Tuesday, 21st November, 1944

COUNCIL OF STATE DEBATES

(OFFICIAL REPORT)

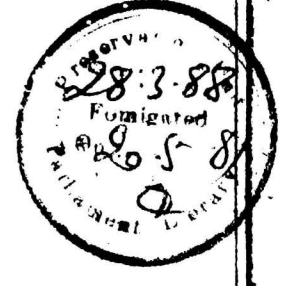
VOLUME II, 1944

(8th to 21st November, 1944)

SEVENTEENTH SESSION

OF THE

FOURTH COUNCIL OF STATE, 1944



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CONTENTS

PAGES.

Monday, 8th November, 1944—

Members Sworn 1
Questions and Answers . . . 1—13
Notices of Motions for Adjournment—Disallowed . . . . . 13—16
Information promised in reply to questions laid on the table. . 16—19
Statements, etc., laid on the table 19—35
Advisory Board of Archaeology . 35—36
Message from His Excellency the Governor General 36
Committee on Petitions. . . . 36
Congratulations to recipients of Honours 37
Governor General's Assent to Bills 37—38
Death of the Honourable Mr. Kumarsankar Ray Chaudhury . 38

Statement of Business . . . 39

Thursday, 9th November, 1944—

Members Sworn 41
Questions and Answers. . . . 41—46
Resolution *re* Temporary withholding of a part of the pay of all persons in military service—Withdrawn . . . . . 46—53
Resolution *re* Coal situation—Negatived 54—71
Resolution *re* Placing of all Special Tribunals under the control of High Courts or of a neutral Department—Withdrawn . . . 72—75
Resolution *re* Rights of Indians domiciled in Dominions, Colonies, etc.—*To be continued*. . . . 75—79
Statement of Business 79

Monday, 13th November, 1944—

Bill passed by the Legislative Assembly laid on the table . . 81
Resolution *re* Industrial Commission to review existing industrial situation, etc.—Negatived . 81—105

Tuesday, 14th November, 1944—

Members Sworn 107
Questions and Answers. . . . 107—118
Notice of Motion for Adjournment—Disallowed . . . . . 118—120
Bills passed by the Legislative Assembly laid on the table . . 120
Standing Committee for the Department of Industries and Civil Supplies 120
Advisory Board of Archaeology . 120
Motion *re* Food situatio —*To be continued* . . . . . 120—156

PAGES.

Wednesday, 15th November, 1944—

Questions and Answers. . . . 157—164
Motion *re* Food situation—*Continued* 165—207

Thursday, 16th November, 1944—

Members Sworn 208
Questions and Answers. . . . 209—228
Bills passed by the Legislative Assembly laid on the table . . 229
Resolution *re* Rights of Indians domiciled in Dominions, Colonies, etc.—*Continued*—Adopted. . 229—236
Resolution *re* Recruitment of officers for civil administration during the war—Negatived. . . 236—253
Resolution *re* North Bihar epidemic—Adopted . . . 253—260

Friday, 17th November, 1944—

Questions and Answers . . . 261—271
Short Notice Question and Answer. 271
Statements, etc., laid on the table 271—278
Standing Committee for the Department of Industries and Civil Supplies 278
Motion *re* Position of India s in South Africa—Adopted . . 279—303
Statement of Business. . . . 303—304

Monday, 20th November, 1944—

Questions and Answers. . . . 305—315
Short Notice Question and Answer 315—316
Statement, etc., laid on the table . 316
Indian Patents and Designs (Temporary Amendment) Bill, 1944—Considered and passed . . 316
Coffee Market Expansion (Second Amendment) Bill, 1944—Considered and passed . . . . 316—317
Delhi Joint Water and Sewage Board (Amendment) Bill, 1944—Considered and passed . . . 317
Public Debt (Central Government) Bill, 1944—Considered and passed 317—324

Tuesday, 21st November, 1944—

Members Sworn 325
Questions and Answers. . . . 325—332
Short Notice Question and Answer 332
Information promised in reply to questions laid on the table . 332—354
Statements, etc., laid on the table 354—361
Resolution *re* Permanent food and agriculture organisation of the United Nations—Adopted . . 361—378

COUNCIL OF STATE

Tuesday, 21st November, 1944

The Council met in the Council Chamber of the Council House at Eleven of the Clock, the Honourable the President in the Chair.

MEMBER SWORN :

The Honourable Sir Pheroze Merwan Kharegat (Nominated Official).

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

APPOINTMENT OF UNQUALIFIED CANDIDATES IN THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA SECRETARIAT

170. THE HONOURABLE KUMAR N. N. SINHA : (*a*) Is it a fact that in recent years a large number of persons have been appointed to the different grades of the ministerial establishment of the Government of India Secretariat without passing the Federal Public Service Commission's prescribed examinations ; if so, why have these unqualified persons been appointed ?

(*b*) Is it a fact that many unqualified outsiders have been promoted to be Superintendents and Assistant Secretaries in preference to those who, possess the requisite educational qualifications, passed the Federal Public Service Commission's prescribed examinations before their entry into the Secretariat ?

(*c*) If the answers to (*a*) and (*b*) above be in the affirmative, (*i*) will Government furnish a list of Superintendents, Assistant Secretaries and Assistants-in-charge in the newly created temporary departments with names, qualifications, length of Government service, source of recruitment and substantive pay ; (*ii*) do Government propose to absorb these persons in permanent departments, in the respective posts they now hold ?

(*d*) If the answer to (*c*) (*ii*) above be in the affirmative, do Government propose to do away with the practice of passing the Federal Public Service Commission's prescribed examinations for admission to the ministerial establishment of the Secretariat. If not, why not ?

THE HONOURABLE MR. E. CONRAN-SMITH : (*a*) Yes, but normally only to temporary posts created for the duration of the War and to temporary vacancies of less than three months' duration in permanent posts. This has been done as in the special conditions created by the present emergency, strict adherence to the rules would have resulted in inconvenience to departments and consequential delay and dislocation of work.

(*b*) I have no information but I may point out that appointments to the posts of Superintendents and Assistant Secretaries are made on the basis of merit only.

(*c*) (*i*) The compilation of a list of the kind would involve an amount of time and labour that would not be justified in War time.

(*ii*) Not as a matter of course.

(*d*) Does not arise.

THE HONOURABLE MR. HOSSAIN IMAM : Is it a fact that the Public Service Commission is not consulted in appointments to Superintendents and Assistant Secretaries ?

THE HONOURABLE MR. E. CONRAN-SMITH : It is not necessary to consult the Commission in the case of Superintendents.

THE HONOURABLE MR. HOSSAIN IMAM : Is it a fact that temporary hands are preferred to the permanent hands for appointment of Superintendent and Assistant Secretary ?

THE HONOURABLE MR. E. CONRAN-SMITH : No, Sir.

THE HONOURABLE MR. HOSSAIN IMAM : Would it be a very large number that is mentioned in category (*c*) for whom Government would have to collect statistics ?

THE HONOURABLE MR. E. CONRAN-SMITH : It is not so much the numbers Sir, as the actual work imposed on the Home Department and the other Departments involved if they are asked to furnish replies to a demand for information of this nature.

REPRESENTATION OF VARIOUS PROVINCES IN THE NEWLY CREATED DEPARTMENTS

171. THE HONOURABLE KUMAR N. N. SINHA : (*a*) Is it a fact that in certain newly created departments and offices of the Government of India Secretariat, *e.g.*, the Planning and Development Department, Establishment Officers and members of the ministerial establishment have been drawn from persons belonging to one Province or community to the exclusion of other Provinces or communities ? If so, why ?

(*b*) Do Government consider the advisability of keeping the representation of all Provinces in the Secretariat like that of communities in a defined proportion ? If not, why not ?

THE HONOURABLE MR. E. CONRAN-SMITH : (*a*) & (*b*) I have no information, but there is no reason to suppose that the rules regarding communal representation in the services are not being followed in making direct recruitment in the newly created departments or offices. Appointments are made without regard to the provinces to which the candidates belong. Government see no sufficient reason to change this policy at present.

THE HONOURABLE MR. HOSSAIN IMAM : Has the Home Department waived the communal representation resolution in the case of new appointments ?

THE HONOURABLE MR. E. CONRAN-SMITH : Certainly not, Sir.

THE HONOURABLE PANDIT HIRDAY NATH KUNZRU : Are Government still taking care to see that a large majority of persons does not belong to one and the same province ?

THE HONOURABLE MR. E. CONRAN-SMITH : I think I have made that matter plain. There is no provincial distribution involved. Candidates are taken, to whatever province they belong, if they are suitable.

THE HONOURABLE PANDIT HIRDAY NATH KUNZRU : Cannot Government, without binding themselves down, see to it that men are taken as far as possible from all provinces ?

THE HONOURABLE MR. E. CONRAN-SMITH : I think that would be very difficult.

THE HONOURABLE MR. HOSSAIN IMAM : Is it a fact that certain departments have become monopolies of certain provinces ?

THE HONOURABLE MR. E. CONRAN-SMITH : I am not aware of it, Sir.

THE HONOURABLE MR. G. S. MOTILAL : Which province predominates in those services ?

THE HONOURABLE MR. MAHENDRA LAL DAS : Is it a fact that Assam has absolutely no representation ?

THE HONOURABLE MR. E. CONRAN-SMITH : I must take the Honourable Member's word for it. I was not myself aware of the fact.

PERCENTAGE OF INDIAN OFFICERS ON THE STAFF COMMANDS, ETC.

172. THE HONOURABLE KUMAR N. N. SINHA : (*a*) Will Government state the percentage of Indian officers on the staff of Commands, Districts and Brigade Areas ?

(*b*) Will they also state whether any action is taken to train Indians for Staff appointments ; if so, how many have been given training since January 1944 and how many proved fit ?

HIS EXCELLENCY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF : (*a*) The information required by the Honourable Member is being collected and will be laid on the table of the House in due course.

(*b*) British and Indian officers compete on the same terms for entry to the Staff College. Since January, 1944, 60 Indian officers have attended courses ; of these 55 officers qualified and have been or are being placed in Staff appointments.

THE HONOURABLE MR. G. S. MOTILAL : What is the number of British officers who attended the Staff College ?

HIS EXCELLENCY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF : About 300 in the same period.

THE HONOURABLE PANDIT HIRDAY NATH KUNZRU : Why is there this disparity considering that there is not the same disparity in the number of Indian and British officers now in the army ?

HIS EXCELLENCY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF : I think the Honourable Member is aware of the conditions leading to this disparity or which did lead to this disparity at the beginning of the war, but that is being gradually improved. I can only assure the Honourable Member and this House that it is a personal consideration of mine to try to increase the number of Indian officers attending the Staff College to the greatest possible extent and I have taken very special measures to do so lately and I shall continue to do so.

THE HONOURABLE MR. HOSSAIN IMAM : Will His Excellency give attention especially to the I. M. S. Indian personnel ? Indian Medical Corps.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF : I M. S. ? I presume the Honourable Member means the Indian Army Medical Corps ?

THE HONOURABLE MR. HOSSAIN IMAM : Yes.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF : Special attention regarding their attendance at the Staff College ?

THE HONOURABLE MR. HOSSAIN IMAM : No, Commands.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF : I do not think it arises out of the question.

RECONSTRUCTION AND INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT OF INDIA

173. THE HONOURABLE MR. G. S. MOTILAL : (*a*) What are the Committees appointed by the Government of India in connection with the reconstruction and industrial development of India ?

(*b*) What is the personnel and the date of appointment of each Committee ?

(*c*) Will Government place on the table a report of the progress of each Committee ?

(*d*) Is Government policy in matters of reconstruction and industrial development of India to be placed before the Central Legislature or before the Committees ?

(*e*) When will the reports of the Committees be available to the members of the Central Legislature ?

(*f*) How will the members of the Central Legislature be kept informed of the proceedings of the Committees ?

THE HONOURABLE SIR AKBAR HYDARI : (*a*) and (*b*) Statements giving the desired information are laid on the table of the House.

(*c*), (*e*) and (*f*) Copies of the proceedings of the meetings of the Policy Committees have been placed and will continue to be placed in the Library of the Legislature.

(*d*) Matters of policy are placed before the appropriate Policy Committee. As copies of the proceedings of the Committees and Reports on Reconstruction and Development Planning issued by the various Departments, are placed in the Library of the Legislature, it will be open to Honourable Members to raise any matters of policy in the House if Government do not themselves do so. The Honourable Member will also appreciate that schemes requiring financial sanction will be referred to the Standing Finance Committee of the Legislative Assembly and included in the Budget for voting and discussion by the Legislature.

Statement giving the name, personnel, and date of appointment of Policy and Official Committees.

Name of Policy Committee	Personnel	Date of appointment
1. General Policy Committee	A list is attached	September, 1943.
2. Policy Committee No. 1 on Resettlement and Re-employment		
3. Policy Committee No. 2 on Disposals, Contracts and Government Purchases		
4. Policy Committee No. 3A on Transport		
5. Policy Committee No. 3B on Posts and Aviation.		
6. Policy Committee No. 3C on Public Works and Electric Power		
7. Policy Committee No. 4A on Trade and Commerce		September, 1944.
8. Policy Committee No. 4B on Industries.		
9. Policy Committee No. 4C on Shipping		
10. Policy Committee No. 5 on Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries		September, 1943.

Official Sub-Committee.—There are official sub-committees consisting of representatives of the Departments concerned of the Government of India corresponding to the Policy Committees except in respect of General Policy and Disposals.

Reconstruction Committee of Council

List of Members of the Various Policy Committees

NOTE.—1. Representatives of the Government of India will be nominated with reference to the agenda for the meeting.

2. Representatives of Provincial Governments will be nominated by these Governments for each meeting.

3. The names of representatives of Indian States and non-officials on each Policy Committee are given below.

General Policy Committee—

(a) *States' Representatives—*

1. Sir C. P. Ramaswami Aiyar, K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E.
2. Sir Mirza Ismail, K.C.I.E.
3. Mir Maqbool Mahmood

(b) *Non-Officials—*

1. Sir Purshotamdas Thakurdas, C.I.E., M.B.E.
2. Mr. Jamnadas M. Mehta, M.L.A.
3. Sir George Morton, O.B.E., M.C.
4. Mr. G. D. Birla
5. Mr. G. L. Mehta
6. The Honourable Sir Rahimtoolah Chinoy
7. Sir Robert Menzies
8. Sir V T. Krishnamachari, K.C.I.E.
9. Sardar Bahadur Sir Datar Singh
10. Sir Cowasjee Jehangir, K.C.I.E., O.B.E., M.L.A.
11. The Honourable Sir K. Ramunni Menon
12. The Honourable Mr. Hossain Imam
13. Mr. N. R. Sarker
14. Chowdhery Mukhtar Singh
15. Sir R. K. Shanmukham Chetty, K.C.I.E.
16. Rao Bahadur N. Siva Raj, M.L.A.
17. Mr. M. A., Ispahani
18. Sir Muhammad Nawaz Khan, M.L.A.
19. Mr. C. S. Rangaswami
20. Begam, J. A. Shah Nawaz
21. Mr. A. D. Shroff
22. Kumararajah Sir Muthiah Clettiar of Chettinad
23. Mr. F. R. Anthony, M.L.A.
24. Sir Joseph Bhore, K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E.

Policy Committee No. 1—Re-settlement and Re-employment—

(a) *States' Representatives—*

1. B. A. Gaekwar, Esq.
2. Syed Bashir Hussain Zaidi, C.I.E.
3. Captain R. G. Wreford

(*b*) *Non-Officials*—

1. Mr. S. C. Joshi, M.A., LL.B.
2. Sir Purshotamdas Thakurdas, C.I.E., M.B.E.
3. Mr. E. S. Millar
4. Sir Vithal N. Chandavarkar, M.L.A.
5. Mr. Sakarlal Balabhai, M.L.A.
6. Mr. W. A. M. Walker, C.B.E., M.L.A.
7. Lala Lakshmipat Singhania
8. Mr. A. H. Bishop
9. Mr. Ratanchand Hirachand
10. Piare Lall Kureel Talib, M.L.A.
11. Mr. Zahur Ahmed Choudhary, M.L.A. (Bengal)
12. The Honourable, Maharaja Srischandra Nandy of Cossimbazar
13. Nawab Sir Muhammad Yusuf, Bar.-at-Law, M.L.A.
14. Raja Sri Ram Seth, M.L.C.
15. Sir Muhammad Nawaz Khan, M.L.A.
16. Mr. V. B. Karnik, Advocate
17. Major Nawab Jamshed Ali Khan, M.B.E., M.L.A.
18. Rai Sahib Captain Sunder Singh Bahadur, O.B.I., I.A. (Retd.)
19. The Honourable Sir A. P. Patro, K.C.I.E.
20. Rao Bahadur Hony. Capt. Choudhuri Lal Chand, O.B.E.
21. Raja Jagannath Baksh Singh
22. The Honourable Sirdar Sir Buta Singh, Kt., C.B.E.
23. Sardar Raghbir Singh Sandhanwalia, O.B.E.
24. Mr. F. R. Anthony, M.L.A.

Policy Committee No. 2—Disposals, Contracts and Government Purchases—

(*a*) *States' Representatives*—

1. Mr. Ghulam Muhammad
2. Maharaj Shri Birbhadra Sinhji of Dungarpur
3. Sirdar K. M. Panikkar

(*b*) *Non-Officials*—

1. Sir Shri Ram
2. Sir Bernard Pratt
3. Mr. J. C. Lancashire
4. Mr. W. A. M. Walker, C.B.E., M.L.A.
5. Mr. W. R. Watt, C.B.E
6. Mr. C. A. Innes
7. Mr. J. C. Mahindra
8. Mr. Kasturbhai Lalbhai
9. Sir Padamji P. Ginwala
10. Nawab Sir Syed Maratab Ali
11. Mr. Hooseinbhoy A. Lalljee, M.L.A.
12. Mr. M. A. H. Ispahani
13. The Honourable Sardar Bahadur Sobha Singh, O.B.E.
14. Mr. G. D. Naidu
15. Mr. B. Ramachandra Reddi, C.B.E.
16. Rai Bahadur Rameshwar Prasad Bagla
17. S. K. Sen, Esq.

Policy Committee No. 3A—On Transport—

(*a*) *States' Representatives*—

1. Dr. P. S. Deshmukh
2. Sir Manubhai Mehta, C.S.I.
3. Sirdar D. K. Sen M.A., B.C.L. (Oxon.), Bar.-at-Law

(*b*) *Non-Officials*—

1. Mr. Kasturbhai Lalbhai
2. Mr. R. R. Bhole, Esq., B.Sc., LL.B.
3. Sir Henry Birkmyre, Bart
4. Mr. Nur Mahomed Chinoy
5. Mr. D. R. Gadgil
6. Dr. Nalinaksha Sanyal, M.A., Ph. D. (Lond.), M.L.A., (Bengal)
7. Mr. W. W. Ladden
8. Mr. G. C. H. Kent
9. Sir Biren Mookerjee
10. Mr. K. Santhanam
11. Malik Sohan Singh
12. Sir Mohammad Yamin Khan, C.I.E., M.L.A.
13. Rai Bahadur Sant Ram
14. The Honourable Sir Bijoy Prasad Singh Roy, K.C.I.E., M.L.C.
15. The Honourable Mr. R. H. Parker
16. Sir Renwick Haddow
17. Mr. M. A. Master

Policy Committee No. 3B on Posts and Aviation—

(a) *States' Representatives—*
1. Nawab Khusru Jung
2. Mir Maqbool Mahmood
3. Mr. Kishanpuri

(b) *Non-officials—*
1. Mr. Kasturbhai Lalbhai
2. Mr. J. R. D. Tata
3. Mr. A. F. T. Cambridge
4. Abdur Rahman Siddiqi, M.L.A.
5. The Honourable Sir Rahimtoola Chinoy
6. Mr. G. L. Mehta
7. Mr. R. C. Lawson
8. Seth Yusuf Abdoola Haroon, M.L.A.
9. F/Lt. Rup Chand

Policy Committee No. 3C—Public Works and Electric Power—

(a) *States' Representatives—*
1. Sir Mirza Ismail, K.C.I.E.
2. Mr. N. Madava Rao
3. Sir C. P. Ramaswami Aiyar, K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E.

(b) *Non-Officials—*
1. Mr. B. R. Kagal, B.E., M.I.E., M.R. SanI
2. Mr. H. W. T. Hain, C.B.E.
3. Mr. Dharamasey Mulraj Khatau
4. Mr. N. N. Iengar
5. Rai Bahadur Sohan Lal
6. Mr. D. Gladding

Policy Committee No. 4A—Trade and Commerce—

(a) *States' Representatives—*
1. Mr. Ahmed Mohiddin
2. Pandit Amar Nath Atal
3. Mr. Abdul Kadir Mohammad Hossain

(b) *Non-officials—*
1. The President of the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry
2. Mr. G. D. Birla
3. The President of the Associated Chambers of Commerce of India
4. Mr. W. K. M. Langley, C.B.E.
5. Mr. B. S. Dabke, B.Com., F.R. Econ. S., F.S.S. (Lond.)
6. Sir Abdul Halim Ghuznavi, M.L.A. (Central).
7. The Honourable Mr. Hossain Imam
8. Mr. D. L. Subbiah
9. Sir Chunilal B. Mehta
10. Mr. K. C. Neogy, M.L.A. (Central)
11. The Honourable Mr. P. N. Sapru
12. Dr. Sir Ziauddin Ahmad, C.I.E., M.L.A. (Central)
13. Sir Swetachalapati Ramakrishna Ranga Row Bahadur Varu
14. Dr. J. P. Niyogi, M.A., Ph.D.
15. Dr. John Mathai, B.A., B.L., B.Litt. (Oxon), D.Sc., (Lond.)
16. Dr. Sir Gokul Chand Narang, M.A., Ph.D., Bar.-at-Law
17. Dr. A. Krishnaswami, M.A., Ph.D.
18. Kumararaja Sir Muthiah Chettiar of Chettinad

Policy Committee—No. 4-B—Industries—

(a) *States' Representatives—*
1. Sir Mirza Ismail, K.C.I.E.
2. Ghulam Mohammed, Esq.

(b) *Non-Officials—*
1. Sir George Morton, O.B.E. M.C.
2. Sri Dewan Bahadur C. S. Ratnasabapathi Mudaliar, C.B.E.
3. Sir Shri Ram
4. Bishen Das Basil, Esq., M.I.E., (Ind.)
5. Sir Padampat Singhania
6. Dwarka Basi, Esq.
7. Sir Frederick James, O.B.E., M.L.A
8. G. L. Mehta, Esq.
9. Dr. John Mathai, B.A., B.L., B.Litt, D.Sc. (Lond.)
10. M. A. Ispahani, Esq.
11. Sir Abdul Halim Ghuznavi, M.L.A. (Central).
12. President, Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industries
13. President, Associated Chambers of Commerce, Royal Exchange
14. J. R. D. Tata, Esq.
15. Sir V. T. Krishnamachariar

16. Sir Padamji Ginwala
17. N. R. Sarkar, Esq.
18. G. D. Birla, Esq.
19. Sir Purshotamdas Thakurdas, C.I.E., M.B.E.
20. Kasturbhai Lalbhai, Esq.
21. Mr. Walchand Hirachand.
22. Mr. R. A. Khedgikar, M.L.A.

Policy Committee No. 4C—Shipping—

(*a*) *States' Representatives—*

1. Sir C. P. Ramaswami Aiyer, K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E.
2. Mr. S. V. Mukerji

(*b*) *Non-officials—*

1. Mr. Walchand Hirachand
2. Mr. M. A. Master
3. Mr. W. L. A. Radcliffe
4. Sir Abdul Halim Ghuznavi, M.L.A.
5. Mr. K. C. Neogy, M.L.A. (Central)
6. Khan Bahadur Mian Ghulam Kadir Mohd. Shahban, J.P., M.L.A. (Central)
7. The Honourable Mr. A. L. M. Rezai Karim
8. Sir R. K. Shanmukham Chetty, K.C.I.E.

Policy Committee No. 5—Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries—

(*a*) *States' Representatives—*

1. Mr. M. J. Narasimhan.
2. Sir T. Vijayaraghavachariar, K.B.E.
3. Mr. K. S. Sursinhji.

(*b*) *Non-officials—*

1. The President, Associated Chambers of Commerce
2. The President, Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce
3. Sir Swetachalapati, Ramakrishna Ranga Row Bahadur Varu
4. The Honourable Mr. Hossain Imam
5. Sir Frederick James, M.L.A.
6. Sir Chunilal B. Mehta
7. Khan Bahadur, M.A. Momin, C.I.E.
8. Mr. F. I. Rahimtoola, C.I.E.
9. Mr. P. N. Singh Roy
10. Mr. Roger Thomas, C.I.E., J.P.
11. Sirdar Bahadur Sir Datar Singh
12. Dr. L. C. Jain, D.Sc. (Econ.) (Lond.)
13. Chowdhery Mukhtar Singh
14. Sir Manilal Nanavati
15. Prof. J. N. Mukherji, C.B.E.
16. Dr. Sam Higginbotham
17. Sardar Vivek Singh Majithia
18. Mr. B. Ramachandra Reddi, C.B.E.
19. Sri Rao Bahadur N. R. Samiappa Mudaliar, M.L.C.
20. Sri Rao Bahadur R. V. Ramasundaram Pillai, B.A.
21. Dr. A. Krishnaswami, M.A., Ph.D.
22. R. L. Biswas, Esq.

THE HONOURABLE MR. G.S. MOTILAL: Will these reports be made available to the members on payment or without payment, so that they can acquaint themselves with the recommendations ?

THE HONOURABLE SIR AKBAR HYDARI : As they are placed in the Library of the House, they are available to members, but if they want extra copies, doubtless they will be made available ; whether on payment or without ; I do not know what the rule in the matter is, but they will be made available.

SIR JOHN ANDERSON'S REPLY IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS REGARDING OBLIGATIONS OF THE BRITISH TREASURY IN RESPECT OF STERLING CREDITS

174. THE HONOURABLE MR. G. S. MOTILAL : (*a*) Has the attention of Government been drawn to the Reuter's telegram dated London, October 31, 1944, quoting the following reply of Sir John Anderson to a question in the House of Commons about obligations of the British Treasury in respect of sterling credits to the account *inter alia* of the Government of India :—

"Sterling balances held by overseas countries though they represent a liability from the point of view of our national economy are not a direct obligation of the Treasury ; nor do balances themselves form part of the national debt in the technical sense of the term. A large portion of these balances has, of course, been invested directly or indirectly in short-term Government securities which already form part of the national debt."

(*b*) What is the extent of India's sterling balances apart from the sterling securities of the British Government ?

THE HONOURABLE SIR CYRIL JONES : (*a*) Yes.

(*b*) The amount of sterling balances held by the Reserve Bank of India is given in the Weekly Statement of affairs of the Reserve Bank which is published in the *Gazette of India*. I regret I cannot disclose details of the investments of the Reserve Bank which are confidential.

THE HONOURABLE MR. G. S. MOTILAL : I am referring to sterling balances apart from sterling securities.

THE HONOURABLE SIR CYRIL JONES : If the Honourable Member will refer to the Weekly Statement of Affairs of the Reserve Bank, he will find a foot-note saying this includes cash and short-term securities. The Reserve Bank do not publish separately the amount of uninvested sterling balances.

SHORT NOTICE QUESTION AND ANSWER

STANDING COMMITTEE OF THE NON-PARTY CONFERENCE

175. THE HONOURABLE PANDIT HIRDAY NATH KUNZRU : (*a*) Is it a fact that in his address to the Central Legislature on the 17th February, 1944 His Excellency the Viceroy referring to the rejection of the Cripps' proposals by India said, " If Indians can devise a method which will produce agreement more readily, so much the better "?

(*b*) Are Government aware that the Standing Committee of the Non-Party Conference has decided to appoint a fact finding Committee " which will examine the whole communal and minorities question from a constitutional and political point of view "?

(*c*) What will be Government's attitude to this Committee and what assistance will they be prepared to render it ?

THE HONOURABLE SIR MAHOMED USMAN : (*a*) Yes.

(*b*) Yes.

(*c*) Government will consider sympathetically any request for information or other assistance by the Committee.

THE HONOURABLE MR. HOSSAIN IMAM : Will the Government make the same concession to any other committee that might be set up for this purpose ?

THE HONOURABLE THE PRESIDENT : That has nothing to do with this question.

THE HONOURABLE MR. HOSSAIN IMAM : I am referring to part (*c*) of the question.

THE HONOURABLE THE PRESIDENT : Is it not included in part (*c*). The Honourable Member's is a specific question.

THE HONOURABLE MR. HOSSAIN IMAM : I am asking whether, if any other committee is set up, Government will extend to it the same concession.

THE HONOURABLE THE PRESIDENT : The question refers to only one committee. There is no other committee. It is a new question which the Honourable ember is asking. Notice will have to be given.

THE HONOURABLE MR. HOSSAIN IMAM : Is the Government aware that this committee is Congress-inspired ?

THE HONOURABLE SIR MAHOMED USMAN: I am not aware of it. If that is the belief of the Honourable Member, it is open to him to hold it.

INFORMATION PROMISED IN REPLY TO QUESTIONS LAID ON THE TABLE

THE HONOURABLE SIR FIROZ KHAN NOON (Defence Member) : Sir, I lay on the table the information promised in reply to questions Nos. 137 and 138, asked on the 24th March, 1943.

QUESTION No. 137

Evacuees employed under the Central Government

Name of Deptt.	Numbers employed							Posts held by Burmans and Anglo-Burmans and salaries drawn by them
	Britishers	Indians	Anglo-Indians	Burmans	Anglo-Burmans	Other Nationalities	Total	
1. Civil Defence	2	5	1	..	2	..	10	The two Anglo-Burmans are employed in Civil Defence Schools as Junior and Sub-Instructor on Rs. 400 and Rs. 150 p. m. respectively.
2. Commonwealth Relations.	2	86	3	..	3	..	94	One Supdt. on Rs. 850, one Senior Commandant on Rs. 700 p. m. and one Asstt. Camp Commandant on Rs. 300 p. m. in the office of the Chief Refugee Administrator, Burma Refugee organisation, Assam. All three are Anglo-Burmans.
3. Food	1	5	1	..	..	..	7	
4. Home	4	5	1	..	1	3	14	The Anglo Burman is a lady employed as teacher in the British Evacuee Camp School, Sewar (Bharatpur) on Rs. 120 p. m.
5. Information & Broadcasting.	2	7	..	4	2	6	21	*Four Burmans.*—Employed in All-India Radio, one as Supervisor on Rs. 565, two as Burmese Translator/Announcer on Rs. 350 and Rs. 200 p. m. respectively and one is Thai Translator/Announcer on Rs. 535 p. m. *Anglo Burmans.*—One employed in AIR as Asstt. News Editor (Far East) on Rs. 400 p. m. and the other as Technical Asstt. in the Advertising Branch on Rs. 275 p. m.
6. Railway	1	3	..	..	..	..	4	
7. E., H. & L.	4	16	3	..	1	..	24	The Anglo-Burman is employed as Clerical Assistant on Rs. 180 p. m.
8. Commerce	2	9	2	..	..	..	13	
9. E. A. D.	5	1	..	..	..	1	7	
10. Posts and Air	7	317	70	1	7	7	409	The *Burman* is employed as Telephone Operator on Rs. 50 p. m. of the *seven Anglo*-Burmans, *one* employed as Wireless Operator on Rs. 85 p. m., *three* as Telegraphist on Rs. 250 p. m. and *one* as Telegraphist on Rs. 145 p. m. and *two* as Clerks on Rs. 45 and Rs. 60 p. m.
11. Finance	2	147	1	..	8	1	159	*Eight Anglo-Burmans.—Four* as Income-Tax Officers on Rs. 550, Rs. 650, Rs. 650 and Rs. 700 p. m. respectively. *Two* Preventive Officers on Rs. 120 p. m. each. *One* as Inspector, Central Excises and Salt on Rs. 140 p. m. and *One* as Statistician in C. B. R. on Rs. 550.
12. War Transport Dept.	6	17	..	..	1	..	24	The Anglo Burman was appointed as Third Engineer Suction Dredger at Vizagapatam on Rs. 270 p. m.
13. War	182	287	52	4	53	16	594	
14. Labour	19	283	8	1	2	1	341	The Burman has been appointed as Burqandaz on Rs. 18 p. m. and the two Anglo-Burmans as temporary Engineers on Rs. 300 and Rs. 250 p. m., respectively.
15. I. & C. S.	..	70	..	..	1	1	72	Anglo Burman employed as Technical Officer in Government Test House, Calcutta on Rs. 400 p. m.
16. Legislative	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	
17. Supply	60	348	54	1	40	44	547	Burman employed as Blacksmith on Rs. 80 p. m.

Anglo-Burmans (forty)—employed as follows.

No.	Posts	Pay
16	Chargeman . . .	Different rates in the scale of Rs. 170—10—250 (E. B.) 40/4—290.
1	Chargeman	Rs. 300 p. m. in the scale of Rs. 200—10—300—50/5—350.
1	Junior Gatekeeper . .	Rs. 120 p. m. in the scale of Rs. 120—10—150.
3	Supervisors "A" Grade .	In the scale of Rs. 155—5—200.
4	Supervisors "B" Grade .	In the scale of Rs. 105—5—150.
4	Asstt. Foreman . . .	Rs. 300 p. m.
2	Asstt. Foreman . . .	Rs. 390 p. m.
1	Air Raid Precautions Instructor.	Rs. 200 p. m.
1	Muccadam	Rs. 2-4-0 per day.
1	Daily worker . . .	As. 9 per day.
1	Clerk—2nd Dn. . . .	Rs. 80—4—120—5—200.
1	Clerk—3rd Dn. . . .	Rs. 60—2—80—3—125.
1	Clerk	Rs. 55—3—70.
1	Assistant	Rs. 200 p. m. fixed.
1	Clerk Junior Grade . .	Rs. 80—5—150.
1	Supervisor	Rs. 170 p. m.

QUESTION NO. 138

Evacuees employed by the Provinces

LIST OF ANGLO-BURMAN AND BURMA EVACUEES EMPLOYED BY THE GOVERNMENT OF ASSAM

Name of Officers	Post held by them (all temporary posts)	Pay, etc., given	Remarks
1	2	3	4
1. Mr. C. A. Vickers, I.C.S. (Burma).	Addl. Secy. to H. E. the Governor of Assam.	Pay Rs. 2,050-O., P. £30, Spl. p. m. Rs. 100.	
2. Mr. A. Gledhill, I.C.S. (Burma).	Addl. District Magistrate.	Pay Rs. 2,200, O. P £30.	Now Offg. as D. C. Cachar.
3. Mr. L. L. Heenan, I. P. (Burma).	Addl. Supdt. of Police, Kamrup.	Pay Rs. 1,300,O. P. £ 30.	
4. Mr. L. T. Wilson, I. P. (Burma).	Supdt. of Police, Manipur State.	Pay Rs. 1,150, O. P. £ 30.	
5. Mr. B. Barrett, I. F. S. (Burma).	Forest Officer . .	Pay Rs. 1,350, O. P. £ 30.	Was employed from 14th May 1942 to 7th June 1942.
6. Mr. C. W. D. Kermode, I. F. S. (Burma).	Do. .	Pay Rs. 1,200, O. P. £ 30.	
7. Mr. M. J. Rosair, I. F. S. (Anglo-Burman).	Do. .	Pay Rs. 725.	
8. Mr. E. A. Reynolds, I. F. S. (Anglo-Burman).	Do. .	Pay Rs. 600.	
9. Mr. G. P. Walder, P. F. S. (Anglo-Burman).	A. R. P. Officer, Dibrugarh.	Pay Rs. 1,150.	
10. Mr. Sudhir Chandra Bhattacharjee (Anglo Burman).	Asstt. Assam Sectt. .	Pay Rs. 100.	
11. Mr. D. Koleher, D. E. (Anglo-Burman).	Executive Engineer, (temporary).	Pay Rs. 1,000 (fixed) *plus* O. P. at £ 40 p. m.	Was employed from 1st May 1942 to 26th June 1942.
12. Mr. A. G. T. Taylor, B.Sc.(Anglo-Burman).	Do. .	Pay Rs. 1,225 (fixed) *plus* O. P. at £30 p. m.	Employed from 14th October 1942. Now Ex. Engineer, Goalpara.
13. Mr. R. N. Ghose (Anglo-Burman).	Temporary Overseer .	Pay Rs. 135 p. m. (fixed).	Was employed from 8th May 1942 to 7th December 1942. Recalled by Burma Government.
14. Mr. G. C. Datta (Anglo-Burman).	Do. .	Pay Rs. 160 p. m. (fixed.)	Was employed from 27th May 1942 to 8th December 1942. Resigned.
15. Mr. F. W. T. Bodker, P. F. S. (Anglo-Burman).	Forest Officer .	Pay Rs. 800 .	Was employed from 17th November 1942 to 8th January 1943.

Name of Officers	Post held by them (all temporary posts)	Pay, etc., given	Remarks
1	2	3	4
16. Mr. S. A. Haque, (Anglo-Burman).	Accounts Clerk (Temporary).	Pay Rs. 100 (fixed).	Was employed from 6th June 1942 to 6th September 1942. Discharged.
17. Mr. W. B. Whitby (Anglo-Burman).	Executive Engineer, (Temporary).	Pay Rs. 1,275 *plus* O. P. at £30 p. m. (fixed).	Was employed from 7th November 1942. Now Ex. Engineer, Nowgong.
18. Mr. K. R. Bayley, B. A., A.M. Inst. C. E. (Burma.)	Executive Engineer .	Pay Rs. 1,175 *plus* O. P. at £30 p. m. (fixed).	Was employed from 24th November 1942. Now Ex. Engineer, Kongpokpi Divn., I. B. Rd.
19. Mr. G. H. C. Peters, B. C. S. (I.) Anglo-Burman.	Asstt. P.O. Tirap Frontier Tract.	Pay Rs. 650 . Spl. P. Rs. 200.	
20. Mr. A. Long (Burma Forest Service.)	Asstt. to the D. C. Naga Hills.	Pay Rs. 900 *plus* allowances admissible in Indo-Burma Road.	
21. Mr. Mawaya Singh (Burma).	Temp. Overseer .	Pay Rs. 160 p. m. (fixed.)	Was employed from 27th May 1942 to 8th December 1942. Resigned.

Total Anglo-Burman	3
Other Burma Evacuees	18
Total . .	21

NOTE.—It is not clear what distinction is intended between Anglo-Burman and Burma Evacuees. Anglo-Burmans have been marked separately.

Statement showing the number of Anglo-Burman and Burma Evacuees employed under the Government of Bengal

Department or Offices	Number	Posts	Salary
		Anglo-Burmans	Rs.
C. & W.	1	Assistant Camouflage Officer . . .	400
Home (Police) . . .	9	Calcutta Police Sergeants . . .	200
Howrah General Hospital .	1	Charge Nurse	150
Howrah General Hospital .	1	Stuff Nurse	135
Depot Service . . .	1	Depot Supdt. (H. Qrs.) . . .	300
Communication . . .	1	Officer-in-Charge Report Centre . . .	450
Service	2	Supervisors Report Centre . . .	100
	9	Telephonists	60
Total . .	25		
		Burma Evacuees	
	1	Temp. Surveyor and Valuer Requisition Branch	Rs. 200
	1	Temp. Clerk	35
	1	Supdt. (Women Canteen) with D. A. & Hill Al.	125
	1	Manager (Women Canteen) . . .	50
	1	Darwan (Women Canteen) . . .	35
	1	Clerk	50
	4	Helper	25 each.
	3	Servants	25 each.
	1	Commandant (I. C. S.)	1,450
	1	Asstt. Commandant I	850
	1	Asstt. Commandant II	750
	1	Asstt. Commandant III	600
	1	Camp Officer I	145

Department or Offices	Number	Posts	Salary
		Burma Evacuees—contd.	Rs.
	1	Camp Officer II	100
	1	Camp Officer III	98
	4	Office Clerks	40
	3	Ration office clerks	40 each.
	1	Hospital clerks	20
	1	Fuel clerk	8
	6	Peons	10 each.
	1	Messenger	12
	12	Weighman	8 each.
	1	Fire engine driver	20
	1	Asstt. Surgeon	280 (allowance Rs. 60.)
	1	Sub-Asstt. Surgeon	150 *plus* 20 per cent. of their pay.
	1	Sub-Asstt. Surgeon	103 in lieu private practice.
	1	Sub-Asstt. Surgeon	100
	1	Lady Health Visitor	100 *plus* Rs. 8 as D. A., *plus* Rs. 5 for milk distribution.
	1	Compounder I	75
	1	Compounder II	50
	1	Compounder III	40
	1	Compounder IV	40
	1	Washerman	30
	10	Ward attendants	9 each.
	8	Midwifery trainers	5 each.
	1	Public Health Officer	160 *plus* Rs. 48 special pay.
	1	Overseer	20
	1	Headmaster	22 *plus* Rs. 8 as light man.
	1	Asstt. Teacher	20
	2	Asstt. Teachers	17 each.
	3	Asstt. Teachers	15 each.
	6	Asstt. Teachers	14 each.
	3	Asstt Teachers	10 each
	1	Guard	40
	2	Spl. Head Constable	32 each.
	8	Spl. Pol. Constable	25 each.
	1	A. R. P. (First Air Party Driver)	40 *plus* Rs. 10 D. A.
	1	Clerk	50 *plus* Rs. 12-8-0 as Chittagong Emergency allowance.
	11	Clerk	35 *plus* Rs. 12-8-0 each.
	2	Clerk	80 p. m. each.
	4	Clerk	35 p. m. each.
	2	Temp. Clerks	35 *plus* Rs. 10 D. A. each.
	1	Reserve Leader	60
	1	Reserve Personnel	25
	1	Asstt. Staff Officer Warden Service	75
	1	Warden	30
	1	First Aider	30
	3	Drivers	40 each.

Department or Offices	Number	Posts	Salary
		Burma Evacuees—contd.	Rs.
	3	Firemen	30 each.
	1	Head Clerk	100
	7	Temp. Clerks	35 each *plus* D. A.
	1	Driver	40
	2	Clerks	40
	1	S. O. Salt	340
	3	Assistants	60
	1	Peon	15
	1	Peon	14
	1	Asstt. Camouflage Officer	400
	1	Overseer	80
	1	Overseer	60
	1	Asstt. Engineer	200
	22	Cal. Police Sgts.	200
	2	Addl. Supdt. of Police	1,250
	1	Addl. Supdt. of Police	1,050
	1	Addl. Supdt. of Police	750 & £25, O. P. and Rs. 150 House Allce.
	1	Dy. Supdt. of Police	375
	1	Asstt. Commdt. E. E. Rifles Dacca	550 & £25, O. P.
	2	Sergeants	175
	1	Inspector of Police	215 and Rs. 50 D. A.
	1	Station Writer	40
	1	Sub-Inspector of Police	127 and Rs. 30 D. A.
	2	Head Constables	32
	8	Constables	25
	3	Asst. Teachers in Government High School	75—175
	3	Dy. Jailors	130
	1	Dy. Jailors	95
	1	Asstt. Foodgrains Purchasing Officer	300
	1	Superintendent	200
	1	Accountant	200
	1	Lady Secy.	300
	2	Commercial Asstts.	100
	1	Assistant.	60
	1	Assistant.	110
	2	Resident Surgeons	350
	1	Resident Surgeons	175
	1	House Surgeon	100
	1	Assistant.	100
	1	Sub-Officer, Bengal Ferry Service	40
	11	Firemen, Bengal Ferry Service	30
	3	Drivers, Bengal Ferry Service	40
	1	Driver, Bengal Ferry Service	50
	4	Leaders, Bengal Ferry Service	40
	1	Station Officer, Bengal Ferry Service	75
	3	Sub-Officers, Bengal Ferry Service	40
	4	Drivers 'A'	60
	18	Drivers 'B'	50
	60	Firemen	30 each.
	2	Menials, 'A'	15
	2	Menials, 'B'	20
Bengal Civil Pioneer Force	1	Lieutenant	350
	1	2 Lieutenants	250
	3	Medical Officers	250 each.
	3	Administrative Officers	150 each.
	1	Accountant	80
	3	Senior clerks	60 each.
	1	Driver	65

Department or Offices	Number	Posts	Salary
		Burma Evacuees—contd.	Rs.
Post Raid Information Service	2	Supervisors	150 each.
	1	Cashier	50
	1	Telephonist	60
	1	Clerk	35
	1	Cycle messenger	30
A. R. P. Controller, Narayanganj.	1	Medical Officer	100
	1	Dy. Depot Supdt.	60
	2	Telephonists	35 each.
	4	A. R. P. Wardens	25 each.
	2	First Aiders	25 each.
	1	Fireman T. P. Squads	25 each.
A. R. P. Controller, Comilla	1	Medical Officer	100+10 allowance.
	1	Instructor	70+10 allowance.
	1	Instructor	45+10 allowance.
	2	Motor Drivers	45+10 allowance.
	1	Motor Drivers	40+10 allowance.
	1	F. A. Party Group Leader	40+10 allowance.
	1	F. A. Party Worker	25+8 allowance.
	1	Depot Clerk	35+10 allowance.
A. R. P. Controller, Mymensingh.	1	Medical Officer	175
	1	Messenger	25
A. R. P. Controller, Hooghly	1	Rescue Leader	60
	1	Rescue personnel	25
	1	Asstt. S/O Warden Service	75
	1	Warden	30
	1	First Aider	30
A. R. P. Controller, 24-Parganas.	1	A. R. P. Instructor	150
	1	Control Staff	60+10 allowance.
	1	Clerk	35+10 allowance.
	1	Medical Officer	200
	2	Orderlies	24 each.
	1	Post Warden	75+10 allowance.
	1	Instructor (Rescue Service)	80+10 allowance.
	1	Party Leader	60+10 allowance.
A. R. P. Controller, Asansol	1	Member, Rescue Service	25+8 allowance.
	1	Lorry Driver	45
	3	Leader, Bengal Fire Service	40 each.
	3	Firemen	30 each.
A. R. P. Controller, 24-Parganas.	1	Telephonist	35
	2	First Aiders	25 each.
	1	Warden	25
A. R. P. Controller, Burdwan	1	First Aider	25

Department or Office	Number	Posts	Salary
		Burma Evacuees—contd.	Rs. A. P.
A. R. P. Controller, Chandpur	1	Depot Clerk	35+10 allowance.
	1	Medical Officer	175
	1	Driver	40+10 allowance.
	1	C. R. Clerk	35+10 allowance.
	1	Trolly attendant	25+8 allowance.
A. R. P. Controller, Dacca	1	Depot Supdt.	125
	2	Clerks	35+10 allowance.
A. R. P. Controller, Jessore	1	First Aider	25
A. R. P. Controller, Kharagpur.	1	F. A. P. Driver	40+10 allowance.
A. R. P. Controller, Howrah	3	Skilled Men (R. S.)	45 each.
	4	Unskilled men (2)	25 each.
	1	Driver (2)	60
	2	Drivers casualty service	40 each.
	1	F. A. Party leader	32
	4	First Aider	30 each.
	1	Ambulance attendant	30
	1	Class III Instructors	60
	4	Paid Wardens	30 each.
	1	Post Wing Messenger	30
A. R. P. Controller, Parbatipur	1	Dy. Controller, A. R. P.	300
A. R. P. Controller, Hoogly	1	Rescue Leader	60
	1	Rescue Personnel	25
	1	Warden	30
	1	First Aider	30
A. R. P. Controller, Feni	3	Leaders (Fire service)	40+5 allowance each.
	15	Firemen (Fire service)	25+4 allowance each.
	8	Drivers (Fire service)	40+5 allowance each.
	1	S. D. S. (Casualty Service)	50+5 allowance each.
	1	Party leader	27+4 allowance each.
	21	Party men	25+4 allowance each.
A. R. P. Controller, Feni (Concd.)	2	F. A. Postmen	25+4 allowance each.
	3	Unskilled man	25+4 allowance each.
	1	Skilled men	30+4 allowance.
	1	Driver	45+5 allowance.
	5	Operators (siren)	25+4 allowance each.
	10	Messengers	20+4 allowance each.
	1	Cook	15+4 allowance.
	1	Mate	12+4 allowance.

Department or Office	Number	Posts	Salary
		Burma Evacuees—concld.	Rs.
A. R. P. Controller, Feni (Conod)—*contd.*	2	House Surgeons	100+25 allowance each.
	2	Nurses	35+5 allowance each.
	1	Depot Supdt.	100+25 allowance.
A. R. P. Controller, Noakhali	1	Fireman (Auxiliary Fire Service).	
A. R. P. Controller, Daulatganj.	1	First Aider	25+8 allowance.
A. R. P. Controller, Calcutta			
Casualty Service	1	Medical Officer.	75
	4	First Aiders	30 each.
Rescue Service	7	Unskilled Labourer	25 each.
	4	Skilled Labourers	40 each.
	1	Skilled Labourer	35
	2	Drivers	60 each.
Depot Service	1	Telephonist	60
	1	Clerk (H. Qrs.).	45
	1	Clerk	40
	1	Store Clerk	40
Wardens Service	1	Staff Officer	200
	3	Post Wardens	75 each.
	13	Sector Wardens	30 each.
	1	Messenger	30
Communication Service	1	Supervisor Report Centre	100
	4	Telephonist	60 each.
	2	Indoor Messengers	18 each.
A. R. P. Controller, Chittagong.	3	Post Wardens	40 each.
	11	Sector Wardens	30 each.
	1	Clerk	35 and Rs. 12-8-0 Emergency Allowance.
	2	F. A. Party leader	32 each.
	8	Rescue personnel	25 each.
	3	Rescue Semi-skilled personnel	27-8 each.
	1	Rescue skilled personnel	30
	1	Experimental Assistant, Indigenous Drugs Enquiry under the Indian Research Fund Association, School of Tropical Medicine.	158 p. m.
	1	Compounder, Rangamati Hospital	35 p. m. 3-8 p. m. s. p. 3-8- C. A. 5 D. A.
	2	Lady Doctors (M. B. B. S.) A. R. P. House Surgeons, Presidency General Hospital.	140 p. m. each.
	8	Sweepers, Howrah General Hospital	21 and 24 p. m.
	4	Ayahs, Howrah General Hospital	20 p. m. each.
Total No. Burma Evacuee	610		

Statement showing the total No. of Anglo-Burmans and Burma evacuees employed in the province of Bihar

Names	Whether Anglo-Burmans or Burma evacuee	Post to which appointed	Pay	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5
1. W. J. Barron, I. P.	Burma evacuee	Temporary Supdt. of Police.	Rs. A. P. 1,300 *plus* £30	O. S. P.
2. Raghunath Singh	,,	Temporary Havildar, Rly. Protection Police.	43.	
3. (Not given)	,,	Temporary constables.	17 p. m.	11 constables have been provided.
4. (Not given)	,,	Temporary sowar	17 p. m.	
5. Peary Mohan Das	,,	Fireman Khalasi in A. F. S.	25 p.	
6. W. T. Harvey	,,	Manager, Lime Store quarries.	1,250 p. m.	
7. H. C. Flanders	,,	Accountant	400 p. m.	
8. J. A. Providence	,,	Cypher Asstt. P. W. Room.	200 p. m.	
9. A. W. Dilworth	,,	Do.	Do.	
10. Havildar Narbahadur Bhaju, Pensioner.	,,	Watch and ward in the the Darbhanga district.	18	
11. L/N. K. Maulidhan Rai Pensioner.	,,	Do.	Do.	
12. Apauna	,,	Helper in T. I. & S. Co., Jamshedpur.	0-14-0 p. d.	
13. Balaram	,,	Do.	15 p. m.	
14. Satyam	,,	..	15 p. m.	
15. Ventataswamy	,,	Moulder	1-4 per day.	
16. Venkatreddy	,,	Khalasy in T. I. S. Co.	0-10-0 per day	
17. R. Chauna	,,	Do.	0-10-0 per day	
18. J. Dutta	,,	Sampler	1-8-0.	
19. M. P. Ghose	,,	Foreman	200 per month	
20. M. M. Roy	,,	R. Gang	0-10-0 p. d.	
21. E. F. Weble	,,	..	450	
22. C. A. B. Mehta	,,	Asstt. C. S. K.	300. p. m.	
23. Dulla Mia	,,	M/c man	1-8-0 per day	
24. Abdul Qayum	,,	Khalasi	0-12-0 p. d.	
25. J. K. Dutta	,,	Samper	1-8-0 p. d.	
26. S. Lachmiah	,,	Cooly	0-8-9 p. d.	
27. D. Chandrish	,,	Khalasi	0-12-0 p. d.	
28. Sam Bahadur	,,	Works Guard	16 p. m.	
29. M. B. Dutta	,,	Asst. Foreman	2-8-0 p. d.	
30. S. C. Bhowmick	,,	Tem. taker	1-8-0 p. d.	
31. Gopinath Misra	,,	Steam Hammerman	1-2-0 p. d.	
32. G. Ramiah	,,	Colly	0-8-9 p. d.	
33. S. Lachamna	,,	Asstt. Pressman.	0-15-0 p. d.	
34. K. Pappaya	,,	Colly	0-8-0 p. d.	
35. Hussain Bux	,,	Steam Hammerman	1 p. d.	
64. Noor Muhammad	,,	Do.	1 p. d.	
37. Golam Sobhan	,,	Fitter helper	1-4-0 p. d.	
38. Labindar Patnayak	,,	Do.	1-4-0 p. d.	
39. Basu Bawar Singh	,,	Do.	1-2-0 p. d.	
40. Manupalla Singh	,,	Fitter	1-12-0 p. d.	
41. Sado Pandiya	,,	Helper	1-2-0 p. d.	
42. Bir Singh	,,	Chaukidar, Indian Cable Co.	20 p. m.	
43. Gangadin	,,	Eng. Bl. Smith	2-4-0 p. d.	
44. Pira Bux	,,	Oil and Belt man	1 p. d.	
45. E. H. Tregoning	,,	Mine Agent, Indian Copper Corpn. Ghatsila.	£650 per annum.	
46. F. G. Halge	,,	Asst. under ground mechanic.	120 p. m.	

1	2	3	4	5
			Rs. A. P.	
47. Narayan Behera .	Burma evacuee	Motor Driver, Indian Steel and Wire Products Ltd.	1-0-0 p. d.	
48. Jagannath . .	,,	Colly do. . . .	0-8-0 p. d.	
49. Jogendra Singh .	,,	Fitter . . .	1-6-0 p. d.	
50. D. N. Arya . .	,,	A. R. P. Wardens service, Jamshedpur.	35-4-0 p. m.	
51. Dr. Sailendra Mohan Ghosh.	,,	Medical Officer Sakchi Mobile F. A. P.	110 p. m.	
52. Dr. Samerenda Kumar Das.	,,	Medical Officer Main Hospital, Mobile F. A. P.	110 p. m.	
53. Ganga Ram . .	,,	Driver . .	30 p. m.	
54. Bhramarbar Patnaik.	,,	First Aider . .	18 p. m.	
55. V. Abrham . .	,,	Temporary chargeman in H. E. Shell shop, Jamalpur (Monghyr)	330 p. m.	
56. R. N. Varma, Esq. .	,,	Chief Chemist, Bharat Sugar Mills Ltd., Sidhwalia (Saran).	600 p, m.	
57. Mangal Prasad . .	,,	Not given . .	20 p. m.	
58. G. S. Sinha . .	,,	Supervisor Foreman Lawly Sen Co. Patna	150 p. m.	
59. S. K. Bihari . .	,,	Chief Sugar Technologist, South Bihar Sugar Mills, Bihta.	500 p. m.	
60. N. M. Mathur . .	,,	Manufacturing Chemist	175 p. m.	
61. S. Balkhi. . .	,,	Head Panman . . .	135 p. m.	
62. Rajeshwari Prasad .	,,	Late Asstt. . .	20 p. m.	
63. Harbans Prasad .	,,	Quadman . . .	30 p. m.	
64. Harinarain Prasad .	,,	Astt. do. . . .	30 p. m.	
65. Gokhula Nand .	,,	Do. Panman . .	40 p. m.	
66. Ramnarain Prasad .	,,	Do. . . .	40 p. m.	
67. Nagina Pandey .	,,	Centrifugal man .	16 p. m.	
68. Bhim Sen Pandey .	,,	Pan Appr. . .	15 p. m.	
69. Jai Jai Ram . .	,,	Manufacturing Cooly S. B. Sugar Mills, Bihta.	14 p. m.	
70. Beni Prasad . .	,,	Manufacturing Shift Chemist.	80 p. m.	
71. Ram Murti . .	,,	Engine Driver . .	14 p. m.	
72. Lakhraj Pandey .	,,	Do. . . .	16 p. m.	
73. Zahoor . . .	,,	Rly. Clerk. . .	35 p. m.	
74. Hanuman Singh .	,,	Watchman . .	11 p. m.	
75. Sidheshwari Prasad .	,,	Cane, Acctt. . .	62-8-0. p. m.	
76. Ramkaram Rai Sharma.	,,	Art. Cl. . . .	35 p. m.	
77. Gulab Chand . .	,,	Literate Peon . .	15 p. m.	
78. Jwala Prasad Rai .	,,	Payment Clerk . .	20 p. m.	
79. Rajnath Upadhya .	,,	Do. . . .	25 p. m.	
80. Kesho Tiwari . .	,,	Yard Insp. . .	30 p. m.	
81. Kashinath Ojha .	,,	Accts. Clerk . .	35 p. m.	
82. Baijnath Pandit .	,,	General Donga Supr. .	25 p. m.	
83. Vijaya Narain Trivedi	,,	Cane Inspector . .	35 p. m.	
84. Devendra Bahadur Sinha.	,,	Do. . . .	50 p. m.	
85. Ganga Pandey .	,,	Do. . . .	40 p. m.	
86. Judhisthir Singh .	,,	Peon . . .	11 p. m.	
87. Rupnarain Lal .	,,	Peon of above mill .	11 p. m.	
88. M. Balkhi . .	,,	Worker not Appr. .	15 p. m.	
89. Bimal K. Das .	,,	Moulding Appr. .	15 p. m.	
90. Madina . . .	,,	R. D's. Orderly . .	12 p. m.	

1	2	3	4	5
			Rs. A. P.	
91. B. K. Chakravarti B. E. C. E.	Burma evacuee.	Manager and Engineering in Charge Indian Hume Pipe Co. Ltd.	200 p. m.	
92. R. K. Chakravarti .	,,	Acctt. do.. . .	62 p. m.	
93. Dr. H. M. Samadar .	,,	Medical Officer Hindustan Bicycle Mfg. and Ind. Corpn. Ltd.	Not known.	
94. Kedar Prasad . .	,,	Time Keeper of do.	Do.	
95. H. D. Upadhya .	,,	Store Supdt.of do.	Do.	
96. Lt.-Col. I. S. Nalwa .	,,	I. G. of Prisons, Bihar	2,300 p. m.	
97. A. K. Chatterji. .	,,	Temporary Asstt. Jailor	60 p. m. .	Resigned service on 27th January 1943
98. M. G. Nair	,,	Do. . .	Do. .	Resigned on 27th January 1943.
99. Guru Buksh Singh .	,,	Do. . .	Do.	Do.
100. L. William . .	,,	Do. . .	Do. .	Do. 6th February 1943.
101. Kapoor Singh	,,	Temporary Warder .	17 p. m. .	Do. 12th April 1943.
102. Juma Singh . .	,,	Do. . .	Do. .	Do. 20th March 1943
103. Miss Kamla Adhikari	,,	Lady Doctor, Chatra Hospital.	75 p. m.	
104. J. H. Davis . .	,,	Depot Supdt. of A. P. Ranchi.	150 p. m.	
105. K. Barbosa . .	,,	Clerk in Telegraph Office, Patna.	90 p. m.	
106. P. J. Cardoza .	,,	Do. . .	40 p. m.	
107. N. B. S. Fernandez. .	,,	Do. . .	90 p. m.	
108. Mrs. N. B. S. Fernandez.	,,	Matron in Koorjee School, Digha, Patna.	70 p. m.	
109. Mrs. M. Fernandez .	,,	Joined W. A. A. C. local service.	65 p. m.	
110. Miss I. E. Durham .	,,	Typist with Eastern Army.	Not known.	
111. Miss Joan Clift. .	,,	Do. . .	Do.	
112. Mrs. Florena Peppin	,,	Joined W. A. A. C. . General Service.	65 p. m.	
113. J. M. Rodrequez .	,,	Temporary Engineer .	350 p. m.	
114. Sree Ram Khosla .	,,	Account's clerk . .	110 p. m.	
115. V. N. Nair . .	,,	Correspondence clerk .	40 p. m.	
116. Sachindra Chandra Sen	,,	Attached to Gaya Cotton and Jute Mills.	100 p. m.	
117. Trylokha Nath Sil .	,,	Compounder, Evacuation Hospital, Chaibasa.	22 p. m.	
118. H. N. Somadar .	,,	Mobile F. A. Post (Medical Officer.)	100 p. m.	
119. Krishna Lamboo Nepali	,,	Chaukidar in Ghee Heating Centre, Muzaffarpur.	22 p. m.	
120. W. L. Colonel . .	,,	Executive Engineer, Central P. W. D. Purnea.	1,050 p. m. + 533 O. S. P.	
121. C. X. D'Souza . .	,,	Asst. Engineer of do. .	250 p. m.	
122. M. L. Roy Choudhury	,,	Asstt. Engineer, Central P. W. D. Purnea	600 p. m.	
123. R. S. J. N. Naisu .	,,	Overseer of do. . .	240 p. m. + 50 Burma Allowance.	
124. S. K. Maulick . .	,,	Do. . .	165 p. m.	

1	2	3	4	5
			Rs. A. P.	
125. Sunder Singh . .	Burma evacuee	Overseer, Siliguri .	155 p. m. + 50 p. m. Burma allowance.	
126. N. C. Dass . .	,,	Overseer, Kishangunj	180 p. m.	
127. Randhir Singh .	,,	Do. Bagrakot . .	120 p. m.	
128. Durgadas Mehta .	,,	Do. Dengraghat .	120 p. m.	
129. Natho Singh . .	,,	Do. Kishangunj .	155 p. m.	
130. A. C. Chakravarthi .	,,	Do. Purnea . .	140 p. m. .	Since resigned.
131. S. K. Shome . .	,,	Do. Dengraghat .	75 p. m.	
132. V. Kandiat . .	,,	Clerk, Purnea . .	82 p. m.	
133. N. K. Chakravarty .	,,	Do. Kishungunj .	85 p. m.	
134. S. Rahman . .	,,	Do. Purnea . .	115 p. m.	
135. K. S. Ramanatha .	,,	Hd. Clerk, Purnea .	200 p. m.	
136. P. L. Mitra . .	,,	Div. Acctt. Purnea .	270 p. m.	
137. M. Dam . . .	,,	Clerk, Purnea . .	91 p. m.	
138. Rv. Natha . .	,,	Do. . .	126 p. m.	
139. S. N Banerjee .	,,	Do. . .	126 p. m.	
140. C. S. Ram . .	,,	Do. . .	50 p. m.	
141. B. Raj Choudhery .	,,	Draftsman, Purnea .	205 p. m.	
142. D. B. Dutta . .	,,	Tracer . . .	76 p. m	
143. B. M. Choudhery .	,,	Clerk Purnea . .	90 p. m.	
144. N. K. Sen Gupta .	,,	Clerk Siliguri . .	97 p. m.	
145. S. N. Banerjee .	,,	Overseer ,, . .	150 p. m.	
146. Chaman Singh .	,,	Overseer, Dingraghat.	70 p. m.	
147. E. P. Viswam . .	,,	Computor, Purnea . .	124 p. m.	
148. D. R. Verma . .	,,	Road Sarkar, Siliguri.	45 p. m.	
149. K. D. Sharma . .	,,	Works Subordinate, Purnea.	52 p. m.	
150. V. G. Murmur . .	,,	Accounts Clerk and Cashier, Purnea.	97 p. m.	
151. Syid T. Islam . .	,,	Do. . .	97 p. m.	
152. Kartam Singh . .	,,	Overseer, Kishanganj	145 p. m.	
153. (Not given) . .	,,	Temp. Supdt. of Jail, Motihari.	708-2-0 p. m.	
154. Do. . . .	,,	Do. Patna . .	708-2-0 p. m.	
155. Do. . . .	,,	Jailor . . .	Not given.	
156. Do. . . .	,,	Asstt. Jailor . .	Do.	Only 8 persons employed.
157. Do. . . .	,,	Head Warder . .	28 p. m.	
158. Do. . . .	,,	Warders . . .	17 p. m.	23 persons employed.
159. Ramchandra Pandey	,,	Tem. Constable in Shabad Distt.	17 p. m. +5	G. C. allow.
160. Nageshwar Ojha .	,,	Do. . .	Do.	
161. Bajari Singh . .	,,	Do. . .	Do.	
162. Pala Singh . .	,,	Do. . .	Do.	
163. Harpal Singh . .	,,	Do. . .	Do.	
164. Hari Prasad Singh .	,,	Do. . .	Do.	
165. Ram Kumar Singh .	,,	Do. . .	Do.	
166. Ram Prabesh Singh .	,,	Do. . .	Do.	
167. Kedar Nath Kapur .	,,	Loco Foreman, Dehri Rohtas Ltd., Rly.	200 p. m.	
1. P. Guiberra . .	Anglo-Burmans	Welder in T. I. & S. Co. Jamshedpur.	3 per day.	
2. V. Benjamin . .	,,	Telephone Operator in T. I. and S. Co. Jamshedpur.	1-8-0 per day.	
3. A. P. Rosemeyer .	,,	A. R. P. Officer, Jamshedpur.	700 p. m.	

Statement showing the total number of evacuees who have secured employment in the Provinces of Bombay

No.	Post held	Salary p. m. Rs.	
	Anglo-Burmans		
2.	Sub-Inspectors, Bombay City Police	200	
2.	Sub-Inspectors, R. I. N. Dockyard Police	125	
2.	Censor's Office	100	
1.	Gate Keeper Ordnance Factory	100	
1.	Foreman Mechanic	160	
1.	U. S. Army civilian driver	75	
1.	Supervisor United Motors	90	
1.	Clerk Bombay Municipality	70	
1.	Supervisor Ordnance Factory	180	
1.	Telephone Operator, Standard Vaccum Oil Co.	75	
1.	Telephone Operarator, Bombay Telephone Co.	70	
1.	Commercial Stenographer	120	
1.	Dock Supervisor	155	
1.	I. A. O. C. Sergeant	280	
1.	Clerk Cotton Textile Department	66	
1.	Chargeman, Ordnance Factory, Dohad	200	over time pay.
1.	Supervisor 'B' Grade Ordnance Factory, Dohad	105	
7.	Working in the Ammunition Factory Kirkee and Central Provision, Depot, Dehu Road	From 150 to 250	
27	Total		
	Burmans		
2.	Seamen (Merchant Service)	80	
1.	Military Motor driver	80	
3	Total.		
	Evacuees of Indian descent but who have acquired Burman nationality by their domicile in Burma.		
1	Officer Cadet No. 95-E, Coy. I. M. A. Dehra Dun	203	
1	General Duty Clerk in M. L. I. Belgaum	100	
1	Havildar Clerk II Censor Office, Belgaum	100	
1*	(Burma Railway Co. Units—was a T. T. R. in the Railway Company)	Not known.	
1*	Director General Posts and Telegraphs, Burma Government		
1	C. P. W. D., Dehu Road—temporary clerk.		
6	Total.		

*These two men were recalled to duty by the Burma Railway Co. and the Director General Posts and Telegraphs, Burma, respectively.

36 Grand Total.

Statement showing the number of Anglo-Burmans and total number of evacuees employed by the Government of the Central Provinces and Berar

Name of the Department of Government	No. of Anglo-Burmans employed	No. of evacuees employed including Col. 2, 3	Post and pay
1	2	3	4
Medical and Public Health Department.		3	1 Sub-Asst.-Health Officer on Rs. 90 p. m. with fixed t. a. Rs. 20 per mensem. 1 Matron Rs. 210 p. m. on the scale of pay Rs. 210—8—250 *plus* messing allowance, Rs. 45 p. m. *plus* Dhobi allowance, Rs. 10 p. m. and uniform allowance of Rs. 100 p. a. 1 Probationer nurse stipend Rs. 30 p. m. (scale Rs. 30/32½—35—40.)
Forest Department	1	1	1 tempy. Ranger on Rs. 200 p. m.
Civil Defence (A. R. P.)	..	1	Head Clerk, A. R. P. Office on Rs. 65 p. m.

1	2	3	4
Police (Motor Vehicles) . ..		1	Inspector of Motor Vehicles, Nagpur on Rs. 275 p. m.
Public Works Department. ..		8	1 Tempy. Transport Officer on Rs. 300 p. m. 3 Tempy. Overseers on Rs. 120 p. m. each. 1 Tempy. Overseer on Rs. 90 p. m. 1 Tempy. Sub-Ovrs. on Rs. 80 p. m. 1 Mechanic on Rs. 72 p. m. 1 Typist on Rs. 35 p. m.
Total .	1	14	

VI

Statement showing the number of Burma Evacuees employed in the Province of Madras *during the year 1942, the post held and salaries drawn by them*

Number of Burma evacuees employed in 1942	Name of the post held	Pay
		Rs.
1	Administrative Officer, Civil Pioneer Force	150
1	Clerk	60
25	Clerks	30—55
12	Clerks	40
1	Clerk	51
3	Tel. Clerks A. R. P.	25
3	Clerks	*
2	Clerks	37
1	Clerk	35
1	Clerk	78
3	Clerks S. I. Rly.	40
2	Do.	25
6	Do.	35-8-0
1	Do.	25-8-0
2	Do.	31
7	Peons	12
1	Driver, Propaganda Van	*
5	Motor Drivers, A. R. P.	25
1	Driver, First Air Party	25
2	Motor Drivers, A. R. P.	25
3	Engineers Sub-Officers	250
7	Telephone Operators	30
12	Chief Wardens, A. R. P.	*
18	A. R. P. Wardens	30
16	Do.	25
2	A. R. P. Messengers	30
3	Do.	15
2	Do.	20
1	Telephone Clerk and Messenger, A. R. P.	20
9	Police Constable	16-8-0
2	Head Constable	26
1	Cook	20
1	Waterman	12
9	Fire fighters	15
7	Fire fighters and roof watchers	15
7	Compounders	28—1/2—40
63	Male toties	12
21	Females toties	10
33	Sweepers	10
1	Building Warden	*
4	Sub-Asst. Surgeons	65—160
1	Pupil Nurse	42
1	Do.	47
1	Lecturer	190
1	Watchman	18
1	Overseer	50
1	Draftsman	30
2	Do.	50
1	Do.	40—60

*Information not available.

1	2	3	4	5
				Rs.
1	Testing Assistant			50
1	Director of Fire Services			1,100
1	Supervisory Instructor			90
2	Administrative Depot Supdts, A. R. P.			200
3	First Aiders, A. R. P.			25
4	War technicians			22
1	Headmistress			23
2	Headmasters			23
1	Nurse			*
1	Sub-Divisional Officer, Inter Mily. Engineer Service			209
1	Teacher			40
5	Employed in A. R. P. Depot			*
4	Staff Officers, A. R. P.			150
2	Instructors, A. R. P.			50
1	Copyist			15
1	Copyist			*
1	Depot Superintendent, A. R. P.			150
2	Depot Superintendents			100
1	Depot Superintendent			125
1	Fireman, A. R. P.			25
1	Fireman			25-8-0
2	Firemen			26-8-0
3	Special Officers, A. R. P.			200
1	Special Officer, A. R. P.			150
1	Do.			300
1	Rescue Party Leader			30
3	Unskilled workmen, A. R. P.			15
1	Unskilled workmen, Rescue Party			15
1	Spl. Officer-in-Charge of Evacuation camps			200
1	Labour Officer		250—500 *plus* Rs. 10 spl. pay.	
1	Physical Training Instructress			30
1	Accountant			55
1	Typist			40
2	Typists			30
6	Depot and Transport Officers, A. R. P.			†
3	Casualty Officers			
1	Rescue Officer			
1	Junior Inspector of Co-operative Societies			
1	Attendant, Veterinary Dispensary			15
1	Fire Officer			500
1	Do.			200
2	Rural Medical Practitioners			50
1	Attendant, Medical College			19—30
1	Fitter, P. W. Workshop			†
3	Tracers			28
2	Engineering Supervisors			100
3	Do.			70
1	Concrete Supdt., A. R. P.			60
8	Process servers			13-8-0
1	Section writer			†
2	Amins			21
1	Lady Asst. Surgeon			165—345
1	School Assistant			70
1	Head clerk			50
1	Attender			12
1	Inspector of Stores			283
1	Athletic Propagandist			36-8-0
1	Lorry Manager			50
1	Maistry			25
1	Do.			40
1	Do.			20
1	House Surgeon			50
1	Deputy Warden			†
1	Executive Engineer			405
1	A. R. P. Officer			35
1	Do.			25
420	Total.			

*Information not readily available.
†Information not available.
NOTE.—No Anglo-Burman evacuee was employed.

VII

Statement showing the number of Anglo-Burmans and Burma Evacuees employed under the Government of the N. W. F. P.

Nos. employed	Description of appointments given	Pay, etc., Granted
	Anglo-Burmans	
1	Temporary Police Sergeant . . .	Rs. 150—5—200 S. P. Rs. 15 p. m.
	Burma Evacuees	
3	1. Offg. 4th Grade Compounder in the Medical Department.	Rs. 30 p. m.
	1. Drill Master, D. B. Anglo-Vernacular Middle School, Pubbi.	Rs. 30—1—40 p. m. *Less* 15 per cent. cut.
	1. Assistant Teacher, Primary Department, Islamia High School, Abbottabad.	Rs. 40 p. m.

VIII

Statement showing the number of Anglo-Burmans and Burma Evacuees serving in the various departments of Government in the province of Orissa together with the descriptions of the posts they hold and the salary they draw.

Nationality	No.	Descriptions of posts held	Salary per month
(1) Anglo-Burman .	1	1 Paid Warden, A. R. P. .	Rs. 20.
(2) Burma-Evacuees .	49	2 Sergeants . . .	Rs. 150—5—190 and Rs. 25 War allowance.
		1 Divisional Instructor Watch and Ward Committee.	Rs. 70.
		1 Instructor, Village Guard Organisation.	Rs. 50—Rs. 15 F. T. A.
		1 Paid Warden, A. R. P. .	Rs. 20.
		26 Constables . . .	Rs. 15 each Rs. 3 dearness allowance and Re. 1 War allowance.
		2 Clerks	Rs. 30 each.
		1 Special constable .	Rs. 12, Rs. 3 dearness allowance.
		1 Sub-Asst. Surgeon. .	Rs. 65, Rs. 15 as house rent allowance.
		1 Female Nursing Asst. .	Rs. 25, Rs. 5 dearness allowance.
		1 Upholsterer Instructor .	Rs. 60.
		1 Menial . . .	Rs. 12.
		3 Sweepers . . .	Rs. 10, Rs. 3 as dearness allowance.
		8 Trainees under India Technical Training Scheme.	Rs. 24 each as stipend.

Statement showing the names of Government servants of the Burma and Malayan Governments in India, employed by the Punjab Government.

Name of Government servant	Post held in Burma	Present post to which appointed	Rate of Pay and date of employment
1. Mr. Harbans Singh, Ph. D. Edinburgh.	Professor in the Agricultural College, Mandalay	Staff Officer to Chief Warden Ludhiana (A. R. P.)	Rs. 150 per Mensem on three months probation with effect from the 13th June 1942.
2. Doctor B. S. Joshi, M.B.B.S.	Punjab Civil Medical Service.	Civil Medical Practitioner in Indian Military Hospital, Jullundur.	Rs. 350 from the 17th October 1942, forenoon.
3. Dr. Dhiyan Singh, L.M.P.	Present Sub-Asstt. Surgeon, Rly. Deptt. Burma.	Civil Doctor Mily. Hospital, Jullundur.	Rs. 100 per mensem.

Name of Government Servant	Post held in Burma	Present post to which appointed	Rate of pay and date of employment
4. Dr. Surat Singh	Permanent Sub-Assistant Surgeon, Civil Medical Dept. Govt. Burma.	Civil Doctor, Mily. Hospital Sialkot Cantt.	Rs. 100 per mensem.
5. Mohd. Sarwar Khan. son of Mehar Din, caste Bhatti, of Kalyan Teli, Police Station Rawat, Distt. Rawalpindi.	Warder Tharawari Central Jail, Burma	Temporary Warder, Central Jail, Rawalpindi.	Rs. 17 per mensem with effect from the 5th July 1942.
6. Inspector Rashid Ahmad Khan.	....	....	Rs. 180 p. m., 11th August 1942 afternoon.
7. Inspector Mubarik Ali	....	....	Rs. 180 p. m., 18th August 1942 forenoon.
8. S. I. Mohan Lal . .	....		Rs. 80 p. m., 11th August 1942 forenoon.
9. S. I. Sant Singh .	....	....	15th August 1942 forenoon, Rs. 80 p.m.
10. S. I. Khirad Ali . .	....	....	Rs. 80 p. m. 17th August 1942 forenoon.
11. S. I. Umed Ali . .	....	....	Ditto.
12. F. C. Barkat Ali s/o Mehr Din No. 273 of the Menjan Distt.	....	....	Rs. 17 p. m., 21st September 1942 forenoon.
13. Teja Singh s/o Rura Singh of the Rangoon Police.		....	Rs. 17 p. m., 15th September 1942 forenoon.

Name of rank	Pay on which employed	Date from which employed
13A. Sadhu Singh s/o Hazari, No. 141 of the Insein District	Rs. 17 p. m.	7-7-42 forenoon.
14. Din Mohammad s/o Wadhwan of the Nagoni district. .	Do. .	22-9-42 Do.
15. Jarmeja Singh No. 1071 of the Rangoon City Police .	Do. .	4-6-42 Do.
16. Hazara Singh No. 352 of the Rangoon City Police . .	Do. .	1-6-42 Do.
17. Gurdit Singh No. 20 of the Rangoon City Police . .	Do. .	29-3-42 Do.
18. Abdul Haq Drill Instructor No. 180 of Mandalay Police .	Do. .	29-7-42 Do.
19. Sadhu No. 141 of Baiseen Police	Do. .	7-7-42 Do.
20. Geja Singh of Singapur Police	Do. .	5-5-42 Do.
21. Gurnam Singh No. 67 of Unsian Police	Do. .	2-5-42
22. Hazara Singh No. 2668 of F. M. S. Police . . .	Do. .	16-5-42
23. Kehar Singh No. 1443 of the Singapur Police . . .	Do. .	8-5-42
24. Soba Singh No. 401 of the Johor Baru Police . . .	Do. .	7-7-42
25. Shib Singh No. 68 of the Bengal Police	Do. .	5-6-42
26. Ghulam Rasul Shah H. C. No. 310 of the Chobies Bergha, Police.	Do. .	14-9-42
27. Puran Singh No. 82 of the Malaya Police . . .	Do. .	6-3-42
28. Ujagar Singh Naik No. 332 of the Singapur Police . .	Do. .	14-3-42
29. Mohammad Shafi No. 623 of the Mandalay Police . .	Do. .	14-9-42
30. Fauja Singh, Jail Warder No. 125 of the Hong Kong Police	Do. .	14-3-42
31. Magher Singh F. C. No. 334 of the Rangoon Police . .	Do. .	14-3-42
32. Inder Singh No. 531 of the Rangoon Police . . .	Do. .	14-9-42
33. Kartar Singh No. 820 of the Mandalay Mily. Police . .	Do. .	14-3-42
34. Hazara Singh No. 1088 of the Malaya Police . . .	Do. .	14-3-42
35. Malagar Singh F. C. No. 562 of the Rangoon Police . .	Do. .	14-3-42
36. Ram Singh No. 1404 of the Burma Police . . .	Do. .	27-5-42
37. Pritam Singh No. 2427 of the Rangoon Mily. Police .	Do. .	20-2-42
38. Manghu Khan No. 769 of the Rangoon City Police . .	Do. .	1-10-42

Statement showing the names of Government servants of the Burma and Malayan Governments in India, employed by the Punjab Government.

Name of Government servant	Post held in Burma	Present post to which appointed	Rate of pay and date of employment
S. Gajjan Singh .		Temporary Overseer in P. W. D. Irrigation Branch.	Rs. 100 with effect from 30th September 1942.
Bhai Hazara Singh .		Do.	Rs. 65 p. m. with effect from 6th July 1942.
Bhai Gajjan Singh .	....	Do.	Rs. 86-10-0 p. m. with effect from 4th July 1942.
Bhai Harbans Singh .	....	Do.	Rs. 50 p. m. but remainded in service from 7th October 1942 to 24th October 1942 after which he resigned.
Bhai Puran Singh II .	....	Do.	Rs. 70 p. m. with effect from 28th October 1942.
Dr. Diwan Chand Virmani, M. B. B. S.	Indian Mily. Hospital, Burma.	Civil Doctor (Graduate) in Mily. Hospitals, Lahore, Cantt.	Rs. 250 p. m. with effect from 18th November 1942.
S. Jaswant Singh B.A. (Honours) LL.B.	Township Officer .	A. R. P. Instructor, at Jagraon, Ludhiana Distt.	Rs. 80 p. m. w. e. f. 25th August 1942.
Bhola Singh s/o Santa Singh of the Jullundur Distt.	....	Foot Constable . .	Rs. 17 p. m. w. e. f. 5th September 1942.
Sardar Ahmed s/o Jamal ud-Din of Jullundur Distt.	....	Do.	Rs. 17 p. m. w. e. f. 10th September 1943.
Fazal Ahmed s/o Shahab-ud-Din of Jullundur Distt.		Do.	Rs. 17 p. m. w. e. f. 15th October 1942.
Inayat Ali No. 573 (He had gone on resignation. Hence employed on 3 years probation.)	....	Do.	Rs. 17 p. m. w. e. f. 29th March 1942.
Rasul Shah No. 13548. M. P.	....	Do.	Rs. 17 p. m. w. e. f. 1st April 1942.
Diwan Ali No. 1379 of Rangoon City Police.		Do.	Rs. 17 p. m. w. e. f. 9th May 1942.
Abdul Rehman No. 91 of Rangoon City Police.	....	Do.	Do.
Mohammad Akbar No. 441 of Rangoon City Police.		Do.	Rs. 17 p. m. w. e. f. 12th May 1942.
Mazaffar Hussain No. 661 of Rangoon City Police.	....	Do.	Rs. 17 p.m. w. e. f. 19th May 1942.
Jahandad No. 443 of Rangoon City Police.	....	Do.	Rs. 17 p. m. w. e. f. 19th May 1942.
Sarwar Shah No. 198 of Rangoon City Police	....	Do.	Do.
Mohammad Zaman No. 1310 of Rangoon City Police.	....	Do.	Do.
Ali Akbar No. 907 of Rangoon City Police		Do.	Rs. 17 p. m. w. e. f. 25th May 1942.
Abdul Wahid No. 236 of Rangoon City Police		Do.	Do.
Bagh Hussain No. 435 of Rangoon City Police.		Do.	Do.

Name of Government servant	Post held in Burma	Present post to which appointed	Rate of pay and date of employment
Abdul Karim No. 668 of Rangoon City Police.	....	Foot Constable .	Rs. 17 p. m., w. e. f. 25th May 1942.
Abdul Khaliq No. 794 of Rangoon City Police.	....	Do. .	Do.
Rang Baz No. 369 of Rangoon City Police.	....	Do. .	Rs. 17 p. m. w. e. f. 1st June 1942.
Barket Ali No. 429 of Rangoon City Police.	....	Do. .	Do.
Mohammad Din No. 1097 of Rangoon City Police	....	Do. .	Rs. 17 p. m. w. e. f. 1st September 1942.
Faja Khan No. 187 of Rangoon City Police.	....	Do. .	Rs. 17 p. m. w. e. f. 2nd September 1942.
Miran Bakhsh No. 183 of Rangoon City Police.	....	Do.	Do.
Hashmat Ali No. 500 of Rangoon City Police.	....	Do.	Rs. 17 p. m. w. e. f. 12th September 1942.
Fazal Dad No. 457 of Rangoon City Police.	....	Do. .	Do.
Bahadur Khan No. 1255 of Rangoon City Police	....	Do. .	Rs. 17 p. m. w. e. f. 19th September 1942.
Abdul Khalil No. 926 of Rangoon City Police.	....	Do. .	Do.
Gulab Khan No. 703 of Rangoon City Police.	....	Do. .	Do.
Sher Mohammad No. 740 of Rangoon City Police.	....	Do. .	Do.
Buta Shah No. 1385 of Rangoon City Police.	....	Do. .	Do.
Sajawal Khan No. 113 of Rangoon City Police.	....	Do. .	Do.
Sardar Shah No. 1385 of Rangoon City Police.	....	Do.	Do.
Sher Zaman No. 72 of Rangoon City Police.	....	Do. .	Do.
Tika Khan No. 197 of Rangoon City Police.	....	Do. .	Rs. 17 p. m. w. e. f. 26th September 1942.
Akbar Ali Shah No. 54, Rangoon City Police.	....	Do. .	Do.
Khadim Hussain No. 996		Do. .	Rs. 17 p. m. w. e. f. 5th October 1942.
Rasual Shah No. 909 of Rangoon City Police.	....	Head Constable .	Rs. 30 p. m. w. e. f. 10th October 1942.
Mohammad Hussain Shah No. 52 of Rangoon City Police.	....	Do. .	Do.
Bagh Hussain Shah No. 127 of City Rangoon Police.	....	Do. .	Do.
Ghulam Sarwar No. 555 of Rangoon City Police (Enlisted on 3 years probation)		Foot Constable . .	Rs. 17 p. m. w. e. f. 24th April 1942.
Sujan Singh No. 1008 of Rangoon City Police.		Drill Instructor Civic Guard.	Rs. 20 p. m. w. e. f. 4th August 1942.
H. C. Grey . . .		Sergeant . . .	Rs. 155 p. m. w. e. f. 4th November 1942.
Ram Singh No. 1404 of the Burma Civil Police		Foot Constable .	Rs. 17 p. m. w. e. f. 27th May 1942.
Dr. Sita Ram, L. M. P. (Burma Evacuees).		Civil Doctor at Indian Mily. Hospital Rawalpindi Cantt.	Rs. 160 p. m. w. e. f. 20th November 1942.

Name of Government servant	Post held in Burma.	Present post to which appointed	Rate of pay and date of employment
Dr. Dewan Chand (Burma Evacuees) of Hoshiarpur Distt.	....	Civilian Medical Practitioner in the Indian Mily. Hospital Jullundur Cantt.	Rs. 160 p. m. w. e. f. 1st November 1942.
Kishan Singh Dewal of Burma Govt. servant.	Pay drawn in Burma Rs. 175 p.m.	Ty. Overseer in the Ferozepore Distt.	Rs. 100 p. m. in the grade of Rs. 50—2—60/2—80/2—100 w. e. f. 6th November 1942.
Mr. Bodh Raj (Burma evacuees).		Ty. Overseer in the P. W. D., Irrigation Br. Punjab, w. e. f. 16th November 1942.	Pay has not yet been fixed but has been asked to produce his certificates.
Mr. M. E. R. Taylor .	Extra Asstt. Conservator of Forests of the Burma Forest Deptt.	Ty. Extra Asstt. Conservator of Forests.	Rs. 600 p. m. w. e. f. 4th September 1942
Dr. Vidya Sagar Chai, L. M. P. (Burma Evacuees.)	....	Civilian Medical Practitioner in the Indian Mily. Hospital Sialkot Cantt.	Rs. 120 p. m.
Jai Singh, (Burma Evacuees.)	....	Ty. appointed in the Irrigation Deptt., Punjab.	Rs. 100 p. m. with effect from 26th June 1942.
Dr. Dhiyan Singh .	....	Civil Doctor (Licentiate). Indian Mily. Hospital, Ambala.	Rs. 160 p. m.
B. Sohal Lal, Gogna, (Burma Evacuees).	Ty. Overseer P. W. D. Buildings and Roads Branch.	Ty. Subordinate .	Rs. 64 p. m. w. e. f. 31st July 1942.
S. Ranbir Singh . .	Sub Divisional Officer, Shwebo, Canal Division.	Do. .	Rs. 164 p. m. w. e. f. 17th September 1942 (F. N.)
L. Nand Lal .	Overseer, P. W. D.	Do. .	Rs. 105 p. m. w. e. f. 2nd September 1942 (F. N.)
B. Mauj Din .	Overseer, P. W. D. Buildings and Roads Branch.	Do. .	Rs. 65 p. m. w. e. f. 18th August 1942.
Rehmat Khan s/o Lal Khan Tail Rajput.	Burma Police .	Foot Constable . .	Rs. 17 p. m. w. e. f. 26th October 1942.
Kikar Singh s/o Meet Singh, Jat Sikh.	Do.	Do. .	Rs. 17 p. m. w. e. f. 10th November 1942.
Dhanna Singh s/o Santa Singh Jat Sikh.	Malaya Police Sub-Warder No. 1102.	Do. .	Rs. 17 p. m. w. e. f. 3rd November 1942.
Asa Singh s/o Mustan Singh, Jat Sikh.	*Ex*-Sepoy of Singapur Police, *Ex*-P. C. No. 168 Singapore.	Do. .	Rs. 17 p. m. w. e. f. 4th November 1942
Sher Mohammad s/o Bala Khan.	....	Do. .	Rs. 17 p. m. w.e. f. 14th November 1942.
Bhagirath	....	Head Constable .	Rs. 30 p. m. w. e. f. 27th November 1942.
Sant Singh, M. B. B. S. .	Civil Asstt. Surgeon	Civil Doctor (Graduate) in Indian Mily. Hospitals Abbottabad Cantt.	Rs. 350 p. m.
Pt. Kalwant Sarup .	Ty. Overseer . .	Ty. Overseer, Grade "B" in P. W. D. Irrigation Branch Punjab.	Rs. 50 p. m. w. e. f. 5th November 1942 (A. N.)

Name of Government servant	Post held in Burma	Present post to which appointed	Rate of pay and date of employment
Mr. Rattan Chand Jaidka	Asstt. Lecturer in Civil Engineering at the Burma Oil Co. College of Engineering.	Ty. Lecturer in Civil Engineering in the Punjab College of Engineering and Technology, Lahore.	Rs. 400 p. m. w. e. f. 20th February 1943.
Mr. M. A. Shakoor .	P. W. D. Loilem Division Southern Shan State Burma.	Provincial Civil Defence Overseer.	Rs. 120 p. m. w. e. f. 11th July 1942. Resigned on 30th November 1942.
B. Puran Singh Aujala .	Burma Chiana Rly. Construction Leshio Burma.	Do. .	Rs. 120 p. m. w. e. f. 5th September 1942. Resigned on 11th January 1943.
B. Gurmit Singh . .	Rangoon Corporation	Temporary Overseer .	Rs. 65 p. m. w. e. f. 1st January 1943.

X.—(PART B)

Statement of particulars of the Burma evacuees and the non-gazetted officers of the Burma and Malay Governments employed in the United Provinces.

Serial No.	Name of the officer employed	Name of the post held	Salary Drawn
1	R. S. D'Vaz	Subordinate Excise Service, U. I.	Rs. 125 p. m. in the scale of 80—5—150—10—220.
2	Cpl. C. M. Peacock, B.A.F.C.C. .	Attached to the Headquarters, 2nd Echelon, (Burma), Jhansi as B. O. R's.	
3	Cpl. C. H. Davids, B.A.F.C.C. .	Do .	
4	Cpl. H. E. Nillner, B.A.F.C.C. .	Do.	
5	Cpl. H. Carroll, B.A.F.C.C. .	Do.	
6	Cpl. W. H. Johnson, B.A.F.C.C.	Do.	
7	Cpl. R. Morgan Jones, B.A.F.C.C.	Do.	
8	Cpl. N. Moitra, B.A.F.C.C. .	Do.	
9	Cpl. M. A. Rangenthan, B.A.F.C C.	Do.	
10	Cpl. J. Samuel, B.A.F.C.C. .	Do.	
11	Cpl. D. J. Wilkie, B.A.F.C.C. .	Do.	
12	Cpl. S. G. O'Hara, B.A.F.C.C. .	Do.	
13	B. Mala Ram	Overseer .	Rs. 150 *plus* Rs. 20 per cent. special pay p. m.
14	Ram Dewan Singh . .	Apprentice Warder .	Rs. 16 p. m.
15	Janki Missir	Do. . . .	Do.
16	Ram Singh	Do. . . .	Do.
17	Bhagoti Ahir	Do. . . .	Do.
18	Dawrio Missir	Do. . . .	Do.
19	Durga Prasad	Do. . . .	Do.
20	Mohd. Yasin Khan . . .	Do. . . .	Do.
21	Ran Bachan Gosani . .	Do. . . .	Do.
22	Sukhanandan Singh . .	Do. . . .	Do.
23	Chedi	Do. . . .	Do.
24	Bandhoo Singh . . .	Do. . . .	Do.
25	B. K. Chakraverti . . .	Store Keeper, Charcoal Depot, Meerut.	Rs. 60 p. m.
26	Asmat Ullah Choudhry . .	Overseer . . .	Rs. 50 p. m.
27	Shaukat Ali	Teacher, Distt. Board Vernacular School, Lucknow.	Rs. 17 p. m.
28	Jitarndra Nath Ghose .	U. P. Civil Secretariat Service.	Rs. 180 p. m. in scale of Rs. 100—180—15—240.

(PART A)

Statement of particulars of Officers of Burma Superior Services employed by the Government of the United Provinces.

Serial No.	Name	Post	Pay
1	Mr. F. G. Durgess, I.F. S.	Temporary Deputy Conservator.	I. F. S. Scale.
2	Mr. H. H. C. Pundden, I. F. S.	Do.	Do.
3	Mr. F. Allsop, I. F. S.	Do.	Do.
4	Mr. W. G. Crawford, I. F. S.	Do.	Do.
5	Mr. B. E. Sumthies	Do.	Do.
6	Mr. T. S. Thompson	Do.	Do.
7	Mr. L. F. Edgerley	Do.	In the scale of Rs. 600—30—900—50—1,000 p. m.
8	Mr. F. S. E. England, I. S. E.	Temporary Executive Engineer.	Rs. 1,075 p. m. *plus* £ 30 in the scale of pay of Executive Engineers of the I. S. E.
9	Mr. M. J. Maclean	Do.	Rs. 660 p. m.
10	Mr. A. C. Carter, I. P.	Commandanr, Special Armed Constabulary, U. P.	In the Senior time Scale for I. P. *plus* Overseas pay admissible *plus* a special pay of Rs. 150 p. m.
11	Mr. R. Broughton Smart, I. P.	Commandant in the S.A.C.	Pay in the senior time scale for I. P. and a special pay of Rs. 150 p. m.
12	Mr. T. V. Clark, I. P.	Assistant Commandant in the S. A. C.	Not yet fixed.
13	Mr. R. Hearsey	Quarter Master in the S. A. C.	Do.
14	Mr. Rai Sahib Autar Singh.	Temporary Dy. Supdt. in the Security Intelligence Branch, C. I. D.	High grade pay, (*i.e.*) Rs. 590 p. m. *plus* a special pay of Rs. 75 p. m. and Rs. 12-8-0 as the Indian Police Medal Allowance.
15	Mr. P. F. Loader	Quarter Master in the S. A. C.	Pay in the time scale of the provincial police service to which he may be entitled *plus* a special pay of Rs. 75 p.m.

STATEMENTS, ETC. LAID ON THE TABLE.

THE HONOURABLE SIR CYRIL JONES (Finance Secretary): Sir, I lay on the table the following notifications issued by the Government of India in the Finance Department (Central Revenues) under section 37 of the Central Excises and Salt Act, 1944 :—

(1) No. 5-Camp (Salt), dated the 18th March, 1944;
(2) No. 6-Camp (Salt), dated the 18th March, 1944;
(3) No. 7-Camp (Salt), dated the 18th March, 1944;
(4) No. 8-Camp (Salt), dated the 18th March, 1944;
(5) No. 9-Camp (Salt), dated the 25th March, 1944;
(6) No. 10-Camp (Salt) dated the 1st April 1944;
(7) No. 2 (Salt), dated the 6th May, 1944;
(8) No. 7 (Salt), dated the 6th May, 1944;
(9) No. 8 (Salt), dated the 6th May, 1944;
(10) No. 9 (Salt), dated the 13th May, 1944;
(11) No. 10 (Salt), dated the 13th May, 1944;
(12) No. 11 (Salt), dated the 27th May, 1944;
(13) No. 12(Salt), dated the 27th May, 1944;
(14) No. 9 (Central Excises), dated the 30th September, 1944;
(15) No. XI-D (Central Excises), dated the 11th March, 1944; and
(16) No. 14 (Salt), dated the 28th October, 1944.

STATEMENTS, ETC., LAID ON THE TABLE. [illegible]

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

FINANCE DEPARTMENT (CENTRAL REVENUES)

New Delhi, the 18th March, 1944.

NOTIFICATION

SALT

No. 5-Camp.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 37 of the Central Excises and Salt Act, 1944 (I of 1944), the Central Government is pleased to direct that the following further amendments shall be made in the rules published with the notification of the Government of India in the finance Department (Central Revenues), No. 5-Salt, dated the 4th February, 1928, namely :—

In the said Rules—

(*i*) For rule 1, the following rule shall be substituted, namely :—

" 1 In these rules, "Collector" means the Collector of Central Excise, Calcutta ; and " Assistant Collector " means an Assistant Collector of the Department of Central Excise, Calcutta."

(2) In rule 2, for the words " through the Collector of Customs to the Provincial Government of Orissa " the words " to the Collector " shall be substituted.

(3) In rule 3, the words " of Customs " shall be omitted.

(4) In sub-rule (1) and clause (*v*) of sub-rule (2) of rule 4, sub-rule (1) of rule 5, sub-rule (2) of rule 6 and rules 7 and 10, for the words "Collector of Customs wherever they occur, the words " Assistant Collector " shall be substituted.

(5) In clause (*c*) of sub-rule (1) of rule 6, for the words " deputed on behalf of Central Government " the words " deputed by the Central Excise Department " shall be substituted.

(6) In rule 8, for the words " authorised by the Collector of Customs or by any officer of the Salt or other Department of a province other than Orissa " the words " of the Central Excise Department, Calcutta authorised by the Collector or any officer of the Central Excise Department of a province other than those within the jurisdiction of the Collector of Central Excise, Calcutta " shall be substituted.

(7) In sub-rule (1) of rule 11, for the words " Central Government " the words " Collector " shall be substituted.

(8) After rule 11, the following rule shall be inserted, namely :—

" 12. An Appeal shall lie from an order of the Assistant Collector under these rules to the Collector and from any order of the Collector to the Central Board of Revenue."

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

FINANCE DEPARTMENT (CENTRAL REVENUES)

New Delhi, the 18th March, 1944.

NOTIFICATION

SALT

No. 6-Camp.—In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 37 of the Central Excises and Salt Act, 1944 (I of 1944), the Central Government is pleased to direct that the following amendments shall be made in the Central Excise Rules, 1944, namely :—

In rule 101 of the said Rules, in sub-rule (*1*) after the word " Berar ", and in sub-rule (*2*) after the word " Madras ", the following shall be inserted, namely :—

" and the territories transferred from the Presidency of Madras to the Province of Orissa by the Government of India (Constitution of Orissa) Order, 1936".

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

FINANCE DEPARTMENT (CENTRAL REVENUES).

New Delhi, the 18th March, 1944.

NOTIFICATION

SALT

No. 7-Camp.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 37 of the Central Excises and Salt Act, 1944 (I of 1944), the Central Government is pleased to direct that the following amendments shall be made in the North Orissa Salt (Village Manufacture and Storage) Rules, 1943, namely :—

In the said Rules—

(1) In sub-rule (3) of rule 1, for the words " Government of Orissa in the Orissa Gazette " the words " Central Government in the official Gazette " shall be substituted.

(2) For rule 2, the following rule shall be substituted, namely :—

" 2. *Definitions.*—In these rules unless there is anything repugnant in the subject or context—

(*i*) " Assistant Collector " means an Assistant Collector of the Department of Central Excise, Calcutta ;

(*ii*) " Collector " means the Collector of Central Excise, Calcutta ;

(*iii*) "Contractor" means a person appointed by the Government of Orissa for collection on their behalf of salt manufactured in accordance with these rules ;

(*iv*) "duty" means the duty payable under te Central Excises and Salt Act, 1944 (I of 1944) ;

(*v*) " Inspector " means an Inspector of the Department of Central Excise, Calcutta ;

(*vi*) " Salt " means salt manufactured in accordance with these rules ;

(*vii*) " Warehouse " means a warehouse established in accordance with rule 5 ;

(*viii*) " Warehouse Officer " means an officer appointed by the Government of Orissa to be in charge of a warehouse. "

(3) In sub-rule (2) of rule 4 and in sub-rules (1) and (2) of rule 5, for the word " Collector " the words " Government of Orissa " shall be substituted.

(4) For rules 7, 8 and 9 the following rules shall be substituted, namely :—

" 7. *Officers in charge of Warehouse.*—Each warehouse shall be in charge of an Officer called " Warehouse Officer " appointed by the Government of Orissa for purchase and sale of salt and an Inspector.

8. *Procedure at Warehouse.*—(1) Immediately after the arrival of each consignment of salt at a warehouse, the Warehouse Officer shall cause the same to be weighed in the presence of the Inspector, record the result of weighment in the prescribed registers and shall forthwith store the same in the warehouse.

(2) The Central Government shall not in any manner be liable for the price of the salt to the manufacturer or to the Contractor or to the Government of Orissa or for any damage howsoever caused to any salt stored in any warehouse or any " hat " depot or while in transit from one place to another.

9. *Keys of the Storage Godown.*—The storage godown in each warehouse shall be locked with two locks, the key of one remaining with the Warehouse Officer and of the other with the Inspector."

(5) In rule 10—

(*i*) in sub-rule (1) for the words " Central Excise and Salt Department " and " Government of Orissa ", the words " Central Excise Department " and " Collector " shall be substituted respectively.

(*ii*) in sub-rule (2) for the words " Warehouse Officer ", " Contractor " and " Collector " wherever they occur, the words " Inspector ", " Warehouse Officer " and " Assistant Collector " shall be substituted respectively.

(6) In rule 11—

(*i*) In sub-rule (1) for the words, figures and brackets " Indian Salt Act, 1882 (XII of 1882) " the words, figures and brackets " Central Excises and Salt Act, 1944 (I of 1944)" shall be substituted ;

(*ii*) for the word " Collector " wherever it occurs the words " Assistant Collector " shall be substituted.

(7) In rules 12 and 15, for the words " Commissioner of Excise and Salt, Orissa " wherever they occur, the word " Collector " shall be substituted.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

FINANCE DEPARTMENT (CENTRAL REVENUES).

New Delhi, the 18th March, 1944.

NOTIFICATION.

SALT.

No. 8-Camp.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 37 of the Central Excises and Salt Act, 1944 (I of 1944), the Central Government is pleased to direct that the following further amendments shall be made in the rules published with the notification of the Government of India in the Finance Department (Central Revenues), No. 21-Salt, dated the 19th May, 1934, namely :—

I. In the said Rules—

(1) For sub-rule (2) of rule 1, the following sub-rule shall be substituted, namely :—

(2) In these rules—

(*a*) " the Act " means the Central Excises and Salt Act, 1944 (I of 1944) ;

(*b*) " Assistant Collector " means an Assistant Collector of the Department of Central Excise, Calcutta and includes any officer specially authorised by the Collector to exercise throughout the area to which these Rules apply all or any of the powers of the Assistant Collector under these Rules ;

(*c*) " Collector " means the Collector of Central Excise, Calcutta ;

(*d*) " duty " means the duty payable under the Act ;

(*e*) " Inspector " means an Inspector of the Department of Central Excise, Calcutta and includes any other officer of that Department duly empowered in this behalf by the Collector ;

(*f*) " manufacture " means every process by which salt is separated from brine or from earth or any other liquid or substance and includes every process for the purification or refinement of saltpetre ;

(*g*) " Superintendent " means a Superintendent of the Department of Central Excise, Calcutta ; and

(*h*) " Supervisor " means a Supervisor of the Department of Central Excise, Calcutta".

(2) In rule 3, for the words " Collector of the district in which it is desired to carry on the manufacture, and the Collector " the words " Assistant Collector, Orissa Division, who " shall be substituted.

(3) In sub-clauses (*ii*), (*iii*), (*iv*), (*v*), (*vi*) and (*vii*) of clause (*d*) of rule 4, and in rules 6, 10, 11 12, 15, 16, 19 and 21, clause (*b*) of rule 22, and rules 23, 31, 38, 43, 48, 52, 54, 55, 57 and 59 for the word " Collector " wherever it occurs, the words " Assistant Collector " shall be substituted.

(4) In sub-clause (*ii*) of clause (*d*) of rule 4 and in rules 7, 8, 9, 15, 20, 21, 22, 24, 25, 31 and 48 for the words " Store Officer ", " works officer " and " works Officer or the Store Officer " wherever they occur, the word " Inspector " shall be substituted.

(5) In sub-clause (*iii*) of clause (*d*) of rule 4, for the words " by Government " the words " by the Central Government " shall be substituted.

(6) In sub-clause (*vii*) of clause (*d*) of rule 4, for the words and figures "under the Bihar and Orissa Public Demands Recovery Act, 1914, as a public demand and payable to the Collector", the words " as if it were arrears of land revenue " shall be substituted.

(7) In rules 5, 12 and 13, sub-rule (2) of rule 15 and rules 34, 35, 40, 41, 43, 44, 45, 47, 48 and 57 the words " of Excise and Salt " shall be omitted.

(8) In sub-rule (1) of rule 15 and in rules 23 and 30 for the words " Excise and Salt " the words " Central Excise " shall be substituted.

(9) In sub-rule (2) of rule 24, for the words " Commissioner of Excise and Salt " the words " Central Board of Revenue " shall be substituted.

(10) In rules 28 and 41, for the words " Commissioner of Excise and Salt " the word " Collector " shall be substituted.

(11) In rules 35 and 36, for the words " salt or police " the words " Central Excise " shall be substituted.

(12) In rule 39, for the words " Salt Department, whose grade is not lower than that of a Sub-Inspector " the words " Central Excise Department not below the rank of a Supervisor " shall be substituted.

(13) In rule 48 for the words " Commissioner of the Division " the word " Collector " shall be substituted.

(14) In rule 55 for the figure " 9 " the figures " 10 " shall be substituted.

(15) For rule 56, the following rule shall be substituted, namely :—

" 56. All licensed works and all premises connected therewith shall be open at all times, by day or by night, to the inspection of any officer not below the rank of Inspector or of any officer deputed by such officer for the purpose."

(16) In rule 58, for the word " Sub-Inspector " the word " Supervisor " shall be substituted.

(17) For rule 60, the following rule shall be substituted, namely :—

" 60. (1) Subject to the provisions of these rules, an appeal shall lie from any order of the Superintendent to the Assistant Collector, from any order of the Assistant Collector to the Collector and from any order of the Collector, not being an order passed on second appeal, to the Central Board of Revenue. No appeal shall lie from any order passed by the Central Board of Revenuee or from any order passed by the Collector on second appeal.

(2) an appeal under sub-rule (1) shall be accompanied by an authenticated copy of the order against which the appeal is made and shall be submitted through the officer against whose orders it is an appeal.

(3) No appeal under sub-rule (1) shall be admitted unless submitted within 3 months of the date of the order against which the appeal is made.

II. In the Form of license appended to the said Rules, under the heading " Conditions of the License"—

(*a*) In condition 4, the word " of " shall be omitted.

(*b*) In conditions 4, 7, 8, 10 (*a*), 14, 15, 16, 17 (*ii*), 23, 24, 25, 27, and 28, for the words " Collector " the words " Assistant Collector " shall be substituted.

(*c*) In conditions 6 and 21, for the words " Works Officer " and " Works Officer and Store Officer " wherever they occur, the word " Inspector " shall be substituted.

(*d*) In condition 9 (IV), for the words " factory officer " the word " Inspector " shall be substituted.

(*e*) In condition 10 (*c*).

(*i*) for the words " Commissioner of Excise and Salt " the words " Central Board of Revenue " shall be substituted ;

(*ii*) for the words " Salt Department or whenever " the words " Central Excise Department or whenever " shall be substituted ;

(*iii*) for the words " the Salt Department on his behalf " the words " that Department on his behalf " shall be substituted.

(*f*) In condition 13, for the word " Government " the words " Central Government " shall be substituted.

(*g*) In condition 13, (17) (*l*) and 19, for the words " Salt Department " the words " Central Excise Department " shall be substituted.

(*h*) In condition 17 (*l*), the words " and all Gazetted officers of other departments " shall be omitted.

(*i*) In condition 18—

(1) for the words " Commissioner of Excise and Salt " the word " Collector " shall be substituted ;

(2) the words " of Salt Revenue " shall be omitted.

(3) for the word " supervisors " the word " staff " shall be substituted.

(*j*) In condition 24, for the words " by Government" wherever they occur, the words "by the Central Government " shall be substituted.

(*k*) In condition 28, for the words and figures " under the Bihar and Orissa Public Demands Recovery Act, 1914, as a public demand payable to the Collector ", the words " as if it were arrears of land revenue " shall be substituted.

(1) At the end of the said Form, for the word " Collector " the words " Assistant Collector " shall be substituted.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT (CENTRAL REVENUES)

New Delhi, the 25th March, 1944.

NOTIFICATION

SALT

No. 9-Camp.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 37 of the Central Excises and Salt Act, 1944 (I of 1944), the Central Government is pleased to direct that the following amendments shall be made in the notification of the Government of India in the Finance Department (Central Revenues), No. 6, dated the 29th May, 1943 and in the rules published therewith, namely :—

I. In the preamble to the said notification—

(*a*) for the words, brackets and figures " Province of Madras or in the territory transferred from the Presidency of Madras to the Province of Orissa by the Government of India (Constitution of Orissa) Order, 1936, and in the Provinces of Bombay and Sind ", the words " Provinces of Madras, Bombay, Orissa, and Sind " shall be substituted ;

(*b*) for the words " Bombay and Madras ", the words " Bombay, Madras and Orissa " shall be substituted.

II. In the said rules—

(*a*) for clause (1) of rule 2, the following clause shall be substituted, namely :—

" (1) " Collector means, in relation to the Province of Sind, the Superintendent of Salt Revenue for Sind, and in relation to the Provinces of Madras, Bombay and Orissa, the Collector of Central Excise, Madras, Bombay and Calcutta, respectively.

(*b*) in rule 10, for the words " Salt Department " the words " Salt/Central Excise Department " shall be substituted.

III. In the Appendices to the said rules—

(*a*) In Appendix A—

(*i*) for the words " current at Madras/Bombay/Karachi " the words " current in British India " shall be substituted ;

(*ii*) for the words " Collector of Salt Revenue, Madras/Bombay" the words " Collector of Central Excise, Madras/Bombay/Calcutta" shall be substituted ;

(*iii*) for the words " Salt Revenue", " Salt Department " and " Salt and Customs " wherever they occur, the words " Central Excise ", " Salt/Central Excise Department " and " Salt/Central Excise and Customs " shall be substituted respectively.

(2) In Appendix B, for the words " Collector of Salt Revenue, Madras/Bombay" the words " Collector of Central Excise, Madras/Bombay/Calcutta " shall be substituted.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

FINANCE DEPARTMENT (CENTRAL REVENUES)

New Delhi, the 1st April, 1944.

NOTIFICATION

SALT

No. 10-Camp.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1), read with clause (*xvii*) of sub-section (*2*) of section 37 of the Central Excises and Salt Act, 1944 (I of 1944), the Central Government is pleased to make the following rule, namely :—

RULE

Salt removed from saltpetre refineries in the Punjab, the United Provinces, Bihar, Orissa, Delhi or Ajmer-Merwara, is hereby exempted from the duty imposed on salt by section 3 of the Central Excises and Salt Act, 1944 (I of 1944), read with section 2 of the Indian Finance Act, 1944—

(*a*) in the case of *sitta* (*i.e.*, impure salt unfit for human consumption), to the extent of one rupee and eight annas per standard maund ;

(*b*) in the case of salt other than *sitta*, to the extent of one rupee and one anna per standard maund.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

FINANCE DEPARTMENT (CENTRAL REVENUES)

Simla, the 6th May, 1944.

NOTIFICATION

SALT

No. 2.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 37 of the Central Excises and Salt Act, 1944 (I of 1944), the Central Government is pleased to direct that the following further amendments shall be made in the North-Eastern India Salt Rules, 1939, namely :—

In the said Rules—

(1) In sub-rule (2) of rule 1— for the words " Collector of Central Excises and Salt, North Eastern India" the words " Collector of Central Excise, Calcutta, except Orissa " shall be substituted.

(2) In rule 2—

(*a*) for clauses (*i*) and (*ii*), the following clauses shall be substituted, namely :—

(*i*) " the Act " means the Central Excises and Salt Act, 1944 (I of 1944) ;

(*ii*) " Collector " means the Collector of Central Excise, Calcutta ;'

(*b*) clauses (*iv*) to (*x*) shall be renumbered as clauses (*iii*) to (*ix*) respectively ;

(*c*) in clause (*iii*) as renumbered for the words " Central Excises and Salt, North-Eastern India " the words " the Central Excise Collectorate, Calcutta ", shall be substituted ;

(*d*) in clauses (*iv*), (*v*) and (*vi*) as renumbered for the words " Central Excises and Salt Department, North-Eastern India " the words " Central Excise Collectorate, Calcutta " shall be substituted.

(3) In rule 8, for the words " the following fees " the words " a fee of rupees twenty " shall be substituted and entries (1) and (2) shall be omitted.

(4) In rule 12, for the words " Salt Officer " wherever they occur the words " Central Excise Officer " shall be substituted.

(5) In rule 23, for the figure " 9 " the figures " 10 " shall be substituted.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
FINANCE DEPARTMENT (CENTRAL REVENUES)
Simla, the 6th May, 1944.

NOTIFICATION
SALT

No. 7.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 37 of the Central Excises and Salt Act, 1944 (I of 1944), the Central Government is pleased to direct that the following further amendments shall be made in the Bengal Salt (Village Manufacture, Storage and Transport) Rules, 1943, namely :—

In the said Rules—

(1) In rule 2—

(*a*) in Clauses (*i*) and (*v*), for the words " Department of Central Excises and Salt, North-Eastern India " the words " Central Excise Collectorate, Calcutta " shall be substituted ;

(*b*) for Clauses (*ii*) and (*iv*), the following Clauses shall be substituted respectively, namely :—

' (*ii*) " Collector " means the Collector of Central Excise, Calcutta ;

(*iv*) " duty " means the duty payable under the Central Excises and Salt Act, 1944 (I of 1944) ; '

(2) In sub-rule (1) of rule 11, for the words " Excises and Salt Department, North-Eastern India " the words " Excise Collectorate, Calcutta " shall be substituted.

(3) In sub-rule (1) of rule 12, for the words, brackets and figures " Indian Salt Act, 1882 (XII of 1882) " the words, brackets and figures " Central Excises and Salt Act, 1944 (I of 1944) " shall be substituted.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
FINANCE DEPARTMENT (CENTRAL REVENUES)
Simla, the 6th May, 1944.

NOTIFICATION
SALT

No. 8.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 37 of the Central Excises and Salt Act, 1944 (I of 1944), the Central Government is pleased to direct that the North-Eastern India Salt Rules, 1939, as amended from time to time, shall apply *mutatis mutandis* to the territories within the jurisdiction of the Collector of Central Excise, Allahabad, provided that a fee of rupees fifty and twenty for each year or part of a year shall be levied in the United Provinces and the Province of Bihar respectively for a licence for the refinement of Saltpetre and the eduction of Salt therefrom.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
FINANCE DEPARTMENT (CENTRAL REVENUES)
Simla, the 13th May, 1944.

NOTIFICATION
SALT

No. 9.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 37 of the Central Excises and Salt Act, 1944 (I of 1944), the Central Government is pleased to direct that the following further amendments shall be made in the North-Western India Salt Rules, 1931, namely: —

In the said Rules—

(1) In sub-rule (2) of rule 1, for the words " Excises and Salt, North-Western India" the words " Excise, Delhi " shall be substituted.

(2) In rule 2, for the words, brackets letter and figure " clause (*c*) of section 6 of the Act " the words, brackets and figures " clause (*xix*) of sub-section (2) of section 37 of the Central Excises and Salt Act, 1944 (I of 1944), hereinafter referred to as the Act " shall be substituted.

(3) In rules 4, 11, 12, 14, 27 and 31, for the words " Salt Revenue " wherever they occur the words " Central Excise " shall be substituted.

(4) In rules 8 and 9 for the words " Collector ", Central Excises and Salt, North-Western India " the words " Collector of Central Excise, Delhi " shall be substituted.

(5) In rule 14 for the words " duly made under it " the words " duly made or deemed to be made under it " shall be substituted.

(6) In rules 18, 19, and 20, for the words " Excises and Salt Department, North-Western India " the words " Excise Collectorate, Delhi " shall be substituted.

(7) In rule 25, for the words " salt officer " wherever they occur the words " Central Excise Officer " shall be substituted.

(8) In rule 27, after the word " made " the words "or deemed to be made " shall be inserted.

(9) In rule 29, after the word " rules " the words " made or deemed to be made" shall be inserted.

(10) In rule 36 for the figure " 9 " the figures " 10 " shall be substituted.

(11) In rule 39, for the words and figures " section 3 of the Indian Salt Act, 1882 " the words and figures " section 2 of the Act " shall be substituted.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

FINANCE DEPARTMENT (CENTRAL REVENUES)

Simla, the 13th May, 1944.

NOTIFICATION

SALT

No. 10.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 37 of the Central Excises and Salt Act, 1944 (I of 1944), the Central Government is pleased to direct that the following further amendments shall be made in the notification of the Government of India in the Finance Department (Central Revenues), No. 1-Salt, dated the 12th January 1935 and in the rules published therewith, namely :—

I. In the preamble to the said notification for the words " Collector, Central Excises and Salt North-Western India " the words " Collector of Central Excise, Delhi " shall be substituted.

II. In the said Rules—

(*a*) in clause (*2*) of the proviso to rule 1 and in rule 11, for the words " Salt Department " the words " Central Excise Collectorate " shall be substituted ;

(*b*) in rule 2, for the words " Assistant Collector, Central Excises and Salt, North-Western India " the words " Assistant Collector of the Central Excise Collectorate, Delhi " shall be substituted ;

(*c*) in rules 8, 11 and 12 for the words ' Excises and Salt Department, North-Western India" the words ' Excise Collectorate, Delhi ' shall be substituted ;

(*d*) in rule 11, for the words ' Collector, Central Excises and Salt, North-Western India" the words " Collector of Central Excise, Delhi " shall be substituted.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

FINANCE DEPARTMENT (CENTRAL REVENUES)

Simla, the 27th May, 1944.

NOTIFICATION

SALT

No. 11.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 37 of the Central Excises and Salt Act, 1944 (I of 1944), the Central Government is pleased to direct that the following amendments shall be made in the Notification of the Government of India in the Finance Department " (Central Revenues), No. 24-Salt, dated the 9th December 1939, namely—

In the said notification—

(*i*) for the words " Collector of Central Excises and Salt, North-Eastern India " the words " Collectors of Central Excise, Calcutta and Allahabad " shall be substituted ;

(*ii*) for the words " Province of Bengal " the words " Provinces of Bengal and Orissa " shall be substituted.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

FINANCE DEPARTMENT (CENTRAL REVENUES)

Simla, the 27th May, 1944.

NOTIFICATION

SALT

No. 12.—In exercise of the powers conferred by clause (*i*) of sub-section (*2*) of section 37 of the Central Excises and Salt Act, 1944 (I of 1944), the Central Government is pleased to cancel the notification of the Government of Orissa in the Law Commerce and Labour Department, No. 2752- Com., dated the 23rd November 1938.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

FINANCE DEPARTMENT (CENTRAL REVENUES)

Simla, the 29th September 1944.

NOTIFICATION.

CENTRAL EXCISE.

No. 9.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 37 of the Central Excises and Salt Act, 1944 (I of 1944), the Central Government is pleased to direct that with effect from the 1st October, 1944, the following further amendments shall be made in the Central Excise Rules, 1944, namely :—

In the said Rules—

(1) in clause (*ii*) of rule 2—

(*a*) sub-clause (*a*) shall be omitted ;

(*b*) in sub-clause (*d*), for the words " Province of Madras " the words " Provinces of Madras and Coorg ", shall be substituted ;

(2) in rule 201, the words " In the Province of Coorg, the Chief Commissioner, and elsewhere in British India " and the words " his or " shall be omitted.

(3) in Appendix III, under the heading " Sections 14 and 21 "—

(*a*) in item (*i*) for the words " province of Madras " the words " Provinces of Madras and Coorg " shall be substituted ;

(*b*) in item (*iii*), for the words " provinces of Sind and Coorg ", the words "province of Sind " shall be substituted.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

FINANCE DEPARTMENT (CENTRAL REVENUES)

Simla, the 11th March, 1944.

NOTIFICATION

CENTRAL EXCISES

No. XI-D.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sections 6, 12 and 37 of the Central Excises and Salt Act, 1944 (I of 1944), the Central Government is pleased to direct that the following amendment shall be made in the Central Excise Rules, 1944, namely :—

In sub-rule (2) of rule 1 of the said Rules, after the word " including " the words " British Baluchistan and " shall be inserted.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

FINANCE DEPARTMENT (CENTRAL REVENUES.)

Simla, the 28th October, 1944.

NOTIFICATION

SALT

No. 14.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 37 of the Central Excises and Salt Act, 1944 (I of 1944), the Central Government is pleased to direct that the following further amendment shall be made in the Central Excise Rules, 1944, namely :—

In Chapter VI of the said Rules, for Rule 112 the following Rule shall be substituted :—

" 112. *Retention of salt works, for which licences have been relinquished or cancelled, to be determined by Collector.*—Salt works for which licences have been cancelled or relinquished shall be at the disposal of the Collector, who shall determine whether the salt works shall be retained within the salt factory or not.

(*a*) If the Collector directs that the salt works shall be retained within the factory, the proprietary right of other persons therein, if any, shall thereupon vest in His Majesty and the Collector shall pay the value of such proprietary right to the late licensee. In calculating such value the value of the land as a site for salt manufacture shall not be taken into account. The Collector shall, if he admits the existence of such proprietary right, tender to the late licensee such sum as he considers to represent the value thereof, and if the sum tendered is not accepted or such proprietary right is not admitted by the Collector, he shall refer the late licensee to a Court of competent jurisdiction.

(*b*) If the Collector directs that the salt works shall not be retained within the factory he shall exclude them from the limits thereof and no payment for the value of any proprietary right shall be made.

(*c*) Whether or not the salt works are retained within the factory and the value of any proprietary right is payable, the Collector shall, in respect of salt works for which licences have been cancelled otherwise than for a breach of the conditions thereof or on conviction by a Magistrate for an offence under the Act, pay to the late licensee compensation at the rate fixed under rule 114 :

Provided that no compensation under this rule shall be payable, if it is excluded by express stipulation in the conditions of the licence."

R. J. PRINGLE,
Deputy Secretary to the Government of India.

14/C. No. 150-Salt/44.

Copy forwarded to all Collectors of Central Excise and the Secretary to the Government of Sind, Revenue Department, Karachi.

By order, etc.,
R. J. PRINGLE,
Deputy Secretary to the Government of India.

RESOLUTION *RE* PERMANENT FOOD AND AGRICULTURE ORGANISATION OF THE UNITED NATIONS

THE HONOURABLE THE PRESIDENT : We shall now proceed with the Resolution. I may remind Honourable Members that we have given an undertaking to the Leader of the House that we will terminate the debate today. I hope Honourable Members will bear that in mind. I therefore fix the time-limit of 15 minutes for individual speaker.

THE HONOURABLE SIR JOGENDRA SINGH (Education, Health and Land Member); Sir, I move :—

" This Council recommends to the Governor General in Council to accept the Constitution of the permanent Food and Agriculture Organisation of the United Nations ".

Sir, there met in May 1943 at Hotsprings representatives of forty-four Nations to consider the food problem of the world at the invitation of the U. S. Government. India was represented by Sir Phiroz Kharegat and Dr. Aykroyd under the leadership of Sir Girja Shankar Bajpai. I am glad to have this opportunity to pay my tribute to the good work that our delegation did. Sir Phiroz Kharegat with his intimate knowledge of agricultural conditions and Dr. Aykroyd of nutrition problems were able to present the food problem of about one-fifth of world's population with authority, Sir Phiroz Kharegat is now in charge of our Department of Agriculture. No one is more anxious than he that those who get hardly a meal a day should get two. To this end we are planning and depend on the support of our Legislature to carry out these plans.

The broad objectives of the F.A. O. as set forth in the preamble to its constitution are :—

(*a*) to raise levels of nutrition and standards of living among the peoples of the world ;

(*b*) to secure improvements in the efficiency of the production and distribution of all food and agricultural products ;

(*c*) to better the conditions of rural populations ; and

(*d*) to contribute by these means towards an expanding world economy.

The methods to be employed by the F.A.O. for the furtherance of its objectives will include the promotion of Research, the dissemination of knowledge, the exchange of services and the making of recommendations for national and international action. The organisation will collect and interpret statistics relating to nutrition, food and agriculture. It will concern itself with problems such as the conservation of natural resources, the improvement of methods of agricultural production and distribution the provision of agricultural credit and adoption of agricultural commodity agreements. It will furnish technical assistance to Government and organise missions to assist them in fulfilling their objectves arising from their acceptance of the recommendations of the United Nations' Conference on Food and Agriculture. The organisation will deal with Forestry and Fisheries as well as agriculture. It will be concerned with food as well as non-food agricultural products, and with processing and marketing as well as with production. The organisation will work in close co-operation with other international bodies dealing with international credit, commodity arrangements or public health problems.

The organisation will come into being as soon as 20 nations have accepted the constitution and joined as members. Original membership is accorded to the nations represented at the Hot Springs Conference, but other nations may be admitted to membership by a 2/3 majority vote of the representatives of member nations. Initial membership is for a period of 5 years, but any nation may give notice of withdrawal from the organisation after the expiry of 4 years and notice shall take effect one year from the date of its communication.

The Governing body of the organisation will be the general conference. The conference will include one representative of each member nation and each member nation shall have only one vote. The conference will determine the policy and approve the budget of the organisation. Since each nation will have only one vote, there is no danger of the conference being dominated by any single nation or a small group of nations. The conference will appoint an Executive Committee consisting of 9 to 15 members. It is laid down that there shall be not more than one member from any member nation on the Executive Committee and that the membership should reflect a variety of experience of different types of economy. This ensures that there will be a fair chance of representation to the different member nations on the Executive Committee. The Administration of the organisation will be in the hands of the Director General, subject to the general supervision of the conference

and the Executive Committee. In the appointment of the staff of the organisation while efficiency and technical competence must be the main consideration, due regard will be paid to selection on as wide a geographical basis as possible.

The decisions of the conference may take the form of either recommendations or conventions. The conference may, by a *two-third* majority of the votes cast, make recommendations concerning questions relating to food and agriculture, to be submitted to member nations for consideration, with a view to implementation by national action. It may also by a two-third majority submit conventions concerning similar questions for consideration by member nations, with a view to their acceptance by the appropriate constitutional procedure. In either case, the decisions of the conference will be only of an advisory character and shall in no way be mandatory on the member nations. There is no possibility of this limitation on the functions of the conference being modified at a later date, since the constitution specifically provides that a new obligation cannot be imposed upon any member nation, by amendment of the constitution, unless such an obligation is formally accepted by that member nation.

The only specific obligations that membership of the organisation will involve will, therefore, be :—

(*a*) to make specified reports to the organisation relating to action taken on the recommendations of the conference and the progress made in achieving the purposes of the organisation ;

(*b*) to contribute to the expenses of the organisation ;

(*c*) to accord appropriate diplomatic privileges to the organisation and members of its staff ;

(*d*) to respect the international character of the responsibilities of the staff and not to seek to influence any of their nationals in the discharge of such responsibilities.

The budget of the organisation is estimated at 5,000,000 U. S. dollars a year for the first five years but only 2,500,000 U. S. dollars are needed for the first year. The major portion of the burden of the cost will be borne by the U. S. A., the U. K. the U. S. S. R. and China, whose shares are 25 per cent., 15 per cent., 8 per cent. and 6·5 per cent. respectively. Canada's share has been assessed at 5·06 per cent. and that of France at 5·69 per cent. In comparison, the allocation for India of 4·25 per cent. for the first year's budget does not appear to be too high, in view of her status as a major agricultural country of the world. India, being a relatively backward country, may stand to gain considerable advantage from membership of such an international organisation, particularly in the form of technical assistance.

An interim commission was appointed which has issued a provisional draft of a Declaration to be signed by the participant nations. This involves the acceptance and endorsement of the recommendations of the United Nations Conference on Food and Agriculture. The Signatory Governments are required to take all the measures within their power :—

(*a*) to raise the level of nutrition and the standard of living of the peoples under their jurisdiction ;

(*b*) to improve the efficiency of agricultural production and distribution ;

(*c*) to co-operate for the achievement of these ends and for this purpose, to establish a permanent organisation for Food and Agriculture ; and

(*d*) to report to one another, through this organisation, on the measures taken and the progress achieved.

Since the acceptance of the draft Declaration involves endorsement by the Government of India of the Final Act of the Conference, it is proposed that the acceptance will be without prejudice to the right of the Government of India to prohibit emigration to any particular country for political, economic and other reasons ; while the Government of India are in sympathy with the objects underlying the recommendations regarding international trade and currency questions, they feel that these are matters which should be further discussed at an international conference specially convened for the purpose and that India does not produce sufficient food,

if every one of her inhabitants is to receive a nutritive diet of adequate standard and that she cannot therefore be regarded as a surplus country, capable of supplementing the food resources of others.

In short this Conference recognises the need of a world-wide policy of agricultural and industrial expansion and the need of accelerating development of backward areas and thus initiating an economy of abundance through an organised international co-operation.

The Interim Commission has drafted a constitution representing unanimous agreement among its members representing 45 nations.

The permanent organisation which the Commission has recommended will have permanent responsibilities in relation to long term problems throughout the world. The hound of heaven is always at the track of evil. At the Hot Springs Conference nations that met resolved to take concerted action to improve the standards of nutrition and living of all the people of the world to give practical effect to expression of good will towards all men with which all our temples, mosques and churches ring when men raise their hearts in prayer.

Sir, I commend this Resolution to your acceptance.

I may mention that Sir Pheroze Kharegat will be prepared to answer any questions that are asked.

THE HONOURABLE RAI BAHADUR SRI NARAIN MAHTHA : (Bihar : Non-Muhammadan) : Mr. President, I wish to lend my support to the Resolution moved by the Honourable Sir Jogendra Singh. This permanent Food and Agriculture Organisation has, to my mind, vast potentialities for the future. If the nations that have joined this organisation work without prejudice to each other and with a concerted mind, I think that their efforts will lead to a vast improvement in the total agricultural wealth of this world. My only fear is that India may get lost in this vast organisation unless we have regional Boards dealing with the problem of such allied countries like India and China. We here in India have two more or less permanent problems. One is that our population is increasing year after year and that after a great deal of inquiry, in 1943 the Gregory Committee came to the decision that India must be declared a nett importing country so far as agricultural produce is concerned. Agriculture in this country is not organised on modern lines. We have for instance a great deal in the matter of fertilisers to ask for from other countries until we are in a position to organise the industry ourselves. Some time ago I examined the figures of the production and use of these artificial fertilisers in the various countries of the world and if my recollection is correct, I think as compared to somewhere about 410 and 310 lbs. per square mile of land under agriculture in many countries, India used perhaps 0·6 of these fertilisers. I am not sure about my figures. I examined them some years ago, but that is the general impression that I carry. To start with we shall also need a great many tractors, etc. Therefore, Sir, I think that this effort with the collaboration of the various members of this Food and Agriculture Organisation has been made in the right direction and if India which has a great deal to gain from this organisation does with all humility and in a spirit of right co-operation join this organisation, it will be for the benefit of India and in good time to come, India too will be able to pay back what she receives now to other nations that have joined this organisation. We are living in a daily contracting world in one sense and expanding in another and our problems cannot be solved in exclusive compartments. But there must be no exploitation, no suppression of nations that have yet a feeble voice and which are suffering under the weight of super-imposed trusteeship.

*THE HONOURABLE SARDAR BAHADUR SIR SOBHA SINGH (Nominated Non-Official) : Mr. President, while I give my full support to the Resolution moved by the Honourable Sir Jogendra Singh I think that if any country requires an organisation backed by 44 nations, India deserves the most. We are so backward in our agriculture and forestry that an organisation like this will help us quite a lot. I

*Not corrected by the Honourable Member.

would like to suggest, Sir, that our problems are different from those of more advanced countries in the world and I would request the Honourable Member to see if it is possible to invite the meeting of this organisation to India so that the leaders of the more advanced countries could look to our difficulties and see that our problems are equal to those of the more advanced countries. It will give the Indian farmer an impetus to see the leaders of the more advanced countries coming to India and helping them with their advice. India is one of the major agricultural countries of the world. Although our share of the contribution towards the cost is small, the advantages that India will get will be far more and I think the Resolution moved by the Honourable Sir Jogendra Singh should be accepted.

THE HONOURABLE PANDIT HIRDAY NATH KUNZRU (United Provinces Northern : Non-Muhammadan) : Mr. President, the report which we are now considering is the outcome of the deliberations of the United Nations Conference on Food and Agriculture which met at Hot Springs in the United States of America in May, 1943. The Conference covered a wide ground and dealt with problems of the utmost importance to the agricultural economy of the world. It very wisely recognised that the fruition of its efforts would depend on the fulfilment of certain basic conditions which the participating nations must keep in view. The first basic condition to which it drew the attention of the United and Associated Nations was that freedom from want could not be achieved without freedom from fear. It therefore recommended that the participating Governments should "affirm the principle of mutual responsibilities and co-ordinated action to establish such conditions of international security as will make possible an expanding and balanced world economy." This recommendation shows, Sir, that the conference while realising that the subjects which came within its purview were of the utmost importance to the health and well being of the people of all parts of the world, it recognised that its purpose could be achieved only if the relations between the nations were of such a character as to promote stability and security. I hope that every country that joined the Conference, including England, will bear this in mind, because in the last resort the deliberations of the Conference will bear fruit only if the relations between the nations are of such a character as to make them feel that their self-respect is fully satisfied and that they can join with one another in promoting stability on an honourable basis. The second basic condition to which the Commission drew attention related to the inter-dependence of agriculture, industry and stable international monetary policies. The Government of India who are desirous of becoming a member of the permanent Commission that will be established should bear this fully in mind. No efforts of theirs to improve agriculture, to raise nutritional levels or to increase production and promote proper distribution and consumption will be of much use unless proper attention is paid to industrial development. I take it that the Government of India in placing before us the Resolution which has been moved by my Honourable friend Sardar Sir Jogendra Singh has accepted the basic conditions laid down by the Conference for the fulfilment of its aims and objectives.

Sir, the Conference, as I have already said, discussed a large number of subjects. The multiplicity of problems with which it was concerned gives rise to the fear that the organisation might not be effective in practice. However good and idealistic it may be in theory, its approach to the problems it has to deal with may not be realistic and it may not therefore be of much practical use to the countries that join the Commission. It is necessary therefore that we should devise some method by which the participating countries will be able to derive full benefit from their membership of the permanent Commission that is to be established. A large Conference like the Food and Agricultural Conference can inevitably discuss the subjects that are placed before it only in a general way. But if the needs of the various countries are to be considered in a practical way, it will be necessary to have besides the general international conferences which may be held periodically smaller conferences which will be able to deal with the problems of countries where the conditions are more or less similar. The example and experience of the International Labour Organization in this connection should be of great use to us. The general utility of the I. L. O. is recognised on all hands. But at the same time the eastern countries have been feeling for many years that they have not been able to get that assistance from the

[Pandit Hirday Nath Kunzru.]

I. L. O. which they have a right to expect. It has been proposed therefore that regional conferences relating to India and the Far Eastern countries should be held which will be able to give special attention to Labour questions relating to the East. We should bear this in mind in connection with any international agricultural organisation that may be established. Countries like India and China will not be able to make much use of such an organisation unless that organisation creates an agency for dealing with the problems of the Eastern and Far Eastern countries which are not very dissimilar. I urge therefore that the Government of India should from the very start bring this matter to the notice of the permanent organisation, so that it may proceed in this connection in a more practical manner than the International Labour Organisation has so far been able to do.

My next suggestion relates to the need for the establishment of a branch of the international agricultural organisation in this country. The International Labour Office maintain an office in India in order to keep themselves in touch with Labour conditions in this country. I suggest that we should ask the International Organisation to have similarly a branch of its own in this country. It will be useful not merely to that organisation but also to this country. If this branch is properly utilised, it can promote the holding of conferences and adoption of useful measures relating to agricultural questions regarding Eastern countries and may also help us in securing international assistance whenever necessary. Indeed I think that it will be desirable if the International Agricultural Organisation maintains a bigger establishment in this country than the International Labour Office does. This Organisation should concern itself with research work specially relating to the East. The regional conferences about which I have spoken will be useful only in proportion to the research work done before they meet. As the problems relating to the Eastern countries are of a peculiar character because of the poverty of the people and other factors, I think it is necessary in the interests of the world at large and in the interests of the countries that I have referred to that there should be a certain amount of decentralization in reseach work, and that in regard to the Eas in particular India might be made a centre of friutful and far reaching research work.

These are the two recommendations of principle which I venture to make in connection with the Resolution placed before us by Sir Jogendra Singh. Our participation in the Permanent Commission on Food and Agriculture will bring us little good unless we devote thought from now on to the manner in which this Organisation should plan its work for the benefit of the participating countries. We should be ready with our own suggestions so that Asia and particularly India and the Far Eastern countries may derive the maximum amount of good from the establishment of the Organisation.

There is just one word more that I should like to say in this connection. The Honourable Sir Jogendra Singh referred to the principle laid down by the Interim Commission with regard to the appointment of the staff of the Permanent Commisson. The Commission has recommended that the staff should "collectively represent as many geographical areas as possible." I hope that the Government of India will from the very beginning try to have Indians appointed to some important posts on the staff of the Permanent Commission. My object in bringing this point to the notice of the Government is not to get Indians appointed to a few posts. My suggestion originates in our desire to give India a responsible place in all international organisations and to enable Indians to acquire that valuable experience which can be gained only through such organisations. The appointment of Indians will be useful in another way too. They can be utilised in order to bring directly and with force questions relating to India and the East before the Commission.

Lastly, I should like to say a word about the help that we may expect to receive from the Commission in dealing practically with the difficult problems that face us. My Honourable friend Rai Bahadur Sri Narain Mahtha has already referred to that matter. I do not know whether it will be within the competence of the Permanent Commission to take cognizance of the difficulties which countries like India must surmount in order to increase their production and the consumption

of foodgrains. I hope that such questions will come within its purview. If so problems relating to the supply of artificial manures and machinery and implements of various kinds and the question of agricultural credit in connection with this country should receive the special attention of the Organisation and the Government of India should try to take advantage of their participation in the Permanent Organisation to benefit India in this connection. I do not want that we should borrow money unnecessarily from outside either for industrial or for agricultural purposes. But if sound policies can be laid down in regard to agricultural credit and it is found that we lack only the necessary capital in order to implement these policies, we should not hesitate to take advantage of any international credit machinery that may be established in connection with the Permanent Commission.

Sir, these are the main suggestions that I venture to lay before the House and the Government. The contribution that we are being asked to make to the annual expenditure of the Permanent Commission, though not small, is insignificant in comparison with the importance of the problems which the Organisation will be concerned with. Our share of the total expenditure will amount to 4·25 per cent. The Interim Commission has calculated that the normal annual expenditure of the Permanent Commission will be about 5 million dollars. The annual contribution of India will in future therefore amount to a little over 200,000 dollars, say between Rs. 6 and 7 lakhs. In the first year, however, the expenditure of the Commission will amount only to about 2½ million dollars. Consequently our contribution will be only in the neighbourhood of 100, 000 dollars or about Rs. 3 lakhs. This sum is by no means large, but both as a matter of form and substance I think that the provision of the money required for contributing to the annual expenditure of the Permanent Commission should be subject to the vote of the Central Legislature, *i.e.*, the Indian Legislative Assembly. I do not think that the Assembly will decline to support an orgnisation of which it has allowed the Government of India to become a member but its control over expenditure will enable the Legislature to raise important questions from time to time regarding the working of the organisation, or the relations of India to it, or the manner in which full use may be made of it by this country. I hope that the Government of India will see their way to accept this suggestion. So far as I can gather from the published report of yesterday's proceedings of the Assembly, this question has been raised there. I do not know on what grounds the demand was supported, but so far as I am concerned, I think that the control of the Central Legislature over the grant to be made to the Permanent Commission should be regarded as a matter of the utmost importance. I have no objection to the Government of India—indeed I approve of the Government of India—joining the Permanent Commission, but I hope that the points I have ventured to urge will receive their fullest consideration.

THE HONOURABLE SIR A. P. PATRO (Nominated Non-Official): Now the proposition before the House is to accept the Constitution of the Permanent Food and Agriculture Organisation of the United Nations. It is an international organisation and is intended to deal with problems of increasing agricultural production. This object is to be achieved by means of the combination of all the forces at Hot Springs, but how best in this way could the condition of things in India be improved? That is a question to be looked at not from the point of view of other countries. In order that India may be benefitted by the international organisation what is to be done? The international organisation will communicate the results of scientific investigations to India, and India must in the ordinary course enforce them in practice. Will India be able to do so? At present we have got an Agricultural Research Board in India, but the results of its researches have not yet been put into force. The thing is that the ryots in India, *i.e.*, the cultivators in India are entirely different from the cultivators and ryots we see in other countries. So India's problem, although her agriculture is old, is a difficult one. It is very difficult to change the mind of the agriculturist, and the problem, with which we are confronted is—how best we can dispel the ignorance of the agriculturist. In the rural areas what is it that we find? You will find enlightened methods which are the results of agricultural research, they are introduced, and yet very little progress has been made. Why is it so? It is because of the apathy of the people who have

[Sir A. P. Patro.]

not hitherto been encouraged in the matter of agriculture. You find in the States the produce taken away, in Government areas heavy assessments, and in Zamindari areas heavier assessments. All this takes away most of the produce, and what is left to the ryot is barely sufficient for his maintenance. The ryot is suffering, he is not in the same fortunate position of tenants in other countries, and he requires great encouragement. Taqavi or advances to ryots are absolutely necessary, and there should be more irrigation facilities. Irrigation facilities are not uniform all over the country, and in districts too irrigation facilities are very much improved or are much in evidence only in parts of them. The first and foremost thing which a ryot needs is the irrigation of his land, and therefore to that end what do you propose ? What does this International Conference propose ? The International Conference will perhaps solve scientific problems and communicate the results to members of Governments, and here the Government will give effect to them through the Agricultural Department. Now this is all very good on paper, but how is it actually to be implemented? That is the problem. Therefore, the question is not very easy as is thought by some. The question is one really of a permanent Food and Agricultural Organisation and what benefit should be derived from it. Where does the shoe pinch ? The difficulty in regard to agriculture is this : We have for a long time not been connected with other countries, and therefore we are accustomed to a system of our own. Agricultural conditions must be improved here locally. In the first place the results of experiments made by science must be communicated to the ryot. It seems to me however a very far cry from United Kingdom to India. It is rather a very long cry from India to the Hot Springs and then to have this form of subsidy. Agriculture is dependent on several conditions in India and those conditions must be improved first in order that the ryot may be sensible to what is an improvement. Therefore it is necessary to improve the condition of things here and then to depend upon international agriculture. It is not satisfactory to ignore what is going on in the world. The constitution of a permanent Food and Agriculture organisation is necessary. But, in the meanwhile, what has to be done to the Indian ryot ? Agricultural research has not been adequate. The results of researches have not been introduced in many places and the ryots are in the same old condition in which our great-great-grandfathers were as cultivators. You may find some improvement in some places. But, on the whole, 9/10ths of them are in the same old condition. The results of agricultural research should be communicated to the various countries that constitute this organisation. There is thus an advantage in this organisation, but that is not an advantage to be gained immediately. Indian conditions must first be improved and Indian agriculture first established, and then we can adopt the methods of the agriculturists of foreign countries. On the whole, therefore it seems to me that the Food and Agriculture Organisation may be necessary for India to be held as an example to the ryot and the ryots and zamindars of India may be able to look to the results of agriculture in other countres. Therefore, it is necessary for us to make up our minds whether to have an institution of this kind or not. I believe in the utility of such an organisation. It is necessary in the long run. I would, with hesitation, support the resolution.

THE HONOURABLE MR. V. V. KALIKAR (Central Provinces : General) : Sir, the main industry of India is agriculture on which about 87 per cent. of the population subsists and if there is a move on the part of the Government of India to become a member of an international organisation which will help Indian agriculture, I think nobody in this House will oppose that measure. I lend my support to this measre but I want to bring to the notice of the Government of India that if they want the support of the Indian Legislature to this measure, they must also take into consideration the needs of Indian agriculturists. Sir, a Royal Commission and many Conferences and Committees were constituted in the past but unfortunately the position of the Indian agriculturist has not yet changed radically. The Indian agriculturist is conservative in his mind. But with the help and guidance of a sympathetic Government and with the necessary financial and other aid in carrying out his operations, the Indian agriculturist can improve his position. The agricultural industry in India is still, if I may say so in an stagnant state

The problem of increase in production is not yet so fully tackled as to be within the reach of the poor agriculturist. What I mean is, if you ask an agriculturist to purchase costly fertilisers, he won't be able to do so because it is not economically possible for him to do so. I will cite an instance. If you ask an ordinary agriculturist to purchase a tractor, it is not possible for him to do so because it is beyond his reach. I therefore, submit, Sir, that our representatives should learn something, if possible, when they come into contact with this international organisation, and evolve a scheme by which the big as well as the small agriculturist in India will benefit. The idea of evolving a scheme which will benefit only some will not in any way improve the lot of the agriculturist in India. Let us take the case of irrigation. Some days ago, when we were debating the food question, I stated that only 50,000,000 acres of land is under irrigation in India. If fortunately we come into contact with international experts and if they can evolve a scheme which is within the reach of the agriculturist in India, and which will help the Indian agriculturist to adopt measures about irrigating his land with in his means, I think the agriculturist will benefit more. Sir, our contribution of Rs. 3 lakhs or Rs. 4 lakhs or even Rs. 7 lakhs is not much as compared with the importance of the subject. But if by merely holding the conference or by giving contribution to an international organisation the lot of the agriculturist is not going to be benefited, then I would say that we would be wasting the tax-payer's money.

I lend my hearty support to this Resolution. I wish that India should impress on the organisation in such a way that they would frame a scheme for improving the lot of the Indian agriculturist.

THE HONOURABLE SIR N. GOPALASWAMI AYYANGAR (Madras: Non-Muhammadan): Mr. President, I give my whole-hearted support to the motion that has been made by the Honourable Sardar Sir Jogendra Singh. That India should participate in an organisation, an international organization of this magnitude with such comprehensive objects as the constitution visualises is a thing, Sir, on which there could be no two opinions. The contribution that we are called upon to pay is but a very small price for the benefits we are bound to derive from our participation in this organization. It is true, Sir, that the mere joining of an orgnisation of this kind and the mere participation in discussions at international conferences might not have results which would be of direct benefit to Indian agriculture. But that, I take it, Sir, is not the purpose of this organization. It is going to be a permanent one. It will not begin and end with mere conferences. It will reach decisions at these conferences which are intended to be implemented by a permanent Secretariat under a Director General. Not merely that, Sir. This constitution provides for the establishment of subsidiary organisations which should prove to be of more direct benefit to the member nations than annual or periodical conferences might be. I would refer here, Sir, to Article VI of its permanent constitution which says:

"The Conference may establish technical and regional standing committees and may appoint Committees to study and report on any matter pertaining to the purpose of the Organisation."

The again,

"The Conference may convene general, technical, regional or other special conferences and may provide for the representation at such conferences, in such manner as it may determine, of national and international bodies concerned with nutrition, food and agriculture."

This, Sir, coupled with Article X will, I think implement one of the suggestions which my friend the Honourable Pandit Kunzru made in his speech. Article X provides for the establishment of such regional offices as the Director-General with the approval of the Conference may decide and it further gives the Director-General a discretion to appoint officials for liaison with particular countries or areas subject to the agreement of the Government concerned.

Now, Sir, India is a vast country. Its agriculture compared with the agricultural economy of other countries is still backward. We have to make very rapid progress if we are to come into line with the agricultural economy of other countries and it is necessary, Sir, when we decide to join this Organization that the Government of India should have before them the implementing of these two Articles, the establishment of a regional office of this Organisation in this country and the slow evolution of India as the centre of a regional branch of this Organization for Food and Agriculture.

[Sir N. Gopalaswami Ayyangar.]

Here should be established a regional committee for the East and the Far East and we should have working in this country a very live branch of this permanent Organization.

There can be no doubt, Sir, that we stand to benefit a great deal by the working of such an Organization in direct relations with this country. The purpose of this Organization is not merely the enunciation of general principles. The Organization, I believe, proposes to tackle concrete problems. I find that in paragraph 41 on page 9 of this pamphlet, when describing the advisory functions of this Organization, it is stated that these functions will include making recommendations ranging from a suggestion on some minor point to drawing up and submitting for approval an elaborate programme of action on a complex problem ; besides their ranging from advice given to a single member nation or even a single institution to advice given to all member nations.

Sir, one other point was referred to by my friend the Honourable Pandit Kunzru and that I think is very important. He referred to the Central Legislature having an opportunity of reviewing, if I may paraphrase what he said, the work that is done by and for India on this organisation through the submission—

THE HONOURABLE SIR A. P. PATRO : Very little.

THE HONOURABLE SIR N. GOPALASWAMI AYYANGAR : It may be nothing at all now ; it may be very little for some time to come. But if we exploit this organization for our benefit in the proper way, I think a great deal of benefit will accrue to this country. I personally think that an annual or a periodical opportunity before the Central Legislature for reviewing the work that will be done by and for this country on the Organization will be of immense benefit to agriculture in this country. It will be a delicate task for the Government to give this opportunity in such a fashion that it will on the one hand give the necessary freedom to this Organization to act in the best interests that its Conferences might recommend ; on the other hand it should also give both the Government of India and the representatives of the people the opportunity to see that what they contribute to this Organization gives them results which they will prize. I do think that the submission of a grant to the vote of the Legislature in this country, may be a token grant for making the agreed contribution to this organization, will be a fitting opportunity for the discussion that I contemplate. There is a danger in these international organisations starting perhaps very well at the beginning but fizzling out after some time owing to apathy, a certain amount of lack of interest in the work, the lack of interest being contributed to, perhaps, by the fact that no tangible results could be shown either to the world or to the country that is participating in it. It would not do merely that the results of an organisation of this sort should be reviewed at a conference of the organisation ; it is important, if the interest of the member nations is to be actively mobilised in the work of the organisation, that those member nations through their accredited institutional bodies should be in a position to review the work of this organisation at any rate in relation to themselves. I have no doubt that the Government of India will keep this in view, and I have no hesitation in supporting the Motion that has been made.

THE HONOURABLE HAJI SYED MUHAMMAD HUSAIN (United Provinces West : Muhammadan) : Sir, the Resolution recommending India's membership of this Conference cannot be opposed on merits. It is indeed a very useful thing and at times it may do a good deal of benefit to the member countries. But in spite of the fact that I am supporting the Resolution in pious hope I must say that I apprehend that the voice of India will not be equal to the voice of other independent member countries. I must point out that to achieve any benefit out of this Conference the independence of member countries of this Conference is very essential so that they may assert their views may be able to follow really good advice and reject bad one which is not suitable to them. The apprehension certainly is that the resources of this country so far as agriculture goes may be exploited by others if an unsympathetic Government is at the head of the country and is empowered to accept advices and recommendations. All the same it is a very good object and one cannot summarily reject it. India is primarily an agricultural country. But there is a tremendous difference between an agriculturist of this country and agriculturists of other countries. In this country, as you see, the agriculturist is mostly

an individual agriculturist with very limited resources. But I hope in time to come, in post-war conditions, it will be possible for large groups to come forward and cultivate lands and large areas and to put their heads together with a view to utilizing modern implements and improving the condition of agriculture in this country.

One thing which seems to me very essential is the question how this country will be represented in this Conference. If it is merely by the nomination of a Member of present Government to this Conference, it may not have the confidence of the people. I say very frankly that the people at the present time have very little confidence in what the Government does for them by means of their official machinery. Therefore I would like to impress on the Government that representation to this Conference should be such as would have the wholehearted support of the people who really have to act on the advice given to them and accept the recommendations placed before them without any suspicion. Unless these few points are borne in mind, the usefulness of this Organisation might be very little for this country. Therefore, with this word of caution, I give my support to this Resolution.

THE HONOURABLE SIR PHEROZE KHAREGAT (Nominated Official): Sir, it has given me great pleasure to see the way in which this Resolution has been received by this House. I wish to tender to the House my thanks for the valuable suggestions which many of the Members have made. There are, however, certain points which I would like to refer to in my speech.

The suggestion has been made that there should be Regional Conferences and that there should be Regional Offices established particularly in India. That has actually been provided for in the constitution itself, as has been rightly pointed out by the Honourable Sir Gopalaswami Ayyangar. In Article VI it is definitely laid down that "the Conference may establish technical and regional standing committees and may appoint Committees to study and report on any matter pertaining to the purpose of the Organization".

There was a further suggestion that the Conference might meet in different countries. But there is a slightly different suggestion here which the Conference has already accepted in its constitution, and that is that it may convene general, technical, regional, or other special conferences in different places in the world. Again there is this provision in Article X:—

"There shall be such regional offices as the Director-General with the approval of the Conference may decide."

In other words, both the suggestions which were made by the Honourable Pandit Hirday Nath Kunzru are provided for in the constitution itself. But I should like to give him a further assurance that when the time comes we will press that this should be done and that India should be one of the places where these Conferences and offices should meet and be established.

Then, the suggestion was made that Indians should be appointed to important posts in the Organisation. That, again, the Conference has already provided for in its constitution which says that the staff will be broad-based as much as possible: in other words, that it will be derived from as large a number of countries as possible, and I have not the slightest doubt that there will be representatives from India on the staff of the Conference.

About the suggestion that the contribution to be made to the Conference should come up year after year before the Legislature, I would like to make it quite clear that, in our acceptance of the resolution we are committing ourselves to a five years membership, or that we are committed to pay our contribution for five years. After that we will be at liberty to review the position year after year: I do not know what the constitutional procedure would be, but I take it that the matter will naturally have to come up before the Legislature, may be in the form of an application for grant to the Organisation or in some other form.

I have no hesitation in accepting the suggestion that the work done by the organisation should be reviewed regularly once a year, or, if required, more often, by the Legislature, so that it may see what is being done, and along what lines further work is required.

[Sir Pheroze Kharegat.]

Another suggestion made was that the membership of the Conference should not be restricted to officials. It will be noticed from Article 3 that each Member Nation may appoint an alternate, Associates, and Advisers, to the Member of the Conference : in other words, the Member of the Conference will be only one, but it will be permissible for every Government to appoint certain Associates and additional Members, who, though they will not have the power to vote, will be able to speak and help and guide the Conference.

There is one other point of considerable importance, which was brought out by several speakers, and that is, to what extent will we in India benefit from our membership of this organisation. It is very difficult to give a specific answer to that in terms of money, but there is no doubt that we will derive a great deal of advantage from the increased knowledge that we will get of what is happening in other countries, and of how problems similar to our own are being solved by them. In addition to that we will get a considerable amount of advice, help and guidance in the solution of our problems. The value of all that cannot be assessed in money, but it will be very substantial. Naturally a great deal will depend on the way the Government of India themselves take action on the recommendations of the Organisation and the functions which it may assign to us. I may mention that for that purpose it will be necessary for the Government of India to have a full-fledged Department of Agriculture at the Centre with adequate staff.

When I went to America a year ago, I could not help contrasting what we in India are doing for agriculture with what is done for it in that country which has not even one-tenth of the number of agriculturists that we have in this country. They spend Rs. 9 crores as against the Rs. 9 lakhs which we spend on agriculture. Their Department of Agriculture itself is housed in two big buildings corresponding to the two blocks of our Secretariat : the whole Secretariat in this country is smaller than the Agricultural Department of the United States.

I do not wish to take up any more time of the House. I think this resolution will be of very considerable benefit to the country, and by membership of this Organisation I hope that we will be able to improve agriculture and the lot of agriculturists in this country.

THE HONOURABLE SAIYED MOHAMED PADSHA SAHIB BAHADUR (Madras : Muhammadan) : The House is very grateful to the Honourable Sir Pheroze Kharegat for the information which he has given, and particularly for the contrast which he has made between the activities of our own Government and those of the United States Government in respect of agricultral operations. From what Sir Pheroze has said, it is quite patent that agriculture is one of the most important industries, which conduces to the well-being of a nation, and that this fact is realised by even those nations which depend mostly for their prosperity on their industrial activities. Even though the number of people engaged in agriculture in the United States is not even one-tenth of those engaged in that industry in our country, we have just seen how in that country the Department of Agriculture is spending one-hundred times the money that is spent in this vast country on agriculture. Therefore, it is quite patent that a great leeway has yet to be made up before we can hope to effect any improvement in the agricultural industry of this country.

He has brought prominently to the notice of this House the difference which obtains between conditions in this country and the neighbouring countries in the east and those prevailing in the more advanced country of the United States of America and in Europe. Therefore, if any real benefit is to be derived from our membership of this Agricultural Organisation, it will have to be borne in mind that the methods that may suit these advanced nations may not very usefully be adopted by this country, and that before our country could be brought into line with these advanced countries, a very strenuous and concerted effort will have to be made. The Government of India will have to see that it takes steps to give a real impetus to the development of agriculture in this country, and for this purpose it has been pointed out by most of the members on this side of the House that a branch of this Organisation should be established in India. This Branch should concern itself

with making researches and finding ways and means of effecting improvements in the agricultural methods of this country. As has been said by the Honourable Member who preceded me, agriculture which employs three-fourths of the population in this country is still carried on on most primitive lines. It has not benefited from modern methods and processes which are employed in western countries. The reason for this is not so much the indifference of the people here to take to the methods but their utter incapacity to avail themselves of the improvements. Most of our agriculturists are very poor and they cannot afford to purchase those costly fertilisers or tractors which other countries in the world are able to produce much more than what we are in a position to do. It is an irony of things that even though agriculture is the most important industry and is pursued by three-fourths of the population here, India still does not produce enough to help all the people in the land to be fed, that it is still, as has been pointed out by the Gregory Report, mainly an importing country. It is high time, Sir, that the Government of India should pay proper heed to this matter and take all the necessary steps to improve agricultural conditions in this country.

Sir, even though we cannot be quite free of doubts as to the way in which real efforts will be made to help India to get the most important benefit out of this organisation, still, the fact that this organisation has as one of its aims the object of trying to tackle even minor points that might arise in a member country gives us the hope that the conditions prevailing in India and other neighbouring countries will not be lost sight of and that this organisation will make an honest effort to see that all the members who participate in the organisation are helped to get the utmost benefit that is possible out of it. Sir, this conference which met at Hot Springs last year turned out to be one of the most important conferences and to have laid the real foundations of future peace for the world if only because an effort is being made by all these member countries to give effect to all those noble aims and objects which the Conference has evolved. Sir, even though the present war may have been due to any other immediate cause, the real cause of the strife in the world is, as we all know, the economic differences that prevail in different parts of the world. If really an economy is evolved which will go to ensure not only abundance of food products but also a fair distribution of it to all the people of the world, many of the causes which go to give rise to the strife and conflict between nations will have been substantially eliminated. But, Sir, it is not only the problem of increased production that faces us. The more immediate problem is that of free and equal distribution. If there is not equal distribution, we will have the spectacle of starvation in a land of plenty. It will give cause for greater exasperation on the part of the people who are not able to avail themselves of this abundance that is around them. My humble submission would be that this conference should not only devote themselves to the task of increasing the amount of food products in the world but it should also make an earnest effort to see that all the people in the world, even in the remotest corners, even in places like India and other countries in Asia, which have not been able to take advantage of modern methods of cultivation and other industries, that even these people have their share out of the increased products that this organisation may be able to give to the world.

*THE HONOURABLE MR. HOSSAIN IMAM : (Bihar and Orissa : Muhammadan) : Mr. President, I welcome this discussion on the decisions and the final act of this conference. I am glad, Sir, that the delegation sent to this conference was better than usual. Government delegations in India have of late been not quite good to deal with the subject matter. But while I feel that the delegation was good enough, I regret the absence of any Muslim or of any non-official from both the initial delegation and the interim body that has been formed to act on it. It is a general fact, Sir, that Indian has come to mean " non-Muslim ". This is not the first instance and I hope it will be the last instance in which Indian means anybody but Muslims. The assurance which the Honourable Member gave about the services under this organisation will also, I hope, not mean only representation of non-Muslim Indians. I find that this conference is unique in this fact that it has got its representation on a democractic basis, untramelled by the quantum of money

* Not corrected by the Honourable Member.

[Mr. Hossain Imam.]

paid by the individual nations. I think, Sir, this is a very good departure from the general principles and one which the Government of India would do well to copy. If I find anything, Sir, I regret to find that the professions of the Government of India do not bear relationship to their performance. The Government of India are very easily convinced of passing Resolutions and accepting principles in international affairs. For instance, take the prohibition of employment of women in coal mines. That was accepted but never acted upon. Similarly, Sir, while all the declarations and recommendations of this Conference were before the Government of India, their actions have not been in keeping with the motive of this conference. I would specially draw the attention of the Honourable Member in charge of the Department of Education, Health and Lands to the fact that the Agricultural Policy Committee, which met at the end of June, recommended the formation of a number of committees to inquire into the subjects which formed the basis of the declarations and resolutions in the final act of this conference regarding price, ration, tenure and other things. I will make specific mention of each item as I proceed. But the Government of India, as far as I know, have failed miserably in their effort to make these inquiries. They propose to form a number of committees to inquire into different aspects. For instance, on page 44, Resolution 2, item No. 4 (*b*) runs :—

"To raise the levels of nutrition and standards of living of its own people ;
To improve the efficiency of agricultural production and distribution ;
To co-operate, so far as may be possible, with other nations for the achievement of these ends ;
To undertake to submit periodically to the other participants, through the permanent organization, reports on the action taken and the progress achieved towards these ends."

What has the Government done to find out even what is the condition in India. I regret to mention that whereas the army ration, according to the reply given by the Honourable Mr. Sen to my question No. 162, is 10½ ounces of cereals per week, there are areas in which the total allowance of cereals is as low as 5·46 ounces per week in Malabar, 5·6 ounces in the C. P. and in the province of plenty from which the Honourable Member comes, the Punjab, the total cereal ration is as low as 7 lbs. and it has been augmented further by the statement made yesterday or today that the amount of cereals exported from the Punjab is only about 20 per cent. above the normal of the pre-war years. You have not been able to move a large quantity. Yet you have reduced the nutrition even in areas of plenty and you say you are following the mandates of this Conference. It has been further stated——

THE HONOURABLE SIR JOGENDRA SINGH : I think it is 1 lb. in the Punjab.

THE HONOURABLE MR. HOSSAIN IMAM : The ration to the troops is 1½ lbs. a day.

THE HONOURABLE SIR DAVID DEVADOSS : They do more strenuous work.

THE HONOURABLE MR. HOSSAIN IMAM : The manual labourer in Labhore in factories and railways does harder work——

THE HONOURABLE SIR JOGENDRA SINGH : In the Punjab too the labourer gets 1½ lbs.

THE HONOURABLE MR. HOSSAIN IMAM : I am giving the figures from the replies given by the Honourable Mr. Sen——

THE HONOURABLE MR. B. R. SEN : May I ask what reply I gave ?

THE HONOURABLE MR. HOSSAIN IMAM : You have given a long schedule of the total rations which are given to the people in different cities of India and different areas.

THE HONOURABLE MR. B. R. SEN : One lb. is the basic ration. An extra 50 per cent. is given as supplementary for heavy manual workers.

THE HONOURABLE PANDIT HIRDAY NATH KUNZRU : Is that allowed in every place ? For instance, in the district of Calicut ?

THE HONOURABLE MR. B. R. SEN : Not in Calicut. I thought the reference was to the Punjab.

THE HONOURABLE MR. HOSSAIN IMAM: There is specific mention in recommendation No. 3 on page 45: This Organisation recommends—

1. That the governments and authorities here represented:

(a) Immediately undertake the task of increasing the food resources and improving the diets of their people in accordance with the principles and objectives outlined in the findings of the Conference, and declare to their respective peoples and to other governments and authorities here represented their intention of so doing."

This specific recommendation you have controverted.

On page 1 (c) they say:

"The prevention of speculative and violent fluctuations in the prices of food, the instruments of production and other necessities, including industrial goods, under the conditions of scarcity that appear certain to prevail after the war."

During the Food Debate we discussed the high prices prevailing. I referred to the U. P. imposition——

THE HONOURABLE THE PRESIDENT: Are you discussing the Resolution before us?

THE HONOURABLE MR. HOSSAIN IMAM: I am discussing whether they are following the mandate laid down in May 1943; they have accepted this recommendation and they are acting against the spirit and letter of the recommendation. It is no good accepting principles unless you actively engage yourself in carrying them out. There is a violent increase in the prices of necessities of agriculturists in the shape of the prices for cattle. The reason for that is the consumption in the military butcheries prime cattle. The authority for this is the statement in the other House only yesterday that prime cattle are sent there. And yet Government in the E., H. & L. Department say that they have taken every precaution that prime cattle will not be slaughtered. This Government is a greater example of inter-departmental non-co-operation than you can find anywhere else on the face of the earth. I particularly ask the Honourable Member in charge of Education, Health and Lands what is the reason why these Committees which had been recommended by the Agricultural Policy Committee in June, 1944 have not yet been even formed or convened, let alone their working. This Government is the best example of different Departments dealing in different ways—one standing in the way of another doing its business. I had occasion to draw the attention of the Food Department to high prices of vegetables. Vegetables are an essential ingredient of nutrition. Many deficiencies are caused by want of fresh vegetables and all the high prices are due to the Defence Forces demand on the ordinary market——

THE HONOURABLE SIR JOGENDRA SINGH: I am informed that in the U. P. vegetables were produced in excess of the requirements of the army.

THE HONOURABLE MR. HOSSAIN IMAM: Were they, Sir, made available to the public?

THE HONOURABLE SIR JOGENDRA SINGH: Yes.

THE HONOURABLE MR. HOSSAIN IMAM: Yes, after it had rotted.

I would particularly draw the attention of the Food Department to recommendation No. 1 on page 62.

"That the governments and authorities here represented take steps to secure the provision of adequate processing, transportation, and distribution facilities required for improving the nutritional levels of their populations; and that the permanent organisation recommended in Resolution II study the technical, scientific, and economic factors involved, with particular reference to developments during the war, arrange for the pooling of knowledge thus acquired, and give all possible assistance to the governments and authorities in realizing these objectives."

Marketing Facilities is the heading of that Resolution. I now come to Recommendation No. XXX. They say:

"That the governments and authorities here represented take all practicable steps to reduce marketing, processing, storage, and distribution costs, and margins between producers and consumers, particularly by the elimination of unessential services not required by producers or by low-income consumers."

This is the recommendation to which I draw attention, because of the fact that maida was being sold at Rs. 25 in my town in spite of the fact that the price of wheat was Rs. 14. This again, Sir, I am saying from the reply that the Honourable Member gave to my question No. 29, in which he has mentioned that the Patna price was Rs. 25 in September 1944 whereas the price of wheat in the same period was——

THE HONOURABLE THE PRESIDENT: May I point out to the Honourable Member that we have discussed the food question very exhaustively, and I am not going to allow any further debate on that quesion at this stage ?

THE HONOURABLE MR. HOSSAIN IMAM: I am not discussing the food question at all. I am mentioning the fact that here is a basic recommendation; I am reading out from the Final Act of this Conference——

THE HONOURABLE THE PRESIDENT: Much of what the Honourable Member said was said the other day in the speech which he made on the food question. He is only repeating today the arguments which he advanced the other day.

THE HONOURABLE MR. HOSSAIN IMAM: What I wish to submit to this House is that this Government has not been following the recommendations of this Conference; so what is the good of our paying anything to this Organisation ? What is the good of our being members of this Organisation if this Government is determined to ignore all the decisions of this Conference ?

THE HONOURABLE SIR JOGENDRA SINGH: Does the Honourable Member realise that these are recommendations to be implemented after the war ends ?

THE HONOURABLE MR. HOSSAIN IMAM: The Honourable Member will see that there are two parts. The short-term recommendations are meant to be implemented during the war.

THE HONOURABLE SIR JOGENDRA SINGH: That is true.

THE HONOURABLE MR. HOSSAIN IMAM: The others are meant to be long-term recommendations. I am referring to the short-term processes, and it is in these that this Government has miserably failed. Special mention has been made on page 53, in Recommendation XVIII:—

"That each nation make a careful survey of existing systems of land tenure and the other conditions of agriculture within its boundaries to ascertain whether changes in these systems and conditions are necessary or desirable to promote the productivity and efficiency of agriculture and the welfare of its workers and that special attention be given to the position of the agricultural worker as compared with that of the worker in other industries."

Government has not even considered it fit to form a committee to inquire into this. And I would mention that these Resolutions were passed in 1943 and we are at the end of November 1944. A year and a half has passed and yet the Government has been as slow as before.

In conclusion, I would say that passing resolutions and becoming members of organisations is no good unless there is determination on the part of the solitary representative in the whole of the Government of the agriculturists to be given a free hand to deal equitably, justly and adequately with agricultural questions without any interference from any other departments who look at things from the point of view of anybody but that of the agriculturist.

THE HONOURABLE SIR JOGENDRA SINGH: Sir, I feel happy at the support which the House has given me. I feel still more happy at the awakening interest in the vital problems of food, health and education. I entirely agree with the Honourable Member Mr. Hossain Imam that it is no use passing Resolutions unless we can carry them out. We can carry them out effectively if we get the support of the House here and in the other place. The fact is that with the transfer of these subjects to the provinces the Government of India thought that their responsibility was now being taken up by various provinces. I endorse the remarks of Sir Pheroze Kharegat regarding the inadequacy of the organisation at the headquarters. We are now trying to organise, but the constitution of the Department, to be adequate to meet all the demands which a department of agriculture in India ought to meet, is rather slow and is taking time. But I hope in time India will have a department of agriculture which will serve its best interests to the full.

The Honourable Rai Bahadur Sri Narain Mahtha rightly pointed to the limited use of fertilizers in India. It is true that fertilizers are not used to any large extent in India. The reason is the cheapness of agricultural produce which finds such staunch advocates everywhere. Unless cultivator can increase his income by the use of fertilizers he cannot be expected to use them. It has yet to be proved that with wheat at about Rs. 4 or Rs. 5 a maund application of fertilizers can pay.

I welcome the suggestions made by Sir Sobha Singh, Pandit Hirday Nath Kunzru and Sir Gopalaswami Ayyangar. As Sir Pheroze Kharegat has already pointed out, provision already exists in the constitution of the Organization to meet these needs, I can tell the House that we on our part will do our best to see that India is fully served in these matters. In fact, so far as establishing relations with the neighbouring countries is concerned, we are already trying to exchange students and research workers with China, and I am going to begin with Persia also. It is hoped that the relations between countries alongside India will be greatly strengthened by these exchanges of research workers.

What we can spend on agriculture depends on increasing the income of the agriculturists. Now that silver and gold do not form the basis of currency, it is on an expanding currency that we can depend to meet the needs of developments both industrial and agricultural. If smaller populations like those of England and America can have hundreds of rupees per head of population in circulation surely when our population is fully equipped with health and education, it ought to have much more than Rs. 5 or Rs. 10 or Rs. 20 per head of population in circulation.

The Honourable Member Sir A. P. Patro seemed rather pessimistic regarding the usefulness of this organisation. He also said that so far nothing had been done to bring the results of research to the cultivator himself. I am sure he is aware, that at least in the matter of sugarcane and cotton and wheat the results of research are now being used by the cultivators. I would refer him to the work done in his own province of Madras. The work done at Coimbatore has added millions of rupees to the income of agriculturists. I can assure him that the Coimbatore sugarcane has spread all over Northern India and has entirely replaced the indigenous variety. Again, the research carried out under the auspices of the Central Cotton Committee has produced long-staple cottons which now occupy millions of acres and brings an additional income to the cultivators. In the Punjab, in any case, wheat is giving at least three or four maunds per acre as a result of these researches; and so far as the Punjab cultivator is concerned, he is now eager to receive as much seed from the Agricultural Department as that Department can supply.

It is true that there still exists a certain amount of apathy among the agriculturists. That apathy can only be dissipated by giving them better food, better education, and better housing. We should therefore resolve to improve health and housing conditions and provide fully nutritive food for all the people. It is a long-term business. My Honourable friend Mr. Hossain Imam may take me to task in another six months and say, "What have you done?" But he must know that agricultural conditions cannot be improved in a few months. It will be given to him and younger men like him to reap the harvest. It is my privilege to prepare the ground and to sow the seed. It would prosper and yield results in ripeness of time.

Then, I think, one of our friends said, why cannot we use more tractors and more fertilisers; but does he realise that on a holding of less than five acres no tractor is of any use? Our best tractor is the bullock and will remain so for many years to come.

Irrigation certainly needs extension, and it is my hope that the Land Utilisation Commission which will study this question, will frame a programme of irrigation works. It is on the extension of irrigation that we depend, for bringing new areas under cultivation and making them productive.

We ought to learn the way of doing things. What we need is to make it our objective to accelerate the development of both industry and agriculture. Both must progress side by side. It is with the development of industry that agriculture can prosper: it is in the prosperity of agriculture that the demand for goods can grow, and industries expand.

It has to be confessed that research on agriculture was started with a donation received from an American, Mr. Phipson, a friend of Lord Curzon. Agriculture even now does not receive the attention which as a primary industry it deserves. Politics still holds the field and will continue to hold the field, but what I plead for is that equal attention should be paid to agriculture, health and education. It is these which are the basis of life, and when we make men we make them also fit for taking a better place in the political world.

[Sir Jogendra Singh.]

My friend, Honourable Mr. Hossain Imam, complained that there was no representation of Muslims in the delegation. For myself I make no distinction between him and any other Indian : he is an Indian first and a Muslim afterwards. I hold that all backward communities deserve most favourable consideration : it is this that they should claim, they should not claim to be separate or distinct from Indians.

THE HONOURABLE MR. HOSSAIN IMAM : I do not accept the implication of backwardness as regards Muslims.

THE HONOURABLE SIR JOGENDRA SINGH : Regarding promises and performance on which my friend laid stress it is true that we decided to appoint four sub-committees under our Agricultural Policy Committee. Three have been already formed, the fourth which is to deal with post-war prices is still in the course of formation and I hope to be able to appoint it, because it is necessary that this problem of post-war prices should be fully examined by an independent committee.

Sir, I thank the House for the support they have given, and I shall be still more thankful if they would carry the gospel of agricultural and industrial development wherever they go and preach it with the same earnestness as they preach politics.

THE HONOURABLE THE PRESIDENT : The question is that the following resolution should be adopted :

" This Council recommends to the Governor-General in Council to accept the Constitution of the permanent Food and Agriculture Organisation of the United Nations."

The Motion was adopted.

The Council then adjourned *sine die*.

INDEX TO THE COUNCIL OF STATE DEBATES

VOL. II, 1944

A

ACCIDENTS—
See "MOTOR ——".

ACT—
Central Excises and Salt ——, 1944—
Statement (laid on the table) *re* Notifications issued under section 37 of the ——. 354-61.
Government of India ——, 1935—
Question *re* amendments of the ——. 265-66.
Registration of Foreigners ——
Statement (laid on the table) *re* declaration(s) of exemption under section 6 of the Registration of Foreigners ——, 1939. 271-78.

"ADIL"—
Question *re* editorial in the —— of Delhi regarding interference in Muslim religion. 309.

ADVISORY BOARD OF ARCHAEOLOGY—
Motion for election of member. 35-36.
Election of member. 120

AFRICA—
See "CONFERENCE".

AGREEMENT—
See "INDO-BURMA——".

AIRCRAFT (AMENTMENT) BILL—
See "Indian ——" under "BILL".

AIR ROUTES—
See "WORLD ——".

AIR SERVICE—
Financial responsibility of India in connection with —— from Australia to India 209.

AIRWAYS—
See "PAN-AMERICAN WORLD ——".

ALI ASGAR KHAN, HON. MAULVI—
Question *re*—
Export quota of tea. 268.
Motor accidents caused by military personnel in India. 268.
Release of political prisoners on parole to attend Legislature. 268.
Supply of tea to the Food Ministry of the U.K. 268.

ALI GANJ—
See "QUARTERS".

ALL-INDIA RADIO—
Question *re* Hindustani Programme of ——. 213.

ALLOWANCE(S)—
See "FAMILY ——".
See "WAR ——".

ALSACE LORRAINE—
See "PRISONERS OF WAR CAMP".

ALUMINIUM—
Question *re* import of —— and eggs from U.S.A. 44.

AMENDMENT—
See "——" under "RULING".

AMERICANS—
Questions *re* management of Bengal and Assam Railway by the ——. 267.

AMERICAN SOLDIERS—
Question *re* establishment of "Quarter Master Butchery" for ——. 42-43.

ANDERSON, SIR JOHN—
Question *re* —— 's reply in the House of Commons regarding obligations of the British Treasury in respect of sterling credits. 331-32.

APPEALS—
Question *re* number of —— filed with the Appellate Assistant Commissioner of Income-tax, Purulia. 114.

APPELLATE ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER OF INCOME-TAX, PURULIA—
Question *re* number of appeals filed with the ——. 114.

APPOINTMENT—
Question *re*—
—— of a lady clerk in the Federal Public Service Commission. 41-42.
—— of a representative of India in Moscow. 265.
—— of Deputy and Assistant Regional Food Commissioner. 5-7.
——of Mr. P. C. Young as Coal Commissioner. 111.
—— of Mr. Percival Fearnley as British Broadcasting Corporation's Press and Public Relations Officer in Delhi. 1.
—— of Muslim officers in the Home Department. 313.
—— of unqualified candidates in the Government of India Secretariat. 325-26.

APPROPRIATION ACCOUNTS (CIVIL), 1942-43 AND AUDIT REPORT, 1944—
Statement (laid on the table) *re* —— and the Commercial Appendix thereto. 22.

APPROPRIATION ACCOUNTS (DEFENCE SERVICES), 1942-43—
Statement (laid on the table) *re* ——, and the Commercial Appendix thereto. 23.

APPROPRIATION ACCOUNTS (P. & T.), 1942-43 AND THE AUDIT REPORT, 1943—
Statement (laid on the table) *re* ——. 23.

APPROPRIATION ACCOUNTS (RAILWAYS), 1942-43, PARTS I & II—
Statement (laid on the table) *re* ——. 22.

ARCHAEOLOGY, ADVISORY BOARD OF—
Motion for election of member. 35-36.
Election of member. 120.

ARMY—
See INDIAN ——.

ARMY OFFICERS—
Question *re*—
Employment of —— in civilian posts. 3-5.
Selection of —— by *ad hoc* Tribunal for employment in Civil Administration. 117-18.

ASKURAN, HON. SIR SHANTIDAS—
Motion *re* food situation. 126, 127, 133.

ATAULLAH KHAN TARAR, HON. KHAN BAHADUR CHAUDHRI—
Congratulations to the —— on his Khan Bahadur. 37.

"ATTA"—
Question *re* prices of ——, *maida* and wheat. 44-46.

AUDIT REPORT, DEFENCE SERVICES, 1944—
Statement (laid on the table) *re* ——. 23.

AUSTRALIA—
See "AIR SERVICE".
See "INDIAN TROOPS".

AVIATION CONFERENCE—
See "INTERNATIONAL ——".

AYYANGAR, HON. SIR GOPALASWAMI—
Motion *re*—
Food situation. 188, 191-95.
Position of Indians in South Africa. 300-02.
Question *re* manufacture of sulphate of ammonia in India. 227-29.
Question (supplementary) *re* special travelling allowance to Government servants. 110-11.
Resolution *re*—
Permanent food and agriculture organisation of the United Nations. 369-70.
Recruitment of officers for civil administration during the war. 245-48, 250, 251.

B

BALANCE SHEETS OF RAILWAY COLLIERIES AND STATEMENTS OF ALL-IN COSTS OF COAL, 1942-43—
Statement (laid on the table) *re* ——. 22.

BALUCHISTAN COAST—
See "JAPANESE SUBMARINE".

BANERJEE, HON. MR. R. N.—
Motion *re* position of Indians in South Africa. 279-83, 285, 289, 302-03.
Resolution *re* rights of Indians domiciled in Dominions, Colonies, etc. 231-33, 235.

BENGAL AND ASSAM RAILWAY—
See "——" under "RAILWAY(S)".

BENGAL AND NORTH WESTERN RAILWAY—
See "——" under "RAILWAY(S)".

BENGAL NAGPUR RAILWAY—
See "——" under "RAILWAY(S)".

BEYNON, LT.-COL. THE HON. A. C.—
Oath of Office. 41.
Resolution *re*—
Placing of all Special Tribunals under the control of High Courts or of a neutral department. 74-75.
Temporary withholding of a part of the pay of all persons in military service. 52-53.

BHAGALPUR JAIL—
Question *re* hunger-strike in the ——. 268.

BIHAR—
See "FOODSTUFFS".
See "MAIDA".
See "RICE".

BILL—
Cantonments (Amendment) ——
Assent of the Governor General. 38.
Central Excises and Salt ——
Assent of the Governor General. 37.
Coal Mines Safety (Stowing) Amendment ——
Assent of the Governor General. 37
Code of Criminal Procedure (Amendment) ——
Passed by the Legislative Assembly. 81
Coffee Market Expansion (Amendment) ——
Assent of the Governor General. 37.
Coffee Market Expansion (Second Amendment) ——
Passed by the Legislative Assembly. 120
Considered and passed. 316-17.
Delhi Joint Water and Sewage Board (Amendment) ——
Passed by the Legislative Assembly. 120.
Considered and passed. 317.
Delhi Muslim Wakfs (Amendment) ——
Assent of the Governor General. 38.
Factories (Amendment) ——
Assent of the Governor General. 38.
Indian Aircraft (Amendment) ——
Assent of the Governor General. 38.
Indian Coconut Committee ——
Assent of the Governor General. 38.
Indian Companies (Amendment) ——
Assent of the Governor General. 38.
Indian Income-tax (Amendment) ——
Assent of the Governor General. 38.
Indian Merchant Shipping (Amendment) ——
Assent of the Governor General. 38.
Indian Patents and Designs (Temporary Amendment) ——
Passed by the Legislative Assembly. 120.
Considered and passed. 316.
Insurance (Amendment) ——
Assent of the Governor General. 38.
Protective Duties Continuation ——
Assent of the Governor General. 38.
Public Debt (Central Government) ——
Passed by the Legislative Assembly. 229.
Motion to consider. 317-19.
Consideration of clause 5. 321-23.
Consideration of clause 7. 323-24.
Consideration of clause 28. 324.
Motion to pass. 324.
Question *re* progress of the —— to grant citizenship to Indians in the U.S.A. 265.
Transfer of Property (Amendment) ——
Assent of the Governor General. 38.

BOILERS—
Question *re*—
Manufacture of —— in India. 309-10.
Manufacture of locomotives and —— for Railways by Tatas. 214-15.

BOMBAY DOCKS—
See "EXPLOSIONS".

BOMBAY EXPLOSION—
Question *re*—
Commission of Enquiry on ——. 266.
Loss of life and property in the ——. 266.

BREMEN—
See "PRISONERS OF WAR".

BRETTON WOODS CONFERENCE—
Question *re* ——. 163.

BRIDGE—
Question *re* Construction of a —— over the Ganges at Patna. 3.

BRITISH BALUCHISTAN MOTOR VEHICLES RULES, 1940—
Statement (laid on the table) *re* notification amending the ——, 19, 20-22.

BRITISH BROADCASTING CORPORATION'S PRESS AND PUBLIC RELATIONS OFFICER—
Question *re* appointment of Mr. Percival Fearnley as —— in Delhi. 1.

BRITISH OFFICERS—
Question *re* increase of family allowance of —— in India. 7.

BRITISH PRISONERS OF WAR—
Question *re* repatriation on an exchange basis of ——. 113.

BRITISH WEST INDIES—
See "CREMATION".

BUDGET SPEECH—
Question *re* —— of the Chancellor of the British Exchequer regarding the increase of England's export. 41.

BUILDINGS—
Question *re* cost of ——, etc., built for U.S.A. personnel, etc. 269.

BULGARIA—
See "INDIAN PRISONERS OF WAR".

BURDER, HON. SIR JOHN—
Congratulations to the —— on his Knighthood. 37.

BUSINESS, STATEMENT OF—
—— by the Hon. the Leader of the House. 39, 79, 303-04.

BUTA SINGH, HON. SIR—
Motion *re* food situation. 150-53.

C

CALCUTTA—
See "WHEAT".

CALIFORNIA—
See "MAIL SERVICE".

CANADA—
See "LEND-LEASE".

CANTON—
See "MAIL SERVICE".

CANTONMENTS (AMENDMENT) BILL—
See "——" under "BILL".

CAPITAL STATEMENTS, BALANCE SHEETS, ETC., OF STATE RAILWAYS, 1942-43—
Statement (laid on the table) *re* —. 22.

CARDS—
Question *re* issue of —— to Haj pilgrims, etc. 314.

CASHIERS—
Information (laid on the table) *re* —— on the B. & N.W.R. and R. & K. R. 18.

CASUALTIES—
Question *re*—
—— in the Indian Army during the last five years of the war. 269.
Number of —— amongst Indian prisoners of war in the torpedoed Japanese ship near the Phillippines. 213.
Total —— in the war. 269-70.
See "INDIAN ——".

CENSORSHIP—
See "POSTAL AND TELEGRAPH —— ".

CENTRAL EXCISES AND SALT BILL—
See "——" under "BILL".

CEYLON—
See "CUSTOMS".

CHAIRMEN, PANEL OF—
Message from His Excellency the Governor General nominating the ——. 36.

CHANCELLOR OF THE EXCHEQUER—
Question *re* Budget speech of the —— regarding the increase of England's export. 41.

CHARANJIT SINGH, HON. RAJA—
Expressions of regret in connection with the death of the Hon. Mr. Kumarsankar Ray Chaudhury. 38.
Nomination of the —— as Chairman of the Committee on Petitions. 36.
Resolution *re* recruitment of officers for civil administration during the war. 237-38.

CHETTIYAR, HON. MR. CHIDAMBARAM—
Nomination of the —— as a member of the Committee on Petitions. 36.

CHINOY, HON. SIR RAHIMTOOLA—
Motion *re* food situation. 204.

CHRISTIAN LIBRARY—
Question *re* proposal to place a —— in each Indian village. 159.

CITIZENSHIP—
Question *re*—
—— and immigration of Indians in the U.S.A. 264.
Progress of the Bill to grant ——to Indians in the U.S.A. 265.

CIVIL ADMINISTRATION—
Question *re* selection of army officers by *ad hoc* Tribunal for employment in ——. 117-18.
Resolution *re* recruitment of officers for —— during the war. 235-53.

CIVIL AERONAUTICS BOARD, WASHINGTON—
Question *re* position of India in the network of world air routes proposed to the ——. 159.

CIVIL AVIATION—
See "POST-WAR —— ".

CIVIL AVIATION CONFERENCE—
Question *re* —— in the U.S.A. 212-13.
See "INTERNATIONAL ——".

CLASH—
Question *re* —— between villagers of Parvatodipeta and Military Observation Corps in the Madras Presidency. 261.

CLERK—
See "LADY ——".

CLOTH—
Question *re* export of —— from India by UNRRA. 213-14.
See "STANDARD ——".

COAL—
Information (laid on the table) *re* prices of —— at pit heads of different centres. 18-19.
Question *re*—
Achievements of Russia in —— cutting. 11-12.
—— cutting. 10-11.
Export of —— to Italy during 1944. 10.
Export of —— to Lisbon. 295.
Raisings of —— in 1942-44. 8-10.
Resolution *re* coal situation. 54-71.

COAL COMMISSIONER—
Question *re* appointment of Mr. P. C. Young as ——. 111.

COAL MINES SAFETY (STOWING) AMENDMENT BILL—
See "——" under "BILL".

COCONUT COMMITTEE BILL—
See "Indian ——" under "BILL".

CODE OF CRIMINAL PROCEDURE (AMENDMENT) BILL—
See "——" under "BILL".

COFFEE MARKET EXPANSION (AMENDMENT) BILL—
See "——" under "BILL".

COFFEE MARKET EXPANSION (SECOND AMENDMENT) BILL—
See "——" under "BILL".

COMMANDS—
Question *re* percentage of Indian officers on the staff of ——, etc. 326-327.

COMMISSION—
See "INDUSTRIAL ——".

COMMISSION OF CONTROL—
Question *re* —— to administer Germany after their defeat. 209.

COMMISSION OF ENQUIRY—
Question *re* —— on Bombay explosion. 266.

COMMITTEE ON PETITIONS—
Constitution of the ——. 36.

COMMONWEALTH COMMUNICATIONS COUNCIL—
Question *re* India's representative to the ——. 109-10.

COMMONWEALTH RELATIONS CONFERENCE—
Question *re* ——. 267.

COMPANIES (AMENDMENT) BILL—
See "Indian ——" under "BILL".

CONFERENCE—
Question *re* convening of a —— in Africa and invitation of India thereto. 109.

CONGRATULATIONS—
—— to recipients of Honours. 37.

CONGRESS WORKING COMMITTEE—
Question *re* interviews to members of the ——. 266.

CONRAN SMITH, HON. MR. E.—
Resolution *re* recruitment of officers for civil administration during the war. 238-41, 242, 243, 244, 245, 246, 247, 250-52

CONTRIBUTION—
Question *re* India's ——to UNRRA. 1-2.

COORG MOTOR VEHICLES RULES, 1940—
Statement (laid on the table) *re* notification amending the ——. 19, 20.

"CORMORANT."—
Question *re* sinking of the —— in the Ganges. 162.

CORRECTIONS TO APPROPRIATION ACCOUNTS (P. & T.)—
Statement (laid on the table) *re* ——. 23.

CORRECTIONS TO APPROPRIATION ACCOUNTS (RAILWAYS), PARTS I & II—
Statement (laid on the table) *re* ——. 23.

CORRECTIONS TO COMMERCIAL APPENDIX (CIVIL)—
Statement (laid on the table) *re* ——. 23.

CORRECTIONS TO RAILWAY AUDIT REPORT—
Statement (laid on the table) *re* ——. 23.

CORRESPONDENCE—
Question *re* —— between the Viceroy and Mr. Gandhi. 163.

COST—
Question *re* —— of buildings, etc., built for U.S.A. personnel, etc. 269.

COTTON—
Question *re* import of ——. 270.

CREMATION—
Question *re* —— of dead bodies in the British West Indies Colonies. 226.

CUSTOMS—
Question *re* examination at Dhanushkodi of passengers for Ceylon. 43.

D

DALAL, HON. MR. M. N.—
Expressions of regret in connection with the death of the Hon. Mr. Kumarsankar Ray Chaudhury. 38.
Motion *re* food situation. 172-74.
Nomination of the —— to the Panel of Chairmen. 36.
Resolution *re*—
Industrial Commission to review existing industrial situation, etc. 81, 84-86.
Placing of all Special Tribunals under the control of High Courts or of a neutral department. 72, 75.
Industrial Commission to review existing industrial situation, etc. 96-100, 101.

DAS, HON. MR. M. L.—
Motion *re* food situation. 198-99.
Question (supplementary) *re* representation of various provinces in the newly created departments. 326.

DAS, HON. MR. N. K.—
Motion *re* food situation. 154-56.
Question *re*—
Amount of money orders, etc., received in the Post Offices of Orissa Province from the beginning of the war. 115.
Names of organisers of the Song Publicity in different Provinces. 116.
Names of Provincial leaders of National War Front Organisations, etc. 115-16.
Number of appeals filed with the Appellate Assistant Commissioner of Income-tax, Purulia. 114.
Number of Orivas employed under the B. N. R. 115.
Publication of decisions of different Income-tax Appellate Tribunals. 114.
Transfer of headquarters of income-tax assessees from Orissa to Calcutta. 113.

DEAD BODIES—
Question *re* cremation of —— in the British West Indies Colonies. 226.

DEATH—
Expressions of regret in connection with the —— of the Hon. Mr. Kumarsankar Ray Chaudhury. 38.
Question *re*—
Circumstances leading to the —— of Mr. Gianchand Lokwani. 112.
—— of prisoners of war near Bremen. 42.

CISIONS—
Question *re* publication of —— of different Income-tax Appellate Tribunals. 114.

DECLARATION(S) OF EXEMPTION—
Statement (laid on the table) *re* —— under section 6 of the Registration of Foreigners Act, 1939. 271-78.

DELHI JOINT WATER AND SEWAGE BOARD (AMENDMENT) BILL—
See "——" under "BILL".

DELHI MOTOR VEHICLES RULES, 1940—
Statement (laid on the table) *re* notification relating to the ——. 19, 20.

DELHI MUSLIM WAKFS (AMENDMENT) BILL—
See "——" under "BILL".

DEMOBILIZATION—
Question *re* —— of Indian troops in Australia. 209.

DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIES AND CIVIL SUPPLIES. STANDING COMMITTEE FOR THE—
Motion for election of members. 120.
Election of members. 278.

DEPUTY AND ASSISTANT REGIONAL FOOD COMMISSIONERS—
Question *re* appointment of ——. 5-7.

DETENTION—
Information (laid on the table) *re* —— of Mr. Suresh Vaidya. 19.
Question *re* —— of Indian seamen at Ellis Island in U. S. A. 41.

DEVADOSS, HON. SIR DAVID—
Motion *re* food situation. 143, 149, 179.
Nomination of the —— to the Panel of Chairmen. 36.
Public Debt (Central Government) Bill—
Motion to consider. 319.
Consideration of clause 5. 321-22.
Consideration of clause 7. 323.
Consideration of clause 28. 324.
Question *re* number of persons recruited in India for sea, land and air services. 263-64.
Resolution *re*—
Permanent food and agriculture organisation of the United Nations. 374.
Temporary withholding of a part of the pay of all persons in military service. 46-48, 53.

DHANUSHKODI—
See "CUSTOMS".

DISARMAMENT—
See "UNILATERAL ECONOMIC —— SCHEME".

DUMBARTON OAKS CONFERENCE—
Question *re* India's representative to the ——. 306.

DUMBARTON OAKS INTERNATIONAL ORGANISATION—
Question *re* ——.307.

DUMBARTON OAKS PLAN—
Question *re* position of India in the ——. 306-07.

DUMBARTON OAKS SECURITY CONFERENCE—
Question *re* ——. 306.

E

EGGS—
Question *re* import of aluminium and —— from U. S. A. 44.

ELLIS ISLAND
See "DETENTION".
See "INDIAN SEAMEN".

EMPEROR OF ETHIOPIA—
Question *re* proclamation of the ——. 225-26.

EMPLOYMENT—
Question *re* —— of Army officers in civilian posts. 3-5.

ENEMY AGENTS ORDINANCE—
See "——" under "ORDINANCE".

EPIDEMIC—
Resolution *re* North Bihar ——. 253-60.

EPINAL—
See "GERMAN PRISONERS' CAMP".

EVACUATION—
Question *re* plan for the —— of Indian prisoners of war in Germany. 210.

EVACUEES—
Information (laid on the table) *re* —— employed by the Central and Provincial Governments. 332-54.

EXECUTION—
Question *re* —— of spies under the Enemy Agents Ordinance. 160.

EXPLOSION(S)—
Notice of Motion for Adjournment *re* financial responsibility of His Majesty's Government arising out of the —— in the Bombay Docks. 13-15.
See "BOMBAY ——".

F

FACTORIES (AMENDMENT) BILL—
See "——" under "BILL".

FAMILY ALLOWANCES—
Question *re* increase of —— of British officers in India. 7.

FAMINE-STRICKEN AREAS—
Question *re* relief for —— from UNRRA. 210.

FEARNLEY, MR. PERCIVAL—
Question *re* appointment of —— as British Broadcasting Corporation's Press and Public Relations Officer in Delhi. 1.

FEDERAL PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION—
Question *re* appointment of a lady clerk to the ——. 41-42.

FIFTH LABOUR CONFERENCE—
Statement (laid on the table) *re* Summary of Proceedings of the —— and the Fourth Meeting of the Standing Labour Committee. 316.

"FIGHT OR ANTI-INFLATION CONFERENCE"—
Question *re* india's representative on the ——. 112-13.

FINANCE ACCOUNTS, 1942-43, AND AUDIT REPORT, 1944—
Statement (laid on the table) *re* ——. 22.

FINANCIAL RESPONSIBILITY—
Question *re* —— of India in connection with Air Service from Australia to India. 209.

FIROZ KHAN NOON, HON. SIR—
Notice of Motion for Adjournment *re* closing down of sacred temples at Kumbakerka of South Kanara. 16.

FIVE-YEAR PLAN—
Question *re* —— of Post-war Civil Aviation. 111.

FOOD—
Motion *re* —— situation. 120-56, 165-207.

FOOD AND AGRICULTURE ORGANISATION—
Resolution *re* permanent —— of the United Nations. 361-78.

FOOD DEPARTMENT—
Question *re* filling up of gazetted posts in the ——. 315.

FOODGRAINS—
Question *re*—
Destruction of —— in the Punjab. 314-15.
Import of wheat and other ——. 266.
Short notice question *re* import of —— into India. 271.

FOODGRAINS POLICY COMMITTEE—
Statement (laid on the table) *re* progress made up to the end of October 1944 on the recommendations of the ——. 25-35.

FOOD MINISTRY—
Question *re* supply of tea to the —— of the U. K. 268.

FOODSTUFFS—
Question *re* —— declared unfit for human consumption at Bihar. 212.

FRANCE—
See "INDIAN INTERNEES".

FRANCHISE—
Question *re* loss of —— qualifications of soldiers on active service. 164.
Short notice question *re* introduction of universal adult —— in Trinidad. 315-16.

FRONTIERS—
Question *re* opening of —— of Europe and Asia to give refuge to victims oppressed by Germany. 107.

G

GANDHI, MR.—
Question *re* correspondence between the Viceroy and ——. 163.

GANGES—
See "BRIDGE".
See "CORMORANT".

GAZETTED POSTS—
Question *re* filling up of —— in the Food Department. 315.

GERMAN PRISONERS' CAMP—
Question *re* whereabouts of escaped Indian prisoners from —— at Epinal. 107.

GERMANS—
Question *re* shooting by the —— of escaped officers from Stallag Camp. 42.

GERMANY—
See "COMMISSION OF CONTROL".
See "INDIAN PRISONERS OF WAR".
See "FRONTIERS".
See "INDIAN INTERNEES".

GIANCHAND LOKWANI, MR.—
Question *re* circumstances leading to the death of ——. 112.

GIBBONS, HON. MR. J. M. B.—
Motion *re*—
Food situation. 190-91.
Position of Indians in South Afri 299.
Oath of Office. 1.

GOLD—
Question *re* smuggling of —— from India to Middle East. 111-12.

GOTHENBURG—
See "PRISONERS OF WAR".

GOVERNMENT OF BURMA—
Question *re* memorandum from the refugee ——. 161.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA SECRETARIAT—
Question *re* appointment of unqualified candidates in the ——. 325-26.

GOVERNMENT SERVANTS—
Question *re* special travelling allowance to ——. 110-11.

GOVERNOR GENERAL, HIS EXCELLENCY THE—
Message from —— nominating the Panel of Chairmen. 36.

GUNNY—
Information (laid on the table) *re* appointment of a European firm as agents for the purchase of —— and saltpetre for Mauritius. 19.

H

HAJ PILGRIMS—
Question *re* issue of cards to ——, etc. 314.

HEADQUARTERS—
Question *re* transfer of —— of income-tax assessees from Orissa to Calcutta. 113.

HEALTH—
Question *re* condition of —— of Babu Rajendra Prasad. 116-17.

HEAVY CHEMICAL INDUSTRY—
Question *re* ——. 227.

HIGH COURTS—
Resolution *re* placing of all Special Tribunals under the control of —— or of a neutral department. 72-75.

HINDUSTANI PROGRAMME—
Question *re* —— of All-India Radio. 213.

HIS MAJESTY'S GOVERNMENT—
Notice of Motion for Adjournment *re* financial responsibility of —— arising out of the explosions in the Bombay Docks. 13-15.

HISSAMUDDIN BAHADUR, BRIGADIER THE HON. SIR—
Motion *re* food situation. 178-79.

HOME DEPARTMENT—
Question *re* appointment of Muslim officers in the ——. 313.

HONOURS—
Congratulations to recipients of ——. 37.

HOSSAIN IMAM, HON. MR.—
Motion *re*—
Food situation. 127, 145, 148, 149, 166, 171, 179 85, 188, 200, 201, 202, 203, 205, 206.
Position of Indians in South Africa. 289, 297-99.
Motion for the election of one member for the Advisory Board of Archaeology. 36.
Notice of Motion for Adjournment *re* financial responsibility of His Majesty's Government arising out of the explosions in the Bombay Docks. 14, 15.

Public Debt (Central Government) Bill—
Motion to consider. 319, 320.

Question *re*—
Achievements of Russia in coal cutting. 11-12.
Allotment of quarters to jamadars at Ali Ganj. 308.
Appointment of Muslim officers in the Home Department. 313.
Availability of *maida* in Bihar. 270-71.
Basic *per capita* ration of rice, etc., to civilian and military personnel. 311-12.
Casualties in the Indian Army during the last five years of the war. 269.
Coal cutting. 10-11.
Construction of menial quarters. 307.
Cost of buildings, etc., built for U. S. A. personnel, etc. 269.
Debiting to India of reverse lend-lease help to U. S. A. 269.
Destruction of foodgrains in the Punjab. 314-15.
Editorial in the *Adil* of Delhi regarding interference in Muslim Religion. 309.
Export of coal to Italy during 1944. 10.
Export of rice from Bihar to the United Provinces. 44.
Filling up of gazetted posts in the Food Department. 315.
Import of aluminium and eggs from U. S. A. 44.
Import of cotton. 270.
India's representative on the "Fight or Anti-Inflation Conference". 112-13.
Issue of cards to Haj pilgrims, etc. 314.
Number of Indian casualties in the present hostilities. 262-63.
Number of licences cancelled of wholesale dealers in yarns in 1943 in Madras. 307.
Paper production in India. 313-14.
Payment of Saudi dues. 308.
Prices of *atta*, *maida* and wheat. 44-46.
Production and distribution of sugar. 215-21.
Production and imports of paper for civilian needs. 12-13.
Raising of coal in 1942-44. 8-10.
Reduction of rations of different categories of Defence Forces. 312-13.
Supply of woollen goods for civilian needs. 43-44.
Total casualties in the war. 269-70.

Question (supplementary) *re*—
Amendments of the Government of India Act, 1935. 265-66.
Amount of India's contribution fixed for UNRRA. 43.
Appointment of a lady clerk in the Federal Public Service Commission. 41-42.
Appointment of Deputy and Assistant Regional Food Commissioners. 5-7.
Appointment of unqualified candidates in the Government of India Secretariat. 325-26.
Capital cost of hydro-electric power stations in India. 229.
Cost of the war against Japan. 3.
Dumbarton Oaks International Organisation. 307.
Employment of Army officers in civilian posts. 3-5.
Enforcement of Indo-Burma Agreement of 1942. 212.
Exemption of Paper Control (Economy) Order for printing of religious books. 221.
Export of cloth from India by UNRRA. 213-14.
Export of coal to Lisbon. 225.
Five-year Plan of Post-war Civil Aviation. 111.
Foodstuffs declared unfit for human consumption at Bihar. 212.
India's contribution to UNRRA. 1-2.
International Business Conference at Rye, New York. 211-12.
Manufacture of boilers in India. 309-10.
Manufacture of locomotives and boilers for Railways by Tatas. 214-15.
Manufacture of sulphate of ammonia in India. 227-29.
Number of appeals filed with the Appellate Assistant Commissioner of Income-tax, Purulia. 114.
Our Indian Empire pamphlet. 263.
Percentage of Indian officers on the staff of Commands, etc. 326-27.
Placing of *The Tiger Strikes* and *The Tiger Kills* in the Library of the House. 262.
Publication of decisions of different Income-tax Appellate Tribunals. 114.
Relief for famine-stricken areas from UNRRA. 210.
Repatriation on an exchange basis of British prisoners of war. 113.
Representation of various provinces in the newly created departments. 326.
Selection of Army officers by *ad hoc* Tribunal for employment in Civil Administration. 117-18.
Smuggling of gold from India to Middle East. 111-12.
Transfer of headquarters of income-tax assessees from Orissa to Calcutta. 113.
United Nations War Crimes Commission. 261-62.

Resolution *re*—
Coal situation. 54-57, 59, 64, 69-71.
Industrial Commission to review existing industrial situation, etc. 81, 84, 87, 92-94, 95, 104.
North Bihar epidemic. 259-60.
Permanent food and agriculture organisation of the United Nations. 373-76, 378.
Recruitment of officers for civil administration during the war. 243-45, 252.
Rights of Indians domiciled in Dominions, Colonies, etc. 79.
Temporary withholding of a part of the pay of all persons in military service. 50, 51-62.

Short notice question (supplementary) *re* Standing Committee of the Non-Party Conference. 332.

HOUSE OF COMMONS—
Question *re* Sir John Anderson's reply in the —— regarding obligations of the British Treasury in respect of sterling credits. 331-32.

HUNGER-STRIKE—
Question *re* —— in the Bhagalpur Jail. 266.

HYDARI, HON. SIR AKBAR—
Coffee Market Expansion (Second Amendment) Bill—
Motion to consider. 316.
Motion to pass. 317.
Congratulations to the —— on his K.C.I.E. 37.
Motion for election of three members to the Standing Committee for the Department of Industries and Civil Supplies. 120.
Resolution *re* Industrial Commission to review existing industrial situation, etc. 102.

HYDRO-ELECTRIC POWER STATIONS—
Question *re* Capital cost of —— in India. 229.

I

ICE—
Information (laid on the table) *re* railway freight for —— on the B. & A. R. 17.

IMMIGRATION—
Question *re* citizenship and —— of Indians in the U.S.A. 264.

INCOME—
Question *re* collection of taxes on —— in each district of the Punjab and Bengal for the last three years. 118.

INCOME-TAX (AMENDMENT) BILL—
See "Indian ——" under "BILL".

INCOME-TAX APPELLATE TRIBUNALS—
Question *re* publication of decisions of different ——. 114.

INCOME-TAX ASSESSEES—
Question *re* transfer of Headquarters of —— from Orissa to Calcutta. 113.

INDIAN AIRCRAFT (AMENDMENT) BILL—
See "——" under "BILL".

INDIAN ARMY—
Question *re* casualties in the —— during the last five years of the war. 269.

INDIAN CASUALTIES—
Question *re* number of —— in the present hostilities. 262-63.

INDIAN COCONUT COMMITTEE BILL—
See "——" under "BILL".

INDIAN COMPANIES (AMENDMENT) BILL—
See "——" under "BILL".

INDIAN INCOME-TAX (AMENDMENT) BILL—
See "——" under "BILL".

INDIAN INDUSTRIAL INTERESTS—
Question *re* safeguarding of ——. 214.

INDIAN INTERNEES—
Question *re*—
—— in France. 265.
Repatriation of —— in Germany since the outbreak of war. 43.

INDIAN LADY DANCERS—
Question *re* recruitment of ——. 263.

INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE OFFICERS—
Information (laid on the table) *re* proportion of Indian to British —— in the Middle East. 17.

INDIAN MERCHANT SHIPPING (AMENDMENT) BILL—
See "——" under "BILL".

INDIAN OFFICERS—
Question *re* precentage of —— on the staff of Commands, etc. 326-27.

INDIAN PATENTS AND DESIGNS (TEMPORARY AMENDMENT) BILL—
See "——" under "Bill".

INDIAN PRISONERS—
Question *re* whereabouts of escaped —— from German prisoners' camp at Epinal. 107.

INDIAN PRISONERS OF WAR—
Question *re*—
—— released in Bulgaria. 162.
Number of casualties amongst —— in the torpedoed Japanese ship near Philippines. 213.
Plan for the evacuation of —— in Germany. 210.
Supplies to —— and internees in Japanese hands. 159.

INDIANS—
Motion *re* position of —— in South Africa. 279-303.
Question *re*—
Citizenship and immigration of —— in the U. S. A. 264.
Number of —— in Alsace Lorraine prisoners' camp. 42.
Progress of the Bill to grant citizenship to —— in the U. S. A. 265.
Resolution *re* rights of ——, domiciled in Dominions, Colonies, etc. 75-79, 229-36.

INDIAN SEAMEN—
Question *re* detention of Indian seamen at Ellis Island in U. S. A. 41.

INDIAN TROOPS—
Question *re* demobilization of —— in Australia. 209.

INDIA'S CONTRIBUTION—
Question *re* amount of —— fixed for UNRRA. 43.

INDO-BURMA AGREEMENT—
Question *re* enforcement of —— of 1942. 212.

INDUSTRIAL COMMISSION—
Resolution *re* —— to review existing industrial situation, etc. 81-105.

INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT—
Question *re* reconstruction and —— of India. 327-31.

INDUSTRIAL INTERESTS—
See "INDIAN ——".

INDUSTRIES AND CIVIL SUPPLIES DEPARTMENT, STANDING COMMITTEE FOR THE—
Motion for election of members. 120.
Election of members. 278.

INFORMATION (LAID ON THE TABLE) *re*—
Appointment of a European firm as agents for the purchase of gunny and saltpetre for Mauritius. 19.
Cashiers on the B. & N. W. R. and R. & K. R. 18.
Detention of Mr. Suresh Vaidya. 19.
Evacuees employed by the Central and Provincial Governments. 332 54.
Number of Inspectors of Post Offices and R.M.S. and Head Clerks of the Offices of Superintendents of Post Offices and number of posts held by Muslims, etc. 16.

Objects on which the aviation share of the Petrol Tax Fund was expended during 1943-44. 16-17.
Prices of coal at pit heads of different centres. 18-19.
Proportion of Indian to British I.M.S. officers in the Middle East. 17.
Railway freight for ice on the B. & A. R. 17.

INSPECTORS OF POST OFFICES—
Information (laid on the table) *re* number of —— and R.M.S. and Head Clerks of the Offices of Superintendents of Post Offices and number of posts held by Muslims, etc. 16.

INSURANCE (AMENDMENT) BILL—
See "——" under "BILL".

INSURANCE RULES, 1939—
Statement (laid on the table) *re* further amendment(s) to the ——. 24.

INTERNATIONAL AVIATION CONFERENCE—
Question *re* Indian representative to the —— in Washington. 305.

INTERNATIONAL BUSINESS CONFERENCE—
Question *re* —— at Rye, New York. 211-12.

INTERNATIONAL CIVIL AVIATION CONFERENCE—
Question *re* ——. 157-58.

INTERNATIONAL SECURITY CONFERENCE—
Question *re* ——. 306.

INTERNATIONAL SECURITY PLAN—
Question *re* expansion of the ——. 305-06.

INTERNEES—
Question *re* supplies to Indian prisoners of war and —— in Japanese hands. 159.
See "INDIAN ——".

INTERVIEWS—
Question *re* —— to members of the Congress Working Committee. 266.

ITALIAN PRISONERS OF WAR—
Question *re* number of —— in India. 212.

ITALY—
See "COAL".

J

JAMADARS—
Question *re* allotment of quarters to —— at Ali Ganj. 308.

JAPAN—
See "WAR".

JAPANESE SUBMARINE—
Question *re* —— near Baluchistan Coast 262.

JOGENDRA SINGH, HON. SIR—
Delhi Joint Water and Sewage Board (Amendment) Bill—
Motion to consider. 317.
Motion to pass. 317.
Motion for the election of one member for the Advisory Board of Archæology. 35-36.
Motion *re* food situation. 148, 149, 166-68, 170, 174, 183.
Resolution *re*—
North Bihar epidemic. 257-59, 260.
Permanent food and agriculture organisation of the United Nations. 361-64, 374, 375, 376-78.

JONES, HON. SIR CYRIL—
Congratulations to the —— on his K.C.I.E. 37.
Notice of Motion for Adjournment *re* financial responsibility of His Majesty's Government arising out of the explosions in the Bombay Docks. 14, 15.
Oath of Office. 1.
Public Debt (Central Government) Bill—
Motion to consider. 317-19.
Motion to pass. 324.

JUTE—
Question *re* production of ——, etc., in Bengal and Assam during the last ten years. 222-24.

K

KALIKAR, HON. MR. V. V.—
Motion *re*—
Food situation. 127, 186-90, 194, 200.
Position of Indians in South Africa. 294-95.
Nomination of the —— to the Panel of Chairmen. 36.
Notice of Motion for Adjournment *re* closing down of sacred temples at Kumbakerka of South Kanara. 16.
Question *re* selection of Army officers by *ad hoc* Tribunal for employment in Civil Administration. 117-18.
Question (supplementary) *re* manufacture of sulphate of ammonia in India. 227-29.
Resolution *re*—
Industrial Commission to review existing industrial situation, etc. 89-90.
Permanent food and agriculture organisation of the United Nations. 368-69.
Recruitment of officers for civil administration during the war. 236-37, 240, 250.

KAMESHWAR SINGH OF DARBHANGA, HON. MAHARAJADHIRAJA SIR—
Motion *re*—
Food situation. 137-38.
Position of Indians in South Africa. 300.

KHARE, HON. DR. N. B.—
Motion *re* position of Indians in South Africa. 288-91.

KHAREGAT, HON. SIR PHEROZE—
Oath of Office. 325.
Resolution *re* permanent food and agriculture organisation of the United Nations. 371-72.

KUMBAKERKA—
See "TEMPLES".

KUNZRU, HON. MR. H. N.—
Expressions of regret in connection with the death of the Hon. Mr. Kumarsankar Ray Chaudhury. 38.
Motion for Adjournment *re* careless discharge of their duties by the postal authorities. 119.
Motion *re*—
Food situation. 126, 127, 132, 140-50, 166, 167, 189, 201, 203, 205, 206.
Position of Indians in South Africa. 285-88, 289, 299, 303.

Nomination of —— as a member of the Committee on Petitions. 36.
Notice of Motion for Adjournment *re* financial responsibility of His Majesty's Government arising out of the explosions in the Bombay Docks. 13, 14, 15.
Public Debt (Central Government) Bill—
Consideration of clause 5. 322.
Question (supplementary) *re*—
Citizenship and immigration of Indians in the U.S.A. 264.
Cost of the war against Japan. 3.
Employment of Army officers in civilian posts. 3-5.
Management of Bengal and Assam Rail way by the Americans. 267.
Manufacture of boilers in India. 309-10.
Manufacture of locomotives and boilers for Railways by Tatas. 214-15.
Manufacture of sulphate of ammonia in India. 227-29.
India's contribution to UNRRA. 1-2.
India's position at the Peace Conference. 265.
Paper production in India. 313-14.
Percentage of Indian officers on the staff of Commands, etc. 326-27.
Production and distribution of sugar. 215-21.
Raisings of coal in 1942-44. 8-10.
Representation of various provinces in the newly created departments. 326.
Resolution *re*—
Coal situation. 60-62.
Industrial Commission to review existing industrial situation, etc. 81-82, 100-04.
North Bihar epidemic. 258, 260.
Permanent food and agriculture organisation of the United Nations. 365-67, 374.
Placing of all Special Tribunals under the control of High Courts or of a neutral department. 73-74.
Recruitment of officers for civil administration during the war. 248-50.
Rights of Indians domiciled in Dominions, Colonies, etc. 229-31.
Short notice question *re*—
Import of foodgrains into India. 271.
Introduction of universal adult franchise in Trinidad. 315-16.
Standing Committee of the Non-Party Conference. 332.

L

LABOUR CONFERENCE—
See "FIFTH ——".

LADY CLERK—
Question *re* appointment of a —— in the Federal Public Service Commission. 41-42.

LADY DANCERS—
See "INDIAN ——".

LEND-LEASE—
Question *re*—
Debiting to India of reverse —— help to U.S.A. 269.
Disposal of —— goods after the war. 214.
—— agreement between Canada and India. 164.
—— of silver by the United States to the Government of India. 7.

LIBRARY—
Question *re* placing of *The Tigar Strikes* and *The Tigar Kills* in the —— of the House. 262.
See "CHRISTIAN ——".

LICENCES—
Question *re* number of —— cancelled of wholesale dealers in yarns in 1943 in Madras. 307.

LISBON—
See "COAL".

LOCOMOTIVES—
Question *re* manufacture of —— and boilers for Railways by Tatas. 214-15.

LOSS—
Question *re* —— of life and property in the Bombay explosion. 266.

M

MADRAS—
See "YARN".

MAHMUD, DR. SYED—
Question *re* medical examination of ——. 226-27.

MAHOMED USMAN, HON. SIR—
Expressions of regret in connection with the death of the Hon. Mr. Kumarsankar Ray Chaudhury. 38.
Motion *re* food situation. 179.
Resolution *re*—
Industrial Commission to review existing industrial situation, etc. 84.
North Bihar epidemic. 257.

MAHTHA, HON. RAI BAHADUR SRI NARAIN—
Election of the —— to the Advisory Board of Archaeology. 120.
Motion *re*—
Food situation. 132, 134-37, 201, 202, 205.
Position of Indians in South Africa. 291.
Question *re* hunger-strike in the Bhagalpur Jail. 268.
Question (supplementary) *re*—
Condition of health of Babu Rajendra Prasad. 116-17.
International Business Conference at Rye, New York. 211-12.
Pan-American World Airways. 211.
Relief for famine-stricken areas from UNRRA. 210.
Resolution *re*—
North Bihar epidemic. 253-57, 260.
Permanent food and agriculture organisation of the United Nations. 364.

"MAIDA"—
Question *re*—
Availability of —— in Bihar. 270-71.
Prices of *atta*, —— and wheat. 44-46.

MAIL SERVICE—
Question *re* —— from California to Canton, etc. 305.

MAURITIUS—
See "GUNNY".

MEALING, HON. MR. K. W.—
Motion *re* food situation. 153-54.
Oath of Office. 1.
Resolution *re* coal situation. 60.

MEDICAL EXAMINATION—
Question *re* —— of Dr. Syed Mahmud. 226-27.

MEMORANDUM—
Question *re* —— from the Refugee Government of Burma. 151.

MENON, HON. SIR RAMUNNI—
Motion *re* food situation. 188.
Nomination of the —— as a member of the Committee on Petitions. 36.
Question *re* granting of war allowance to pensioners. 310-11.
Resolution *re* Industrial Commission to review existing industrial situation, etc. 90-92.

MERCHANT SHIPPING (AMENDMENT) BILL—
See "Indian ——" under "BILL".

MESSAGE—
—— from His Excellency the Governor General nominating the Panel of Chairmen. 36.

MIDDLE EAST—
See "INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE OFFICERS".
See "SMUGGLING".

MILITARY OBSERVATION CORPS—
Question *re* clash between villagers of Parvatodipeta and —— in the Madras Presidency. 261.

MILITARY PERSONNEL—
Question *re* motor accidents caused by —— in India. 268.

MILITARY SERVICE—
Resolution *re* temporary withholding of a part of the pay of all persons in ——. 46-53.

MITRA, HON. SIR DHIRENDRA NATH—
Congratulations to the —— on his Knighthood. 37.

MONEY ORDERS—
Question *re* amount of ——, etc., received in the Post Offices of Orissa Province from the beginning of the war. 115.

MOTILAL, HON. MR. G. S.—
Expressions of regret in connection with the death of the Hon. Mr. Kumarsankar Ray Chaudhury. 38.
Motion for Adjournment *re* careless discharge of their duties by the postal authorities. 119.

Motion *re*—
Food situation. 169-72, 174, 204.
Position of Indians in South Africa. 289, 290, 295-96.
Public Debt (Central Government) Bill—
Motion to consider. 319.

Question *re*—
Amendments of the Government of India Act, 1935. 265-66.
Collection of taxes on income in each district of the Punjab and Bengal for the last three years. 118.
Commission of Enquiry on Bombay explosion. 266.
Defective standard cloth. 225.
Export of coal to Lisbon. 225.
Import of wheat and other foodgrains. 266.
Interviews to members of the Congress Working Committee. 266.
Loss of life and property in the Bombay explosion. 266.
Production of jute, etc., in Bengal and Assam during the last ten years. 222-24.
Reconstruction and industrial development of India. 327-31.
Sir John Anderson's reply in the House of Commons regarding obligations of the British Treasury in respect of sterling credits. 331-32.

Question (supplementary) *re*—
Percentage of Indian officers on the staff of Commands, etc. 325-27.
Representation of various provinces in the newly created departments. 326.
Special travelling allowance to Government servants. 110-11.
Resolution *re* Industrial Commission to review existing industrial situation, etc. 94-96.

MOTION FOR ADJOURNMENT—
See "——" under "RULING".
See "NOTICE OF ——".

MOTION FOR ADJOURNMENT *re*—
Careless discharge of their duties by the postal authorities. 118-20.

MOTION *re*—
Food situation. 120-56, 165-207.
Position of Indians in South Africa. 279-303.

MOTOR ACCIDENTS—
Question *re* —— caused by military personnel in India. 268.

MUDALIAR, HON. SIR RAMASWAMI—
Resolution *re* coal situation. 54, 57, 62-69, 71.

MUDIE, HON. SIR FRANCIS—
Resolution *re* coal situation. 71.

MUHAMMAD HUSAIN, HON. HAJI SYED—
Nomination of the —— as a member of the Committee on Petitions. 36.
Resolution *re* permanent food and agriculture organisation of the United Nations. 370-71.

MUSLIM OFFICERS—
Question *re* appointment of —— in the Home Department. 313.

MUSLIM RELIGION—
Question *re* editorial in the *Adil* of Delhi regarding interference in ——. 309.

MUSLIMS—
Information (laid on the table) *re* number of Inspectors of Post Offices and R.M.S. and Head Clerks of the Offices of Superintendents of Post Offices and number of posts held by ——, etc. 16.

MUTTON—
Question *re* production of pre-cooked and minced and dehydrated —— for the armies in India. 8.

N

NATIONAL SERVICE ENTERTAINMENT—
Question *re* —— in India. 210-11.

NATIONAL WAR FRONT ORGANISATIONS—
Question *re* names of Provincial leaders of ——, etc. 115-16.

NON-PARTY CONFERENCE—
Short notice question *re* standing Committee of the ——. 332.

NOON, HON. SIR FIROZ KHAN—
Motion *re* position of Indians in South Africa. 303.
Resolution *re* temporary withholding of a part of the pay of all persons in military service. 48-50.

NORTH WEST FRONTIERS—
See "TRIBESMEN".

NORTH WEST FRONTIER PROVINCE—
Question *re* subvention for ——. 161.

NOTICE OF MOTION FOR ADJOURNMENT *re*—
Closing down of sacred temples at Kumbakerka of South Kanara. 15-16.
Financial responsibility of His Majesty's Government arising out of the explosions in the Bombay Docks. 13-15.

O

OATH OF OFFICE—
Beynon, Lt.-Col. the Hon. A. C. 41.
Gibbons, Hon. Mr. J. M. B. 1.
Jones, Hon. Sir Cyril. 1.
Kharegat, Hon. Sir Pheroze. 325.
Mealing, Hon. Mr. K. W. 1.
Prior, Hon. Mr. H. C. 1.
Ram Chandra, Hon. Mr. 1.
Sethna, Hon. Mr. D. P. 209.

OFFICERS—
Question *re* shooting by the Germans of escaped —— from Stalag Camp. 42.
Resolution *re* recruitment of —— for civil administration during the war. 235-53.
See "ARMY ——".
See "BRITISH ——".
See "INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE ——".
See "MUSLIM ——".

ORDINANCE—
Enemy Agents ——
Question *re* execution of spies under the ——. 160.

ORISSA—
See "INCOME-TAX ASSESSEES".

ORISSA PROVINCE—
See "POST OFFICES".

ORIYAS—
Question *re* number of —— employed under the B. N. R. 115.

"OUR INDIAN EMPIRE"—
Question *re* —— pamphlet. 263.

P

PACIFIC RELATIONS CONFERENCE—
Question *re* ——. 267.

PADSHAH SAHIB BAHADUR, HON. SAIYED MOHAMED—
Expressions of regret in connection with the death of the Hon. Mr. Kumarsankar Ray Chaudhury. 38.
Motion re—
Food situation. 196-96.
Position of Indians in South Africa. 283-85.
Nomination of the —— to the Panel of Chairmen. 36.
Question *re* manufacture of boilers in India. 309-10.
Resolution *re*—
Permanent food and agriculture organisation of the United Nations. 372-73.
Placing of all Special Tribunals under the control of High Courts or of a neutral department. 72-73.

PAN-AMERICAN WORLD AIRWAYS—
Question *re* ——. 211.

PANEL OF CHAIRMEN—
Message from His Excellency the Governor General nominating the ——. 36.

PAPER—
Question *re*—
—— production in India. 313-14.
Production and imports of —— for civilian needs. 12-13.

PAPER CONTROL (ECONOMY) ORDER—
Question *re* exemption of —— for printing of religious books. 221.

PAROLE—
Question *re* release of political prisoners on —— to attend Legislature. 268.

PARVATODIPETA—
See "CLASH".

PASSENGERS—
Question *re* customs examination at Dhanushkodi of —— for Ceylon. 43.

PATENTS AND DESIGNS (TEMPORARY AMENDMENT) BILL—
See "Indian ——" under "BILL".

PATNA—
See "BRIDGE".

PATRO, HON. SIR A. P.—
Resolution *re*—
Industrial Commission to review existing industrial situation, etc. 82, 83-84.
Permanent food and agriculture organisation of the United Nations. 367-68, 370.
Recruitment of officers for civil administration during the war. 238, 239.

PAY—
Resolution *re* temporary withholding of a part of the —— of all persons in military service. 46-53.

PEACE CONFERENCE—
Question *re* India's position at the ——. 265, 267.

PENSIONERS—
Question *re* granting of war allowance to ——. 310-11.

PETITIONS, COMMITTEE ON—
Constitution of the ——. 36.

PETROL TAX FUND—
Information (laid on the table) *re* objects on which the aviation share of the —— was expended during 1943-44. 16-17.

PETTY CORRECTIONS AND FIRST LIST OF CORRECTIONS TO APPROPRIATION ACCOUNTS (CIVIL)—
Statement (laid on the table) *re* ——. 23.

PHILIPPINES—
See "INDIAN PRISONERS OF WAR".

PILGRIMS—
See "HAJ ——".

POLITICAL PRISONERS—
Question *re* release of —— on parole to attend Legislature. 268.

POSTAL AND TELEGRAPH CENSORSHIP—
Question *re* responsibility for ——. 262.

POSTAL AUTHORITIES—
Motion for Adjournment *re* careless discharge of their duties by the ——. 118-20.

POST AND TELEGRAPH FACILITIES—
Question *re* expansion of —— in post-war period. 151.

POST OFFICES—
Question *re* amount of money orders, etc., received in the —— of Orissa Province from the beginning of the war. 115.

POST-WAR CIVIL AVIATION—
Question *re*—
Five-year Plan of ——. 111.
Indian and U. S. A. representatives on ——. 306.

POST-WAR RECONSTRUCTION BOARD—
Question *re* United Provinces ——. 108-09.

PRESIDENT, HON. THE—
Congratulations to recipients of Honours. 37.
Expressions of regret in connection with the death of the Hon. Mr. Kumarshankar Ray Chaudhury. 38.
Motion for Adjournment *re* careless discharge of their duties by the postal authorities. 118, 119, 120.
Motion *re*—
Food situation. 120, 141, 143, 144, 145, 146, 147, 148, 145, 156, 167, 174, 175, 183, 185, 186, 188, 190, 194, 198, 207.
Position of Indians in South Africa. 279, 289.
Notice of Motion for Adjournment *re*—
Closing down of sacred temples at Kumbakerka of South Kanara. 15, 16.
Financial responsibility of His Majesty's Government arising out of the explosions in the Bombay Docks. 13, 14, 15.
Resolution *re*—
Coal situation. 54, 55, 56, 58, 59.
Industrial Commission to review existing industrial situation, etc. 81, 82, 83, 84, 86, 88, 89, 92, 95, 101, 104.
Permanent food and agriculture organisation of the United Nations. 361, 375, 376, 378.
Temporary withholding of a part of the pay of all persons in military service. 47, 49, 50, 51, 52.

PRIOR, HON. MR. H. C.—
Indian Patents and Designs (Temporary Amendment) Bill—
Motion to consider. 316.
Motion to pass. 316.
Oath of Office. 1.

PRISONERS—
See "INDIAN ——".
See "POLITICAL ——".

PRISONERS OF WAR—
Question *re*—
—— at Gothenburg. 161-62.
Death of —— near Bremen. 42
See "BRITISH ——".
See "INDIAN ——".
See "ITALIAN ——".

PRISONERS OF WAR CAMP—
Question *re* number of Indians in Alsace Lorraine ——. 42.

PRIZE BONDS—
Question *re* protest against ——. 158.

PROCLAMATION—
Question *re* —— of the Emperor of Ethiopia. 225-26.

PROTECTIVE DUTIES CONTINUATION BILL—
See "——" under "BILL".

PROTEST—
Question *re* —— against Prize Bonds. 158.

PUBLIC DEBT (CENTRAL GOVERNMENT) BILL—
See "——" under "BILL".

PUNJAB—
See "FOODGRAINS".

Q

QUARTERS—
Question *re*—
Allotment of —— to jamadars at Ali Ganj. 308.
Construction of menial ——. 307.

"QUARTER MASTER BUTCHERY"—
Question *re* establishment of —— for American soldiers. 42-43.

QUESTIONS—
See "——" under "RULING"

R

RADIO STATIONS—
Question *re* plans to instal more —— in India. 160.

RAILWAY(S)—
Bengal and Assam ——
Information (laid on the table) *re* Railway freight for ice on the B. & A. R. 17.
Question *re* management of —— by the Americans. 267.
Bengal and North Western ——
Information (laid on the table) *re* cashiers on the —— and R. & K. R. 18.
Bengal Nagpur ——
Question *re* number of Oriyas employed under the ——. 115.
Miscellaneous—
Question *re* manufacture of locomotives and boilers for —— by Tatas. 214-15.
Rohilkund and Kumaon ——
Information (laid on the table) *re* cashiers on the B. & N. W. R. and ——. 18.

RAILWAY AUDIT REPORT, 1944—
Statement (laid on the table) *re* ——. 22.

RAILWAY COMPARTMENTS—
Question *re* reservation of ——. 310.

RAILWAY FREIGHT—
Information (laid on the table) *re* —— for ice on the B. & A. R. 17.

RAILWAY TRAFFIC—
Question *re* post-war measure of ——. 159-60.

RAJENDRA PRASAD, BABU—
Question *re* condition of health of ——. 116-17.

RAM CHANDRA, HON. MR.—
Oath of Office. 1.

RATIONS—
Question *re* reduction of —— of different categories of Defence Forces. 312-13.

RAY CHAUDHURY, HON. MR. KUMARSANKAR—
Expressions of regret in connection with the death of the ——. 38.

RECONSTRUCTION—
Question *re* —— and industrial development of India. 327-31.

RECRUITMENT—
Question *re* —— of Indian lady dancers. 263.
Resolution *re* —— of officers for civil administration during the war. 235-53.

REFUGE—
Question *re* opening of frontiers of Europe and Asia to give —— to victims oppressed by Germany. 107.

RELIEF—
Question *re* —— for famine-stricken areas from UNRRA. 210.

RELIGIOUS BOOKS—
Question *re* exemption of Paper Control (Economy) Order for printing of ——. 221.

REPATRIATION—
Question *re*—
—— of Indian internees in Germany since the outbreak of war. 43.
—— on an exchange basis of British prisoners of war. 113.

REPRESENTATION—
Question *re* —— of various provinces in the newly created departments. 326.

RESERVATION—
Question *re* —— of railway compartments. 310.

RESOLUTION *re*—
Civil administration. Recruitment of officers for —— during the war. 235-53.
Coal situation. 54-71.
Epidemic. North Bihar ——. 253-60.
Food and agriculture organisation. Permanent —— of the United Nations. 361-78.
High Courts. Placing of all Special Tribunals under the control of —— or of a neutral department. 72-75.
Indians. Rights of —— domiciled in Dominions, Colonies, etc. 75-79, 229-36.
Industrial Commission to review existing industrial situation, etc. 81-105.
Military Service. Temporary withholding of a part of the pay of all person in ——. 46-53.
Officers. Recruitment of —— for civil administration during the war. 235-53.
Pay. Temporary withholding of a part of the —— of all persons in military service. 46-53.
Recruitment of officers for civil administration during the war. 235-53.
Special Tribunals. Placing of all —— under the control of High Courts or of a neutral department. 72-75.
United Nations. Permanent food and agriculture organisation of the ——. 361-78.
War. Recruitment of officers for civil administration during the ——. 235-53.

RICE—
Question *re*—
Basic *per capita* ration of ——, etc., to civilian and military personnel. 311-12.
Export of —— from Bihar to the United Provinces. 44.

ROAD DEVELOPMENT PLANS—
Question *re* post-war ——. 160.

ROHILKUND AND KUMAON RAILWAY—
See "——" under "RAILWAYS".

ROY CHOWDHURY, HON. MR. SUSIL KUMAR—
Motion for Adjournment *re* careless discharge of their duties by the postal authorities. 119.
Motion *re*—
Food situation. 198, 207.
Position of Indians in South Africa. 296-97.
Question *re* reservation of railway compartments. 310.

ROY, HON. SIR SATYENDRA NATH—
Notice of Motion for Adjournment *re* financial responsibility of His Majesty's Government arising out of the explosions in the Bombay Docks. 15.

RULING—
Adjournment, Motion for—
A —— must not deal with a matter on which a Resolution could have been moved. 13-15, 15-16.
An individual grievance is not a matter of urgent public importance. 118-20.
Amendment—
No right of reply on an ——. 81.
Questions—
A member desirous of putting —— standing against the name of a member who is absent should produce a written authorization from the absent member and hand over the same to the Chair before the commencement of the meeting at which the —— are to be asked. 157.

RUSSIA—
See "COAL".

RYE, NEW YORK—
See "INTERNATIONAL BUSINESS CONFERENCE".

S

SALTPETRE—
Information (laid on the table) *re* appointment of a European firm as agents for the purchase of gunny and —— for Mauritius. 19.

SAPRU, HON. MR. P. N.—
Motion for Adjournment *re* careless discharge of their duties by the postal authorities. 118, 119, 120.
Motion for the election of one member for the Advisory Board of Archaeology. 35-36.
Motion *re*—
Food situation. 143, 148, 174-78.
Position of Indians in South Africa. 292-94.

Notice of Motion for Adjournment *re*—
Closing down of sacred temples at Kumbakerka of South Kanara. 15, 16.
Financial responsibility of His Majesty's Government arising out of the explosions in the Bombay Docks. 14.
Question *re*—
Capital cost of hydro-electric power stations in India. 229.
Condition of health of Babu Rajendra Prasad. 116-17.
Cremation of dead bodies in the British West Indies Colonies. 226.
Dumbarton Oaks International Organisation. 307.
Heavy chemical industry. 227.
Manufacture of sulphate of ammonia in India. 227-29.
Medical examination of Dr. Syed Mahmud. 226-27.

Question (supplementary) *re*—
Appointment of a lady clerk in the Federal Public Service Commission. 41-42.
Appointment of Deputy and Assistant Regional Food Commissioners. 5-7.
Cost of the war against Japan. 3.
Employment of Army officers in civilian posts. 3-5.
Manufacture of locomotives and boilers for Railways by Tatas. 214-15.
Publication of decisions of different Income-tax Appellate Tribunals. 114.
Selection of Army officers by *ad hoc* Tribunal for employment in Civil Administration. 117-18.
Special travelling allowance to Government servants. 110-11.

Resolution *re*—
Coal situation. 58-59.
Industrial Commission to review existing industrial situation, etc. 86-89, 98.
Placing of all Special Tribunals under the control of High Courts or of a neutral department. 73.
Recruitment of officers for civil administration during the war. 241-43, 244.

Rights of Indians domiciled in Dominions, Colonies, etc. 75-79, 233-35.
Temporary withholding of a part of the pay of all persons in military service. 50-51.

SAUDI DUES—
Question *re* payment of ——. 308.

SEA, LAND AND AIR SERVICES—
Question *re* number of persons recruited in India for ——. 263-64.

SEAMEN—
See "INDIAN ——".

SECURITY CONFERENCE—
See "INTERNATIONAL ——".

SEN, HON. MR. B. R.—
Motion *re* food situation. 120-34, 168, 173, 185-86, 189, 190.
Resolution *re* permanent food and agriculture organisation of the United Nations. 374.

SETHNA, HON. MR. P. D.—
Oath of Office. 209.

Public Debt (Central Government) Bill—
Motion to consider. 320-21.
Consideration of clause 5. 323.
Consideration of clause 7. 323-24.
Consideration of clause 28. 324.

SHOOTING—
Question *re* —— by the Germans of escaped officers from Stallag Camp. 42.

SILVER—
Question *re* lend-lease of —— by the United States Government to India 7.

SINHA, HON. KUMAR, N. N.—
Motion *re* food situation. 138-40.
Question *re*—
Appointment of unqualified candidates in the Government of India Secretariat. 325-26.
Percentage of Indian officers on the staff of Commands, etc. 326-27.
Representation of various provinces in the newly created departments. 326.

SMUGGLING—
Question *re* —— of gold from India to Middle East. 111-12.

SOBHA SINGH, HON. SIR—
Congratulations to the —— on his Knighthood. 37.
Motion *re*—
Food situation. 168-69.
Positions of Indians in South Africa. 299-300.
Public Debt (Central Government) Bill—
Motion to consider. 319, 321.
Resolution *re*—
Permanent food and agriculture organisation of the United Nations. 364-65.
Recruitment of officers for civil administration during the war. 245.

SOLDIERS—
Question *re* loss of franchise qualifications of —— on active service. 164.
See "AMERICAN ——".

SONG PUBLICITY—
Question *re* names of organisers of the —— in different Provinces. 116.

SOUTH AFRICA—
See "INDIANS".

SPECIAL TRAVELLING ALLOWANCE—
Question *re* —— to Government servants. 110-11.

SPECIAL TRIBUNALS—
Resolution *re* placing of all —— under the control of High Courts or of a neutral department. 72-75.

SPEECH—
See "BUDGET ——".

SPIES—
Question *re* execution of —— under the Enemy Agents Ordinance. 160.

SRIVASTAVA, HON. SIR JWALA PRASAD—
Motion *re* food situation. 138, 144, 145, 146, 177, 184, 188, 190, 199-207.

STALLAG CAMP—
See "SHOOTING".

STANDARD CLOTH—
Question *re* defective ——. 225.

STANDING COMMITTEE—
Short notice question *re* —— of the Non Party Conference. 332.

STANDING COMMITTEE FOR THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIES AND CIVIL SUPPLIES—
Motion for election of members. 120.
Election of members. 278.

STANDING LABOUR COMMITTEE—
Statement (laid on the table) *re* Summary of Proceedings of the Fifth Labour Conference and the Fourth Meeting of the ——. 316.

STATEMENT(S) ETC. (LAID ON THE TABLE)—
Summary of Proceedings of the Fifth Labour Conference and the Fourth Meeting of the Standing Labour Committee. 316.
Appropriation Accounts (Civil), 1942-43 and Audit Report, 1944, and Commercial Appendix thereto. 22.
Appropriation Accounts (Defence Services), 1942-43, and Commercial Appendix thereto. 23.
Appropriation Accounts (P. & T.), 1942-43 and the Audit Report, 1943. 23.
Appropriation Accounts (Railways), 1942-43, Parts I and II. 22.
Audit Report, Defence Services, 1944. 23.
Balance Sheets of Railway Collieries and Statements of All-in costs of Coal, 1942-43. 22.
Capital Statements, Balance Sheets, etc., of State Railways, 1942-43. 22.
Corrections to Appropriation Accounts (P. & T.). 23.
Corrections to Appropriation Accounts (Railways), Parts I and II. 23.
Corrections to Commercial Appendix (Civil). 23.
Corrections to Railway Audit Report. 23.
Declaration(s) of Exemption under section 6 of the Registration of Foreigners Act, 1939. 271-78.
Notification relating to the Delhi Motor Vehicles Rules, 1940. 19, 20.
Finance Accounts, 1942-43, and Audit Report, 1944. 22.
Further amendment(s) to the Insurance Rules, 1939. 24.
Notification amending the British Baluchistan Motor Vehicles Rules, 1940. 19, 20.
Notifications issued under section 37 of the Central Excises and Salt Act, 1944. 354-61.
Notification prohibiting transport from the Province of Madras of certain plants, grafts, etc. 23-24.
Petty corrections and first list of corrections to Appropriation Accounts (Civil). 23.
Progress made up to the end of October 1944 on the recommendations of the Food-grains Policy Committee. 25-35.
Railway Audit Report, 1944. 22.
Notification amending the British Baluchistan Motor Vehicles Rules, 1940. 19, 20-22.
Notification amending the Coorg Motor Vehicles Rules, 1940. 19, 20.

STATEMENT OF BUSINESS—
—— by the Hon. the Leader of the House. 39, 79, 303-04.

STERLING CREDITS—
Question *re* Sir John Anderson's reply in the House of Commons regarding obligations of the British Treasury in respect of ——. 331-32.

SUBMARINE—
See "JAPANESE ——".

SUBVENTION—
Question *re* —— for North West Frontier Province. 161.

SUGAR—
Question *re* production and distribution of ——. 215-21.

SULPHATE OF AMMONIA—
Question *re* manufacture of —— in India. 227-29.

SUPERINTENDENTS OF POST OFFICES—
Information (laid on the table) *re* number of Inspectors of Post Offices and R. M. S. and Head Clerks of the Offices of —— and number of posts held by Muslims, etc. 16.

SUPPLIES—
Question *re* —— to Indian prisoners of war and internees in Japanese hands. 159.

T

TATAS—
Question *re* manufacture of locomotives and boilers for Railways by ——. 214-15.

TAXES—
Question *re* collection of —— on income in each district of the Punjab and Bengal for the last three years. 118.

TEA—
Question *re*—
Export quota of ——. 268.
Supply of —— to the Food Ministry of the U. K. 268.

TEMPLES—
Notice of Motion for Adjournment *re* closing down of sacred —— at Kumbakerka of South Kanara. 15-16.

TEXTILES—
Question *re* export of ——, etc. 222.

"TIGER KILLS, THE"—
Question *re* placing of *The Tiger Strikes* and —— in the Library of the House. 262.

"TIGER STRIKES, THE"—
Question *re* placing of —— and *The Tiger Kills* in the Library of the House. 262.

TRAFFIC—
See "RAILWAY ——".

TRANSFER—
Question *re* —— of headquarters of income-tax assessees from Orissa to Calcutta. 113.

TRANSFER OF PROPERTY (AMENDMENT) BILL—
See "——" under "BILL".

TRAVELLING ALLOWANCE—
See "SPECIAL ——".

TRIBESMEN—
Question *re* —— of the North West Frontier of India. 264.

TRIBUNALS—
See "INCOME-TAX APPELLATE ——".

TRINIDAD—
See "FRANCHISE".

U

UNILATERAL ECONOMIC DISARMAMENT SCHEME—
Question *re* ——. 305.

"UNION"—
Question *re* representative of India on the organisation of the ——. 158-59.

U. K.—
See "TEA".

UNITED KINGDOM COMMERCIAL CORPORATION—
Question *re* operation of —— in India. 163.
Question *re* ——. 157, 267-68.

UNITED NATIONS—
Resolution *re* Permanent food and agriculture organisation of the ——. 361-78.

UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION—
Question *re* ——. 261-62.

UNITED PROVINCES—
See "RICE".

UNITED PROVINCES POST-WAR RECONSTRUCTION BOARD—
Question *re* ——. 108-09.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT—
Question *re* lend-lease of silver by the —— to India. 7.

UNRRA—
Question *re*—
Amount of India's Contribution fixed for the ——. 43.
Export of cloth from India by ——. 213-14.
India's contribution to ——. 1-2.
Position of India *vis-a-vis* ——. 8.
Relief for famine-stricken areas from ——. 210.
—— and India. 164.

U. S. A.—
See "ALUMINIUM".
See "CIVIL AVIATION CONFERENCE".
See "EGGS".
See "IMMIGRATION".
See "LEND-LEASE".

U. S. A. PERSONNEL—
Question *re* cost of buildings, etc., built for the ——, etc. 269.

V

VAIDYA, MR. SURESH—
Information (laid on the table) *re* detention of ——. 19.

VICEROY—
Question *re* correspondence between the —— and Mr. Gandhi. 163.

VILLAGERS—
Question *re* clash between —— of Parvatodipeta and Military Observation Corps in the Madras Presidency. 261.

W

WAR—
Question *re*—
Cost of the —— against Japan. 3.
Repatriation of Indian internees in Germany since the outbreak of ——. 43.
Resolution *re* recruitment of officers for civil administration during the ——. 235-53.

WAR ALLOWANCE—
Question *re* granting of —— to pensioners. 310-11.

WAR CRIMES COMMISSION—
See "UNITED NATIONS ——".

WASHINGTON—
See "INTERNATIONAL AVIATION CONFERENCE".

WASTAGE—
Question *re* —— of wheat product in Calcutta. 163.

WHEAT—
Question *re*—
Import of —— and other foodgrains. 266.
Prices of *atta*, *maida* and ——. 44-46.
Wastage of —— product in Calcutta. 163.

WOOLLEN GOODS—
Question *re* supply of —— for civilian needs. 43-44.

WORLD AIR ROUTES—
Question *re* position of India in the net work of —— proposed to the Civil Aeronautic Board, Washington. 159.

Y

YARNS—
Question *re* number of licences cancelled of wholesale dealers in —— in 1943 in Madras. 307.

YOUNG, MR. P. C.—
Question *re* appointment of —— as Coal Commissioner. 111.

YUVERAJ DUTTA SINGH, HON. RAJA—
Question *re*—
Amount of India's contribution fixed for the UNRRA. 43.
Appointment of a lady clerk in the Federal Public Service Commission. 41-42.
Appointment of Deputy and Assistant Regional Food Commissioners. 5-7.
Appointment of Mr. P. C. Young as Coal Commissioner. 111.
Appointment of Mr. Percival Fearnley as British Broadcasting Corporation's Press and Public Relations Officer in Delhi. 1.
Appointment of a representative of India in Moscow. 265.
Bretton Woods Conference. 163.
Budget speech of the Chancellor of the British Exchequer regarding the increase of England's export. 41.
Circumstances leading to the death of Mr. Gianchand Lokwani. 112.
Citizenship and immigration of Indians in the U. S. A. 264.
Civil Aviation Conference in the U. S. A. 212-13.
Clash between villagers of Parvatodipeta and Military Observation Corps in the Madras Presidency. 261.
Commission of Control to administer Germany after their defeat. 209.
Commonwealth Relations Conference. 267.
Construction of a bridge over the Ganges at Patna. 3.
Convening of a Conference in Africa and invitation of India thereto. 109

Correspondence between the Viceroy and Mr. Gandhi. 163.
Cost of the war against Japan. 3.
Customs examination at Dhanushkodi of passengers for Ceylon. 43.
Death of prisoners of war near Bremen. 42.
Demobilization of Indian troops in Australia. 209.
Detention of Indian seamen at Ellis Island in U.S.A. 41.
Disposal of Lend-lease goods after the war. 214.
Dumbarton Oaks Security Conference. 306.
Employment of Army officers in civilian posts. 3-5.
Enforcement of Indo-Burma Agreement of 1942. 212.
Establishment of "Quarter Master Butchery" for American soldiers. 42-43.
Execution of spies under the Enemy Agents Ordinance. 160.
Exemption of Paper Control (Economy) Order for printing of religious books. 221.
Expansion of the International Security plan. 305-06.
Expansion of post and telegraph facilities in post-war period. 161.
Export of cloth from India by the UNRRA. 213-14.
Export of textiles, etc. 222.
Financial responsibility of India in connection with air service from Australia to India. 209.
Five-year Plan of Post-war Civil Aviation. 111.
Foodstuffs declared unfit for human consumption at Bihar. 212.
"Hindustani Programme" of All-India Radio. 213.
Increase of family allowances of British officers in India. 7.
Indian and U. S. A. representatives on Post-war Civil Aviation. 306.
Indian prisoners of war released in Bulgaria. 162.
Indian representative to the International Aviation Conference in Washington. 306.
India's contribution to UNRRA. 1-2.
Indian internees in France. 265.
India's position at the Peace Conference. 265, 267.
India's representative on the "Fight or Anti-Inflation Conference". 112-13.
India's representative to the Commonwealth Communications Council. 109-10.
India's representative to the Dumbarton Oaks Conference. 306.
International Business Conference at Rye, New York. 211-12.
International Civil Aviation Conference. 157-58.
International Security Conference. 306.
Japanese submarine near Baluchistan Coast. 262.
Lend-lease agreement between Canada and India. 164.
Lend-lease of silver by the United States Government to India. 7.
Loss of franchise qualifications of soldiers on active service. 164.
Mail service from California to Canton, etc. 305.
Management of Bengal and Assam Railway by the Americans. 267.
Manufacture of locomotives and boilers for Railways by Tatas. 214-15.
Memorandum from the Refugee Government of Burma. 161.
National Service Entertainment in India. 210-11.
Number of casualties amongst Indian prisoners of war in the torpedoed Japanese ship near Phillipines. 213.
Number of Indian casualties in the present hostilities. 262-63.
Number of Indians in Alsace Lorraine prisoners camp. 42.
Number of Italian prisoners of war in India. 212.
Opening of frontiers of Europe and Asia to give refuge to victims oppressed by Germany. 107.
Operation of U. K. C. C. in India. 163.
Our Indian Empire pamphlet. 263.
Pacific Relations Conference. 267.
Pan-American World Airways. 211.
Placing of *The Tiger Strikes* and *The Tiger Kills* in the Library of the House. 262.
Plan for the evacuation of Indian prisoners of war in Germany. 210.
Plans to instal more radio stations in India. 160.
Position of India in the Dumbarton Oaks Plan. 306-07.
Position of India in the net work of world air routes proposed to the Civil Aeronautic Board, Washington. 159.
Position of India *vis-a-vis* UNRRA. 8.
Post-war measure of railway traffic. 159-60.
Post-war road development plans. 160.
Prisoners of war at Gothenburg. 161-62.
Proclamation of the Emperor of Ethiopia. 225-26.
Production of pre-cooked and minced and dehydrated mutton for the armies in India. 8.
Progress of the Bill to grant citizenship to Indians in the U. S. A. 265.
Proposal to place a Christian library in each Indian village. 159.
Protest against Prize Bonds. 158.
Recruitment of Indian lady dancers. 263.
Relief for famine-stricken areas from UNRRA. 210.
Repatriation of Indian internees in Germany since the outbreak of war. 43.
Repatriation on an exchange basis of British prisoners of war. 113.
Representative of India on the organisation of the "Union". 158-59.
Responsibility for postal and telegraph censorship. 262.
Safeguarding of Indian industrial interests. 214.
Shooting by the Germans of escaped officers from Stallag Camp. 42.
Sinking of the "Cormorant" in the Ganges. 162.

Smuggling of gold from India to Middle East. 111-12.

Special travelling allowance to Government servants. 110-11.

Subvention for North West Frontier Province. 161.

Supplies to Indian prisoners of war and internees in Japanese hands. 159.

Tribesmen of the North West Frontier of India. 264.

Unilateral Economic Disarmament scheme. 305.

United Kingdom Commercial Corporation. 157, 267-68.

United Nations War Crimes Commission. 261-62.

United Provinces Post-war Reconstruction Board. 108-09.

UNRRA and India. 164.

Wastage of wheat product in Calcutta. 163.

Whereabouts of escaped Indian prisoners from German prisoners' camp at Epinal. 107.

GIPD—L633LD—26-10-45—645