

18th November 1946

THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY DEBATES

Official Report

Volume VIII, 1946

(*12th November to 18th November, 1946*)

SECOND SESSION

OF THE

SIXTH LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY, 1946



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LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

President :

THE HONOURABLE MR. G. V. MAVALANKAR.

Deputy President :

KHAN MOHAMMAD YAMIN KHAN, M.L.A.

Panel of Chairmen :

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SYED GHULAM BHIK NAIRANG, M.L.A.

MR. P. J. GRIFFITHS, M.L.A.

Secretary :

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

Assistants of the Secretary :

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MR. A. J. M. ATKINSON.

MR. HASAN MOHAMMAD KHAN

Marshal :

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

Committee on Petitions :

KHAN MOHAMMAD YAMIN KHAN, M.L.A. (*Chairman.*)

SYED GHULAM BHIK NAIRANG, M.L.A.

SRI SRI PRAKASA, M.L.A.

MR. C. P. LAWSON, M.L.A.

SARDAR MANGAL SINGH, M.L.A.

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LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

Monday, 18th November, 1946

The Assembly met in the Assembly Chamber of the Council House at Eleven of the Clock, Mr. President (The Honourable Mr. G. V. Mavalankar) in the Chair.

MEMBERS SWORN:

Mr. Alfred Charles Turner, C.S.I., C.I.E., M.L.A. (Government of India: Nominated Official); and

Mr. Mohammad Abdul Aziz Ansari (Government of India: Nominated Official).

SHORT NOTICE QUESTION AND ANSWER

AGREEMENT WITH U. S. A. re OPERATION OF AMERICAN AIR SERVICES ACROSS INDIA

Mr. M. R. Masani: Will the Secretary of the Department of Communications kindly place on the table a copy of the agreement recently reached between India and the United States of America concerning the operations of American air services across India?

Sir Harold Shoobert: A copy of the agreement is being placed in the Library of the House.

STATEMENTS LAID ON THE TABLE

[INFORMATION PROMISED IN REPLIES TO CERTAIN QUESTIONS—LAID ON THE TABLE OF THE HOUSE—TODAY]

Supplementary question to Fendit Badri Dutt Fand's starred question No. 1800 of 12th April 1945

GOVERNMENT CONTRIBUTION TO INDIAN LABOUR FEDERATION

Accounts relating to the Monthly Grant of Rs. 13,000 paid by the Government to the Indian Federation of Labour for Labour Propaganda

| Month | Establishment | Travelling and conveyance | Printing charges | Meetings and demonstrations | Dissemination of news | Total |
|-----------------|---------------|---------------------------|------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------|-------------|
| | Rs. a. p. | Rs. a. p. | Rs. a. p. | Rs. a. p. | Rs. a. p. | Rs. a. p. |
| August, 1945 | 1,535 0 0 | 955 12 0 | 3,756 9 0 | 4,070 4 0 | 3,969 8 0 | 14,287 1 0 |
| September, 1945 | 1,765 0 0 | 1,089 10 6 | 3,052 5 0 | 4,259 4 0 | 4,959 0 0 | 15,125 3 6 |
| October, 1945 | 1,650 0 0 | 956 11 0 | 3,096 5 0 | 3,094 8 6 | 4,163 4 0 | 12,960 12 6 |
| November, 1945 | 1,650 0 0 | 966 10 6 | 1,456 0 0 | 3,833 9 6 | 3,774 6 0 | 11,680 10 0 |
| December, 1945 | 1,650 0 0 | 764 6 0 | 3,780 9 0 | 3,683 3 0 | 3,829 0 0 | 13,707 2 0 |

(A statement giving the details of accounts in respect of the period June 1944 to July 1945 has been included in the Legislative Assembly Debates for 19th March 1946, Vol. IV-No. 2, page 2556.)

Mr. Manu Subedar's starred question No. 268 of 14th February 1946

INCREASE IN CARRIAGE OF GOODS BY SEA

(b) According to information collected in February 1946 the ship building programme for 1946-47 in each of the Mercantile Marine Districts was as follows :—

Karachi District—Nil.

Bombay District—No information.

Madras District—

Vizagapatam—Two ships of 8,000 tons deadweight.

Two ships of about 200 tons.

Tuticorin—Six Schooners of between 100 to 150 tons.

Malpe—Five country craft of 100 tons approximately.

Calcutta District—Nil.

(c) The following ships were under construction in February 1946 in each of the Mercantile Marine Department Districts :—

Karachi—Nil.

Bombay—Nil.

Madras—

Tuticorin.—Three Schooners of between 100 and 150 tons built respectively by S. & G. Machade, Michael Villavarayar and Gaspar Series.

Malpe.—One country craft of 11.56 tons built by Kamala Maracalti, c/o Karia Maracala. One country craft 14.02 tons built by Peggu Maracal, Boat owner, Malpe.

Calcutta—Nil.

(NOTE.—The above figures do not include inland harbour craft or other vessels which do not go to sea.)

Sreejot Rohini Kumar Chaudhuri's starred question No. 408 of 20th February 1946

RE-ENTERING OF INHABITANTS IN BRITISH RESERVE, MANIPUR

(a), (b), (c) and (f). Though certain restrictions were formerly imposed, the present position is that indicated in the orders passed by the Governor of Assam on 14th August 1946, a copy of which is placed on the table.

(d) Detailed information is not readily available. The local authorities have however, passed orders that the houses and other properties and any available money due on account of rent etc., should be made over to the former owners.

(e) Yes, and the Government of Burma have taken necessary action regarding the restoration of property to the right owners.

ORDER OF THE GOVERNOR OF ASSAM

Shillong, the 14th August 1946

READ :—Petitions of certain Indian merchants as in the enclosed list and from other persons for permission for return to the British Reserve in Manipur.

ORDER :—His Excellency the Governor is pleased to order that :—

(1) As there is no law excluding foreigners the petitioners and other Indian traders including those who never forfeited their right to the pattas held by them, should be allowed ingress into the British Reserve in Manipur.

(2) Applications for new leases of lands they formerly held should be considered sympathetically by the Political Agent if the land is not required for other purposes.

(3) Such of the petitioners and other persons, already given permission to return to Imphal, as may be granted new leases should be liable to pay their land revenues and taxes in arrear, if any, for old ones, and this should be a condition precedent to the grant of a new lease.

(4) Only one shop site should be settled with each trader with an additional site for a garrage where necessary.

(5) They should be allowed possession of their houses and other properties in the British Reserve in Manipur and, those who present such claims, be given any available

money due to them e.g., rent collected from the Military authorities or other tenants. But they should be left to claim for further redress if there are any parties whom they can sue and to file judicial applications in the Court of the Political Agent in Manipur.

(6) The above orders should take effect immediately.

R. W. GODFREY,

Secretary to the Governor of Assam.

Seth Sukhdev's starred question No. 615 of 28th February 1946

IMPORT OF SALT

(a) (i) Yes.

(a) (ii) Yes.

Mr. Manu Subedar's starred question No. 991 of 14th March 1946

POSTS ABOVE RS. 500 IN CIVIL AVIATION DIRECTORATE

Statement showing posts carrying salaries above Rs. 500 with their incumbents in the Civil Aviation Directorate at the time of cessation of hostilities with Germany (first week of May 45) Starred question No. 991, part (a), asked by Mr. Manu Subedar on 14-3-46.

There were 32 posts carrying scales of pay above Rs. 500 p.m. in the Civil Aviation Directorate on the cessation of hostilities with Germany. The following statement shows the incumbents of the posts and their qualifications :—

| Serial No. | Designation of Post | Name of Officer | Qualifications and Experience |
|------------|--------------------------------------|---------------------|--|
| 1 | Director of Civil Aviation in India. | Sir Frederick Tymms | Commissioned War Service—1915-1919. Commissioned in Royal Flying Corps 1017. Decorations— Military Cross. Chevalier of the Order of the Crown. Belgian Croix de Guerre. British Aviation Mission to the United States of America. Training and Organising American Air Service in out observation. 1918 1919 1920-27 1924 1927 1928 Instructor in Air Navigation at the Royal Air Force School of Navigation. Technical Officer in the Civil Aviation Department of the Air Ministry. Commanded the Air Section of the Oxford University Arctic Expedition to Spitsbergen. Member of the Air Survey Committee, Great Britain. Part author of "Flying for Air Survey Photography". Air Ministry Chief Examiner in Navigation for Pilots and Navigators licences. Part author of "Commercial Air Transport". Appointed Air Ministry Superintendent of the Egypt-India Air Service. Seconded to the Government of the Sudan, Kenya, Uganda and Tanganyika to survey and organise air routes, including the Cape to Cairo air route, and to organise the administration of civil aviation. |

| Serial No. | Designation of Post | Name of Officer | Qualifications and experience |
|------------|-------------------------------------|----------------------------------|---|
| | | | 1928-31 Chief Technical Assistant to the Director of Civil Aviation, Air Ministry. |
| | | | 1929-30 Air Ministry Representative on the Commission to Africa to survey, organise and negotiate the Cape to Cairo Air route. Fellow of the Royal Aeronautical Society. Holder of 1st class Air Navigator's licence and Pilots' 'A' Licence. Author of a number of Scientific papers on navigation Air Survey, Meteorology and other technical aviation subjects. |
| | | | 1-1-35 Was conferred the title of C. I. E. |
| | | | 23-2-31 Appointed Director of Civil Aviation in India. |
| | | | 12-6-41 Knighthood. |
| 2 | Deputy Director of Civil Aviation. | Wing Commander L. A. Eggesfield. | Passed with First class certificate from H. M. S. "CONWAY". 1919-24 Was employed by the British India Steam Navigation Co. rising to the rank of Second Officer and Navigation Officer. 1924-29 Joined Royal Air Force as Pilot Officer retiring to reserve with the rank of Flight Lieutenant. July-Oct. 29. Instructor to the Bristol Flying Club. Employed by National Flying Services first on instructional work and later on commercial taxi work. 1930-38 Employed by Imperial Airways Ltd. During this period he surveyed and operated and flew on several Empire Air routes e.g. trans-India route, Alexandria-Karachi-Singapore, Southampton-Durban and Southampton-Singapore routes etc. 20-7-39 Appointed Deputy Director of Civil Aviation in India. 8th May -12th June 1939. Appointed to officiate as Director of Civil Aviation in India. Feb. 42- April 45 On deputation with Air Forces where he rose to the rank of Wing Commander. |
| 3 | Officiating Administrative Officer. | Mr. P. N. Kapur | Bachelor of Arts (B. A.). 1919-40 Held non-gazetted appointment under the Government of India. 2-5-40 Promoted as Gazetted Superintendent in Civil Aviation Office. 24-3-43 Appointed to officiate as Administrative Officer. |

| Serial No. | Designation of Post | Name of Officer | Qualifications and Experience |
|------------|--|-------------------|---|
| 4 | Officiating Chief Inspector of Aircraft. | Mr. G. M. Randall | <p>British Pilot's 'B' licence. British Ground Engineer's licence in categories A, B, C and D. British Navigator's licence, Second class.</p> <p>After serving apprenticeship was employed by Sopwiths as Inspector aircraft until 1926.</p> <p>1927 and During summer months was employed by Imperial Airways 1929-31. successively as Engine Fitter in Engine Shops, as flight Engineer and Station Engineer at Skoplje and Salonica and as second pilot, flight Engineer and Inspector on four-engined aircraft.</p> <p>1932 Was appointed Assistant Aircraft Inspector, Civil Aviation Directorate.</p> <p>1935 Promoted as Aircraft Inspector.</p> <p>1936 Officiated as Chief Inspector of Aircraft from February to November.</p> <p>1941-43 Government Aircraft Inspector, Hindustan Aircraft Ltd., Bangalore.</p> <p>1943 Appointed to officiate as Chief Inspector of Aircraft.</p> |
| 5 | Scientific Assistant to Chief Inspector of Aircraft. | Dr. P. Nilakantan | <p>B.A., M.Sc.</p> <p>1935-37 Research Scholar in Physics, Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore.</p> <p>1940 Doctor of Science in Physics, Madras University.</p> <p>1937-41 Research Assistant in Physics, Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore.</p> <p>1941-42 Master of Science in Aeronautical Engineering, Guggenheim Aeronautical Laboratory, California.</p> <p>1942-43 Research Engineer, Co-operative Wind Tunnel Project of the California Institute of Technology.</p> <p>1943-44 Senior Aerodynamicist, Hughes Aircraft Corporation, California. Later in charge of the complete flutter and vibration Analysis of the Hughes Kaiser Cargo Airplane.</p> <p>1944 Senior Lecturer in Aeronautics, Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore.</p> <p>29-11-44 Appointed Scientific Assistant to Chief Inspector of Aircraft in Civil Aviation Directorate.</p> |
| 6 | Engineer Officer I | Mr. E. H. Booth | <p>Indian Service of Engineers, A. M. Inst. C.E.</p> <p>31-10-29 Joined the service as Assistant Executive Engineer, U. P.</p> <p>22-1-40 Appointed Engineer Officer I, Civil Aviation Directorate.</p> |

| Serial No. | Designation of Post | Name of Officer | Qualifications and Experience |
|------------|-----------------------------|---------------------|--|
| 7 | Engineer Officer II | Mr. F. B. Robey | <p>July '23 Qualified Assistant Engineer from Thomason Civil Engineering College, Roorkee.</p> <p>Nov. '23 Joined the Central Provinces Public Works Department, Irrigation Branch.</p> <p>Oct. '43 Appointed as Under Secretary to the C. P. Government in to Jan. '44. P. W. D. Secretariat, and Personal Assistant to the Chief Engineer, C. P. P. W. D.</p> <p>Jan. '44 Appointed Engineer Officer II Civil Aviation Directorate.</p> <p>Nov. '44- Feb. 45. Appointed to officiate as Engineer Officer I.</p> |
| 8 | Assistant Engineer Officer. | Mr. A. E. G. Moore | <p>B.A., Punjab Services of Engineers (Class 30-3-41 Appointed Assistant Executive Engineer in P. S. E.</p> <p>24-3-42 Appointed Assistant Executive Engineer at Ras-el-Hadd in the Civil Aviation Directorate.</p> <p>15-4-43 Appointed Assistant Engineer Officer.</p> <p>Nov. 44- Feb. 45. Appointed to officiate as Engineer Officer II.</p> |
| 9 | Officer on Special Duty. | Mr. E. M. Rossiter | <p>Pilots 'A' Licence.</p> <p>1915-17 P.O and C.P.O., R.N.A.S., Kite Balloons and air-ships France 1915-16.</p> <p>1917-18 Sub-Lieutenant R.N.V.R. Lieut. R.A.F. Airship Department, Admiralty Technical information duties.</p> <p>1918-28 Civil Aviation Department, Air Ministry. Information and press duties.</p> <p>1928-36 Commercial Aviation.</p> <p>23-4-36 Appointed Technical Officer (operations), Civil Aviation Directorate. Officiated as Deputy Director of Civil Aviation for a few months in 1937, 1938 and 1939.</p> <p>Apl., 42- Mar., 44. Officiated as Chief Aerodrome Officer.</p> <p>Mar., 44- Mar., 45. Officiated again as Deputy Director of Civil Aviation.</p> <p>*1-4-45 Appointed officer on Special Duty in connection with Civil Aviation Conferences.</p> |
| 10 | Officer on Special Duty. | Mr. D. Chakravarti. | <p>B. Sc. (Calcutta and Glasgow) A.F.R.Ae.S.</p> <p>In 1927 granted a Scholarship by the Govt. of India for general training in Civil Aviation with a view to his appointment to the Civil Aviation Directorate. His training comprised the following :—</p> <p>Post graduate course at the Imperial College of Science and Technology, London, in "Advanced study in Aeronautics". <i>Ab initio</i> and advanced flying training in aircraft upto 400 A.P.</p> |

| Serial No. | Designation of Post | Name of Officer | Qualifications and Experience |
|------------------------|---|-------------------|---|
| | | | Practical training at various leading firms on maintenance, manufacture and inspection of aircraft in machine tool works. Aerodrome operational procedure, Ceylon. |
| 2-1-31 | | | Appointed Aerodrome Officer, Civil Aviation Directorate. |
| July. 40 Nov. 40 | | | Appointed to officiate as Chief Aerodrome Officer. |
| 1-4-41 | | | Appointed Aerodrome Officer, Grade I. |
| 4-11-43 | | | Appointed to officiate as Technical Officer (Operations). |
| 21-3-44 | | | Appointed to officiate as Chief Aerodrome Officer. |
| 1-4-45 | | | Appointed to officiate as Officer on Special Duty. |
| 11 | Technical Officer (Post War Planning). | Mr. K. M. Raha | B.A. (Cantab.), A.F.R.Ae.S. In 1928 was granted a Scholarship by the Govt. of India for general training in Civil Aviation with a view to his appointment to the Civil Aviation Directorate. The training comprised the following :— (i) Post graduate course at the Imperial College of Science and Technology, London in "Advance Study in Aeronautics". (ii) <i>Ab initio</i> and advanced flying training in aircraft up to 400 H.P. (iii) Practical training at various leading firms in manufacture, maintenance and inspection of aircraft in machine tool work. (iv) Aerodrome Operational procedure, Croydon and Cardington (Airships). |
| 2-2-31 | | | Appointed Aerodrome Officer in Civil Aviation Directorate. |
| Sep.-Nov. 32. | | | Appointed Officer on Special Duty. |
| May-Sep. 37. | | | Appointed to officiate as Chief Aerodrome Officer. |
| June, 40- Mar., 41. | | | Appointed to officiate as Technical Officer (O). |
| 2-5-41 | | | Appointed as Aerodrome Officer, Grade I. |
| 30-3-42 | | | Appointed to officiate as Technical Officer (Operations). |
| 4-11-43 | | | Appointed Officer on Special Duty (P. W. D.). |
| 7-4 30-4-45. | | | Appointed to officiate as Deputy Director of Civil Aviation. |
| 12 | Offg. Technical Officer (Operations). | Mr. M. G. Pradhan | B.E. (Mech.). In 1929 was granted a Scholarship by the Govt. of India for general training in Civil Aviation with a view to his appointment to the Civil Aviation Directorate. The training comprised the following :— Post graduate course at the Imperial College of Science and Technology, London in "Advance Study in Aeronautics". |

| Serial No. | Designation of Post | Name of Officer | Qualifications and Experience |
|------------|-----------------------------------|----------------------|--|
| | | | <i>Ab initio</i> and advanced flying training in aircraft up to 400 H. P. |
| | | | Practical training at various leading firms in manufacture maintenance and inspection of aircraft in machine tool work. |
| | | | Aerodrome Operational procedure Croydon. |
| | | | In 1931 was elected an Associate Member of the Institute of Aeronautical Engineers. |
| | | | 20-1-32 Appointed Aerodrome Officer, Civil Aviation Directorate. |
| | | | May-June 1933. Appointed Officer on Special Duty. |
| | | | 1-4-41 Appointed Aerodrome Officer, Grade I. |
| | | | Mar. 44 Appointed to officiate as Technical Officer (O). |
| 13 | Technical Officer (Air Services). | Mr. D. G. H. Lefevre | 1912 Bachelor of the German College, St. Petersburg. |
| | | | 1913 Law student at the University of St. Petersburg. |
| | | | 1916 Diploma of the School of Naval Cadets of the Russian Imperial Marine (1916). |
| | | | 1917-18 Naval Pilots licences of the Russian and French Marines. |
| | | | 1921 Public Transport Pilot's Licence for Seaplanes (French). |
| | | | 1922 First Class Navigator's licence (French). |
| | | | 1921 Diploma of the High School of Aeronautical Engineering, Paris. Aerodrome Officer's licence of the French D. C. A. |
| | | | 1918-19 Naval Pilot of the Coastal Command of the Mediterranean at Toulon. |
| | | | 1921-23 Assistant to the Commander of the Civil Airport, Le Bourget. |
| | | | 1923-30 Station Superintendent of the Cie Internationale de Navigation Aeroenne at Belgrade and later at Budapest. |
| | | | 1930-33 Agent of Air Orient and K. L. M. at Karachi. |
| | | | 1934-35 Assistant to the Traffic Management, Air France, Paris. |
| | | | 1935-40 Representative of Air France at Budapest, Vienna and Bucharest. |
| | | | 1940 Representative of Air France in India. |
| | | | 20-9-41 Appointed Asstt. Technical Officer in the Civil Aviation Directorate. This post was subsequently designated as Technical Officer (A.S.). |
| 14 | Technical Officer (Priorities). | Mr. P. R. Pinborn | Had long experience of air transport. |
| | | | Was special representative of Imperial Airways at Delhi and Chairman of Indian Trans-Continental Airways Ltd. |
| | | | 20-3-42 Appointed Asstt. Technical Officer in the Civil Aviation Directorate. This post was subsequently designated as Technical Officer (P). |

| Serial No. | Designation of Post | Name of Officer | Qualifications and Experience |
|------------|---|------------------------|--|
| 15 | Technical Officer (Licences). | Mr. Bhagat B. Lal . | <p>He was one of the first batch of Indians to receive training at the Delhi Flying Club soon after its formation.</p> <p>25-7-29 Obtained his Pilots' ' A ' licence.</p> <p>27-1-31 Obtained his Pilots' ' B ' Licence.</p> <p>Jul. 32 . Was sent to England at Government expense for a short course of instruction in blind flying and in the duties of Pilot Instructor.</p> <p>1910-32 Got his Pilot Instructors' Licence.</p> <p>1931-32 Assistant Pilot Instructor at the Delhi Flying Club.</p> <p>1933-42 Chief Pilot Instructor at the Delhi Flying Club, Ltd.</p> <p>1942 Was awarded the title of M. B. E. in the New Year Honour List.</p> <p>7-12-42 Was appointed Technical Officer (L) in the Civil Aviation Directorate .</p> |
| 16 | Officiating Senior Superintendent | Mr. Kidar Nath. . | <p>... Bachelor of Arts</p> <p>1920-43 Held non-gazetted appointment under Government of India.</p> <p>1943-44 On deputation with Supply Department as Gazetted Superintendent.</p> <p>11-3-44 Appointed to officiate as Gazetted Superintendent, Civil Aviation Directorate.</p> |
| 17 | Offg. Chief Aero. drome Officer | Mr. Gurdyal Singh". | <p>Diploma in Electrical and Mechanical Engineering from Maclagan Engineering College, Lahore.</p> <p>4-3-44 Appointed Aerodome Officer, Civil Aviation Directorate.</p> <p>29-3-42 Appointed to officiate at Aerodrome Officer, Grade I.</p> <p>Oct. 1944 Appointed Officer on Special Duty to Jan. 1945.</p> <p>7-4-45 Appointed to officiate as Chief Aerodrom Officer.</p> |
| 18 | Officer-in-Charge, Royal Airship Base. | Capt. U. C. N. Finglas | <p>Was Stores and Accounts officer at the Royal Airship Base under the British Air Ministry.</p> <p>1-8-42 Appointed as Officer in Charge, Royal Airship Base with the temporary transfer of the Airship Base to the Civil Aviation Directorate.</p> |
| 19 | Officiating Aerodrome Officer, Grade I. | Mr. G. S. Subramaniam. | <p>... Diploma in Mechanical Engineering of the College of Engineering, Guindy.</p> <p>B. E. (Mech.).</p> <p>In 1928 was granted a scholarship by the Government of India for general training in civil aviation with a view to appointment to the Civil Aviation Directorate. The training comprised the following :—</p> <p>Post graduate course at the Imperial College of Science and Technology, London, in " Advanced Study in Aeronautics "</p> |

| Serial No. | Designation of Post | Name of Officer | Qualifications and Experience |
|------------|---|-----------------|---|
| | | | <p><i>Ab initio</i> and advanced flying training in aircraft up to 400 H. P.</p> <p>Practical training at various leading firms in manufacture, maintenance and inspection of aircraft and in machine tool work.</p> <p>Aerodrome operational procedure Croydon.</p> |
| | | | 2-1-31 Appointed Aerodrome Officer (temporary) Civil Aviation Directorate. |
| | | | 8-12-32 Appointed Assistant Aerodrome Officer. |
| | | | 1-3-34 Appointed Aerodrome Officer |
| | | | 29-3-42 Appointed to officiate as Aerodrome Officer, Grade I. |
| 20 | Officiating Aerodrome Officer, Grade I. | Mr. B. N. Gupta | <p>Pilot's 'B' Licence, R/T Licence and Ground Engineer's licence in Category 'C'.</p> <p>Obtained the Associate diploma of the Royal Aeronautical Society Institute.</p> <p>1-7-36 Appointed Aerodrome officer in Civil Aviation Directorate.</p> <p>27-5-43 Appointed to officiate as Aerodrome Officer, Grade I.</p> |
| 21 | Officiating Aerodrome Officer, Grade I. | Mr. S. C. Sen | <p>M. Sc. Awarded Tata Scholarship for specialising in aeronautics in Europe, carried on advanced studies and research in aeronautics in Munich University. Had practical training in the traffic, technical and controlling departments at the Air Port of Munich and Berlin. Elected as Associate Fellow of R. Ae. S., London.</p> <p>15-7-35 Appointed Assistt. Aerodrome Officer in Civil Aviation Directorate.</p> <p>Oct. 36 to Jan. 37. Appointed to officiate as Aerodrome Officer.</p> <p>1-4-40 Appointed Aerodrome Officer.</p> <p>15-11-43 Appointed to officiate as Aerodrome Officer, Grade I.</p> <p>Oct. 44 to July. 45. Appointed Officer on Special Duty.</p> |
| 22 | Officiating Aerodrome Officer, Grade I. | Mr. G. B. Singh | <p>Pilot's 'B' Licence.</p> <p>19-4-37 Appointed Asst. Aerodrome Officer, Civil Aviation Directorate.</p> <p>12-11-43 Appointed to officiate as Aerodrome Officer, Grade II.</p> <p>17-10-44 to 2-4-45 and again from 7-4-45 } Appointed to officiate as Aerodrome Officer, Grade I.</p> |
| 23 | Aircraft Inspector | Mr. F. H. Rowan | <p>British Ground Engineers License in categories 'A' 'B' all types' and 'C' on air cooled engines.</p> <p>1914 Mechanic with Daily Mail Flying tours and A. V. Roe and Co.</p> <p>1914-21 Served R. A. F. and retired with rank of Captain (Technical).</p> <p>1922 Joined Blackburn Aeroplane Co. as Aircraft Inspector.</p> |

| Serial No. | Designation of Post | Name of Officer | Qualifications and Experience |
|------------|---------------------------------|---------------------|--|
| | | | 1922-31 Westland Aircraft Co. as Aircraft Inspector, Outdoor representative in charge of Civil Aircraft Department and Assistant to Works Manager. |
| | | | 1932-34 Worked with Imperial Airways Ltd., as Engineer in Charge at Kenya and Divisional Engineer, No. 3 Division, Karachi-Singapore Route. Later worked with Gloster Aircraft Co. Ltd. Feltham as Asstt. Chief Inspector, with Aero Engines, Ltd., Briston, as Liaison Officer, and with General Aircraft Co., Ltd., on their "Fury" contract. |
| | | | 19-5-36 Appointed Asstt. Aircraft Inspector, Grade I in Civil Aviation Directorate. |
| | | | 19-5-37 Promoted as Aircraft Inspector. |
| 24 | Aircraft Inspector | Mr. D. M. Langford. | Indian Ground Engineers Licence in categories A, B, C & D. Pilot's 'A' Licence. 1923-28 Served with Royal Air Force as mechanic. 1929-36 Chief Engineer, Karachi Aero Club. 1-8-36 Appointed Assistant Aircraft Inspector, Grade I, in Civil Aviation Directorate. June 37- Assistant to Chief Inspector of Aircraft. July 40. Aircraft. Mar. 40- Appointed to officiate as Aircraft Inspector. May 40. Inspector. 15-12-40 Confirmed as Aircraft Inspector. |
| 25 | Officiating Aircraft Inspector. | Mr. K. I. Puri | B. Sc. (Hons.) (Lond), A. C. G. I. In 1939 was granted a Scholarship by the Government of India for training in England in Civil Aviation for four years with a view to his appointment to the Civil Aviation Directorate for inspection duties. The training comprised (i) a course of study at De Havilland Technical School, Edgware; practical workshop training and attachment to the A. I. D. at various stations. Air Ministry 'A' and 'B' Pilot's licences and Ground Engineer's licences in categories A, B, C, D and X. Associate Fellowship of the Institution of Aeronautical Engineers and Member of Institution of British Engineers. Worked with J. Store & Co., Engineers., Deptford, London. 15-11-33 Was appointed as Assistant Aircraft Inspector, Grade II, in Civil Aviation Directorate. 24-11-36 Promoted as Assistant Aircraft Inspector, Grade I. Jan. 42- Assistant to Chief Inspector of Aircraft at Headquarters. Apr. 43 May 43- Superintendent of Training Apr. 44. Mechanics Training Scheme. July. 44 Officiating Aircraft Inspector. |

| Serial No. | Designation of Post | Name of Officer | Qualifications and Experience |
|------------|---------------------------------------|------------------|--|
| 26 | Officiating Aircraft Inspector. | Mr. E. J. Earle | <p>B. Sc. In 1939 was granted a scholarship by the Government of India for training in England in Civil Aviation for four years with a view to his appointment to the Civil Aviation Directorate for inspection duties. The training comprised a course of study at the De Havilland Technical School, Edgware practical workshop training and attachment to A. I. D. at various stations. Pilot's 'A' license and Ground Engineer's license.</p> <p>A. F. R. Ae. S.</p> <p>15-11-43 Appointed as Assistant Aircraft Inspector, Grade II, in Civil Aviation.</p> <p>4-4-37 Promoted as Assistant Aircraft Inspector, Grade I.</p> <p>Jan. 43 - Appointed to officiate as Aircraft Inspector.</p> <p>Mar. 43. Inspector.</p> <p>May 43 Assistant to Chief Inspector of Aircraft at Headquarters.</p> <p>30-7-44 Appointed to officiate as Aircraft Inspector.</p> |
| 27 | Officiating Aircraft Inspector. | Mr. R. N. Kathju | <p>Ground Engineer's license in categories A, B, C, D and X.</p> <p>Associate Membership Examination of the R. Ae. S.</p> <p>1925-31 Tata Iron & Steel Co., Ltd., Jamshedpur, first as apprentice then as shift foreman.</p> <p>1932-33 De Havilland Aircraft Co., Edgware.</p> <p>1933-35 Madras Air Taxi Service and Madras Flying Club as Ground Engineer.</p> <p>1935-39 Chief Engineer with the Aeronautical Training Centre of India, Ltd.</p> <p>3-7-39 Appointed as Assistant Aircraft Inspector, Grade I in Civil Aviation Directorate.</p> <p>Dec. 43 Appointed Principal and Chief to Apl. Instructor, Mechanics Training Centre, Juhu.</p> <p>44. Officiating Aircraft Inspector.</p> |
| 28 | Assistant Aircraft Inspector, Grade I | Mr. M. L. Sodhi | <p>Ground Engineer's licence in categories A, B, and C.</p> <p>A.R. Ae. S. from 4-10-33 to 28-1-36. Granted Scholarship by the Government of India and trained in U. K. in Aeronautical Engineering. Training included courses at Newton Heath Technical School and College of Technology, Manchester University.</p> <p>Mar. to Assistant Ground Engineer with May 32. Delhi Flying Club.</p> <p>14-5-32 Ground Engineer with Kathiawar to Flying Club.</p> <p>31-8-33</p> <p>25-3-36 Assistant Instructor with the to Jan. Aeronautical Training Centre of India, Ltd.</p> <p>37</p> <p>1-4-37 Appointed Examiner, Civil Aviation Directorate.</p> <p>1-4-40 Promoted as Assistant Aircraft Inspector, Grade II.</p> <p>1-1-41 Promoted as Assistant Aircraft Inspector, Grade I.</p> |

| Serial No. | Designation of Post | Name of Officer | Qualifications and Experience |
|------------|--|---------------------|---|
| | | | Mar. 42 Appointed additional Technical to Apl. Officer (Mechanics). 44. |
| 20 | Assistant Aircraft Inspector, Grade I. | Mr. J. B. Bayas | May 1944 Assistant Aircraft Inspector, Grade I. B. Sc. Ground Engineer's licence in categories 'A', 'C' and 'X'. 1935 Granted Scholarship by Government of India for training in inspection duties in India and in U. K. Training in U. K. comprised diploma course at the Aeronautical Engineering College Chelsea, A. F. R. Ae. S. course and attachment to A. I. O. Air Ministry. 11-4-39 Appointed as Assistant Aircraft Inspector, Grade II in Civil Aviation Directorate. 1-8-44 Promoted Assistant Aircraft Inspector, Grade I. |
| 30 | Officiating Assistant Aircraft Inspector, Grade I. | Mr. J. Sen | B.Sc. Pilot's 'A' licence. Second Class wireless operator's licence in 1938 granted Scholarship by Government of India for training in England in the manufacture, repair and maintenance of wireless apparatus. 23-12-39 Appointed Assistant Aircraft Inspector, Grade II in Civil Aviation Directorate. 1-8-44 Appointed to officiate as Assistant Aircraft Inspector, Grade I. |
| 31 | Officiating Assistant Aircraft Inspector, Grade I. | Mr. M. H. Paranjpye | B. Sc., Pilot's 'A' and 'B' licence. In 1935 granted scholarship by Government of India for training in England. Training in U. K. comprised diploma course at the college of Aeronautical Engineering, Chelsea, and A. F. R. Ae. S. course. 5-4-39 Appointed as Assistant Aircraft Inspector, Grade II in Civil Aviation Directorate. 1-3-44 Appointed to officiate as Assistant Aircraft Inspector, Grade I. |
| 32 | Officiating Assistant Aircraft Inspector, Grade I. | Mr. S. C. Moitra | Indian Ground Engineer's licence in categories A, B, C, D and X. Associate of the Royal Aeronautical Society. Passed Motor car Engineering from City and Guide Institute, London. Pilot's 'A' licence. British Air Ministry Ground Engineer's licences in categories A, B, C and D. Automobile Engineer with Automobile Corporation, Calcutta. Assistant to Chief Ground Engineer, Bengal Flying Club. Ground Engineer Inspector with Phillips and Poves Aircraft Ltd., at Reading. Final Aircraft Inspector at Sir W. G. Armstrong Whitworth Aircraft, Ltd., Coventry and Hamble. Final Inspector at De Havilland Experimental Depot at Hatfield. Part time Chief Inspector with Chrislea Aircraft, Ltd. Chief Ground Engineering, Indian Air Survey and Transport Ltd., and the Bengal flying Club, Chief Engineer, Aero Club of Ceylon. 23-4-42 Appointed as Assistant Aircraft Inspector, Grade I in Civil Aviation Directorate. |

Shri D. P. Karmarkar's starred question No. 1009 of 15th March, 1946

CONSTRUCTION OF A DAM ACROSS THE LAXMANATIETHA RIVER

(b) Yes, the Government of Mysore have raised objections to the Project. This is being examined by Government.

Supplementary question to Prof. N. G. Ranga's starred question No. 1118 of 20th March, 1946

ENQUIRY INTO THE NUMBER OF WORKERS EMPLOYED IN COTTAGE AND INDUSTRIAL CONCERNS

List of some of the more important indigenous and small scale Industries in which enquiries have been made by the Labour Investigation Committee appointed in pursuance of the Labour Department resolution No. L-4012, dated the 12th February, 1944.

- (1) Carpet weaving.
- (2) Coir matting.
- (3) Potteries.
- (4) Bidi making.
- (5) Mica Splitting.
- (6) Glass Bang's making.

The reports of the Committee contain information regarding the numbers employed in these industries and the social conditions therein. No information as to the number of individual concerns in which less than 20 workers are employed by cottage or factory employees on the number of workers employed in such concerns is available.

Seth Yusuf Abdoola Haroon's supplementary question to Mr. Ahmed E. H. Jaffer's starred question No. 1465 of 2nd April 1946

CLOTH QUOTA FOR HAND DYERS AND HAND PRINTERS OF AJMER-MERWARA

The consumption of cloth by the handprinters and dyers of Ajmer-Merwara is estimated at 40 to 50 bales per month.

Sree Satyapriya Banerjee's starred question No. 1523 of 3rd April, 1946

RICE SITUATION IN NOAKHALI DISTRICT

A report was called for from the Bengal Government in April last and they informed us that answers to parts (a) and (b) of the question were in the negative. As regards (c) and (d) modified rationing has been introduced in the district. Under this scheme the available supplies of foodgrains are distributed to the people on the basis of priority determined by their economic condition.

Mr. Tamisuddin Khan's starred question No. 1780 of 15th April 1946

TAX ON TOBACCO

(a) and (b). Two statements are laid on the table of the House. It is presumed that the Honourable Member desired to have figures for 1945-46.

Central Excise revenue realised under tobacco in different Provinces in British India during 1945-46

| Provinces | Actual yield (Lakhs of Rupees) |
|-------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| Assam | 0.87 |
| Baluchistan | 2 |
| Bengal | 3.79 |
| Bihar | 3.15 |
| Bombay | 2.08 |
| Central Provinces | 1.10 |
| India General | 7 |
| Madras | 5.69 |
| North-West Frontier | 21 |
| Orissa | 11 |
| Punjab | 86 |
| Sind | 19 |
| United Provinces | 2.95 |

Excise revenue realised under tobacco in each district in Bengal Province, 1945

| Name of district | Revenue realised Rs. 000 |
|-----------------------|-----------------------------|
| Rangpur | 41,46 |
| Jalpaiguri | 14,52 |
| Darjaling | 1 |
| Rajshahi | 76 |
| Dinajpur | 83 |
| Malda | 3,06 |
| Bogra | 4 |
| Patna | 30 |
| Calcutta | 2,03,58 |
| Howrah | 1,94 |
| Hoogly | 42 |
| Burdwan | 5,81 |
| Bi-bhum | 60 |
| Bankura | 1,79 |
| Midnapur | 1 |
| Murshidabad | 5,86 |
| Nadia | 71 |
| Khulna | 3 |
| Backerganj | 5 |
| Jessore | 28 |
| Faridpore | 13 |
| 24 Parganas | 93,02 |
| Dacca | 62 |
| Mymensingh | 92 |
| Chittagong | 53 |
| Noakhali | 18 |
| Tippera | 1,57 |

Seth Govind Das's starred question No. 128 of 31st October 1946

COMPARATIVE PRICES OF LAC WHEAT AND RICE IN THE CENTRAL PROVINCES

(a) The price of Teora in C. P. is controlled by export ceiling which are lower than procurement ceiling fixed for coarse rice and wheat.

(b), (c) and (d). The present prices of rice and wheat are considered to be reasonable. There is no evidence that the acreage of Teora has been increasing at the expense of wheat.

Shri Sri Prakasa's starred question No. 327 of 8th November, 1946

INDIVIDUALS AND COMPANIES ASSESSED TO INCOME-TAX ON INCOMES OVER ONE CRORE OF RUPEES DURING 1945-46

(a) During the financial year 1945-46 there were 30 persons with assessable incomes of Rs. 1 crore or more but excess profits tax having been allowed as a deduction only 11 of them were assessed to income-tax on incomes of Rs. 1 crore or more.

(b) All these 11 persons were companies.

NOTIFICATIONS UNDER THE CENTRAL EXCISES AND SALT ACT—
LAID ON THE TABLE.

The Honourable Mr. Liaquat Ali Khan (Finance Member): Sir, I lay on the table a copy each of the following *Notifications in accordance with section 38 of the Central Excises and Salt Act, 1944:

1. No. 3-Camp, dated the 9th February, 1946.
2. No. 3 dated the 6th April, 1946.
3. No. 6, dated the 20th July, 1946.
4. No. 1-Camp, dated the 2nd February, 1946.
5. No. 2-Camp, dated the 9th February, 1946.
6. No. 1, dated the 9th March, 1946.
7. No. 2, dated the 30th March, 1946.
8. No. 3, dated the 1st April, 1946.
9. No. 4, dated the 20th April, 1946.
10. No. 5, dated the 14th September, 1946.
11. No. 6, dated the 14th September, 1946.
12. No. 7, dated the 14th September, 1946.
13. No. 8, dated the 14th September, 1946.
14. No. 9, dated the 19th October, 1946.

PREVENTION OF CORRUPTION BILL.

The Honourable Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel (Member for Home and Information and Broadcasting): Sir, I move for leave to introduce a Bill for the more effective prevention of bribery and corruption.

Mr. President: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill for the more effective prevention of bribery and corruption."

The motion was adopted.

The Honourable Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel: Sir, I introduce the Bill.

INSURANCE (SECOND AMENDMENT) BILL.

The Honourable Mr. I. I. Chundrigar (Commerce Member): Sir, I move:

"That Mr. Mohammad Abdul Aziz Ansari be added to the Select Committee on the bill further to amend the Insurance Act, 1938, (Second Amendment) and that Mr. J. F. Ormiston be appointed to that Committee in place of Mr. C. P. Lawson."

further to amend the Insurance Act, 1938, (Second Amendment) and that Mr. J. F.

Mr. President: The question is:

"That Mr. Mohammad Abdul Aziz Ansari be added to the Select Committee on the bill further to amend the Insurance Act, 1938, (Second Amendment) and that Mr. J. F. Ormiston be appointed to that Committee in place of Mr. C. P. Lawson."

The motion was adopted.

BANKING COMPANIES BILL.

The Honourable Mr. Liaquat Ali Khan (Finance Member): Sir, I move:

"That Mr. C. P. Lawson and Mr. E. L. C. Gwilt be appointed to the Select Committee on the Bill to consolidate and amend the law relating to banking companies in place of Mr. G. W. Tyson and Mr. M. A. F. Hirtzel."

Mr. President: The question is:

"That Mr. C. P. Lawson and Mr. E. L. C. Gwilt be appointed to the Select Committee on the Bill to consolidate and amend the law relating to banking companies in place of Mr. G. W. Tyson and Mr. M. A. F. Hirtzel."

The motion was adopted.

*Printed as Appendix to these debates.

INDIAN NAVY: (DISCIPLINE) (AMENDMENT) BILL

Mr. G. S. Bhalja (Secretary, Defence Department): Sir, I move:

"That the Bill further to amend the Indian Navy (Discipline) Act, 1934, be taken into consideration."

Sir, this is a simple Bill and I hope it will prove non-controversial. Its object is to amend Section 90 of the Naval Discipline Act, which forms the First Schedule to the Indian Navy (Discipline) Act, 1934. This section was found deficient in several respects and therefore during the war Section 90 was amended by clause (d) of sub-section (5) of section 6 of the Defence of India Act which expired on the 30th September 1946. The amendment has been continued in force for another six months by section 2(1)(iii) of the Emergency Provisions (Continuance) Ordinance, 1946. This Bill is intended to replace the Ordinance,

I said that Section 90 of the Naval Discipline Act was deficient in several respects. That section reads:

"With respect to vessels in His Majesty's service in time of war, whether belonging to His Majesty or not, which are not wholly manned by naval ratings, but being either armed or under the command of an officer in His Majesty's naval service, the following provisions shall take effect if in any case the Governor General in Council thinks fit so to direct, and where such direction is given the same shall be specified in the ship's articles:

(1) Every person borne on the books of any such vessel shall be subject to the Act;

* * * * *

(6) The Officer Commanding the Indian Navy and senior naval officer in His Majesty's service shall have the same powers over the officers and crew of every such vessel as they have for the time being over the officers and crew of any of His Majesty's ships."

Sir, the Act as it stands at present applies only in time of war but an emergency may arise before the outbreak of hostilities when officers and men of merchant ships other than naval ships may have to be taken up by Government for naval purposes, and yet such personnel would not come under the Naval Discipline Act. It is therefore necessary to remove the words "in time of war" from the present section.

Secondly, as it stands at present, the section refers to the ships companies, crews and officers of the merchant vessels which are taken up by government, and applies to them, as ship's companies, the Naval Discipline Act. It frequently happens that men serving in one of the vessels have to be transferred to another vessel or sent ashore for training purposes or to a hospital. It has been held that strictly speaking in such cases the Naval Discipline Act will not apply to those men. This is obviously an unsatisfactory position. So long as these men are in the service of government, they must remain subject to the Naval Discipline Act. This difficulty will be overcome by the Bill, which will apply to all men who enter into an agreement to serve government.

Thirdly, difficulties have arisen as to the exact status of men when they transfer from their former occupation to the naval service. In their former occupation, they may have been officers, chief petty officers, petty officers or ratings; and it was not clear what exactly the position was when they came under the Naval Discipline Act. The difficulty will be overcome by the proposed amendment which gives power to the Central Government to direct by order to declare the persons in question as officers or chief petty officers or petty officers or ratings as the case may be.

It should be noted that the Bill proceeds entirely on the voluntary principle, and no man can come under its operation unless he voluntarily enters into an agreement with the Central Government to serve His Majesty. There is nothing in this Bill which can possibly be said to savour of compulsion. This is made clear by the opening sentence of the proposed section 2 which reads as follows:

"If—(and I am emphasising the word 'if')—any person who would not otherwise be subject to this Act enters into an engagement with the Central Government to serve His Majesty, etc., etc., and agrees to become subject to this Act upon entering into the engagement, that person shall be subject to the Naval Discipline Act."

I hope that this brief explanation will convince the House that there is no element of compulsion whatsoever in this Bill, and I hope also that the House will feel that there is nothing controversial in it.

The necessity for the enactment is obvious. I have said that there were certain deficiencies to be removed. I must emphasise that the first and foremost duty of the Defence Department is to keep plans ready for the defence of the country, and therefore I hope there will be no hesitation on the part of this House to pass this Bill, which I again emphasise proceeds on a voluntary basis and which is really not controversial.

Mr. President: Motion moved:

"That the Bill further to amend the Indian Navy (Discipline) Act, 1934, be taken into consideration."

Miss Maniben Kara (Nominated Non-Official): Sir, I have two amendments to this Bill, and I would seek your advice in this matter, whether you would like me to move both these amendments at the same time, or whether you will allow the one for circulation to be moved first. I would like the Bill to be circulated for the reasons which I shall be stating just now.

Mr. President: It is a matter for the Honourable Member's choice. I do not see how she can move both at one time. She can move any amendment she likes.

Mr. N. M. Joshi (Nominated Non-Official): May I say this, that if the first amendment fails, the necessity for moving the second amendment cannot disappear?

Mr. President: That is a different thing from saying that both may be moved, one after the other, at the same time.

Mr. N. M. Joshi: I think my honourable friend, Miss Maniben Kara, wanted to know whether you will permit her, if the first amendment fails, to move the second amendment. That is really her point.

Mr. President: That will be decided when the point arises, not now.

Miss Maniben Kara: I beg to move:

"That the Bill be circulated for the purpose of eliciting opinion thereon by the 1st March, 1947."

Mr. President: I might just inform the Honourable Member that in case the first amendment fails and she chooses to move the second amendment, there will not be a repetition of the same debate again.

Mr. N. M. Joshi: Let the debate not be repeated; but she may be allowed to move.

Mr. President: Yes.

Miss Maniben Kara: I listened very carefully and attentively to the Honourable Member who moved this Bill, and I do not intend at this stage either to go into the merits or demerits of the Bill. Looking at the aims and objects of this Bill, this measure has been provided only for the case of emergency. This Bill, as you will see, affects the lives of more than 2,00,000 seamen and officers and I am not convinced that there is any such hurry for passing this Bill, which will very vitally affect the lives of the Indian seamen, and the Indian officers. At this stage I do not intend to go into the merits of the question but I would once again insist that in this country where we have got big organisations of seamen and the organisation of officers, it is but natural that those people would like to know before any permanent measure goes on the statute book.

The Honourable Member has tried to show that by bringing in this Bill, the conditions of the seamen will not be vitally affected. I would just like to point out that after all the merchant seamen and the marine officers who are

[Miss Maniben Kara.]

working with private shipping companies have also their obligations; because the Act of 1923, section 30(e) says:

"The agreement may be made for a voyage of the ship or, if the voyages of the ship average less than six months in duration, may be made to extend over two or more voyages, and agreements so made are in this Act referred to as running agreements."

This means that the merchant navy personnel has to enter into some sort of agreement with the private company and when these people are all of a sudden coming under the navy discipline, I am not saying about the details as to what might happen to them, but certainly this is a method which is of vital necessity to the Indian seamen and the Indian officers. I happen to be connected with the maritime union of India and I happened to discuss this Bill with some of my friends who happen to be in Delhi, and from their information I could gather that they very strongly feel that this Bill is of a nature requiring some time for thinking. I would appeal to the Honourable Member also and point out that in his statement of objects and reasons he has said that the ordinance has already been extended for another six months. This Ordinance would have expired in September but it has already been extended for a further period of six months, and if that is so, I would appeal to this Honourable House to accept my suggestion for circulation, so that it will give time to maritime unions and the Indian Seamen's Union to consider this Bill, which is going to be of a permanent nature. Sir, I would also draw the attention of Honourable Members to this fact that during this war not only in this country but in other countries also the merchant navy services were taken over by the Government without the loss of any of their privileges. Those ships were chartered by Government which allowed the Indian seamen to have all the facilities and the freedom they had while serving the company. Even though they were essential services, their right to form trade unions were not taken away. The wages of the Indian seamen were any day much higher than the naval ratings and were not reduced. I am not suggesting what might happen even under this Bill but the provisions are so important that they must be taken into account and the constituents must be given a chance to give their opinion.

I would further point out that the seamen of this country can be regarded as the most advanced part of the working classes from the point of view of political consciousness, because they have got a chance of coming into contact with so many other nations and the seamen of other countries and whether they are going to express their opinions for or against this Bill we do not know. This is not the time to consider the merits and demerits of the question. The points which I have raised may be satisfied by the Honourable Member. I do not know about it. But I have not had a discussion on this subject with many trade union people, with my seamen and my officers, and therefore I would appeal to the Honourable Member not to be in a hurry. The ordinance is already there. It has been extended for a further period of six months and this motion can be taken up in the next budget session and I would therefore request the Honourable Member even to postpone the consideration of this question. This would give time to the various organisations to read this Bill. For all I know they may not have much to say about it. There may be no amendments but I cannot understand why there should be such a hurry, especially as the Bill is going to vitally affect the lives of more than two million seamen and about 900 officers. In the last war even without this Bill the Indian merchant navy rendered all possible help. They have done very well in the last war. I am not prepared to give up all those rights and privileges which were given to them. Even in the Trade Disputes Bill Mr. Griffiths did not discuss the merits and demerits of the measure. He took up the point that such a comprehensive Bill should be circulated and his constituents must be given time. In view of the fact that an Ordinance is already there, I would appeal to the Honourable Member not to be in a hurry.

Mr. President: Amendment moved:

"That the Bill be circulated for the purpose of eliciting opinion thereon by the 1st March, 1947."

Mr. N. M. Joshi: Mr. President: I rise to support this motion. The Honourable Member in charge of the Bill did not tell us what the urgency was for passing this measure during this short session. He had introduced the Bill only recently. We have hardly had time to study it and we are asked to pass it within this short period. Ordinarily when a Bill is introduced in a short session of this kind, Government naturally give time to the public, which is affected. The public affected by this Bill are ignorant seamen. I am not talking of the officers. They are educated. They may read newspapers. The seamen affected do not know about the existence of this Bill in this legislature. Not only that. The seamen are not like land workers. They are most of the time on the sea and naturally they must be given longer time. Many of them may not be in India at present. They may be outside on the sea. They may be near or they may be at a distance and when you pass a measure affecting the lives of seamen you must give them much longer time than the time which is ordinarily given to land workers. If a measure of this kind is to be passed in a hurry, the Honourable Member must make out a very strong case. So far as I could follow him he has not said a single word about the urgency of this measure. This is a measure which takes away the civic rights of certain citizens. If a man who is working on a merchant navy goes to a State navy, he loses many of his civic rights. He becomes a part of the army. The army discipline Act applies to him and therefore this is not an ordinary kind of measure and naturally the people affected must be given a chance to express their views. I therefore feel that the representative of the Government of India has failed in his duty to the House, in that, he did not make out a case for urgency. I would ask the Honourable Member not to treat this House in this manner. They should show consideration to this House. After reading this Bill in the light of the original Act, I must say that I do not follow the whole implications of this Bill. This Bill is an amendment to the original Act which provides for the application of the Naval Discipline Act to the Indian Navy. The Statement of Objects and Reasons to this Bill states: This Bill is intended to amend section 90 of the Naval Discipline Act as set forth in the First Schedule to the Indian Navy (Discipline) Act, 1934. Then, Sir, within the short time at my disposal, I secured a copy of this Act of 1934 and I looked at the Schedule. In the Schedule I have found that this naval discipline measure not only includes this Act of 1934 but along with it there are some British laws. The Schedule mentions: I, George IV and I, William IV, etc. I could not myself follow them and I tried to secure a copy of them but unfortunately I could not get them. Now, if you ask me to vote on a Bill which amends an Act and which also includes two British pieces of legislation, I must know what those British pieces of legislation are. I do not know whether the Honourable Member has got copies of these Acts. If he has, I would like him to read them for the benefit and instruction of this House. If he has not got them, what right has he to ask us to pass this Bill, which amends an Act which includes some sections of British legislation of which he does not possess a copy.

Sir, time at the disposal of members for study is limited and we can only spend an hour or two for that purpose. I could not get hold of that British law. My fear is that some of these sections affect the wages of those seamen, who are transferred from private service into Government armed forces. They also affect their civic rights, such as, the rights of being members of the trade union. There is no mention in this Bill regarding the rights of remaining members of a trade union. We do not know from the Bill itself whether these rights continue. The Honourable Member may give me an assurance that they continue, but how am I to know that this will be so? I have no time to study all that is mentioned here.

Similarly, about their wages. They are getting at present, I have no doubt in my mind, much larger wages in the mercantile navy than the wages paid

[Mr. N. M. Joshi.]

in the Government naval service. Now, we do not know what is to happen to their wages. The Honourable Member has not said anything whether they can get the same wages or not. He mentioned one point which is of some importance, namely, that the man enters into agreement voluntarily. I do not say that this is not important. But what is exactly the meaning of that voluntary contract? I do not know it myself. My Honourable friend Miss Maniben Kara has stated that these seamen have long contracts with their employers, sometimes of six months duration, and the contract has to be renewed sometime up to 18 months or two years. We want to study the implication of this. The man has entered into contract with the owner of the ship. As an emergency, they take charge of the ship. I would like to know whether these men who have a contract with the owner of that ship are free as soon as the ship is taken by Government. So far as my knowledge goes when a ship is taken by the Government in an emergency, the men naturally go along with that ship and they have hardly any choice at that time to leave the ship on account of the old contract which these men had with the owner of the ship. The Honourable Member said something about the transfer and he said that there are difficulties in the way of transfer. What he implies is that there is no difficulty in compelling the men to go into the Government service on the ship on which they have been serving, but if the Government wants to transfer them to another ship, then only difficulty arises. But why should a man enter into Government naval service who had made a contract with his employers only to serve as a mercantile naval man? Therefore, all these things must require consideration, and the House must not allow the Government to pass this Bill unless the Government shows the emergency. The Honourable Member said that the Act as it is only gives them power during the war; I agree that it is necessary that the Government may possess extraordinary powers during the war. But the war has ended and even then the Honourable Member wants to possess not temporary but permanent powers. The Honourable Member has made it quite clear in the Statement of Objects and Reasons that he possesses those powers till the end of March. He has extended those powers by Ordinance. What is going to happen between now and January 15th or 20th when the next session of the Legislature will meet? Does he expect another war between now and the 20th January? If he does not expect a war, what is the urgency for passing this legislation because he possesses all those powers till the end of March? Has he got no time to pass this legislation as soon as the Legislature meets on January 20th? Between the 20th of January and the end of March there is enough time to pass this legislation. I, therefore, suggest to the House that they should not support this method of passing legislation. That is to say, to pass it in a hurry especially when it affects adversely the civic rights of the citizens of this country. I hope the advisers of the Honourable Member will give him the advice not to insist upon the passing of this measure in this session because it is a wrong thing to do. If he does not take this advice and does not follow the wise precept of not hurrying a measure of this kind, the House should not give him the permission to consider this Bill at this stage.

Sir, I have not said much about the merits of the Bill because I frankly confess that in spite of my efforts to study the Bill, I could not follow the whole Bill thoroughly. Therefore, I thought it was wrong on my part to speak on the merits of this Bill.

Sri M. Ananthasayanam Ayyangar (Madras Ceded Districts and Chittoor; Non-Muhammadan Rural): Sir, my Honourable friend evidently has not been able to trace out that portion of the Act which this amending Bill seeks to amend. The Schedule which is referred to consists of the whole Naval Discipline Act passed by the Parliament in the United Kingdom. That has been made a Schedule. The Indian Naval Discipline Act of 1934 consists of only three sections and sets out the entire Naval Discipline Act of the United Kingdom as a Schedule to that Act. It has now been printed and is in the Library of the House. I have got a copy of Indian Navy Discipline Act of

1934. The Schedule to that Act is the very Act, the Naval Discipline Act passed by the United Kingdom. There was no difficulty in having it and I have got it here.

As regards the serious nature of the Bill itself, I would tell my Honourable friend that I wanted to make it a little more strict but having regard to his objection and the objections of my Honourable friend Miss Maniben Kara I thought it might be left as it is. It seems to be to be absolutely innocuous. I should like to tell him what it means. In times of war it is open to the Government of this country to commandeer any of the merchant ships. When they do so, all the merchant ships and the entire company become part and parcel of the Indian Navy and become subject to the Indian Naval Discipline Act. In times like these, nobody can predict when the war will actually break out, but even before the war breaks out, the country has to make the necessary preparation. Therefore, to be on the safe side, they have brought in this Bill to allow the Government to commandeer any particular merchant ship for the purpose of war. All that is set out in the Statement of Objects and Reasons. This Act will be brought into existence and used as and when hostilities break out. They cannot wait till hostilities actually break out and then bring before the Assembly a Bill asking for those powers.

Mr. N. M. Joshi: What is the hurry now?

Sri M. Ananthasayanam Ayyangar: Even if one year is given, you are not going to improve the Bill, possibly on taking further advice you might make the provisions stricter and harsher. The Bill as it is at present is quite innocuous. There are two kinds of contracts which the seamen have to enter into. By the first agreement they enter into service with the merchant navy and from there they are transferred to the navy and *ipso facto* they come under the jurisdiction of the Indian Navy (Discipline) Act. Now they enter into another agreement with the navy people. They agree to subject themselves to the Indian Naval Discipline Act. It is not as if they are taken on to the navy, they are directly recruited to the forces without any further agreement. By the mere fact of his appointment to the Navy, he is subject to the Naval Discipline Act. As I said, his first contract is with the merchant vessel. Another opportunity is given to him when he enters the navy to find out whether he will be governed by the ordinary merchant seaman's Act or by the Naval Discipline Act. Therefore there are two opportunities for him. It is open to him to change the service and at the same time not commit himself to the Naval Discipline Act. He may or he may not be bound. This morning I read the clause twice simply to find out whether the provisions about the naval discipline should be there or not. It is well known to the House that in time of war or necessity, merchant ships are taken over by the State as naval units. When once the merchant ships are taken over, then all the staff employed in the merchant ships automatically come over to the navy and they are subject to the Naval Discipline Act. If this provision is not enforced, then it may be that the seamen might join the enemy. The Naval Discipline Act constitutes a court of martial law. The seaman may refuse to hoist the flag, he may not object the orders of the officer commanding, or he may communicate with the enemy and march over to the enemy. These are the difficulties. When once the question is decided that the seaman must be transferred to the naval forces and should become one of the naval officers, then to that extent he must be brought under the Navy discipline. Far from tightening the grip, these provisions are dangerously in favour of seamen for whom both my Honourable friends are contending. Even if they get a thousand eyes and keep their eyes wide open, no mistake can be found against this provisions that the seamen should come under the Naval Discipline Act. If they are anxious that this clause should be removed, then let the seamen continue under private owners of merchant vessels. But if they want to continue to serve in merchant ships after they are taken over by the navy, they must choose between two alternatives, continue in service and come under the Naval Discipline Act or leave the service. If they choose to continue in service even after the

[Sri M. Ananthasayanam Ayyangar.]

merchant ships are taken over by the navy, then they automatically come under the navy discipline. Otherwise, if they are given liberty to be aloof from Naval Discipline, then it is not in the interest of the country, it is not to the safety of India. The seamen ought to be thankful for this provision in this Act, because by putting in this clause, the seamen are given another opportunity to think over and decide whether they would transfer their allegiance to the naval forces and come under the naval discipline or not. I cannot see any good coming by circulating this Bill all round the country and I would suggest to my Honourable friend not to press the motion for circulation.

As regards the question of urgency, I would only point out to my Honourable friend Mr. Joshi that he must know this better. He is constantly attending International conference as delegate for India. He is aware of the ferment all over the world. Even in the last Paris conference, they have not come to any decision about terms of peace. Nobody seems to be anxious about restoring peace to the world. Every country is arming itself to the teeth. Why should India alone lag behind. We have already suffered for over 150 years by the British rule. Hostilities may begin at any time and the path of prudence dictates that we should be ready for any emergency. Too much care and caution is not bad. I therefore request my Honourable friend to allow this innocuous Bill to go through the House and not to press either the circulation motion or the motion for reference of the Bill to the Select Committee. The seamen are given ample opportunities in the shape of two contracts to think over whether they would change over to naval discipline or whether they would remain under the merchant ships.

The Honourable Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru (Leader of the House): Sir, when I saw this Bill for the first time, it seemed to me completely innocuous and non-controversial. When I see it again, it still seems to be completely non-controversial and to be a simple measure which can hardly lead to much argument. One point was raised which was casually mentioned here. The point was that if seamen are taken over by the navy, they would have to leave their Unions. Now, Sir, that was an important point. I referred this point to the mover of this motion and he assured me that they would not be obliged to leave their Unions as seamen. Naturally as temporary Members of the Navy, they would not function in the Navy in regard to naval matters in that way, but they would continue as Members of their Unions. So, one of the difficulties that I had, was removed, and I saw no further difficulty. Nor do I see that normally speaking a very simple measure of this kind should be circulated all over the country. I would ask the House and my Honourable friend who proposed this amendment to consider this matter and not carry it further. Nevertheless, I feel that in such matters, Government should not just press its way and get any Bill through, if there is no harm done by a slight adjournment or postponement thereof. I would therefore suggest to my Honourable friend the mover of the Bill that he might accept the amendment for the appointment of a Select Committee provided that Select Committee reports before the next session of the Legislature.

Mr. N. M. Joshi: So far as I am concerned, I shall be satisfied with a Select Committee and the report should be submitted before the next session.

Miss Maniben Kara: I shall be satisfied if the matter goes to the Select Committee.

I beg leave to withdraw my amendment for circulation.

The amendment was by leave of the Assembly withdrawn.

Miss Maniben Kara: As regards the Motion regarding the Select Committee, I have not yet obtained the consent of Members for including their names in the Select Committee.

Mr. President: This matter may be postponed for the time being. When we reassemble after lunch, this motion may be taken up and in the meanwhile the consent of the Members may be obtained.

REQUISITIONED LAND (CONTINUANCE OF POWER) BILL

Mr. G. S. Bhalja (Secretary, Defence Department): Sir, in regard to the motion standing in my name relating to the Bill to provide for the continuance of certain emergency powers in relation to requisitioned land, the Select Committee has made important changes in the Bill and Government wish to have time to appreciate the full implications of these changes. Therefore I do not propose to make any further motion in this session.

Mr. Ahmed E. H. Jaffer (Bombay Southern Division: Muhammadan Rural): Sir, what happens to the old lands we are already having? Those must be handed back immediately. Will the landlords wait until such time as the Bill sees the light of day?

Mr. Manu Subedar (Indian Merchants' Chamber and Bureau: Indian Commerce): Sir, if Government want permission to withdraw the motion on the agenda I have something to say on this.

Mr. President: There is no question of any motion being before the House. It is only included in the agenda and is not being moved.

Mr. Manu Subedar: I want to know whether in the interval when they acquire land they will give effect to the equitable principle which the Select Committee has urged in the Bill and they will not proceed to use their other powers of acquisition at the six-year-old value for the farmers whose land they have taken.

Mr. G. S. Bhalja: Sir, I think a discussion is not permissible when a motion is not moved, but if you wish

Mr. President: I do not propose to have a discussion on this point. The position is clear; the *status quo* remains whatever it is.

INDIAN TEA CONTROL (AMENDMENT) BILL.

The Honourable Mr. I. I. Chundrigar (Commerce Member): Sir, I beg to move:

"That the Bill further to amend the Indian Tea Control Act, 1938, be taken into consideration."

This Bill is a very simple one. Under the Indian Tea Control Act, 1938, the Central Government is required to issue a notification each year specifying the total quantity of tea which can be exported from India during the financial year. This is done under section 13 of the Indian Tea Control Act, 1938. As soon as this quantity is specified it is distributed by the Indian Tea Licensing Committee, a body constituted for the purpose under the Indian Tea Control Act, among the registered tea estates in proportion to their crop basis; and thereafter a tea estate which has been allocated an export quota becomes eligible to obtain in lieu and to the extent of its export quota, an export license from the Tea Licensing Committee, to cover the export of tea. Under this Act there are two kinds of licenses which are given; one is known as the ordinary export license, and the other is known as the special export license. The ordinary export license is given for the purpose of exporting tea during the financial year in which it is due. But if for any reason any tea estate which is given an export license, for example, for the year 1946-47, is unable to export its full quota during that financial year, the same estate is allowed under the Act before the 14th April following (*i.e.*, 14th April, 1947), to apply for a special export license. Now the period of the validity of the special export licence under the old Act of 1938, was two months only, that is, it would expire normally by the end of May, 1947. But during the war it was felt that there were certain difficulties in the way of the tea estates utilising their special export licences within the short period of two months; and therefore in 1943 the Indian Tea Control Act of 1938 was amended and the period of two months was extended to 12 months, with the result that an export licence which was obtained in one financial year could be used throughout the period of the next financial year as a special export licence.

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Mr. I. I. Chundrigar:

There were certain other difficulties also, as in 1942-43, we were allowed to export 25 per cent more than our normal quota, and export licences for this extra quantity of 25 per cent, which came to 58 million pounds were also issued. Now if all these licences are allowed to be used in the next financial year, there will be several complications. The idea underlying the Bill now is to revert to the position which existed before 1943 before the amending Bill was passed, and we now want to revert to the provisions of the old Act under which a special export licence would be valid only for two months in the next financial year.

This is the simple provision of the Bill and I hope this House will accept this Bill, as we are now restoring the *status quo* which existed before the special legislation for the exigencies of the war period was passed by this House.

Sir, I move.

Mr. President: The question is:

"That the Bill further to amend the Indian Tea Control Act, 1938, be taken into consideration."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 2 was added to the Bill.

Clause 1 was added to the Bill.

The Title and Preamble were added to the Bill.

The Honourable Mr. I. I. Chundrigar: Sir, I move:

"That the Bill be passed."

Mr. President: Motion moved:

"That the Bill be passed."

Sri M. Ananthasayanam Ayyangar (Madras Ceded Districts and Chittoor: Non-Muhammadian Rural): Sir, I should like to know what the difficulties were, if any, which the tea exporter suffered from, if the period were limited to 1st May of each succeeding year and why it is necessary to relax it; also if there were any complaints during that period at all, and they were sought to be rectified during the period of the war.

The Honourable Mr. I. I. Chundrigar: The only complaints received were what I told the House. If the ordinary export licence was issued in the year 1946-47, export was to be made before the end of the financial year 1946-47, i.e., up to the 31st March 1947. During the war some of the persons holding export quotas made a complaint that they had not the necessary shipping facilities and therefore they would not be able to ship their full quota during that period. Their only remedy under the old Act was to apply for a special export licence for the unexhausted portion of their export quota. It was given to them as a matter of course. Supposing they had an export quota of one hundred thousand pounds of tea and they had exported 80 thousand pounds, they would necessarily be given a special export licence for the remaining 20 thousand pounds, and that was valid under the old Act up to 31st May following. During the war, they complained that they would not be able to export it by the 31st May; and Government therefore thought that during the war period when the shipping facilities were not available and there were other difficulties in the way, that period can be extended up to the 31st March following, and that was done by the Act of 1943. Now we think that this facility is no longer necessary; on the contrary, if this facility is allowed all the present export licences will have to be automatically validated up to the end of March, 1948, and that will work to the detriment of the owners of the Indian tea estates because with so many licences remaining unexhausted, they will be able to export at any time and the prices will remain low. Therefore it is in the interest of the tea-growing portions of India to revert now to the pre-war legislation, and that is what the Bill proposes to do.

Sri M. Ananthasayanam Ayyangar: I should like to know whether the further period of two months after the financial year is enough in the ordinary course to export all the surplus.

The Honourable Mr. I. I. Chundrigar: Yes, it is.

Mr. Manu Subedar (Indian Merchants' Chamber and Bureau: Indian Commerce): Sir, do I understand that it is not Government's intention by this means to have additional restrictions on the export of tea? Because, then the tea grower will not really benefit as the Honourable Member said. I assume that is not the intention but that the intention of Government is merely to regularise the procedure so that in due course all licences issued for a certain period should be completed and executed during that particular period. Is that the intention or is the intention a restriction generally on the volume of export?

The Honourable Mr. I. I. Chundrigar: The intention is very plain. Normally about 420 million lbs. is exported. For this export licences will be given. If any of this quantity is not exported by the 31st of March, special export licences will be given for the unutilised balances, which will be valid up to the 31st of May 1947. If it is not exported by then, they will apply for the normal export licence for the year 1947-48 and the normal trade channels will function as before the war.

Mr. President: The question is:

"That the Bill be passed."

The motion was adopted.

REGISTRATION OF TRANSFERRED COMPANIES (AMENDMENT) BILL.

The Honourable Mr. I. I. Chundrigar (Commerce Member): Sir, I beg to move.

"That the Bill to amend the Registration of Transferred Companies Ordinance, 1942, be taken into consideration."

I would like to explain this Bill in brief. The registration of Transferred Companies Ordinance, 1942, was promulgated with a view to permitting companies from different parts of the Empire which had to leave their countries of origin owing to the war conditions, to function effectively by transfer to India. Under the provisions of that Ordinance some companies, which had registered themselves at various places in the Empire where they could not function during the war period because of certain difficulties created by the war either owing to the overrunning of the country by the enemy or various other reasons, were given the privilege of registering themselves in India and carrying on their activities from here. Many of these companies want to revert to the countries of their original incorporation. Now if they so revert with the registration in India, they have got certain difficulties in their way, as a company registered in India now seeking re-registration in the country of their origin. The intention underlying the Bill is to remove those difficulties in the way of these companies. With this purpose in view, the Bill proposes that their registration in India may be cancelled and they may be allowed to re-register themselves in their countries of origin as if they had not been registered in British India at all.

In doing so, one question has to be borne in mind. These companies which were registered in India during the war may have got certain liabilities to the people of this country or even to other people, and Government proposes to see that all their commitments and liabilities to the people in India and others will be fully satisfied before their registration in India is cancelled. That is why we propose that the cancellation of this registration will be subject to such terms and conditions as the Government may prescribe, and the Government proposes to use the powers under section 2 (a) to impose such terms and conditions as may be specified in the order, for the purpose of seeing that all equitable adjustments are made and all the rights of the people of this country are safeguarded before action is taken under this Act for the purpose of cancelling the registration of any company. I hope that will satisfy the members of the House that the interests of the people of this country will be properly safeguarded before an order is passed under the provisions of this Bill.

Mr. President: Motion moved:

"That the Bill to amend the Registration of Transferred Companies Ordinance, 1942, be taken into consideration."

Mr. Manu Subedar (Indian Merchants' Chamber and Bureau: Indian Commerce): I have no objection to the motion. In fact it is a very necessary and proper thing which Government are doing. May I make a small suggestion to Government? There would be many liabilities of these companies which have been active, and some of them have made very large sums of money in this country during the period they operated here. There will be liabilities for income-tax. There are not only the obligations of these companies to the people of this country which the Honourable Member has said they would secure, but I would suggest that there is the obligation of these companies to Government in respect of income-tax. Income-tax is taken in the following year on income of the current year and by the following year they may not be here. I trust Government will safeguard their own interest with regard to income-tax also.

The Honourable Mr. I. I. Chundrigar: Most certainly they will do.

Sri M. Ananthasayanam Ayyangar (Madras Ceded Districts and Chittoor: Non-Muhammadan Rural): Has the Government any information as to what has been the extent of operation of these companies in India and whether they have taken additional shares in this country? Why not special courts be appointed for winding up these companies so far as India is concerned? There may have been an emergency during the period of the war and that is why an Ordinance was promulgated, but there is no urgency now. If the Honourable Member wants still to continue the Ordinance, it should not be placed before this House so that what was an Ordinance originally may not be given effect to by an Act of this Legislature by providing corresponding provisions in that Act so as to empower the Government, or any other authority which the Government may set up, to allow a company to get itself transferred from this country or to cease its operation in this country. I believe, Sir, that instead of the Central Government itself, through one of its officers, taking the responsibility of finding out the liabilities of a particular company, which has worked in this country for nearly four years, before it is allowed to wind up its business and go away bag and baggage, they should appoint special tribunals to go into the various liabilities which it may have incurred during its operation in this country. If the companies registered under the Indian Companies Act want to cease operation, they have to get themselves wound up by application to the High Court. I would not suggest the same procedure in the case of these companies, but I would suggest that special tribunals be appointed to find out the liabilities of these companies, and after they are satisfied they should without any prejudice allow these companies to remove themselves from this country. I would urge upon the Honourable Member to see whether that ought not to be done and also to consider what haste and urgency there is. I find from the Order Paper, Sir, that this appears as item 13 and 14, and therefore I was not prepared with the relevant facts as regards the number of such companies, the nature of business they have been transacting and to what extent they have ramifications in this country, their obligations and liabilities, and how much the nationals of this country will be affected if they are allowed to go away from this country, and so on. And there is another difficulty which my Honourable friend, Mr. Manu Subedar, points out: whether the foreign successors of these companies will be liable to pay the liabilities—income-tax and other liabilities which may come to light? These are all matters which have to be gone into. I would urge upon the Honourable Member to put away items 13 and 14 which may not have reached in this session. It is not a matter of urgency: there is no more war and if we facilitated their coming, let us not provide facilities for them to go without safeguarding the interests of everybody concerned. Sir, I apprehend greater danger in allowing this measure to go through at this stage.

The Honourable Mr. I. I. Chundrigar: It has been suggested that special tribunals may be appointed to wind up these companies, and the question how far the people of this country will be affected is the second point to be considered.

As I said in my opening speech, we are taking every possible precaution for the purpose of safeguarding the rights not only of the people of this country, but the Government and everybody concerned. Now, I do not understand how things will improve by allowing the winding up proceedings being taken up before a court of law. The idea underlying this measure is that each company, before it is allowed to cancel its registration in India, will have to submit its balance sheet, a statement of its assets and its liabilities including those to Government for taxation, and after all these things are gone into and a satisfactory solution is found, then alone Government will pass an order for cancellation. Their registration in India was not made under the normal procedure of registration under the Indian Companies Act. That was done by a special Ordinance called the Registration of Transferred Companies Ordinance, 1942, and the cancellation of their registration would normally have been made under an Ordinance. But as the House was sitting, we insisted that the matter should come before it, so that the House may have an opportunity of seeing that the rights of the people of this country are fully safeguarded.

My friend may be aware that if a Company is registered in one country and then transfers its registration to another country, it is under some disabilities. The only thing underlying the present Bill is to see that these companies are not subjected to such disabilities. I may also point out to my friend, Mr. Ayyangar, that the earlier these companies wind up from India and go back to their country, it will be better for the people of this country. When their registration is cancelled, we want to see that they do not carry on their trading activities from India. But before doing so, the interests of our countrymen will be fully safeguarded. That is the idea underlying the Bill and I believe thorough provision has been made in the Bill to safeguard their interests. The terms of the proposed section, are extremely wide to place full powers in the hands of the Government. The said section reads thus:

"The Central Government may at any time by order cancel the registration of any company under this Ordinance on such terms and conditions as may be specified in the order.

So there are no limitations on the powers of the Government for the purpose of specifying the said terms and conditions, and each case will be considered on its merits and before an order is passed, I can assure the Honourable Member that all the points raised in the House and every question relating to the interests of the people of our country and the Government, will be fully considered before the order of cancellation is passed.

Mr. President: The question is:

"That the Bill to amend the Registration of Transferred Companies Ordinance, 1942, be taken into consideration."

The motion was adopted.

Clauses 2 and 3 were added to the Bill.

Clause 1 was added to the Bill.

The Title and Preamble were added to the Bill.

The Honourable Mr. I. I. Chundrigar: Sir, I move:

"That the Bill be passed."

The motion was adopted.

MOTION *RE* PAYMENT TO UNITED NATIONS RELIEF AND REHABILITATION ADMINISTRATION

The Honourable Mr. I. I. Chundrigar (Commerce Member): Sir, I beg to move:

"That this Assembly do approve the payment to the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration of the sum of rupees two crores for which a supplementary demand in respect of 'Miscellaneous' was voted by the Assembly on the 18th April, 1946."

In this connection I will give a short resume of the previous history of the case. UNRRA was established in 1943 for the purpose of organising relief and

[Mr. I. I. Chundrigar.]

rehabilitation measures in the interests of the inhabitants of war afflicted areas. The agreement which brought UNRRA into existence was signed by the Government of India's representative subject to the reservation that it must be approved by the Indian Legislature. In April 1944, the agreement was formally approved by both the Houses, and it became operative in respect of India. Thereafter, the Council of the UNRRA passed a resolution recommending that each member Government, whose home territory was not occupied by the enemy shall make a contribution for participation in the work of the Administration, approximately equivalent to one per cent. of the national income of the country for the year ending 30th June 1943 as determined by the Member Government. There was also a proviso to the effect that "the Council recognises that there are cases in which the recommendation above may conflict with particular demands arising from the continuance of war or may be excessively burdensome because of peculiar situations, and therefore recognises that the amount and character of the contributions recommended is subject to such conditions."

If we had decided to contribute one per cent. of the income of India for the year ending June 30, 1943, our contribution would have come to nearly Rs. 40 crores. But under the proviso, namely, that the payment of this amount would be excessively burdensome to India because of the peculiar situations, we decided to make a contribution of Rs. 8 crores and that was passed with the consent of the Indian Legislature during the budget session of 1945. I may mention that thereafter UNRRA made various purchases in India, the total of which comes to about Rs. 7,28.26 lakhs and so far as the balance is concerned they have spent something on administration expenses and the unspent balance is in the neighbourhood of Rs. 21 lakhs. Thereafter a motion was made in the budget session in April 1946, for voting a supplementary grant of Rs. 4 crores for making a second contribution to UNRRA and ultimately by consent of parties a motion in the following form, was passed:

"That a reduced supplementary sum not exceeding Rupees two crores be granted to the Governor General in Council to defray the charges which will come in the course of payment during the year ending on the 31st March 1947 in respect of "Miscellaneous."

It was however subject to a statement made by the Honourable Diwan Bahadur Sir A. Ramaswami Mudaliar in this House, and it is because of that statement that I have placed this motion before the House so that the Members may have an opportunity of expressing their views on the different points. The statement which was made by Sir Ramaswami Mudaliar runs thus:

"I suggest that the House may agree that a sum of rupees two crores may be granted, if circumstances permit and the Government on their part will watch the situation and make no expenditure out of the amount till the end of September, when we would have known what the position of the country is. If that is agreeable to all parts of the House, it can go out as the unanimous resolution that the House sympathises with UNRRA's request and is prepared to expend up to two crores but that the Government should not expend any portion of this amount till the end of September when the position of the country will be better realised."

After the statement was made by Sir Ramaswami Mudaliar, Mr. Sarat Chandra Bose, Syed Ghulam Bhik Nairang and Mr. Griffiths agreed with the suggestion made and then the grant was passed unanimously.

After this, the UNRRA has made a further list of articles which they required from India and I have discussed the question with their representative here. During the discussions it appeared that nearly 60 per cent. of their requirements are in raw jute and jute manufactures and 40 per cent. of their requirements are in other articles like coir yarn, synthetic rubber, some drugs and surgical goods from the Disposals Department. I also made enquiries as to what was the amount which has been paid by the other countries, so far as the second contribution was concerned. I may mention that our first contribution of rupees eight crores which in dollars was 24,042,073 (out of 1,878,267,235 dollars) came to about 1.27 per cent. of the total first contribution. Our second

contribution of rupees two crores will be 33 per cent. of the total second contribution received by the UNRRA from the various other countries. I may mention that the first contribution and that was the point which was raised by Mr. Manu Subedar in the last debate, 31 non-invaded countries and about 16 invaded countries made their contributions. So far as the second contribution is concerned, eleven countries have already made their contributions and our contribution, if made will come, as I said, to 33 per cent. of the second contribution.

As to the merits of the proposal I may mention that the UNRRA has been a very important international organisation. It has made various contributions for the rehabilitation of the invaded European countries. They have shipped nearly one million tons of seeds, plants, fertilisers, farm machinery and other things to the various European countries and also to China and as a result of the assistance given by the UNRRA these European countries and China will now be able to produce more food for themselves, so that the food situation all over the world will improve and India's chances of obtaining her food requirements from abroad will certainly be far better than they would otherwise have been but for the rehabilitation of these countries.

I may also mention that recently the UNRRA has allowed 25,000 tons of wheat out of their own procurements to be diverted to India

Diwan Chaman Lall (West Punjab: Non-Muhammadan): From where?

The Honourable Mr. I. I. Chundrigar From the various European countries and a report about this appeared in the *Hindustan Times* also a few days ago. I have got a cutting of that report

Diwan Chaman Lall: Is that borne out by the records of the Department?

The Honourable Mr. I. I. Chundrigar: The Department has received a letter from the UNRRA representative in India saying that they have received information from his headquarters that these 25,000 tons of wheat are being diverted to India. I was mentioning something more than what was said by the UNRRA headquarters themselves

Mr. Manu Subedar (Indian Merchants' Chamber and Bureau: Indian Commerce): Will the Honourable Member make clear as to what is meant by 'diversion'. It is merely that something is given to us in advance from something given to us a little later. Diversion does not mean any kind of benefit conferred but repayment has to be made.

The Honourable Mr. I. I. Chundrigar: Certainly, Sir. These 25,000 tons are being given as a loan to India for our immediate needs which we will have to repay when conditions improve. Honourable Members will recognise that the immediate procurement of food is one of the essential matters.

Diwan Chaman Lall: I am sorry to interrupt the Honourable Member, but is he aware that the UNRRA has been competing with India in the matter of procurement of food and making it more difficult for India to procure her requirements of food?

The Honourable Mr. I. I. Chundrigar: This is raising an old controversy, to which the Honourable Sir Ramaswami Mudaliar gave, I believe, a reply in the last debate. It was as a result of the explanation given by him that the House ultimately adopted this grant unanimously to the extent of two crores and the only position which was then left open for consideration was with respect to the situation in the country. The only reference to the food situation in the country that was made in the debate then was "the internal position of the country will be realised by the end of September" till which time no amount out of this sum should be expended. If India is to play her part in the international field, if India has already made such a large contribution as eight crores as her first contribution and has practically held out the hope of a second contribution of two crores subject to the examination of the internal situation in the country by the end of September, I feel that the House must consider going ahead with this programme, especially as it would not be spent in the purchase of articles which are essential to us but which are surplus and which can be exported by us.

[Mr. I. I. Chundrigar.]

I may mention also that we have in addition received very small gifts from the UNRRA. Of course their amount is not large. They are parcels of canned food of the value of three lakhs. Then from their emergency food collections we have got a cash contribution of about Rs. 10 lakhs. The value of gifts from New Zealand of Malted Milk, whole milk powder and other food amounts to Rs. 15 lakhs. The point which has to be kept before us for prominent consideration is, whether looking to the status which we hope to occupy in the international world, we should not under the circumstances fail to fulfil the hopes which were held out at the time of our previous contribution and whether we would be well advised in dropping this assistance for the relief and rehabilitation of the various countries which were overrun by the enemy. Now, in our various statements we said that India will not live in isolation so far as the international sphere is concerned. We are putting up our candidate for the security council of the United Nations Organisation, and we look forward to play a very important part in the international world. Under these circumstances it is also our duty to go to the relief of other nations when they are in very bad need of relief and rehabilitation. We can imagine what would have been our own position if during the food crisis the other countries of the world no doubt for payment, had not come to our assistance and given us certain food supplies. If we looked to the other countries of the world to come to our rescue in times of need, when famine was staring us in the face, we should also under those circumstances look to the needs of other countries which require relief and rehabilitation; and that is why I said that this is a stage when we may confirm our former Resolution and approve the payment which was then promised, and most of which would be spent on raw jute and jute bags, coir yarn and surgical and other instruments and other things from the Disposals Directorate. The original programme was that so far as the European countries were concerned, the UNRRA would give relief up to the end of December 1946, and so far as the far eastern countries are concerned the relief would be given to the end of March 1947. Since then certain shipping difficulties have come in the way, and it appears that only 69 per cent. of the programme of 1946 has been carried out till the 31st August 1946. It is possible that the commitments made before will be fulfilled even after the dates specified, and I trust that the House will accept the motion which I have placed before them for their consideration. Sir, I move.

Mr. President: Motion moved:

"That this Assembly do approve the payment to the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration of the sum of rupees two crores for which a supplementary demand in respect of 'Miscellaneous' was voted by the Assembly on the 18th April, 1946."

Mr. Manu Subedar: Sir, the Honourable Mr. Chundrigar comes from my city of Bombay, and though I knew his reputation as a great advocate, I never had the opportunity of listening to him as I did today; he has indeed made the best of what is a very bad case, and undoubtedly this UNRRA case is very bad. In this House I had, on all previous occasions, to question and challenge the position of India with regard to these international organisations, and more specifically with regard to UNRRA; and I shall not on the last day of the session take up too much of the time of the House; otherwise I could go thoroughly into each item that the Honourable Member mentioned.

The position is different now. We are faced with a government including my Honourable friend Mr. Chundrigar, in which we have absolute confidence. We would seek to guide them where it is necessary, but we are equally willing to concede to them and be guided by them where it is inevitable. Therefore there is no doubt that the motion will be carried, and we shall pass it; but may I correct a few current ideas?

It has been most melancholy whenever an Indian member on the treasury benches has got up in the past to talk about this particular subject, he has given an entirely false picture of India in the international field, which was not

there. We are hoping to get there now, with the vigorous activity of this government, but at that time it was not there. We were tied to the chariot wheels of the United Kingdom; the whole of this UNRRA matter was a charitable institution set up by the United States of America to which they invited others to contribute. It was for the relief of war-ravaged countries of Europe and such relief was given in such a way that even members of United Nations who have seen the activities of UNRRA questioned and challenged at all places and in all countries; so much so, that the United Kingdom has washed its hands of this institution now and flatly refused to have anything to do with it; so much so that the institution has been already liquidated—I do not know who is going to spend the money and who is going to receive and do those activities, because I understand that this institution does not exist any longer. The House will remember that the United States has recently refused to divert any wheat to the UNRRA, on the plea that the institution no longer exists, and that its activities cannot be continued after it has been closed and liquidated. We do not know what the position is. I dare say there are some representatives of UNRRA—may be the remnant of the left-overs of the organisation; and I really think we ought to consider twice before we give any money, if by any fortunate chance it has not already been spent. The question was raised by me prominently last time and Sir Ramaswami Mudaliar's assurances were not satisfactory. I challenged him to show that the UNRRA did not compete with us. First of all the treasury benches were trying to carry on the illusion that the UNRRA would be able to help India; even Sir Ramaswami Mudaliar tried to mislead this House that the UNRRA was in a position to help, until I showed by chapter and verse that India was not eligible for help from UNRRA and that before the Food Board and before the world food distribution and the combined markets of the United States and Argentine and elsewhere, where India went for food, this institution was competing with us: it was raising prices against us and it was taking away shipping which was due and intended for India. Charity must begin at home. No less a sum than ten crores has been given by this poor country for the relief and rehabilitation of western white populations who were war ravaged. We are sorry for them; we can show sympathy for them; but sympathy in this form ought not to go out, while charity is deserved at home. May I ask this same UNRRA which has sent fertilisers to China, which has sent seeds and other equipment and so on—why has it not done so to India? The House is aware that for fertilisers this country has spent no less than three crores importing fertilisers at heavy cost, in order to rehabilitate our land which has during the war period worn out. The Honourable Member talked about one per cent of India's income. Who made the commitment that India was to give one per cent of her national income for the relief of other people? The previous government's minions who were hand-picked by the previous government who misrepresented the position of this country elsewhere, who indulged in propaganda hostile to this country—it is a commitment made by those people; and they committed this country; I am told that 40 crores of rupees would have gone. I asked the other day whether the present government regard themselves as heirs or successors or assigns of the previous government, but their predecessors certainly claim that instead of 40 crores they have only given eight crores—only eight crores! Do people realise in this country what eight crores means to this poor country? Have they got any conception? It was a madness which came over the treasury benches whose printing presses added an unlimited supply of money at all times, so that they felt that they could throw their money about. The United Kingdom delegation to which our men were subordinate in those days, were trying, at India's expense, to show off to the world the might of the British Empire. India is big when India has to contribute but India is small when India is to receive something. My Honourable friend mentioned the percentages but would he examine the percentages of the reparations which this country got? Would he examine what India got in the matter of the shipping we expected from Germany as reparations? No. We got nothing. Even the ships which were given to this country, the Government's predecessors felt obliged to refuse.

[Mr. Manu Subedar]

They said—we don't want these ships. When it comes to receiving something, we get nothing but when it comes to contribution, our people seem to be simply devoid of financial responsibility and obligation and we seem to be throwing our money away.

May I not enquire whether India is not the most war torn country in the world. Has not this country undergone severe famines, severe floods and an endless series of strikes including the strikes of public servants and is not the country now in the grip of a state of lawlessness which involves financial liability on the Provincial Governments and the Central Government which I predict will run into hundred crores, with the result that there will be no money left for our own plans and programmes of development? In such a situation we are told that the UNRRA is anxious to take away some of the jute from this country, the jute which offers the very best means of buying anything we want from the world. It was jute which enabled the success of the mission of my Honourable friend Diwan Chaman Lall in the Argentine and saved the situation. The UNRRA wants this jute by way of charity and we have to give it away. What do we get in return? We are told that we shall be regarded as something in the international world. Sir, I put it to the House whether this is not too big a price to pay for the kind of recognition which we are seeking and whether this is the best means by which

The same benevolent institution called the UNRRA is offering to take away things from the Disposals Department. On the Disposals Committee I have specifically asked the Director General of Disposals not to send out any surgical goods and instruments from this country, because there is an overwhelming unsatisfied demand for these things and instruments. The Provincial Governments have got their health programmes. The Bhoré Report has recommended the expansion of hospitals and this equipment is already in this country and this country has a primary and unassailable claim on these things and not the UNRRA, which claims that it is doing some good to some countries somewhere in the world.

We are told that the isolation of India ought to be avoided. I agree. I want this country to send out goodwill missions. I want diplomatic and consular representatives all over the world and our best men ought to go and acquaint other countries as to what is there in India and learn from others what is outside India so that knowledge and mutual esteem might grow so far as India is concerned.

I do not object to India's participation in the UNO. Let me say with what distinction India's case is being put there and how that arch-Churchillian General Smuts is being routed. We are not isolationist in that sense. My conscience is biting me more on the financial ground. This country is too poor for crores to be spent in charity. During the dire famine days when our men were running anxiously about the world to get some additional supply of food, ten crores of India's money was allowed to go into smoke over this UNRRA and may I ask whether India has got any corresponding or comparable benefit? May I ask whether we have evoked any response from the rest of the countries, any response from the more powerful rich countries like the U. S. A. and even from those continental countries whom the UNRRA helped at our expense? May I know whether anything that we need here has been sent out by them particularly to relieve the famine? Did they say at least—we thank you and we are sending you at least a token help? No, Sir, that is not the case. The fact is that the UNRRA is a ramp and a racket set up by the U. S. A. and England for their own purposes in order to win popularity in Europe and when they found that the popularity can no longer be got in this way they have liquidated it. We were drawn into it unintelligently. Our money was spent in it without any return and I say that that is not the proper way to try to gain recognition in the international field.

The controlling point in my mind is whether this House should go back on what it has committed itself to in a moment of error. If my Government thought it fit to bring forward a motion of this kind, I take it that it is their

opinion that having once committed ourselves we cannot now go back on our promise. The House will remember that my friend Mr. Ghulam Bhik Nairang and others said that India has a tradition of kindness, generosity and charity, that her people had feelings of humanity and that the cry of distress anywhere in the world rouses a response and an echo. These were the sentiments of this House when these monies were given. I do agree reluctantly that if the money has been promised we should not now go back but if there is any technical flaw, if by their own error this organisation has been liquidated and there is nobody to receive and properly administer these funds, if there is any loophole, I trust that Government will look into it and I trust that in any case the Government will not part with the goods which are necessary to this country.

As the House is aware, 2,40,000 bales of cotton which this Government purchased in order to keep up the price of cotton and help the Indian cultivator were given away scot-free to this UNRRA and this, at a time when there is a fearful outcry from the villages that there is not adequate clothing for the farmers' women. Let us have some sense of proportion and let charity begin at home. If I invite the attention of Government to the suffering and distress in this country I am not doing anything wrong. Let us trust that the Government will look closer into this matter, do what is fair and proper, even what is generous and that while trying to carry out our promise, they will save whatever they can out of this racket.

Mr. Abdur Rahman Siddiqi (Calcutta and Suburbs: Muhammadan Urban): Sir, being a Muslim and the Honourable the Commerce Member is also of my fraternity, we are *par excellence* internationalists. I should, however like to have a sense of proportion brought into this post-war outlook on international affairs by the Honourable Member for Commerce and the present Interim Government of India. I should like the House to look at this problem from an angle which is different from the one the Honourable Member from Bombay has presented to the Government. Having been pushed into a war which was not of our making and having taken part in devastation here, there and everywhere, gentlemanliness, kindness, generosity and a sense of shame also, should force us to go and help the devastated regions and countries as far as we can. But if we look at this problem from a point-of-view of give-and-take, then it is all give and give and no take. We might get small parcels of foodgrains on payment and we might get Christmas boxes from the West; but if we were to calculate on the basis of the vast area of our country as well as the misery of the 400 million people who reside in it, we have got nothing. Yes, Europe was devastated, but, as the Honourable Member who preceded me has explained, China and India are also capable of suffering although silently and resignedly. But, Sir, this UNRRA—I do not like the name and its pronunciation does not appeal to me—to which we have given us eight crores of rupees has given us nothing and has not appointed any Indians to share in its management. I should like the Honourable the Commerce Member, and I am sure he has the spark of Muslim sentiment burning in his heart, to find out who are the people employed by this racket as characterised by my predecessor and as a formidable *badmashi*, as I should like to call it. I hope the Honourable the Commerce Member will find out from the Central Office of this organisation who are the employees of this wretched organisation. I do not wish to say something which will be considered as exaggerated or magnified, but is it not a fact that 99.9 per cent. of the employees of my friend Mr. Fiorella La Guardia, are members of the Semitic race, my cousins, the Jews. I was in Cairo early in 1945, and there, except for a member of the British aristocracy—I have forgotten his name; he was Lord something—not one person in the organisation was either an Egyptian or a Greek or an Armenian or a Turk. Every member of this organisation was a Jew. You must have read in the newspapers, Sir, that in Austria, Hungary and the Danubian basin these Semitic cousins of mine are working the organisation. It is not the Austrian or the Hungarian or the Czecho-Slovakian that gets either food or clothing or shoes or medicines. All

[Mr. Abdur Rahman Siddiqi.]

these go to one particular section of the people there and I want the Honourable the Commerce Member as well as the Honourable Member for External Affairs to tell us categorically whether they are going to support an organisation which has been organising the undoing of the Arabs in Palestine and other Middle East countries. It is all very well to talk internationalism and it is all very well to tell us in this House that our representatives have gone and shaken hands with this international figure and that international celebrity, but I look at the problem from a special angle. If this UNRRA is going to send shiploads of humanity through UNRRA funds, UNRRA food and UNRRA clothing to destroy the Arab in his own home, is it the intention of the present Government to force India to lend a hand in the killing of the Arabs in Palestine? Sir, you have heard and the whole House must have heard that only a few days ago news came from Italy and other parts of Europe that the UNRRA cannot control those who are in the Concentration camps of the refugees and evacuees. They are being sent to fight the Arabs. If the Government of India has made a promise and it cannot back out of it, I would hand over the money and wash my hands of this UNRRA business for all time to come. Those who are controlling the UNRRA will not look at your misery or mine. They will, on the contrary try and utilise the money to make political capital out of it. England will try one way; America will come from the other side; and Stalin will try to thwart them and push them back. But all the time the Government of India will be party to the crime of destroying the Muslims of the Middle East. Should we be party to it? Should we allow our money to be used in organisations which help only one Group? Just as the Government of India is being forced to part with this money, Great Britain and America are perhaps forcing other weak and satellite countries of theirs to pay more money, and then in an angelic attitude they will say: "We are repairing the havoc that we had created", and through this they will push forward their own schemes and designs of the new war they have already decided to start. It is, therefore, from this angle that I should like to appeal to the Members of the Government of India to-day not to soil their hands in this dirty business. Sir, I speak with some feeling because I have seen the working of this organisation in Egypt which was supposed to be in charge of Greece after its liberation and that is why I am trying to draw your attention to an aspect of this matter which requires at least at our hands very careful consideration. I said in the debate on the Brettonwoods Bank and Fund: give away the money if you must and forget it. Similarly here if the promise made by the predecessors of the present Members of the Government of India must be kept, I P. M. give the money, but do not in any way agree to share the horrors that are being perpetrated in Palestine and Middle Eastern countries by people fed and clothed by the UNRRA and transported on UNRAA ships to uproot the home of the Arab and establish in its place the National Home of the Jews.

The Honourable Mr. I. I. Chundrigar: Sir, as I said at the commencement, the hope which was held out by the previous Resolution of the House—I intentionally used the word 'hope' in my opening speech—was subject to certain conditions. Those conditions are set out in the statement which I read out to the House. The condition attached was that the grant will be made if circumstances permit and the Government on their part will watch the situation and make no expenditure out of this amount till the end of September, when the position in the country will be reviewed. Now, Sir, under this condition which was then incorporated, Government propose to examine the situation to see how far circumstances would permit us to make that payment and how far also the internal position in the country has been bettered. My intention in putting this motion before the House was really to ascertain the wishes of the Honourable Members and the general sense of the House. I do realise the full force and significance of the points made by both the speakers that there is great distress in the country and the position regarding food is also such that the Central Government has actually to spend nearly

15½ crores for food subsidies. I think the better course would be to seek leave of the House to withdraw this motion and in the light of the criticism which has been made, Government will re-examine the whole position and after taking fully into consideration the wishes of the House and the changed circumstances, whether the change is for the better or for the worse, they will fully examine the situation and reach a decision after full consideration. I hope the House would grant me leave to withdraw this motion because the object which I had in view has been fulfilled. I have got the wishes of the House and Government will now reconsider the whole situation. I beg leave to withdraw the motion.

The motion was by leave of the Assembly withdrawn.

DEMANDS FOR SUPPLEMENTARY GRANTS FOR 1946-47

DEMAND No. 7—FOREST.

The Honourable Mr. Liaquat Ali Khan (Finance Member): Sir, I beg to move:

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 2,00,000 be granted to the Governor General in Council to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1947, in respect of 'Forest'."

Mr. President: Motion moved:

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 2,00,000 be granted to the Governor General in Council to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1947, in respect of 'Forest'."

Sri M. Ananthasayanam Ayyangar (Madras Ceded Districts and Chittoor: Non-Muhammadan Rural): Sir, I would like some information on the following points. In the memorandum that has been circulated to us, I find the explanation for these two items. The first is the revival of the post of Officer in charge Woodworks section that costs Rs. 50,000. When was the post abolished, why was the post abolished? How is it found necessary to revive that post now? If so, who is that officer? Is he an Indian or a non-Indian that has been brought in to fill that place? The next item is the shifting of Botanical and Utilisation Branch of the museums to their original sites. Where were they? Why was it necessary to shift them to another place? Why is it now thought necessary to bring it back to the original site?

Mr. B. R. Sen (Secretary, Food Department): When the Budget was framed, it was not foreseen that the post of Officer in charge, Woodworks section would be necessary. After the Budget was passed it was found that the post was necessary and so the officer was appointed. The officer in question is an Indian, Dr. S. N. Kapur. The pay of this officer is Rs. 1,500 per month.

Sri M. Ananthasayanam Ayyangar: What about the shifting of botanical and Utilisation branch museums?

Mr. B. R. Sen: I have not got the information at present.

Sri M. Ananthasayanam Ayyangar: I submit, Sir, that the information ought to be ready and laid before the House. This is not a starred question requiring ten days notice. When the supplementary grant was put before the House for voting, the Honourable Member ought to be ready with all the information that is commented upon in the Explanatory memorandum circulated along with the Supplementary demands for Grants.

Mr. B. R. Sen: I shall give the information later.

Mr. President: In any case, further discussion on this Demand is not going to bring the information. So, I shall put the motion to the House.

[Mr. President]

The question is:

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 2,00,000 be granted to the Governor General in Council to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1947, in respect of 'Forest'."

The motion was adopted.

DEMAND No. 9—INDIAN POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS DEPARTMENT.

The Honourable Mr. Liaquat Ali Khan: Sir, I beg to move:

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 4,28,00,000 be granted to the Governor General in Council to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1947, in respect of 'Indian Posts and Telegraphs Department'."

Mr. President: Motion moved:

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 4,28,00,000 be granted to the Governor General in Council to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1947, in respect of 'Indian Posts and Telegraphs Department'."

Sri M. Ananthassayanam Ayyangar: Sir, I want to get some information under this head. In the explanatory memorandum, I find there is an item for good conduct pay from 1st March 1946 which accounts for an increase of Rs. 1,66,00,000. I want to know whether every individual is recommended for this grant? Whether the individuals conduct is considered in making the recommendation? Or is the good conduct pay automatically given, whether an employee has good conduct or bad conduct? Is every one getting this?

There is another item under the same grant for certain new schemes such as development of postal facilities for rural areas. May I know from the Honourable Member what are the additional facilities on which this sum has been spent?

Sir Harold Shoobert (Secretary, Communications Department): Sir, in regard to the good conduct pay I must explain to my Honourable friend that during the period of the war the Posts and Telegraphs Department had to work under conditions of very great stress and strain, and we had to think how in some way we could recognise this general pressure upon all or a large number of the non-gazetted ranks of the Posts and Telegraphs Department. In the first place I will make it clear that no gazetted officer received good conduct pay. But the short answer to the question put by my Honourable friend is that good conduct pay was paid to everybody who was entitled to it and it was not subject to any special examination of the conduct of the individual to see whether he has an individual merit that; nor was good conduct pay deducted on account of bad work or bad conduct. Good conduct pay has also been continued since the war, because I think all Honourable Members here, who are very great friends of the Posts and Telegraphs Department, will admit that the stress still continues.

The second point was about the improvement of postal facilities. With regard to that I think most Honourable Members have seen the post-war plan of the Posts and Telegraphs Department. It has been our aim to form a plan, which is a fifteen-year plan, but in segments of five years, and it has been our aim to get a post office in every village of about two thousand inhabitants. Apart from that, as Honourable Members are aware, we still are only able to give a postal delivery once or twice a week or sometimes three times a week. But we are endeavouring to increase the postal facilities, to increase the number of post offices as quickly as possible, and this particular five lakhs is the first step in a much bigger scheme.

Mr. President: The question is.

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 4,28,00,000 be granted to the Governor General in Council to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1947, in respect of 'Indian Posts and Telegraphs Department'."

The motion was adopted.

DEMAND No. 13-A—CONSTITUENT ASSEMBLY.

The Honourable Mr. Liaquat Ali Khan: Sir, I move:

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 17,83,000 be granted to the Governor General in Council to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1947, in respect of 'Constituent Assembly'."

Mr. President: The question is:

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 17,83,000 be granted to the Governor General in Council to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1947, in respect of 'Constituent Assembly'."

The motion was adopted.

DEMAND No. 22—COMMERCE DEPARTMENT

The Honourable Mr. Liaquat Ali Khan: Sir, I move:

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 5,00,000 be granted to the Governor General in Council to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1947, in respect of 'Commerce Department'."

Mr. President: Motion moved:

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 5,00,000 be granted to the Governor General in Council to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1947, in respect of 'Commerce Department'."

Sri M. Ananthasayanam Ayyangar: Sir, I find that this relates to the Preparatory Commission of International Conference on Trade and Unemployment in the United Kingdom. I find recently that this House is completely ignored in the selection of personnel for the various deputations and delegations. I should like that all traders, scientists and other competent people should be taken but Members of this House who are competent should be taken also. I should like to know the personnel of this Commission.

The Honourable Mr. I. I. Chundrigar (Commerce Member): Unfortunately I have not got the names with me just now.

Sri M. Ananthasayanam Ayyangar: Has any Honourable Member of this House been included?

The Honourable Mr. I. I. Chundrigar: How can I say that when I have not got the names?

Mr. President: Can the Honourable Member give that information after lunch?

The Honourable Mr. I. I. Chundrigar: Yes, Sir.

Mr. President: Then we will adjourn now.

The Assembly then adjourned for Lunch Till Half Past Two of the Clock.

The Assembly re-assembled after Lunch at Half Past Two of the Clock, Mr. President (The Honourable Mr. G. V. Mavalankar) in the Chair.

The Honourable Mr. I. I. Chundrigar: The information asked for is this: The names of the Indian Trade Delegation to the Preparatory Committee of the United Nations Economic and Social Council on International Trade and Employment are:—

Leader:

1. Mr. R. K. Nehru, I.C.S., Joint Secretary to the Government of India in the Commerce Department.

Members:

2. Mr. B. N. Adarkar, M.B.E., M.A. (Cantab.), Deputy Economic Adviser to the Government of India.
3. Dr. P. S. Lokanathan, D.Sc. (Econ.) (London), Editor, *Eastern Economist*, New Delhi.
4. Dr. B. N. Ganguli, Professor of Economics, Delhi University.
5. Dr. A. I. Qureshi, M.Sc. (London), Ph.D. (TCD.), Economic Adviser to the Hyderabad Government.
6. Mr. D. G. Mulherkar, Secretary of the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry.
7. Mr. H. S. Malik, C.I.E., I.C.S., Prime Minister, Patiala State.

Secretary:

8. Mr. M. A. Mulky, M.Sc. (Econ.) (London), Under Secretary to the Government of India, Commerce Department.

I may mention that no part of the demand for the supplementary grant of rupees five lakhs refers to the expenses connected with the Preparatory Commission, and as my Honourable friend, Mr. Avvangar, had not given me previous intimation, I was not ready with the information.

Sri M. Ananthasayanam Ayyangar: How is it then that in the memorandum circulated to us it is mentioned under Demand No. 22 as item (b) on page 5—viz. 'the Preparatory Commission of International Conferences on Trade and Employment in the United Kingdom'. May I ask from the Honourable Member if he would consider the desirability of associating with such Delegations two non-official members of the Assembly also?

The Honourable Mr. I. I. Chundrigar: Non-officials who are considered suitable have been included in the delegation.

Prof. N. G. Ranga (Guntur *cum* Nellore: Non-Muhammadan Rural): Sir, that raises a very important point. On all such delegations it is only fair to this House as well as to the public that not only non-officials from outside but also non-officials who have paid special attention to such matters as come up for discussion under any one particular delegation are also given an opportunity of playing their proper role in such delegations, gaining the necessary experience and afterwards coming back and enriching the debates of this House and also helping the public to understand what is being done in many of these delegations. I know it has been the practice of the Government in the past to make these things a sort of a close preserve, and as my Honourable friend, Mr. Manu Subedar, put it this morning to select a number of hand-picked people and send them up and make it a sort of favour to them. We wanted to put an end to that sort of practice, and it is also a fact that many of us in those days were not willing to associate ourselves with these various delegations that were being sent by the previous Government. But now that things have changed and most of the Members of this House are anxious to associate themselves with the Government and co-operate with it and help it and assist it, it is only fair that in future whenever these delegations are being thought of and their personnel is being selected, proper representation is given to the various sections of this House.

One more point I shall make: There are various organisations catering to the needs of not only these commercial interests but also to rural interests—agrarian interests. They have been neglected till now. The Merchants' chambers have become very strong organisations; Chambers also have become very strong; even trade unions have become very strong and effective. But when it comes to the peasants, the agricultural workers, and the Harijans, and the scheduled castes and various others and the rural masses as a whole, that is not the case unfortunately. They are not so very well organised; they are not able to make their voice felt effectively and naturally on many an occasion their case has gone by default and they have not been thought of at all. I hope the Government—not only this particular Member, but all the Members of the Government—will keep this in mind and see that whenever a relevant occasion arises, those interests also are given due representation and weight.

The Honourable Mr. I. I. Chundrigar: I may mention that Government will try to utilize the best possible talents in the country, and there is no intention to exclude the Members of this House from these selections.

Sri M. Ananthasayanam Ayyangar: But what about the other points I have made?

Mr. President: Order, order. The question is:

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 5,00,000 be granted to the Governor General in Council to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1947, in respect of 'Commerce Department'."

The motion was adopted.

DEMAND NO. 23-A—DEPARTMENT OF WORKS, MINES AND POWER.

The Honourable Mr. Liaquat Ali Khan: Sir, I beg to move:

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 15,75,000 be granted to the Governor General in Council to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1947, in respect of the 'Department of Works, Mines and Power'."

Mr. President: Motion moved:

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 15,75,000 be granted to the Governor General in Council to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1947, in respect of the 'Department of Works, Mines and Power'."

Prof. N. G. Ranga: Sir, I learn that this Department is establishing a Board called the Power Board—I speak subject to correction in regard to the title of this particular Board. I learn that so far all the Members of this Board are Europeans. There are only two at present, but they are supposed to be three. There is still one place vacant. I do not know who is going to be appointed. I trust that no more Europeans will be appointed and I also trust that at the earliest possible opportunity the whole of this Board will be Indianized. If necessary, Government may take this occasion to send people abroad—may be for one year or two years—get them trained and experienced in this matter, and then after their return, let them be appointed.

Sri M. Ananthasayanam Ayyangar: I also support my Honourable friend's demand for this reason. I know, Sir, that two out of these three gentlemen are Europeans who have been brought out from the United Kingdom, and they are not in search of local talent which is available in this country. There are persons who have served in 'Tatas' and other huge industrial concerns, but unfortunately the question of their suitability is left to the discretion of these Europeans who are naturally anxious to avoid their coming in. I therefore say that the choice and selection of Indians ought not to be left to these persons who are interested. That involves not only the question of appointment and payment of a salary to Indians to the tune of two or three thousand, but, Sir, in addition, whoever is appointed has got the power to say that these articles which are necessary can only be brought from the United Kingdom and cannot be manufactured in this country. So we are losing doubly—the experience of individuals who are appointed in this Board and who will not permanently settle here.

The other one is that he will see with the least delay possible that all the accessories necessary for making ourselves self-sufficient in all the materials are manufactured in this country. Therefore I would urge upon the Honourable Member not to leave it to these persons who are likely to entrench themselves here but to take it upon himself to appoint a competent Indian to the third vacancy.

Mr. B. K. Gokhale (Secretary, Works, Mines and Power Department): I am not at all sure that the Central Technical Power Board to which reference has been made really falls under any of these four heads.

Sri M. Ananthasayanam Ayyangar: We do not want your Department at all!

Mr. B. K. Gokhale: It is a fact that the Central Technical Power Board which is supposed to have three members, has at present only got two members who are non-Indians. The third post is still vacant, and in connection with the filling of this post, Government have been making every effort to try and fill it by an Indian and the best possible man will be selected.

Sri M. Ananthasayanam Ayyangar: By whom?

Mr. B. K. Gokhale: By Government. It does not rest with the other two members of the Board. The same applies to the other senior officers. Appointments are all made by Government and not by the Board except perhaps very minor appointments. The Federal Public Services Commission comes in and all the ordinary rules apply. I think the House may take it that the points raised will be fully taken into consideration in making appointments.

Another point raised was about the manufacture of electrical machinery. That point is also very much under the consideration of Government. But it is not something which can be dealt with very quickly, and it will take time. It is not part of the duty of this Board to undertake manufacture. I presume that will come under Industry and Civil Supplies Department. This Board is technical and advisory. They undertake investigation of electrical projects. Manufacturing goods is not part of the duty of this Board.

Sri M. Ananthasayanam Ayyangar: Ordering goods is part of its duty!

Mr. B. K. Gokhale: Certainly; and in accordance with the general policy of Government, every endeavour will be made to see that as many orders as possible are placed in this country.

Sri M. Ananthasayanam Ayyangar: And as few as possible will be placed in other countries!

Mr. President: Order, order. The question is:

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 15,75,000 be granted to the Governor General in Council to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1947, in respect of the 'Department of Works, Mines and Power'."

The motion was adopted.

DEMAND No. 26—FOOD DEPARTMENT

The Honourable Mr. Liaquat Ali Khan: Sir, I beg to move:

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 11,84,000 be granted to the Governor General in Council to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1947, in respect of 'Food Department'."

Mr. President: Motion moved:

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 11,84,000 be granted to the Governor General in Council to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1947, in respect of 'Food Department'."

Sri M. Ananthasayanam Ayyangar: I find under this head, among others, two items. The first is the creation of an office in Indonesia for arranging imports of rice. I read recently in one of the local newspapers that it is not possible to export a large quantity of rice for want of ships. I do not know what the position of this office is, and whether the persons in charge are in a position to negotiate. It appears that all those ships available for use for export of rice were taken over by the Dutch authorities who are trying to fight a battle royal with the republicans there. Therefore they are not available for us and the 500,000 tons originally arranged to be sent to us have been held up there and only 25,000 tons have been sent to this country. If so, better men, who can go round, should be sent. Far from opposing this motion, I would like that the status of the man in charge of this office should be raised to that of a Minister who should be able to deal with the entire East Asiatic Continent.

As regards the second one—as regards the Food Delegation to the U. K., and the U. S. A. American Famine Emergency Mission: Is it without cost to us? I thought they came at their own expense and when they returned they

made a report. It is not clear from the Rs. 11 lakhs what amount we spent. We have also tried to contribute our mite to get over our difficulty.

Prof. N. G. Ranga: It is not usual for me at any time to congratulate the Food Department. In fact I have been one of its strongest critics. I am glad to be able to say that today I wish to congratulate the Food Department upon the initiative and enterprise that it has displayed in this particular regard, that is, in risking its money and sending its people and also steamers, trawlers and a number of consumer goods over to Indonesia in the hope of getting in return sufficient quantities of food to relieve our own distress in the country. The trouble they have taken has been very well justified. Already imports have begun to pour in and we are hoping that some more might come in very soon. But the Food Department ought not to stop here. Not only is it necessary that the status of our representative there should be raised but also the Food Department should venture upon similar missions and similar enterprises in regard to the other South Eastern Asiatic countries, especially Siam. We know there is plenty of rice there. We have been told that Siam has been promising to send rice to us but she has not been able to send it. We do not know why. We would like the Food Department to display similar enterprise in regard to that country also. There are other missions—the American Food Mission. I am in a position to assure Mr. Ayyangar that the money we spent on it was well spent.

Sri M. Ananthasayanam Ayyangar: I knew it!

Prof. N. G. Ranga: They went back to their country and supported all the contentions of our own Food Department in regard to our demands for food and maintained that we needed one and a half million tons of food to be imported into our country and made a very eloquent plea for these imports and supported India's case for food imports. If I am not mistaken, I think it was our own Government which suggested to the American non-official leaders that they had better send to our country a mission like that so that they could investigate things for themselves, see for themselves and on their return report to their people. Such missions are useful and I hope it would be possible for the Food Department to take the initiative in this direction in regard to Argentine and other food exporting countries so that those people also would be able to come here and satisfy themselves and on their return report to their people in the hope of greater imports coming into our country more freely.

Dr. Zia Uddin Ahmad (United Provinces Southern Divisions: Muhammadan Rural): I would just like to ask what quantity of rice he is expecting from Indonesia. Is the quantity sufficiently large to justify the opening of an office in that country? I also want to know whether there is a chance of getting sugar from Indonesia, because at present there is so much shortage of sugar in India that the ration has been recently cut down and the price of sugar has been raised. If we could get sugar from Java or other places nearby it would be a great relief to the Indian people. But as a preliminary to that I would ask the Food Department to approach his colleague the Commerce Member that the enormous duty that they have already imposed upon the import of sugar should be abolished. The duty was good enough at the time protection was needed but now that we are short of sugar ourselves and we badly need imported sugar from Java and other countries, I think that duty should be abolished. I would request him to include in this programme not only wheat but also sugar and as a preliminary to that (and here he may take it for granted that we are all with him) the duty on sugar should be abolished.

Mr. B. R. Sen: Sir, the House will remember that during last session, there was a report of an offer made by the President of the Indonesian Republic of 750,000 tons of paddy to this country. Immediately after we heard about that offer we investigated the sources which brought that offer to us. When it became clear that the offer was genuine we started negotiations with that country. The first difficulty we met was this. The Dutch Government took the view that the Dutch East Indies as a whole was deficit and therefore even-

[Mr. B. R. Sen.]

if there was a surplus in Indonesia, that surplus could not be regarded as a surplus to the Dutch East Indies as a whole. Therefore they wanted a guarantee from us that if later on the Dutch East Indies as a whole faced a deficit India would return a part of the quantities that she got from Indonesia. These negotiations took nearly three months to conclude. The matter went up to the International Emergency Food Council and it was decided that India should be allowed to take whatever India expected to receive from Indonesia without any definite commitment to the Dutch. After this point was settled the question arose of the movement of the paddy from the interior to the ports and the rail heads. It was found that the Indonesians were short of internal transport; the only transport that they could use was the bullock carts. It was represented to us that unless we provided them with a large number of motor trucks, the offer which they had made to us could not be implemented. We approached the Allied Commander in Indonesia who stated that from the military point of view it was undesirable to hand over motor trucks to the Indonesians. This matter was taken up with His Majesty's Government and it took nearly two months to settle this question. It was ultimately decided after the Interim Government had come into power, by His Majesty's Government that whatever military risks might be involved, the risks in India of famine were so great that the trucks should be supplied. We came nearly to the end of August before all these points were settled. It was not, as one of the Honourable Members suggested, due to lack of officers of a suitable status to represent our case in Indonesia that this this delay took place. The delay was inherent in the nature of the problem. Throughout we had dealt with the Indonesian Government at the highest possible level. We sent a high officer from this Government, who had personal contact with the President of the Indonesian Republic. So the complaint is not justified. We have done everything possible to see the whole matter expedited: if we have failed it is due to circumstances beyond our control.

Sri M. Ananthasayanam Ayyangar: What about ships?

Mr. B. R. Sen: There has been no difficulty about ships in regard to despatch of paddy from Indonesia. The main trouble has been lack of paddy at the ports. Till the other day the position was that the two major ports in Java, *viz.*, Surabaya and Batavia, were in the possession of the Dutch and the ports which we could use for getting out the Indonesian paddy were minor ports, where there were no proper arrangements for loading and unloading. The ships had to stay about two miles out of the harbour and we had to arrange to send lighters from India for the purpose of helping in the loading of ships. It has never been a question of lack of ships. As a matter of fact the difficulty has been that paddy is not there at the ports in sufficient quantities. Some of the ships which had been programmed for Indonesia had to be cancelled.

As regards the American Food Mission, it is true that before the Food Mission arrived in this country we ourselves had been thinking of devising ways and means of getting the Indian situation properly understood by the Americans. The House will remember that about the end of April, ex-President Hoover visited this country as the personal representative of President Truman to understand what the situation in this country was. He accepted our figures of demand and he presented those figures to the President of the United States and also to the public. Soon after, in order to get a proper and definite decision from the United States, His Majesty's Government sent out the Lord President of the Council, Mr. Herbert Morrison, to argue our case. Mr. Morrison arranged a definite allocation for us but we found this allocation to be quite inadequate. The total quantity that was allocated to us was 1.165 million tons compared with over two million tons which we had asked for. When we heard about this allocation, we thought of sending out some of our repre-

sentatives to the United States in order to present our case more fully. Just about that time we got an offer from the India League, of which Miss Pearl Buck is the President, to send some prominent Americans to this country in order to understand the situation and in order to take back material which could be used for rousing public opinion in America with regard to the Indian situation. We accepted this offer with enthusiasm and we promised to give all possible help to the Mission. The total expenditure on the American Food Mission, about which Mr. Ananthasayanam Ayyangar has asked for information, is Rs. 52,000 and that amount was spent mostly in providing for aerial transport to the Mission and for their stay in different cities in India.

Sri M. Ananthasayanam Ayyangar: What is the quantity of rice expected from Java?

Mr. B. R. Sen: The total quantity which was offered was 750,000 tons. We cannot say exactly how much is expected. It will depend upon the movement of the paddy from the interior to the ports. I may mention one point here. Since these negotiations started, there has been a truce between the Dutch and the Indonesians. If there is peace between the two peoples it is possible that the Indonesians would like to conserve their resources for the other islands of Dutch East Indies rather than send them to India. We are, however, hoping that with the consumer goods which we are supplying in quantities, we shall be able to induce the Indonesians to keep the promise that they had made.

Dr. Zia Uddin Ahmad: You try to get sugar also.

Mr. B. R. Sen: Before coming to Dr. Zia Uddin Ahmad's point, I would like to deal with the points raised by my Honourable friend Prof. Ranga. With regard to Siam from the very beginning we took an active interest in what went on in that country. The treaty between the Allies and the Siam Government provided for a Commission which was to go into the question of availability of rice in the country. The first assessment of the Commission was 1.5 million tons and this was later revised to 1.2 million tons. In any case the machinery was provided by the treaty itself. We lent the services of one of our officers to be the Chairman of that Commission on behalf of the United Kingdom. We lent his services on the definite promise that he was also to look after the interests of India while working on that body. Originally the treaty confined the membership of the Commission to U. S. A., U. K. and Siam. Since then India and China have been asked to have members on the Commission. It is true that the quantities which have come out of Siam have been small compared with what was expected by us but this has been due not to lack of effort on our part or on the part of His Majesty's Government but due primarily to the internal conditions in that country. At times there have also been difficulties regarding transport. But we hope the situation will improve and we will get substantial quantities from that country at least during the next six months.

Prof. Ranga also referred to our taking active part in getting grains from other countries like Argentine. That is a suggestion we have already

3 P. M. taken up and one which my friend Diwan Chaman Lall is making when he reports on the work of his mission.

Dr. Zia Uddin Ahmad has asked us about sugar. I cannot tell the House what the actual production of sugar in Java will be, but we have got a report of a speech made by the Secretary General of the International Emergency Food Council, Dr. Fitzgerald in which he says that sugar production next year will be very much better than this year: he has mentioned certain figures which I have not got before me just now, but on that report we have taken steps to press our case strongly for substantial imports of sugar next year. If we get substantial quantities of sugar, then the cut that we imposed this year on the sugar quotas to different provinces will, we hope, be restored.

Mr. Leslie Gwilt (Bombay: European): May I ask the Honourable Member one question? I do not think he answered the question as to the amount of rice that has actually come out of Indonesia. I am anxious not to disparage what appears to be a very generous offer; but at some stage or other, it may be that the Government of India will find that they have been the victim of optimism. I presume that ships have been sent there and they may be very much better used elsewhere to bring wheat from, say, America.

Mr. B. R. Sen: I can assure the Honourable Member that the shipping programme is very carefully drawn up. It is not that we send ships to Indonesia and the ships lie idle there. Before the ships are allowed to go to ports in Indonesia, we have to report what quantities are available in the ports for loading.

As regards the quantities which have come out, the actual quantity till the end of October was 20,000 tons in terms of rice. Taking the quantity of grain which is in transit or lying in ports, I think the total quantity is 40,000 tons in terms of rice.

Mr. Leslie Gwilt: When did you start getting this rice?

Mr. B. R. Sen: The first shipment was, I think, at the beginning of October.

Mr. President: The question is:

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 11,84,000 be granted to the Governor General in Council to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1947, in respect of 'Food Department'."

The motion was adopted.

DEMAND No. 42.—METEOROLOGY.

The Honourable Mr. Liaquat Ali Khan: Sir, I beg to move:

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 2,00,000 be granted to the Governor General in Council to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1947, in respect of 'Meteorology'."

Mr. President: The question is:

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 2,00,000 be granted to the Governor General in Council to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1947, in respect of 'Meteorology'."

The motion was adopted.

DEMAND No. 45—MEDICAL SERVICES.

The Honourable Mr. Liaquat Ali Khan: Sir, I move:

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 2,71,000 be granted to the Governor General in Council to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1947, in respect of 'Medical Services'."

Mr. President: Motion moved:

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 2,71,000 be granted to the Governor General in Council to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1947, in respect of 'Medical Services'."

Sri. M. Ananthasayanam Ayyangar: May I know from the Honourable Member what the functions of the Central Committee of National Association is and for what purposes this amount has been spent? What is the ordinary grant for it and what is the control exercised by this Assembly over the Central Committee of National Association? What is its composition, who is its president and how is it run?

Mr. S. H. Y. Oulsnam (Secretary, Health Department): Sir, the Central Dufferin Association, as it is called is an association which was founded by the Countess of Dufferin; the original funds were derived from subscriptions

which were collected at that time. In addition, Government gives a yearly grant to meet part of its expenses, and that grant comes before this House in the ordinary way. Her Excellency is the President of this Association; there is an executive committee of which the Auditor General is the Chairman, and which consists partly of official members and partly of non-official members, and on which there are two members of this House serving. Apart from the Central Association, there are a number of provincial associations which are similar charitable associations and which have the management of various hospitals in the provinces for providing medical aid to women and children. They obtain their funds partly from charitable sources and partly from grants from provincial governments and partly from assistance given by the Central Dufferin Association. This grant which forms the subject of this supplementary demand has been given to the central association to enable them to assist the provincial associations in obtaining some of the surplus medical stores which are at present available for improving the local Dufferin Hospitals.

Mr. President: The question is:

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 2,71,000 be granted to the Governor General in Council to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1947, in respect of 'Medical Services'."

The motion was adopted.

DEMAND NO. 48—CIVIL VETERINARY SERVICES.

The Honourable Mr. Liaquat Ali Khan: Sir, I move:

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 4,50,000 be granted to the Governor General in Council to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1947, in respect of 'Civil Veterinary Services'."

Mr. President: The question is:

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 4,50,000 be granted to the Governor General in Council to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1947, in respect of 'Civil Veterinary Services'."

The motion was adopted.

DEMAND NO. 53—DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIES AND SUPPLIES

The Honourable Mr. Liaquat Ali Khan: Sir, I move:

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 75,00,000 be granted to the Governor General in Council to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1947, in respect of 'Department of Industries and Supplies'."

Mr. President: Motion moved:

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 75,00,000 be granted to the Governor General in Council to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1947, in respect of 'Department of Industries and Supplies'."

Sri. M. Ananthasayanam Ayyangar: Sir, in this memorandum it is said: "This cut, however, is not likely to be realised in full owing mainly to (i) the expansion of the Disposals Organisation consequent on the taking over by the Government of India of American surplus stores, and (ii) the grant of arrears etc." The other day at question time, this matter came up and the Honourable Member said that 30 Europeans were brought from England; they must certainly have been brought out only on a contract of service; and the contract can be terminated by six months' notice—they need not be kept on for the full term of three years. At the time when various articles were purchased I believe there was no such huge organisation as at the time of disposal. I would like to know why this organisation has become so big, when the original organisation which made the purchases did not cost so much.

Again it says "taking over by the Government of India of American surplus stores." In answer to a question it was elicited from the government member the other day that out of the nominal value of the stores that were purchased,

[Sri M. Ananthasayanam Ayyangar.]

later on on checking Rs. 8 crores worth of foodstuffs was not available. That is what the Honourable Mr. Sen gave out the other day. I would like to know from him if he is in a position to state now how 8 crores worth of material which were taken over by way of surplus from American stores have been lost and who is responsible. What steps are being taken to recover that amount?

The Honourable Mr. Liaquat Ali Khan: I am sorry my Honourable colleague, Dr. Matthai is not present owing to indisposition but I shall reply on his behalf.

My Honourable friend Mr. Ayyangar wants to know why the Disposal Department has been expanded. I would like to point out that the activities of this department have expanded without any notice. The Government have taken over the American surplus stores and if I may give some figures, that alone will convince my Honourable friend how vast must be the activities of this department to deal with this problem. The Government have taken over American surplus stores totalling some 6 lakhs of tons. It is not possible to arrange for the disposal of such big surplus stores without having an adequate machinery to tackle with this problem. Most of this expenditure is really on advertisements and on publicity and on making people know as to what are the goods that are with this department for disposal. There has always been a complaint in the past that this department was disposing of goods without giving sufficient information to the public. In other words it was insinuated that this department was giving these goods to some selected persons for the benefit of those particular persons. Now, the activities of the Department have been expanded in the direction of advertising the goods. Regularly every month lists are issued of all the goods that are for disposal and the widest publicity is given. Therefore out of this 75 lakhs, nearly 40 lakhs is really for this particular purpose. Some of these will be realised by sale of these lists of goods that are published every year and that are sold to people. It is really on account of unforeseen circumstances that this extra expenditure will be incurred during the course of this year.

Mr. President: The question is:

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 75,00,000 be granted to the Governor General in Council to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1947, in respect of 'Department of Industries and Supplies'."

The motion was adopted.

DEMAND No. 60—CURRENCY

The Honourable Mr. Liaquat Ali Khan: Sir, I beg to move:

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 21,40,000 be granted to the Governor General in Council to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1947, in respect of 'Currency'."

Mr. President: Motion moved:

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 21,40,000 be granted to the Governor General in Council to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1947, in respect of 'Currency'."

Sri M. Ananthasayanam Ayyangar: I oppose this motion for this reason. The note in the memorandum at the bottom says that the excess is due to unanticipated increase in the requirements of bank note paper and the rise in the cost of paper. It is this lavish expenditure on paper that is responsible for inflation in this country. I do not know when this will stop. There is a provision in the Reserve Bank Act that whatever sterling paper is on the one hand, corresponding paper must be printed in the security press and thrown over the head of people for goods being taken away and themselves allowed to starve both in the matter of clothing and food. I would like to have an assurance from the Honourable Member that he will take steps to see that there is no further need to go on printing these notes and throwing them on the heads of people.

Hitherto we have been bound to honour all that paper which has been sent to this country in exchange for gold. Sections 40 and 41 of the Reserve Bank of India Act should be immediately repealed. I would continue to press my objections until my Honourable friend gives me an assurance and no more notes are unnecessarily printed in this country merely to honour sterling paper or other paper. Immediate steps ought to be taken to do away with the linking of our rupee to sterling by the repeal of sections 40 and 41 of the Reserve Bank of India Act.

The Honourable Mr. Liaquat Ali Khan: My Honourable friend has raised a number of questions. I only hope that he will continue to honour the paper currency of this Government in the same way as he was doing with the last Government. I can assure him that we have no desire to print more notes than what are required but as long as we have to, I am afraid we must buy the best quality paper. Nothing would please me more than to see my Honourable friend jingling metallic money in his pocket rather than carry notes carefully in his waist coat pocket. We are not here discussing the question of inflation and paper currency and their advantages and disadvantages. This extra expenditure has got to be incurred because of the rise in the price of note paper which we have to buy from England, until such time as we are able to produce the paper of the required quality in this country, so that forgers may not take advantage of it. I hope my friend will really not oppose this motion. It is very innocent. The intention is really not to print more notes than are needed. We have to print more notes of smaller denomination to make up for the thousand rupee notes that were withdrawn from circulation. I do not know why my friend thinks that this demand is meant to increase the paper currency of this country. That is not the intention and I can assure him that we will not produce more notes than are required for the economy of the country.

Mr. President: The question is:

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 21,40,000 be granted to the Governor General in Council to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1947, in respect of 'Currency'."

The motion was adopted.

DEMAND No. 61—MINT.

The Honourable Mr. Liaquat Ali Khan: Sir, I move:

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 2,46,000 be granted to the Governor General in Council to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1947, in respect of 'Mint'."

Mr. President: The question is:

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 2,46,000 be granted to the Governor General in Council to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1947, in respect of 'Mint'."

The motion was adopted.

DEMAND No. 66.—MISCELLANEOUS

The Honourable Mr. Liaquat Ali Khan: Sir, I beg to move:

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 16,07,00,000 be granted to the Governor General in Council to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1947, in respect of 'Miscellaneous'."

Mr. President: Motion moved:

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 16,07,00,000 be granted to the Governor General in Council to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1947, in respect of 'Miscellaneous'."

Prof. N. G. Ranga: Sir, I want to oppose this motion. I feel very strongly on this particular point of subsidising the imported foodstuffs to the tune of 15 crores of rupees. As the House knows very well, I have been maintaining consistently, but without achieving much success, that it is the duty of the Government to make India self-sufficient in regard to food. And in order to achieve that objective, it is necessary for this House and the Government and

[Prof. N. G. Ranga.]

the consumers in our country to agree to pay adequate and remunerative prices to the producers. But unfortunately I have not been able to persuade the Food Department, irrespective of the particular incumbent who happens to be its Minister, to agree to these two unquestionable propositions. Why is it necessary for India to go on sending various ambassadors to different countries? Only to go there and beg those people on their bended knees to give us more and more foodgrains. Is it because India is not prepared to pay for them? We have been willing to pay and yet they are unwilling to spare these foodgrains to our country. I have myself been to Copenhagen the other day along with my Honourable friend Mr. Abdul Ghani Khan. We interviewed one after the other various delegations. We pressed them hard. We tried to persuade them in private and in the end when we failed in our private conversations, we made public appeals also in the forum of their own open plenary session and taunted them by saying that it will be wrong on their part to prefer the feeding of their pigs and poultry rather than sent those foodgrains to our country. In spite of that the foodgrains are not coming in sufficient quantities to our country. We did not ask for charity. We offered to pay them any prices they are willing to demand. And here is the Government coming forward and saying that the prices which they have been willing to pay and have been paying are much higher than the foodgrain prices prevailing in our own country. Why should it be so? It is because our Government has not been willing till now to pursue the correct policy in this particular direction. They have been pursuing, on the other hand, a wrong-headed policy and unfortunately for us all they have succeeded in making the Honourable Members in charge of this Department to re-echo their wrong headed policies, programmes and decisions. What is the position? When it comes to industries and the production for industries, one after the other these Ministers in charge of Industries Department come here to this House and say that they are willing to raise the tariff walls against foreign imports in order to encourage industrial development in our own country. But when it comes to agriculture, they are not prepared to give us any sort of protection. Last time when we had that great economic depression and there were imports of wheat from Australia and rice from Siam pouring into this country and depressing the prices of agricultural produce, it took us several years hard struggle before we could persuade the Government to give a paltry protection to our own peasants. But now that the country is badly in need of foodgrains and our people demand only remunerative and decent prices, prices that will just cover their cost of cultivation, what is the answer that the Food Department has been giving? What is the policy that has been followed by the Food Department? They have been importing foodgrains into this country at prices higher than the prices ruling in our own country and then subsidising the distribution of these imported foodgrains in order that the local prices can be kept down at a reasonable level. But what do they mean by reasonable level? They mean a low enough level. And what do they mean by it? They want the prices to be at such levels as would be profitable for all the urban consumers, for all the service people, for all the professionals and for all those people who have been fattening at the cost of the Government and the public during the last few years of war inflation. In order to benefit these people, our agriculturists have to be made to sell their produce not at remunerative prices, not at all at profitable prices, but at prices that are purposely kept down with the help of these imported foodgrains.

This is an unjust dispensation. This is a dispensation that no national Government can possibly be proud of. A national Government should take the earliest possible opportunity to put an end to this kind of system. Sir, 15½ crores of rupees are being asked today to grant to this Government in order that they may be able to continue to succeed to keep down our peasants in our own country. I was asked to accept a sort of answer to a judicial inquiry into the proposition whether the present prices ruling in our own rural areas for our agricultural produce are remunerative or not. I said I was quite prepared

for it. But why wait till then? Why should not the Food Department as well as the Government of India make up their own mind, first of all, to pay adequate and remunerative prices and then begin to ascertain whether those prices are remunerative at all. Then, they bring in a companionate argument "They must be just to the consumers." What did they mean by this? Did they think of this when they were granting to their own various officials the war time bonuses, dearness allowances, cheap grain shops and various other things? Did they think of all these things when they were granting all these various special concessions to the working classes themselves when the working classes took courage in both their hands and went on strike? They did not do so. Now they begin to think of just prices. To whom are they to be just? Should they not be just to the agriculturists? We do not ask for profits. Just as you are now fixing the prices for manufactured goods and wages for industrial workers, so also you should fix the prices in regard to agricultural produce. But on what basis? See that allowance is made for depreciation to our cattle, agricultural implements and various other things that we are obliged to maintain. See also to the rate of interest that we have to pay and the capital that we borrow from these money-lenders who are of the towns. See also that all the over-head expenses are allowed and in addition to all that. . . .

Mr. N. M. Joshi (Nominated Non-Official): But what do you want?

Prof. N. G. Ranga: I want to tell you. . . .

Mr. President: Order, Order: I may just remind the Honourable Member that this matter has been fully gone into and discussed during the course of the food debate which lasted for two days. If the Honourable Member wants to oppose this motion, he can just invite the attention of the House to the salient points of the debate and not repeat the whole of it.

Prof. N. G. Ranga: I am not repeating the whole debate. First of all, it is not possible for me within ten minutes to repeat the whole of the debate that took place in two days. I am only anxious to make a few points. Therefore, I do not propose to give a detailed answer to my Honourable friend here, who is the spokesman for labour. I only say this. Labour have had a fair deal and they have got the money at the cost of the rest of the public. These Government officials have been getting it too at the cost of everybody. Similarly, it is only reasonable that I should stand up here for a fair deal for the producers of our own primary produce. Sir, when more wages are granted, there is inflation; when more salaries are granted, there is inflation; dearness allowances also produce inflation. And yet the Government do not think of inflation in those cases. But when I ask for remunerative prices for the agricultural producer, they think of inflation. This is a most extraordinary dispensation. I inveigh against this urban system that is eating into the very vitals of our own country among our people. These professionals, intellectuals, and industrialists, and these proletariats who are all living in towns, they have all monopolised the whole show and they raise the cry of bring down the prices. In order to bring down the prices, the first victim and the last victim is the peasant. In putting up prices, in paying taxes, in bearing the whole burden of the cost of this huge administration, it is the peasant that is being exploited. Even when he brings the essential produce to the market, you put him down by refusing to pay more than remunerative price. I ask for nothing more than this that the peasant should get the cost of cultivation. Let no profit be allowed to him, let all the profit go to the Government, the peasant is not hankering after profit, he only wants his cost of cultivation to be met. With all the sense of responsibility, in the name of the peasants of this country, I make this statement that the prices that are paid now, at least in South India, in C.P., in Orissa and in certain parts of Bihar are not at all remunerative to the cultivator, are not even such as to cover the cost of cultivation. Therefore, I suggest that you should leave the fixation of price to the Provincial Governments, let the provincial governments say whether the present prices are enough or not. In the past the Government of India officials, including my Honourable friend Mr. Sen used to say, if anything was brought forward here

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the provincial governments should decide that. I am prepared to accept the proposition that the provincial governments should decide this issue. The Government of India convene a meeting of the provincial Food Ministers at the Central and tell them, look here, "if you want import of foodgrains for your province, you must behave like good boys, to not ask for any rise in price on your own local food grains." What can these poor blighters do? They are supposed to be popular Ministers, they are responsible to the legislatures, but they are up against this big difficulty here that without these imports they will not be able to make their food budget balance itself. Therefore they have got to depend upon the Central Government. If so, they go back to their respective provinces and tell their own people, "now, look here, this is our predicament. What can we do. For God's sake let us have import of food stuffs, unless we fix the price of our food stuffs at such and such a level, the Central Government refuse to allow imports to us. Unless we agree to this proposition we cannot expect any import of food grains. Because we are good Congressmen or good Muslim Leaguers, we are responsible to you, you wanted us to take office. If you want us to remain in office and carry on the administration, then for God's sake allow us to accept the present level of prices fixed by the Government of India even though they are not remunerative." Well, Sir, this is the game that the Government of India are playing. I would not have been so unhappy if the old Government had remained in office. My own Government is now in office. The masses claim the occupants of the Treasury Benches as their own men. They are all exultant over this. In spite of the new Government having come in, if the old dispensation should continue, if the old wrongheadedness of the Food Department should persist, I warn the Government that it will not be long before there is a break in our loyalty to our political parties and our leaders. There is bound to be reaction, there is bound to be trouble and revolution in the offing.

Sir, there is one thing more I have to say. If you are going to put down our peasants in this way, then I am afraid the peasants will turn round and say, 'no more protection for Indian industries, no more high salaries, no more dearness allowance for Government officials no increase in wages for workers, no more labour legislation, and all that'. I agree this will be an unreasonable proposition. It will be an unjust challenge from the peasants, I agree. But when a man is forced to the extreme and reasonable and square deal is not given to him, then he is bound to become unreasonable. There is one other danger. Already it is happening among our people. They prefer the production of non-food crops to production of food crops. Come to my own province and see for yourself. Our people are not willing to produce food crops, so much as they are anxious to raise tobacco, sugar cane, oil seeds and various other things. I know in northern India, you use oil seeds, but in South India do not eat oil seeds, we want *cholum*, rice and other things. But our peasants are not prepared to raise these crops. Why? Not because of propaganda, but because of their own decision individual decision, one after another because production of food grains is the least remunerative. indeed it is a losing proposition. Whereas by producing only these commercial crops, they are able to make both ends meet and also subsidise production of foodgrains. Therefore even if we are not prepared as kisan-congress people to provide for necessary leadership to help them in their threat to go on strike, to go on food strike, I know the Government by their policy is not going to engineer a food strike, I myself do not like food strike, but nobody likes the way in which the Government is treating the peasants. Our peasants will soon come to their own and will drive wisdom into our people, into the government officials who are at the helm of affairs, who are all non-kisans and yet who are playing a powerful part in the political life of this country. If things do not improve, then I am afraid this unhappy and unpalatable alternative may have to be resorted to by those people who claim to be genuine representatives, genuine spokesmen and also genuine organisers of the peasants in this country. Sir, I oppose this motion.

Mr. B. R. Sen: Sir, as you yourself pointed out, this subject was discussed during the food debate. It is unfortunate that Prof. Ranga had to be absent from that debate. If he were here, he would have seen that all aspects of this question were gone into in detail. It is true that in order to arrive at the proper price level, one must have certain data, for instance the cost of production. But up to now, we have had no reliable material on the subject. Prof. Ranga has argued that the present prices are unremunerative. But what is the evidence he gives to prove his point? Mere statement.

Prof. N. G. Ranga: Come to my villages.

Mr. B. R. Sen: During the food debate, I pointed out that we had just received the report of the committee which we had appointed presided over by Sir V. T. Krishnamachari and that report also lays down the mechanism by which the price levels in future should be fixed. Certain preliminary enquiries have to be made regarding the cost of production, the cost of articles which go into the cost of living producers and so on. They say that this collection of material will require time and in the transition period the Government should try and fix the price at parity levels, that is levels which have some parity with the cost of other things. Sir, the Honourable Food Member during the food debate gave reasons in detail why his conclusion was that the present price levels were not unremunerative and should be continued. In the course of his speech, he quoted certain figures about the rise in price levels of certain commodities. These figures are before Honourable Members of the House and they can examine these figures. The figures show that the price level of all foodgrains was about 350 taking 1939-40 as the basic period, the price level of other articles was less than 300, except in the case of one or two items. That being so, it seems reasonable to hold that the foodgrains prices at present are not unremunerative. Sir, I also quoted during the food debate from the report of the Woodhead Commission which had examined the price level which should be fixed for the post war period. Though it must be admitted that they did not have all the necessary data before them, the commission was composed of people who were able and impartial men and their findings must command our respect. They came to the conclusion that the price level for the postwar period for foodgrains should be 240 per cent. of the prewar level and 240 per cent. was represented by the price level in Madras. They thought that that was the level which all Governments should try to aim at. (Interruption from Prof. Ranga) I know it is very difficult to convince Prof. Ranga once he has made up his mind. I can only refer to the salient points which are mentioned in the course of the debate. Sir, I was rather surprised at his statement that prices in this country have been kept down by imports. For a statement of this nature to be made by Prof. Ranga is amazing.

Sjt. N. V. Gadgil (Bombay Central Division: Non-Muhammadan Rural): Are they competitive imports or are they absolutely necessary?

Mr. B. R. Sen: These are absolutely necessary.

Prof. N. G. Ranga: I may draw attention to what they have themselves said: "To retain the existing price level"—this subsidisation is being granted.

Mr. B. R. Sen: The point is quite clear. The prices of rice and wheat which we get from outside with the freight and other costs come to very much more than the prices within the country; and therefore if the present price level which is considered high for the consumers is not to be raised still further, the difference between the prices of the imported grains and the prices of the internal grains must be subsidised. It is a clear proposition and I do not see any reason for a conclusion to be drawn from it like the one which Prof. Ranga has drawn. No one would be happier than the Food Department if they had not had to import such large quantities from outside the country. The Honourable Food Member also emphasised during the Food Debate that in the imme-

[Mr. B. R. Sen]

diate future the greatest emphasis of the Interim Government would be laid on increasing production in this country, and for that Government would do everything possible by way of financial assistance and otherwise.

Sir, I should like just to mention one point. Prof. Ranga mentioned that there will be a strike among the growers and so on. He must remember that he has got his own Government now in power—it is not the old Government—and it is idle to administer such threats to the present Government. He should have more confidence in his leaders, as I said to one of his colleagues in this House the other day during the Food Debate.

Mr. President: The question is:

“That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 16,07,00,000 be granted to the Governor General in Council to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1947, in respect of ‘Miscellaneous’.”

The motion was adopted.

DEMAND No. 68—POST-WAR PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT.

The Honourable Mr. Liaquat Ali Khan: Sir, I move:

“That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 1,000 be granted to the Governor General in Council to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1947, in respect of ‘Post-War Planning and Development’.”

Mr. President: The question is:

“That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 1,000 be granted to the Governor General in Council to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1947, in respect of ‘Post-War Planning and Development’.”

The motion was adopted.

DEMAND No. 72—PANTH PIPLODA.

The Honourable Mr. Liaquat Ali Khan: Sir, I move:

“That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 5,000 be granted to the Governor General in Council to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1947, in respect of ‘Panth Piploda’.”

Mr. President: Motion moved:

“That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 5,000 be granted to the Governor General in Council to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1947, in respect of ‘Panth Piploda’.”

Sri M. Ananthasayanam Ayyangar: Sir, we have come to the last of the supplementary demands for this session, and you will see that the entire demands cost nearly 22 crores. Many of us would like to know how much supplementary amounts have been spent for Defence and External Services. Formerly so long as Government was not manned by our own veterans it was their privilege and preserve. The Viceroy was not placing it before us and the Assembly was not taken into confidence with regard to that matter. Though it may be a little too late now I should like estimates of Defence and External Affairs also in the budget session, now that those estimates are in our own hands, to be placed before the Assembly. Possibly more than 50 or 60 crores may have been spent away on these departments in addition to the voted estimates. We are kept absolutely in the dark and I hope they will be placed before us in the budget session of the House.

Mr. Manu Subedar (Indian Merchants' Chamber and Bureau: Indian Commerce): Sir, I wish to raise a point in regard to this though that has nothing to do with Panth Piploda. According to the constitution of 1919 under which this Government is functioning there was an artificial distinction between reserved and transferred departments. There was also a distinction between voted and non-voted items; and as the tradition still continues, even in respect of these grants the words ‘voted’ and ‘non-voted’ have constantly appeared

almost under every head. I take it that whatever may have been the object of having those distinctions made, I already broke that down last April when I got an assurance from Sir Archibald Rowlands that so far as the Standing Finance Committee is concerned no distinction will be made between voted and non-voted and that all new programmes will be placed before the Standing Committee for their advice and sanction. In the same manner I will request the Finance Minister to go thoroughly into this item and to remove one of those unenviable and bad legacies of the past by which this Government comes to this House and puts down a mixed item column by column and says "On this I want your vote but with regard to the other I do not care what you say, I will have the money." That was the attitude of the last Government; that could not possibly be the attitude of this Government, and I think there is no necessity either. There would be some economy of paper and printing if this is done away with and it would be regularised. I shall be very happy if the Finance Member will give an assurance to this House that he will endeavour to eliminate this distinction between voted and non-voted.

The Honourable Mr. Liaquat Ali Khan: Sir, I am afraid the points made by my two Honourable friends hardly arise out of the demand for Panth Piploda; but anyhow with regard to the request made, it is not really possible to meet the wishes of the two Honourable Members unless the Government of India Act of 1935 were changed. I would refer my Honourable friends to section 67(3):

"The proposals of the Governor General in Council for the appropriation of revenues or monies relating to the various heads of expenditure shall not be submitted to the vote of the Assembly nor shall they be open to discussion by either Chamber at the time when the annual statement is under consideration."

That is the position with regard to this matter. Anyhow the matter has been raised and I shall certainly examine it, and if within the law it is possible to meet the wishes of Honourable Members they may rest assured that I shall give my sympathetic consideration to it.

Mr. President: The question is:

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 5,000 be granted to the Governor General in Council to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1947, in respect of 'Panth Piploda'."

The motion was adopted.

INDIAN NAVY (DISCIPLINE) (AMENDMENT) BILL—contd.

Miss Maniben Kara (Nominated Non-Official): Sir, I move:

"That the Bill be referred to a Select Committee consisting of Mr. N. M. Joshi, Dr. P. G. Solanki, Hafiz M. Ghazanfarulla, Syed Sher Shah Jeelani, Sri M. Ananthasayanam Ayyangar, Seth Sukhdev, Mr. Madandhari Singh, Mr. C. P. Lawson, Mr. Bhagirathi Mahapatra, Sir George Spence, Col. Kumar Shri Himmatsinhji and the Mover, with instructions to report on the opening day of the next Budget Session, and that the number of members whose presence shall be necessary to constitute a meeting of the Committee shall be five."

Mr. President: The question is:

"That the Bill be referred to a Select Committee consisting of Mr. N. M. Joshi, Dr. P. G. Solanki, Hafiz M. Ghazanfarulla, Syed Sher Shah Jeelani, Sri M. Ananthasayanam Ayyangar, Seth Sukhdev, Mr. Madandhari Singh, Mr. C. P. Lawson, Mr. Bhagirathi Mahapatra, Sir George Spence, Col. Kumar Shri Himmatsinhji and the Mover, with instructions to report on the opening day of the next Budget Session, and that the number of members whose presence shall be necessary to constitute a meeting of the Committee shall be five."

The motion was adopted.

DEMANDS FOR SUPPLEMENTARY GRANTS FOR 1946-47—RAILWAYS

The Honourable Mr. M. Asaf Ali (Member for Railways and Transport): I am not quite sure whether I should not make a short statement which may cover the entire field of the demands which are going to be placed before the House. I think it would be by far the most convenient way of dealing with

[Mr. M. Asaf Ali]

them if I offer an explanation of the aggregate effect of the demands instead of taking one demand after another. I may also mention, Sir, that these supplementary demands are submitted for the vote of the House during the autumn Session, because it was argued during the Budget session that supplementary grants for the current year should not follow but precede the normal budget demands. It is but only in the fitness of things that it should be so, because towards the end of the financial year much of the expenditure incurred in excess of the budget really becomes an *ex post facto* report and therefore the House can have a legitimate grievance that the true picture of the excess was not presented to them, in good time.

The aggregate of all the demands which I shall submit to the vote of the House today is of the order of 26½ crores which is made up of all the ten items put down on the list of demands including a sum of about ten lakhs which are non-voted. Of these ten demands seven relate to working expenses under practically all heads except demand No. 6(d) which relates to the maintenance and operation of ferry steamers. The remaining three demands fall under 'Railway Board', 'Audit' and 'Miscellaneous'.

The estimate of the ordinary working expenses of railways for the current year was placed by my predecessor at 125.73 crores and the estimate of the miscellaneous expenditure was 1¼ crores. The excess as may be gathered from the details, which appear in the memoranda placed before the Railway Standing Finance Committee and which are in the hands of Honourable Members, has arisen from various causes and is distributed over almost all the heads of working expenses. An excess of 25 lakhs under 'Miscellaneous Expenditure' is in respect of the three demands under 'Railway Board', 'Audit' and 'Miscellaneous'.

The common factors of all the demands except Demand No. 3 'Miscellaneous' are arrears of dearness allowance and the interim relief recommended by the Standing Finance Committee of Railways which form the basis of the settlement with the All-India Railwaymen's Federation in June last. The cost of giving retrospective effect from the 1st July 1944 to the revision of the dearness allowance originally sanctioned from the 1st January 1945, is estimated by railways to amount to 2.28 crores and the amount which will have to be paid by way of interim relief and for which I shall seek the vote of the House under the various demands for working expenses amounts to 8.43 crores. The total cost of the interim relief is a few lakhs more, namely 59,000 under Demand No. 1 and 115,000 under Demand No. 2 and a small unassessed amount under Demand No. 12 and 3.03 lakhs under Demand No. 6(d). The expenditure under Demand 12 and 6(d) of the normal budget demands is expected to be met from savings under other heads in those demands.

The estimate of the loss on grainshops in the budget was placed at 11.33 crores on the assumption that prices in 1946-47 would come down to a level lower than that which prevailed in 1945-46. But actually the prices of grains and pulses have gone up and recently the Government have sanctioned a substantial increase of the price of sugar. Consequently the present estimate of the loss on grainshops is 14.53 crores.

Again as a part of the settlement with the All-India Railwaymen's Federation in June last, an assurance was given by the Railway Board that until the Adjudicator's Award has been considered no railway employee who was in service on the 15th September 1945, would be discharged unless he refused to accept alternative employment. The terms on which alternative employment would be offered were also liberalised. As a result of this, railways have not been able to keep their expenditure on staff to the level estimated in the budget and an extra provision of 96 lakhs is necessary. It will thus be seen that an increase of 14.87 crores is due directly or indirectly to staff charges.

Out of the balance, 7.66 crores represent a throw forward from the last year. This is not a genuine excess any more than the corresponding saving last year was a genuine saving. It is a purely paper transaction arising out of the peculiarities of Government budgeting which proceeds on the assumption that

the railways go out of business every year on the 31st March and recommence their business on the 1st April. Whatever liability is not discharged by the 31st March, naturally, therefore, results in a saving and the consequential payment in the next year becomes an excess which must be specially voted by the Assembly.

[At this stage Mr. President vacated the Chair, which was then occupied by Mr. Deputy President (Khan Mohammad Yamin Khan).]

There are, however, a few items which constitute a genuine excess. They are (i) Fuel—1.2 crores; (ii) Repairs and maintenance—90 lakhs; and (iii) Other miscellaneous items—114 lakhs.

When my predecessor presented his budget for this year the total fuel bill was expected to be 20.37 crores. On account of the additional train services which have been introduced since, the present estimate is 21.57 crores *i.e.*, one crore and twenty lakhs more. We have also to spend 90 lakhs more on repairs and maintenance. These excesses should not be deplored by the House because they indicate that railways are striving hard to catch up with the arrears of repairs and maintenance on the one hand and that they are trying to increase their services to meet the growing demands of the public. There are other miscellaneous items aggregating to 1.14 crores, out of which an item specially worth mentioning is 'Compensation'. We have to provide 18 lakhs for compensation arising out of recent train accidents, which all concerned and much more so the railways sincerely deplore. For goods lost or damaged, the budget estimate was placed at 117 lakhs. I have now to increase it by 15 lakhs. Honourable Members have expressed considerable concern and very rightly so over the growth of our expenditure under this head, which increased from 4.26

4 P.M. lakhs in 1938-39 to a crore and a half in 1945-46. Honourable Members may not feel happy over the supplementary demand of 15 lakhs on this account although even now the expenditure will be below that in 1945-46. From the trend of some of the questions that were asked during the session, it appeared that some members at least were not satisfied that we were meeting the claims made against the railways to the fullest extent. But the figures which I have quoted reveal an entirely different tale and prove that we are doing our utmost to meet all legitimate claims which are maintainable under law. It would be unreasonable to expect us to meet claims which may not be genuine or which may arise from the neglect of the rules under which the public are called upon to declare the value of their goods entrusted to railways for safe carriage. Railways expect the travelling public and others who book their goods for carriage by railways not to think of small economies and to take a little more trouble to insure their belongings and goods at a little extra cost. Let me at the same time explain that this excess does not necessarily connote that measures like strengthening the Watch and Ward which the railways have taken to ensure better care of the goods entrusted to them have not been tolerably effective. The increase should be taken to be due to the intensive effort which has been made by railways to expedite the settlement of outstanding claims.

This is all that I have to say about the increase in working expenses proper. Coming now to the miscellaneous expenditure, more than 17 lakhs out of the excess of 25 is under 'Surveys'. This shows that our surveys are proceeding at a more rapid pace than we had hoped for at the time of the budget. Consequently the Government will be able to take decisions more quickly in regard to the post-war construction projects. This demand for an extra 17 lakhs will therefore, I am sure, be welcomed by the House. Out of the rest, 2/3rd lakhs are due to arrears of dearness allowance and the interim relief and the balance is due to various miscellaneous causes, including Contingencies and temporary

[Mr. M. Asaf Ali.]

miscellaneous establishments. The most important of these miscellaneous establishment in which the House will feel interested is the High Power Committee which the Government have decided to set up as a result of the recommendations of the Railway Standing Finance Committee. I may inform the House that we have been fortunate in securing the services of Mr. K. C. Neogy as the Chairman of this High Power Committee.

Finally, I may inform the House although this question does not arise directly out of the demands which I am to submit to the House today that the Government have taken definite steps to accelerate the pace of the programme for the production of locomotives in India. Our plans have been matured and preliminary steps are already in progress and it is hoped that the bulk of our requirements in respect of locomotives will be produced in India within three years from now. The period of three years may appear to be somewhat long, but we must not forget that gigantic works of construction which will have to be taken in hand cannot be completed overnight. Sir, I have done as far as my explanatory remarks are concerned and I shall now proceed to move for grants put down on the Order Paper.

DEMAND No. 1—RAILWAY BOARD.

The Honourable Mr. M. Asaf Ali: Sir, I move:

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 3,78,000 be granted to the Governor General in Council to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1947, in respect of 'Railway Board'."

Mr. Deputy President: Motion moved:

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 3,78,000 be granted to the Governor General in Council to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1947, in respect of 'Railway Board'."

Mr. S. Guruswami (Nominated Non-Official): I should like to oppose the demand for the grant made by the Honourable Member for Railways because of the reference he has made to the agreement between the Railway Department and the All-India Railwaymen's Federation and this has not been implemented in full. I should like to point out Sir, that in June last when this country was faced with the threat of an all-India strike, with the connivance of the members of the Railway Finance Standing Committee pressure was brought to bear upon the workers to withdraw their substantial demands and one of the points of agreement wherewith the Railwaymen's Federation should withdraw their strike notice was that there should be an interim relief.

Mr. Deputy President: Order, order. I must inform the Honourable Member that when a supplementary grant is asked for, questions of policy cannot be discussed. The only thing that can be discussed is whether on its merits this particular grant can be sanctioned. But to discuss the policy of the Railway Board or whether it should remain in existence these are matters that can be discussed at the time of the budget. But if the Honourable Member is going to say anything why this particular demand should not be granted, he may do so.

Mr. S. Guruswami: I am not discussing the general policy of the Railway Board but their failure to implement the agreement reached between the All-India Railwaymen's Federation and the Board. My objection to this grant is based on this. The Board agreed to implement a certain agreement.

Mr. Deputy President: The Honourable Member is again going into the same position.

Mr. S. Guruswami: Very well, Sir, I shall not quarrel about words. But I shall take this occasion to point out a big *lacuna* which has not been mentioned by the Honourable the Railway Member. He failed to point out that the interim relief has not been granted to those who were in railway service between July 1945 and 1st August 1946. This is failure No. 1.

No. 2 is this: He has failed to give the benefit to several thousands of railwaymen who have been designated by him as casual labourers. On the Great Indian Peninsula Railway their number is 28,000. Perhaps the men involved in this category would come to nearly a lakh on all Railways and these men are deprived of dearness allowance. They are deprived of the benefits of the grain shops and also of the benefits of the interim relief. In these two respects—by the failure to give the interim relief to these railwaymen who served the railways between 1st June 1945 and the 1st August 1946, in spite of the representation made by the All-India Railwaymen's Federation, and by the failure of the Railway Board to give to those already in service and those who were in service from 1st July 1945, the Railway Board has been guilty of failure to observe the agreement. Not only that, they assured the All-India Railwaymen's Federation that there would be no retrenchments during the period of adjudication.

Mr. Deputy President: I am afraid the Honourable Member is beating about the bush. I have informed him that he cannot discuss the failure or otherwise of the Railway Board on a supplementary grant. He can do that at the time of the Budget Session. But here now he can say whether this expenditure which the Railway Board has incurred is unnecessary or should not be allowed on certain grounds, and he can throw it out. But the question of policy, whether the Railway Board has failed to do certain other things which were in their power to do, that does not come up at this time. That has been the ruling in this House for many years.

Mr. S. Guruswami: My point is that the supplementary grant is intended in respect of the Railway Board. They do not deserve the grant that they have asked for for their failure to implement the agreement that was reached between the Railwaymen's Federation and the Railway Board.

The third point which I was developing was this: that there was an agreement to suspend retrenchment during the pendency of the adjudication. I have received a complaint from the B., B. & C. I. Railwaymen that they propose to close the Wagon Erection Workshop at Mahalakshmi. Nearly 600 men are to lose their jobs, because of the decision of the Railway to stop the works. You are talking of developing wagon construction and what are you doing here? You are closing down the workshops in Mahalakshmi. Is this the way of developing wagon construction in India?

Mr. Deputy President: The Honourable Member is making a speech and probably he may be right in what he says but I can give him permission to speak when the question comes up under working expenses or expenses of the traffic department; or he may speak when the 'Miscellaneous' item comes up.

Mr. S. Guruswami: Sir, all this is due to the violation of the agreement reached with the Railwaymen's Federation. I have mentioned three important points which require explanation, if the Honourable Member for Railways wants a willing vote for the supplementary demand which he has moved.

Sreejut Rohini Kumar Chaudhuri (Assam Valley: Non-Muhammadan): Sir, if the Honourable Member in charge of the Railways comes to know more of the affairs in his department he will be shocked by one singular fact that one province in this sub-continent of India has been entirely excluded so far as representation in the railway services is concerned. There is only one officer coming from that province and that officer happened to be appointed, because he was already in the Assam Bengal Railway, when it was a company-managed railway and was subsequently brought under the control of the State. Since then no officer has been appointed from that province at all. Not to speak of an officer.....

Mr. Deputy President: Order, order. The Honourable Member must understand my ruling. I have explained the distinction. This point can be raised at the time of the budget and then the Honourable Member will be perfectly in order to say that a particular grant should not be made, on account of the grievances which he has got. But once having agreed that the Railway

[Mr. Deputy President.]

Board must expend and this having been done, the House is only asked for its sanction to the extra expenditure, which has come before the House in the shape of a supplementary demand. Members may be perfectly in order when they say that this extra expenditure should not be granted on the ground that it is not being properly utilised or is being used for objectionable purposes but they will not be in order if they discuss another matter of policy.

Sreejut Rohini Kumar Chaudhuri: Sir, these grants are now being asked for on account of the pay of officers, who have been appointed during recent months, that is to say, after the budget was passed and I say that this amount should not be given, because these appointments have been made in contravention of the policy which ought to be adopted by the Railway Board. I shall be told in reply that appointments on the railway are not made on a territorial basis but on a communal basis. I grant it but is it possible for anybody to believe that even on a communal basis one province alone should be entirely excluded from consideration? Is it conceivable for anybody to believe that a province which has carried on its administration with credit as an autonomous province and a province which has led the way of suffering that province is incompetent to produce really competent man? Can anyone believe that? My submission is that there is a ring of officers who are in charge of filling up these posts and they give these appointments to their relations.....

The Honourable Mr. M. Asaf Ali: On a point of order, Sir. I am unable to understand why this debate is proceeding, because if Honourable Members will look at the memorandum in their hands, they will realise in respect of which particular item this sum is required and I do not see how we can go beyond that limit.

Mr. N. M. Joshi (Nominated Non-Official): May I say one word, Sir, as regards this point of order. The Honourable Member made a speech lasting for over 15 minutes. May I ask him on what item he made that speech? He made a general statement concerning all items and when we are now speaking he asks on what item we are speaking. It is not a fair question to ask. He made a fairly long statement despite the impatience of the House to get to the next item on the programme. He took up the time of the House and made a long general statement and nobody objected but he objects to other people making general statements.

Mr. Deputy President: I think the Honourable Member for Railways is perfectly right in pointing out to the House that on page 12 of the proceedings of the Standing Finance Committee for Railways, dated the 6th November, 1946, which has been circulated to Honourable Members, the purposes for which this demand has been asked have been clearly given. Any Honourable Member going beyond this will not be in order.

Sreejut Rohini Kumar Chaudhuri: Sir, the matter is of very recent occurrence and it has occurred subsequent to the passing of the budget. The Railway was taken over by the Government now. While the railway was under company management the company was more sympathetic to the people of the province than what the Government is now. There were people of the province employed in that railway and they were all transferred to Calcutta thus causing great inconvenience to them.....

Mr. Deputy President: Order, Order. I am afraid the Honourable Member must know the distinction which I have very clearly made. These things can come only at the time of the budget. Supplementary grants only refer to certain items of expenditure and if an Honourable Member objects to certain items, that they should not have been granted or that certain posts should not have been excluded, then of course he will be perfectly in order. This is not the time to discuss the whole policy of the Railway Board or its failure to discharge its duty. It should not be done at the time of the supplementary grants but at the time of the Railway Budget. That has been the ruling many times in this House, as Honourable Member must be aware.

Sreejot Rohini Kumar Chaudhuri: Sir, could you not make any allowance for a new Member?

Mr. Deputy President: For the guidance of new members I have explained the position at this length, so that they may know how to proceed. It is the business of the House with which the Chair is concerned and the Chair has to keep up order and to conduct the proceedings according to the rules and Standing Orders.

Mr. N. M. Joshi: I want to take only two minutes on the question of interim relief.

The Honourable Mr. Asaf Ali: Interim relief is covered by working expenses all over. There are so many items.

Mr. N. M. Joshi: Therefore, Sir, I want your guidance. They are spread all over and I think my friend Mr. Guruswami was right in making a sort of general statement in reply to the Honourable Member. I want to speak only for two minutes on that question; if you will permit me, I shall speak now; or if you permit me later, I shall speak then, as that item is spread over all demands.

Mr. Deputy President: I think the Honourable Member will be in order in speaking on 'Miscellaneous Expenditure.'

Sjt. N. V. Gadgil (Bombay Central Division: Non-Muhammadan Rural): Sir, the trouble has started because the Honourable Member for Railways began a novel practice—instead of moving one demand and inviting criticism on that whether of policy or on financial grounds, he prefaced the whole thing by a long speech raising many points, and this has occasioned criticism from several sections of the House. I want your ruling, Mr. Deputy President, that the criticism of members should be confined to the items actually moved or to whatever has been referred to by the Honourable Member in his speech.

Mr. Deputy President: When making his speech, the Honourable Member tried to make a speech on all items at once and then he reserved only the moving of the items one by one as he did not like to make a speech on every item and support it by facts.

Dr. Zia Uddin Ahmad (United Provinces Southern Division: Muhammadan Rural): No more speeches, Sir. The question may now be put.

Sri M. Ananthasayanam Ayyangar (Madras Ceded Districts and Chittoor: Non-Muhammadan Rural): May I submit that the Honourable Member's speech helped us very much to understand exactly what the items are? We are spending about 27 crores by way of supplementary expenditure; and you and I, Sir, in the Standing Finance Committee voted to the tune of Rs. 9 crores spread over a number of these items. I thought any of our friends might be allowed an opportunity to say what he thought regarding that item. As regards the manufacture of locomotives, we know the Honourable Member is in earnest and wants to speed it up; that also is spread over a number of items. As regards the High Power Committee, the Honourable Member gave a resume of what is contained in the various demands; and I thought some of our friends who are taking interest in this matter would appreciate the speech. There is no limit if each one of us goes on speaking on each item. Instead of that, one of our friends will take up each item and make a few observations. If you will permit me I will say a few words about it. (Some Honourable Members: No, no!) We are not sitting tomorrow and hence we may have to sit for a few minutes after five. I am trying to avoid discussion. 27 crores is not a small matter, and if you will permit I will finish in ten or seven minutes.

Mr. Deputy President: The Honourable Member wants to speak on what?

Sri M. Ananthasayanam Ayyangar: In respect of such matters as come under these items. I will give an undertaking that I will not speak on any other matters. After all the Chair is entitled to devise methods of procedure for proper conduct of business and it has got extraordinary power too.

Sir Cowasjee Jehangir (Nominated Non-Official): On a point of order, Sir; you may follow any procedure on the present occasion, but that procedure should not be allowed to become a precedent. A ruling must be given that whatever procedure is followed now should not be a precedent for the future. This is developing into a general debate.

Mr. Deputy President: I have given my ruling that the debate must be confined to the items of expenditure; and in discussing supplementary grants members are not entitled to review the general policy of the department. They can do so only at the time of the general budget. But now they should confine themselves to the items of supplementary expenditure, whether they agree with it or not. That has been the practice hitherto followed and it is laid down in May's Parliamentary Practice and I have been shown several rulings to this effect. Every Honourable Member has got a copy with him and they know it well. But here as the Honourable Member has already made one speech, another member says he wants to make a speech once and will not speak on any other item. So, I say that can be allowed.

Sri M. Ananthasayanam Ayyangar: I shall confine myself to the demands and to the excess or new demands that have come into existence. First of all, I would have wished—you and I, Sir, were all members of the Standing Finance Committee—that having regard to various items of importance that come up before the Standing Finance Committee, the Honourable Member himself will hereafter preside. There is nothing out of the way in my suggestion. Any member of the government who is nominated can be the Chairman. Hitherto the Financial Adviser has been the Chairman. We are beating the air there. The Financial Commissioner cannot lay down policy and these big items involve policy. I would make that suggestion for the acceptance of government after full consideration.

Then, as regards dearness allowance, costing nearly Rs. 9 crores, we are certainly obliged to our honourable friend, Mr. Guruswami, for having averted a crisis which would otherwise have occurred; also honourable members and the Standing Finance Committee and all others co-operated in averting that great calamity and disaster. As regards the distribution of this Rs. 9 crores, the policy was laid down by the Standing Finance Committee. Unfortunately the Railway Board to this day consists not entirely of our own nationals. Other nationals take a different view; and I will not be satisfied until this is entirely managed by Indian nationals from top to bottom. Friction has arisen. We have given nine crores but in distributing it why should there be any trouble? There is friction there. My honourable friend, who tried to co-operate with us, in the Finance Committee and outside also, would have been easily satisfied by small adjustments here and there. That is exactly what he wants. But if there is trouble he can go and start a strike tomorrow. It is not worthwhile to quarrel with Mr. Guruswami. I am not instigating him. I am only advising government and the Railway Board in particular not to allow small differences to exist where we have tried to do away with major differences.

I would like to say one word. We have agreed that when the Pay Commission decide this matter it will have retrospective effect and we also suggested that the Pay Commission should be requested to dispose of the salaries and wages of railwaymen first, as the first item. But no steps have been taken so far; they have put it off to the end. I do not know when it is coming on. It is up to the Railway Board and the Honourable Member to insist on the Pay Commission taking up this matter first and disposing of it, because we have agreed that we will give retrospective effect to whatever recommendations are made, whereas the rest of the Government of India have not made any such commitment. There is an overhanging burden upon us and therefore the government must take note.

As regards these grain shops, it has become a sink-pit. I am told the richer men are taking advantage of it. Various articles which the ordinary people do not want are being purchased: we have tried to vote and give 14 crores on account of the higher cost of materials—we are spending 14 odd crores

over these grain shops: they have become sink pits and the sooner they are closed the better; the sooner the higher charges are given and the basic pay is fixed, the better for us. We will know exactly and the workmen will also know actually what they ought to get, instead of this round-about manner which does not count at all.

As regards the High Power Committee, I am glad that the Honourable Member has announced that a very experienced and able parliamentarian, a gentleman who knows the details of the work and has served on various committees, Mr. Neogy, is going to be the chairman of the High Power Committee. As you know that is intended for the purpose of implementing what decisions are taken by this Pay Commission. They may say that the basic salary shall be increased, in which case we must make both ends meet and curtail unnecessary expenditure in various ways; we must also try to produce all the various articles needed and to advise on steps to economise expenditure on railway administration. The sooner it comes and begins to work the better. I would only urge that the Honourable Member should not find talent only outside the Assembly but also try to find inside the Assembly also for this business. So far as the manufacture of locomotives in the country is concerned, I would urge upon the Honourable Member to go to England himself and see things for himself. It only takes two days to go and two days to come back. He can very well spend a week there and find out in what ways real progress can be made so that we need not wait for three years. He can see what instructions can be given to the High Commissioner and other officers so that they can push the thing through as early as possible.

As regards coal, there is an excess in the fuel expenditure. There is a recommendation by my Honourable friend Mr. Neogy as a member of the Coal Committee that all the coal fields should be purchased by the State, so that in the matter of fuel the railways may be self-sufficient, which we are not now.

As regards surveys the previous government had its own view. We are spending 17 lakhs under the head Surveys. During the war a number of lines were dismantled. Instead of restoring the old lines in consultation with the Local Governments, new lines have been surveyed. I would say that this item may be curtailed. The previous provincial governments did not really voice the views of the community. Other agencies might be adopted or the present Governments may be consulted in regard to the surveys of new lines. I would ask the Railway Board to consult the popular Governments afresh before other surveys are proceeded with.

There is the question also of loss of goods in transit. The station master and the guard and the other persons in charge should be made responsible. In the matter of wagon supply, I would like to state that when I presided over a conference of railwaymen, one of them said 'What am I to do when overnight they give Rs. 200 for getting a wagon. How can I refuse this amount! Under the company managed system they were paying less. They wanted the railway servants to make as much money as possible from the general public. The Honourable Member, I take it, would like to put a stop to corruption as quickly as possible. The quality of the administration depends on the decrease in the loss on transit. Mangoes are sent and they are stolen. Somebody eats them away at the other end or on the way. The test will be how far my Honourable friend during his term of office will be able to curtail this item of unnecessary waste to the tune of a crore and a half.

Mr. N. M. Joshi: I am very grateful to my friend Mr. Ayyangar for speaking a word in favour of railwaymen.

Sri M. Ananthasayanam Ayyangar: I am always with you.

Mr. N. M. Joshi: The Government got a settlement of the strike which was likely to take place at that time very cheap. The credit is not due to the Government of India. It is due to the fact that at that time there was a critical political situation in the country and the railwaymen did not like to

[Mr. N. M. Joshi].

complicate that political situation and therefore they accepted the terms offered to them by the Government of India on the advice of the Standing Finance Committee. The Government of India should not take advantage of that fact and refuse to give interim relief to people who deserve it. At present as my Honourable friend Mr. Guruswami has stated, that interim relief is not given to what they call daily rated men. This term daily rated is wrongly used. These daily rated men have been serving for years on the daily rate. I do not know why they are called daily rated. They work in the same workshop for years together and on the ground that they are daily rated and temporary, they are not given any interim relief. I would like the Government to remove this injustice. It might cost a little more but that cost is worth incurring. Secondly if there are any closures of workshops causing retrenchment, I would point out that the Government of India have given their word to the railwaymen that they will not cause any retrenchment for some time. I would therefore like the Honourable Member to give his earnest attention to these matters and even though it may cost something more, he should satisfy the railwaymen as regards the interim relief.

Mr. I. S. Puri (Government of India: Nominated Official): I will only deal with two points that have been raised today—one is about interim relief and the other is about the survey expenditure.

As regards interim relief, my friend Mr. Joshi, I think, misunderstood the position when he said that those who are called daily rated men have not been given any relief. The order which was issued in August 1946 provided that the Governor General in Council had been pleased to sanction with retrospective effect from 1st July 1945, a temporary addition to pay of Rs. 4/8 per mensem to each monthly rated railway servant in receipt of pay not exceeding Rs. 250 per mensem, and of 2 annas 9 pies per day to each daily rated servant. So the daily rated men were entitled to relief in the same way as the monthly rated staff. The point raised by my friend Mr. Guruswami was that those men who were not in service at the time that the interim relief was sanctioned, that is 1st August 1946, were not getting the interim relief. This point was the subject of a question in this House and the Honourable the Railway Member gave the reason why the Government did not find it possible to extend the concession to those who had left the service at the time that the interim relief was sanctioned. The object of the interim relief, as was explained by the Honourable Member, was that those in service should get some lump sum by way of relief. This consideration did not hold in the case of those who had already left the service and there were also practical difficulties in the way. This question was raised, I may mention, by the All-India Railwaymen's Federation when they discussed the matter with the Railway Board and the position was made clear to them and the Railway Board at that time understood that the Railwaymen's Federation had accepted the position as reasonable.

As regards the survey, the position is that all these surveys have been undertaken in respect of railway lines which the various provincial Governments wanted and wherever the new ministers have asked for projects to be undertaken, the Railway Board have undertaken to survey those lines. Either these lines are already under survey or their surveys will be undertaken when the staff who are engaged on other surveys are free.

Mr. Deputy President: The question is:

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 3,78,000 be granted to the Governor General in Council to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1947, in respect of 'Railway Board'."

The motion was adopted.

DEMAND No. 2—AUDIT

The Honourable Mr. M. Asaf Ali: Sir, I beg to move:

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 1,69,000 be granted to the Governor General in Council to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1947, in respect of 'Audit'."

Mr. Deputy President: The question is:

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 1,69,000 be granted to the Governor General in Council to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1947, in respect of 'Audit'."

The motion was adopted.

DEMAND No. 3—MISCELLANEOUS EXPENDITURE

The Honourable Mr. M. Asaf Ali: Sir, I beg to move:

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 19,23,000 be granted to the Governor General in Council to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1947, in respect of 'Miscellaneous Expenditure'."

Mr. Deputy President: The question is:

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 19,23,000 be granted to the Governor General in Council to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1947, in respect of 'Miscellaneous Expenditure'."

The motion was adopted.

DEMAND No. 6-A—WORKING EXPENSES—MAINTENANCE OF STRUCTURAL WORKS

The Honourable Mr. M. Asaf Ali: Sir, I beg to move:

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 4,37,75,000 be granted to the Governor General in Council to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1947, in respect of 'Working Expenses—Maintenance of Structural Works'."

Mr. Deputy President: The question is:

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 4,37,75,000 be granted to the Governor General in Council to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1947, in respect of 'Working Expenses—Maintenance of Structural Works'."

The motion was adopted.

DEMAND No. 6-B—WORKING EXPENSES—MAINTENANCE AND SUPPLY OF
LOCOMOTIVE POWER

The Honourable Mr. M. Asaf Ali: Sir, I beg to move:

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 5,44,60,000 be granted to the Governor General in Council to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1947, in respect of 'Working Expenses—Maintenance and Supply of Locomotive Power'."

Mr. Deputy President: The question is:

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 5,44,60,000 be granted to the Governor General in Council to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1947, in respect of 'Working Expenses—Maintenance and Supply of Locomotive Power'."

The motion was adopted.

DEMAND No. 6-C—WORKING EXPENSES—MAINTENANCE OF CARRIAGE AND WAGON
STOCK

The Honourable Mr. M. Asaf Ali: Sir, I beg to move:

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 6,48,45,000 be granted to the Governor General in Council to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1947, in respect of 'Working Expenses—Maintenance of Carriage and Wagon Stock'."

Mr. Deputy President: Motion moved:

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 6,48,45,000 be granted to the Governor General in Council to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1947, in respect of 'Working Expenses—Maintenance of Carriage and Wagon Stock'."

Mr. S. Guruswami: Sir, I should like to oppose this grant because I have received no explanation in regard to the point that I raised that the wagon workshop at Mahalakshmi is to be closed shortly and thousands of men who are working there are to lose their jobs. I have received no explanation on that point. The Financial Commissioner for Railways replied only to the point raised by my Honourable friend Mr. Joshi about the daily rated staff. There has been some misunderstanding on that point. The point that I raised was not about the daily rated staff but about those who are treated under the category of Works charges—Establishment, who are denied the benefit of the interim relief and who are now in service and who have been in service from 1st of July 1945. In spite of the fact that they have been continuously in service for several months, they have been deprived of the benefit of the interim relief. I have received no explanation from the Financial Commissioner for Railways why these men who are still in service have been deprived of this interim relief. Their number runs into thousands. In the G.I.P. Railway alone their number exceeds 26,000. This is a gross violation of the agreement between these men and the Government, and I would request the Financial Commissioner for Railways, who has been in touch with this question from the beginning and who knows also that there has been a representation from the Federation on this point, to give a satisfactory answer if he wants a willing vote from our side.

The Honourable Mr. M. Asaf Ali: Sir, I have noted the fact that my Honourable friend Mr. Guruswami has always been a vigorous advocate of labour and railwaymen and I am perfectly certain that he is now trying to justify his reputation, otherwise I have always found him extremely helpful. In fact, when the South Indian Railway strike was going on, I found him much more helpful than I had ever expected him to be. The point which he has now raised, I am afraid, is somewhat beside the relevant question which we might have debated here. I am not aware of a single railwayman who is in the service of the Railways and who has not received the interim relief.

Mr. S. Guruswami: On a point of explanation.

The Honourable Mr. M. Asaf Ali: I do not give way. The only persons who are not in receipt and who cannot receive any interim relief are those who are no longer in the service of the Railways. Do you want us to make a hunt for these gentlemen all over India and find out who were in the service of the Railways at a particular date and then go to their houses and say; "Now, will you kindly take this dole?" I cannot understand the logic of those who want the money to be paid to those who are no longer railwaymen. Therefore, I regret to say that I cannot possibly accept the suggestion which has been made by Mr. Guruswami on that point.

Coming to the next question, namely, the closing down of a particular workshop, I am not aware of any workshop which is going to be closed down unless people initiate a go-slow-programme and, if they do, I certainly will see that everyone of them is chucked out.

(Mr. Vadilal Lallubhai got up to speak.)

Mr. Deputy President: Does the Honourable Member want to speak? The Government Member has already spoken.

Mr. Vadilal Lallubhai (Ahmedabad Millowner's Association: Indian Commerce): Yes, Sir; only on a point of information. I would like to know whether a man who was in employment when these people were paid this interim relief should be paid or should not be paid? Anybody who has served has been paid and whatever has been paid to others must be paid to him also,

just as the bonus or the increased dearness allowance or any other kind of payment that has been paid to others ought to be paid to him also.

The Honourable Mr. M. Asaf Ali: Sir, this is not a point on which any information is really asked for because my learned friend is a Member of the Central Pay Commission and he ought to know these matters much better than I do. He has examined this question from day to day.

Mr. Deputy President: The question is:

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 6,48,45,000 be granted to the Governor General in Council to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1947, in respect of 'Working Expenses—Maintenance of Carriage and Wagon Stock'."

The motion was adopted.

DEMAND NO. 6-E—WORKING EXPENSES—EXPENSES OF TRAFFIC DEPARTMENT

The Honourable Mr. M. Asaf Ali: Sir, I move:

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 3,41,51,000 be granted to the Governor General in Council to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1947, in respect of 'Working Expenses—Expenses of Traffic Department'."

Mr. Deputy President: The question is:

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 3,41,51,000 be granted to the Governor General in Council to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1947, in respect of 'Working Expenses—Expenses of Traffic Department'."

The motion was adopted.

DEMAND NO. 6-F—WORKING EXPENSES—EXPENSES OF GENERAL DEPARTMENTS

The Honourable Mr. M. Asaf Ali: Sir, I move:

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 1,19,31,000 be granted to the Governor General in Council to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1947, in respect of 'Working Expenses—Expenses of General Department'."

Mr. Deputy President: The question is:

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 1,19,31,000 be granted to the Governor General in Council to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1947, in respect of 'Working Expenses—Expenses of General Department'."

The motion was adopted.

DEMAND NO. 6-G—WORKING EXPENSES—MISCELLANEOUS EXPENSES

The Honourable Mr. M. Asaf Ali: Sir, I move:

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 4,02,56,000 be granted to the Governor General in Council to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1947, in respect of 'Working Expenses—Miscellaneous Expenses'."

Mr. Deputy President: The question is:

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 4,02,56,000 be granted to the Governor General in Council to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1947, in respect of 'Working Expenses—Miscellaneous Expenses'."

The motion was adopted.

DEMAND NO. 6-H—WORKING EXPENSES—EXPENSES OF ELECTRICAL DEPARTMENT

The Honourable Mr. M. Asaf Ali: Sir, I move:

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 83,77,000 be granted to the Governor General in Council to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1947, in respect of 'Working Expenses—Expenses of Electrical Department'."

Mr. Deputy President: The question is:

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 83,77,000 be granted to the Governor General in Council to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1947, in respect of 'Working Expenses—Expenses of Electrical Department'."

The motion was adopted.

Sjt. N. V. Gadgil: Now that the Demands for supplementary grants are over, it is the general desire of the House to adjourn the House now.

The Honourable Mr. Jagjivan Ram (Labour Member): My Bill will take only ten minutes and if the House should sit for a little time longer, my Bill will be finished.

Mr. Deputy President: Unless some Honourable Member on behalf of Government says that no further business of the House is going to be moved, I have got to go through the agenda as it is before the House. It is the duty of the Chair to carry on Government Business.

Mr. N. M. Joshi: The House can sit for half an hour more and transact the labour legislation.

Mr. Deputy President: It is for the Honourable the Leader of the House to say whether he wants no more Business to be put through.

The Honourable Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru (Leader of the House): Only four minutes more are left for five of the Clock and the House will not be able to do much within that time.

Mr. Deputy President: It seems to be the general desire that no more business should be taken up. The House will now adjourn.

The Assembly then adjourned *sine die*.

APPENDIX

[Vide page 1237 ante.]

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

FINANCE DEPARTMENT (CENTRAL REVENUES)

New Delhi, the 9th February, 1946.

NOTIFICATION

CENTRAL EXCISES

No. 3-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 amendment shall be made in the Central Excise Rules, 1944, namely:—

In the Table set forth under sub-rule (2) of rule 176 of the said Rules for item (iii) in the second column against the entry (f) in the first column the following entries shall be substituted, namely:—

"(iii) more than one hundred but not more than five hundred standard maunds.—Two.
(iv) one hundred standard maunds or less.—Eight annas."

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

FINANCE DEPARTMENT (CENTRAL REVENUES)

NOTIFICATION

CENTRAL EXCISES

New Delhi, the 6th April 1946

No. 3.—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 to the Central Excise Rules, 1944, namely:—

To sub-rule (1) of rule 181 of the said Rules, the following shall be added:—

"or has been convicted of an offence under section 161, read with section 109 or with section 116, of the Indian Penal Code".

H. GREENFIELD, Joint Secy.

3/C. No. 9/7-CX/45.

Copy forwarded to :—
 All Collectors of Central Excise;
 The Political Department;
 The External Affairs Department;
 The Secretary to the Government of Sind (Revenue Department);
 The Director of Commercial Intelligence and Statistics for publication in the Indian Trade Journal; and
 The Inspectorate of Customs and Central Excises.

By order, etc.,

W. A. ROSE,

Under Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA,
 FINANCE DEPARTMENT (REVENUE DIVISION)

NOTIFICATION

CENTRAL EXCISES

New Delhi, the 20th July 1946

No. 6.—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 Central Excise Rules, 1944, namely :

A. In the said Rules :—

I. In rules 58, 60 and 61, for the words "splints and veneers", wherever they occur, the words "splints, veneers, and composition for match heads" shall be substituted.

II. In clause (a) of sub-rule (1) of rule 174, for the words "and of splints and veneers" the words "splints, veneers and composition for match heads" shall be substituted.

III. To item 2 of the Table annexed to rule 176, the following shall be added, namely :—
 "(c) composition for match heads.....one hundred".

B. In Appendix I to the said Rules, in Form R.G.-2 (Central Excise Series No. 39)—

(a) for the words "splints and veneers", wherever they occur, the words "splints, veneers and composition for match heads" shall be substituted; and

(b) for the word "Timber", the words "Timber/Composition for match heads" shall be substituted.

H. GREENFIELD, Joint Secy.

6/C. No. 22/17-CX/46.

Copy forwarded to all Collectors of Central Excise, the Secretary to the Government of Sind, Revenue Department, the Political and External Affairs Department, the Inspectorate of Customs and Central Excises and the Chief Officer, Intelligence and Statistics.

By order, etc.,

P. K. SARKAR,

for Under Secretary to the Government of India,

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA,
 FINANCE DEPARTMENT (CENTRAL REVENUES)

NOTIFICATION

SALT

New Delhi, the 2nd February 1946.

No. 1-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 amendment shall be made in the North Orissa Salt (Village Manufacture and Storage) Rules, 1943, namely :—

In sub-rule (1) of rule 10 of the said Rules, for the word "contractor" the words "Government of Orissa" shall be substituted.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
FINANCE DEPARTMENT (CENTRAL REVENUES)

NOTIFICATION

SALT

New Delhi, the 9th February 1946

No. 2-Camp.—In exercise of the powers conferred by clause XVII of sub-section (2) of section 37 of the Central Excise and Salt Act, 1944 (I of 1944) and in supersession of the notification of the Government of India in the Finance Department (Central Revenues) No. 27-Salt, dated the 1st October 1927, the Central Government is pleased to remit the duty imposed under sub-section (i) of section 3 of the said Act, on salt manufactured in or imported by sea or land into the Province of Bombay, when such salt is used within the said Province or with the special approval of the Central Government in any other place, for any industrial purpose other than the preparation of refined salt or as an ingredient or preservative in any article of food or drink subject to the following rules:—

1. Any person intending to use salt in an industrial process (hereinafter referred to as the manufacturer) and wishing to be admitted to the concession shall make an application to the Collector of Central Excise, Bombay, stating the process of manufacture in which he intends to use the salt and the approximate quantity of salt required in the year. If he wishes the concession to extend to more than one factory or works, a separate application must be made for each such factory or works, even if they are situated in the same premises.

2. Any person having his factory or works in an Indian State adjoining the territorial jurisdiction of the Collector and intending to use salt manufactured in or imported by sea or land into the Province of Bombay shall submit his application to the Collector through the Political Officer of the State concerned and all such applications shall be referred by the Collector of the Central Government for sanction.

3. The Central Government or the Collector while sanctioning an application may, if necessary, fix the maximum quantity of salt upto which refund of duty may be allowed in a year. The sanctioning authority may fix different maximum limits for different factories or works run by a manufacturer. The limit so fixed may be varied from time to time by the sanctioning authority.

4. If the application is sanctioned, the manufacturer shall forthwith execute and lodge with the Chief Accounts Officer, Central Excise Collectorate, Bombay, an agreement in Form B appended to these rules. He shall also pay to the aforesaid Collector a supervision fee of Rs. 100 to cover the cost of inspection and any other departmental expenses involved. Provided that if the concession is granted after six months of a financial year have expired, the supervision fee payable for the said year shall be Rs. 50 and that if the full annual fee of Rs. 100 has been paid and a concession is surrendered before the expiry of six months of a financial year or in the case of a new grantee, within six months of the grant, Rs. 50 shall be refunded.

5. The rebate of duty will be allowed on salt used on and from the date of payment of the supervision fee into the Treasury or from the date of execution of the agreement whichever is later.

6. After the execution of the agreement, the manufacturer shall in the first instance provide himself with duty paid salt either from (1) a Government salt-store, or agency depots in Gujarat, or (2) a licensee of a private salt-works or (3) a firm of salt dealers approved by the Collector of Central Excise, Bombay. At the close of each quarter the manufacturer shall submit an application for the refund of duty on the salt used, supported by the receipt in Form C of the firm of approved salt dealers or the agency depot from which salt has been purchased or by the salt removal permit in Form D in the case of salt obtained from a licensee of a private salt-works or by the certificate in Form F in the case of salt obtained from a Government Salt-store. Forms "C", "D" and "E" are appended to these rules.

7. No refund of duty shall be allowed unless an application for such refund reaches the officer of the Central Excise Collectorate appointed in accordance with rule 10 below, within three months of the close of the relevant quarter.

8. For the purpose of these rules, duty on salt purchased in the market shall be deemed to have been paid at the rate in force on the date of purchase.

9. (1) The application for the refund of duty shall contain the following particulars:—

(i) The balance of salt in store at the beginning of the quarter.

(ii) The quantity of salt purchased during the quarter.

(iii) The quantity of salt used during the quarter, and the quantity on which a refund of duty is applied for

(iv) The balance of salt in hand at the close of the quarter.

(v) The quantity, weight and such other details of products manufactured during the quarter as may be required by the Assistant Collector of Central Excise of the sub-division hereinafter referred to as the Assistant Collector.

(vi) A declaration stating the product manufactured and the name and situation of the factory or works, and that the salt on which a refund is applied for has been used *bona fides* by the applicant in the process of manufacture of such product at such factory or works.

(2) The particulars entered in accordance with clauses (i), (ii), (iii) and (iv) of sub-rule (i) shall distinguish between salt on which duty has been paid, or is deemed under rule 8 to have been paid, at different rates.

10. The application for the refund of duty shall be sent to the officer of the Central Excise Collectorate appointed in this behalf who shall after verifying the figures forward it to the aforesaid Assistant Collector for disposal.

11. The manufacturer shall provide and set apart, for the storage of the salt purchased for use in the factory, a store-room which shall be to the satisfaction of the Assistant Collector, securely constructed and fitted with a strong door capable of being locked. Salt manufactured in the Province and salt imported shall be stored separately in the store-room, as also shall salt on which duty has been paid or is under rule 8 deemed to have been paid, at different rates.

12. Each consignment of salt procured under this concession shall be stored separately in the store-room and distinctively marked, and the applicant shall not use any goods from any such consignment until all the salt previously procured has been expended and entered as expended in his accounts.

13. (1) The store-room shall not be opened except between the hours of sunrise and sunset, and then only for one of the following purposes, namely:—

(a) for the receipt of salt into the store,

(b) for the preparation by grinding or for the issue of salt required for purposes connected with manufacture,

(c) to allow the stock of salt to be checked by weightment or otherwise by officers of the Central Excise Collectorate.

(2) The store-room shall not be opened except by or in the presence of the Manager of the factory or the store-keeper of the factory; the latter shall retain the key of the store-room in his own possession provided that when the store-keeper is away from the premises of the factory or works, he shall leave the key with the Manager.

(3) The key of the store-room shall be available at the premises of the factory to facilitate inspection of the store-room by the officer of the Central Excise Collectorate, Bombay, not below the rank of Range Officer, at any time between the hours of sunrise and sunset, failing which the manufacturers shall be liable to a fine not exceeding rupees one hundred for each occasion the inspecting officer has to return without being able to inspect the store-room.

14. All spent-lye or other useless refuse containing salt shall be effectually destroyed on or near the premises in such manner as the Collector of Central Excise, Bombay, may direct.

15. The factory or works may be entered and examined at any time by any officer of the Bombay Central Excise Collectorate not below the rank of a Range Officer authorised by the Assistant Collector, or by any officer of the Central Excise Collectorate of a province other than Bombay who may be especially empowered in this behalf by the Central Board of Revenue or by an officer of the Baroda State empowered in this behalf by the Darbar in respect of factories or works situated within that States, and due facilities for examining the manufacturers salt register as well as for checking the stock of salt received, expended and in hand, shall be afforded by the Manager and all servants of the manufacturer. Salt shall be stored in the bags in which it is received from the salt-works or depot and the bags shall be arranged in tiers so as to facilitate checking and weightment.

16. The register referred to in rule 15 shall be written up daily and signed by the Manager or Store-keeper and shall be in Form A hereto annexed. Separate register shall be maintained for salt manufactured in the Province of Bombay and for imported salt.

17. The Manager of the factory shall furnish the Assistant Collector through the officer of the Central Excise Collectorate appointed by him for the purpose with a monthly statement to be posted by the 10th of each following month, showing the opening balance of salt at the beginning of the month, the quantity purchased during the month, the quantity expended during the month, the balance at the close of the month and the weight or quantity or other particulars required by the Assistant Collector of the production during the month of the article for which the salt was used. The manufacturer's book showing the weight or quantity of the article dealt with and of the product manufactured shall be open at any time to the inspection of any officer of the Central Excise Collectorate not below the rank of a Range Officer.

18. (i) On any breach of these rules by the manufacturer, or there being reason to believe that the concession of rebate of duty on the salt used by the said manufacturer is

being otherwise abused, the Collector shall be competent to impose a preventive establishment at the cost and expense of the manufacturer, or to cancel or withdraw the concession granted under these rules, and to forfeit the amount of inspection fee deposited for the year, and the manufacturer shall on demand refund all duty, the remission of which shall have been wrongfully claimed and sanctioned.

Provided that in the case of persons to whom the concession has been granted by the Central Government under rule 2 of these rules, the Collector shall obtain the Central Government's previous approval before taking any action under this clause.

(ii) The manufacturer shall also be responsible for any loss or damage that may be occasioned by the breach of rules referred to in clause (i) above.

19. Any person who may be dissatisfied with an order passed by the Assistant Collector under these rules may appeal to the Collector of Central Excise, Bombay, and any person who may be dissatisfied with an order passed by the Collector of Central Excise, Bombay, under these rules may appeal to the Central Board of Revenue.

FORM "A"

SALT REGISTER

(See rule 16)

Register of salt purchased, expended and in store together with the weight or quantity of products manufactured.

| Date | Opening balance of salt | Quantity of salt received into Store | Total quantity of salt in hand | Quantity of salt used and expended | Closing balance of salt | Quantity or weight of products manufactured | Manager's signature | Remarks |
|------|-------------------------|--------------------------------------|--------------------------------|------------------------------------|-------------------------|---|---------------------|---------|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 |
| | | | | | | | | |

FORM "B"

AGREEMENT—(Rule 4.)

AN AGREEMENT made the _____ day of _____ carrying on the trade or business of _____ BETWEEN _____ at _____ under the name and style of _____ (hereinafter referred to as "the manufacturer" which expression shall unless excluded by or repugnant to the context include his heirs, executors, administrator and assigns) of the one part and the Governor-General in Council (hereinafter referred to as "the Governor-General" which expression shall unless excluded by or repugnant to the context include his successors in office and assigns) of the other part.

WHEREAS the manufacturer has applied to the Governor-General for remission of the duty on salt used in the manufacture of _____ AND WHEREAS the Governor-General has agreed to grant the said application in consideration of the manufacturer executing these presents and performing and observing the conditions hereinafter mentioned NOW IT IS HEREBY AGREED BY AND BETWEEN THE PARTIES HERETO AS FOLLOWS:—

(1) The manufacturer shall be bound by and observe the rules for the time being in force for the remission of duty on salt issued for industrial purposes.

(2) The salt in respect of which a refund is claimed shall *bona fide* have been used for the purposes of _____ in the manufacturer's factory at _____ and shall not at any time be used for any other purpose.

(3) The manufacturer shall pay the sum of one hundred rupees (Rs. 100/-) on 1st April every year to the Central Excise Collectorate, Bombay, to cover the costs of inspection and other departmental expenses at such time and place and in such manner as the collector of Central Excise, Bombay, may prescribe in this behalf.

Provided that if the manufacturer be admitted to a concession both in regard to imported salt and also in regard to manufactured salt, not more than a single such fee of Rs. 100 shall be payable for each factory at work.

Provided that if the concession is granted after six months of a financial year have expired, the supervision fee payable for the said year shall be Rs. 50 (Fifty only) and that if the full annual fee of Rs. 100 (one hundred only) has been paid and the concession is surrendered before the expiry of six months of a financial year or, in the case of new guarantee within six months of the grant, Rs. 50 (fifty only) shall be refunded.

(4) If in the opinion of the Governor-General any default in the performance of or breach of the conditions herein contained and on the part of the manufacturer to be performed and observed has occurred the Governor-General may require as a condition of the continuance of this agreement that the manufacturer shall in addition to the moneys payable under clause 3 pay such further sum as may be fixed by the Governor-General for the maintenance of a preventive establishment at the aforesaid factory and that the manufacturer shall refund any duty remitted for any quarter in which such breach or default shall have occurred or continued.

(5) On the determination of this agreement under the provisions of clause 4 the manufacturer shall not be entitled to any refund for the quarter in which such determination shall have occurred, and shall be bound to refund any duty remitted for any quarter in which any breach or default as aforesaid shall have occurred or continued and shall be responsible for any loss or damage incurred by reason of any breach or default as aforesaid.

(6) The manufacturer performing and observing the conditions of this agreement, shall be entitled to a refund of salt duty to the extent and in the manner and on the conditions prescribed in the aforesaid rules for such period as the Governor-General shall choose to continue this concession.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF the said manufacturer hath hereunto set his hand and
Collector of Central Excise, Bombay, hath by order of the
Honourable the Governor-General in Council set his hand and the seal of his office the
day and year first above written.

Signed by

Esquire,

in the presence of

1.

2.

Signed, sealed and
delivered by

Esquire,

Collector of Central Excise, Bombay, for and
on behalf of the Governor-General in Council
in the presence of

1.

2.

FORM "C"

Form of receipt in case of salt purchased from a firm of approved dealers or agency depot.

(Rule 6)

Received from _____ the sum of Rs. _____ in pay-
ment for maunds of full duty paid salt purchased for use in his/their factory at
Date. _____ Signature of Approved Dealer/Agent.....Depot.

Form of permit in case of salt obtained from private salt-works.

(Rule 6)

Mr./Messrs. _____ concessionaire(s) is/are permitted to
remove.....maunds of salt from salt works for use in his/their factory at
Date. _____

Divisional Officer.

FORM "E"

Form of certificate in respect of salt obtained from Government salt stores.

(Rule 6)

Certified that wagon(s) (.....maunds) of salt has/have been cleared
on _____, against indent No. _____
dated _____ placed by Mr./Messrs. _____ conces-
sionaire(s) at the treasury _____

Date _____

Officer in charge of the salt-store.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT (CENTRAL REVENUES)

New Delhi, the 9th March 1946.

NOTIFICATION

SALT

No. 1.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 37 of the Central Excises and Salt Act, 1944 (I of 1944), and in supersession of the notification of the Government of India in the Finance Department (Central Revenues) No. 5 Salt, dated the 14th February 1942, the Central Government is pleased to make the following rule—

Rule

Within the districts in Orissa to which section 37 (2) (xix) of the Central Excises and Salt Act, 1944 (I of 1944) applies the transport of salt in excess of one maund in weight from any of the areas specified in the annexed Schedule into or over any part of the said districts other than the said areas is prohibited unless satisfactory proof—

(i) of the payment of duty has been adduced

or

(ii) is forthcoming that the salt in question is being transported to a warehouse or a 'hat' depot in accordance with the rules prescribed in the North Orissa Salt (Village Manufacture and Storage) Rules, 1943.

Schedule.

Area lying in District—

1. *Cuttack*—

- (a) Union No. VII of Balikuda Police Station.
- (b) The whole of Essama Police Station, except Union No. I.
- (c) Union Nos. V and VI of Tirtole Police Station.
- (d) The whole of Mahakalapara Police Station.
- (e) Union Nos. V, VI, VII of Pattamundai Police Station.
- (f) Union Nos. IV, V, VI, VII, VIII of Patkura Police Station.
- (g) Union Nos. V and VI of Kendrapara Police Station.
- (h) Union No. XX of Jaipur Police Station.
- (i) Union No. IX of Aul Police Station.
- (j) The whole of Rajanagar Police Station.

2. *Balasore*—

- (a) Union Nos. III, IV, and V of Baliapai Police Station.
 (b) Union Nos. I, II, III, IV, V and VI of Bhograi Police Station.
 (c) Union No. VI of Basta Police Station.
 (d) Union No. V of Singla Police Station.
 (e) Union Nos. VI and VII of Soro Police Station.
 (f) The whole of Chandbali Police Station.
 (g) The whole of Basudebpur Police Station except Union No. II.
 (h) Union Nos. VII, VIII, IX and X of Balasore Police Station except the area licensed for the manufacture of salt to the Utkal Salt and Chemical Works, Limited, described in detail in Appendix 'A' annexed hereto.

3. *Puri*—

- (a) The whole of Krishna Prasad Police Station except the area licensed for the manufacture of salt to Messrs. National Chemical and Salt Works (India), Limited, described in detail in Appendix 'B' annexed hereto.
 (b) The whole of Kakatpur Police Station except the area licensed for the manufacture of salt to the Astarang Salt Manufacturers' Co-operative Society described in detail in Appendix 'C' annexed hereto.
 (c) Union Nos. XI, XII, XIII and XIV of Nimapara Police Station.
 (d) The whole of Gope Police Station excepting the portion lying to the west of the road leading from Puri to Gope.
 (e) The whole of Brahmagiri Police Station excepting Union Nos. IV and VIII and the area licensed for the manufacture of salt to (i) Bhuyan Shyam Sundar Mahapatra and (ii) Dr. Atal Behari Acharaya described in detail in Appendices 'D' and 'E' respectively annexed hereto.
 (f) The portion of Union Nos. IV, V, VI and VII of Banapur Police Station lying between Chilka Lake and the Bengal Nagpur Railway Line.
 (g) The portion of Union Nos. I, II, III, IV and V of Tangi Police Station lying between Chilka Lake and the Bengal Nagpur Railway Line.

APPENDIX "A".

| Name of Factory | Where situated | | Area | | Limits (Boundaries) |
|---|----------------|--------------------------|----------|--------|-------------------------------|
| | Village | Police Station, etc. | Plot No. | Area | |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
| Talpada | Talpada. | Police Station Balasore. | From 682 | 8.70 | North-Plot Nos. 674, 676. |
| | | | „ 688 | 16.54 | |
| The Utkal Salt and Chemical Works, Ltd. | | District Balasore. | 716 | 0.07 | East—Orissa Coast Canal. |
| | | | 715 | 13.35 | |
| | | | From 681 | 35.40 | South—Plot Nos. 540, 541. |
| | | | 683 | 0.39 | |
| | | | 686 | 7.05 | West—Portion of Plot No. 638. |
| Total | | | 81.50 | Acres. | |

| Name of the Factory | Where situated | | Area | | Limits (Boundaries). |
|---|----------------|--|----------|------|---|
| | Village | Police station, etc. | Plot No. | Area | |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
| National Chemical Salt Works (India) Ltd. | Khatisahi | Revenue Thana No. 312 Paragana Parikad, Police Station Krishna Prasad. | | | |
| | | | 125 | 0.26 | |
| | | | 127 | 0.19 | |
| | | | 128 | 1.26 | |
| | | | 129 | 1.15 | |
| | | | 130 | 1.57 | |
| | | | 131 | 1.69 | East—13 and 126 of Khatisahi Mouja and Chilka Lake. |
| | | | 132 | 0.83 | |
| | | | 133 | 0.73 | |
| | | | 134 | 1.00 | |
| | | | 135 | 0.48 | South—298, 297, 281, 280, 279, 278, 277, 276/610, 276, 275, 274 of Gurubai Mouja. |
| | | | 136 | 99 | |
| | | | 137 | 3.72 | |
| | | | 138 | 0.49 | |
| | | | 139 | 0.87 | |
| | | | 140 | 0.24 | West—163, 122, 123, 124 of Khatisahi Mouja. |
| | | | 141 | 1.31 | |
| | | | 142 | 1.65 | |
| | | | 269 | 0.84 | |
| | | | 270 | 0.79 | |
| | | | 271 | 0.80 | |
| | | | 272 | 0.70 | |
| 273 | 0.63 | | | | |
| 274 | 1.08 | | | | |
| 275 | 2.84 | | | | |
| 276 | 0.81 | | | | |
| 276/610 | 0.64 | North—Khatisahi, Plot Nos. 13 and 126 Chilka Lake. | | | |
| 277 | 0.79 | | | | |

| Name of the Factory | Where situated | | Area | | Limits (Boundaries) |
|---|----------------|---|----------|------|---|
| | Village | Police station, etc. | Plot No. | Area | |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
| National Chemical Salt Works (India) Ltd. | Khatiasahi | Revenue Thana No. 312 Pargana Parikud, Police Station Krishna Prasad. | 278 | 0.68 | East—Chilka Lake. South—513 (Pada), 515. West—518, 420, 335, 332, 331, 268, 609, 177, 176, 168, 167, 166, 165, 623/163, 163 (all of Gurubai Mouza), 118, 122, 123, 124 (all of Khatiasahi Mouza). |
| | | | 279 | 1.46 | |
| | | | 280 | 0.98 | |
| | | | 281 | 0.91 | |
| | | | 282 | 0.83 | |
| | | | 283 | 0.69 | |
| | | | 284 | 0.51 | |
| | | | 285 | 0.61 | |
| | | | 286 | 0.53 | |
| | | | 287 | 0.75 | |
| | | | 288 | 0.74 | |
| | | | 98 | 0.73 | |
| | | | 299 | 0.44 | |
| | | | 454 | 1.14 | |
| | | | 455 | 1.40 | |
| | | | 456 | 0.99 | |
| | | | 457 | 0.51 | |
| | | | 458 | 0.85 | |
| | | | 459 | 0.97 | |
| | | | 460 | 2.13 | |
| 300 | 1.78 | | | | |
| 301 | 0.97 | | | | |
| 302 | 1.13 | | | | |
| 303 | 0.96 | | | | |

| Name of Factory | Where situated | | Area | | | | | | Limits (Boundries) | |
|---|----------------|---|----------|------|----------|------|----------|--------|--------------------|--|
| | Village | Police station etc. | Plot No. | Area | Plot No. | Area | Plot No. | Area | | |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | |
| National Chemical and Salt Works (India) Ltd. | Khatishai | Revenue Thana No. 312 Paragana Parikud Police Station Krishna Prasad. | 304 | 2.04 | 461 | 1.14 | 446 | 0.53 | | |
| | | | 305 | 1.64 | 462 | 1.20 | 447 | 0.57 | | |
| | | | 306 | 0.97 | 463 | 0.85 | 448 | 1.77 | | |
| | | | 307 | 0.63 | 464 | 1.07 | 449 | 1.52 | | |
| | | | 308 | 0.70 | 465 | 0.24 | 450 | 2.06 | | |
| | | | 309 | 5.08 | 466 | 0.26 | 451 | 1.29 | | |
| | | | 310 | 5.02 | 467 | 0.41 | | | | |
| | | | 311 | 1.87 | 468 | 0.20 | Total | 230.27 | | |
| | | | 312 | 1.71 | 469 | 0.46 | | | | |
| | | | 313 | 1.54 | 470 | 0.35 | | | | |
| | | | 314 | 1.04 | 471 | 0.67 | | | | |
| | | | 315 | 1.05 | 472 | 0.94 | | | | |
| | | | 316 | 1.64 | 473 | 0.83 | | | | |
| | | | 317 | 1.22 | 474 | 0.84 | | | | |
| | | | 318 | 1.17 | 475 | 1.02 | | | | |
| | | | 319 | 0.98 | 483 | 0.56 | | | | |
| | | | 320 | 0.60 | 484 | 1.24 | | | | |
| | | | 330 | 0.91 | 485 | 0.08 | | | | |
| | | | 421 | 0.65 | 486 | 1.23 | | | | |
| | | | 422 | 1.32 | 487 | 4.33 | | | | |
| | | | 476 | 0.91 | 488 | 2.59 | | | | |
| | | | 477 | 1.61 | 489 | 1.22 | | | | |
| | | | 478 | 1.02 | 490 | 0.03 | | | | |
| | | | 479 | 1.56 | 491 | 1.76 | | | | |
| | | | 480 | 1.61 | 492 | 1.00 | | | | |
| 481 | 1.52 | 493 | 3.55 | | | | | | | |
| 482 | 0.55 | 494 | 3.28 | | | | | | | |
| 423 | 3.13 | 495 | 2.73 | | | | | | | |
| 424 | 3.79 | 496 | 1.87 | | | | | | | |
| 425 | 1.79 | 497 | 1.79 | | | | | | | |

As on pages 1296 and 1297.

| Name of Factory | Where situated | | Area | | | | | | Limits (Boundaries) | | |
|---|----------------|---|----------|------|----------|------|----------|------|---------------------|--|--|
| | Village | Police station, etc. | Plot No. | Area | Plot No. | Area | Plot No. | Area | | | |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | | |
| National Chemical Salt Works (India) Ltd. | Khatisahi | Revenue Thana No. 312, Paragana Parikud, Police Station Krishna Prasad. | 426 | 1.44 | 505 | 2.36 | | | | | |
| | | | 427 | 2.42 | 506 | 1.46 | | | | | |
| | | | 428 | 1.29 | 507 | 1.36 | | | | | |
| | | | 429 | 1.24 | 508 | 1.48 | | | | | |
| | | | 430 | 1.16 | 509 | 0.78 | | | | | |
| | | | 431 | 1.00 | 510 | 0.63 | | | | | |
| | | | 432 | 7.21 | 511 | 1.38 | | | | | |
| | | | 433 | 1.40 | 512 | 2.51 | | | | | |
| | | | 434 | 4.11 | 289 | 0.65 | | | | | |
| | | | 435 | 2.61 | 290 | 0.65 | | | | | |
| | | | 436 | 1.19 | 291 | 0.73 | | | | | |
| | | | 437 | 2.02 | 292 | 0.64 | | | | | |
| | | | 438 | 3.95 | 293 | 0.94 | | | | | |
| | | | 439 | 0.52 | 294 | 1.08 | | | | | |
| | | | 440 | 3.05 | 295 | 1.43 | | | | | |
| | | | 441 | 1.41 | 296 | 1.24 | | | | | |
| | | | 442 | 0.50 | 297 | 1.58 | | | | | |
| | | | 442/632 | 0.38 | 321 | 0.87 | | | | | |
| | | | 452 | 1.20 | 322 | 0.69 | | | | | |
| | | | 453 | 1.29 | 323 | 1.56 | | | | | |
| | | | 490 | 0.92 | 324 | 1.37 | | | | | |
| | | | 499 | 2.02 | 325 | 0.76 | | | | | |
| | | | 500 | 2.14 | 326 | 1.20 | | | | | |
| | | | 501 | 1.78 | 327 | 1.17 | | | | | |
| | | | 502 | 1.03 | 328 | 1.57 | | | | | |
| | | | 503 | 1.14 | 329 | 0.29 | | | | | |
| 504 | 1.14 | 443 | 0.38 | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | 444 | 4.08 | | | | | |
| | | | | | 445 | 0.69 | | | | | |

As on pages 1296 and 1297.

| Name of Factory | Where situated | | Area | | | | Limits (Boundaries) | | |
|-----------------|----------------|---|----------------|-------------------|----------|-------|--|--|--|
| | Village | Police station, etc. | Plot No. | Area | Plot No. | Area | | | |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | | |
| Astarang | Astarang | Revenue Thana No. 191 Pargana Astarang, Police Station-Kakatpur, District Puri. | 1077 | 1.40 | | ... | North—Plot No. 1068. | | |
| | | | 1078 (Portion) | 0.44 | | | East—Plot Nos. 1071, 1072, 1076, 1081. | | |
| | | | | | | | | | South—Plot Nos. 1080, Portion of 1078. |
| | | | | | | | | | West—1039. |
| | | | 1199 | 2.60 | ... | ... | North—Plot No. 1118. | | |
| | | | | | | | | | East—Village Road adjoining to Plot Nos. 1020, 1198, 1197. |
| | | | | | | | | | South—Portion of Plot No. 1199, 1397, 1398, 1399. |
| | | | | | | | | | West—Plot Nos. 1200, 1201, 1202. |
| | | | 1585 | 0.25 | 2110 | 1.10 | North—Plot Nos. of village Astarang :— | | |
| | | | 1586 | 4.80 | 2111 | 24 10 | | | |
| | | | 1587 | 6.00 | 2112 | 0.85 | | | |
| | | | 1594 | 1.18 | 2113 | 10.70 | | | |
| | | | 1595 | 4.20 | 2114 | 0.46 | Portion of 1587 | | |
| | | | 1596 | 6.03 | 2115 | 1.90 | „ „ 1596 | | |
| | | | 2102 | 0.25 | 2116 | 8.40 | 1904, 1934, 1935 | | |
| | | | 2103 | 2.15 | 2117 | 0.17 | 1938, 1939, 1944 | | |
| | | | 2104 | 0.50 | 2118 | 1.31 | 1945, 1946, 1951 | | |
| | | | 2105 | 0.50 | 2119 | 1.87 | 2101, 2100, 2099, | | |
| | | | 2106 | 8.10 | 2119 | | 2098, 2097, 2094, | | |
| 2107 | 0.47 | 2142 | 4.63 | 2093, 2091, | | | | | |
| 2108 | 0.45 | 2120 | 0.44 | 2090, 2089, 2088, | | | | | |
| 2109 | 12.30 | 2121 | 2.10 | 2087, 218, 2068, | | | | | |
| | | | 2119/ | Plot Nos. of | | | | | |
| | | | 2148 | village Damsum | | | | | |
| | | | | 1, 6, 7, 8. | | | | | |

| Name of Factory | Where situated | | Area | | | | Limits (Boundaries) |
|-----------------|----------------|-----------------------|----------|-------|----------|-------|---|
| | Village | Police station, etc. | Plot No. | Area | Plot No. | Area | |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 |
| Astarang | Timor | Revene Thana No. 189. | 28 | 3.74 | 200 | 4.44 | East—Plot Nos. of village Damsun— 12, 13, 37, 36, 44, 43, 40, 41, 48, 51, 52, 53, 112, 810, 117, 118, 119, 120, 156, 157, 158, 159, 564, 354, 353, 770, 352, 767, 360, 361, 362, 391, 398, 399, 400, 401, 402, 410, 415, 416, 420, Plot No. 224, of village Timor. South—Plot No. 226 of village Timor. West—Plot Nos. of village Timor. 173, 177, 178, 176, 162, 129, 127, 126, 131, 123, 133, 134, 135, 158, 73, 72, 63, 62, 61, 39, 38, 36, 34, 33, 32, Portion of Plot Nos. 28, 6, 4, Plot Nos. of village Astarang—1584, 1583, 1588, 1589 (Portion). |
| | | | 35 | 14.58 | 201 | 0.50 | |
| | | | 130 | 0.52 | 202 | 7.26 | |
| | | | 132 | 0.74 | 203 | 2.20 | |
| | | | 159 | 0.95 | 204 | 0.47 | |
| | | | 160 | 0.63 | 205 | 0.04 | |
| | | | 161 | 0.21 | 206 | 4.25 | |
| | | | 163 | 0.78 | 207 | 9.52 | |
| | | | 179 | 8.80 | 208 | 4.91 | |
| | | | 181 | 1.64 | 209 | 11.62 | |
| | | | 182 | 7.65 | 210 | 11.80 | |
| | | | 183 | 3.51 | 211 | 7.82 | |
| | | | 184 | 7.60 | 212 | 0.09 | |
| | | | 185 | 4.68 | 213 | 2.82 | |
| | | | 186 | 1.97 | 214 | 1.52 | |
| | | | 187 | 8.25 | 215 | 2.43 | |
| | | | 188 | 0.60 | 216 | 0.64 | |
| | | | 189 | 0.96 | 217 | 14.20 | |
| | | | 190 | 0.42 | 218 | 0.84 | |
| | | | 191 | 0.38 | 219 | 20.35 | |
| 192 | 0.76 | 220 | 35.70 | | | | |
| 193 | 0.83 | 221 | 8.86 | | | | |
| 194 | 18.65 | 222 | 0.30 | | | | |
| 195 | 0.64 | 223 | 12.85 | | | | |
| 196 | 1.72 | 225 | 1.63 | | | | |
| 197 | 3.14 | 211 | | | | | |
| 198 | 4.43 | 227 | 2.56 | | | | |
| 199 | 0.44 | 210 | | | | | |
| | | | 228 | 10.90 | | | |
| | | | 219 | | | | |
| | | | 237 | 7.55 | | | |

| Name of Factory | Where situated | | Area | | | | Limits (Boundaries) | | |
|--------------------|------------------------------|---------------------------|------------------------------|----------|----------|------|--|--|----------------------------|
| | Village | Police Station etc. | Plot No. | Area | Plot No. | Area | | | |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | | |
| Damsun | Revenue Thana No. 190. | 9 | 1.57 | 339 | 1.61 | | | | |
| | | 10 | 0.28 | 340 | 2.64 | | | | |
| | | 11 | 2.01 | 341 | 5.36 | | | | |
| | | 38 | 0.28 | 342 | 2.42 | | | | |
| | | 39 | 5.08 | 343 | 23.70 | | | | |
| | | 328 | 21.58 | 344 | 0.62 | | | | |
| | | 329 | 0.41 | 345 | 1.20 | | | | |
| | | 330 | 0.02 | 346 | 40 | | | | |
| | | 331 | 0.11 | 347 | 0.88 | | | | |
| | | 332 | 0.04 | 348 | 0.64 | | | | |
| | | 333 | 23.00 | 349 | 6.74 | | | | |
| | | 334 | 0.19 | 350 | 11.90 | | | | |
| | | 335 | 2.57 | 351 | 9.16 | | | | |
| | | 336 | 0.17 | 420 | 2.60 | | | | |
| | | 337 | 9.70 | From 574 | 5.38 | | | | |
| | | 338 | 2.60 | 808 | 0.80 | | | | |
| | | Timor | Revenue Thana No. 189. | 74 | 1.18 | | | | |
| | | | | 75 | 1.00 | | | | North—Plot No. 73. |
| | | | | 76 | 1.22 | | | | East—Plot Nos. 73, 158. |
| 77 | 2.00 | | | | | | South—Plot Nos. 92, 153, 154, 157. | | |
| 78 | 0.39 | | | | | | West—Plot Nos. 80, 81, 84, 88 and Badanal Pada No. 187. | | |
| 79 | 0.27 | | | | | | | | |
| 155 | 0.36 | | | | | | | | |
| 156 | 2.20 | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | Total . | 566.09 | | | | |

APPENDIX "D"

| | | | | | | |
|--------|-----|---------------------------------------|----|-------|--|---|
| Tua. I | Tua | Revenue Thana No. 302 | 77 | 0.011 | | North—Plot Nos. 37 |
| | | Touzi No. 50 | 78 | 0.006 | | —, 38 (Portion), 2 |
| | | Police Station- Brahma- giri | 79 | 0.006 | | 167, 166 164, 165, 2 2 |
| | | District Puri. | 80 | 0.006 | | 160, 161, 89, 64. |
| | | | 81 | 0.006 | | East—Plot Nos. 76/1157, 193, 177, 176, 175, 172, 489, 487. |
| | | | 82 | 0.006 | | |

| Name of Factory | Where situated | | Area | | | | Limits (Boundaries) |
|--------------------|----------------|---------------------------|----------|---------|----------|------|--|
| | Village | Police Station etc. | Plot No. | Area | Plot No. | Area | |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 |
| | | | 83 | 0.005 | | | South—Sedua River. West—Plot No. 33. |
| | | | 84 | 0.006 | | | |
| | | | 85 | 0.005 | | | |
| | | | 86 | 0.005 | | | |
| | | | 87 | 0.006 | | | |
| | | | 88 | 0.797 | | | |
| | | | From 76 | 0.231 | | | |
| | | | 163 | 0.010 | | | |
| | | | 166 | 3.158 | | | |
| | | | 168 | 0.200 | | | |
| | | | 170 | 1.897 | | | |
| | | | 171 | 154.079 | | | |
| | | | 169 | 62.968 | | | |
| | | | 173 | 0.018 | | | |
| | | | 36 | 2.010 | | | |
| | | | 37 | 58.877 | | | |
| | | | 174 | 0.865 | | | |
| | | | 34 | 0.474 | | | |
| | | | 38 | 0.560 | | | |
| | | | 35 | 81.914 | | | |
| | | | Total . | 368.126 | | | |

APPENDIX "E"

| | | | | | |
|---------|---------|----------|-----|--------|--|
| Tua II. | Tua | Revenue | 73 | 0.006 | North—Sarkari Outside Chilka, Plot Nos. 160, 54. East—Plot Nos. 168, 173, 166/1, 163, 157, 160. South—Plot Nos. 37/1, 169, 38. West—Plot Nos. 33, 32, 29, 31, Kinchpur Nala. |
| | | Thana | 74 | 0.004 | |
| | | No. 302 | 75 | 0.030 | |
| | | Touzi | 76 | 1.057 | |
| | | No. 50 | 164 | 0.015 | |
| | | Police | 165 | 0.017 | |
| | | Station- | 166 | 3.135 | |
| | | Brahma- | 167 | 62.806 | |
| | | giri | 168 | 0.200 | |
| | | District | 38 | 0.839 | |
| | | Puri. | 37 | 57.197 | |
| | | | 34 | 0.474 | |
| | 39 | 260.294 | | | |
| | Total . | 386.074 | | | |

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA,
FINANCE DEPARTMENT (CENTRAL REVENUES)

NOTIFICATION

SALT

New Delhi, the 30th March 1946.

No. 2.—In exercise of the powers conferred by 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 remit the duty imposed under sub-section (1) of section 3 of the said Act on salt obtained by the Director of Fisheries, Orissa, or by any officer authorised by him in this behalf, from any salt factory or depot in the Province of Orissa for use in any fish-curing yard controlled by the Fisheries Department of the Government of Orissa.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA,
FINANCE DEPARTMENT (REVENUE DIVISION)

NOTIFICATION

SALT

New Delhi, the 1st April 1946

No. 3.—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, 1946—

(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 (REVENUE DIVISION)

NOTIFICATION

SALT

New Delhi, the 20th April 1946.

No. 4.—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 amendment shall be made in the Notification of the Government of India in the Finance Department (Central Revenues) No. 1-Salt, dated the 9th March, 1946, namely:—

In the said Notification, in column 1 of Appendix 'D' for the word and figure "Tua I" the words "Mahapatra Salt Factory" shall be substituted.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA,
FINANCE DEPARTMENT (REVENUE DIVISION)

NOTIFICATION

SALT

New Delhi, the 14th September 1946.

No. 5.—In exercise of the powers conferred by 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 direct that the following amendment shall be made in the rules published with the notification of the Government of India in the Finance Department (Central Revenues), No. 2-Camp/Salt, dated the 9th February 1946, namely:—

In sub-rule (3) of rule 13 of the said Rules for the words "between the hours of sunrise and sunset" the words "during the normal working hours of the factory on working days" shall be substituted.

APPENDIX

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA,
FINANCE DEPARTMENT (REVENUE DIVISION)

NOTIFICATION

SALT

New Delhi, the 14th September 1946.

No. 6.—In exercise of the powers conferred by 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 direct that the following further amendment shall be made in the rules published with the notification of the Government of India in the Finance Department (Central Revenues) No. 1-Salt, dated the 12th January 1935, namely :—

In sub-rule (3) of rule 8 of the said Rules, for the words "between the hours of sunrise and sunset", the words "during the normal working hours of the factory or works on working days" shall be substituted.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA,
CENTRAL BOARD OF REVENUE.

NOTIFICATION

SALT

New Delhi, the 14th September 1946

No. 7.—In pursuance of the notification of the Government of India in the Finance Department (Central Revenues), No. 3-Salt, dated the 25th March 1939, and of item No. 25(2) of the First schedule to the Indian Tariff Act, 1934 (XXXII of 1934), the Central Board of Revenue, with the previous sanction of the Central Government, hereby directs that the following further amendment shall be made in the rules published with its notification No. 5-Salt, dated the 25th March 1939, namely :—

In sub-rule (3) of rule 6 of the said Rules, for the words "between the hours of sunrise and sunset", the words "during the normal working hours of the factory on working days" shall be substituted.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA,
FINANCE DEPARTMENT (REVENUE DIVISION)

NOTIFICATION

SALT

New Delhi, the 14th September 1946

No. 8.—In exercise of the powers conferred by 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 direct that the following further amendment 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 sub-rule (3) of rule 6 of the said Rules, for the words "between the hours of sunrise and sunset", the words "during the normal working hours of the factory or works on working days", shall be substituted.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA,
FINANCE DEPARTMENT (REVENUE DIVISION)

NOTIFICATION

SALT

New Delhi, the 18th October 1946.

No. 9.—In exercise of the powers conferred by clause (xvii) of sub-section (2) of section 37 of the Central Excises and Salt Act, 1944 (I of 1944), and in supersession of the notifications of the Government of India in the Finance Department (Central Revenues), Nos. 6-Salt and 7-Salt, dated the 7th March 1942, the Central Government is pleased to exempt from the payment of the duty leviable under sub-section (1) of section 3 of the said Act,

salt manufactured in the Province of Madras, and exported by sea or by land to the States of Travancore and Cochin, subject to the following rules namely :—

RULE

General.

(1) The salt shall be carried in sealed bags and weighed on arrival.

(2) No allowance shall be made for wastage in transit. Single duty at the rate in force in British India shall be levied on all short deliveries, the duty so collected being credited to the State concerned.

(Exports by sea.)

(3) Where salt is exported by sea

(i) the procedure laid down in the Madras Salt Transport Rules, 1943, shall be followed except that the duty shall not be pre-paid by the exporter who shall execute a bond for an amount equal to single duty, and

(ii) the salt shall not be landed at any place other than the specified destination in the state.