinate to that by which he was appointed. The staff have also the right of appeal to an authority immediately superior to the authority enforcing the penalty.

A copy of the Director-General's Circular No. 25, dated the 29th August, 1932, containing the rules and schedule thereto, so far as relates to the Postal and Telegraph Department, has been placed in the Library of the House.

(b) The Honourable Member is referred to the reply given to part (iii) of Mr. Maswood Ahmad's starred question No. 1441 in this House on the 28th November, 1932.

RECRUITMENT OF HEAD CLERKS TO SUPERINTENDENTS OF POST OFFICES FROM A COMMUNITY OTHER THAN THE ONE TO WHICH THE SUPERINTENDENT BELONGS IN THE LAHORE AND JHELUM DIVISIONS.

662. ***Mr. Lalchand Navalrai** (on behalf of Bhai Parma Nand): Is it a fact that according to the long standing practice based on the local orders of Mr. Booth, late Postmaster General, Punjab (now Senior Deputy Director General), and several other Postmasters General of the Punjab Circle, Head Clerks to the Superintendents of Post Offices in that circle should be of a community other than that of the Divisional Superintendent, and is it also a fact that this practice is being actually observed in all the Postal Divisions excepting Lahore and Jhelum Divisions? If so,

will Government be pleased to state why this practice is departed from in the case of these two particular Divisions where both the Superintendents and their Head Clerks are Muslims?

The Honourable Sir Frank Noyce: The Honourable Member is referred to the reply given to Mr. Maswood Ahmad's starred question No. 1682, in this House on the 14th December, 1932; similar action will be taken in regard to this question.

TRAVELLING ALLOWANCE DRAWN BY MR. RAMZAN ALI, DEPUTY POSTMASTER GENERAL, PUNJAB AND NORTH-WEST FRONTIER CIRCLE, FOR TOURING CERTAIN PLACES.

663. ***Mr. Lalchand Navalrai** (on behalf of Bhai Parma Nand): Will Government please state:

- (a) What was the expenditure incurred on account of travelling allowance drawn by Mr. Ramzan Ali, Deputy Postmaster General, Punjab and North-West Frontier Circle, and his tour establishment in connection with his tours to hill stations, *vis.*, Murree, Abbottabad, Dalhousie, Srinagar, Gulmarg during May, June, July and August, 1932, respectively?
- (b) Have Government laid down any ruling under which it is necessary for such an officer to be at the hill station every month during the summer, specially when such officers are allowed to avail themselves of one month's recess at a hill station during summer which in this particular case was enjoyed by this officer in Simla in September, 1932?
- (c) Is it a fact that this officer did not visit Murree, Abbottabad and Srinagar in one spell, but proceeded to each of these places after returning to headquarters?
- (d) Is it also a fact that this officer visited Jhelum and Peshawar thrice and Ludhiana, Gujrat and Delhi twice during the period from 1st January, 1932, to 15th February, 1933? If so, why?
- (e) Will Government please state what public interest was served in undertaking such tours?
- (f) What check is exercised by the Head of the Circle on the movements of officers specially when all avenues of economy are being explored by Government in these days of financial stringency?

The Honourable Sir Frank Noyce: On the points raised by the Honourable Member Government have no information. The matter is within the competence of the Postmaster-General, Punjab and North-West Frontier, to whom a copy of the question and reply has been sent.

CANDIDATES FOR CLERICAL APPOINTMENTS APPROVED BY THE POSTMASTER GENERAL, PUNJAB AND NORTH-WEST FRONTIER CIRCLE.

664. ***Mr. Lalchand Navalrai** (on behalf of Bhai Parma Nand): Will Government please state how many outside candidates for clerical appointments have been approved by the present Postmaster General, Punjab and North-West Frontier Circle, since he has taken charge of that Circle and how many of them are Hindus, Muslims, Sikhs, Indian Christians,

Anglo-Indians and Depressed Classes, and whether these candidates have been recruited as a result of the competitive examinations or examined individually and accepted? In the latter case, will Government state whether the method of recruitment is not in contravention of the Manual Rules and standing orders of Government?

The Honourable Sir Frank Noyce: Government have no information but have no reason to suppose that the recruitment referred to has been in contravention of rules and orders on the subject which do not prohibit the individual examination of candidates.

POSTING OF THE SUPERINTENDENTS OF POST OFFICES IN THE PUNJAB AND NORTH-WEST FRONTIER CIRCLE TO THEIR HOME DISTRICTS.

665. ***Mr. Lalchand Navalrai** (on behalf of Bhai Parma Nand): Will Government please state the names of the Superintendents of Post Offices in the Punjab and North-West Frontier Circle, who are at present posted in their home districts, mentioning also the names of the Postal Divisions to which they are attached as also the reasons for such postings? Are Government aware that such officers have local interest in their home districts? Are Government prepared to put a stop to this practice and transfer these officers to Divisions other than those of which they are residents?

The Honourable Sir Frank Noyce: Government have no information, nor do they consider it necessary to call for it as they are of opinion that the fact that a Superintendent of Post Offices may have local interests in his Division is not in itself any reason for removing him from it.

Mr. Lalchand Navalrai: May I ask, why is the Honourable Member not going to call for the information?

The Honourable Sir Frank Noyce: For the reason I have given, Sir, that Government do not consider that the fact that a Superintendent of Post Offices may have a local interest in his Division is any reason for removing him from it.

APPEALS PREFERRED TO THE POSTMASTER GENERAL, PUNJAB AND NORTH-WEST FRONTIER CIRCLE, BY THE HINDU AND SIKH POSTAL OFFICIALS AGAINST THE ORDERS OF THE SUPERINTENDENT OF POST OFFICES, MUZAFFARGARH DIVISION.

666. ***Bhai Parma Nand:** Will Government please state how many appeals were preferred to the Postmaster General, Punjab and North-West Frontier Circle, by the Hindu and Sikh Postal officials against the orders of the present Superintendent, Post Offices, Muzaffargarh Division, since he took over charge of that Division? If, in the majority of cases, the orders of punishment have been set aside, do Government propose to take any action against the Superintendent?

Sir Thomas Ryan: The matter is under reference to the Postmaster General and a reply will be placed on the table in due course.

LINE INSPECTORS, TELEGRAPHS, IN THE DELHI TELEGRAPH ENGINEERING DIVISION.

667. ***Bhai Parma Nand:** Is it a fact that in the Delhi Telegraph Engineering Division both the posts of Line Inspectors, Telegraphs, sanctioned for the Division are held by Muslims? If so, are Government prepared to take immediate steps to replace one of them by a non-Muslim?

The Honourable Sir Frank Noyce: The reply to the first part is in the affirmative and to the second in the negative as appointments to the posts in question are not made on a communal basis.

TENURE OF APPOINTMENTS OF STENOGRAPHER CAMP CLERKS ATTACHED TO THE POSTAL CIRCLE OFFICES.

668. ***Bhai Parma Nand:** (a) With reference to the reply given on the 21st September, 1932, in the Legislative Assembly, to question No. 567 of Sardar Sant Singh by the Director General, Posts and Telegraphs, have Government considered the advisability of limiting the tenure of the posts of stenographer camp clerks attached to the Circle Office carrying additional pay of Rs. 50 and Rs. 30 *per mensem* by any particular holder to a period of three years? Are such limitations imposed by Government in the case of the posts of Sectional Head clerks in these offices? Is it a fact that the appointments of both camp clerks and Sectional Head Clerks are within the competence of the Postmaster General?

(b) Will Government please state why this rule regarding the tenure of appointment is not made applicable in the case of the stenographer camp clerks? Is it a fact that their indefinite retention as stenographer camp clerks is likely to entail extra expense to Government, in view of the fact that the special pay drawn by them counts for pension?

Sir Thomas Ryan: (a) and (b). The duties and responsibilities of head clerks in charge of sections and of stenographer camp clerks are entirely different and the considerations which led to the issue of orders for rotation of charges in respect of the former class of officials do not apply to the latter.

REVISED SPECIAL PAY FOR STENOGRAPHER CAMP CLERKS IN THE POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS DEPARTMENT.

669. ***Bhai Parma Nand:** Is it a fact that Government have recently laid down revised special pay rates for stenographer camp clerks as shown below with the provision that the present incumbents of the posts should not be adversely affected by these orders?

Officer.	Old Rate.	New Rate.
1. Postmaster-General	Rs. 50 per mensem.	Rs. 30 per mensem.
2. Director of Telegraphs	Rs. 50 „	Rs. 30 „
3. Deputy Postmaster General	Rs. 25 „	Rs. 30 „

(b) Are Government aware that in the case of the Punjab Circle Office these orders have resulted in an increase in expenditure of Rs. 10 per mensem due to the fact that the existing camp clerks to the Postmaster General and the Director of Telegraphs are allowed to continue and thereby draw their old higher rate of special pay?

(c) If the reply to part (b) above be in the affirmative, have Government considered the advisability of replacing the present camp clerks to the Postmaster General and the Director of Telegraphs and thereby affecting a saving of about Rs. 500 a year?

Sir Thomas Ryan: (a) Yes.

(b) and (c). No increase of expenditure was involved; it was in accordance with the usual practice to protect the existing incumbents, as stated by the Honourable Member in part (a) of the question, and it was for this reason that the existing camp clerks were not replaced at once.

REMOVAL OF THE PREPONDERANCE OF MUSLIMS IN THE GUJRAT POSTAL DIVISION.

670. *Bhai Parma Wand: Is it a fact that the permanent Superintendent of Post Offices, Gujrat Division, all the three Inspectors of Post Offices and the Postmaster, Gujrat, under that Superintendent are all Muslims? If so, do Government propose to remove the preponderance of the officers of one community in that Division?

The Honourable Sir Frank Noyce: The Superintendent is a Muslim; as regards the three Inspectors Government have no information. Appointments to the posts in question are not made on communal considerations and Government do not propose to take the action suggested by the Honourable Member.

Mr. Lalchand Navalrai: Will the Honourable Member be pleased to say if nominations are going to be made for new recruits for the Superintendents' posts?

The Honourable Sir Frank Noyce: It is impossible to say more than that we have a surplus at present and it is unlikely that fresh recruitment will be made in the near future.

CRITERIA FOR DEFINING MUSLIMS AS A MINORITY COMMUNITY IN THE PUNJAB AND NORTH-WEST FRONTIER POSTAL CIRCLE.

671. *Bhai Parma Wand: (a) With reference to the reply given by the Honourable Sir Frank Noyce to part (d) of question No. 566 in the Legislative Assembly on the 21st September, 1982, will Government please state what is their criteria for defining Muslims as one of the minority communities in the Punjab and North-West Frontier Circle, where Muslims preponderate on population basis in the Punjab proper and are in an overwhelming majority in the North-West Frontier?

(b) Are Government aware that the Director General, Posts and Telegraphs, laid down in September, 1980, that every third vacancy in the clerical line should go to a member of the community which is less represented in the clerical staff of a division, office, section or unit, irrespective of the fact whether the inadequately represented member of the community is a Hindu, Muhammadan, Sikh, Indian Christian, or Anglo-Indian? If so, will Government please state whether these orders of the Director General do not conflict with the reply given by the Honourable Sir Frank Noyce referred to at (a) above?

The Honourable Sir Frank Noyce: (a) In regard to recruitment for the All-India and the Central Services it is necessary to look at the position of the various communities as a whole throughout British India. In this view the Muslims are clearly a minority community. The question of the precise application of the existing orders to locally recruited central services is at present under further consideration.

(b) As regards the first part, the fact is not as stated by the Honourable Member. The Director General's letter referred to by him, read as a whole, relates to the reservation of every third vacancy for the minority communities in accordance with the Government orders on the subject to which attention has been drawn in that letter and not for any one community as stated by the Honourable Member. The second part does not, therefore, arise.

Bhai Parma Nand: May I know if the Muslims in the Punjab and the Frontier Province are considered a minority community?

The Honourable Sir Frank Noyce: I have already answered that, Sir. I said that we have regard to recruitment throughout India as a whole and that, taken in this light, the Muslims are a minority community and are, therefore, treated as such.

Mr. Lalchand Navalrai: Do Government consider it fair that even in those territories or portions where the Muhammadans are not in a minority, they should be considered as a minority?

The Honourable Sir Harry Haig: The whole question, Sir, of how the various minority communities should be recruited for the Central Services, where recruitment is local, is at present under the consideration of the Government of India. It is a difficult problem.

Mr. Lalchand Navalrai: Might I understand that this is also under consideration of the Government that, for instance, in Sind, where the Muhammadans are in a majority and the Hindus are in a minority, the Hindus will be considered as a minority? Is that question also under consideration?

The Honourable Sir Harry Haig: I cannot say more than this that the whole question of the local recruitment for Central Services of minority communities is at present under consideration, and that may lead to a general consideration of how the problem should be dealt with in each province.

Mr. Lalchand Navalrai: May I request the Honourable Member that the question that the Hindus are in a minority in Sind and that the local appointments should be on that basis may also be kindly considered?

The Honourable Sir Harry Haig: Well, Sir, it does not necessarily arise, because so far as the Central Services and the All-India Services are concerned, we have to look at India as a whole, and it cannot be contended that in India as a whole the Hindus are in a minority.

Mr. Lalchand Navalrai: In view of the fact that there are separate Directors in certain places, for instance, in Sind and Baluchistan, and the appointments are within their gift, so far as Sind and Baluchistan are concerned, may I request that Hindus be considered as minorities for the purpose of these appointments?

The Honourable Sir Harry Haig: So far as the provincial services in the new province of Sind are concerned, that seems to me a problem that might possibly have to be considered.

Mr. S. C. Mitra: Will Government also please consider the claims of the Muslim population of Bengal who are really deprived of their proper share from the quota for the minority communities which is being usurped by the Punjab and United Provinces Muslims?

The Honourable Sir Harry Haig: I have no information of what the Honourable Member is referring to.

Diwan Bahadur A. Ramaswami Mudaliar: Does not the Honourable Member think that the problem of the services is really a problem of an adequate representation in the service of all communities and not a problem of majorities and minorities, such as arises in the case of an election?

The Honourable Sir Harry Haig: It is a question, I think, of seeing that no community is over-represented.

Mr. Gaya Prasad Singh: Is it not to the interest of the Government to frame such complicated rules that the Hindus, Muslims and Sikhs should be perpetually quarrelling with each other and thereby perpetuate the present domination of the English?

The Honourable Sir Harry Haig: I am afraid that the minority communities were very far from satisfied before the Government took up this matter.

Bhai Parma Nand: Will the Honourable Member inform us whether in All-India Departments such as the Posts and Telegraphs, the decision to be taken on the communal principle will be settled on the proportion of population in the country taken as a whole? And, if so, whether the Muslims in the Punjab and North-West Frontier Province or Sind should not stress their claims on the ground that they are a majority community in these provinces and should, therefore, have a greater proportion in the services?

The Honourable Sir Harry Haig: I am not sure that I quite follow my Honourable friend's question; but, I do not think there is anything to add to what has already been said, that the problem has to be examined for India as a whole and that it is being examined now.

TENDERS FOR MAIL CONTRACT OF THE AMRITSAR TOWN POST OFFICE.

672. ***Bhai Parma Nand:** (a) Is it a fact that tenders for mail contract of the Amritsar Town Office were called for recently by Mr. Abdul Karim, Post Master, Amritsar? If so, how many tenders were

received sealed, and were all of them opened by the Postmaster in the presence of any other official and his initial or signature taken on all the tenders opened and the total number of tenders received noted on each tender as required by departmental rules? If not, why not?

(b) Is it also a fact that Mr. Nasar Muhammad was specially favoured by the Muslim Postmaster in obtaining a tender from him after opening the other tenders of non-Muslims received in time specified in the notice calling for the tenders?

(c) Is it a fact that this matter came to the notice of the Postmaster General, Punjab, and, if so, what action was taken by him in the matter?

(d) Is it also a fact that the lowest tender of a Hindu whose reliability and status were testified to by a District Magistrate was disregarded in favour of that of Nasar Muhammad whose tender was obtained irregularly as stated in part (b) above?

(e) If the replies to the above questions are in the affirmative, are Government prepared to cancel the contract in question?

Sir Thomas Ryan: (a)—(e). Government have no information. The matter is within the competence of the Head of the Postal Circle concerned to whom a copy of the question is being sent.

RETRENCHMENT IN THE PUNJAB AND NORTH-WEST FRONTIER POSTAL CIRCLE.

673. ***Bhai Parma Nand:** (a) Is it a fact that in the retrenchment of personnel in the Postal Department, Government have laid down that the existing ratio of Hindu, Muslim, Sikh and Christian employees already in service should be strictly maintained?

(b) Is it also a fact that in the Punjab and North-West Frontier Circle 55 Hindus were retrenched instead of 51 (out of a total of 99 officials) according to the policy referred to in part (a) above?

(c) If the reply to parts (a) and (b) above be in the affirmative, will Government please state why the policy laid down for the purpose has been departed from in the Punjab and North-West Frontier Circle in the case of Hindus and whether Government are prepared to restore Hindu officials to service?

The Honourable Sir Frank Noyce: (a) Yes, subject to the exercise of a reasonable amount of discretion. In this connection the Honourable Member's attention is invited to the replies given in this House to part (a) of Shaikh Fazal Haq Piracha's starred question No. 1066 on the 9th November, 1932.

(b) Yes.

(c) The Honourable Member is referred to the reply given to part (b) of Mr. M. Maswood Ahmad's unstarred question No. 220 on the 5th December, 1932.

TRAVELLING EXPENSES OF NOMINEES OF THE THIRD ROUND TABLE CONFERENCE FOR THEIR VISITS TO DELHI.

674. ***Mr. Gaya Prasad Singh:** Is there any truth in the report that the nominees of the Third Round Table Conference, who were recently asked to come to Delhi, were called here at State expense?

The Honourable Sir Brojendra Mitter: If the reference is to the interview which His Excellency gave to certain delegates to the last Round Table Conference, the answer is that no travelling or other expenses are ordinarily granted in such cases. A claim for travelling allowance was received from one delegate and sanctioned as a special case.

AMALGAMATION OF THE POSTS OF TELEGRAPH ENGINEERING SUPERVISORS AND ELECTRICAL SUPERVISORS.

675. ***Pandit Satyendra Nath Sen:** (a) What principle is followed in transferring Telegraph officials in the Engineering Branch such as Engineering Supervisors and Electrical Supervisors?

(b) Is it a fact that there are two gazetted officers—one a D. S. in charge of the traffic branch and the other a D. A. E. E.—in charge of the Technical Branch in places like Mandalay, Nagpur, etc?

(c) Do Government propose to amalgamate the two posts?

(d) What would be the probable saving by such amalgamation?

Sir Thomas Ryan: (a) The officers referred to by the Honourable Member are liable to transfer to any part of India and Burma to meet the exigencies of the service.

(b) Yes, at Mandalay and Nagpur only.

(c) and (d). The matter is under examination.

GRANT OF PENSION TO THE ENGINE DRIVERS, MECHANICS AND MISTRIES IN THE TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

676. ***Pandit Satyendra Nath Sen:** (a) Is it a fact that the Engine Drivers, Mechanics and Mistries in the Telegraph Department, though under permanent establishment and otherwise treated as non-gazetted permanent staff, are not entitled to any pension?

(b) If so, do Government propose to remove the said grievance of those employees?

Sir Thomas Ryan: (a) The fact is as stated by the Honourable Member, except as regards certain Engine Drivers whose service is pensionable.

(b) The question of making them eligible either for pensionary or for Contributory Provident Fund benefits has been under consideration, but owing to the unfavourable financial conditions it has not been pursued.

TOURING CAMPAIGN OF THE DORSETSHIRE REGIMENT IN THE DACCA DIVISION.

677. ***Pandit Satyendra Nath Sen:** (a) Is it a fact that more than 200 soldiers of the Dorsetshire Regiment with paraphernalia consisting of bandmen, mule corps, etc., have been touring different parts of the Dacca Division in Bengal for some days past?

(b) If so, what is their mission?

(c) What places have been visited by them since they had been despatched from Calcutta?

(d) Where are they being accommodated during their stay in different places?

(e) Is it a fact that in almost all places they are being entertained by Presidents of the Union Boards?

(f) If so, is it in compliance with any official or demi-official instructions issued to those Presidents?

Mr. G. B. F. Tottenham: (a) Route marches have recently been carried out by the battalion, whose headquarters are at Dacca.

(b) Such marches are part of ordinary training and are also valuable in that they encourage friendly contact between the civilian population and the military and tend to promote confidence.

(c) and (d). Such details as those asked for are not reported to Army Headquarters and I do not think they would be of sufficient general interest to justify a reference to the local military authorities under whose orders the marches have been carried out.

(e) and (f). I have no information. No orders on the subject have issued from Army Headquarters.

Mr. Gaya Prasad Singh: Was the Honourable Member really serious when he said that marching the troops through villages establishes friendly contact between the soldiers and the villagers?

Mr. G. B. F. Tottenham: That is our hope.

Pandit Satyendra Nath Sen: Do Government realise that the visitations of these troops bear very hard on the economic condition of the villagers at the present time?

Mr. G. B. F. Tottenham: The answer is in the negative.

DIFFICULTIES EXPERIENCED BY INDIAN STUDENTS IN THE UNIVERSITIES IN GREAT BRITAIN.

678. ***Mr. Lalchand Navalrai:** (a) Will Government be pleased to state, with reference to the information given by the Reuter published in the *Hindustan Times* of February 21st, 1933, if they are aware that complaints have been made by Indian students in England and Scotland, particularly in the Conference called by the National Union of Students, London, with regard to the difficulties experienced by Indian students in the Universities in Great Britain?

(b) Is it a fact that the Indian medical students in England complain of difficulties of obtaining clinical experience in hospitals?

(c) Is it a fact that the General Medical Council of Great Britain now gives no consideration to the question of providing sufficient facilities to the Indian students in England?

(d) Do Government propose to bring the fact complained of by the students to the notice of the High Commissioner for India in England with a view to getting their grievances redressed?

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

(b), (c) and (d). The High Commissioner for India has been asked for a report.

Mr. Lalchand Navalrai: May I know from the Honourable Member as a piece of information that if these students have any grievances, to which authority they have to write for redress in England—the High Commissioner or some other authority?

Mr. G. S. Bajpai: Ordinarily, references of this kind are made by the students to the Students Department of the High Commissioner in London.

Mr. Gaya Prasad Singh: Is it not a fact that there is a special officer maintained in England to help the students in these cases?

Mr. G. S. Bajpai: I have already said that there is a special Education Department maintained by the High Commissioner in London.

Mr. Gaya Prasad Singh: May I know the name of the gentleman whose temporary appointment was sanctioned by the Standing Finance Committee recently or some time back?

Mr. G. S. Bajpai: I do not know that any one's appointment was sanctioned recently. Dr. Quayle has been the Principal Educational Adviser to the High Commissioner for a number of years, and the gentleman to whom my Honourable friend is referring is one Mr. Dutt who was appointed nearly three years ago.

Mr. Gaya Prasad Singh: Have the Government of India received any report from that gentleman with regard to the dissatisfaction which is said to exist among the Indian students in England?

Mr. G. S. Bajpai: The reference in the first part of this question is to a recent meeting of the Students Union. The Government of India have received no report in regard to that meeting. Annually the High Commissioner submits to the Government of India a special report of the working of his Education Department, and if my Honourable friend is interested in it, I shall place a copy in the Library of the House.

Mr. K. P. Thampan: Pending the passing of the Medical Registration Bill, will the Government direct the High Commissioner to prefer an appeal, as provided for in the General Medical Council Act, to the Privy Council and see whether the students that are not admitted to higher degrees can get any redress?

Mr. G. S. Bajpai: I am afraid that even that particular question does not arise out of this: however I am prepared to enlighten my Honourable friend. The suggestion in part (a) that the General Medical Council of Great Britain has anything whatever to do with the provision of educational facilities either for Indians or for anybody else is not correct. The real complaint to which my Honourable friend has referred in his question is about the limitation of accommodation in the various hospitals in England, and, as regards that, all that our High Commissioner can do is, according to my information, being done.

Mr. Lalchand Navalrai: I hope the sympathies of the General Medical Council have not been alienated on account of our Medical Bill?

Mr. G. S. Bajpai: I am afraid I am not in a position to speak for the General Medical Council or their sympathies.

Mr. Gaya Prasad Singh: We can do without their sympathies.

**EMPLOYMENT OF SINDHIS IN THE POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS DEPARTMENT
IN SIND AND BALUCHISTAN.**

679. *Mr. Lalchand Navalrai: (a) Will Government be pleased to state the total number of Sindhis (Hindus and Muhammadans) and Punjabis, respectively, in service in the Postal and Telegraph Department in Sind and Baluchistan separately?

(b) What has been the policy of Government in recruiting and retaining the Punjab element in Sind?

(c) Are Government aware that there is more than enough number of qualified Sindhis available to fill up posts in the Postal and Telegraph Department in Sind?

(d) Will Government be pleased to state if the Department has recruited any Sindhis in Post and Telegraph Offices for service outside Sind and Baluchistan, and whether any Sindhis are in such service in the Punjab and elsewhere outside Sind at the present time? If so, what is their number and what posts do they hold?

(e) Is it a fact that there are four Superintendents (including one Assistant Director) in the Sind and Baluchistan Circle, out of whom, one is an Anglo-Indian, one a Punjabi Hindu and two Punjabi Muslims?

(f) Is it a fact that probationary Superintendents attached to the office of the Director, who acts as a leave reserve Superintendent, is also a Punjabi Muslim?

(g) Is it a fact that all the Head Clerks to the Superintendents are also Punjabis?

The Honourable Sir Frank Noyce: (a), (c), (d) and (g). Government have no information: I would remind the Honourable Member that the present proportion of Sindhis in the Posts and Telegraphs service in the Sind and Baluchistan Circle is the result of recruitment over a great many years when there were no orders restricting recruitment to men with local domicile.

(b) No policy has been laid down for the recruitment of Punjabis to the Posts and Telegraphs service in Sind.

(e) and (f). I would draw the Honourable Member's attention to the reply given to part (a) of his own starred question No. 430 in this House on the 19th September, 1932.

Mr. Lalchand Navalrai: Now that the Honourable Member has stated that the policy of communal basis is to be examined, may I not hope that this question will also be reconsidered?

The Honourable Sir Frank Noyce: I should like to remind the Honourable Member of a fact which I think he has forgotten, that in regard to recruitment to clerical posts in the Posts and Telegraphs Department in Sind, preference is now given to Sindhis.

**EMPLOYMENT OF HINDUS IN CERTAIN DEPARTMENTS OF THE NORTH
WESTERN RAILWAY.**

680. *Mr. Lalchand Navalrai: (a) Has the attention of Government been drawn to the contribution published in the *Daily Herald* of February 21st, 1933, under the caption "Railways and the Minority Community"?

(b) Is it a fact that according to the latest Railway Board report non-Hindu employees on the North Western Railway are in a majority and not in a minority?

(c) Is it a fact that they outnumber by twenty thousand?

(d) Is it a fact that the subordinate staff in Workshops Cheds, Public Ways, Signals, Traffic Cabins, Carriage Engineering and such other staff are mainly non-Hindus?

(e) What is the total number of the non-Hindu and Hindu employees in the aforesaid departments?

(f) If communal basis is maintained by Government in such employments, are Government prepared to give due share of employments to Hindus?

(g) If so, what steps do Government propose to take in the matter?

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

(b) and (c). The total number of employees on the North Western Railway is 1,08,435; of these 37,749 are Hindus.

(d) and (e). All the information available is contained in the reports by Mr. Hassan, copies of which are in the Library.

(f) and (g). The policy of Government is to prevent the undue preponderance of any one community in the Government services and railway administrations are aware of that policy.

Mr. Lalchand Navalkar: Is the Honourable Member also going to examine this policy or not?

Mr. P. B. Rau: The Railway Board are bound by the orders of the Government of India.

APPLICATION OF RULES FOR COMMUNAL REPRESENTATION IN THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA PRESSES.

681. *Bhai Parma Nand: (a) Is it a fact that the Controller of Printing issued general instructions to all the officers in charge of the Government of India Presses on the 7th October, 1930, that the rules for communal representation as applicable to permanent appointments must be applied to temporary posts as well?

(b) Is it a fact that men appointed on the temporary establishment are not being promoted to permanent posts according to seniority as decided by the Government of India, Industries Department, letter No. A.-220, dated the 31st October, 1928?

The Honourable Sir Frank Noyce: (a) Yes, in respect of clerical appointments.

(b) I have no reason to believe that the orders on the subject are not being followed.

STOPPAGE OF THE RECRUITMENT OF HINDUS IN THE CLERICAL STAFF OF THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA PRESS, NEW DELHI.

682. *Bhai Parma Nand: Is it a fact that according to the policy adopted by the Government of India, regarding appointments in their offices on communal basis, the recruitment of any particular community cannot be stopped entirely? If so, has the recruitment of Hindus been totally stopped in the clerical staff of the Government of India Press, New Delhi, under orders of the Controller of Printing passed in June or July, 1932? If so, why?

The Honourable Sir Frank Noyce: The answer to the first part of the question is in the affirmative. As regards the second part, an order was issued by the officiating Controller of Printing and Stationery in July, 1932, that recruitment to the next two or three vacancies in the clerical establishment should be made from minority communities. That order was issued in order to redress communal inequalities.

Bhai Parma Nand: Is it not against the spirit of the letter of the circular that was issued by the Government on the subject?

Mr. Deputy President (Mr. R. K. Shanmukham Chetty): The Honourable Member must resume his seat if he wants an answer.

The Honourable Sir Frank Noyce: The order does not seem to be entirely in conformity with the procedure prescribed by Government. I am having the matter examined, and, if I find that it conflicts with the general instructions of the Government, it will be cancelled.

APPOINTMENT OF HINDUS IN THE INDUSTRIAL ESTABLISHMENT OF THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA PRESS, NEW DELHI.

683. *Bhai Parma Nand: Is it a fact that the Hindus are not given their due share of appointments in the industrial establishment of the Government of India Press, New Delhi? If so, why?

The Honourable Sir Frank Noyce: I am not sure what the Honourable Member means by a due share of appointments but I have no reason to believe that Government's instructions in the matter of recruitment are not followed in the case of these posts.

APPOINTMENTS MADE IN THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA PRESS, NEW DELHI.

684. *Bhai Parma Nand: Will Government be pleased to give the undernoted statistics regarding the Government of India Press, New Delhi:

- (a) the number of compositors appointed in 1933, and the number of posts given to each community; and
- (b) the number of appointments made communitywise in the sanctioned Industrial Establishment during the years 1930-31 and 1931-32?

The Honourable Sir Frank Noyce: (a) 10; four Muslims, three Hindus, two Christians and one Sikh.

(b) In 1930-31, eight Muslims, two Hindus, one Sikh and one Christian: in 1931-32, one Hindu.

Mr. B. V. Jadhav: Have appointments been made in this case also on a communal basis?

The Honourable Sir Frank Noyce: I understand, Sir, that in this case the reason for the large number of Muslims who have been recruited to these posts is that a few years back there was an extensive re-organization as a result of which there was considerable retrenchment. The retrenched men have been given preference in accordance with the usual procedure in this matter.

RETRENCHMENT IN THE MILITARY ACCOUNTS DEPARTMENT AT RAWALPINDI.

685. ***Bhai Parma Nand:** (a) Is it a fact that retrenchment in the Military Accounts Department, at Rawalpindi, was unusually heavy as compared with such offices elsewhere?

(b) Is it a fact that in the course of retrenchment, there are cases in which passed and well-qualified accountants have been retrenched while unqualified and unpassed ones have been retained?

(c) Is it also a fact that the decision of the Retrenchment Board at Rawalpindi with Colonel Prince as President was confirmed by the same officer as Military Accountant General?

(d) Are Government prepared to hold an enquiry into the retrenchment affair at Rawalpindi, or reconsider the cases of the aggrieved individuals, giving them a chance to explain their cases?

The Honourable Sir George Schuster: (a) No; the number of compulsory retirements in the Rawalpindi office was proportionately less than in the majority of other Military Accounts offices.

(b) No.

(c) There was no formal ratification of the proceedings of the Selection Boards. The conclusions of the Boards were accepted as final, subject to the consideration of appeals preferred by individuals.

(d) Government see no reason for holding an enquiry. They will continue, as in the past, to consider on their merits any appeals presented by individuals.

Bhai Parma Nand: May I know if these individuals have a right of appeal to the higher authorities in case of retrenchment?

The Honourable Sir George Schuster: Which individuals?

Bhai Parma Nand: Individuals who are retrenched individuals who think that they have been unjustly retrenched.

The Honourable Sir George Schuster: I believe that in certain cases individuals who have been retrenched have made appeals. As I have stated in my answer, Government consider on their merits any appeals so presented.

Mr. Lalchand Navalrai: Can they apply for revision when there is no appeal?

The Honourable Sir George Schuster: I did not hear what my Honourable friend asked.

SYLLABUS FOR THE SUBJECT OF "PERSIAN CIVILIZATION" IN THE INDIAN CIVIL SERVICE EXAMINATION.

686. ***Kunwar Hajeer Ismail Ali Khan** (on behalf of Shaikh Fazal Haq Piracha): (a) Will Government please state if it is a fact that the syllabus for the subject of "Persian Civilization" in the Indian Civil Service competitive examination held at Delhi and Rangoon in January, 1933, provided that "Main stress both history and literature will be laid on period 1,000 A. D. to 1,500 A. D. Candidates will be expected to have a general knowledge of Persia before 1,000 A. D. to 1,500 A. D. and from 1,500 A. D. to the present time"?

(b) If the reply to part (a) be in the affirmative, will Government please state if they are aware that in the examination held in January, 1933, in the subject of "Persian Civilization", Paper I, with the exception of one question No. 3 in Geography, *exclusively*, and Paper II to the extent of half pertained to the period *outside* "1,000 A. D. to 1,500 A. D."?

(c) If so, will Government please state how they propose to remedy the wrong thus done?

(d) Will Government please state if they have considered the advisability of holding a fresh examination in the subject; if not, why not?

The Honourable Sir Harry Haig: (a) Yes.

(b) No.

(c) and (d). Do not arise.

INADEQUATE REPRESENTATION OF MUSLIMS IN THE GENERAL POST OFFICE, KARACHI.

687. ***Seth Haji Abdoola Haroon:** (a) Has the attention of Government been drawn to the *Daily Alwahid* of Karachi, dated the 11th January, 1933, in which an article has appeared, stating among other things, the inadequate representation of Muslims in the General Post Office, Karachi, and the probability of discharging a Sindhi Muslim youth from the above office?

(b) Are the contents thereof correct?

(c) Do Government realize the necessity of an adequate representation of the locals in the Postal Department of Karachi and, if so, what specific action do they propose to take to safeguard their interests, particularly of the Muslims, who form very meagre number in the Department concerned?

The Honourable Sir Frank Noyce: (a) and (b). Government have not yet seen the article in question but if the contents are as stated by the Honourable Member, and the official referred to himself considers that he has a grievance, he will no doubt represent it to the proper authority through the usual channel. I am sending a copy of the question and of my answer to the Head of the Circle.

(c) Government have no reason to believe that the existing orders regarding the recruitment of local men as candidates and the reservation of every third vacancy for recruits belonging to minority communities, including Muslims, in the Posts and Telegraphs subordinate services, are not being duly followed and in these circumstances, do not propose to take any action in the matter.

TRANSFER OF THE CENTRAL PUBLICATION BRANCH FROM CALCUTTA TO DELHI.

688. *Kunwar Hajee Ismail Ali Khan: (a) Is it a fact that the Central Publication Branch has been transferred from Calcutta to Delhi?

(b) What amount has been sanctioned by Government for its transfer?

(c) What privileges and concessions have been granted to the staff?

(d) Is it a fact that some of the privileges and concessions granted to the staff of the Accountant General, Posts and Telegraphs, Director General, Posts and Telegraphs, Imperial Record Department, etc., on the ground of transfer have been refused to the staff of the Central Publication Branch?

(e) Is it a fact that a memorial was submitted to Government by the permanent staff of the Central Publication Branch praying for an advance increment of Rs. 40 for clerks on pay above Rs. 100 and Rs. 20 for those below Rs. 100 usually granted on such transfers?

(f) Is it a fact that the said memorial was turned down by Government? If so, why?

(g) If financial stringency stood in the way of granting the full concessions to the staff, why has the office been shifted at this critical juncture?

(h) Are Government aware that an average margin of Rs. 50 and Rs. 25 is left to the assistants and clerks respectively after submitting 46 all the cuts?

(i) Are Government aware that the said margin is wholly inadequate even for bare subsistence?

(j) Is it a fact that a surplus of a few crores of rupees have been adumbrated in the Central Government Budget for 1962-68? If so, do Government propose to consider the case favourably and grant the concessions in the shape of advance increments?

The Honourable Sir Frank Moyce: (a) Yes.

(b) Rs. 1,80,000.

(c) (1) A bonus of two months' pay subject to a maximum of Rs. 200.

(2) An advance of two months' pay recoverable in 12 monthly instalments.

(3) Travelling allowance for families following within a year.

(4) Double third class fare for inferior servants.

(d) and (e). Yes.

(f) Yes, because Government did not consider that the circumstances justified the grant of the request.

(g) The attention of the Honourable Member is invited to the proceedings of the meeting of the Standing Finance Committee, dated the 19th February, 1962, Volume XI, No. 17, pages 492—494, in which full reasons are given for the transfer.

(h) No.

(i) Does not arise.

(j) The Honourable Member is aware of the budget position. Government do not propose to grant advance increments.

TRANSFER OF THE CENTRAL PUBLICATION BRANCH FROM CALCUTTA TO DELHI.

689. *Kunwar Hajee Ismail Ali Khan: (a) Is it a fact that the temporary staff of the Central Publication Branch after serving for about four years were discharged before their transfer and reappointed at Delhi at a much lower pay?

(b) Is it a fact that to the men so reappointed and having such an appreciable length of service no concessions have been given?

(c) If so, do Government propose to consider the case of the temporary staff sympathetically in regard to condonement of the break in their service and the grant of the usual concessions?

The Honourable Sir Frank Noyce: Certain men of the temporary staff who were to be discharged on the termination of their appointments at Calcutta asked for re-appointment to the Delhi posts, which in some cases carry lower rates of pay, and offered to travel to Delhi at their own expense if they were given the appointments. The Controller accepted this offer. As the offer was a voluntary one no question of further concessions arises. As I explained in answer to Haji Chaudhury Muhammad Ismail Khan's unstarred question No. 187 on 14th November last, it is within the competence of the appointing authority to condone any interruption in service of the men so re-employed.

EXEMPTION FROM DUTY ON SUNDAYS OF TELEGRAPHISTS TRANSFERRED FROM THE CENTRAL TELEGRAPH OFFICE TO CALCUTTA GENERAL POST OFFICE.

690. *Mr. S. C. Mitra: (a) Is it a fact that the telegraphists who have been transferred from the Central Telegraph Office to Calcutta General Post Office have been exempted from attending office on Sundays?

(b) If the reply to part (a) be in the affirmative, will Government be pleased to state why these telegraphists have been exempted from duty on Sundays, although other clerks of those offices have to attend duties on Sundays?

(c) Do Government propose to issue instructions directing these telegraphists to attend Sunday duties in order to minimise the hardship of the other clerks of those offices? If not, why not?

Sir Thomas Ryan: (a) to (c). Government have no information. The matter is within the competence of the Head of the Circle concerned to whom a copy of the question is being sent.

RETRENCHMENT IN THE POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS DEPARTMENT.

691. *Mr. S. C. Mitra: (a) Will Government be pleased to furnish a statement showing the total number of (i) selection grade posts, (ii) clerks, (iii) sorters, and (iv) postmen, retrenched up to the 31st January, 1933?

(b) Will Government please further furnish a statement showing the total number of (i) Telegraph Masters, (ii) Telegraphists, (iii) Engineering Supervisors, and (iv) Engineering Officers, retrenched up to the 31st January, 1933?

(c) Will Government please also state the total number of (i) Superintendents of Post Offices or Railway Mail Service, (ii) Superintendents, Telegraph Traffic and Engineering, (iii) gazetted Postmasters who have been retrenched up to the 31st January, 1933, and the total savings effected?

Sir Thomas Ryan: (a), (b) and (c). The latest date for which figures are readily available is the 30th November, 1932, and a statement containing them is laid on the table. Though the statement does not classify the personnel exactly on the lines of the Honourable Member's question Government hope that it will meet his requirements as the collection of more detailed information would involve a great expenditure of time and labour.

Statement showing the number of appointments abolished of :

- (a) 1. Selection grade posts,
 2. Clerks and sorters (including Sub and Branch Postmasters, Supervisors, etc.),
 3. Postmen (including Head postmen and Village postmen),
 (b) 4. Telegraph Masters,
 5. Telegraphists,
 6. Engineering Supervisors,
 7. Engineering Officers (non-gazetted subordinates).
 (c) 8. Superintendents of Post Offices and Railway Mail Service,
 9. Superintendents, Telegraph Traffic (including Deputy Superintendents),
 10. Engineering Officers, Gazetted (including Divisional Assistant Engineers, Construction, Junior Electrical Engineers, Deputy Assistant Electrical Engineers, Deputy Assistant Electrical Engineers, Phones, etc.),
 11. Postmasters, Gazetted,

for the period from the beginning of Retrenchment up to 30th November, 1932.

Names of categories of posts or of officials.	Number of officials retrenched.	
(a)		
Selection Grade Posts	147	
Clerks and Sorters (including Sub and Branch Postmasters, etc.)	2,210	
Postmen (including Head and Village Postmen)	1,787	
(b)		
Telegraph Masters	48	
Telegraphists	155	
Engineering Supervisors	13	
Engineering Officers (non-gazetted subordinates)	284	
(c)		
Superintendents of post offices and Railway Mail Service	23	} Total savings effected— Ra. 20,148 per mensem.
Superintendents, Telegraph Traffic (including Deputy Superintendents)	8	
Engineering Officers Gazetted (including Assistant Engineers, Construction, etc.)	10	
Postmasters (Gazetted)	

Mr. D. K. Lahiri Chaudhury: Is it not a fact, Sir, that there is inefficiency in the engineering staff of the Telegraph Department? May I know what are the academical qualifications of the engineering officers in the Telegraph Department?

Sir Thomas Ryan: I am afraid I shall require notice of that question if I am required to give a precise answer.

Mr. D. K. Lahiri Chaudhury: Are they quite efficient to discharge their duties?

Sir Thomas Ryan: As far as I know, the officials are generally efficient.

Mr. S. C. Mitra: Are not the Government of India aware that there is in the public mind an impression that the engineering staff of the Telegraph Department has not been properly retrenched? That is the reason why I want these figures.

Sir Thomas Ryan: I have reason to believe that such an impression does prevail. I also believe that it is entirely unfounded, and I think if he will give me an early opportunity, it will be possible to satisfy the Honourable Member, and I will give him precise figures showing the men retrenched in the different branches.

RESUMPTION OF THE SEA POST OFFICE ON THE BOMBAY-KARACHI MAIL STEAMER.

692. ***Sir Leslie Hudson** (on behalf of Mr. D. N. O'Sullivan): (a) Is it not a fact that the Sea Post Office on the Bombay-Karachi mail steamer was discontinued on the assumption that an annual saving to Government of approximately Rs. 52,000 would be effected?

(b) Is it not the case that the subsidy paid by Government to the British India Steam Navigation Co., Ltd., includes the cost of accommodation on the ship for the Sea Post Office?

(c) If the answer to part (b) be in the affirmative, is it not a fact that the actual saving to Government would be approximately Rs. 14,000 and not Rs. 52,000?

(d) If the virtual saving is approximately Rs. 14,000, are Government prepared to consider the resumption at a very early date of the Sea Post Office?

Sir Thomas Ryan: (a) Yes.

(b) Yes, but a saving under this head is anticipated on the renewal in 1934 of the contract for the conveyance of mails by sea.

(c) No. The average immediate saving is approximately Rs. 19,286 a year exclusive of leave and pensionary charges.

(d) As already explained the immediate saving is considerable and it is expected that it will be materially increased next year; in these circumstances Government regret their inability to resume the system of a sea post office on the Bombay-Karachi route.

Mr. K. P. Thampan: May I know whether this post office deals solely with foreign mails or with inland mails also?

Sir Thomas Ryan: The Sea Post Office used to deal with foreign mails—not only foreign mails, but foreign mails was the principal part of their work.

IMPROVEMENT OF THE LONG DISTANCE TELEPHONE LINE BETWEEN KARACHI AND BOMBAY.

693. **Sir Leslie Hudson** (on behalf of Mr. D. N. O'Sullivan): (a) Are Government aware that the long distance telephone line between Karachi and Bombay is continually out of order?

(b) Are Government aware that the service on the long distance telephone between Karachi and Bombay is so uncertain that it is of little or no utility to those who endeavour to depend on it for business purposes?

(c) If the answers to parts (a) and (b) are in the affirmative, do Government propose to take steps for the early improvement of the said long distance service?

Sir Thomas Ryan: (a) and (b). Government are aware that service on this trunk line is unsatisfactory and progressive steps have been taken to improve it. These include the provision of another repeater which was ordered some months ago. It is expected to arrive very shortly and will be installed at once.

(c) Government anticipate that the measures now in progress will be effective but in addition they have under consideration a scheme for providing a more direct trunk telephone route between Karachi and Bombay via Ajmer and Ahmedabad. It is feared that owing to financial considerations this may not be practicable in the near future but in the meantime all possible action will be taken to make the trunk service between Karachi and Bombay, now maintained over a single pair of wires nearly 2,000 miles in length, as reliable as circumstances permit.

THE GENERAL BUDGET—LIST OF DEMANDS—*contd.*

SECOND STAGE—*contd.*

Mr. Deputy President (Mr. R. K. Shanmukham Chetty): The House will now resume consideration of the second stage of the Budget. In accordance with the arrangements made yesterday, Demand No. 28 will be taken up for consideration this morning under a cut motion on behalf of the Nationalist Party to be moved by Mr. Amar Nath Dutt. I would remind Honourable Members that the consideration of this Demand must be finished before the Luncheon hour.

DEMAND No. 28—EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.

Mr. Deputy President (Mr. R. K. Shanmukham Chetty): The motion before the House is:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 77,000 be granted to the Governor General in Council, to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1934, in respect of 'Executive Council'."

Retrenchment and Indianisation of Services and Reduction of Pay for Future Entrants.

Mr. Amar Nath Dutt (Burdwan Division: Non-Muhammadan Rural): Sir, I beg to move:

“That the demand under the head ‘Executive Council’ be reduced by Rs. 100.”

I have given notice of this motion in order to discuss the question of retrenchment and cognate matters of Indianisation of the services and reduction of pay for future entrants. It is not necessary for me to say that our Budget exceeds the resources of our people, and when we remember that within the last 12 years about Rs. 140 crores of additional taxation have been imposed upon this impoverished country, surely the representatives of the people have a right to ask for retrenchment of the expenditure of the Government. Retrenchment can be effected both by not undertaking unprofitable schemes and by a reduction of the emoluments of office. I submit that there has been extravagance all round and there has been no earnest attempt to reduce the expenditure in order to give some relief to the Indian tax-payer. Various Departments, during the last decade, have come before the Government with various proposals which entail heavy expenditure and they were sanctioned with the result that the people have had to pay additional taxation. As I have already submitted, every one in this House knows that there has been for the last 12 years an enormous increase in the burden of taxation. Besides this, we have to consider the question of retrenchment from two points of view. We can reduce our expenditure by reducing the number of men and also by reducing the salaries. At the outset I must say that I am not for the retrenchment of a single individual serving in the Government of India or in any Provincial Government. When you remember the great unemployment facing us in these times of economic distress, I believe no one will subscribe to the view that any man, who is in the service of the Government, should be driven out of that service and asked to find a living elsewhere which is now a days so very hard.

Mr. Lalchand Navalrai (Sind: Non-Muhammadan Rural): Even though there is a surplus?

Mr. Amar Nath Dutt: Yes, my Honourable friend has made a very pertinent remark that “even though there is any surplus”. Sir, I do not think Government will admit that there have been surplus men in any Department of the Government. Whenever they entertain more men, they say, we have amalgamated two offices and the burden of certain work has fallen heavily upon a particular individual—that is the ground on which they come. So, the question whether there has been any surplus of men or not does not arise.

Mr. Lalchand Navalrai: But what is the Honourable Member's own opinion about this? He has said several times that the top heavy administration should be curtailed.

Mr. Amar Nath Dutt: It is one thing to speak of the top heavy administration and say that there are surplus men among the Treasury Benches, and another to say that in the office of the Director General of

[Mr. Amar Nath Dutt.]

Post Offices there are surplus men drawing poor salaries of Rs. 200 or 300 or Rs. 50 or Rs. 60 per month. Of course, if my Honourable friend had directed my attention to the officers at the top of the ladder, I would have agreed with him. What I beg to submit is that taking the services as a whole I am not aware that there is any surplus of men. We must also give this much credit to those who have to administer our affairs in this country that they are only taking men as are necessary and do not burden us with expenditure which is unnecessary. That being so, I beg to submit that retrenchment can be viewed—at least that is my view and I submit that view before this House for its consideration, I do not say that that is the only point of view which is correct and that Honourable Members, who hold other views as my Honourable friend over there, are incorrect, but what I beg to state is that in these days of unemployment when we have thousands of graduates coming out of our Universities and find them without employment, it leads to some difficulty in our society. There are officers under the Government who would say that these discontented graduates are used as a lever for political purposes. But I shall not discuss any politics when I am speaking about retrenchment. What I desire to submit is that salaries of over Rs. 1,000 a month can certainly be reduced in a country like India. I am not going down to that figure which has been laid down by that saint who is now in the Yeravada Jail. I would say this that in a country like ours salaries ranging from Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 2,000 are enough for officers however high their position may be.

Mr. B. V. Jadhav (Bombay Central Division: Non-Muhammadsen Rural): Four times as much as Mahatma Gandhi's scale.

Mr. Amar Nath Dutt: I have already said that I am not willing to go to that level which has been given out by the saint of the Yeravada Jail who is in the custody of my Honourable friend, Sir Harry Haig. If the Honourable Member thinks that he being in his custody Sir Harry Haig may be able to persuade him to come up a little higher, I have no quarrel with him. Be that as it may, salaries of over Rs. 2,000 should be only to men of exceptional ability and men who may be termed experts in certain branches. But ordinary graduates, however brilliant their University career may be, ought to be satisfied with a scale of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 2,000 and, if they are more ambitious, they can go to other professions than Government service.

Then there are several smaller items of expenditure from which Government could effect savings. I may mention, as an instance, the Simla exodus, about which my friend, Mr. Gaya Prasad Singh, feels so strongly. Then there are the saloons of the Executive Councillors, whole first class compartments for officers and such other things. A wholesale reduction ought to have been made in the salaries over Rs. 1,000. It is impossible to reduce salaries below Rs. 1,000, at least to the same extent as the higher salaries. The reduction of expenditure on account of retrenchment has not come up to the figure we would like to have. That being so, I may be excused for saying that the Government do not seem to be earnest about retrenchment. What I want is a drastic reduction in the salaries of all the higher Government officers. Here, of course, such catch phrases as "sanctity of contract", "faith in the certainty" and "security of service",

and so on, will come in. They have been sufficiently dealt with in the various committee reports. I may refer to certain observations of the Joint Select Committee before the Government of India Act was passed. They observed :

"The Committee think that every precaution should be taken to secure to the public servants the career in life to which they looked forward when they were recruited and they have introduced further provisions into this clause to that end."

The further provision is section 96B of the Government of India Act. I shall not read the provisions of the Government of India Act, but I shall only remind this House that it contains provisions for those men who were appointed before 1919 by the Secretary of State in Council, that they shall retain all their existing and accruing rights or shall receive such compensation for the loss of any of them. Not being satisfied with this, they make a further provision about pensions and say "Nothing in this section or in any rule thereunder shall prejudice the rights to which any person may be entitled", and so on. That policy and that principle has been enunciated more than once and, even in the Lee Commission Report, we have this observation about the security of the services :

"Government should pay so much and so much only to their employees as is necessary to obtain recruits of the right stamp and to maintain them in such a degree of comfort and dignity as will shield them from temptation and keep them efficient for the term of their service."

I am not at once with the observations contained here. The scale of comfort and dignity varies with the race of the individual and the society in which he is born. We have seen sons of rich men who have been reduced to poverty and who have had to adopt a low standard of life. We know sons of poor men growing rich, who adopt a higher standard of life and, if one were to say at this age that dignity can be preserved only by giving the man a sufficient sum of money, then nobody would subscribe to that view in this age. Then, as regards the question of shielding from temptation, I think, what is meant is the taking of bribes. I remember, when the Retrenchment Committees were sitting, certain officers of a Provincial Government thought that I was one of those who was working mischief to them and that I was responsible for the ten per cent cut, and so on. One of them was a Member here. His place has now been taken up by another. That gentlemen said: "Oh, you can reduce salaries to any extent you like, but only take away certain sections in the Penal Code, namely, the section about taking bribes". I told him that honesty does not depend upon the salary you get, but it depends upon one's character. You will find a man getting Rs. 15 a month who is incorruptible, whereas you will find men drawing higher salaries yielding to temptation. When I joined the Presidency College, there was a gentleman there who was drawing a salary of Rs. 400; his highest ambition as a member of the Indian Educational Service was to become a Director of Public Instruction on Rs. 2,500. But that gentleman rose to Rs. 80,000 a year, yet he was not satisfied with the high salary. Sir Robert Walpole is said to have observed that every man has his price. It is only the fear of exposure, prosecution and dismissal that acts as a check. If the amount is sufficiently high, very few will not succumb to the temptation, therefore I think shielding from temptation should not be the ground for giving higher salaries.

Mr. B. S. Sarma (Nominated Non-Official): What is your price?

Mr. Amar Nath Dutt: Well, I think, my price is known to litigants in Bengal and my friend will know it when he comes to me with a case.

Mr. O. C. Biswas (Calcutta: Non-Muhammadan Urban): He is probably asking for your Delhi price.

Mr. Amar Nath Dutt: That is Rs. 20 a day. Sir, in order to reduce salaries, it may be that we may not have that large number of foreigners—Englishmen and others—in the services under the Government of India. Only such Englishmen or other foreigners may be taken into the service of the Government of India whose services are necessary for special posts, as for example, financial experts like my Honourable friend over there, and also, if I may say so—I do not know whether every one will agree with me, and I cannot say that I am by any means of that opinion—for the preservation of law and order which is looked after by my Honourable friend, Sir Harry Haig. Be that as it may, I submit, there should be all-round Indianization of the services in order to get down to a reduced scale of expenditure on the pay of the services. Anyone wishing to serve in India must try to approximate to the Indian standard of life in order to reduce their scale of expenditure a great deal. Sir, Indianization has been a topic on all sides of this House for a very long time, but in spite of that, that process has not at all been going on rapidly as we all desire. Sir, I shall, in this connection, quote a few lines from the Report of the Central Committee to illustrate my meaning:

"In connection with the recruitment of the services, it is clearly inconsistent with the principles of responsible government that such recruitment should be vested in any authority outside India. We, therefore, propose that recruitment for the services should be in the hands either of the Government of India or of the Provincial Governments, as the case may be, and that the Governments concerned should be free to choose their own agency for this purpose."

That was the recommendation of the Central Committee of which my Leader was one of the members. Sir, I submit that the whole of the Government of India should be Indianized to an extent such as will leave only a few posts for *bond fide* experts to be imported from elsewhere on high salaries and that those salaries should be less than what they are now. The expenditure of the Government of India can in this way be reduced a great deal. Another thorny subject connected with this motion concerns the pay of the future entrants. Now, I submit that the pay of future entrants should be commensurate with the capacity of the people to bear it, and I beg to submit that their pay should be fixed on the scale which was prevalent before 1858. With these words, Sir, I beg to move my motion.

Mr. Deputy President (Mr. R. K. Shanmukham Chetty): Cut motion moved:

"That the demand under the head 'Executive Council' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Mr. Lalchand Navalrai: Sir, I desired to speak on this cut motion, but not at this stage. However, after hearing the Honourable the Mover of this cut motion, I thought I must get up to speak at this moment. Sir, so far as this cut is concerned, I should not be misunderstood that I do not approve of the motion, or that I have no support for it; on the contrary, I have every reason to support it. My Honourable friend raised first, the point of motive for the retrenchment proposed. Sir, I entirely

subscribe to what he said with regard to it. Sir, we all know that India is over-taxed; we all know that from year to year Government have made it their habit to increase these taxes, and if there is unemployment or the people are in distress, who can say that it is not also on account of this increase in taxation? Therefore, Sir, it is very necessary that we should ask the Government to carry on their administration with economy. The underlying motive of the cut is absolutely sound. Then comes the question of the method of the retrenchment. Here, I am afraid, I do not agree with some of the suggestions made by my Honourable friend, the Mover, but I should not be understood to differ from him substantially. I have my own views on certain suggestions which the Mover made. Sir, with regard to retrenchment, I think attention should be directed first towards the curtailment of the number of officers. Sir, it is urged that if any retrenchment by reducing the number is going to be made, it will add to the volume of unemployment at present, but on that account we should not shirk the task of curtailing the number of redundant officers. Sir, my Honourable friend, the Mover, felt an apprehension, and I think he had good reason for that, that when we ask that there should be retrenchment by the curtailment of numbers, the Government will curtail only the number of subordinates. I think my Honourable friend had good ground for such apprehensions, but what I ask the House to consider is that if, by curtailing a number of superior posts, a number of subordinates' posts is also retrenched, we must nevertheless go on wholeheartedly for such curtailment.

Now, first of all, I suggest that certain Departments, which have been split up, but were formerly joint, should be re-amalgamated. Sir, we know that the work was going on quite well under the old conditions and that in prosperous days, when we had no deficit Budgets, Government never thought that the surplus should be kept in reserve or that it should be directed to relieve India of the large amount of debt that is now shown to be outstanding against it, but they went on increasing their officers all round. Any officer who just came in and wanted to enter the service was patronized and thus it became necessary to separate the Departments. That was a wrong policy and we are suffering for that now; and when we ask that the old system should be reverted to, the reply is that there is so much of work, that officers are sitting long hours at their desks and are over worked. Sir, all that is only unreal fear and unreal explanation. Sir, I know it is quite possible to carry on with the old system: for instance, take the case of the Board of Revenue. The work of that Board was being done satisfactorily with a Secretary to the Government being in charge of it. Now we see that that part of the Government Department has been split up into a separate unit with two Members of the Board and a Secretary and establishment. Why should it have been engaged, in these days of economy and depression? The old system should be reverted to.

Sir, in the like manner I also object to the Tariff Board. This Tariff Board work was also being carried on formerly by a Secretary.
 12 Noon. But now we have got so many Members of the Tariff Board on very high salaries and the Board is being continued from year to year. We are often told that the Board is going to end, but, any how, some work is found for them and the Board is kept alive. Does this indicate any desire of Government to make retrenchment? I need not take the time of the House by going into many other instances, but it cannot possibly

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be denied that there are officers in the Superior Services who are unnecessary. And when Government say that there are no unnecessary officers, the Honourable the Mover said that that question did not arise,—a remark with which I do not agree.

Then, coming to retrenchment in salaries, I submit that it can be done only in respect of Superior Services. Retrenchment Committees were appointed, but they had no hand in retrenching Superior Services. The Retrenchment Committees examined the problem and they came to the conclusion that retrenchment must be made. But Government came to the conclusion that in the case of their own staff, a ten per cent. cut should be made, and they have now thought it necessary to restore five per cent. of the cut. I submit that the salaries of the Superior Services can nevertheless bear a large cut. Then, Sir, if they only retrench salaries, I do not think they are going to derive any very great help to balance the Budget or to have any saving for the nation-building Departments.

Then, another method of retrenchment is to Indianise, and I submit that no serious attempt is being made to that end. I admit that some places, which were reserved for Europeans only and were enjoyed by them alone, are to some extent now being given to Indians, but what I submit is that there should be a greater attempt in that direction, and if they Indianise the offices, the Indian officers will work on lesser salaries than are now being drawn by European officers. If economy is made in that manner, then only it could be said that economy of a substantial nature has been done. With these words, I support the motion.

Diwan Bahadur A. Ramaswami Mudaliar (Madras City: Non-Muhammadan Urban): Sir, it is with considerable hesitation that I venture to take part in this debate, because I have not had the advantage which members of the General Purposes Retrenchment Committee have had of examining in minute detail the Budget of the Government of India on the civil side, and of making recommendations for finding sources of retrenchment. If I, therefore, join in the debate, it is merely to put forward some general considerations and not to take any particular item where I feel quite safely and securely that retrenchment may be carried out. Viewing the Budgets of the Government of India for the last few years, noting the tendency of the times, certainly realising the economic condition of the world today, I do not think the Honourable the Finance Member or any of his colleagues will find it easy to justify a budget of this kind, specially when the revenues of the country are bound to go lower and lower. The Honourable the Finance Member knows,—none better,—that the mainstay of the revenues of the Government of India today is the Customs revenue. I do not know how far the policy of protection will continue to sway the counsels of Government and be accepted by future Assemblies of the country. But I do venture to look forward to a day when there will be more realistic fights between free-traders and protectionists in this country, when interests represented by the producers of raw material on the one hand and the interests represented by the consumers on the other will ally themselves against the industrialists and the commercial men in vindicating a policy of free-trade. Sir, these are tendencies which have to be taken note of by every Government. The general level of expenditure is such and the growth of

diminishing returns of revenue are also such that none can venture to look forward to any long period when the present scale of expenditure can be continued. We have seen how in various countries attempts are being made to balance their Budgets; and though few countries are in the position in which India is today and are able to present a balanced Budget, I still venture to think that other countries have taken steps in the direction not merely of increasing their taxes but, what is far more important, of reducing their scale of expenditure. I think the time has come, Sir, when apart from the retrenchments that have been carried out, the whole position of the expenditure of this Government has to be reviewed and scales of expenditure have to be lowered down.

We were told two years ago that so far as new recruits to the services were concerned, the revision of scales was under contemplation, but we have yet to know what steps have been taken and when the new revised scales of expenditure are going to be brought into operation. The matter is of some importance, Sir, because whatever the new constitution is going to be, it is bound to start under very unfavourable circumstances unless the scale of expenditure, both in the provinces and in the Centre, is considerably reduced. Hereafter, under the new constitution, the Provinces are going to have services entirely under their control except for two All-India Services, the Civil Service and the Police Service. And it is not a far remote idea that in organising their provincial services the Provinces will take note of their own resources and revenues and, therefore, try to revise the scales of salary so that they might meet the expenditure within the revenues which they can raise. A very important question arises, therefore, as to what should be the relation of the All-India Services to such Provincial Services. In the past, scales of pay of the Civil Service generally regulated the scales of pay of all Provincial Services also, and it was right that it should be so. The District Magistrate was the head of the district drawing Rs. 2,500, and there was bound to be a certain parity,—if I may say so, not in the sense of equality, but in the sense of appropriateness,—between the scale of pay of the District Magistrate and the scale of pay, say, of the District Judge or of the Subordinate Judge, and so on. But in the times that are coming when the Provincial Services will be entirely under the control of the Provincial Governments, if the scales of pay were such as would be suitable to the revenues of the provinces, then I ask myself what should be the ratio between the scales of these Provincial Services and the scales of the newly recruited Indian Civil Service and the Indian Police Service. I am venturing to make these observations, because I know that the question is now under consideration, and one of the aspects that I should like to be considered in reviewing the scales of salaries of the Police and Civil Services is their relationship to the newly reorganised Provincial Services. I am sure, my Honourable friend, the Finance Member, who some time ago convened a conference of Finance Members of the various Provinces, would have had this aspect brought to their notice.

Then, Sir, there is also another subject to be taken into consideration. The Government of India have followed in general terms the policy of the Government of Great Britain with reference to organising their expenditure. We have often in this country—I myself have been one of the most frequent—complained against expenditure in brick and mortar, but when we go to England, we realise that it is one of those evils—if it be an evil—which has been transmitted to us from the example of the Government in Great Britain. They believe in substantial structures.

[Diwan Bahadur A. Ramaswami Mudaliar.]

We do not believe in that. They believe in a house like this. I do not know how many years these houses are going to stand. I hope no bricks will fall on us in the course of our life-time extended, but they believe in these substantial structures, and in a scale of public works expenditure which is altogether unsuitable to this country. These things also have to be revised. I am venturing to state that it is not by economy here and economy there, by retrenching a few officers or by retrenching a few subordinates in this part or in the other part, that the real scale of expenditure of the Government of India or of Provincial Governments can be brought down, but by a thorough overhauling of the whole system. If I were to go through the finances of the Provincial Governments and examine Bombay or Bengal, then I would have a very difficult tale to tell of the way in which those administrations are being carried on. But that is not my sphere, and I do not think it will be right on my part from this place to animadvert on the policy that is being pursued by the Provincial Governments. I venture to think that if the Government of India were to lay down their own policy clearly and unmistakably and in a way so to adjust its policy as to suit its revenues, the Provincial Governments will certainly learn a lesson thereon and so also adjust their own expenditure. Centralisation has been carried on far in excess of what is necessary. Tomorrow we will have an opportunity of discussing the Army Budget and of trying to show that in the Army in spite of great efforts that have been made, which I thankfully acknowledge, by some of the military authorities, there are others who have not been equally responsive to the call of duty and to the demands made by the public.

Speaking of the Civil Departments of the Government of India, I venture to think that red tapism has run riot throughout the services, the process of noting—the existence of an interminable array of intermediate officers who must note on many things before you can pass your orders—is really responsible for the large expenditure in the civil department. You have to go back to a simpler state of things, when the District Officer or even a Member of the Governor General's Executive Council was more in touch with public opinion, he had direct orders passed on many subjects without having to go through the interminable file of secretarial notes and when he was believed, if I may venture to say so, to take a more dispassionate view of the problems that were presented to him.

My Honourable friend, Mr. Mody, says that they may sit under a tree and dispense justice. I hope that in any case they will not follow the example of the Bombay mill-owners who sit far away in the wilderness from which they carry on their business unsuccessfully.

Now, Sir, I am not one of those who believe that elementary simplicity can be restored in these matters, that life can go on as it used to some 30 or 40 years ago, and there is no need at all for a complex machinery. The things that have taken place during the last few years, the adjustments that have been necessarily made involve a more complex administration than that which used to exist some 30 or 40 years ago. I realise the necessity of it, but I venture to think that it may too easily be overdone that this complexity, while in one sense and a very artificial sense leads to efficiency, it may in a human sense and in a realistic sense lead also to certain deterioration in that very efficiency for which you and I stand

in common. Therefore, Sir, on a motion like this I feel that the utmost that I can do is to sound a note of warning that the policy of Government with reference to many of these matters may be revised and, in that revision of policy, lies the real salvation of this country, the real hope for fruitful economy to be carried out.

Sir, we do not know what may happen in the very near future. The suriences of the world are facing a crisis and are tumbling down. The great crisis that has overtaken America has so far had no effect on this country. I am certain that it is engaging the attention of the Honourable the Finance Member. What the re-actions of the moratorium in the States and the possible departure from the gold standard of America may have on the linking of the rupee with the sterling and on the Budget that the Finance Member has framed I am unable to say. I have an uneasy feeling that we may some day wake up to a crisis just as we were faced with in September. The only consolation that I feel is in the fact that throughout the British Empire there is a common standard and that to that extent the linking of the rupee to the sterling may today prove a greater blessing than what it appeared to be in September, 1931. I recall the words of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Mr. Neville Chamberlain, when he spoke on the Ottawa Agreement in the House of Commons and stated that the British Empire standing together on a common currency like the sterling may yet be the only portion of the world standing on safe and dry ground, and that it may be in a position to lend a helping hand to pull out of the morass many other countries of the world. Within the last few days what has been happening in America lends a little support to the theory which Mr. Neville Chamberlain put forward. But, whatsoever it may be, not trying to indulge in high finance and higher politics, I hope the Government of India will take note of the times and that they will really make an effort which they alone can do and not any General Purposes Retrenchment Committee at overhauling policies and at trying to so adjust their new policies as to make the administration less cumbersome and less expensive than what it is. Sir, I support this motion.

Hony. Captain Rao Bahadur Chaudhri Lal Chand (Nominated Non-Official): Sir, there is one aspect of the recruitment of services or of Indianization that has not been put forward before this House. The backward communities, *vis.*, the agriculturists and the military classes are all ignored in the recruitment of services, particularly in civil departments, and Indianization is, in practice, another name for *urbanization*. Rural people are all out of services and urban people have got a monopoly of all the services, and, in spite of all assurances from time to time given by heads of Departments and by Executive officers to the people belonging to martial race and to agriculturists for some favoured treatment, the position is simply this that all offices are choked with urban people, and it is very difficult to break the monopoly until Government were to take drastic measures in order not to show particular favour to the rural people but to guarantee everybody his due.

Mr. Gaya Prasad Singh (Muzaffarpur *cum* Champaran: Non-Muhamadan): Another point of difference—urban *versus* rural!

Hony. Captain Rao Bahadur Chaudhri Lal Chand: Yes, that is more nationalistic than your communal distribution. At least this territorial distribution will take away the sting of communal distribution. I have

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got figures to show that the non-agriculturists living in villages are equal sufferers with the agriculturists living in villages, and, therefore, I have classed the population as rural and urban. It is only the town non-agriculturist that has got a monopoly of the services and, for that, some measures should be found. With your permission, Sir, I may give a few examples to show how the *best* from among agriculturists are being kept out and the worst from among the non-agriculturists are being taken in, in order to keep this monopoly on account of the great influence that Superintendents and others exercise over the heads of Departments and their bosses. I will mention the case of a non-agriculturist Sub-Judge in the Punjab. This gentleman was only a matriculate and had no legal qualification to his credit. But he belonged to a town and his father had great influence with the Honourable Judges of the High Court. This gentleman would have done very well as a clerk as he was hard of hearing; but, instead of being offered a post of a clerk, he was appointed a Sub-Judge. He went on, or rather his readers went on, taking down the statements of witnesses and passing decrees for a number of years. To add to this, this gentleman was very ambitious and, in order to get something more, he asked the present Governor for an interview.

Mr. S. C. Mitra (Chittagong and Rajshahi Divisions: Non-Muhammadan Rural): On a point of order: what is the relevancy of this discussion on the retrenchment motion of my friend, Mr. Amar Nath Dutt?

Hony. Captain Rao Bahadur Chaudhri Lal Chand: I have already said, Indianisation is another name for urbanisation and that that should stop.

Mr. Lalchand Navalrai: Can we give individual cases?

Hony. Captain Rao Bahadur Chaudhri Lal Chand: I have already stated that I want to show that these things are working such a great havoc that the worst people belonging to one class are being taken in, whereas the best people belonging to the other class, even if highly educated, are being kept out; and I am within my rights to quote a few instances, I am not naming persons, but only giving instances to illustrate what I have said.

Bhai Parma Nand (Ambala Division: Non-Muhammadan): To which class do you belong? Urban or rural?

An Honourable Member: He is both where loaves and fishes are concerned.

Hony. Captain Rao Bahadur Chaudhri Lal Chand: Choose whatever definition you like, but let this division be accepted.

(Interruption.)

Mr. F. E. James (Madras: European): Are you a vegetarian?
(Laughter.)

Hony. Captain Rao Bahadur Chaudhri Lal Chand: Sir, this gentleman applied to the present Governor for an interview in order to get something more. At the interview, His Excellency came to know that he could not

hear, and, after the interview, a note went to the High Court that the man should be medically examined. He was sent before the medical Board and was asked to resign. But, is it not a pity that for this Government had taken twenty long years to discover that he could not act as a Sub-Judge?

Sir, there was another gentleman coming from the same community who wanted to get an executive post and applied direct for recruitment. He was highly qualified, but he was a weakling sort of man, and when he appeared before the Medical Board, they declared him unfit for that executive job. He had influence in some offices and got himself into that office as a clerk and today he is occupying that very executive post for which the Medical Board, set up by Government, had declared him unfit.

An Honourable Member: Have you got personal grudge against that gentleman?

Hony. Captain Rao Bahadur Ohaudhri Lal Chand: Not at all. There are many other cases of this type and I have mentioned this to illustrate my point.

Mr. Deputy President (Mr. R. K. Shanmukham Chetty): I think the Honourable Member cannot be repeating all these individual personal cases: they are quite irrelevant to the issue before the House.

Hony. Captain Rao Bahadur Ohaudhri Lal Chand: I am not naming anybody.

Mr. Deputy President (Mr. R. K. Shanmukham Chetty): It is not a question of naming anybody at all: no doubt the Honourable Member might give, just by way of illustration, a case that the policy of retrenchment pursued is not correct; but if he were to keep on the whole time giving a series of cases, he will be quite out of order.

Hony. Captain Rao Bahadur Ohaudhri Lal Chand: With your permission, Sir, I will quote two more cases, not of this class, to illustrate another side of the question. There is a clerk in one of the offices in Delhi. (Interruptions.) Why interrupt? I know something of relevancy and I know this is relevant; but my remarks are unpalatable and, therefore, I am being interrupted from all sides. Sir, this clerk has got military relations to back him up. He got into that office about three years ago; he went on very well; but when retrenchment started in that office, as he was a Hindu Jat, he got a notice that there was no place for him. He brought in a few military officers in full uniform with medals on their breasts to the head of the Department to recommend him. But it was impossible for him to be retained as there were more Hindus in that office than could be tolerated. The recommendations had no effect.

One fine morning this gentleman went to a *Gurdwara* and took *Pohal* and came out as a full-fledged Sikh and this time he came to the office, not with military officers with their medals on their breasts, but with a *Granthi*. The *Granthi* now recommended him as a Sikh and he was taken in. I knew the boy before and when I happened to go to that office I could not recognise him.

An Honourable Member: That is a very good case.

Hon. Captain Rao Bahadur Chaudhri Lal Chand: My Honourable friends will not listen, that is the difficulty. I will give you a still more amusing case later. As I was saying, I went to that office and although I knew that boy before, he recognised me, but I could not recognise him; and as he seemed to be very familiar, I could not ask him his name even. When another gentleman came and I asked him this boy's name, he gave me the name and particulars mentioned by me here. Perhaps my Muhammadan friends might be under the impression that this is not so in their community. In their community also, the villagers are equal sufferers. There was a distinguished graduate of the Punjab University. He happened to be a Muhammadan Jat. He was anxious for Government service and, he had taken a B. A. degree, as well as a degree in teaching. He applied for a job as a teacher in some Government School, but he failed. He knocked at the doors of communal institutions, Islamia Colleges and Islamia Schools and, there too, he met with the same fate, because, as I learned from him, the men who were in charge of those institutions happened to be urban people and they had enough relatives and friends to support. Having learnt that there was a Hindu Jat High School at Rohtak, he applied for a job with us. I was Honorary Secretary, of this institution, and, seeing the high qualifications, I persuaded my Committee to accept him, particularly as he had passed the Honours School in Mathematics and was thus highly qualified. He remained with us for six years and he was so brilliant that during these six years he passed M.A. in English and M.A. in Persian as a private candidate. After having thus equipped himself, he again tried for a Government job in one of the Colleges and he was given the same reply, because everywhere there was that urban influence and there was no place for poor villagers who had no backing, and it was with the greatest difficulty that the Department could be persuaded to take him on the high salary of Rs. 110 per mensem, where men of inferior qualifications were given start at Rs. 250 per month.

Sir, there is one more case of a Jat graduate who having knocked at all the doors learnt that there was going to be recruitment for police constables and approached the office of the Superintendent of Police. There he stood amongst a row of illiterate people, and as he was a well built man, he was selected and sent to the medical officer for examination, along with others. He was declared medically fit. But somebody from that office whispered into the ears of the Superintendent of Police that this man was a graduate, and that was enough for the Superintendent of Police. He at once said that there was no place for this man and advised him to go and serve somewhere else as a Babu. This is the treatment that is being meted out in services to the poor villagers. I have brought all these instances to the notice of the Treasury Benches, because on the day the Railway Budget was being discussed, it was pointed out that the whole question of recruitment to services was under consideration, and I only request that this aspect of the question should not be lost sight of. These may be extreme cases, but the fact is that everywhere there is the urban monopoly and rural people, whether they are Muhammadans, Hindus or Sikhs, martial or non-martial, agriculturist or non-agriculturist, are all equally sufferers.

Mr. B. V. Jadhav: Sir, I rise to support the motion of my friend, Mr. Amar Nath Dutt. I also at the same time desire to express my full sympathy with the line of argument adopted by my friend, Captain

Lalchand, but I must say that the division of the people into rural and urban areas is rather unintelligible

Hon. Captain Rao Bahadur Chaudhri Lal Chand: It is so for election purposes. There a division between rural and urban people exists, and the same thing should be tried in services also.

Mr. B. V. Jadhav: With all due deference, I still fail to recognise the difference, because it is very difficult to say where urban begins and rural ends. I myself was born in a municipal town 60 years ago. That town, at that time, contained about 6,000 inhabitants, and the population has not very much increased even now. That town ought to be known as rural area and it is called an urban area. So the difference between urban and rural is very imaginary. No line can be fixed, and the division of rural and urban cannot work properly. But I fully appreciate my Honourable friend's sentiments, because my people are also suffering from the same disabilities. I shall make myself clear. I feel that the difference should be the agricultural interests, and urban interests or commercial interests. They are generally at variance. In my part of the country, there are what are called the Pandrapeshas or men with white clothes, while the agricultural people put on soiled clothes, and the Pandrapeshas or the *Bhadralok* classes, as they are called in Bengal, do not allow the agricultural people to come forward; because the former form a privileged community with vested interests, and that is what, I think, my friend Mr. Lal Chand means.

Mr. Lalchand Navalrai: You mean Captain Lalchand?

Mr. B. V. Jadhav: I did not mean you; I meant my friend, Captain Rao Bahadur Lal Chand. Now, Sir, on account of the world war, the finances of the country were very much inflated. The Government of India found too much money on their hands, and, in their anxiety to get rid of it, they began to increase their expenditure. They started new offices, recruited new officers and appointed Commissions to suggest in what way the surplus money should be distributed among the then holders of the higher offices. The Lee Commission made recommendations and provided for amenities to the various services, and in that way the surpluses of those days were swallowed up. Now, we have fallen on quite normal times. The revenues have again dwindled, and it is difficult for the Government to make both ends meet, and on every side they are pressed for economy and retrenchment. Government are advised to cut their coat according to the cloth, and that, I think, is a very sound advice. But Government, instead of accepting that advice, are trying to stretch their cloth to make it longer in order to provide better covering for the body, and in that process of stretching, there is the danger that the cloth might become weaker or it might be torn. Government, in order to expand or enlarge their revenues, have been piling up taxes upon taxes, and the limit has now been reached, and, therefore, I think it will be very difficult to realise in future years even what is estimated. Government have been going on with great complacency, and they think that matters will go on as they have been going on during the past years. But I am afraid that a crash may come one day. It has already come, but the Government do not want to recognise it; because, last year or about 18 months ago, they could balance their Budget by levying heavy taxes which

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were quite distasteful to this side of the House and to the public at large. With regard to their anxiety to give honey or to provide jam for those who have been taking their bread, they have this year made provision by restoring the five per cent. cut. If they had, at the same time, taken care to raise the taxable limit of income-tax on incomes from Rs. 1,000 and Rs. 1,500, that would have softened some of us, because really the people, who are in receipt of that income, are to be pitied and ought to be helped. But Government had no concern for them; they wanted to recoup the losses of their own servants, although they were getting fairly high salaries, and they have restored the five per cent. cut without having any regard to the miseries of the other people. Retrenchment there must be, and, for that purpose, there ought to be a general overhauling of the services. It will not do to merely recruit the new entrants on lower scales; of course they must be recruited on lower scales, but it is necessary in order to provide relief to the revenues of the country that there should be a proportionate cut in the salaries of the incumbents now in services. I do realise the imperative necessity of keeping up promises, but, in their own interest, I think, the services, that are now drawing high salaries, should see the wisdom of accepting a voluntary cut. It will not look well for the Government to prescribe a cut of their own accord, because Government are bound down by their promises, but I think it is not unnatural to expect that the services themselves should come forward and accept a voluntary cut and, in that way, help the revenues of the Government of India.

Sir, the Government have not done enough in the matter of retrenchment. The General Purposes Committee have made detailed suggestions, and most of them have not been accepted, and Government have been going on in their own old way of maintaining the former scale of expenditure and the same standard of expenditure. This will not do. But when Government are pressed to do something and to reorganise the Departments, they appoint Committees like the Reorganisation Committee of Bombay which generally make suggestions which are appreciated neither on this side, nor on the other. I do not think that the Government should repeat that experiment. They have got sufficient experience how to reorganise, and, therefore, they ought to see that expenditure is reduced all round in every Department including the Military.

Sir Abdur Rahim (Calcutta and Suburbs: Muhammadan Urban): Mr. Deputy President, I dealt with the subject on the last occasion at some length and I will, therefore, be as brief as possible. We still adhere to the proposals we made as regards retrenchment.

The question has been raised by the Honourable gentleman who moved this motion that, instead of effecting any retrenchment of the personnel, we should concentrate attention on the reduction of salaries. I do not think that a position like that can meet with the approval of the House generally. If there are superfluous officers on the staff of the Government of India in any Department, there is no justification whatever to maintain them in their appointments even in spite of the fact that there is unemployment in the country. Sir, it is quite possible to retrench the personnel to a fairly considerable extent, the personnel of superfluous officers, or more accurately speaking, officers who really could be spared in an emergency, without causing any great hardship to those men. There are a number of men in

every Department of the Government who have earned their pension or are on the verge of earning their pension. If we could get rid of those men, because of the financial situation, no real hardship would be caused to them, and, as regards the others, who have to be retrenched owing to financial necessity, it would not be difficult to provide compensation, reasonable compensation, which is all that they can expect. As a matter of policy too, the keeping of superfluous men, I mean men who really are not wanted especially when our financial position is so stringent, is a bad policy altogether. It is politically undesirable, it creates a tendency which none of us like.

As regards the reduction of salaries, I wish to remind the House that the procedure originally contemplated was that the General Purposes Sub-Committee and the Chairman of the various other Sub-Committees should deal with them. Afterwards the Government changed their attitude in this respect and deputed an Officer of their own to deal with the question. I think the Officer has been at work for more than a year or so and has drawn up, I understand, some sort of scheme. We were asked what we thought of that, and we made it quite clear that we could not be asked to be responsible for any scheme which the Officer, who had been posted to deal with the question, might have suggested. That is the only position we could take up in the matter. Some of us contended that to deal with a question like this, which does bristle with many difficulties, and I have had some experience of work of this nature, would take a fair amount of time and investigation in which all the provinces of India would have to be included if a popular committee were to deal with the subject satisfactorily. I say this, because it raises very difficult questions. For instance, the question of difference of pay between Indians and Europeans employed in the same class of work is a question of political significance and I am absolutely sure that, unless due care is taken to consult and conciliate Indian public opinion, there will be very great difficulty and there will be discontent in the services themselves. (Hear, hear.) It is a danger which has got to be guarded against, but any way that is a matter which will be dealt with in this House if the Government choose to place the official scheme before us. We have not been given by the Finance Member on this occasion what is the actual list of retrenchments effected by them or proposed to be effected by them in the various Departments that have been dealt with by the various Sub-Committees. We had some information on the previous occasion, but it has not been, so far as we know, brought up to date or, at any rate, placed before this House. So we are in a rather difficult position to deal with the question at the present moment. I hope the Finance Member will find it possible to give us all the information in detail regarding the retrenchments that have been carried out in all the departments,—the Civil Departments, the Foreign and Political Department and the Army Department—and as soon as possible, before the Finance Bill comes up, because, as we have already made it clear, we will have to deal with the Finance Bill to a great extent in the light of the reduction in expenditure that we can effect. (Hear, hear.) That is the position and I do not think I shall be justified in taking any further time of the House in this matter.

Mr. F. E. James: I do not want to occupy any time except what is necessary to make two points in regard to the scales of pay for future entrants in the services. Some of us have felt for some time that this matter is one of considerable urgency, and no doubt it is being dealt with as speedily as the complicated circumstances permit. We feel that as

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early as possible the position in regard to the future of the services in this country should be made perfectly clear in a way which is not at present made sufficiently clear, to those who enter the services from England. Possibly the proposals which, I believe, have been accepted by the Imperial Bank for a common basic scale of pay for all members of its newly recruited service may indicate the way in which this problem may be settled as far as the all-India Services are concerned. But, in saying that, I should like to put forward two points for the consideration, more particularly, of the Home Member. The first is this. While it may be true that some reduction is desirable and necessary in looking at the basic pay from the Indian point of view, I, and many of those associated with me, feel very strongly indeed that whatever scale is laid down it should be such as to continue to attract the best men both in this country and, where they are necessarily recruited from abroad, in England. A well paid service in the end is a cheaper service to the community. I would most strongly put forward the point of view that not only is efficiency of tremendous importance, but also incorruptibility of the services as we know it today is as essential, and that is only gained in any country by ensuring that the pay and prospects of the services are such as to continue to attract the finest type of manhood of that country.

An Honourable Member: What is the salary paid in England?

Mr. F. E. James: The second point is this. In regard to the pay of the new entrants to the services, I take it that the closest possible consultation will be carried on with the Provincial Governments, and I would like to explain the reason for this. I was a member of the Retrenchment Committee in Madras which recently went into the whole question of the pay and prospects of the Provincial Services, and the Government of Madras have now accepted certain proposals which were drawn up in some detail by an officer who was put on special duty for the purpose of examining the recommendations of the Retrenchment Committee in regard to the services. There seems a danger that one of the great blessings which the all-India Service has given to India, namely, a form of administrative unity, should be broken up seriously by allowing Provincial Governments to fix scales of pay for Provincial Services without necessarily having reference to the all-India scales of pay which will be fixed for new entrants to the services. Just to take one illustration of this difficulty that I foresee. Suppose you take the province of Madras, you find they have fixed certain scales of pay for certain services and yet in a particular service there may be a listed post which normally is filled by an all-India Officer. Suppose the pay of that all-India Officer filling that particular post is out of all relation to the pay which has been fixed for the services in that particular province, there will naturally be great heartburning on the part of the Provincial Services. The whole question is a complicated one and yet, as I can understand it, Provincial Governments are at present being allowed to come to definite conclusions on the question of Provincial Services and their pay for the future. I take it that the most careful consideration will be given to this particular point, because, unless it is given, I fear the danger that has been mentioned in some quarters already, of splitting up India into a series of almost independent administrative units, which have very little relation to the Central, dare I call it "the steel frame of the all-India" service in regard to pay and prospects. I should be grateful if the Home Member could throw some light on these points.

The Honourable Sir Harry Haig (Home Member): Sir, the debate this morning deals with three different topics, retrenchment, Indianisation and reduction of pay for future entrants. The question of retrenchment, I find, has to some extent been treated as a general problem and, therefore, goes rather outside my province. I have no doubt that my Honourable colleague, the Finance Member, will take some other occasion during the debates on the Budget to deal with any general points that may have been raised in regard to retrenchment, but there is one point I should like to make with reference to what my Honourable friend, Mr. Amar Nath Dutt, said. I think he credited my Honourable colleague, the Finance Member, with a remarkable feat in increasing taxation, did he say, to the extent of 140 crores. Groaning as we are under heavy taxation, I do not think we have approached that figure which represents double the present taxation figure.

Mr. Amar Nath Dutt: I meant the total amount.

The Honourable Sir Harry Haig: Now, with reference to this question of taxation. I think I have noticed a tendency among Honourable Members to ignore the fact that Government servants are also unfortunately tax-payers and, in fact, they are the most rigid tax-payers of this country. There is no possibility of a Government servant not paying the uttermost pie in his income-tax and Government servants, certainly those in the higher ranks, do contribute very considerably to the customs revenue. I hope, therefore, the House will bear in mind the fact that while we all regret heavy taxation, Government servants regret it as much as any other members of the community.

We have had some discussion as to whether retrenchment in the services should be carried out by the reduction of posts or by reduction of scales of pay. I am sure, the House will agree that there can be no case for retaining in Government service any officers whose service is not really required in the public interest, and that is the object to which the various Retrenchment Committees have devoted themselves. They have gone very carefully through the establishments and have endeavoured, wherever possible, to reduce the number of posts, but I do not think it is possible to reduce the number of posts very largely. The administration of this country for many years was carried on on a scale, I would claim, of great economy. A Government servant in this country is a hard worker. The Government expect to get very long hours of work out of him and they do get those long hours of work. I do not think there is very much to be done by reducing numbers unless we are prepared to adopt an altogether different standard of Government work. And that leads me to the point that Honourable Members perhaps hardly realise as clearly as we do, who are connected with the administration, what a very great burden of work is imposed on the Government services in this country by the democratic system which has been partially introduced in this country in the last ten years and will be carried further in the new constitution. There are many merits, Sir, in the system of Government by democracy, but I do not think that economy in the public services is one of those merits and, if Honourable Members expect to find such economy, I am afraid they will inevitably be disappointed.

On the topic of Indianisation, little was said and I think for a very good reason, and that is that in the great majority of services in this country Indianisation holds the field completely, that is to say, in all

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the Provincial Services and in the great majority of the Central Services it now rests with the Governments in India to recruit as they please, and the recruitment of Indians is the general and almost invariable rule. With regard even to the All-India Services, I hope the House will remember that there are only two of the great All-India Services or, if we count the Indian Medical Service, three, in which at the present moment any recruitment of Europeans continues. In the case of the other services, after the Lee Commission, the recruitment for some services was completely suspended or rather finally discontinued. In a few services, at the present moment recruitment is suspended pending the inauguration of the new constitution, namely, the Indian Forest Service and the Irrigation Branch of the Indian Service of Engineers, and the recruitment of Europeans only continues in the Indian Civil Service, the Indian Police Service and the Indian Medical Service. (*An Honourable Member*: "Railways?") The Railways are not according to our classification described as an All-India Service, but as a Central Service. It is perfectly true that the recruitment of Europeans still continues in the Railway Services, but in the great number of Central Services, Class I, the recruitment of Europeans has already ceased.

Now, I come finally to this very difficult question of the reduction of pay of future entrants into the services. As the Honourable the Leader of the Independent Party has reminded us, this was a question which came under the consideration of the General Purposes Retrenchment Committee, and, on the occasion of its last meeting, it was explained to the Committee that we had an Officer on Special Duty who was engaged in working out new scales of pay for future entrants into the services under the Government of India. That work, Sir, is approaching completion. The officer,—who has not, I may mention, been on duty for as long as a year—has devoted himself in the first place to the scales of pay for what are known as the Class I and the Class II Services. When those have been satisfactorily settled, it ought to be a matter of no great difficulty to devise new scales of pay for the future entrants into the subordinate and clerical services under the Government of India. In devising new scales of pay, we have to bear in mind certain essential principles. My Honourable friend, Mr. Amar Nath Dutt, suggested, I think, that it was possible to devise a scale of pay which, however low, would not involve the temptation of a departure from rectitude in the public services. There, Sir, I think, that the experience of the world is against him. A service which is paid on too low a scale almost invariably in all countries of the world is corrupt, but I do not mean thereby to assert that any particular scale is necessarily too low. We have got to find what would be a reasonable scale to attract men of the stamp that we require and to give them a life which can be regarded as reasonable and which they will live with contentment. We must see that we get suitable candidates for our services and that the pay bears some relation to the responsibility of the work. Now, those principles are, I hope, being borne in mind by the Officer on Special Duty. We have to devise, of course, scales which are suitable to the conditions of this country; and, taking up the point that was raised just now by my Honourable friend, Mr. James, I would say that it is essential, in fixing these new scales of pay, that we should fix them primarily with reference to the conditions in this country and not with reference to the conditions in any other country. Now, the Officer on Special Duty is in close touch

with the Provincial Governments, many of whom have already fixed new scales of pay for their future entrants and we are fully conscious of the fact that it is desirable to maintain—I won't say uniformity—but, at any rate, something like it, or at any rate to see that there are no glaring discrepancies, unjustified by local conditions, between the remuneration given in one part of India and in another for similar work. But, having said that, I would remind my Honourable friend, Mr. James, that the Provincial Governments of the future are going to be, to use the popular phrase, "autonomous units" (Hear, hear), and that we cannot expect to impose on them any uniformity of policy in a matter like the remuneration of their public servants. They must be left to determine that in accordance with their own judgment.

Therefore, I think we are pursuing the right lines here by dealing, in the first place, with the services under our own control, the pay for which can be fixed on considerations connected with conditions in India and, therefore, we are proceeding in the first place with the pay of the Central Services, Class I and Class II, and the subordinate and the clerical services. Honourable Members are aware, and it has been stated before in this House, that at the same time inquiries are being made in regard to the future scales of pay for the All-India Services, namely, the Indian Civil Service and the Indian Police Service. Those inquiries reveal certain difficulties. While it may be possible to reduce—and it is possible to reduce—the scales of pay on purely Indian conditions, we have got to bear in mind, as my Honourable friend, Mr. James, said just now, that, if we continue to recruit Europeans, we must get Europeans of the standard and character required and that unless we get them, it is no use recruiting Europeans at all. The question of what rates of pay will attract men of that type is one of fact, on which we must be dependent on the information we get from England. It is a matter on which the Secretary of State ought to be in a better position to form an opinion than we are.

As I said, inquiries have been initiated with the Secretary of State and we have not yet received any definite information from him. I would also remind the House that of course the final responsibility for determining the rates of pay for the All-India Services rests with the Secretary of State and not with the Government of India.

Sir Cowasji Jehangir (Bombay City: Non-Muhammadan Urban): Does that apply to the future too?

The Honourable Sir Harry Haig: My Honourable friend was present at the Third Round Table Conference in which he had the advantage of me as I was out here. So far as constitutional proposals for the future are concerned, I think I must ask him to wait for another few weeks until the proposals of His Majesty's Government are published in the White Paper.

Well, Sir, I think I have dealt with the main points raised in this debate. The Government of India do realise the great importance from the point of view of the finances of the country of reducing the scales of pay for future entrants; and, as the House is aware, those who are at present being engaged in the Government of India services—the Central Services—are being engaged on the distinct understanding that their pay will be that which may be fixed when conclusions have been reached on the inquiries made by the Officer on Special Duty.

[Sir Harry Haig.]

One last word, Sir. I am sure that this House does recognise the admirable work done in all branches of the administration by the services throughout this country, and, I believe, under the new conditions, an honest and efficient administration will be, if anything, more important than it has been in the past. I look upon it as the very foundation of stability for the future; and, while, in these days of financial crisis, we must look to all possible economies, I hope the House will realise that an ill-paid and discontented service is not a good economy.

Mr. Amar Nath Dutt: Sir, I have one thing to say in reply to the Honourable Member. He said that Government servants were rigid tax-payers. No doubt they have to pay taxes along with other people of this country, but my point is that people outside the charmed circle of Government service do not get the high salaries which they get, and they have nothing to grumble, because their taxes bear an infinitesimally small proportion to their salaries while these outside people sometimes pay more than their incomes.

Then, Sir, with reference to the remarks of Mr. James about efficiency and incorruptibility, I would submit that in this country where we have never weighed the worth of a man by the salary he gets or by his earthly possessions, if the services are Indianised, it will not impair either their honesty or their efficiency. It may be otherwise with nations who have a different outlook of life and have a different culture. What I was pressing in this House was thorough Indianisation of all the services excepting those for which we need the services of experts. My submission was that all recruitment by the Secretary of State for India should cease and recruitment should proceed in India by the Government of India. And in view of the statement made by the Honourable the Home Member, I see that we are still far off from the realisation of that goal for which we have been pressing.

Sir, we find very often a man of the same or probably better intellectual calibre serving as subordinate to a man who has somehow or other secured a higher job. Take, for example, the case of the members of the Indian Civil Service who are appointed District Judges to hear appeals from judgments of experienced Subordinate Judges. I think those who have any knowledge of the judiciary, will admit that when a Joint Magistrate is made a District and Sessions Judge, he does not know the a, b, c of civil law, far less is he competent to sit in judgment over experienced Subordinate Judges. All these things induce heart-burnings amongst members of the Provincial Services among whom there are men far more competent than those under whom they have to work. Sir, I expected a better assurance from my Honourable friend, the Home Member, in these three matters. On the principle, I think, we, on this side of the House, and they, on the other side, agree, that principle being that there should be retrenchment in service and salaries and also Indianisation. There has also been an admission that the pay of the future entrants cannot be the same as it is now. I welcome the admission of this principle and, in view of that admission, I will ask for leave of the House to withdraw the motion.

The motion was, by leave of the Assembly, withdrawn.

Mr. Deputy President (Mr. R. K. Shanmukham Chetty): The question is:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 77,000 be granted to the Governor General in Council to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1934, in respect of 'Executive Council'."

The motion was adopted.

Mr. Deputy President (Mr. R. K. Shanmukham Chetty): The House will take up Demand No. 89—Army Department—in the afternoon, and the discussion will be centred on the cut motion to be moved by Mr. Muhammad Yamin Khan.

The Assembly then adjourned for Lunch till Thirty Five Minutes Past Two of the Clock.

The Assembly re-assembled after Lunch at Thirty Five Minutes Past Two of the Clock, Mr. Deputy President (Mr. R. K. Shanmukham Chetty) in the Chair.

DEMAND NO. 89—ARMY DEPARTMENT.

Mr. Deputy President (Mr. R. K. Shanmukham Chetty): The motion before the House is:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 4,09,000 be granted to the Governor General in Council to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1934, in respect of 'Army Department'."

Indianisation of the Indian Army.

Mr. Muhammad Yamin Khan (Agra Division: Muhammadan Rural): Sir, I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Army Department' be reduced by Rs. 1."

Sir, a similar cut motion had been moved by me last year, and this subject of the Indianisation of the Indian Army has been attracting the attention of this House and also the whole of India outside this House for many years. There are certain features which we like to bring to the notice of the Army Department year after year. I will not touch upon the heavy expenditure which will come tomorrow to be dealt with on the cut motions of my other friends. I will confine myself to the strength of the Army and not to the retrenchment through Indianisation, but only to what should be the units and what should be the strength and how the Indian Army should be formed.

It cannot be denied and nobody can contest the question that the defence of a country must be made by the people of the country. No country can ever aspire to be self-governing without its own army. (Hear, hear.) If India has to depend upon the English Army for her defence, then India can never be suitable to be a self-governing country. (Hear, hear.) We can make India a self-governing country only at that time when we do not stand up for the help of the British troops. It may be said that at the present time the British troops are essential to keep internal peace and I will not contest this point at all, and I say that India requires in her present conditions the number of British troops that are there. But my point is this—how long will India require this? Are we going to take any step forward to make India realise its goal by having its own

[Mr. Muhammad Yamin Khan.]

Army led by its own officers? That is the only point which I would urge today and that is the only point which I want to place before the House.

My contention was, in 1928, when I moved a Resolution that in future all the recruitment in the Indian regiments should be from the Indians themselves. By that process I meant that within 22 or 23 years' time we might have had all the officers of all the Indian regiments Indianised. That was considered to be a slow process, but if we had entered upon that policy in 1928, then, by these ten years' time at least in all the Indian regiments we would have had by this time all the Indian Captains, though not all the Majors. Sir, on that point the then Commander-in-Chief, the late Lord Rawlinson, made an announcement that eight units would be at once Indianised. That came as a surprise to the Assembly as the Honourable Members did not know whether it would be beneficial to India or not. I did not at that time withdraw my Resolution, although I was asked by several Members to do so and I did not like to withdraw my Resolution, and now, after ten years' time, I realise that I was justified in not withdrawing that Resolution. I think, the system by which the eight units had been Indianised was not a good one and it has not been approved by the Indian officers or by the Indian public at large. I think the policy was not the right policy. What I demanded was that in all the regiments we should have the future recruitment from the Indian Officers only. I must pay credit to the British Officers who have taught discipline not only to the Indian soldiers, but also to the Indian Officers who have worked under them, and I want that the high tradition of the British Officers which they have acquired after many years and centuries in their regiments should continue and become the tradition of the Indian Officers who join the Army. Therefore, I did not like that regiments should be Indianised at once, but what I wanted is that a great deal of development should come in by that process of the Indian officers who join the Army as cadets beginning to learn and acquire the traditions of the British officers who have so nobly and so well acquitted themselves in India and elsewhere. I wanted that that tradition should be followed and that that sense of discipline should be acquired by the Indian cadets when they grew up under them, and under the direction of their Captains, Majors and Colonels they must acquire the same habit. If, by that process, an Indian cadet reaches to the position of a Colonel of his Regiment, then he should be in possession of the same tradition and sense of discipline as possessed by the English Officers. I wanted that process to be adopted and I still hold that that process should be adopted. I am not at all enamoured of the process and procedure that has been adopted now of separating certain units which may be called at present the depressed classes of the Army: because even now the Officers of those regiments do not, as far as I learn, like themselves to be singled out at all. No regiment wants that it should remain the only absolutely Indian regiment while the others are not. If there is an Indian Officer holding the higher ranks in the Army and if there is a British Officer holding a lower rank, I want that the latter should be placed under the Indian Officer and there should be no distinction between the Indian and the English Officers. The Indian Officer must learn how to obey the orders of his superior British Officers and, at the same time, he must know how to teach his junior British Officers also. He must be placed under the same category and there should be no distinction between the British Officer and the Indian Officer in the regiment. There must be fellowship. So long there has been very good feeling between the British Officers and the Indian

sepoys: there has been brotherly feeling and they have stood side by side: the Indian soldiers have shed their blood for the sake of the British Officers, and when they have been led by British Officers, they had full confidence in them; and I do not see why, if an Indian Officer comes up, there should be any distinction in the minds of junior British Officers, other than what the Indian soldiers and junior Indian Officers have for their higher British Officers. It must be the same position there, and the same confidence should be enjoyed by both sides. What we want is that only opportunities should be given to Indians. In the past, when Indians had their own way, they have shown that they were second to none. What they require now is only an opportunity to be given under present conditions. They are not lacking in martial spirit. The Indian sepoys and their sons are second to none in the world as far as their martial spirit is concerned. If they are properly taught and brought under the same discipline, I think they will be second to none as officers in future. The only thing is that they have not been provided with proper opportunity. The Indian sepoy is too poor to afford the cost of higher education for his son and to send him to Sandhurst or some military college. For this I must congratulate the Government for doing what they have done in the past. I went, purely with this object, to see the opening ceremony of the Dehra Dun Military College, and I was very much impressed by the discipline of the cadets who had entered only a few months before. Within this short period they showed themselves very well fitted and very capable. They are the greatest hope of India's future, and I think those boys, when they come and join the regular army, will acquit themselves as nobly as the British Officers have done in the past. This is a great step that has been taken and when the College has been opened for the training of the boys, I think a fuller opportunity should be given to a larger number, and, after they have had their training, I think all vacancies in Indian regiments should go to these boys only. I do not say anything about the British regiments—I shall not go into that question, because I do not want to mix up the question of what should be the strength of the British Army in India, with this problem. I shall confine myself to the Indian regiments. I only want that the Indian regiments should be officered by Indians only and I say that the Indians are quite capable of taking up this task: the opportunity is now lacking and when the opportunity comes they will justify themselves.

I was sorry to see that certain Indian regiments have been disbanded. Even for the sake of economy, even for the sake of retrenchment in military expenditure, I would be the last to advise the disbandment of the Indian regiments or of the Pioneers. The Honourable the Army Secretary quoted the figures of the people who had been retrenched recently: these people who were in those regiments and who had shown their good work during the last great war and who have been quite efficient cannot find any work nowadays in the country, if their regiments are disbanded. Everybody knows that the man, who enters the Army, deliberately chooses to do so; and, after he retires, he is not taken up by any other service: he is not taken into commerce or trade; he cannot enter any other profession and is left with the bare small pension which he gets. That pension is not sufficient for him to feed himself and his family, much less to educate his children. So I think this retrenchment by disbandment of regiments has entailed very great hardships on these sepoys and I would advise Government not to pursue this policy any further. If there is any necessity, I think another policy should be

[**Mr. Muhammed Yamin Khan.**]

adopted. Instead of disbanding and retrenching Indian regiments, which do not cost so much, it would cause no hardship or detract from the efficiency of the Indian army if only one British regiment is retrenched in place of five Indian regiments. Because disbanding five Indian regiments gives the same saving as the disbanding of one British unit can give. So I think it is a wrong policy and Indians must be given more opportunities to come up and to learn to defend their own country. The defence of India must be done by the Indians themselves; and as we are progressing, as the reforms are coming, we must learn by and by, gradually, to be fit to defend our own country and not to depend entirely upon the help of the British Government. As the civil administration improves, the military administration also must improve, and the military must become independent as much as the civil administration. It is no use having responsibility in the centre and full provincial autonomy without an army to defend our frontiers; and I think the policy should be adopted which would give us in the shortest period a fully equipped Indian army, officered by Indians alone, without depending upon British help. With these words I commend my motion to the House. (Cheers.)

Mr. Deputy President (Mr. R. K. Shanmukham Chetty): Cut motion moved:

"That the demand under the head 'Army Department' be reduced by Rs. 1."

Lieut.-Colonel Sir Henry Gidney (Nominated Non-Official): Sir, I listened with great interest to the speech delivered by the Mover of this motion and I was wondering what his real object was. He first touched on Indianisation of the Army, next he touched on retrenchment in the Army, and then he touched on other matters, which I could not follow with any exactness. But to take the main purport of his speech, Indianisation of the Army, he quoted from the Rawlinson report, which was never accepted by the Government of India and which dates from 1923-24, nearly ten years ago. He quotes from that report, and, on that report, he has based his demand for Indianisation of the Indian army; in other words he means Indianisation of the officer ranks of the Indian Army.

Now, Sir, I was a member of the last Indian Sandhurst Committee, and I had the good fortune of being present at the Round Table Conference when the subject of defence was discussed, and I had the good fortune again, Sir, of taking part in that discussion, and so I feel I can talk with a little knowledge on this matter. The Honourable the Mover of this motion, in discussing the question of Indianisation, forgot a very important fact, and it is this. Indianisation of the Indian Army can really more correctly be divided into Indianisation of the rank and file and Indianisation of the officer class. To my mind, the greatest puzzle that faces this House and the country is the present policy of the Government, *vis.*, while it is determined to de-nationalise the rank and file of the Indian Army, it is ready to nationalise the officer class of the Indian Army. In other words, the Indian rank and file of the Indian Army is closed to all communities, whatever be their past military history and traditions, whatever be their skill as soldiers, except the so-called martial classes—they have been entirely overlooked, in response to the policy of the Government, and so when you talk of Indianisation of the Indian

Army, you are really confining yourself to the Indianisation of an army so far as the North-West of India is concerned and little else. The Marathas are not included in such numbers

Mr. S. C. Mitra: What about the Bengalis?

Lieut.-Colonel Sir Henry Gidney: The Madrasis are not included in such numbers. I may also mention that Anglo-Indians are not included in such numbers. I can also mention various other communities, the depressed classes, for instance. The pages of ancient Indian history scintillate with the heroic deeds of the depressed classes when they formed the main body of the Indian Army, and, yet, today all these communities are ostracised from the rank and file of the Indian Army. And when my friend, the Mover, talked about Indianisation, it seemed to me he was on the one hand denationalising the Indian rank and file, while, on the other hand, he agreed to nationalise the officer class. My friend, the Honourable the Mover of this motion, talked about more Indians being taken into the officer class of the Army. I am entirely with him, but, whereas, you allow the non-martial classes to become officers, you refuse admission into the rank and file to the non-martial classes, *i.e.*, the non-enlisted classes. In other words, you are prepared to allow persons belonging to non-martial classes to become officers and to command regiments recruited from the martial races only—an anomaly. Where is the sense? If you intend giving India a chance to develop a national Army, you cannot begin by making it a communal conclave. You cannot say to one community "You cannot come into the rank and file, but you enter into the officer class". There is no sense in that, and I wish the Honourable the Mover of this motion had touched on this aspect of the matter.

But, Sir, in the Indian Sandhurst Committee, we decided on the enlistment of 60 officers per year. Now, at that rate it will, 3 p. m. I think, take more than 100 years before India can have an Indian Army Indianised in the true sense of the word so far as the officer class is concerned. I consider this too slow a rate. I consider that a larger number of officers should have been provided by the Sandhurst Committee. ("Hear, hear" from the Nationalist and Independent Benches.) Up till quite recently, Sir, the army has been a closed book to the Indian Members of this House. We have now been given certain information which the last Retrenchment Committee was able to acquire. But, Sir, that is nibble to a country that is thirsting, that is crying out for her own army. Sir, I speak on this motion as one who has every sympathy for India and who thinks that she should have, even if in the distant future, her own army. (Applause from the Nationalist Benches.) I consider, Sir, that in this important and vital matter a beginning and a serious beginning must be made today. It is much better to make an honest effort, even if you fail, than a camouflaged promise. You say to India—"I am going to give you Dominion status, I am going to give you an independent position",—and yet that very country will, for the next 100 years, not be able to officer its own army! Sir, I want to know what country will submit to such a long period of waiting. I do not say this in any carping spirit or with bad reflection towards the present Army. God alone knows what India would do without the British Army today and God alone knows what this country would do without the British Officer. He is the very back-bone of the Army. I am not one of those

[Lieut.-Colonel Sir Henry Gidney.]

who say that the British Officer should be replaced *en masse* by Indian officers, but I do submit that the recruitment of 60 officers per year to the Army is nothing else than toying with the situation. You should give a larger percentage, and so give India a real opportunity of sharing and knowing something about the defence of her own country. You cannot put off the question every year or every five years by saying: "You are inexperienced, in military matters and in defence, and so, I cannot give you this and I cannot give you that." A serious beginning must be made today.

The army authorities say they are Indianising a Division. Yes, Indianising a Division,—but how many years will it take to Indianise that Division and how many Divisions are there in the Indian Army in this country? How many years, I ask the Army authorities, will it take to Indianise the entire Army so that India, with her own Dominion Army, can say: "We have dominion status *in toto*, i.e., with our own Army"? Sir, we will be told, I know, that it will be a dangerous policy to go at a faster speed than we are going today. Sir, I am one of those who refuse to believe in the infallibility of any military expert. When Army Budgets are presented to the House of Commons, there are not such hide-bound discussions on it of voted *versus* non-voted items of expenditure, and action is taken on the vote of the House, and Governments are defeated and go out of office on the Army Budget discussion, but it is not so in this House. Today, for reasons, I know, that are in some ways necessary, certain parts of the Army Budget are closed to this House, but that should not deny India a liberal opportunity of getting to know more about her defence, so that, when the time comes for India to get Dominion Status, she will be prepared in every way to defend her country.

It may be said that India is not fit to take command of her army and I do not intend to enter into this matter. But what I do submit is this, that the Government should make a more liberal effort to Indianise the Indian Army by a larger recruitment of officers to that army. And I make this appeal to the Army Member,—and I make it with all earnestness,—do not compartmentalise your rank and file in the Army and call it an Indian Army. It is not an Indian Army. It is a communal Army consisting of a few selected communities who you, in your so-called superior knowledge, think are the only ones capable of defending this country. I do not say that they are not good soldiers. I say they are ideal soldiers, but there are others, and why shut the doors to them including Anglo-Indians? Why deny them that chance? In supporting the Honourable the Mover in his motion for Indianising the Army, I not only refer to the officer class, but to the rank and file as well. I, therefore, ask the Government of India to make a more serious effort than they have so far made to open recruitment in the rank and file to other martial classes and to give India a chance to know more about her defences and prepare herself so that, when the time comes for you to give her full Dominion Status, she will, by a process of dovetailing with those British officers who will be in service then and whose names will always be remembered with pride and gratitude, be able to take charge of her own defence and control her own National Army. Sir, as a son of India, I maintain, India has every right to this goal promised as she has been with her own Dominion Status and I want a serious and substantial beginning to be made now.

Mr. O. S. Ranga Iyer (Rohilkund and Kumaon Divisions: Non-Muhammadan Rural): Sir, I must congratulate my Honourable and gallant friend for speaking like the good Anglo-Indian patriot that he has always been and showing thereby that so far as the question of the Indianisation of the Army is concerned, there is no difference of opinion among the Indians of whom he is one and has always claimed to be one. Sir, this fact, I believe, will be taken notice of by the Army Secretary when he rises to reply.

On the question of the Indianisation of the Army, there has been no difference of opinion among Indians. The difference of opinion has been between the Army Department and all that it stands for on the one side and the Indian opinion on the other in regard to the pace and the process of advance, for even they, I believe, believe in the Indianisation of the Army, but we do not agree with their method of Indianisation. They believe in the process of Indianising the Army by units, whereas we want them to Indianise the Army not necessarily by these units. This process of Indianising by units was once condemned by a member of the Sken Committee who happened to be the Leader of the Independent Party, as creating what he described as "pariah units", introducing a kind of class distinction among the Army Officers which I understood at the time and understand has not been to the taste of the Indian Officers themselves.

We want the Government to visualise that as they are committed to a programme of developing self-government in this country, simultaneously with the progress of self-government, there must also be progress in the Indianisation of the Army, for Home Defence and Home Rule go together. The agitation in India out in the country, and persistent demand from these Benches for several years, have made British opinion think seriously on this question. So high an authority as Mr. Keith in his book on "Responsible Government in the Dominions" has dwelt on this question in these words, some of the ideas underlying which have already been summed up in his own inimitable way by my Honourable and gallant friend, but the quotation may be placed on record. Says Mr. Keith:

"The justification for this attitude (*that of the Government*), was, of course, the fact that India, specially vulnerable to attack through the growth of the strength of the tribes on the frontier, the doubtful friendship of Afghanistan which in 1919 launched an unprovoked and rather badly parried attack on India, and the advance of Russian power towards Afghanistan and Chinese Turkestan, must for long be defended by armies partly of British troops, partly of Indian troops with trained officers. The duty of training Indians as officers is still in its initial stages; race prejudice, which has been overruled as regards the Civil Service, in which arrangements were made in 1925 to increase steadily the proportion of Indians in the Indian Civil Service to fifty per cent., remains to be overcome in the Indian army. . . ."

And it is time that it was overcome in regard to the Indian Army:

"... Moreover, until India can dispense with British forces for her defence, the British Government cannot surrender to Indian hands the final control of policy."

We are not today dealing with the question of policy, but on the question of Indianisation there ought to be no dispute. Mr. Keith continues:

"British troops cannot properly be available for the suppression of unrest caused by misgovernment which British authority has not been able to prevent. But these considerations (*these words are worth noting as coming from an eminent authority*) should have rendered all the more eager the endeavour to open up military careers for Indians and to train the people to defend themselves as a necessary condition of self-government."

[Mr. C. S. Ranga Iyer.]

Sir, quotations can be multiplied, but it is time that the Government took courage in both hands and made an advance in this direction.

Even the Simon Commission, in their Report, said that "the experiment of Indianisation had not advanced nearly far enough to justify so considerable a departure from established organisation, and very serious questions would remain to be considered and answered as to the effect of combining the service of two kinds of military forces raised and controlled by two different authorities". I admit they write with a certain amount of caution in this matter, but even they, at a later stage of their Report, talked of creating a Dominion Army, and I do not know what has happened to their suggestion about the creation of a Dominion Army.

Mr. Ramsay Macdonald said in his book on "The Government of India":

"The Indian is proud to belong to the British Empire. Its greatness appeals to his love of pageantry, and its very remoteness from him endows it with a majesty which in all soberness does not belong to it. We pride ourselves on the peace and justice we have given to India, but they form only a barren soil for gratitude."

I want that the Honourable Member opposite, the Army Secretary, should bear this observation of His Majesty's Prime Minister in mind and not make the army question "a barren soil for gratitude".

Our own record in this matter is before the Government and before the Army Department. I need not multiply quotations by reading out what Lord Birkenhead himself had stated about Indian achievements on the battle-fields of Europe. If Indian soldiers could do so well as they had done, certainly there is military talent enough in India. Give them the opportunities which have not been given to them so far as adequately as we wish that they had been given. If Indians could display so much valour, so much talent, so much discipline, so much capacity for organisation and even leadership, I do not see why the Government should not come before us and say that they have a programme of rapid Indianisation of the Army. (Applause.)

Sir Abdur Rahim: Mr. Deputy President, my excuse for taking part in this debate is that I was a member of the Committee which was set up in order to establish a Military College. Along with me there were other exponents of Indian opinion including my Honourable and gallant friend, Sir Henry Gidney, and a majority of us, indeed with only one or two exceptions, came to the conclusion that the scheme which was adopted by the weight of official votes, or say, the expert votes of the army, was inadequate and was not in accordance with the recommendation of the Round Table Conference in pursuance of which recommendation that Committee was set up. The recommendation of that Conference was, I am not using the exact language, but it was to the effect that a Military College should be established in India in order to bring about Indianisation of the Army. But, Sir, the recommendation actually made on the strength of the official vote was to put off Indianisation as much as possible. It falls short even of the recommendation of the Skeen Committee and some other military authorities; it certainly did not conform to the principles which were enunciated by the Committee of which Mr. Muhammad Ali Jinnah was a member.

I belong to a province which has been condemned as non-martial and, according to the scheme propounded by the majority of that Committee, my province and some other provinces will have to remain in that condition for ever. It is rightly pointed out by my friend, Sir Henry Gidney, that it is absurd to draw officers from all over India and exclude the inhabitants of the major portion of the country from the rank and file. This is a scheme which, I do hope, will be given up as soon as possible. We find on the other hand that recruitment takes place to a very large extent outside the borders of India itself. There is no justification whatever for that. Three of us at least, and I believe some other members also, though I am not quite sure upon the point, three of us, Mr. Chotu Ram of the Punjab, Principal Mukherjee of Delhi and myself entered a strong protest against this arrangement. We pointed out that if we are to have an Indian national army as recommended by the Round Table Conference it is absurd that you should go on recruiting so largely from outside the borders of India—I mean for the Indian Army for purposes of defence of our country, India. If the military authorities go on recruiting men and training them from outside the borders of India, we have to consider what will happen if we have trouble with our neighbours. You may have treaties now and everything may be quite peaceful, but you cannot rely upon that always. We, therefore, pointed out in no doubtful language that it is absolutely an anti-Indian policy to recruit men from outside the borders of India. That recommendation has also been treated as not worth considering.

So far as the bulk of India itself is concerned, the recruiting officer never goes there. Is that fair? If we are going to have a self-governing India, if we are to have provincial autonomy, is it not right that the inhabitants of each province should have a chance of being trained for the Army which is responsible for the defence of the entire country including all the provinces? What has happened, therefore, is the tradition of the Army has been forgotten in the greater part of India. Is there any good reason, why should the greater part of India be left in that condition? I admit freely and frankly that there is much more abundant material in certain provinces than in the others, but if you have scantier material in some provinces, the military authorities should take advantage of whatever material they think can be suitably selected from those provinces and give these men a chance. Further, if you stop recruitment from outside the borders, the very province, which now sends recruits to the Army, will have a better chance than they now have. Take, for instance, the Punjab. In spite of the large contribution they are making at present to the Indian Army, there is much more material available there than has been absorbed. I do not think anybody can deny that. The policy that has been pursued in this respect is one which, to my mind, cannot at all be justified. We made a very modest suggestion to make a beginning. Let the recruiting officers have a chance of selecting whatever material they find suitable in the so-called non-martial provinces. Start with a small company, if you like, any small unit you like. Mix them up with the others or form them into separate units but give them a chance. We feel strongly that to deny them a chance is a bad policy, a retrograde policy, a policy which cannot be too strongly condemned.

We are looking forward to the time when India will be completely self-governing and self-government can have no meaning, as has been pointed out, unless we are masters of our own defences. Where is the

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policy which, if pursued, will make us masters of our defences? Surely it is not to be found in the report of the majority of the Military College Committee nor in the policy that is being pursued by Government at present and has been pursued in the past for some time. The defence should be entirely under our control. It may not be attained within the next few years, but surely, it ought to be at no distant date. It is idle to think of self-government if we cannot control the policy of Government in this important aspect. Take, for instance, military expenditure and military policy generally. We cannot control it unless we are given a chance of undertaking the defence of our own country.

I do submit and I do hope that those friends of ours who have been to the Round Table Conference and who may go there again will take up this question in right earnest and, in clear and unmistakable voice, tell the British Government that unless they pursue a proper policy of Indianisation of the Army in its true sense, the proposed Constitution will not give us that self-government which all parties in the country and all sections of the population are looking forward to. We are not extremists. We do not want to hasten things unduly but we do want that a proper beginning should be made and that beginning should be pursued to its logical conclusion.

* **Captain Sher Muhammad Khan Gakhar** (Nominated Non-Official):
 Sir, I rise to support this motion. There was a time in the history of the Indian Army when we used to be allured with a Commission by the Viceroy. There was no opportunity in those days for us to show our worth in higher command. We could not take any initiative and all that was expected from us was to command half companies in the field and keep peace in the lines. British officers at a time like this did not foster a sense of responsibility in us. We served and obeyed orders in that position for nearly a century. It was during the Great War that we were recognised fit for responsible duties. There were occasions when Indian Officers, handicapped as they were, found themselves in command of companies and even a battalion and gave good account of their temporary and forced leadership. It was, therefore, in 1918, that the first attempt to prepare us for King's Commission was made. The Indian Military School, known as the Daly College, Indore, was started, and 45 cadets came out successful. I am proud to be one of them. They were distributed in different centres of activities and it is not for me to say how they acquitted themselves. But I must confess that some of them could not bear the strain of the hard life and soon said goodbye to the Army or tried to go into side services. After this Government changed their policy and only 20 cadets were sent every year to Sandhurst. This was only a drop in the ocean and at that rate you could not Indianise the Army even during the whole century.

Recent events are within our memory. A searching inquiry was made by a Committee of which I had the honour to be a member, and a scheme was devised to open a Sandhurst here in India. Sir, whatever Government may do in other Departments—they may not fulfil their promises, they may even delay action there—but, in this respect, thanks to the sincerity and decision of character displayed by H. E. the Commander-in-Chief, we cannot complain of any delay. The Academy has been

*Speech not revised by the Honourable Member.

opened and our boys are now being prepared for the responsibilities awaiting them. Boys of all classes have been admitted and each community has got a chance. Sir, I would not touch controversial subjects now. Suffice it to say that we are grateful to Government for this beginning. As the Commander-in-Chief happens to be a man of strong common sense and business, we will get our full dose and it will be a great success. Those of us who were present at the formal opening of the Military Academy, Dehra Dun, last November, realize that the sincerity of purpose of those, who are in charge of this experiment, is beyond question. They are most sympathetic and earnest workers. Our complaint is not that we are not being given our dues there, but after seeing such a good Academy at work we are not satisfied with this small beginning. The speed should be accelerated and more men admitted. Please do not keep us under trial or observation for ages. (Hear, hear.) We are thoroughly loyal and can produce the finest material for the Army, but give us a chance for the expansion of the College. We do not grudge extra expenditure. We can give up this sum of Rs. 100 and can also vote lakhs more if you will just give us a promise that you will go more rapidly. (Hear, hear.) With these few words, Sir, I commend this motion in the hope that a satisfactory answer will come. We cannot censure the Army Department as they have fulfilled the promises they made on the Sandhurst Committee, and they do not seem to delay reforms in their Department. (Applause.)

Mr. B. V. Jadhav: Sir, I heartily support the motion of my friend, the Leader of the United India Party. In the first place, I have to say that I am very proud of the Indian Army and also of the Commander-in-Chief who is at its head (Hear, hear), and I offer my congratulations to him upon the recognition of his worth by his promotion to the rank of Field-Marshal. (Loud Applause.) It is also a great honour to India that from the time of the Great War its Commanders-in-Chief have generally been holding the highest rank in the Army and it is a fitting recognition of the brilliant services of Sir Philip Chetwode that this honour has been conferred upon him.

Now, the present subject is the Indianisation of the Army and my Honourable and gallant friend, Sir Henry Gidney, has raised the question of Anglo-Indian recruitment. Anglo-Indians, Sir, from the mother's side are Indians and, therefore, we do not grudge their claim that they should be taken into the Indian Army. From the father's side, Sir, they have, however, acquired very expensive habits (Laughter)

Mr. F. E. James: And sometimes from the mother's side too.

Mr. B. V. Jadhav: and, therefore, the meagre salary that is paid to the Indian soldier will not attract them

Lieut.-Colonel Sir Henry Gidney: Quite right.

Mr. B. V. Jadhav: and I suggest that they should be considered as units of the British force and be paid on that scale. (*Lieut.-Colonel Sir Henry Gidney:* "Hear, hear.") That will be just to them and it will also please us. I do not grudge that; I am very generous, Sir, in that respect.

[Mr. B. V. Jadhav.]

Now, my Honourable and gallant friend has also raised another question that the Indian Army should be recruited from all over India and that the recruitment should not be confined to a few martial races only. I need not say that I agree with him, but I want to go more deeply into that subject. India, Sir, fell a prey to the foreign invaders, because our learned forefathers and lawgivers had made the mistake of dividing the people into four divisions—the Brahmans, the Kshatriyas, the Vaishyas and the Sudras. It was the duty of the Kshatriyas alone to fight, and in that way the military caste was created. But when the invaders came and there were constant and insistent wars and the Kshatriya community was decimated gradually, then the defences of India crumbled down and India became a dependent and conquered nation.

Mr. Gaya Prasad Singh: This is not history.

Mr. B. V. Jadhav: If this is not history, what, I ask my friend, Mr. Gaya Prasad Singh, is history? Well, the Kshatriyas always fought well, there is no doubt; but then their numbers were not sufficient to cope with the various invaders and then ultimately India had to come under foreign rule. Now, I am afraid, England is committing the same mistake again by creating this distinction between martial and non-martial classes. I need not pursue the subject further, but I agree with the Leader of my Party in raising a protest that the tribes beyond the Frontier should not be recruited. We are in this way creating and strengthening our possible enemies. They are our friends today....

Captain Sher Muhammad Khan Gakhar: May I ask the Honourable Member what he means by "frontier tribes"? Does he mean Gurkhas and others living beyond the Indian frontiers?

An Honourable Member: Gurkhas, Afridis, etc.

Mr. B. V. Jadhav: Those who are not British Indian subjects are people beyond the frontier. And I say that although they are our friends today, there is no knowing when differences will arise. Hunger, Sir, is a very great force and when people have not got anything to eat, they will rush on the plains in order to fill their bellies. Then the ties of friendship will be severed in no time. Therefore it is not desirable that these tribes living on the other side of the frontier should be recruited into our Army and should be given training and equipment with which they may perhaps on other occasions fight against us.

Now, as regards the more important and more serious question of Indianising the Army in the officers' rank. An insistent demand was being made that the commissioned ranks of the Army should be thrown open to Indians. But this question was shelved from time to time, and it was only on the termination of the War that that question was seriously taken in hand. Committee after Committee was appointed. They submitted their reports. Some of these reports were published, and others were suppressed; but no serious action was taken on any. One Committee, whose report was published, recommended that a Military College might be opened in 1938. But the hands of the clock moved faster and, thanks to the efforts of the Round Table Conference, England had to take up the question of starting a Military College in India at

an earlier date, and I am very much obliged to H. E. the Commander-in-Chief that he has seriously taken up the matter in hand and fulfilled the pledges and opened the Academy in 1932. (Applause.) At present only 80 cadets are admitted to the Academy every six months,—60 cadets every year. But the wastage in the Indian Army is about 120, which is exactly double this number. But, at the same time, Sir, the new policy that has been accepted by the Government of India of doing away with the Viceroy's Commission will raise this wastage to a very great extent. Now it is 120, and it will be 280 in future. In order to cope with that wastage, larger numbers will have to be admitted to the Academy. At present admission to the Academy is 60 cadets every year out of which 30 are recruited by direct recruitment, *i.e.*, by competitive examination, and 30 are selected from the ranks. Before this Academy was started, some ten vacancies at Sandhurst every term were made available to Indians. But at that time the soldiers serving in the regular army had no chance of rising to the commissioned ranks. In all these seven or eight years, only seven cadets were sent to Sandhurst from the ranks. But at that time perhaps the standard of education in the Army was not adequate for making the cadets fit for higher military education. Now, under the present conditions, 15 vacancies are reserved for men serving in the ranks every term and 15 by direct recruitment.

Now, Sir, as to the question of the material from which these cadets are drawn, Mr. Young, the Army Secretary, last year in answer to a question by my Honourable friend, Kunwar Hajeer Ismail Ali Khan, gave a reply that the total up to date sent to Sandhurst was seven, one of whom was over 25 years of age; the figures given at the end of paragraph 18 of the Indian Military College Committee's report appear to be incorrect. Then, part (c) of the question was in these terms:

"Do Government propose to waive the condition of age in the case of those Indian Army Cadets who are members of the regular units of the Indian Army and of the Auxiliary and Territorial Forces? If so, to what extent? If not, why not?"

To that the answer was given:

"It will not be necessary to do so, since no difficulty is now anticipated in obtaining a sufficient number of Indian Army Cadets below the age of 25 years."

So, Sir, the Army Secretary has admitted that the supply from the Army through the ranks is adequate and, therefore, there is no necessity to lower down the age limit of 25. Now, Sir, I read in today's paper that a Resolution was moved in the other place only yesterday by the Honourable Sardar Jagannath Maharaj recommending that the number of cadets admitted to the Indian Military Academy should be increased by 50 per cent. Various Members supported it, and the report says:

"His Excellency Sir Philip Chetwode replying on the debate said that the present policy of the Government regarding the rate of Indianisation was fixed after mature deliberation by His Majesty's Government and the Government of India and that policy could not be changed at a moment's notice. The present rate of admitting 60 cadets every year to the Indian Military Academy was enough to meet their requirements for Indianising a complete division of all wings."

That is one point. This means that according to the Commander-in-Chief, if cadets sufficient to fill the lower ranks in that Indianised Division are sufficient, then no more speed is required. This side of the House cannot accept that proposition. We say, we are demanding Indianisation of the Army. First of all, there was a scheme of Indianising eight units. Nobody on this side was enamoured of it and nobody

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supported it. That scheme has now been abandoned and now a whole Division is going to be Indianised. My friend, the Honourable the Mover of this cut, has shown how this is creating a caste and, therefore, how this scheme of Indianisation by reserving certain units for Indians under British officers is an invidious one and an injurious one, and, therefore, I need not go into that question. But, Sir, the reply given by His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief was:

"He, as being responsible for the safety of India, felt that they were taking a risk in the present rate of Indianisation, and could not recommend any increase in the rate just yet, because there was not enough supply of educated young men, with the necessary amount of fighting and leading traditions behind them."

I may point out that a competitive examination is held every six months and last time when there were 15 vacancies, 250 men had applied; and I think when 15 were taken, and if the rate was to be increased by about 50 per cent. only, then seven more suitable men could have been found easily from candidates that were rejected. And, as for those who were taken from the Army, I was told that when 15 were taken, no less than 60 eligible cadets were recommended by their Commanding Officers. So, in respect of these cadets also who are taken from the Army, there is no fear of inadequate material.

One point more. Yesterday the Commander-in-Chief said:

"He was not saying that the material they were now recruiting would not make good. Indeed, their young Indian officers were showing great promise. But the time to judge of their success would come ten years hence when they came to lead squadrons and batteries. At present the senior most of them had put in only eight years' service, and they would come to command appointments in another ten years."

So, according to the Commander-in-Chief, 18 years' service experience is required to see whether the Indian officers are fit for anything or not. I would only read a small passage from the Report of the Indian Military College Committee where, in opening the Committee, His Excellency Sir Philip Chetwode said:

"At the present moment, the young Indian officers in the eight units have seven years' service. That is obviously not long enough for us to tell whether they are going to be fit to administer and train a unit in peace and lead it in war. In seven more years, however, they will have had fourteen years' service, and by that time I feel pretty certain we shall be able to give a definite opinion whether they are going to be a complete success or not."

On that occasion it was, I think, in the year 1931, His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief thought that 14 years' experience was quite enough to enable him to assess the value of the Indian cadets. Now, yesterday he was asking for 18 years' experience. So I do not think whether during this short period of a year and a half the Indian cadets have done something to lower themselves in the estimation of their officers. If now 18 years' experience is wanted it means that according to the Commander-in-Chief no more advance in the number of admissions to the Academy need be expected for the next ten years. Sir, I think this boast of accelerating Indianisation and that the British Government are very eager for Indianisation and so on and so forth will be merely wordy promises. I think yesterday's reply of the Commander-in-Chief in the Council of State is a great damper on our enthusiasm and I hope His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief and the Army authorities will revise this opinion of

theirs and see fit to Indianise the Army at a faster rate. At all events they should accommodate a larger number of Indian cadets into the Academy, if not now, a year hence.

Sir Hari Singh Gour (Central Provinces Hindi Divisions: Non-Muhammadan): Sir, Honourable Members on this side of the House, and I venture to hope that Honourable Members on the other side of the House, are agreed on the policy of Indianisation of the Army. But the point of difference that arises between the two sides of the House is as to the pace and degree of Indianisation in the near future. As the Honourable Mr. Jadhav has pointed out, His Excellency Field-Marshal Sir Philip Chetwode, upon whose new honour we all congratulate him, gave a very disappointing reply in another place and it has added a point to the subject of debate this afternoon. We should have hoped that after the conclusion of the three Round Table Conferences in which the policy of responsible government, both in the Centre and in the Provinces, was acceded to, the question of Indianisation of the Army as well as the question of the Indianisation of the Services will engage the serious attention of those responsible for the Military policy of this country. But while on the civil side we have at any rate promises, if not fulfilment, of an early Indianisation of the Civil Services, we are not receiving the same hopeful response in regard to the Indianisation of the military services, and Honourable Members occupying the popular Benches in this House are, therefore, anxious to ventilate their grievances and emphasise the point.

[At this stage Mr. Deputy President (Mr. R. K. Shanmukham Chetty) vacated the Chair, which was occupied by Sir Abdur Rahim.]

The point which they wish to make with the adumbration of the new policy in the Government of India is that the people of this country desire and demand that there should be a rapid Indianisation of the military services. We have been told that we are making headway with the Indianisation of the military services. A Military Academy has been established at Dehra Dun. We are all glad that it has been established, but you take only 60 cadets per year and at that rate I should like to ask our champion mathematician on this side how many years it would take to Indianise the entire Indian Army. (*A Voice*: "He is not here.") I understand that there are about 7,000 officers in the Indian Army and it does not require a very complicated arithmetical process to come to the conclusion that it would take several hundred years, certainly over a century to completely Indianise the Army, if you are going to limit the number of Indians for admission into the Academy at Dehra Dun. We have been told that the primary and prime test for efficiency in the Army is efficiency and that the fighting and leading qualities must be judged and a tradition created before we can embark upon a large policy of Indianisation. If that be the condition precedent, we shall have to wait for the advent of many wars and they may not come in our generation. Sir, in this regard we can take a lesson from the history of the other nations of Asia and Europe. In the Great War we know with what celerity the great island Empire of Japan prepared her military forces, and, in an authentic book published under the ægis of the military authority in that country, it was pointed out that an ordinary cooly, who used to drive a rickshaw after three months training became a soldier and gave such a good account of himself that they were able to turn the rising tide of Russian aggression in

[Sir Hari Singh Gour.]

Manchuria. It is the opportunity that brings out the man, and if India is to have a proper share in the defence of her country, you cannot discriminate between the so-called martial and non-martial races. Sir, I myself belong to a martial race, and I can, therefore, speak with a certain degree of detachment when I plead for the enlistment of all communities and classes, because I believe that by the relegation of military services to a few martial classes you starve the other classes from their rising to the just aspiration of taking their proper share in the defence of their country. Traditions are built up. Martial quality is a matter of habit and training. A man is not born martial; he can be made martial, as indeed he has been made martial in the other countries, one of which I have referred to in my speech. I, therefore, submit that we really want the orientation of a new policy in regard to the Indianisation of the services. We do not want a system of doles of 30, or 40, or 50 and we complain that this hesitating policy must give place to a bolder policy of Indianisation on a mass basis.

Honourable Members are aware and, in fact, that point has been emphasised by several Honourable speakers on this side of the House that the conception of self-government in this country, and, indeed, in any country, would be incomplete without the necessary equipment of self-defence by the nationals of that country. If India is to take her place as a self-governing unit of the British Empire, it is the first duty of the British Government to see that the Indian people are given every facility and assistance in Indianising the service and in creating an army which would be able to defend her borders against external aggression. Military authorities for some time past have been predicting of war imminent in a theatre not far from the frontiers of India. We have been assured and in the military journals the fact is emphasised that the next great war would be somewhere not far from the outskirts of India. If so, what preparations is India going to make to meet this menace, a menace which has become far more formidable, far more dangerous and requires a better equipment than what India was able to afford in the Great War of 1914? The equipment of those days would be voted as antediluvian by the military expert of today. More brains, more driving power, greater initiative is now required, and do Indians lack in any of these qualities which are now called for in a good efficient soldier? It may be that they may be deficient in muscles or in physical strength, but those were more necessary in the days of bows and arrows. The battles of today and tomorrow will be fought on a different scale and call for leadership of a different kind; and it is necessary, therefore, that the military authorities should take into account the fact that no mercenary army, however efficient, will be able to cope with the threatened danger with the same patriotism, enthusiasm and courage as those who are fighting for the defence of their hearths and homes. That is the vindication for a complete Indianisation of the Indian Army and it is a point upon which, as I have said, there need hardly be any difference of opinion between the two sides of the House.

My Honourable friend, Sir Abdur Rahim, has struck an extremely cautious and, I venture to submit, a very wise warning, that you should be careful not to arm your potential enemy by enlisting them into the

Indian army, because the first duty in India is to see that the Indians are armed and that allegiance to the British Crown should be made a condition precedent to enlistment in the Army. My friends on the other side, and I am afraid a few of us on this side, are often apt to forget a very great source of recruitment, the educated classes in the Indian Universities. Honourable Members on the other side know that the great Universities of Oxford and Cambridge, of which I have some knowledge, and I believe the other great Universities of the United Kingdom, have got their Officers Training Corps, and officers and students and undergraduates get commission in the army by direct recruitment therefrom. It was hoped that when the Indian Universities Training Corps was established, the Universities would be encouraged also to supply their quota of officers to the Indian army. In that the Universities have been sadly disappointed, so that it cannot be said that there is any paucity of material for the officering of the Indian Army. My friend, Mr. Jadhav, instanced the case where for a few vacancies there were about five or ten times as many candidates; and I submit that the middle classes of this country have now been thoroughly roused to a sense of their duty to the nation and they are looking forward to the day when, with the wider opportunities given to them for the defence of the country, they will be able to serve loyally and faithfully, and, I am sure, courageously, their King and country. These are, therefore, the reasons why we are pressing for a bolder policy than that which has been initiated hitherto and followed by the protagonists of the military policy in this country. It may be that Honourable Members who adorn the Treasury Benches have not the necessary power to give effect to their own views, though they may accord with the views of Members on this side of the House. I am fully aware of it. I know how one distinguished predecessor of the present Commander-in-Chief struggled hard for the liberalisation of the policy in favour of greater Indianisation, and I know what disappointment he encountered from the vested interests in Whitehall and elsewhere, but I hope that that opposition is now crumbling and with a bolder policy recommended by the Government of India, we should certainly be in sight of an Indianisation that would gratify Members on this side of the House, conducive to larger economies in military administration, and, I am sure, would not in any degree diminish the fighting quality of the Indian Army.

Hony. Captain Rao Bahadur Chaudhri Lal Chand: Sir, the question of Indianisation of the Indian Army is an old one. At least for 4 P.M. the last fifty years this question has been agitating the minds of Indian politicians. I must here confess that we, who belong to the martial classes, did not take part in the early agitation on this question. . .

Mr. S. C. Mitra: Does every one in the Punjab belong to the martial races and every individual of the agricultural classes also? (Laughter.)

Hony. Captain Rao Bahadur Chaudhri Lal Chand: Come and settle in the Punjab. Sir, our reason for not agitating against this was this. Firstly, we had the monopoly of the service in the Indian army, and secondly, we had the Viceroy's Commissions to which all middle class people could aspire. Now, the first condition has been taken away by admitting non-martial classes to the officer class and the second condition has also been

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done away with by the announcement that in future the present Viceroy's Commission will cease to exist. Therefore, the middle class people will have practically no chance to aspire to the position which they hitherto attained in the Army. I would not here repeat the arguments that have been advanced so ably by other Honourable Members from all sides of the House. All that I want to submit is that this motion, unlike other motions, is not a motion against extra expenditure, but it wants the Army Department to spend more money on the Military Academy. Those of us, who went to Dehra Dun last November, came away fully satisfied with the arrangements there, and our only complaint now is that the beginning is much too slow for a big country like India. We do not want to retard the progress in any way. All that we want is that the *caravan* of today should not pass at the camel's pace. This is an age of motor cars, and aeroplanes are coming into greater use in this country. The old time honoured bullock carts have been replaced by the Commissariat Department's motor cars, and so the caravan of all activities in the Army Department should go at a higher speed.

Sir, the Army Secretary was very considerate when he, the other day, accepted the proposal to have an informal discussion over the Pension question of the discharged soldiers. I hope he will now give the same considered reply which will satisfy all parts of the House and which will be in keeping with the present times.

One word about the question raised by my gallant friend, Colonel Sir Henry Gidney. I have noticed that whenever there is a question of Indians getting any thing, he comes to our side; but whenever there is something to be secured by Europeans, he goes to their side. I for one welcome him as an Indian. He expressed, for the non-martial classes, a desire that they should be recruited for the rank and file as well. . . .

Lieut.-Colonel. Sir Henry Gidney: I challenge you to prove an instance when I showed a two-sided view on Indianisation of the Indian Army.

Hony. Captain Rao Bahadur Chaudhri Lal Chand: He has asked for the recruitment of the non-martial classes including his community to the rank and file of the Indian Army. But I doubt, if his community will serve on the pay an Indian sepoy gets. Be that as it may, I think the best opportunity for him and for his other comrades was to make the suggestion in the year 1915 when the German War was on. At that time they kept quiet, and we recruited battalions not once, not twice, but in some cases three times. . . .

Lieut.-Colonel Sir Henry Gidney: We gave 80 per cent. of our community to the Great War. If you or any other Indian community can prove that you have done so much, I will take my hat off.

Hony. Captain Rao Bahadur Chaudhri Lal Chand: Certainly, I could supply more men if they were wanted in those days of trial. There was a doctor belonging to the brotherhood, not in religion, but to the brotherhood of my gallant friend, as a doctor, who made a formal offer to the Punjab Government, and the then Governor of the Punjab told me that when this doctor was asked to take charge of a hospital in his own town, he considered the question for several days because he thought that that was

the thin end of the wedge; and that the letter would be followed in about a month's time by a railway pass to Bombay, from where he would be shunted off either to Kut to look after the comforts and requirements of General Townsend or to some other front, and the reply that that doctor gave to the Punjab Government in writing was: "Sir, it was a formal offer, and I could not take over charge of this hospital".

Diwan Bahadur A. Ramaswami Mudaliar: May I ask my friend to say whether the hundreds of medical men that were recruited during the war ever belonged to the martial classes?

Honry. Captain Rao Bahadur Chaudhri Lal Chand: Some of them belonged to non-martial classes also, but if other examples are wanted, I would refer to the record of the Bengal University Corps or the Bengali Regiment that was raised and that record will supply an answer. Nearer home, I may quote an instance from the Punjab. There was a demand from certain friends of the non-martial classes to give them a chance. One gentleman practising in the Lahore High Court gave the Governor of the Punjab a list of 75 educated persons who were prepared to go to the war, but there was no chance for them. When this was going on, an announcement was made that the Calcutta University was raising its University Corps. There was a similar demand in the Punjab also, and the Government of the Punjab issued a communiqué that the Punjab University was also allowed to raise a University Corps on the understanding that it should be recruited from non-marital classes. What was the result? Most of those who joined that Corps either belonged to the Islamia College, Lahore, Khalsa College, Amritsar, or to the Jat High School at Rohtak. We were privately told by the Government that the scheme was failing, that these non-martial people were not coming forward, and that the honour of the Punjab should be saved. Sir, the honour of the Punjab was saved by sending martial class educated people to fill up the ranks. There are a number of other instances, but I do not want to quote them now. Suffice it to say that for the purposes of this motion we are all agreed that the speed should be accelerated.

One word, Sir, about the recruitment of non-martial classes. A demand has been made that they should be given a chance in the rank and file also. Sir, in 1923, this very Assembly passed a Resolution that officers in the Indian Army should be recruited in proportion to the number of recruits each community supplied during the war, and I for one am prepared to stick to that. Let one unit be separately raised from non-martial classes,—of course with a hint that they will have to go to China or out of India, and, I am sure, they will not be able to fill those ranks. But why quarrel over this question? The officer ranks have been thrown open. We do not grudge that, and we do not say that you should not be recruited to the rank and file also. Already Madrasis have got a chance in the artillery

Mr. M. Maswood Ahmad (Patna and Chota Nagpur cum Orissa: Muharrmadan): Do you suggest that martial classes alone should be preferred to fill the higher ranks of the Army?

Honry. Captain Rao Bahadur Chaudhri Lal Chand: There is no question of preferment. We are not there by any special favour of the Government. We are there on account of our efficiency, and there is no department of Government's activity in which efficiency plays such an important part. Efficiency is the soul of the Indian army and cannot be played

[Hony. Captain Rao Bahadur Chaudhri Lal Chand.]

with. Our efficiency has been tried. I am sure, His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief will not allow the experiment, that was tried in Kashmir once when they raised an army of Kashmiris which had to be disbanded, because the Commandant asked the Maharaja to give him six Sikh sepoy to guard the armoury at night, to be repeated in the Indian Army.

Sir Oowasji Jehangir: How many of the martial classes have commanded regiments up to now in India?

Hony. Captain Rao Bahadur Chaudhri Lal Chand: That is our complaint. But as my Honourable friend, Captain Sher Muhammad Khan Gakhar, has said, some of us were forced by circumstances to assume command during the War, because when senior officers died, the junior officers had to take their place and those officers who were placed in that position acquitted themselves very well. I know of one officer who was in charge of a whole unit as Subedar Major for several days and the accounts, that the British Officers of his unit gave of his temporary stewardship during that period, were most satisfactory. I think that this is not a point on which non-martial classes should be at issue with us. They should be proud of our records. They should quote these as examples. They should say: "Whereas these illiterate people, these backward communities, when they got a chance, acquitted themselves so well, why should we, the educated people, not do as well or even better?" Instead of quarrelling with us, you ought to bring forward this argument. Now, all that I wish to say is that we do not want to curtail expenditure. This is not a censure motion upon Government for extravagance. All that we want is that they should spend more on the Military Academy at Dehra Dun, and probably our enthusiasm for this has been aroused by a visit to that great institution. If they had not taken us there, probably we might have been under the impression that our boys must be treated shabbily. But now that we have seen with our own eyes that the officers there are most sympathetic and the boys are being trained in a most sympathetic manner and are sure to turn out real leaders of our future army, there is not a single demand on which this Assembly will be prepared to vote money more easily than on a demand for extra expenditure on this college. And that reflects the greatest credit not only on His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, but on all the officers that are contributing towards its success. With these few words, I hope the Assembly will accept this proposal.

Manvi Sayyid Murtaza Sahab Bahadur (South Madras: Muhammadan): Now that the line of demarcation between martial classes and non-martial classes has been obliterated by the martial races themselves, I confine myself to a few remarks. When these gentlemen claim to be members of martial races, I also want to say that I am the direct descendant of Sayyid Abdul Ghaffar Shahed who was the Commander-in-Chief of Tippu Sultan. Yes, Sir, I will be very glad to see the non-martial races also come up and defend their own country. Otherwise we will be doing a great injustice to them. As regards Indianisation, one point has to be considered very carefully. Indianisation means curtailment of expenditure, which means enhancement of our credit throughout the country to a greater extent. The other day the Finance Member laid great stress on the point that the military expenditure has been reduced to a great extent,

and yet he did not provide us with facts and figures. Sir, the military expenditure is ranging between 46 and 47 crores even now. I may say it is near 50 crores, and it will come to Rs. 50 crores if we add to it the two crores and two lakhs which we have already sustained as a loss in running our strategic Railways. When Indianisation is effected in its true sense, the credit of India will be increased to a great extent.

As regards the promotion which His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief has secured, I also associate myself with the previous speakers in congratulating him thereon. But, at the same time, I make an appeal to him through you and through the Army Secretary that the speech which he made in connection with a resolution which was moved yesterday in the Council of State is highly disappointing. We know what difficulties he has to surmount in acting up to the desire of the House.

[At this stage Mr. Deputy President (Mr. R. K. Shanmukham Chetty) resumed the Chair.]

But he should realise that the pace of Indianisation is hopelessly slow and, therefore, he should come forward to attend to this question of Indianisation with rapidity in consultation with the War Office in England. Just as we realise the difficulties of the Finance Member that he is powerless to curtail many of the items of expenditure without the Secretary of State's sanction, similarly we do realise the difficulties that His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief has in Indianising the Army. But if he makes out a strong case and lays all the facts before the War Office, I am sure, he and the Army Secretary will be crowned with success. With these few words, I resume my seat.

Mr. K. P. Thampan (West Coast and Nilgiris: Non-Muhammadian Rural): As I sat hearing the debate, I thought that the aspect to which I wanted to refer had been sufficiently dealt with by my esteemed friends, Sir Abdur Rahim and Sir Henry Gidney. But some of the remarks which have fallen from my Honourable friend, Captain Chaudhri Lal Chand, compel me to speak a few words on the subject.

My Honourable friend, Captain Lal Chand, referred to a doctor and his dismissal while he offered his services during war time.

An Honourable Member: Retired doctor.

Mr. K. P. Thampan: That does not matter much. He said that was owing to the fact that the particular doctor did not belong to the so-called martial race. Sir, you might remember in Madras during the war when the hospital ship "Madras" was organised, our revered leader the late Dr. Nair offered his services on board that steamer. He was constrained to resign after a short service on account of the ill treatment and humility to which the English doctors subjected him. That was more or less the treatment given to all Indians. If you think that one becomes martial only if one plays the under-dog to every Englishman or Irishman or, for the matter of that, every Canadian or Australian, then, Sir, I do not aspire to be martial. Let my friend have the monopoly of it and let him be proud of his martial spirit or gallantry or whatever it is. The Nairs have been said to be a martial race. From the time that Parasurama created Kerala up to the time of the occupation of the district by the British, the Nairs were a fighting people. Everybody, who has

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read the history of Malabar, knows that. From the time that Vasco de Gama set his foot in Calicut, every Western traveller has borne testimony to the martial spirit of the Malayalees, the Nairs, the Moplahs and Thiyars living there. And yet they are non-martial now. Even at the risk of being personal, I wish to say that my ancestors went to Malabar 1099 years ago and for nine centuries we were the hereditary commanders of the Zamorin. We were responsible for the conduct of the resistance that Malabar put up against the invasion of the Mysoreans. Even today, when we dig up the outer compound of our family house, cannons are found lying buried. Many a time I have shed tears when I looked at the old arms that are stocked in the third story of my house. The swords and other weapons are too heavy for me to lift, but they were the weapons used by us three generations ago. That is my past and however much I may feel proud of it, I am considered to be of a non-martial class by the Government and unfit to serve in the Army and defend my country. One is ashamed of oneself: I cannot express myself more strongly than this. Sir, frankly, I don't feel any enthusiasm for the motion.

Mr. S. C. Mitra: I agree generally with the speech of my Honourable friend, Mr. Yamin Khan, on the Indianisation of the Army, but I like to discuss more fully the point that has been raised by my Honourable and gallant friend, Sir Henry Gidney, namely, the proper and equitable distribution of this process of Indianisation itself.

I wish to place before the House first the figures that Sir Philip Chetwode gave in answer to a question asked by the Honourable Mr. Ghosh Maulik in the Council of State yesterday. He said: The sanctioned strength of Indian officers and other ranks of the Indian Army, excluding reservists and the Territorial Force was 1,51,455, of which 47,368 are Hindus, 22,828 are Sikhs, 18,708 are Gurkhas and 52,868 are Muhammadans including 41,720 from the Punjab and 6,847 from the North-West Frontier. These were serving in the Indian Army on the 1st January, 1932. He also gave the figures of the percentage of the cadets. He said that the percentage of Hindu, Muslim and Sikh cadets in the Indian Military Academy was 20, 40 and 27, respectively. From these figures it will not be wrong to argue that equitable distribution of the different races or the due proportion of the different provinces has not been maintained in the Army. It has been urged on more than one occasion that a large sum of money for military expenses amounting to more than 50 crores,—though on the Military Budget it is put at 46 crores—it has been proved on various occasions that the real military expenses exceed even 70 crores if we take stock of the indirect expenditure for the Army, is contributed by the people of all the provinces and they can certainly claim their share in the Indian Army.

As regards the theory of martial classes, I can excuse my friend, Captain Lal Chand, who claims to represent the agricultural rural classes, and even Captain Sher Muhammad Khan, but it is amazing that the British military authorities should also put their faith in this exploded, nonsensical theory. When they recruit for their Army in Europe, do they inquire whether the soldiers come from any martial classes? Do they make any distinction between martial classes in England or Wales or Ireland? Is it necessary only in India to find out who are the martial

classes? As I have said before, this classification and recognition as belonging to martial classes varies with the progress of time. The Bramans of the United Provinces were found to be martial races by the British military authorities 50 years before, when it served their purpose.

An Honourable Member: They are still called martial.

Mr. S. C. Mitra: That may be so, but their number in the Indian Army is dwindling down every year. Then they said that the Sikhs were the only martial races. Then they called the Pathans and the Gurkhas martial races in turn. No body knows whose turn comes next to be styled as a martial class. It has been urged before this House that to make ourselves fully fitted for complete Dominion Status, we must show our competence to defend ourselves; not only the Indian nation, but all the autonomous provinces will certainly claim their proper share in the defence of the country. It cannot be long maintained on the basis of these exploded theories that provinces like Bengal, Madras or Bombay should be excluded from army recruitment. Speaking of Madras, I find that during the war, to serve in the army 51,228 were enlisted as combatants and 48,000 as non-combatants. In Bombay, 41,272 were enlisted as combatants and similarly in other provinces. From these figures, we can clearly show that, when necessary, Government can recruit any number of really good soldiers from any part of India. Even conceding that the same percentage of soldiers may not be had from every province, I say, it is due to this wrong policy, this malicious policy on the part of the Government that they have ceased to recruit from some parts of the country, and by this process they have made even the physically strong races non-martial races. Looked at from any standpoint, there is no justification for Government to recruit only from certain classes of people. As regards recruitment in the civil departments, it is said that selection by competition alone is not good and that proper representation should be had of all classes, communities and provinces. Government cannot have it both ways. Either they must accept the efficiency basis or recruit for military purposes from all classes, communities and provinces.

Sir, I have a special grievance, because although my province is a predominantly Muslim province, I find that, in the name of Muslim minorities everywhere, the loaves and fishes are being monopolised by other provinces, and the Muhammadans of my province are left in the lurch. Sir, the time has come, I claim for the Muslim brethren of my province, that they should get their due and proper share at least in these enlistments. Government will say: "Oh, 52,000 soldiers are recruited from Muslims". That is all very well, but what happens to the Muhammadan brethren of my own province, Bengal, which, be it noted, is inhabited by the majority of the Muslims of the whole of India. These are claims which Government should very closely examine as regards the question of Indianisation. Sir, I support the motion of my friend, Mr. Yamin Khan.

Mr. G. R. F. Tottenham (Army Secretary): Sir, I do not propose to make a long speech on this subject this afternoon. Nor do I propose to follow those Honourable Members who have dealt rather with the question of the particular classes of Indians who should belong to the Indian Army. I take it that the real question before the House is the extent to which Indians should replace Britishers in that Army. I have listened

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carefully to what Honourable Members have said this afternoon, and I confess that I have not heard a great deal that is new; nor do I think that they really expect me to come out with some new or startling announcement. At the same time I do claim, and claim very strongly, that the Army Administration today is outstandingly sympathetic towards Indian aspirations (Hear, hear), and I shall, within the time at my disposal, do my best to substantiate that claim.

Mr. Lalchand Navalrai: Are there any Indians in the Auxiliary Force?

Mr. G. R. F. Tottenham: The present year, Sir, has seen the birth of a purely Indian Air Force; it has also seen the birth of the long-desired Indian Military Academy, and those Honourable Members, who were present at the formal opening of that Academy, will not forget the memorable words that His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief spoke on that occasion.

We are fully aware that there are those who disapprove of our policy in the matter of Indianisation; and their criticism, I think, falls under three main heads. In the first place, they contend that we ought to increase the number of admissions to the Indian Military Academy. In the second place, they condemn our policy in confining Indianisation to a particular number of units, that is to say, completely Indianising a portion of the Indian Army instead of semi-Indianising the whole of it; and thirdly, and possibly above all, there are those who wish us to lay down a definite programme of Indianisation. These three criticisms have often been made in the past and replies have as often been made to them. With regard to the first of them, His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief only yesterday explained in another place that the admissions to the Indian Military Academy at present were sufficient to carry out fully the requirements of the new Indianising Division and Cavalry Brigade, and that the time would not come to expand or increase the number of admissions until that policy had had some chance of success.

Mr. S. C. Mitra: That means waiting for another six or ten years.

Mr. G. R. F. Tottenham: Then, His Excellency said that the time for advance would come when Indian Officers in the Army were filling the posts, or had filled the posts, of squadron and company commanders and that some years must elapse before that can happen. I do not think with my friend, Mr. Jadhav, that His Excellency had any intention, in what he said in the Council of State yesterday, of altering the period which he had in mind last year or the year before. His Excellency simply wanted to make it clear that these Officers must fulfil the conditions prescribed before their capacity could be fully proved, and we hope that that capacity will be proved at no very distant date.

Then, there is the second criticism, that the complete Indianisation of a particular formation is a bad policy. On the other hand, we contend, as we have often contended before, that that policy affords the very quickest possible approach to the complete Indianisation of the Indian Army, because what we want is not a large number of units officered partly by Indians and partly by British officers. What we want to get, as soon as possible, is a smaller number of units officered *entirely* by Indian officers; and we want to satisfy ourselves that those Indian units

so officered will stand comparison with units of the Indian Army which are officered by British officers. Until that time comes, we cannot see the final step. Take, Sir, my own Service, the Indian Civil Service. The recruitment for the I. C. S. has been 50 per cent. Indians and 50 per cent. British for some time, but, by that process alone, you are not today one year nearer in time to the complete Indianisation of the I. C. S. than you were when the process of Indianisation began. A period of at least another 35 years will always have to elapse after the last British officer has joined the Indian Civil Service. So also in the case of the Indian Army. That Army will not be fully Indianised until some time after the last British officer has joined the Indian Army; and we cannot lay down a definite time-table for Indianisation until the time comes when the last British officer is recruited for the Indian Army. The quickest possible way of reaching that position is, in our opinion, to Indianise this complete Division, to have it officered entirely by Indians and see whether they will prove a success. In other words, as His Excellency has already explained at Dehra Dun, the pace of Indianisation depends upon the Indian officers in the Indian Army at the present moment and on the cadets who are now at the Academy. We can promise them that, in the difficult task before them, they will have every possible help and assistance from us. Our policy, we consider, is thus not only better adapted than any other to achieve the object in view, which is, to quote the words of the Round Table Conference, "that the defence of India must to an increasing extent become the concern of the Indian people and not of the British Government alone", but also—and I think this is the most important point—it is receiving the genuine and full co-operation and support of the Army authorities. (Hear, hear.)

If Honourable Members will look through the statements that we have laid on the table giving an account of the action taken on the Retrenchment Committee's proposals, they will see that there were many proposals for Indianisation, not only of the officer ranks, but in the subordinate branches and departments of the Army, such as the Supply Services, the Mechanical Transport, Factories, and so on. A very large majority of these, in fact practically all of them, have been accepted—most of them in practice, but if not in practice at any rate in principle. Soon after I took charge, Sir, of the post of Army Secretary, I made it my business to have a list of these proposals of the Army Retrenchment Committee made, and I have periodical reports sent to me to show the progress that is being made with each of them. I have this list here and I can assure Honourable Members that I keep a careful eye on it, but the point is that my task is a comparatively easy one. I find no obstruction. I find that, the officers of Army Headquarters are out to see how much they can do and not how little they can do. Then, Sir, further than that, the officers of Army Headquarters are at present engaged on an examination of all the hundred and one problems that will arise in substituting, for British officers and British formations of the British Army Indian officers and Indian formations. I refer to the Engineers, Artillery, Signals, Tanks, and so forth. In all these matters I can assure the House that the problems are being tackled in the right spirit. There is no sign of obstruction, and there is every sign of co-operation and help. That, Sir, I venture to think, is an asset of priceless value. Honourable Members of this House conceivably might exact or extort from us a definite programme of Indianisation. But, Sir, what would be the use of such a programme if it were

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known that we ourselves did not believe in it and would, therefore, not do our best to adhere to it? I would suggest, Sir, that it is better to co-operate with us in a plan which we ourselves believe in—and which after all has merits of its own—and by doing so to give that plan every possible chance of success.

I do not think, Sir, that I have anything further to say. If Honourable Members can detect any sign of obstruction on our part in the carrying out of this plan, let them by all means bring it to our notice. Let them discuss it with us and, if we cannot satisfy them, let them condemn us. But I do not think that there has been any indication this afternoon that there is at present any obstruction. The difference really is as to the plan itself, and, as I explained at the beginning of my speech, I am not in a position to announce any radical alteration. I can only assure Honourable Members that we are doing and shall continue to do our best to carry out the plan to the best of our ability.

Mr. Muhammad Yasin Khan: Sir, I must confess that I am not fully satisfied with the reply which I have received from the Honourable Member on behalf of Government. I do not think the programme put by the Honourable Member before the House can be at all called satisfactory. If we show that we are satisfied with this programme, we will be committing ourselves to a programme which will take more than a century to have Indian regiments officered by Indians, and for more than a century we will not be fit to defend our country. Although the civil administration is going to be transferred in the near future, for our defence we will have to depend on England for more than a century; and I do not think any patriotic Indian can say that he is satisfied with this programme.

Mr. G. R. F. Tottenham: Sir, I rise on a point of explanation. Perhaps I did not make it clear that we are not in any way bound for all time by the figure of 60 entrants. We very much hope that the time will come, and come soon, when that number of entrants will be largely increased. And I explained that when the time for that advance does come in the next five years or so, there may be a very great increase in that number.

Mr. Muhammad Yasin Khan: That is very much better. That gives a hope that we will have more recruits in the Indian regiments than before. I saw some of these recruits who came out of the Indian Academy and I found them to be very efficient and promising young men. If they had to prove their worth in actual fighting and side by side with other regiments, before they can become Colonels or something else, that would take a long time. But, with the explanation, now given, the position is somewhat changed, and that is what I wanted that recruitment should not be confined to these 60 recruits, but should go on increasing year after year. The particular regiments should not remain confined for Indian recruits. I would like these regiments to be perfectly efficient, so that the safety of India may not be endangered, but the policy should be that Indian officers should get an opportunity of being trained under British officers. Although they are getting one year's training, that is not sufficient. Discipline may be taught in the schools and in the Academy, but association with their British officers will teach them more

discipline and give them more opportunities to keep up the high tradition of the Indian army. And, therefore, I want them not to go straight to particular units which are officered by Indians, but I want them

Mr. G. E. F. Tottenham: Sir, on another point of explanation. I thought the Honourable Member was fully aware of the fact that these units of the Indianising Division are at present units of the Indian army with British officers who will be gradually replaced from the bottom upwards by Indian officers. These officers will serve, as he hopes, under British officers who will train them and do their very best to train them. I may also add that special care is being taken to post to these Indianising units the best British officers that we have in the Indian Army so as to give the new Indian officers the fullest possible chance of success in their training.

Mr. Muhammad Yamin Khan: That is the real thing; that is what I wanted. I am very glad that my Honourable friend has made it quite clear and, I am sorry, that I did not understand in the beginning that that was his intention.

Diwan Bahadur A. Ramaswami Mudaliar: Sir, may I interrupt the Honourable Member? Was it ever in dispute or was it ever in question that the newly recruited Indian Officer will not be serving under British Superior Officers? The objection to the unit scheme was that the British Officer would not serve under the Indian Officer. The Honourable Member is showing gratitude for nothing.

Mr. Muhammad Yamin Khan: My Honourable friend is under a misapprehension. There was also another danger that the recruits who will come out of the Academy will be placed in certain particular units which are officered only by Indians. Some of the senior Indian Officers have been taken away from the different regiments and placed into eight or ten units. If this process had continued, they would not have very much chance. As it was said that there will be a comparison between these units and other units, I said that they should get the same chance and the same opportunities. So there was another danger which has now been explained by the Army Secretary. That does not keep these units confined in which case recruitment could never increase. But if they are sent to all the units, there will be an *ipso facto* enlargement of recruitment so that gives a great hope that there has been a change in policy.

Now, Sir, after finding out that there will be a continuous increase in the recruits I do not object. I sympathise with my Honourable friend, the Army Secretary, he being a civilian, that he cannot control the military policy which is not directed by the civil authorities, but is directed from somewhere else. Therefore he cannot commit his Government and naturally he cannot say any more than what he has said in his sympathetic reply that the military authorities are considering this continuous demand from India and if that demand is going to be satisfied I shall be content.

I think, Sir, in a few years' time we will have a different policy. I am glad that the Indian Air Force has been started and I hope there will certainly be a change of Government's military policy in the near future, about which the Indian Government is not responsible. But we have to influence by our opinion and we can only ask that the debate of today in

[Mr. Muhammad Yamin Khan.]

this House may be forwarded to the military authorities showing that this is the united demand of the elected representatives of the Indian people in this House. I do not think, Sir, that it is of any use in censuring the Army Department, because I know that the Army Secretary has not got more power than myself in this matter. They have to depend upon other people. Therefore, Sir, I would not like to press this question to a division, but I would like that the whole debate should be sent to the military authorities as the entire opinion of all the representatives in this House, and that this is the unanimous demand from all sides of the House. I, therefore, hope that my Honourable friend will send and represent to the authorities that this is really the demand which should be sympathetically considered and that the policy should be changed in this respect as soon as possible.

Mr. Gays Prasad Singh: What is the use of supporting your motion then?

Mr. Muhammad Yamin Khan: I should like only to withdraw my motion with the consent of the House. My point is that a
5 P.M. division will not serve the purpose. Division on a question like this will not be effective. Therefore, I think that Honourable Members will think it better not to divide on a question like this, and I beg leave of the House to withdraw.

Mr. Deputy President (Mr. R. K. Shanmukham Chetty): Has the Honourable Member the leave of the House to withdraw the motion?

Several Honourable Members: No, no.

Mr. Deputy President (Mr. R. K. Shanmukham Chetty): The Chair understands that the Honourable Member has not got the leave of the House. The question is:

"That the demand under the head 'Army Department' be reduced by Rs. 1."

The Assembly divided:

AYES—38.

Abdoola Haroon, Seth Haji.
Abdul Matin Chaudhury, Mr.
Abdur Rahim, Sir.
Anwar-ul-Azim, Mr. Muhammad.
Piswas, Mr. C. C.
Dudhoria, Mr. Nabekumar Sing.
Dutt, Mr. Amar Nath.
Gour, Sir Hari Singh.
Hoon, Mr. A.
Ismail Ali Khan, Kunwar Hajee.
Jadhav, Mr. B. V.
Jehangir, Sir Cowasji.
Jog, Mr. S. G.
Joshi, Mr. N. M.
Kvaw Mvint, U
Lalhari Chandhary, Mr. D. K.
Lalchand Navalsrai, Mr.
Lal Chand, Honv. Captain Rao
Bahadur Chaudhri.
Maswood Ahmad, Mr. M.
Mitra, Mr. S. C.

Modv, Mr. H. P.
Mudaliar, Diwan Bahadur A. Rama-
swami.
Murtaza Sahab Bahadur, Maulvi
Saryid.
Neev, Mr. K. C.
Pandit, Rao Bahadur S. R.
Raiiah, Rao Bahadur M. C.
Ranea Iyar, Mr. C. S.
Rastogi, Mr. Badri Lal.
Reddi, Mr. T. N. Ramakrishna.
Roy, Rai Bahadur Sukhrui.
Sarda, Diwan Bahadur Harbilas.
Sen, Pandit Satvendra Nath.
Shafee Doodi, Maulvi Muhammad.
Sher Muhammad Khan Gakhar.
Captain.
Singh, Mr. Gays Prasad.
Suhrawardy, Sir Abdulla-al-Mamun.
Urpi Sahab Bahadur, Mr.
Yamin Khan, Mr. Muhammad.

NOES—37.

Abdul Hye, Khan Bahadur Abul Hasnat Muhammad.	Leach, Mr. A. G.
Acott, Mr. A. S. V.	Mackenzie, Mr. R. T. H.
Allah Baksh Khan Tiwana, Khan Bahadur Malik.	Metcalf, Mr. H. A. F.
Amir Hussain, Khan Bahadur Saiyid.	Millar, Mr. E. S.
Bajpai, Mr. G. S.	Mitter, The Honourable Sir Brojendra.
Clow, Mr. A. G.	Morgan, Mr. G.
Dalal, Dr. R. D.	Mukherjee, Rai Bahadur S. C.
Dutt, Mr. G. S.	Noyce, The Honourable Sir Frank.
Dutt, Mr. P. C.	Rafuddin Ahmad, Khan Bahadur Maulvi.
Fox, Mr. H. B.	Rau, Mr. P. R.
Gidney, Lieut.-Colonel Sir Henry.	Ryan, Sir Thomas.
Grant, Mr. C. F.	Schuster, The Honourable Sir George.
Gwynne, Mr. C. W.	Scott, Mr. J. Ramsay.
Haig, The Honourable Sir Harry.	Seaman, Mr. C. K.
Hezlett, Mr. J.	Singh, Mr. Pradyumna Prashad.
Hudson, Sir Leslie.	Smart, Mr. W. W.
James, Mr. F. E.	Smith, Mr. E.
Jawahar Singh, Sardar Bahadur Sardar.	Tottenham, Mr. G. R. F.
	Vachha, Khan Bahadur J. B.

The motion was adopted.

Mr. Deputy President (Mr. R. K. Shanmukham Chetty): The consideration of Demand No. 39—Army Department will continue tomorrow morning. The Assembly will now adjourn till tomorrow morning at eleven o'clock.

The Assembly then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Wednesday, the 8th March, 1933.