

21st January 1946

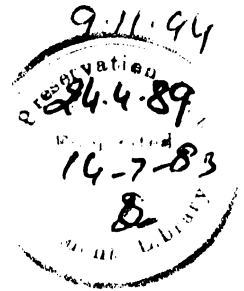
THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY DEBATES

Official Report

Volume I, 1946

(21st January to 11th February, 1946)

FIRST SESSION
OF THE
SIXTH LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY,
1946



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1947

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LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

President :

THE HONOURABLE MR. G. V. MAVALANKAR.

Deputy President :

SIR MUHAMMAD YAMIN KHAN, M.L.A.

Panel of Chairmen :

MR. K. C. NEOGY, M.L.A.

SYED GHULAM BHIK NAIRANG, M.L.A.

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

Secretary :

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Assistants of the Secretary :

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MR. A. J. M. ATKINSON.

MR. S. DAS.

Marshal ;

CAPTAIN HAJI SARDAR NUB AHMED KHAN, M.C., I.O.M., I.A.

Committee on Petitions :

SIR MUHAMMAD YAMIN KHAN, M.L.A. (*Chairman*)

SYED GHULAM BHIK NAIRANG, M.L.A.

MR. SRI PRAKASA, M.L.A.

MR. T. CHAPMAN-MORTIMER, M.L.A.

SARDAR MANGAL SINGH, M.L.A.

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THE
LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY DEBATES
(OFFICIAL REPORT OF THE FIRST SESSION OF THE SIXTH LEGISLATIVE
ASSEMBLY)

VOLUME I—1946

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

Monday, 21st January, 1946

The Assembly met in the Assembly Chamber of the Council House in New Delhi, at Eleven of the Clock, being the First Day of the meeting of the Sixth Legislative Assembly, pursuant to Section 68-D(2) of the Government of India Act, as set out in the Ninth Schedule to the Government of India Act, 1935.

MESSAGE FROM HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL

Secretary of the Assembly: Order, order. The following Message has been received from His Excellency the Governor General:

"In pursuance of the provisions of sub-rule (2) of rule 8 of the Indian Legislative Rules, I, Archibald Percival, Viscount Wavell, hereby appoint Sir Cowasjee Jehangir, Bart., G.B.E., K.C.I.E., M.L.A., to be Chairman of the Legislative Assembly with effect from the morning of Monday, the 21st January, 1946.

NEW DELHI;

The 12th January, 1946.

(Signed) WAVELL,
Viceroy and Governor General.

[Sir Cowasjee Jehangir (Nominated Non-Official) then proceeded from his seat in the Chamber and ascending the steps stood before the Chair, where, he made the oath of allegiance.]

Mr. Chairman (Sir Cowasjee Jehangir): In order that this, the first meeting of the Sixth Legislative Assembly, may be fully constituted, Members will now take the oath or make the affirmation of allegiance to the Crown in the manner prescribed in the order in which their names are read out by the Secretary.

[The Chairman then occupied the Chair, and the following Members took the oath or made the affirmation of allegiance.]

MEMBERS SWORN:

- The Honourable Sir Edward Benthall, K.C.S.I. (Member for Railways and War Transport);
- The Honourable Dr. B. R. Ambedkar (Labour Member);
- The Honourable Dr. Sir M. Azizul Huque, C.I.E. (Commerce Member);
- The Honourable Sir Asoka Roy (Law Member);
- The Honourable Sir Ardeshir Dalal, K.C.I.E. (Member for Planning and Development);
- The Honourable Sir Archibald Rowlands, K.C.B., M.B.E. (Finance Member);
- The Honourable Sir John Thorne, K.C.I.E., C.S.I. (Home Member);
- The Honourable Sir Akbar Hydari, K.C.I.E., C.S.I. (Member for Information and Broadcasting);
- The Honourable Mr. A. A. Waugh, C.S.I., C.I.E. (Member for Industries and Supplies);

- Shrimati Ammu Swaminadhan, M.L.A. (Madras City: Non-Muhammadan Urban);
- Sri N. Narayanamurthi, M.L.A. (Ganjam *cum* Vizagapatam: Non-Muhammadan Rural);
- Sri V. Gangaraju, M.L.A. (East Godavari and West Godavari *cum* Kistna: Non-Muhammadan Rural);
- Prof. N. G. Ranga, M.L.A. (Guntur *cum* Nellore: Non-Muhammadan Rural);
- Sri M. Ananthasayanam Ayyangar, M.L.A. (Madras ceded Districts and Chittoor: Non-Muhammadan Rural);
- Sri V. C. Vellingiri Gounder, M.L.A. (Salem and Coimbatore *cum* North Arcot: Non-Muhammadan Rural);
- Sri R. Venkatasubba Reddiar, M.L.A. (South Arcot *cum* Chingleput: Non-Muhammadan Rural);
- Sri T. V. Satakopachari, M.L.A. (Tanjore *cum* Trichinopoly: Non-Muhammadan Rural);
- Sri S. T. Adityan, M.L.A. (Madura and Ramnad *cum* Tinnevely: Non-Muhammadan Rural);
- Sri A. Karunakara Menon, M.L.A. (West Coast and Nilgiris: Non-Muhammadan Rural);
- Mr. Muhammad Rahmat-ullah, M.L.A. (North Madras: Muhammadan);
- Mr. M. J. Jamal Moideen Saib, M.L.A. (South Madras: Muhammadan);
- Haji Abdus Sattar Haji Ishaq Seth, M.L.A. (West Coast and Nilgiris: Muhammadan);
- Mr. R. C. Morris, M.L.A. (Madras: European);
- Sri M. K. Jinachandran, M.L.A. (Madras: Landholders);
- Sri T. A. Ramalingam Chettiar, M.L.A. (Madras: Indian Commerce);
- Dr. G. V. Deshmukh, M.L.A. (Bombay City: Non-Muhammadan Urban);
- Mr. M. R. Masani, M.L.A. (Bombay City: Non-Muhammadan Urban);
- Mr. Sukhdev Udhowdas, M.L.A. (Sind: Non-Muhammadan Rural);
- Mr. G. V. Mavalankar, M.L.A. (Bombay Northern Division: Non-Muhammadan Rural);
- Mr. Ahmed Ebrahim Haroon Jaffer, M.L.A. (Bombay Southern Division: Muhammadan Rural);
- Sjt. N. V. Gadgil, M.L.A. (Bombay Central Division: Non-Muhammadan Rural);
- Sjt. B. S. Hiray, M.L.A. (Bombay Central Division: Non-Muhammadan Rural);
- Shri D. P. Karmarkar, M.L.A. (Bombay Southern Division: Non-Muhammadan Rural);
- Mr. M. A. Jinnah, M.L.A. (Bombay City: Muhammadan Urban);
- Mr. Mohammad M. Killedar, M.L.A. (Bombay Northern Division: Muhammadan Rural);
- Mr. H. G. Stokes, O.B.E., M.L.A. (Bombay: European);
- Mr. Manu Subedar, M.L.A. (Indian Merchants' Chamber and Bureau: Indian Commerce);
- Sardar N. G. Vinchoorkar, C.B.E., M.L.A. (Gujrat and Deccan Sardars and Inamdars: Landholders);
- Mr. Vadilal Lallubhai, M.L.A. (Ahmedabad Millowners' Association: Indian Commerce);
- Shri Sarat Chandra Bose, M.L.A. (Calcutta: Non-Muhammadan Urban);
- Mr. Nagendranath Mukhopadhyay, M.L.A. (Calcutta Suburbs: Non-Muhammadan Urban);
- Babu Debendra Lal Khan, M.L.A. (Burdwan Division: Non-Muhammadan Rural);

- Mr. Sasanka Sekhar Sanyal, M.L.A. (Presidency Division: Non-Muhammadan Rural);
- Mr. K. C. Neogy, M.L.A. (Dacca Division: Non-Muhammadan Rural);
- Sree Satyapriya Banerjee, M.L.A. (Chittagong and Rajshahi Divisions: Non-Muhammadan Rural);
- Mr. Abdur Rahman Siddiqi, M.L.A. (Calcutta and Suburbs: Muhammadan Urban);
- Sir Hassan Suhrawardy, O.B.E., M.L.A. (Burdwan and Presidency Divisions: Muhammadan Rural);
- Mr. Tamizuddin Khan, M.L.A. (Dacca cum Mymensingh: Muhammadan Rural);
- Hajee Chowdhury Mohammad Ismail Khan, M.L.A. (Bakarganj cum Faridpur: Muhammadan Rural);
- Shaikh Rafiuddin Ahmad Siddiquee, M.L.A. (Chittagong Division: Muhammadan Rural);
- Maulvi Abdul Hamid Shah, M.L.A. (Rajshahi Division: Muhammadan Rural);
- Mr. Geoffrey W. Tyson, C.I.E., M.L.A. (Bengal: European);
- Mr. C. P. Lawson, M.L.A. (Bengal: European);
- Mr. M. A. F. Hirtzel, O.B.E., M.L.A. (Bengal: European);
- Sjt. Dharendra Kanta Lahiri Choudhury, M.L.A. (Bengal: Landholders);
- Mr. Ananda Mohan Poddar, M.L.A. (Bengal Mahajan Sabha: Indian Commerce);
- Pandit Balkrishna Sharma, M.L.A. (Cities of the United Provinces: Non-Muhammadan Urban);
- Mr. Krishna Chandra Sharma, M.L.A. (Meerut Division: Non-Muhammadan Rural);
- Pandit Sri Krishna Dutt Paliwal, M.L.A. (Agra Division: Non-Muhammadan Rural);
- Sjt. Seth Damodar Swroop, M.L.T. (Rohilkund and Kumaon Division: Non-Muhammadan Rural);
- Pandit Govind Malaviya, M.L.A. (Allahabad and Jhansi Divisions: Non-Muhammadan Rural);
- Shri Sri Prakasa, M.L.A. (Benares and Gorakhpur Divisions: Non-Muhammadan Rural);
- Shri Mohan Lal Saksena (Lucknow Division: Non-Muhammadan Rural);
- Sirdar Jogendra Singh, M.L.A. (Fyzabad Division: Non-Muhammadan Rural);
- Mr. Muhammad Ismail Khan, M.L.A. (Cities of the United Provinces: Muhammadan Urban);
- Nawabzada Liaquat Ali Khan, M.L.A. (Meerut Division: Muhammadan Rural);
- Sir Mohammad Yamin Khan, C.I.E., M.L.A. (Agra Division: Muhammadan Rural);
- Khan Bahadur Hafiz M. Ghazanfarulla, O.B.E., M.L.A. (Rohilkund and Kumaon Divisions: Muhammadan Rural);
- Dr. Sir Zia Uddin Ahmad, C.I.E., M.L.A. (United Provinces Southern Divisions: Muhammadan Rural);
- Khan Bahadur Raja Mohammad Amir Ahmad, M.L.A. (Lucknow and Fyzabad Divisions: Muhammadan Rural);
- Mr. Arthur Cecil Inskip, C.B.E., M.L.A. (United Provinces: European);
- Maharajikumar Dr. Sir Vijaya Ananda, M.L.A. (United Provinces: Landholders);
- Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava, M.L.A. (Ambala Divisions: Non-Muhammadan);
- Raizada Hans Raj, M.L.A. (Jullundur Division: Non-Muhammadan);

- Diwan Chaman Lall, M.L.A. (West Punjab: Non-Muhammadan);
 Syed Ghulam Bhik Nairang, M.L.A. (East Punjab: Muhammadan);
 Maulana Zafar Ali Khan, M.L.A. (East Central Punjab: Muhammadan);
 Hafiz Mohammad Abdullah, M.L.A. (West Central Punjab: Muhammadan);
 Nawab Sir Syed Muhammad Mehr Shah, M.L.A. (North Punjab: Muhammadan);
 Khan Bahadur Makhdum Al-Haj Syed Sher Shah Jeelani, M.L.A. (South-west Punjab: Muhammadan);
 Sardar Mangal Singh, M.L.A. (East Punjab: Sikh);
 Sardar Sampuran Singh, M.L.A. (West Punjab: Sikh);
 Squadron Leader Sardar Surjit Singh Majithia, M.L.A. (Punjab: Landholders);
 Shri Satya Narayan Sinha, M.L.A. (Darbhanga *cum* Saran: Non-Muhammadan);
 Mr. B. B. Varma, M.L.A. (Muzaffarpur *cum* Champaran: Non-Muhammadan);
 Sri Bhagirathi Mahapatra, M.L.A. (Cuttack *cum* Puri: Non-Muhammadan);
 Sri Jagannathdas, M.L.A. (Balasore *cum* Sambalpur: Non-Muhammadan);
 Mr. Ramayan Prasad, M.L.A. (Patna *cum* Shahabad: Non-Muhammadan);
 Mr. B. P. Jhunjhunwala, M.L.A. (Bhagalpur, Purnea and the Santhal Parganas: Non-Muhammadan);
 Babu Ram Narayan Singh, M.L.A. (Chota Nagpur Division: Non-Muhammadan);
 Mr. Muhammad Nauman, M.L.A. (Patna and Chota Nagpur *cum* Orissa: Muhammadan);
 Choudhury Md. Abid Hussain, M.L.A. (Bhagalpur Division: Muhammadan);
 Khan Bahadur Habibur Rahman, M.L.A. (Tirhut Division: Muhammadan);
 Mr. Madandhari Singh, M.B.E., M.L.A. (Bihar and Orissa: Landholders);
 Mr. P. K. Salve, M.L.A. (Nagpur Division: Non-Muhammadan);
 Seth Govind Das, M.L.A. (Central Provinces Hindi Divisions: Non-Muhammadan);
 Seth Sheodas Daga, M.L.A. (Central Provinces Hindi Divisions: Non-Muhammadan);
 Mr. G. B. Dani, M.L.A. (Central Provinces and Berar: Landholders);
 Mr. P. B. Gole, M.L.A. (Berar: Non-Muhammadan);
 Mr. P. J. Griffiths, C.I.E., M.L.A. (Assam: European);
 Mr. M. Asaf Ali, M.L.A. (Delhi: General);
 Pandit Mukut Bihari Lal Bhargava, M.L.A. (Ajmer-Merwara: General);
 Khan Abdul Ghani Khan, M.L.A. (North-West Frontier Province: General);
 Sir George Spence, K.C.I.E., C.S.I., M.L.A. (Secretary, Legislative Department);
 Sir Gurunath Bewoor, K.C.I.E., M.L.A. (Secretary, Posts and Air Department);
 Mr. R. N. Banerjee, C.S.I., C.I.E., M.L.A. (Secretary, Commonwealth Relations Department);
 Sir Pheroze Kharegat, C.I.E., M.L.A. (Secretary, Agriculture Department);
 Mr. A. C. Turner, C.S.I., C.I.E., M.B.E., M.L.A. (Government of India: Nominated Official);
 Mr. S. H. Y. Oulsnam, C.I.E., M.C., M.L.A. (Secretary, Education Department);
 Mr. P. Mason, C.I.E., O.B.E., M.L.A. (Government of India: Nominated Official);
 Mr. H. Weightman, C.I.E., M.L.A. (Secretary, External Affairs Department);

- Mr. L. S. Vaidyanathan, M.L.A. (Government of India: Nominated Official);
- Mr. A. T. Naqvi, O.B.E., M.L.A. (Government of India: Nominated Official);
- Mr. B. R. Sen, C.I.E., M.L.A. (Government of India: Nominated Official);
- Mr. H. V. V. R. Iengar, C.I.E., M.L.A. (Government of India: Nominated Official);
- Mr. B. C. A. Cook, O.B.E., M.L.A. (Government of India: Nominated Official);
- Mr. S. C. Joshi (Government of India: Nominated Official);
- Mr. E. S. A. Krishnamoorthy, M.L.A. (Government of India: Nominated Official);
- Lt.-Col. Dr. J. C. Chatterjee, M.L.A. (Nominated Non-Official);
- Mr. S. Guruswami, M.L.A. (Nominated Non-Official);
- Rai Bahadur Devendra Mohan Bhattacharya, O.B.E., M.L.A. (Nominated Non-Official);
- Chaudhri Sri Chand, M.L.A. (Nominated Non-Official);
- Khan Bahadur Sharbat Khan, C.I.E., M.L.A. (Nominated Non-Official);
- Raja Bahadur Ramchandra Mardaraj Deo, M.L.A. (Nominated Non-Official);
- Captain Sardar Harendra Singh, M.L.A. (Nominated Non-Official);
- Colonel Kumar Shri Himmatsinhji, C.I.E., M.L.A. (Nominated Non-Official).
- Mr. Chairman:** If any Honourable Member has come late he may come to the table and take the oath of allegiance.

(There was no such Member)

STATEMENTS LAID ON THE TABLE

Information promised in reply to a supplementary question to Starred Question No. 279, asked by Mr. H. A. Sathar H. Essak Sait, on the 12th August, 1943.

- DAMAGE TO GHULAM MOHIUDDIN KHAN'S GARDEN

In the Court of D. Falshaw, Esquire, I.C.S., President, Improvement Trust Tribunal, Delhi.

Land Acquisition Case No. 19 of 1943.

In the award No. 277/493.

Reference under section 31(2) of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894.

The Governor General in Council.

versus

Hafiz Ghulam Mohd. s/o Abdul Rehman, 2. Misbah Uddin husband, 3. Amir Ali son mortgagee, 4. Ahtasham-ul-Haq, mortgagee, heirs of Must. Ahmadi Begum, 5. Mst Kulsum Begam d/o Abdul Rehman Waqf Sabilullah under the management of Ghulam Mohd. Mutawalli Sayyads of Delhi.

This is a reference under section 31(2) of the Land Acquisition Act.

A piece of land situated in Sadhoran Kalan has been acquired on behalf of the Improvement Trust in pursuance of its scheme for an 80 ft. West Circular Road. A portion of the land acquired admittedly belongs to Hafiz Ghulam Mohd, etc. while the ownership of the remaining portion of the land measuring 4 bighas 10 biswas is disputed between Hafiz Ghulam Mohd., etc., on the one hand and the Government on the other. The position of the Government is that the land in dispute forms part of khasra No. 207 which belonged to the Government and formed a pre-existing road, it being alleged that at some time during the past Hafiz Ghulam Mohd, etc. or their predecessor had encroached on Kh. No. 207 to the extent of the land in dispute. On the other hand the position of Hafiz Ghulam Mohd, etc. to whom I shall refer as the respondents, is that there had been no encroachment and that the land in dispute forms part of khasra No. 199. At the instance of the respondents Lala Amir Chand, the Tehsildar of Delhi, was appointed as a Local Commissioner to carry out measurements at the spot and report. His report was in favour of the respondents. On the other hand the Government has relied on the evidence of R. S. L. Om Prakash, Land Acquisition Collector and Lala Kali Ram, a Tehsildar of the Improvement Trust, who have stated that they carried out measurements at the spot and came to the conclusion that the land in dispute formed part of khasra No. 207. According to the *Shajra Rishtwar*

prepared at the time of the Settlement of 1908-9 Kh. No. 207 consisted of a long strip of land measuring 132 gathas along the north western side and 134 gathas on the south eastern boundary its width being variable. The only measurements shown are on the north-eastern and south-western sides, the respective measurements being eight and seventeen gathas. The local commissioner found that these measurements were correct at the spot but he found that the measurements of some of the other khasra numbers in the vicinity did not tally with those as shown in the *Shajra Kishtwar* in which it was clear that at some time or other in the past mistakes had been made. In the southern boundary of kh. No. 219 for instance which was shown as measuring 39 gathas there was a difference of seven gathas, and in the case of northern boundary of kh. No. 209 the figure 49 gathas is entered in the field book and shajra, where as at the spot the measurement was found to be only 39 gathas. Moreover in the case of kh. No. 199, i.e., the respondents' land, the southern boundary of the portions marked D and C in the map C.2 were shown as 51 gathas whereas at the spot it measured only 45 gathas. In the circumstances as there appeared to be at the most a difference of two gathas in the width of kh. No. 207 where the encroachment was alleged to have taken place, and it was evident that the respondents had been in possession of the land for a very long time, the Tahsildar came to the conclusion that no encroachment was proved to have taken place. From the larger scale plan on the file it would appear that at its widest point the alleged encroachment was of five gathas or 41'3". On the other hand the Government witnesses based their arguments on the fact that the south-western corner of kh. No. 222 and the north eastern corner of kh. No. 208 were fixed points for the purpose of taking measurements as there were very old boundary walls existing on these points. At the same time R. S. L. Om Prakash admitted that mistakes had been made regarding the measurements in the past and that he had not measured the southern side of the portions marked C & D of kh. No. 199, while L. Kali Ram admitted that he had measured the southern sides of C & D. and that his measurements did not agree with the measurements in the Revenue records, and he made the further admission that if the measurements in the *Shajra* were correct a portion of the path fell in khasra No. 199. The question is somewhat difficult owing to the mistakes previously made in the measurements of the boundaries and the fact that some indication of the width of kh. No. 207 at about its middle point was not previously included in the records, but on the whole I am of the opinion that the Government has failed to prove that any encroachment has taken place, and I accordingly hold that the respondents are the owners of the land in dispute and are entitled to receive whatever compensation is awarded for it. A date may now be fixed for reference under section 18 of the Land Acquisition Act and the parties should be informed. The Government will pay the costs of the respondents. Pleador's fee Rs. 30.

(Sd.) D. FALSHAW,

President, Improvement Trust Tribunal, Delhi.

Announced.

Dated 15th March 1945.

Information promised in reply to Starred Question No. 85, asked by Maulvi Muhammad Abdul Ghani, on the 3rd November, 1944

PROGRAMME FOR POSTWAR PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT

Strength of Planning Organisation under Central and Provincial Governments. (14-4-1945)

I. CENTRAL GOVERNMENT

Planning and Development Department

Honourable Member.
Secretary.

- 1—Joint Secretary.
- 2—Deputy Secretaries.
- 1—Under Secretary.
- 2—Assistant Secretaries.
- 1—Adviser on Mineral Development.
- 1—Economist.
- 1—Industrial Adviser.
- 1—Assistant to the Industrial Adviser.
- 5—Deputy Industrial Advisers.
- 3—Assistant Industrial Advisers.

Home Department

- 1—Officer on Special Duty (Reorganisation of Services).

Education, Health and Lands Department

- 3—Deputy Education Advisers.
- 3—Assistant Education Advisers.
- 1—Liaison Officer, U. K.
- 1—Liaison Officer, U. S. A.
- 1—Assistant Secretary.

- 1—Dairy Development Adviser to the Govt. of India.
- 1—Fruit Development Adviser to the Govt. of India.
- 1—Fisheries Development Adviser.
- 1—Inspector General of Forests (part-time).

(Posts sanctioned but not yet filled).

STATEMENTS LAID ON THE TABLE

War Transport Department.

- 1—Chief Controller of Road Transport and Development.
- 1—Consulting Engineer (Roads).
- 1—Controller of Road Transport.
- 1—Assistant Consulting Engineer (Roads).
- 1—Engineer Officer.
- 1—Assistant Secretary.

Labour Department.

- | | | | | |
|---|---|-----------------------------|---|--------------------------------|
| 1—Superintending Geologist. | } | Geological Survey of India. | | |
| 1—Geologist. | | | | |
| 9—Assistant Geologists. | | | | |
| 1—Geo-Physicist. | | | | |
| 1—Mining Engineer. | | | | |
| 1—Assistant Mining Engineer. | | | | |
| 1—Consulting Engineer for Waterways and Irrigation. | | | | |
| 1—Chairman, Central Technical Power Board. | | | } | Central Technical Power Board. |
| 1—Hydro-Electric Member. | | | | |
| 1—Utilisation Member. | | | | |
| 2—Part-time Members. | | | | |
| 1—Project Officer—Grade 'A'. | | | | |
| 1—Project Officer—Grade 'B'. | | | | |
| 1—Project Officer—Grade 'C'. | | | | |
| 1—Secretary and Treasurer. | | | | |

Posts and Air Department.

- | | | |
|--|---|-----------------|
| 1—Officer on Special Duty. | } | Civil Aviation. |
| 1—Engineer Officer. | | |
| 1—Scientific Assistant to the Chief Inspector of Aircraft. | | |

Information and Broadcasting Department.

- 1—Chief Engineer, All-India Radio.
- 1—Officer on Special Duty, All-India Radio.

Commerce Department.

- 1—Joint Secretary.
- 1—Additional Under Secretary.

Finance Department.

- 1—Additional Secretary.
- 1—Deputy Secretary.
- 1—Under Secretary.

Defence Department.

- 1—Director.
- 3—Assistant Adjutant Generals.
- 3—Deputy Assistant Adjutant Generals.
- 9—Staff Captains.
- 1—Officer Supervisor.
- 9—Service Resettlement Liaison Officers.

Railway Department (Railway Board).

- 1—Member Engineering (Part-time).
- 1—Officer on Special Duty.
- 1—Director Rail-Road Co-ordination.
- 1—Senior Deputy Director, Finance, Rail-Road Co-ordination.

Food Department.

- 1—Officer on Special Duty.
- 1—Research Officer.
- 2—Technical Assistants.

External Affairs Department.

Supply Department.

War Department.

Industries and Civil Supplies Department.

Department of Commonwealth Relations.

} No separate staff for planning.

II. PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENTS.

Madras.

- 1—Commissioner for Post-war Reconstruction (Part-time).
- 1—Secretary to Government.
- 1—Deputy Registrar of Co-operative Societies.
- 1—Assistant Secretary.
- 1—Special Officer.
- 1—Road Development Engineer.
- 1—Assistant Engineer.
- 1—Special Officer.
- 1—First Class Health Officer.
- 1—Assistant Surgeon.
- 2—Entomological Assistants.

Bombay.

- 1—Reconstruction Commissioner and Secretary to Govt.
- 1—Deputy Secretary.
- 1—Assistant Secretary (Reconstruction Deptt.)
- 3—Taluka Planning Officers.
- 1—Superintending Engineer.
- 6—Executive Engineers (including Under Secretary).
- 15—Deputy Engineers.
- 1—Special Officer Reconstruction Finance.
- 2—Special Officers in Bombay Educational Service.
- 1—Special Officer for electric grid.
- 3—Senior Assistant Engineers.
- 2—Deputy Directors of Agriculture in Class I.
- 11—Bombay Agricultural Service Officers in Class II.
- 1—Mechanical and Transport Engineer.
- 2—Land Improvement Officers.
- 11—Survey Engineers.
- 5—Dry Farming Officers.
- 1—Accounts Officer.
- 1—Divisional Forest Officer in Class I.
- 3—Sub-Divisional Forest Officers in Class II.
- 1—Assistant Registrar of Co-operative Societies.

Bengal.

- 1—Commissioner.
- 1—Secretary.
- 6—Special Officers.

*United Provinces.**Agricultural Department*

- 2—Secretaries to Govt. (Part-time).
- 3—Indian Agricultural Service.
- 14—U.P. Agricultural Service, Class I.
- 70—U.P. Agricultural Service, Class II.
- 1—Ex-cadre post.

Animal Husbandry.

- 1—Director, Animal Husbandry Department.
- 1—Cattle Development Officer, Class I.
- 1—Fisheries Development Officer, Class I.
- 1—Assistant Fisheries Development Officer, Class II.
- 1—Poultry Development Officer, Class II.
- 1—Ghee Marketing Officer, Class II.

Rural Development.

- 10—Divisional Superintendents.

Co-operative Irrigation.

- 1—Special Development Chief Engineer.

Punjab.

- 1—Secretary to Government. (Also special staff under certain Heads of Departments.)

Bihar.

- 1—Development Commissioner.

Central Provinces and Berar—(8-12-44.)

- 1—Post War Reconstruction Commissioner.
- Also O.S.Ds. in Education, P. W. and Agricultural Developments.

Assam.

- 1—Post War Reconstruction Commissioner (Part-time).

North-West Frontier Province.

1—Commissioner and Secretary for Post-war Planning in the North-West Frontier Province and Tribal Areas.

1—Colonization Officer.

2—Executive Engineers.

3—Two Assistant Engineers (S.D.Os.)

1—Assistant Conservator of Forests.

Orissa.

1—Secretary to Govt. for Post-war Planning and Reconstruction.

1—Special Engineer.

Sind.

1—Development Officer (Part-time).

Baluchistan.

1—Special Officer, Post-war Planning.

Delhi.

3—Special Officers (for Public Health, Education and Poultry).

Ajmer-Merwara.

1—Post War Reconstruction Officer (Part-time).

Coorg.

1—Part-time Secretary to Post-war Reconstruction (General) Committee.

Note.—Ministerial and Inferior staff have not been included.

This information has naturally taken time to collect and is not therefore entirely up-to-date and certain additional Officers have no doubt since been appointed for full time or part-time work in connection with post-war development planning.

Information promised in reply to supplementaries to Starred Question No. 288, asked by Mr. Manu Subedar, on the 10th November 1944.

RISE IN PRICES OF MILK, MEAT AND CATTLE

Enquiries made from various Provincial Governments and local administrations to show that rural transport in most of the places was affected to some extent by shortage of cattle but not seriously dislocated except perhaps in a few places. A summary of the replies received is appended.

It appears from the figures available that the *aman* crop in 1944-45 was 1.75 million tons less than that of the bumper crop of 1943-44. This smaller crop is stated to be due not to shortage of plough cattle but to unfavourable weather conditions, in particular inadequate rainfall in September—October 1944.

Summary of the replies received from the Provincial Governments on the question whether rural transport in the Provinces has been dislocated by shortage of cattle.

1. *Assam.*—Rural transport not seriously dislocated. What has happened is that the demand on the existing cattle has increased, especially in areas where military units were concentrated.

2. *Bengal.*—Adversely affected by general shortage of cattle; but not dislocated.

3. *Bihar.*—Does not seem to be seriously dislocated.

4. *Bombay.*—Not dislocated to any appreciable extent.

5. *C. P. & Berar.*—Though rural transport has not been seriously dislocated it has become very expensive owing to the all-round rise in prices and the difficulty in obtaining iron and steel for wheels, tyres, axles, etc.

6. *Madras.*—Owing to war conditions the demand for bullock power for road traffic purposes has considerably increased. This increased demand has been met to some extent by an increase in the number of work bullocks as well as by the working of more dry cows. In spite of this the number of work cattle available is not sufficient to meet the increased demand in full but has prevented serious dislocation of transport. The Madras Government estimate that dislocation or reduction in bullock transport amounted to about 20 per cent. to 40 per cent., consequent upon the shortage of cattle and high prices demanded for them.

7. *N. W. F. P.*—Not seriously affected. The transport in the hilly tracts is generally by mules and pack ponies and in the plains by camels, lorries and tongas.

8. *Orissa.*—Not dislocated in the districts of Loraput, Ganjam and Sambalpur, but shortage of cattle felt in the districts of Cuttack, Balasore and Puri where some dislocation of transport has taken place.

9. *Punjab.*—Not appreciably affected but due to high prices it has at times been found difficult to purchase cattle for the purpose.

10. *Sind.*—Dislocated to some extent.

11. *United Provinces*.—From statistics available it appears that there has been an increase in the number of work cattle but this increase has not kept pace with the enormous increase in transport due to war conditions. The Provincial Government are not aware of any serious shortcomings in rural transport; if there has been any dislocation it is due to the prevalence of high prices for bullocks which renders replacement difficult. This has to some extent been offset by making greater use of male buffaloes for draught work.

LOCAL ADMINISTRATIONS

1. *Ajmer-Merwara*.—Affected to 40 per cent. in Beawar Sub-Division; in other areas not much.
2. *Baluchistan*.—No dislocation. Villages being situated at long distances from the market places transport is mostly by lorries for which special coupons are issued.
3. *Coorg*.—Dislocated to some extent in South Coorg on account of high prices of cattle and shortage of cattle due to cattle mortality.
4. *Delhi*.—Dislocated to the extent of about 20 per cent.

Information promised in reply to Unstarred Question No. 48, asked by Mr. K. C. Neogy, on the 10th November, 1944

EXPLORATORY AND PROSPECTING LICENCES TO BRITISH AND AMERICAN FIRMS re POTENTIAL OIL RESOURCES

(a) The following further information may be added to make the statement up-to-date :

ASSAM

Name of company	District	M. L. or P. L.	Area	Period and date of commencement	Royalty	Surface rent
1. The Assam Oil Company, Ltd.	Lakhimpur	M. L.	2 areas of 4 sq. miles each.	25 years from 1st January 1942.	5% on the wellhead value subject to a minimum of 0-8-0 per 40 gallons.	Rs. 2-1-0 per acre per annum.
2. Ditto	Do.	M. L.	½ sq. mile	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
3. Ditto	Do.	P. L.	2·7 sq. miles.	2 years from 3rd November 1943.	Ditto	Re. 1.

(b) Yes. The answer to the second part is in the negative.

Information promised in reply to Starred Question No. 302, asked by Shaikh Rafiuddin Ahmad Siddiquee, on the 13th November 1944

ATROCITIES BY SOLDIERS IN CHITTAGONG DISTRICT

(a) and (c). Several cases of the nature referred to by the Honourable Member have come to the notice of Government.

(b) (i) Government are not aware of any such incident having taken place.

(ii) Yes, but the facts of the incident are as follows :

The house of Abdul Rahman of Agrabad was looted by about 12 men, who, it is thought, were soldiers, on the night of 9-10th of October 1944. It is estimated that cash and ornaments to the value of Rs. 14,000 and not Rs. 25,000 as mentioned in the question, had been stolen. One sepoy, named Bhai Lal, from whom some of the stolen property was recovered, was convicted by civil court and sentenced to 5 years' rigorous imprisonment.

(iii) As regards this incident, there was, no doubt, some looting in one part of the bazaar, but there is no evidence to show that military personnel were involved in it. On the other hand, a military lorry carrying military personnel was stopped in another part of the bazaar while returning from duty a little later, and attacked by civilians. They were only able to get clear after a Naik had fired two rounds in the air in self defence. The Naik concerned was tried by the Civil authorities in this connection and was acquitted.

(d) The culprits as stated in parts (b) (ii) and (iii) above, were awarded punishments according to the nature of the offence committed. As regards the last part of the question, deterrent punishments are inflicted on offenders whose guilt is proved, and the local Commander and his officers have taken all possible steps for the maintenance of discipline among the troops under them.

Information promised in reply to parts (c), (d), (f) and (g) of Starred Question No. 306, asked by Mr. K. C. Neogy, on the 13th November 1944

REORGANISATION OF INCOME-TAX SERVICES

(c) The reply to the first part of the question is in the negative. The second part does not arise.

(d) As regards the first part of the question, attention is invited to the proceedings of the meeting of the Standing Finance Committee held on the 26th January 1927. As regards the second part, attention is invited to page 90 of the Income-tax Enquiry Report, 1936, a copy of which is in the Library.

(f) As regards the first part of the question a statement containing the information required is enclosed. The reply to the second part is in the negative.

(g) Yes; 7 new officers, who do not belong to Bengal, have been posted to the Bengal Income-tax Department in supernumerary posts of Income-tax Officer created for the purpose. In Bengal, as in other Income-tax Departments, a large number of retirements is expected in the near future almost simultaneously, a large number of officers having been recruited simultaneously round about 1920. With a view to meeting the possible simultaneous loss of officers, these supernumerary officers have been recruited on the results of the competitive examination conducted by the F.P.S.C. for the Indian Audit and Accounts and allied Services and by selection from similarly qualified Secretariat Assistants, all selections having been made by the F.P.S.C. The appointments previously held by these 7 persons are as follows:

- (1) Statistician, Agricultural Department, Punjab.
- (2) Assistant Progress Officer, Textile Commissioner's Office, Government of India, Ballard Estate, Bombay.
- (3) Assistant, Legislative Assembly Department, New Delhi.
- (4) Civilian Gazetted Officer, 205, I.B.O.D., 3 Res. Base, Honsoa.
- (5) Lecturer in History, Demontmorency College, Shahpur, Sadr.
- (6) Assistant Controller of Military Accounts, Central Command, Meerut.
- (7) Assistant in the Commerce Department, Government of India, New Delhi.

It will however be appreciated that their appointments were not made on the basis of their previous experience of Income-tax. Their duties will be the same as those of other Income-tax Officers and it is expected that they will be absorbed in due course, after training, as Class II Grade III Income-tax Officers. These appointments will not affect any substantive rights that the Examiners of the categories mentioned in (C) may have. But, if, after their training, it is found that they are superior to these Examiners, they may be preferred for absorption into the permanent cadre under the reorganised scheme.

Statement

Examiners

- 2 with 5 years service in the Department.
- 1 with 8 years service in the Department.
- 10 with 10 years service in the Department.

Examiners officiating as Income-tax Officers.

- 4 with 5 years service in the Department.
- 1 with 8 years service in the Department.
- 48 with 10 years service in the Department.

Information promised in reply to a supplementary question to Starred Question No. 412, asked by Mr. K. C. Neogy, on the 15th November 1944

POWER ALCOHOL INDUSTRY

The proposal was not agreed to by the Government of India.

As regards the development of power alcohol industry in India an Industrial Panel has been constituted under the Department of Planning and Development to submit a report. The plans for the development of the industry will be formulated after the Panel has submitted its report.

Information promised in reply to parts (a) and (c) of Starred Question No. 58, asked by Sir Abdul Halim Ghuznavi, on the 9th February 1945

RICE AND ATTA DETERIORATED IN GOVERNMENT GODOWNS

(a) The total quantity of rice and *atta* reported to have become unfit for human consumption during the year 1944 is 4,753 tons and their total value is Rs. 16,38,450-9-0.

(c) Since the formation of the Food Department the Central Government have sanctioned an expenditure of about Rs. 87-66 lakhs for the construction of storage accommodation for 190,250 tons of foodgrains.

Information promised in reply to Starred Question No. 140, asked by Mr. Manu Subedar, on the 12th February, 1945

EMPLOYEES IN CERTAIN CONTROL ORGANIZATIONS

(a) The required information is given below :—

- (i) 148
- (ii) 548 (excluding Ordnance Factories)
- (iii) 185
- (iv) 232
- (v) 110
- (vi) 45
- (vii) 32
- (viii) 215

Figures against (i) and (viii) pertain to the Department of Industries & Civil Supplies only, while those against (v) and (vi) include figures pertaining to Commerce Department also.

(b) By transfer from other Departments of Government of India or Provincial Governments, promotion from within the Department, direct recruitment from the trade, etc., and release from Army service.

(c) For the duration of war or less period as may be necessary.

(d) No.

Information promised in reply to Starred Question No. 181, asked by Mr. K. C. Neogy, on the 14th February, 1945

FOODSTUFFS OFFICIALLY DECLARED UNFIT FOR HUMAN CONSUMPTION IN BENGAL

(a) Approximately 3·2 lakhs mds. of foodstuffs stored in Bengal were found to be unfit for human consumption upto the end of 1944.

(b) A quantity of about 1 lakh maunds was destroyed, 1·5 lakhs maunds sold to starch manufactures in Calcutta, and the remaining 0·7 lakh maunds sold in the districts for cattle consumption. Inspectors appointed in Calcutta to see that the quantity sold for starch manufacture was actually used for this purpose, and the District Magistrates took steps to ensure that foodstuffs sold as animal food in the districts were not used for human consumption.

Information promised in reply to part (a) of Starred Question No. 292, asked by Mr. T. S. Avinashilingam Chettiar, on the 19th February, 1945

EXPENDITURE ON FOREIGN EVACUEES

Statement showing the expenditure incurred on the non-Indian evacuees in the various provinces from the commencement of war upto end of October 1944

Name of Province	Amount	Remarks
	Rs.	
1. Madras	3,55,729	
2. Bengal	4,38,103	This expenditure is upto March 1944.
3. Bombay	1,05,21,700	Approx.
4. C. P. & Berar	85,340	
5. Bihar	12,116	
6. U. P.	8,59,782	
7. Punjab	546	
8. Assam	8,41,983	
9. N. W. F. P.	8,920	
10. Sind	32,291	
11. Orissa	5,697	
12. Central Areas (A.G.C.R.)		No transaction during the period 1942 to 1945 (up to the end of Oct.). Figures for the preceding period not readily available, as expenditure was not booked separately.
TOTAL	Rs. 1,30,66,993	

Information promised in reply to part (a) of Starred Question No. 377, asked by Sardar Mangal Singh, on the 20th February, 1945

PAUCITY OF SIKHS IN HIGHER POSTS OF SUPPLY DEPARTMENT

(a) The percentages of gazetted posts in Ordnance Factories on the 31st January 1945 were as follows :

Anglo Indians	1·69%
Parsees	Nil.
Indian Christians	·42%
Sikhs	1·27%

N.B.—The percentages on the 1st November 1944 as already given included both gazetted and non-gazetted staff carrying pay from Rs. 500 upwards.

Information promised in reply to Starred Question Nos. 393, 394 and 395, asked by Sri K. B. Jinaraja Hegde, on the 20th February 1945

GRANT OF PENSION TO CERTAIN WORKERS OF CORDITE FACTORY, ARAVANKADU

No. 393.—(a) Six.

(b) Yes. A memorial in the form of copy of resolutions of the last annual conference of the Labour Union of the Cordite Factory has been received.

(c) I understand that a resolution to this effect was passed.

(d) No. Superintendents of Factories have no powers to grant pensions. The Standing Instruction No. 143 referred to relates to the rules under which special pensions may be granted to workmen with over 35 years' service.

(e) The proposal will be examined on merits.

DISCRIMINATION AS REGARDS ALLOWANCES OF SUPERVISORS AND CHARGEMEN IN CORDITE FACTORY, ARAVANKADU

No. 394.—(a) (i). Yes.

(ii) No distinction is made between Anglo-Indian Supervisors and Indian Supervisors nor between Anglo-Indian Chargemen and Indian Chargemen, all of whom are entitled to the rates of pay and allowances of the grade in which they are employed irrespective of race.

(b) The rates of pay for Indian and Anglo-Indian Supervisors and Chargemen in the Cordite Factory, Aravankadu, are as follows :—

Supervisors—

A grade	Rs. 155 to 200	(Annual increments of Rs. 5, 7-8-0 or 10 are allowed according to the quality of work of each individual.)
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B grade	Rs. 105—5—150
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C grade	Rs. 61—3—70—5—100
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Chargemen—

Old Scale—Rs. 200—10—300, after 5 years 350, for old entrants, i.e., for men who entered Ordnance Factories service prior to 28th September 1931.

Revised Scale.—Rs. 170—10—250—E.B.—40/4—290 for new entrants (men entering service after 27th September 1931).

(c) Does not arise.

INADEQUACY OF QUARTERS FOR WORKERS IN CORDITE FACTORY, ARAVANKADU

No. 395.—(a) Workmen recruited from the neighbourhood of the factory and already living there are usually not provided with quarters and they very rarely ask for accommodation. Approximately 1,370 employees live more than two miles away from the factory. There is no unsatisfied demand for quarters from such workmen and about 100 quarters are lying vacant at present.

(b) No. Absence without leave upto six days is condoned if, on return to duty, a workman gives satisfactory explanation of his absence.

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

Information promised in reply to Starred Question No. 457, asked by Mr. Muhammad Azhar Ali, on the 21st February, 1945

MALPRACTICES AT ELECTIONS TO SHAHDARA (DELHI) MUNICIPAL COMMITTEE

(a) A general election in the Shahdara Municipality was held on the 5th January and succeeding days.

(b) and (c). Seven persons were arrested by the police on the 5th, 6th, 8th and 9th January under the orders of the magistrate who was acting as Presiding Officer at the polling station for impersonation and were sentenced to imprisonment till the rising of the court.

(d) Two election petitions were preferred to the Deputy Commissioner. One of these was subsequently withdrawn. On the other (being a petition by Mr. Rattan Lal against the election of Chaudhri Hukam Singh) proceedings are still pending. A copy of the petition is laid on the table.

(e) The election petition does not contain any allegations of misconduct on the part of any officials, and the question of holding an enquiry into the conduct of any officer does not arise.

Before the Honourable Deputy Commissioner, Delhi.

Rattan Lal S/o L. Nanak Chand Vaish, Businessmen of Mohalla Thakur Dwara, Electoral Roll No. 1123, Ward No. 2, Bara Bazar, Shahdara.

Petitioner

Versus

Ch. Hukam Singh S/o Bharat Singh, Shahdara.

Respondent.

Election petition of the said Rattan Lal under R. 73 of the Shahdara Municipality Electoral Rules, 1943 against the return of the said Hukam Singh.

SIB,

The petitioner respectfully sheweth as follows :—

1. That the petitioner was a candidate for the Municipal Election held on 6-1-45 in Shahdara or Electoral Ward No. 2.

2. That Ch. Hukam Singh respondent and one Sham Dutt were the rival candidates for the seat.
3. That Ch. Hukam Singh got 489 votes while your petitioner got 484 and the third candidate Sham Dutt got 327.
4. That Ch. Hukam Singh was thus declared on the said date (6-1-45).
5. That if there were three more votes for the petitioner, he would have been elected.
6. That your petitioner contends that the election of Ch. Hukam Singh is invalid on account of the following corrupt practices among others :—
 - (i) That several persons on behalf of Hukam Singh with his connivance impersonated some voters, entered in the Electoral Roll, who had died before the date of election.
 - (ii) That Hukam Singh put up several bogus persons to vote in the name of the real voters who actually did not or could not go to vote.
 - (iii) That 7 ballot papers are missing. In all 1,307 ballot papers were issued but only 1,300 were recovered from the boxes and no paper was rejected or invalidated.
 - (iv) That there were about 9 tender ballot papers entered in the Tender Votes list but the corresponding ballot Papers were not rejected. 3 of the tender votes were of males and 6 of females.
 - (v) That there was double voting by at least one Puran Chand whose name appeared twice in the Electoral Roll at No. 840 and 841.

That in view of the above corrupt practices committed by the respondent it is respectfully prayed that the election of the respondent may be declared void and your petitioner may be declared as duly elected.

N.B.—Your petitioner is prepared to furnish surety for expenses, etc., for any amount either cash or personal or both as the Deputy Commissioner may be pleased to direct.

(Sd.) Rattan Lal,
Petitioner.

Dated the 11th January 1945.

Through Tara Chand Mathur,
B.A. (Hons.) LL.B.,
Advocate, Delhi.

Information promised in reply to Starred Question No. 480, asked by Mr. Lal Chand Navalrai, on the 22nd February, 1945

ASSOCIATION OF NON-GAZETTED SUPERIOR STAFF (INCOME-TAX), SIND

- (a) Yes.
- (b) The answer to the first part is in the affirmative; the second part does not arise.
- (c) Yes.
- (d) The Association is required to send copies of all such amendments to the Central Board of Revenue in order to secure that the conditions laid down by Government in regard to the recognition of such associations are not violated; a copy of Government's Departmental instructions on the subject is attached.
- (e) Yes; but a Government Servants' Association is not a 'Trade Union' and the recognition of the former is subject to different conditions. The Central Board of Revenue have informed the Association that they have no objection to the amendment in question. It is however open to Government not to approve of the election of individual outsiders as office-bearers of the Association if considered necessary.
- (f) Does not arise in view of my reply to part (e) of the question.

Instructions regarding the recognition by the Central Government of Associations of its employees other than Associations of Industrial employees

INSTRUCTIONS

PART (A).—Associations of Government employees serving in the departments of the Central Government and in the Chief Commissioners' Provinces other than those in the Police and Prisons Departments.

1. Government is prepared to accord official recognition to associations of its employees which comply with the conditions set out below.
2. The association must ordinarily consist of a distinct class of Government employees.
3. Every Government employee of the same class must be eligible for membership of the association.
4. Ordinarily Government will not object to persons who are not in the active service of Government being office-holders of the association, but Government reserve the right in particular cases to refuse recognition to associations of which all the office-holders are not either in the active service of Government or honourably retired officers belonging to the same class of Government employees as the association represents.

5. Representations from such associations, whether made orally by deputation, or presented in writing, may be received by Government officers notwithstanding any thing contained in the rules relating to the submission of petitions and memorials by Government servants :

Provided that—

(a) No representations or deputation will be received, except in connection with a matter which is, or raises questions which are, of common interest to the class represented by the association ; and

“(b) Nothing in these instructions affects the discretion of the Governor-General, the Chief Commissioner, the Head of a department or any other officer of Government to receive or not to receive a deputation from any association.”

6. Recognition is accorded for the purpose of enabling the employees of Government to communicate their needs to Government or to Government officers, and it may be withdrawn by Government if an association adopts other methods of ventilating those needs.

7. Government may require the regular submission, for its information, of copies of the rules of the Association and the annual statement of its accounts and of lists of its members.

8. Government may specify the channel through which representations from the association shall be submitted and the authority by whom deputations may be received.

9. The officer who is empowered to grant leave to a Government employee will, so far as is possible, grant casual leave to an employee who is a representative of a recognised association to attend duly constituted meetings of the association. The grant of such leave will be subject to the exigencies of the service, of which the officer in question shall be the sole judge.

10. (1) In these instructions, unless the context otherwise requires, “Government” means the Central Government and includes a Chief Commissioner or a department of the Central Government.

(2) A department of the Central Government may issue subsidiary instructions regarding the recognition of associations of classes of Government employees subordinate to it.

(ii) The following should be substituted for Part B of the instructions :—

PART (B).—Associations of employees in the Police and Prisons Departments in the Chief Commissioners' Provinces.

The instructions in Part (A) shall be applicable to association of employees in the Police and Prisons Departments in the Chief Commissioners' Provinces with the addition of the following clauses to instructions 2 and 7 and the substitution of the following instruction for instruction 4 and of the following proviso for proviso (a) to instruction 5.

Instruction 2.—The association shall also consist of such distinct rank or ranks of employees as Government may prescribe: provided that Government may accord recognition to particular associations of specified ranks of employees in the Police Department of which specified ranks of employees in the Excise Department are also members.

Instruction 4.—No person who is not in the active service of Government or an honourably retired officer belonging to the same class of Government employees shall be an office-holder of the association.

Instruction 5.—Proviso (a). No representation or deputation will be received on questions of discipline or of promotion affecting individuals ; but representations or deputations may be received in connection with a matter which is, or raises questions which are of common interest to the class represented by the association.

Instruction 7.—No rule of the association shall be valid until it has received the approval of Government and Government may from time to time require the modification of a rule or proposed rule in a particular manner.

Information promised in reply to Unstarred Questions Nos. 18 and 19, asked by Mr. K. C. Neogy, on the 22nd February, 1945

APPELLATE ASSISTANT COMMISSIONERS OF INCOME-TAX AND INCOME-TAX OFFICERS—

No. 18.—(a) to (e). Statements containing the information are enclosed.

Part (a) and (b).

	Sanctioned strength of Appellate Asst. Commissioners					Number actually employed as Appellate Asst. Commissioners					Additional Appellate Assistant Commissioners appointed	Number of Appellate Asst. Commissioners	No. of appeals filed	Proportion of appeals to the total No. of assessments in percentage							
	1940-41	1941-42	1942-43	1943-44	1944-45	1940-41	1941-42	1942-43	1943-44	1944-45				1940-41	1941-42	1942-43	1943-44	1944-45			
Madras	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	1*	1†	N/G	3449	3904	4245	5175	5-6	6-7	7-6	7-9
Bombay	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	1†	1‡	2	7028	7958	7803	9688	7-1	6-9	6-2	6-6
Bengal	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	1	(a)	N/G	3494	3285	2470	2515	5-0	5-0	4-1	3-0
Calcutta (Central)													N/G	..	25	40	75	..	15-0	9-4	16-0
Bombay (Central)													N/G	155	197	277	142	29	26-0	42	13
United Provinces	2	3	3	2	3	3	3	3	3	3	..	..	N/G	3319	3036	3331	4009	11-3	10-2	7-9	6-8
Central Provinces	2	1	2	2	2	1	2	2	2	2	..	..	N/G	1835	1951	1819	2529	14-8	15-2	9-3	9-7
Punjab	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	..	..	1	7140	5597	5604	8090	8-7	7-8	8-3	10-7
Bihar and Orissa	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	1	(d)	1	3718	3912	3698	5124	17	20	18	20
Assam													N/G	198	240	150	255	2-9	3-6	2-2	2-3
Bangalore													N/G	10	6	10	10	5	0-3	0-6	0-6
Coorg													N/G	2	1	5	10	1-0	0-5	3-0	4-0

*From 1-6-42 to 31-8-42.

†From 7-7-43.

‡From 1-7-42 to 31-6-43.

(a) For 3 months.

(b) From December 1943.

(c) From September 1944.

(d) For 6 months.

(e) For 9 months.

Parts (c) to (e).

	Sanctioned strength of Income-tax Officers				No. actually employed as Income-tax Officers				No. of additional Officers entertained during the course of the year				No. of I.T. Os. who have passed the Departmental Examination and the period during which they have been functioning with powers of assessment
	1940-41	1941-42	1942-43	1943-44	1940-41	1941-42	1942-43	1943-44	1940-41	1941-42	1942-43	1943-44	
Madras	47	50	46	49	47	50	46	49	3	1	4	6	6 throughout the year 1944-45.
Bombay	69	87	80	98	69	87	80	98	6	10	5	6	24 1 from 1-11-1938, 1 from 13-12-1941, 1 from 24-12-1943, 1 from 6-1-1939, 1 from 1-5-1942, 1 from 8-8-1944, 1 from 6-4-1939, 1 from 13-1-1943, 1 from 15-8-1944, 2 from 1-10-1940, 4 from 24-3-1945, 1 from 22-10-1944, 2 from 1-9-1941, 1 from 1-3-1943, 1 from 23-10-1944, 1 from 1-12-1943, 1 from 1-11-1944, 1 from 5-11-1944 and 1 from 6-11-1944.
Bengal	68	75	76	80	68	75	76	80	..	..	4	25	6 1 from 6-10-1941, 1 from 24-5-1943, 1 from 7-9-1942, 1 from 9-2-1942 and 3 from 17-6-1943
Calcutta (Central)	..	6	5	5	..	6	5	5	..	..	..	..	4 Nil
Bombay (Central)	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	..	..	..	..	3 1 for 4 years and 2 for 2 years.
United Provinces	34	35	39	43	34	35	39	43	..	..	..	..	5 1 from 23-12-1949, 1 from 12-6-1944, 1 from 13-6-1944, 1 from 9-8-1944, and 1 from 6-11-1944.
Central Provinces	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	..	..	..	..	..
Punjab	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	..	..	..	9	41 25 3 between 2 and 2½ years, 4 between 1½ and 2 years, 4 between 1 and 1½ years, 11 between 6 months and 1 year and 3 less than 6 months.
B. & O.	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	..	..	6	5	5 3 for 9 months in 1943-44 and 3 for 11 months in 1944-45.
Assam	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	..	..	..	3	All Nil
Bangalore	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Nil
Coorg	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Nil

Treasury Officer is also the Income-tax Officer

Ditto.

INCOME-TAX OFFICERS FOR EXCESS PROFITS TAX ASSESSMENT WORK

No. 19.—A statement containing the information is appended
Parts (a) to (c).

	No. of I.T.Os. engaged in the work of assessment of Excess Profits Tax, 1944-45	No. of officers who are already confirmed as Income-tax Officers	No. of officers who are officiating as Income-tax Officers	No. of officers officiating who have not passed the Departmental Examination completely	No. of Excess Profits Tax cases				Amount involved in arrears at the end of financial year	
					1942-43	1943-44	1942-43	1943-44	1942-43	1943-44
Madras	7	6	1	NH	458	815	69	165	51,07,400	1,52,33,800
Bombay	(2 from 17-10-44 only)	13	4	NH	2050	2145	340	735	Figures not available.	
Bengal		24	20	NH	1158	1206	238	588	2,27,33,000	5,04,15,000
Calcutta (Central)		4	3	NH	99	105	231	284	2,02,22,000	2,42,48,000
Bombay (Central)		12	7	3	111	119	72	88	14,77,000	39,60,000
United Provinces		6	5	1	508	830	264	705	Figures not available.	
Central Provinces		2	1	1	205	395	90	219	Figures not available.	
Punjab		7	7	...	575*	1252*	172	455	27,08,000	82,25,000
B. & O.		4	1	3	453	728	194	345	1,50,000	29,15,000
Assam		...	...	...	25	61	43	71	1,87,706	15,88,193
TOTAL	...	...	...	...	...	...	1713†	3655	...	...

*Includes arrears brought forward from previous year.

†30th June 1945 unsettled cases for all C. A. Periods ended before 1st April 1944 were 4220.

Information promised in reply to Starred Question No. 532 (b), asked by Mr. Lalchand Navairam on the 28th February, 1945

ANNUAL REPORTS OF SUPERVISOR OF RAILWAY LABOUR, CALCUTTA

†Statement I showing the number of cases in which fines were inflicted and the amount of fines inflicted on the Railway Staff, during the years 1941-42, 1942-43 and 1943-44 under the Payment of Wages Act

Name of Railways	1941-42		1942-43		1943-44	
	No. of Cases	Amount	No. of Cases	Amount	No. of Cases	Amount
1. Bengal and Assam.	1,108	756 12 0	1,081	756 11 0	922	792 3 0
2. Bengal and North Western	589	533 7 0	...	...	...	...
3. Bengal Nagpur	2,386	1,581 8 0	2,880	2,295 10 0	3,661	3,128 10 0
4. Bombay, Baroda & Central India.	2,038	2,762 1 6	2,102	1,842 14 6	2,663	2,741 0 2
5. East Indian	6,203	4,697 4 6	3,924	2,721 12 6	3,248	3,123 1 0
6. Great Indian Peninsula	2,119	1,974 3 0	2,640	2,085 14 0	3,887	3,065 5 0
7. Jodhpur	127	40 10 0	102	31 7 0	139	46 12 0
8. Madras & Southern Mahabstra	...	...	...	...	...	...
9. Nizam's State	1,573	779 1 2	37	21 12 0*	2,384	1,303 14 0
10. North Western	510	272 3 0	205	131 13 0	166	105 9 0
11. Rohilkhand and Kumaon	323	211 4 0	...	...	...	...
12. South Indian	...	...	...	...	...	...
13. Barvi Light	312	216 3 3	339	201 14 6	409	321 13 0
14. Bikaner State	129	74 6 0	320	91 3 0	253	58 13 0
15. Darjeeling Himalayan	6	2 7 0	7	5 7 6	438	403 0 0
16. Dibru Sadiya	27	9 1 0	...	...	70	44 6 3
17. Sahadara Sabaranpur Lt.	...	...	...	...	...	...
18. Ahmedpur Katwah	...	...	...	...	...	...
19. Martin Light Rly.	3	2 4 0	...	...	11	14 7 6
20. Bankura Damodar River	2	1 1 0	11	2 10 0	8	3 7 0
21. Bengal Provincial	...	...	...	...	...	...
22. Burdwan Katwa	...	...	...	...	...	...
23. Dehri Rohtas Lt.	1	0 14 0	2	0 10 0	5	3 11 6
24. Jagadhri Lt.	1	0 2 0	...	...	...	...
25. Jorhat Provincial	4	2 10 0	...	...	...	...
26. Kalighat Falta	...	...	...	...	...	...
27. Matheran Hill Lt.	5	2 0 6	...	...	...	...
28. Taspur Belipara	...	...	...	...	...	...
29. Madras Port Trust	6	3 0 2	3	1 15 0	7	6 8 0
30. Calcutta Port Trust	62	44 8 0	50	3 11 4	9	3 0 0
31. Bombay Port Trust	63	97 15 0	284	25 11 0	160	101 14 0
32. Oudh and Tirhut	...	...	276	149 9 0	314	169 11 0
	...	...	...	184 8 0	277	154 13 0

*Bengal and North Western and Rohilkhand and Kumaon Railways were amalgamated on the 1st January, 1943, into the Oudh and Tirhut Railway.

†The statement gives figures only in respect of staff on Railways otherwise than in factories.

STATEMENT II

Irregularities detected in the working of the Hours of Employment Regulations during the years 1941-42, 1942-43 and 1943-44

Nature of irregularity	1941-42	1942-43	1943-44
	No exact number of irregularities has been given by the C. O. (R) & S.R.L. in the report for the year 1941-1943		
<i>Working outside rostered Hours.</i>		Habitual cases 265 Occasional cases 261	Habitual cases 193 Occasional cases 179
<i>Non-Display of rosters and regulations.</i>	Ditto . . .	645	397
<i>Violation of provision relating to period of Rest.</i>	Ditto . . .	Habitual cases 206 Occasional cases 184	Habitual cases 161 Occasional cases 124

Information promised in reply to part (e) of Starred Question No. 543, asked by Mr. Ananga Mohan Dam, on the 28th February, 1945

CLERICAL STAFF OF CENTRAL RESEARCH INSTITUTE, KANAWLI

(e) The pay in the new scale was fixed in accordance with the rules. A representation was made to the Director by some clerks for an increase in pay but the request was not granted as it was not admissible under the rules.

Information promised in reply to Starred Question No. 551, asked by Mr. K. S. Gupta, on the 28th February, 1945

AIR SURVEY BY ARCHAEOLOGICAL DEPARTMENT

(a) A certain number of air photographs have been taken for the Archaeological Survey of India by R. A. F. photographers under training at various times in 1945.

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

(c) The megalithic and other sites recently discovered in the Madras area were discovered by ground survey and not by air survey. It is the intention of the Archaeological Survey to proceed with the survey and with the necessary measures of preservation.

Information promised in reply to a Supplementary question to Starred Question No. 661, asked by Mr. Manu Subedar, on the 5th March, 1945

MICA COMMISSION

The Factories Act, 1934, does not apply to mica factories. These factories do not satisfy the definition of "factory" as given in Section 2(j) of the Act, nor have the Provincial Governments concerned extended the provisions of the Act to these factories by special notification under Section 5(1) of the Act.

Information promised in reply to Unstarred Questions Nos. 49 and 51, asked by Sardar Mangal Singh, on the 5th March, 1945.

COMMUNAL COMPOSITION OF CERTAIN STAFF UNDER COMMONWEALTH RELATIONS DEPARTMENT,

No. 49.—Statement showing the number of appointments made in the Department of Commonwealth Relations and its attached and subordinate offices since 1934 carrying a pay of Rs. 100 p. m. and above, and the number of Sikhs, Christians, Domiciled Europeans and Anglo-Indians and Parsis employed therein. (The Department proper and some of its subordinate offices came into being only since 1941).

Nature of appointment	Total No. of appointments made	No. of Sikhs	No. of Indian Christians	No. of Europeans and Anglo-Indians	No. of Parsis	Designation of Sikhs so employed	Remarks
<i>Department of Commonwealth Relations</i>							
Permanent	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Temporary	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	45	2	1	8	..	1 Assistant, 2 Stenographers.	
<i>Office of the Central Refugee Officer Northern Zone, New Delhi</i>							
Permanent	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Temporary	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<i>Office of the Central Refugee Officer, Eastern Zone, Calcutta</i>							
Permanent	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Temporary	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	29	..	..	..	..	..	..
<i>Office of the Central Refugee Officer Southern Zone, Madras</i>							
Permanent	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Temporary	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	9	..	2	..	..	..	..
<i>Office of the Central Refugee Officer, Western Zone, Bombay</i>							
Permanent	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Temporary	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	6	..	..	..	..	..	..
<i>Office of the Chief Refugee Administrator, Burma Refugee Organisation, Aseam, Shillong</i>							
Permanent	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Temporary	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	17	1*	10	6	..	* Medical Officer	..
<i>Office of the Chief Refugee Administrator, Burma Refugee Organisation, Bengal, Mahimaganj</i>							
Permanent	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Temporary	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	142	..	3	1	2	..	..
<i>Polish Refugee Camp, Kolhapur</i>							
Permanent	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Temporary	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	4	..	..	1	..	..	..
<i>Polish Children's Camp, Jamnagar</i>							
Permanent	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Temporary	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	5	*1	..	1	..	1 *Public Health Inspector.	..
<i>British Evacuee Camp, Coimbatore</i>							
Permanent	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Temporary	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	23	..	2	13	..	..	..
<i>Protectors of Emigrants, Madras/Bombay/Calcutta/Karachi/Madagascar and Tuticorin</i>							
Permanent	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Temporary	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	6	..	1	2	..	..	..
	8	..	..	2	..	..	..
				(part-time)			These offices came under the Administration of the Central Government from 1-10-44, prior to that they were under their respective Provl. Govts.
<i>Office of the High Commr. for India in Australia</i>							
Permanent	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Temporary	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	7	..	..	2	..	..	..
<i>Office of the Representative of the Govt. of India with the Govt. of Burma, Simla</i>							
Permanent	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Temporary	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	4	..	..	..	1	..	..
<i>Office of the Representative of the Govt. of India in Ceylon, Colombo</i>							
Permanent	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Temporary	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	4	..	..	..	..	..	..
<i>High Commissioner for India in South Africa</i>							
Permanent	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Temporary	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	13	..	..	1	..	..	..
<i>Agent of the Govt. of India in Ceylon</i>							
Permanent	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Temporary	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	9	..	1	..	..	..	..

COMMUNAL COMPOSITION OF CERTAIN STAFF UNDER FOOD DEPARTMENT

No. 51

- (a) 715
 (b) 38
 (c) 9
 (d) 14
 (e) 5

All appointments were made on a temporary basis. A list showing the names and designations of Sikhs as on 31st May, 1945 is laid on the table of the House.

List of Sikhs holding appointments carrying a salary of Rs. 100 p. m. and above in the Food Departments and all the offices under its administrative control.

Assistant Directors—4.

1. Mr. Mohan Singh	A. D. Storage.
2. Mr. Mohindar Singh	A. D. Statistics.
3. Mr. G. B. Singh	A. D. (Purchase).
4. Mr. Trilochan Singh	A. D. (Purchase).
1. Mr. Arjan Singh Jhandu	Tech. Officer (Storage).
1. Mr. Ajit Singh	Superintendent.
1. Mr. B. S. Lalia	Assistant Progress Officer.
2. Mr. Sarmukh Singh	Assistant Progress Officer.
1. Mr. M. M. Singh	Junior Analytical Chemist.
1. Kurnal Singh	Asstt. Veterinary Officer.
1. Rai Bahadur Col. Dina Nath	Regional Food Commissioner.
1. Mr. N. D. Rikhi	Director of Movements.

Non-Gazetted Staff.

1. Mr. Trilok Singh	Asstt.-in-Charge.
2. Mr. Gojindar Singh	Assistant.
3. Mr. Khushal Singh	Do.
4. Mr. Charan Singh	Do.
5. Mr. Tirath Singh	Do.
6. Mr. Atma Singh	Do.
7. Mr. Jangshir Singh	Do.
8. Mr. Darshan Singh	Do.
9. Mr. Gurbachan Singh	Do.
10. Mr. Jagjit Singh	Do.
11. Mr. Bhupindar Singh	Do.
12. Mr. Rameshwar Singh	Do.
13. Mr. J. C. Singh	Do.
14. Mr. D. S. Bakshi	Do.
15. Mr. B. S. Bedi	Do.
16. Mr. Kartar Singh I	Do.
17. Mr. Kartar Singh II	Do.
18. Mr. Indar Singh Suri	Do.
19. Mr. Baljit Singh	Do.
20. Mr. M. S. Killadari	Head Clerk (R. F. C., U. P.).
21. Mr. Mehtab Singh	Assistant (S. C. I.'s Office).
22. Mr. T. S. Malhotra	Stenographer.
23. Mr. Sohan Singh Kohli	Do.
24. Mr. Dayal Singh	Do.
25. Mr. Amar Singh	Do.
26. Mr. Lal Singh	Sub-Overseer (I/C in D. F. III).

Information promised in reply to Starred Question No. 718, asked by Pandit Nilakantha Das, on the 7th March, 1945

PRIVILEGE OF MAKING SALT ENJOYED BY COASTAL VILLAGERS OF KAKATPUR THANA

- (a) Yes, under the Delhi Pact.
 (b) No. Manufacture of salt on a factory basis by a co-operative society formed in the area under the aegis of the Provincial Government has, however, been recently started and as a consequence some villages in the Kakatpur Thana have been brought within the scope of that scheme. The Pact therefore ceases to benefit the residents of those villages which fall within the limits of such a factory.
 (c) Yes, subject to the restriction indicated in answer to part (b).

Information promised in reply to parts (a), (b) and (c) of Starred Question No. 743, asked by Mr. Manu Subedar, on the 7th March, 1945

FACTORIES ERECTED AT GOVERNMENT COST, ETC.
Statement relating to factories with which the Supply Department is concerned

Factories erected in India, wholly at Government Cost, before War	Factories erected in India, wholly at Government Cost, during the War	Factories erected partly at Government cost	How many extensions of existing factories have Government financed and which are they	How much money have Government spent on items (a) and (b).
Ammunition Factory, Kirkee	Civil Maintenance Unit No. 4, Tata Aircraft Ltd., Dum Dum, Bengal.	Finishing Mills at EoL.	Civil Maintenance Unit No. 1, B. & A. Railway, Workshops, Kanchrapara, Bengal.	
Cordite Factory, Aruvankadu	Civil Maintenance Unit No. 5, Tata Aircraft, Ltd., Barrack-pore, Bengal.	M/s. Alcock Aircraft & Co., Karachi—New shop for repair.	Civil Maintenance Unit, No. 2, S. I. Rly. Workshop, Golden Rock, Trichinopoly, Madras.	
Metal & Steel Factory, Iahapore.	Civil Maintenance Unit No. 6, Tata Aircraft, Ltd., Poona, Bombay.	Poonch House, Lahore.	Civil Maintenance Unit, No. 3, U. P. Govt. Central Workshop and C. A. R. E., Cawnpore.	
Gun & Shell Factory, Cossipore	Civil Maintenance Unit, No. 12, Tata Aircraft, Ltd., Santa Cruz, Bombay.	Parschute Fy., Lahore.	Civil Maintenance Unit, 9, Indian Survey & Air Transport Ltd., Dum Dum, Bengal.	
Rifle Factory, Iahapore.	Civil Maintenance Unit No. 18, Tata Aircraft, Ltd., Lucknow, U. P.	Clothing Fy., Agra.	Civil Maintenance Unit, 17, Textile Machinery Corporation, Ltd., Belghurris, Bengal.	
Gun Carriage Factory, Jubbulpore.	Civil Maintenance Unit No. 10, Ramrajtolla, Howrah, Bengal.	Clothing Fy., Bombay.	Civil Maintenance Unit, No. 20, De Havilland Aircraft Co., Ltd., Karachi.	
Mathematical Instrument office, Calcutta.	Civil Maintenance Unit, No. 16, Tata Aircraft, Ltd., Calcutta.	Clothing Fy., Secunderabad.	Alcock Ashdown & Co., Bombay.	
		Clothing Fy., Calcutta.	Extension of machine shop Herman & Mohatta Ltd., Karachi.	
		Tyre retreading and repair factory, Bombay.	Expansion of ship repair facilities. Cochin Harbour Works—Provision of buildings, plant & machinery.	
		Tyre retreading and repair factory, Calcutta.	Shalimar Works Ltd., Calcutta—Provision of machinery.	
		Tyre retreading and repair factory, Delhi.	Garden Reach Workshop, Calcutta—Provision of machinery.	
		Tyre retreading and repair factory, Madras.	Indian Gen. Navigation & Rly. Co., Calcutta—Provision of machinery.	
		Beta Shoe Co. Factory, Betapur, Teleprinter Pack Fy., 4/4, McLeod Road, Lahore.		
		Masagon Dock Southyard, 2 Bay sobarna Building and machinery.		
		Parschute Factory, Sialkot.		
		Parschute Factory, Cawnpore.		
		One reclaim rubber factory in Bombay.		
		One reclaim rubber factory in Calcutta.		

Factories erected in India, wholly at Government Cost, before War	Factories erected partly at Government Cost	How many extensions of existing factories have Government financed and which are they	How much money have Government spent on items (a) and (b)
a(††)		(b)	
(c)			
Government Stabilised Bleaching Powder Factory at Rishra, Calcutta.		Hughes Dock Crane.	
Hydrogen Plants at Rishra (Calcutta) and Bangalore.		Hughes Cock Workshop—Provision of machinery.	
Branch H. & S. Factory, Cawnpore		Pneumatic system for Hughes Dry Dock.	
Branch H. & S. Factory, Coimbatore.		F. X. Kally, Bombay—Provision of machinery.	
Branch H. & S. Factory, Madras.		Larson and Tourbro, Bombay—machinery.	
Government Silk Filature, Kollagal (Madras).		H. I. Dixon, Bombay, machinery.	
The Kambambhi Filature in Mysore.		Ahmasi Shipyards, Bombay—machinery.	
Government Sawmills, Khondwa (C. P.).		Art Flooring, Bombay—machinery	
Government Sawmills, Seoni (C.P.)		Scindia Steam Nav., Vizag,—machinery.	
Government Sawmills, Gherpuzi.		Scindia Steam Nav., Bombay—machinery.	
Government Sawmills, Jhelum.		Breathwait Burn & Jessop, Bombay—machinery.	
Government Sawmills, Bombay.		Mackenzies Ltd., Bombay—machinery.	
Government Sawmills, Calcutta.		Turner Morrison & Co., Bombay—machinery.	
Medical Store Depot, Factory, Chhabarta (Amritsar).		British India Eng. Works, Karachi—machinery.	
'D' Class Cable Factory, Calcutta.		J. Stevenson, Bombay—machinery	
H. E. Factory, Kirkee.		Bhavnagar Port—machinery.	
New Fuse Factory, Lucknow.		Dredging of Kasara Basin, Bombay	
New Case Factory, Ambernath.		Expansion of ship repair facilities.	
Ordinance Factory, Kharnaris.		Shapurji Dock & Eng. Co., Bombay—Provision of machinery.	
New Shadow Factory, Cawnpore.		Reconditioning & repair work to Moghul Dock entrance	
New Steel, G. & S. Factory, Cawnpore.		stairs & Comming, Karachi—Provision of machinery.	
New Ordnance Factory, Kalmi.			

New Ordnance Factory, Muradnagar.	Vinagapetam port Trust—Provision of machinery.
New Instruments Factory, Dehra Dun.	Extension to Dry Dock, Vizag—Building and machinery.
Duplicate Aircraft Instrument Repair Shop, Calcutta.	Modern Mechanical Eng. Works, Bombay—Provision of machinery.
Bren Gun & Tap Factory, Hyderabad.	Extensions to Clothing Factory, Shahjahanpur.
Benzol/Toluene Plant, Jamshedpur.	The Dunlop Cos' factory at Shahganj, Calcutta.
Benzol/Toluene Plant, Indian Iron & Steel Co. Ltd., Hirapur.	Firestone Co.'s Factory at Sewree, Bombay.
Benzol/Toluene Plant, Indian Iron & Steel Co. Ltd., Kulti.	Temporary hide godown in N. W. Tannery of M/s. Cooper Allen & Co., Cawnpore.
Crude Benzol Plant, Loyabad.	Expansion projects of M/s. Ford Motor Co.
Crude Benzol Plant, Bhawra.	M/s. General Motors involving capital expenditure.
Crude Benzol Plant, LoDha.	Extensions to Main Harness & Saddlery Factory Cawnpore.
	Mysore Silk Filatures, Mysore.
	Mysore Spun Silk Mills, Channarayana.
	Vadlum Parachute Silk Co., Bangalore.
	Mr. Nandalal Bose, Nedie.
	Babu Sudhanas Bhusan, Murshidabad.
	M/s. S. & S. Co. Ltd., Somepara, Murshidabad.
	Babu Jatindra Mohan Chandra, Murshidabad.
	Babu Benukul Mukherjee, Murshidabad.
	M/s. Silba Ltd., Murshidabad.
	Mouvi Abbas Ali Biswas, Murshidabad.
	Babu Nageswara Nath Benerjee, Murshidabad.
	Babu Nandalal Das Murshidabad.
	The Silk Syndicate, Murshidabad.

How many extensions of existing factories have Government financed and which are they	How many extensions of existing factories have Government financed and which are they	How much money have Government spent on items (a) and (b)
(b)	(b)	(c)
<p>The Bengal Silk Mills Co. Ltd., Murshidabad. Motiullah Biswas, Murshidabad. Mohd. Lutfal Haq Biswas, Murshidabad. Govt. Sawmills, Chalakundi (Extension to Herbert Sawmill owned by Mr. E. J. Kuruvilla of Anamallies Timber Trust Ltd.). Extension to Medical Store Depot. Factory Madras at Royapuram. M/s. Venesta Ltd. Managing Agents M/s. Octavius Steel Co., Ltd., Calcutta. Indian Copper Corpn. Ltd., Ghat-sila, B. N. Rly. Tata's Wheel Tyre & Axle Plant, Jamshedpur. M/s. Tata Agricool Ltd., Jamshedpur. M/s. McGregor & Balfords Heat Treatment Centre, 11, Clive Street, Calcutta. Cooper Engineering, Satara. Britannia Eng. Co., Titagarh. India Machinery Co., Dasnagar. Jessop & Co., Ltd., Dum Dum. Mysore Kirloakar Ltd., Mysore. Ammunition Factory, Kirkee. Cordite Factory, Aruvankadu. Metal & Steel Factory, Iahapore. Gun & Shell Factory, Cossipore. Rifle Factory, Iahapore. Gun Carriage Factory, Jubbulpore. M. I. O., Calcutta. Ordnance Factory, Amritsar. Ammunition Factory, Kirkee. Metal and Steel Factory, Iahapore. Cordite Factory, Aruvankadu. B. N. Railway. E. I. Railway. B. & A. Railway. B. B. & C. I. Railway. G. I. P. Railway. B. N. W. Railway. Jodhpur Railway. N. W. Railway. S. I. Railway. B. S. Railway. General Motors. Indian Standard, Wagon. Telegraph Workshops, Alipore, & Jubbulpore. M. & S. M. Railway. N. S. Railway. R. K. Railway. Acme Manufacturing Co. Aluminium Co. Angus Engineering Co. Allen Berry Co. Associated Manufacturing Co. B. I. E. C. Co. Associated Inst., Lahore. Britannia Engineering Co. Burn & Co. Bombay Telephone & Co.</p>	<p>Bombay Electric & Tramways. Braithwaite & Co. B. A. Ansari. Cannought Iron Works. Calcutta, Tramways. Gresham Craven. G. E. Co. Gramophone Co., Dum Dum. Gramophone Co., Lahore. Garlic & Co. Godrej & Boyce. Guest, Keen Williams, Ltd. Golam Hussain. Electric Welding Manufacturing Co. Hindustan Bicycle Co. H. M. Security Press. H. E. H. Nizam's Mint. Indian Standard Metal. Indian Scientific Inst. Indian Sowing Machine, Lahore. Jessop & Co., Dum Dum. Jay Engineering Works. J. Hardaker & Co. Kumardhubi Engineering Works. Khosla & Co. Kapur Art, Lahore. Keymer, Baghshaw & Co. Lawrence & Mayo. Master of Mint, Bombay. Metal Box & Co., Calcutta. Metal Box & Co., Bombay. Mogregor & Balfour. Modern machines. Maya Engineering Works. Malik Electric Works, Bombay. National Emporium. National Radio, Engineering Co. Oriental Metal Pressing. Port Commissioners, Calcutta. Port Engineering Works. P. Orr & Sona. P. W. D. Workshops, Madras. Steel Products, Ltd. Richardson & Cruddas, Bombay. Rawalpindi Engineering Works. Sarby & Farmer. Sarays Sugar Factory. Texmaco. Vanesta & Co. William Jacks, Calcutta. William Jacks, Bombay William Jacks, Madras. William Jacks, Lahore. Wolver Hampton Works.</p>	<p>Amount spent on factories mentioned in column 1—about 346 lakhs. Amount spent on factories mentioned in columns 2-4—about 4,008 lakhs.</p>

Information promised in reply to parts (a) and (b) of Starred Question No. 760, asked by Mr. Hari Sharan Prasad Srivastava, on the 7th March, 1945

INSISTING ON PRODUCTION OF TICKET AT RESERVATION OF ACCOMMODATION

No. 760—(a) Yes, the Station Supdt. stated that no accommodation could be reserved without details of tickets held. No mention was, however, made of tickets for the journey from Amritsar to Delhi having to be bought at Delhi Shahdara, or of their being available at that station.

(b) The reply to the first part is in the affirmative.

Tickets for a journey from a particular station can be purchased only at that station. If a 1st or 2nd class ticket is required from a station other than that at which the purchaser is living, a requisition for the ticket required, giving full particulars, and sufficient money to cover the cost of tickets, reservation fee and postal charges, should be sent well in advance to the Station Master of the station from which the journey is to commence. The Station Master will arrange for the issue of a ticket, etc., and send the same by registered post.

In the case of through passengers travelling from foreign railway stations desiring to reserve accommodation from Junction stations on the North Western Railway, the production of tickets with the application for reservation is dispensed with, but ticket numbers have to be intimated as soon as possible. The detailed procedure is given in para. (ii) of rule 62 of the general rules in the N. W. Ry. Time and Fare Table, in force from October, 1944, a copy of which is in the library of the House.

Information promised in reply to Starred Question No. 764, asked by Mr. Muhammad Nauman, on the 7th March, 1945

PAUCITY OF MUSLIMS IN ESTABLISHMENT BRANCH STAFF SECTIONS ON EAST INDIAN RAILWAY

No. 764—(a) It is not clear what the Honourable Member means by the words "in the same way" occurring in this part, but if he is asking why the vacancies were not filled on 50 : 50 basis, he is referred to my reply to part (c) of his question No. 763. Since the over-all percentage prescribed for Muslims on the E. I. Railway has already been attained in its Establishment Branches, it is no longer necessary to reserve for Muslims 50 per cent. of the vacancies occurring in the Establishment Branches of that Railway.

(b) The information available in regard to the Establishment Branch of the Howrah Division shows that 10 permanent and 49 temporary vacancies occurred during the period referred to. While permanent vacancies were filled by four Muslims and six Hindus, the temporary vacancies were filled by 17 Muslims and 32 Hindus.

Information promised in reply to Starred Questions Nos. 766, 767 and 768, asked by Shaikh Rafiuddin Ahmad Siddiquee, on the 7th March, 1945

APPOINTMENT OF NON-MUSLIMS AS COMMERCIAL INSPECTORS ON BENGAL AND ASSAM RAILWAY

No. 766.—(a) Government understand that the staff, numbering 34 of whom six were Muslims, appointed as Commercial Inspectors, pending selection by the Traffic Selection Committees in May, 1944, and January, 1945, were drawn entirely from among those attached to the Headquarters office and were not called from District Offices. These men were promoted temporarily as a measure of administrative expediency and on the condition that it did not involve the permanent supersession of senior staff.

(b) 32 Muslims and 117 non-Muslims were recommended by the District Selection Committees and 13 Muslims and 50 non-Muslims were recommended by the Headquarters Office for the posts of Commercial Inspectors in connection with the selections held between January, 1944, and January, 1945. As regards the second portion, the number of non-Muslims temporarily promoted was 26.

MUSLIM EMPLOYEES AND PROMOTIONS TO HIGHER POSTS ON BENGAL AND ASSAM RAILWAY

No. 767.—(a) Presumably the Honourable Member is referring to the appointment of Commercial Inspectors mentioned in his Question No. 766. From the reply given to that question it will be seen that the facts are not as stated by him in this part of the question.

(b) In view of the reply to part (a), I do not consider any useful purpose will be served by collecting the details asked for.

ALLOWING UNQUALIFIED CANDIDATES TO APPEAR FOR SELECTION FOR POSTS OF TRACERS, ETC., ON BENGAL AND ASSAM RAILWAY

No. 768.—(a) No standing orders of the nature referred to are traceable as having been issued by the B. & A. Railway.

(b) Does not arise.

Information promised in reply to Starred Questions Nos. 775 and 776, asked by Hajee Choudhury Muhammad Ismail Khan, on the 7th March, 1945

**NON-RECOMMENDATION OF MUSLIM STAFF FOR POSTS OF JUNIOR PERSONNEL
INSPECTORS, EAST INDIAN RAILWAY**

No. 775.—(a) If the Honourable Member means that the staff recommended by Lucknow and Lillooah Workshops to the Headquarters Office for selection were not examined by a preliminary Selection Board, the reply is that no such examination was held. Government are informed, however, that all eligible non-technical staff employed in the Lillooah and Lucknow Workshops were considered by the Deputy Chief Mechanical Engineer, Lillooah and the Works Managers, Charbagh and Alambagh Workshops, irrespective of the community to which they belonged and that the most suitable men were recommended to the Headquarters Office for selection.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

**NON-RECOMMENDATION OF MUSLIM STAFF FOR POSTS OF JUNIOR PERSONNEL
INSPECTORS, EAST INDIAN RAILWAY**

No. 776.—(a) and (c). The attached statement gives the required information. It will be observed therefrom that the staff recommended for the post of Junior Personnel Inspector possessed either practical experience of Establishment work or an adequate knowledge of rules and regulations and had acquired knowledge pertaining to labour affairs.

(b) None of the eligible non-technical Muslim employees possessed similar qualifications.

Particulars of employees recommended by the Lillooah and Lucknow Workshops for the posts of Junior Personnel Inspectors in Grade Rs. 200 (revised)

Substantive post	Grade	Academic qualifications	Departmental and special qualifications	Remarks
Head Clerk, Pay Bill Section (Lillooah).	200—10—250 (Old EI) 200—10—220 (1938) 180 (1934).	Nil.	Has rendered 24 years' service of which approximately 8 years were spent in the Pay Bill & Establishment Sections, and Time Office, possesses a thorough knowledge of rules and regulations.	He withdrew his name eventually.
Assistant Yard Master (Lillooah).	100—10/2—120 (Revised).	Read upto B. Com.	Has adequate knowledge of rules and regulations of the railway. Was in daily contact with labour staff not only in his own office, but with the Wagon Repair & Carriage Repair Shops.	Selected as suitable after (i) passing a written test re establishment rules etc. and (ii) appearing in interview in the Headquarters Office.
Incharge, Establishment Sec. (Lucknow Loco.).	200—10—250 (Old EI) 200—10—220 (1928) 180 (1934).	Matriculate	Worked as incharge, Establishment Section in the Construction Branch of the Engineering Department for 2½ years and thereafter as Head Clerk, Establishment in the office of the Works Manager (Loco) for about 10 Years. Qualified in Establishment rules and regulations. Acquired requisite knowledge pertaining to labour affairs.	Not selected.

Information promised in reply to part (b) of Starred Question No. 787, asked by Maulvi Muhammad Abdul Ghani, on the 7th March, 1945

**MUSLIMS IN CERTAIN POSTS IN METALS DIRECTORATE OF THE DIRECTORATE GENERAL,
MUNITIONS PRODUCTION, CALCUTTA**

No. 787.—(b) Of the six Technical Assistants in the Metals Directorate, three are graduates in Physics and Chemistry and the other three are Arts Graduates. Moreover, two of them had previous experience of the manufacture of tin containers and of the working of a Cotton Mill. Five of the men spent an appreciable time in other duties in the D. G. M. P. involving experience in metals before being made Technical Assistants. The sixth was recruited directly as such in the light of three years' practical experience.

Information promised in reply to Starred Questions Nos. 792 (b) and 793, asked by Mr. Muhammad Nauman, on 7th March, 1945

ANTI-MUSLIM ATTITUDE OF EMPLOYMENT OFFICERS (WORKSHOPS), EAST INDIAN RAILWAY

No. 792.—(b) Particulars of some of the representations are given below :—

Shop	Name and Ticket No.	Nature of representation
Lillooah	Dil Mohd. 187H, Fitter, Millwright Shop.	Application for extension of service or reappointment.
Lillooah	Niyajoo, 1633L	Application for 3rd extension of 12 months' service.
Jamalpur	Din Mohammad, 3381 Forge Shop.	Application for alteration of his recorded age.
Charbagh	Mohammad Hussain, 2124	Application for alteration of position on the seniority list.
Charbagh	Abdul Wahad, 2669	Appeal against removal from service and re-employment at Rs. 22 as against old pay of Rs. 25.
Alambagh	Mohd. Farooq, Trade Apprentice, T. No. 232 Shop "A".	Appeal against removal from service.
Alambagh	Baqridi, Tempy. Cooly	Appeal against removal from service.

MUSLIM CHARGEMEN IN LILLOOAH WORKSHOP

No. 793.—(a) The required particulars of Chargemen are as follows :—

Category	Number permanent (including provisional).		Temporary against—			
			Permanent vacancies		Additional posts	
	Muslims	Non-Muslims	Muslims	Non-Muslims	Muslims	Non-Muslims
Technically trained Chargemen.	6	76	4	1	...	1
Non-technically trained Chargemen	1	2	2	7	3	9

(b) No, though due to the embargo on confirmations, those in temporary employment on 1st June, 1943, cannot be confirmed. Those eligible have, however, been given the benefits of permanent service in accordance with the rules.

(c) 9 vacancies of technically trained Chargemen occurred in the Lillooah Workshops during the period referred to, 8 of which were filled.

Information promised in reply to Starred Questions Nos. 795, 796 and 797, asked by Dr. Habibur Rahman, on the 7th March, 1945

REVERSION OF SENIOR MUSLIM HEAD TRAIN EXAMINERS AT BADARPUR

No. 795.—Only one case occurred during 1944-45 in which a Muslim senior Train Examiner who was appointed to officiate as Head Train Examiner at Badarpur was reverted to his original post on being found unsuitable for the higher post. The next senior Train Examiner who is a non-Muslim on the list was appointed to replace him. Both the employees referred to were given officiating promotion in turn in the order in which they stood on the seniority list, and therefore it was not considered necessary to hold Selection Committee.

SUPERSESSION OF MUSLIMS AT PROMOTION TO POSTS OF JUNIOR TRAIN EXAMINER IN BADARPUR DISTRICT

No. 796.—(a) and (c) Government are informed that during the year 1944-45, only one Muslim Assistant Train Examiner was superseded by a non-Muslim when promotions to the grade of Junior Train Examiner were made. Both of these employees were examined personally by the District Mechanical Engineer on 18th December, 1944, and the Muslim Assistant Train Examiner was not considered suitable for promotion.

(b) The reply is in the negative.

TRAINING OF NON-MUSLIM FITTER COOLIES AS TRAIN EXAMINERS IN BADARPUR DISTRICT

No. 797.—(a) and (b) Two non-Muslims, one Assistant Fitter and one Fitter Cooly were sent to Katihar for training as Train Examiners after being thoroughly tested by the District Officer. Muslims senior to those selected, being illiterate, were not considered suitable, as Train Examiners are required to possess some knowledge of English.

Information promised in reply to part (b) of Starred Question No. 798, asked by Mr. Badri Dutt Pande, on the 7th March, 1945

RESTRICTION ON BOOKING OF LICI AND MANGO FRUITS FROM MUZAFFARPUR RAILWAY STATION

No. 798—(b) It has been ascertained that the reasons for the imposition of the restriction on the booking of lichies and mangoes were as follows :—

The Commercial Committee of the Indian Railway Conference Association in their resolution No. C/558 made out a list of articles not to be accepted for booking as parcels. In regard to articles not included in this list, they prescribed certain conditions, e.g., the maximum weight per package not to exceed 2 maunds; the number of packages in one consignment per consignor per day not to exceed 5. Fresh fruits not being included in this list, could be accepted provided these conditions were fulfilled.

The General Manager, O. & T. Railway, has, however, in a circular dated 6th April, 1945, authorised exemption of fresh fruits from the operation of these conditions and this traffic is now being accepted for booking by passenger train.

Information promised in reply to part (d) of Starred Question No. 812, asked by Mr. Manu Subedar, on the 8th March, 1945

ADULT LITERACY

No. 812—(d)

Department	Action taken
I. Commonwealth Relations Department	Peons and dastries are encouraged to learn Hindi or Urdu and English in their spare time.
II. Education, Health and Lands Department.	The Adult Education Section of the Central Advisory Board Library affords educational facilities to inferior servants by lending books.
(i) Archaeological Department	Efforts are made to make the illiterate employees pick up a working knowledge of at least one Indian language.
(ii) Delhi Polytechnic	There is an Adult Education Centre at the Polytechnic. Primers, stationery, etc. are distributed to the menial servants. The instruction work is done by Volunteers from among staff and students.
(iii) Imperial Library, Calcutta	Members of staff are encouraged to read books by lending them from the Library free of charge.
(iv) Imperial Record Department	The inferior staff are permitted to use the facilities afforded by the Library of the Central Advisory Board of Education.
(v) Office of the Director-General, Indian Medical Service.	In the office of the Imperial Serologist, Calcutta, inferior servants are being taught by clerks of that office.
(vi) Office of the Public Health Commissioner with the Government of India.	At Karachi Air Port, the Assistant Air Port Health Officers have instructed the inferior staff to read numbers on aircraft and to ask simple questions in English and understand the replies. The Madras Port Health Department are now providing primers and slates to the inferior staff and regular lessons are given every day for an hour.
(vii) Survey of India	In the case of superior service personnel the departmental training given in the lower grades has the effect of increasing their literacy. In the case of inferior staff every encouragement is given to them to acquire and increase literacy in the course of the performance of their duties.
(viii) Zoological Survey of India	The inferior staff are encouraged to learn English by holding out to them prospects of promotion.

Department	Action taken
III. External Affairs Department	The inferior staff have been encouraged to join literacy centres opened by the New Delhi Social Service League.
IV. Labour Department	The Department have engaged a school teacher to give lessons in the mother tongue (Urdu and Hindi) and English to the inferior servants and also to teach them how to discharge their official duties efficiently. The teacher takes classes in the evenings on alternate days. Books are supplied by the Department.
V. Office of the Military Secretary to H. E. the Viceroy.	Cinema shows and theatricals are provided for the benefit of the staff. A proposal to start a night school is under consideration.
VI. Political Department	The inferior servants have been urged to join literacy centres opened by the New Delhi Social Service League.
VII. Railway Department	Night Schools have been provided by Railways and the adult staff are encouraged to attend them.
VIII. War Department	Peons and Chowkidars are encouraged to improve their proficiency in reading and writing by the prospect of promotion as Daftry after passing an examination. The Municipal authorities have been approached to provide primary school facilities in the areas where peons and chowkidars mostly live.

Information promised in reply to part (a) of Starred Question No. 821, asked by Mr. K. C. Neogy, on the 8th March, 1945

CLOSING OF BENGAL COTTON MILLS DUE TO COAL SHORTAGE.

Statement showing closure of Cotton Mills in Bengal for Coal shortage during January 1945

No. 821—(a)

Serial No.	Name of Mills	Period of stoppage of work	Remarks
1	Messrs. Acharya Profulla Chandra Cotton Mills Ltd.	Nil	These mills were not completely closed but worked only 9 hours daily.
2	Messrs. Bengal Laxmi Cotton Mills Limited.	Nil	Mills were not completely closed. Only their dye-house was closed from first week in January to 15th February and work in the dye-house restarted from the third week of February.
3	Messrs. Dunbar Mills Limited	6th January 13th January 20th January 27th January	Mills were closed on the four working days owing to lack of fuel.
4	Messrs. Mohini Mills Limited	Nil	These mills did not completely close during January owing to lack of fuel but had to close their bleaching Section for 11 days during the month.
5	Messrs. Rampooria Cotton Mills and Company.	. . . . .	These mills were apparently not completely closed although there was loss of production.
6	Messrs. Siddeshwari Cotton Mills Limited.	Nil	The mills remained half closed due to lack of coal from 1st to 8th January and had to close down fully because of disorder of the engine up to the 18th January, 1945. The Mills were restarted fully on the 19th January and were completely open for the remaining 12 days of the month.

Information promised in reply to Starred Question No. 885, asked by Sri K. B. Jinaraja Hegde, on the 9th March, 1945

COLLECTION OF EXCISE DUTY ON ARECANUT IN CERTAIN AREAS

No. 885—(a) The excise on arecanut was imposed with effect from the 1st April, 1944, and a nut cured on and after that date became liable to duty. As betel-nuts are harvested and cured at different times in different parts of the country, the question of liability for duty was one for

determination separately in each area in accordance with facts. For the convenience of the trade, however, and in order to ensure uniformity throughout the country, Collectors were ordered not to charge betel-nuts which were proved to have been harvested before the 1st March, 1944.

(b) Separate particulars in respect of duty collected on stocks held on the 31st January, 1944, in South Kanara are not available.

(c) and (d) Representations were received from certain areas in the Madras Collectorate. The Collector was authorised to refund duty collected in those areas where he was satisfied that the harvesting of betel-nuts was generally completed before the 1st March.

(e) No representations have been received in regard to the condition imposed in the orders referred to in the reply to parts (c) and (d) of the question.

(f) Orders have been issued as indicated in the reply to parts (c) and (d).

(g) The Central Excises and Salt Act, 1944, and the Central Excise Rules, 1944, which govern excise taxation, were first published in the *Gazette of India Extraordinary*, dated 28th February, 1944.

(A) Yes.

Information promised in reply to Starred Question No. 908, asked by Hajee Chowdhury Muhammad Ismail Khan, on the 12th March, 1945

REVERSION OF MUSLIM DISTRICT TRAIN CONTROLLERS (CALCUTTA), BENGAL AND ASSAM RAILWAY

No. 908—(a) Government are informed that of 2 officiating District Train Controllers reverted in 1944 on account of incompetency, one was a Muslim. The following is the position regarding each of the qualifications claimed to be possessed by the Muslim employee :—

(i) He had not passed all departmental examinations, but sufficient to qualify for the post he held.

(ii) He had completed theoretical and practical training only in regard to control duties.

(iii) He had officiated as District Train Controller for about 1½ years and not 3 years.

(iv) He had been approved for appointment as District Train Controller.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The District Train Controller in question was dealt with in accordance with the Discipline Rules and given a full opportunity for submitting his defence.

Information promised in reply to Starred Question No. 926, asked by Shrimati K. Radha Bai Subbarayan, on the 13th March, 1945

CLOSING DOWN OF THE BAILLY MUNITIONS FACTORY, NAGPUR

No. 926—(a) Owing to a change in the production programme, the Factory was closed on 1st November, 1944, and the dispersal of the Production Staff caused some of the quarters to become vacant. A skeleton staff, however, remained in occupation of some of the quarters to look after the machinery and plant pending receipt of a decision from H. M. G. regarding the future of the Factory.

(b) There was no avoidable loss of revenue as pending H. M. G's. decision in this matter the vacant quarters could not be permanently allotted to the railway staff.

(c) 540 units of staff quarters were built in connection with this Factory. These quarters, except those occupied by the skeleton staff, referred to in reply to (a) above, were partly occupied by railway staff but the remainder were not, as the staff were apprehensive of the possibility of their subsequent ejection should H. M. G. decide to re-open the Factory.

(d) As it has since been decided not to re-open the Factory, the railway staff have been asked to occupy all the quarters available.

Information promised in reply to Starred Question No. 962, asked by Sri K. B. Jinaraja Hedge, on the 13th March, 1945

PRICES OF RICE, WHEAT AND BAJRA IN CERTAIN DISTRICTS.

No. 962—(a) A statement is laid on the table of the House.

(b) The disparities in purchase and selling prices in Dharwar and Bijapur are chiefly due to the varying cost of transport within the districts.

(c) In Madras districts, Collectors take steps to find suitable storage accommodation, if necessary, by requisitioning. Four Assistant Entomologists have been appointed in the province for inspecting grains.

For the proper care of stored grains in Bombay districts, godown keepers, godown managers, godown Inspectors and district Distribution Superintendents have been appointed. An Assistant Director of Civil Supplies (Districts) has also been appointed whose duty is to inspect the godowns in the province outside the city of Bombay and to advise Collectors regarding the proper storage of grain. Besides, non-official Godown Committees have been appointed in each district to inspect godowns and to suggest improvement in storage, wherever necessary.

(d) There are District Food Councils in Malabar, Kanara, Bellary and Nilgiris which ordinarily meet once a month. In the districts of Belgaum, Dharwar, Bijapur and North Kanara there are (1) District Price and Supply Advisory Committees and the Standing Committees, (2) Taluka Price and Supply Advisory Committee for each taluka and (3) Rationing Advisory Committee for each rationing area. The District Price and Supply Advisory Committees meet once a month and their standing committees meet generally once a week. The Taluka Price and Supply Advisory Committees and the Rationing Advisory Committees ordinarily meet once a month.

Statement showing Purchasing and Selling Prices of Rice, Wheat and Bajri

Name of Districts (1)	Rice (2)	Purchase Price Wheat (3)	Bajri (4)	Rice (5)	Selling price Wheat (6)	Bajri (7)	
Madras— Malabar	9 10 4	9 3 0 (Pool price)	(a) See footnote below		11 7 1	*	
South Kanara	9 12 2	9 3 0 (Pool Price)			11 0 2	*	
Bellary	N.A.	9 3 0 (Pool price)			N.A.	*	(a)
Nilgiris	N.A.	9 3 0 (Pool price)			N.A.	*	See footnote below
Coorg— Bombay— Belgaum	...	N.A.			8 14 0	*	
	...	12 0 0	7 4 0	(i) Rationed towns	12 9 10† to 12 8 0	9 4 6 to 13 1 8	
	...	10 15 4 (1st quality)	6 8 6	(ii) Rural areas (Retail)	10 13 0 to 14 6 8	to 13 14 2 to 10 3 8	
	...	10 5 1 (2nd quality)	7 7 5	(i) Rationed towns	13 9 4 to 18 1 5	12 1 5 to 12 12 10	
	10 0 9 to 10 11 8	11 15 11	7 7 5	(ii) Rural areas (Retail)	...	11 10 4 to 6 14 6	
	11 12 3 to 12 2 3 (small grain)	N.A.	N.A.	(i) Rationed towns (Retail)	10 11 8 to 24 4 7†	11 5 2 to 13 3 0	
				(ii) Rural areas (Retail)	9 9 9 to 10 7 2	12 13 5 to 7 14 5	
				(i) Rationed towns (Retail)	13 1 0 to 16 6 6	13 4 6 to 15 2 0	
				(ii) Urban areas (Retail)	13 4 6 to 15 10 0	15 10 0 to 8 9 6	
				(iii) Rural areas	12 8 0 to 14 15 6	16 0 3 to 8 9 6	

(a) No bajri supplied to Malabar, South Kanara, Nilgiris and Bellary. Hence prices ranged between floor and ceiling prices given below:—

	Floor price	Ceiling price
Malabar	No floor price	8-5-2 to 9-6-0
South Kanara	No floor price	8-12-0 to 9-12-0
Nilgiris	No floor price	No markets.
Bellary	No floor price	No markets.
	5-14-0 (village site)	7-8-0 to 9-2-0
	6-7-3 (Market centres)	

N.A.—Not available. * Actual selling prices not available. Collectors have been instructed to fix prices at half Madras measure cheaper than the price of second sort rice, raw or boiled whichever is lower. † Varying according to quality.

Information promised in reply to a Short Notice Question, asked by Mr. T. S. Avinashilingam Chettiar, on the 13th March 1945

CASES OF PROFITTEERING AND HOARDING AGAINST EUROPEAN TRADING CONCERNS

STATEMENT I

Number of cases under the Hoarding and Profiteering Prevention Ordinance detected against European Trading Concerns and challaned in courts.....40

STATEMENT II

Number of cases under the Hoarding and Profiteering Prevention Ordinance in which an offence is suspected against European Trading Concerns and in respect of which enquiries are in progress, and have not yet been challaned.....26.

STATEMENT III

Names of firms convicted and the sentences awarded to them.

S. No.	Names	Sentence
	(BOMBAY CIRCLE)	
1.	M/s. Ralli Brothers	Fined Rs. 201, plus 1 day's simple imprisonment.
2.	M/s. Ralli Brothers (2nd case)	General Manager, Manager and salesman fined Rs. 1,000, Rs. 200 and Rs. 100, respectively.
3.	M/s. Volkart Brothers	Fined Rs. 10,000.
4.	M/s. J. L. Morison, Son & Jones, Ltd. (CALCUTTA CIRCLE)	Fined Rs. 2,000.
5.	M/s. Anglo Swiss Watch Co.	Proprietor and salesman fined Rs. 200 and Rs. 100, respectively.
6.	M/s. Frank Ross and Co.	Fined Rs. 200.
7.	M/s. Frank Ross and Co. (2nd case)	Fined Rs. 500.
8.	M/s. Thackers Spink & Co.	Manager and salesman fined Rs. 500 and Rs. 200, respectively.
9.	M/s. British Indian Engr. Stores	Proprietor and salesman fined Rs. 300 and Rs. 200, respectively.
10.	M/s. Jubilee Stores	Fined Rs. 20.
11.	M/s. J. Ezra	Fined Rs. 500.
12.	M/s. K. J. Watsons	Fined Rs. 200.
13.	M/s. R. Goldberry	Fined Rs. 500.
	(LAHORE CIRCLE)	
14.	M/s. Smith and Campbell	Sales lady and cash clerk fined Rs. 75 and Rs. 125 respectively.
15.	M/s. King and Co.	Fined Rs. 50.
16.	M/s. K. Macdonald & Sons	Fined Rs. 1,000.
17.	M/s. Wengers	Fined Rs. 500.

STATEMENT IV

Names of firms acquitted on prosecution.

- | S. No. | Names. |
|--------|--------------------------------------|
| 1. | M/s. Asquith and Lords Ltd., Bombay. |
| 2. | M/s. Thackers, Ltd. |

NOTE.—The above statements are in respect of British India for the period from the 16th October 1943, the date of the promulgation of the H. & P. P. Ordinance, to the 31st March 1945.

Information promised in reply to part (c) of Starred Question No. 991, asked by Mr. Govind V. Deshmukh, on the 14th March 1945

OFFICERS IN TRAINING AT STAFF COLLEGE, QUETTA

The remaining 8 officers domiciled in India came from the following Provinces and States :—

Punjab	4	Bikaner	1
Bombay	1	Kashmir	1
	Rampur		1

Information promised in reply to part (e) of Starred Question No. 1001, asked by Mr. Ram Narayan Singh, on the 14th March 1945

LAND ACQUIRED FOR AERODROME NEAR GAYA

(e) The position on the 12th June 1945 was as follows :—

	Zamindars Ra.	Tenants Ra.
Amount already paid	26,184 8 0	1,33,671 14 0
Amount under disbursement	12,017 10 0	54,593 5 0
Further sums due for payment (approximately)	89,000 0 0	24,000 0 0
Totals	1,27,202 2 0	2,12,265 3 0

Information promised in reply to Starred Question No. 1032, asked by Lala Sham Lal, on the 15th March 1945

DUTIES OF CONTROLLERS ON CERTAIN RAILWAYS

(a) (i) Section Controllers on the three railways named regulate the movement of trains and distribution of stock on the sections, and obtain information from stations regarding the stock position, relief arrangements, etc. On the G. I. P. Railway, Section Controllers also order goods trains, while on the North Western Railway they arrange trains in consultation with Deputy Controllers.

(ii) Deputy Controllers generally supervise and guide the Section Controllers, watch the movement of important trains and take over a section in the event of an accident. The ordering of trains on the East Indian Railway is done by Deputy Controllers.

(iii) Chief Controllers are responsible for the general supervision of the control office.

(b) Yes, on the busy sections of the Bombay and Bhusaval Divisions of the G. I. P. Railway, where it is necessary to relieve Section Controllers of considerable writing and other clerical work.

(c) On the G. I. P. and N. W. Railways.

(d) On the North Western Railway stock is allotted by a special Stock Controller under the supervision of the Chief Controller; on the G. I. P. Railway the Chief Controller, where one is provided, is responsible for this work, otherwise the Deputy Controller; and on the East Indian Railway, stock is not allotted by Controllers.

(e) Except in the case of Chief Controllers on the East Indian and North Western Railways, where they are treated as supervisory staff, the Controllers are classified as 'continuous' workers under the Hours of Employment Regulations and work for six to eight hours a day in accordance with requirements.

Information promised in reply to part (c) of Starred Question No. 1096, asked by Mr. Piare Lall Kureel, on the 19th March 1945

CIVILIAN GAZETTED OFFICERS

(c) It is regretted that no record of applications received nor of applications rejected is kept.

Information promised in reply to Starred Questions Nos. 1097, 1098, 1099, 1101 and 1111 (e), asked by Sri K. B. Jinaraja Hegde, on the 19th March 1945

EXCISE DUTY ON BETEL NUTS IN CERTAIN MADRAS DISTRICTS

No. 1097.—(a) and (b). Attention is invited to the reply to part (a) of question No. 885.

(c) No duty was collected on betel nut harvested before 1st March 1944 in the districts of Coimbatore and Nilgiris. As regards South Kanara, Malabar, and Coorg, no separate figures are available.

(d) Declarations of stocks of cured nuts made to the Central Excise Officers on or before 1st April, 1944 and the accounts maintained by the curers, dealers, banks and co-operative societies were taken as the basis for determining whether the betel nuts were cured before 1st April 1944.

(e) No. But declarations of stocks of betel nuts on 1st April 1944 were obtained from curers, dealers, etc.

(f) Attention is invited to the reply to parts (c) and (d) of question No. 885.

PRE-EXCISE CERTIFICATES FOR BETEL NUT GROWERS AND TRADERS IN SOUTH KANARA DISTRICTS.

No. 1098.—(a) Yes.

(b) Yes.

EXCISE DUTY ON BETEL NUTS IN SOUTH KANARA DISTRICTS

No. 1099.—(a) Where after scrutiny it was found that certificates of exemption had been erroneously granted the certificates were cancelled and duty amounting to about Ra. 80,000 was demanded. These claims are being reviewed by the Collector in the light of the General Orders referred to in the reply to parts (c) and (d) of question No. 885.

(b) No.

(c) Approximately Ra. 4,500.

(d) Attention is invited to the reply to parts (c) and (d) of question No. 885.

RESTRICTIONS ON BETEL NUT CULTIVATION AND CURING IN CERTAIN MADRAS DISTRICTS

No. 1101.—Growers cultivating less than ten acres and curers curing less than 100 maunds are not obliged to maintain accounts; but the local officers have advised them in their own interests, to keep a simple record of their disposals in order to assist them in accounting for their products when making their declarations to the Excise Officer at the end of the curing season.

LANDS REQUISITIONED FROM RYOTS AT KUMBLA, SOUTH KANARA DISTRICT

No. 1111.—(a) Rice	394 maunds.
Betel nuts	850 maunds.
Coconuts	224,000 numbers.
Pepper	92 maunds.

Information promised in reply to part (c) of Starred Question No. 1123, asked by Mr. Manu Subedar, on the 20th March 1945

PREFERENCE GIVEN BY SUPPLY DEPARTMENT TO FOREIGN PRODUCTS

Statement.

The value of the imported drugs purchased during the period 1st November 1943 to the 31st August 1944 was Rs. 1,17,78,435 approximately. Due to various difficulties, including the non-availability of priced invoices in certain cases, it is not possible to supply figures showing the value of imported drugs during the remaining periods of the financial years 1943-44 and 1944-45.

Information promised in reply to Starred Questions Nos. 1124, 1125 and 1126, asked by Shaikh Rafiuddin Ahmad Siddiquee, on the 20th March 1945

CERTAIN A CLASS MUSLIM GUARDS REVERTED TO B CLASS IN HOWRAH DIVISION, EAST INDIAN RAILWAY

No. 1124.—(a) and (b). Government are informed that only one such Muslim Guard was detailed to attend the senior Assistant Station Masters' Refresher Course in May 1944 and was reverted to Grade II in August 1944. The question of sending such staff for Refresher Courses after 45 years, age is being examined.

A CLASS NON-MUSLIM GUARDS SENT FOR REFRESHER COURSE IN HOWRAH DIVISION, EAST INDIAN RAILWAY

No. 1125.—(a) It is not a fact.
(b) Three non-Muslims were sent for the Refresher Course during the period referred to.

CERTAIN A CLASS MUSLIM GUARDS REVERTED TO B CLASS IN HOWRAH DIVISION, EAST INDIAN RAILWAY

No. 1126.—(a) and (b). There was only one Muslim Guard affected, as stated in the reply to Starred Question No. 1124. He joined the E. I. Railway as a Grade II Guard on the 2nd March 1922, and was posted to officiate as Grade I Guard from the 9th June 1943. He has not passed all the departmental examinations and the reward of Rs. 20 which he received on one occasion was in connection with good work in recovering a bale of goods. He was reverted to a Grade II Guard's post because he was found unfit to fill the higher post.

Information promised in reply to part (b) of Starred Question No. 1138, asked by Seth Yusuf Abdoola Haroon, on the 20th March 1945

SENIORITY OF MUSLIMS RECRUITED IN KARACHI DIVISION, NORTH WESTERN RAILWAY

(b) Government understand that due to a misapprehension in regard to certain orders, clerks in Grade I on the Karachi Division were being shown against permanent posts in accordance with their seniority reckoned from the date of appointment and not in order of communal rotation. This resulted in a few temporary Hindu Clerks, Grade I, being promoted to Grade II against long-term vacancies and certain Muslim clerks who were temporary against permanent vacancies being only posted to officiate in Grade II in normal leave vacancies. The seniority of the staff affected is being re-fixed in accordance with the correct procedure and no further action is considered necessary.

Information promised in reply to Starred Question No. 1142, asked by Mr. Muhammad Ahsan, on the 20th March 1945.

BLOCK SIGNALMEN ON BENGAL AND ASSAM RAILWAY

(a) Appointments to the category of Block Signalmen on the Bengal and Assam Railway are taken into account for the purpose mentioned.

(b) The required information is as follows :—

	1942		1943
Hindus	49	Hindus	27
Muslims	3	Muslims	1
		Indian Christian	1

(c) Yes, in view of the technical nature of the work, the posts of Block Signalmen are normally filled by promoting experienced Switchmen. Such promotions, however, are treated as direct appointments for the purpose of adjustment of the communal quotas.

(d) No; as stated in reply to Shaikh Rafiuddin Ahmad Siddiquee's Starred Question No. 1127, asked on 20th March 1945, the reservation of communal percentages in direct recruitment is not required to be observed in respect of individual categories but in respect of the railway as a whole.

Information promised in reply to Starred Questions Nos. 1150 and 1151, asked by Hajee Chowdhury Muhammad Ismail Khan, on the 20th March 1945

PAUCITY OF MUSLIMS IN MEDICAL DEPARTMENT SELECTION BOARDS, BENGAL AND ASSAM RAILWAY

No. 1150.—(a) and (b). No Selection Boards were held for promotion to the District and Assistant Medical Officer grades during the years 1943 and 1944. As regards the posts of Assistant Chemists and Laboratory Assistants (senior and junior) only one selection was held on 15th December 1944, and the Selection Board consisted of four Hindus and 1 Muslim.

(c) A very senior non-Muslim doctor was promoted as District Medical Officer temporarily. The only Muslim doctor who possesses foreign degrees has also been promoted temporarily as a District Medical Officer on the Bengal and Assam Railway.

IGNORING MUSLIM CLAIMS FOR CLERICAL GRADE PROMOTIONS IN MEDICAL DEPARTMENT, BENGAL AND ASSAM RAILWAY

No. 1151.—(a) Government are informed that promotions to Grades 'D', 'E' and 'F' of the clerical cadre of the Medical Department of the B.&A. Railway are made on the basis of seniority and without the assistance of Selection Boards. The promotions referred to were also made in accordance with seniority except in the case of two Muslims, who though junior in service to certain non-Muslims, were temporarily promoted to 'D' Grade for administrative convenience.

(b) The number of non-Muslims promoted to Grades 'F', 'E' and 'D' is 1, 9 and 6 respectively, and that of Muslims is nil, 1 and 6 respectively. The reply to the latter portion does not arise in view of the reply to part (a).

Information promised in reply to Starred Question No. 1154, asked by Mr. Hari Sharan Prasad Srivastava, on the 20th March, 1945.

RESTRICTION ON BOOKING OF GREEN FRUITS FROM MUZAFFARPUR RAILWAY STATION

The Honourable Member is referred to the information laid on the table of the House in reply to part (b) of Starred Question No. 798, asked by Mr. Badri Dutt Pande, in the Legislative Assembly on the 7th March 1945.

Information promised in reply to Starred Question No. 1163, asked by Shaikh Rafiuddin Ahmad Siddiquee on behalf of Dr. Habibar Rahman, on the 20th March 1945

PAUCITY OF MUSLIMS IN ESTABLISHMENT SECTIONS AT CHITTAGONG, BENGAL AND ASSAM RAILWAY

(a) No. There are 10 Muslims in the Establishment Section of the Traffic Department and 2 in the Administration Department. Government are informed that the majority of the existing staff in the Establishment Sections of the Departments referred to are employees taken over from the late A. B. Railway Company and that owing to the disturbed conditions in the Chittagong area, the B. & A. Railway Administration have had to confine their recruitment to Chittagong itself and have found it difficult to obtain Muslim recruits against the reservation prescribed for them.

(b) The information required is tabulated below :

Name of the Office	Number of staff communitywise				Total
	Hindus	Muslims	Anglo-Indians	Other Minority Communities	
Traffic	21	10	1	1	33
Engineering	4	...	...	...	4
Signal	4	...	...	...	4
Electrical	3	...	...	...	3
A. R. P.	4	...	...	...	4
Administration	17	2	1	1	21

Information promised in reply to Starred Questions Nos. 1165 [parts (a) to (c)], 1166, 1167 and 1168, asked by Mr. Muhammad Nauman, on the 20th March 1945

PROMOTIONS TO LOWER GAZETTED SERVICE, EAST INDIAN AND BENGAL ASSAM RAILWAYS

No. 1165.—(a) The table below gives the required information :

Railway	Hindus	Muslims	Anglo-Indians	Christians	Sikhs
B. & A.	43	6	21	1	1
E. I.	35	3	37	...	1

(b) The procedure for selecting senior subordinates to gazetted ranks differed on railways prior to November 1944. Since then, however, a uniform procedure is being followed as indicated in Railway Board's letter No. E44PM12, dated 10th November 1944, a copy of which was placed on the table of the House in reply to part (b) of Lala Sham Lall's Starred Question No. 1130 asked on the 20th March 1945. According to this letter, selections are being made with the help of properly constituted Boards. Further, railway administrations have been asked to review the cases of staff previously approved in accordance with the procedure prescribed in this letter.

(c) On the B. & A. Railway, Selection Committees were not held in all cases prior to July 1944. The Selection Boards held during the period referred to in Part (a) of the question on the E. I. Railway included one Muslim Officer, while on the B. & A. Railway Selection Committees convened after November 1944, were constituted in accordance with the Railway Board's instructions issued during that month.

A CLASS GUARDS ON EAST INDIAN RAILWAY

No. 1166.—(a) Of 575 Guards Grade I (the proper classification being Grades I & II and no Classes A & B) employed on the East Indian Railway on 31st December 1944, 113 were Muslims.

(b) 14, of whom 4 were Muslims.

(c) The total number of guards promoted from Grade II to Grade I as on 31st December 1944 was 348, of whom 78 were Muslims. Separate figures for promotions during 1944 are not available.

(d) The reply to both parts of the question is in the affirmative so far as annual reports relating to direct recruitment are concerned. No reports in regard to vacancies filled by promotion are required to be submitted as the orders regarding reservation of communal percentages apply only to vacancies open to direct recruitment.

APPOINTMENTS TO LOWER GAZETTED RANK

No. 1167.—(a) 782 subordinates, of whom 216 were Muslims, were appointed during the period referred to, and eight subordinates, three of whom were Muslims, were promoted to the Lower Gazetted Service on the O. & T. Railway.

(b) 530 vacancies in the subordinate cadre were advertised. Generally, advertisements are inserted in at least six of the following newspapers :—

The Searchlight

The Indian Nation

The Christian Layman

The Statesman

The Pioneer

The Leader

The Itihad, Haq, Maahraque, Aj, Bharat and Gyanahakti.

(c) Appointments to subordinate services against vacancies referred to in (b) above were made through the medium of selection committees. A major portion of the remaining 252 vacancies were reviewed later by a Selection Board.

As regards the Lower Gazetted Service, the vacancies, which were confined to the Accounts Department, were filled either by the transfer of suitable persons from other railways or by selections made by the Financial Adviser and Chief Accounts Officer with the approval of the General Manager of the Railway. No selection committees were appointed for filling Lower Gazetted Service vacancies during the years in question. In this connection Honourable Member's attention is invited to Railway Board's letter No. E. 44PM12, dated 14th November 1944, a copy of which was placed on the table of the House in reply to part (b) of Lala Sham Lall's Starred Question No. 1130 asked on the 20th March 1945.

(d) and (e). So far as subordinate staff are concerned, the principles and practice adopted in regard to setting up of selection committees and maintaining approval lists of candidates for filling vacancies are detailed in the rules for the recruitment and training of subordinate staff as contained in Appendix II to the State Railway Establishment Code, Volume I, a copy of which is available in the Library of the House. As regards the Lower Gazetted Service, the question does not arise in view of the reply to part (c).

OFFICERS AND SUBORDINATES IN FOOD CONTROL DEPARTMENT, OUDH AND TIRHUT RAILWAY

No. 1168.—(a) 81.

(b) 21.

(c) Partly by direct recruitment and partly by transfer from other departments.

(d) 18 and 3 respectively.

(e) In October 1944, posts of Inspectors and Depot Store Keeper were advertised and 5 Muslims and 2 Hindus were appointed after proper selection. The latter part does not arise.

(f) 4 Hindus.

Information promised in reply to Starred Questions Nos. 1169, 1170 and 1171, asked Dewan Abdul Basith Choudhury, on the 20th March, 1945

RESIGNED MUSLIM GUARDS NOT REPLACED BY MUSLIMS IN HOWRAH DIVISION EAST INDIAN RAILWAY

No. 1169.—(a) and (b). The actual position, so far as vacancies caused by the resignation of persons appointed in temporary vacancies are concerned, is that the existing orders require all such vacancies to be treated as fresh vacancies for purposes of communal representation.

(c) Yes, some vacancies were filled by direct recruitment.

(d) The following table gives the required information :

	Number of vacancies	Number of persons appointed against these vacancies who are still in service	
		(Muslims)	(Non-Muslims)
Grade I	12	2	9
Grade II	64	9	38

MUSLIM WIRELESS OPERATORS IN HOWRAH DIVISION, EAST INDIAN RAILWAY

No. 1170.—(a) and (b). The posts of Wireless Operators on the E. I. Rly. were filled by promotion of Signallers already in service and not by direct recruitment. The reservation of communal percentage therefore did not apply in these cases. Fifteen posts of Wireless Operators were sanctioned for the Howrah Division during the period referred to, for which twenty Signallers were trained as Wireless Operators. Of these two are Muslims.

MUSLIM WIRELESS OPERATORS IN HOWRAH DIVISION, EAST INDIAN RAILWAY

No. 1171.—(a). Yes, but as stated in my reply to the Honourable Member's question No. 1170, reservation of communal percentage did not apply in making appointments to Wireless Operators posts.

(b) So, far, only seven non-Muslims, in accordance with their seniority have been promoted and posted as Wireless Operators on the Howrah Division. Other qualified Signallers, including Muslims, will be promoted in their turn.

Information promised in reply to Unstarred Question No. 94, asked by Mr. Ananga Mohan Das, on the 20th March 1945

CLERKS AND SORTING POSTMEN IN CALCUTTA POST OFFICES

(a)

Name of office	Number of	
	Clerks	Sorting postmen
(i) Rash Bihari Avenue	9	2
(ii) Narkildanga	4	1
(iii) Hasting's	5	...
(iv) Garden Reach	6	1

(b) and (c). The general principle followed, subject to funds being available, is that where post offices have not less than five clerks in addition to a postmaster, the postmaster is an officer of the the selection grade. On this principle, selection grade posts are justified for the Rash Bihari Avenue, Hastings and Garden Reach Post Offices, and these have since been sanctioned.

Information promised in reply to part (a) of Starred Question No. 1202, asked by Shrimati K. Radha Bai Subbarayan, on the 21st March 1945

TERMS FOR WOMEN DOCTORS IN CENTRAL MEDICAL AND HEALTH SERVICES

Statement showing details regarding pay, allowances, etc., of women doctors and men doctors of corresponding rank employed on the staff, on the Government General Hospitals in the Centrally Administered Areas

Name of Area	Women	Men
Delhi	Rs. 50/- p.m. plus messing allowance @ Rs. 1/8/- per diem, with free furnished quarter free water and electricity upto 15 units (House Surgeons).	Same as for Women (House Surgeons).
Ajmer	Rs. 200—10—300—15—450 plus war allowance as per scale sanctioned by the Government from time to time (Assistant Surgeons)	Rs. 200—10—320—15—500, plus war allowance as per scale sanctioned by the Govt. from time to time (Asstt. Surgeons).
Coorg.	(i) 65—7½/2—110—10/2—170 p. m. plus dearness Rs., 12/- p.m. (ii) 65—7/2—100—8/2—124—9/2—160 plus dearness Rs. 12/- p.m. (Sub-Asstt. Surgeons)	Same as for women (Sub-Assistant Surgeons)
Baluchistan	150—10—200 with rent free quarters. (Doctors with licentiate's qualifications)	Rs. 55.—3—100 plus general compensatory allowance Rs. 21.14.0 with rent free quarters (Doctors with licentiate's qualifications).

Information promised in reply to Starred Question No. 1228, asked by Mr. Anang Mohan Dam, on the 21st March 1945

DEARNESS ALLOWANCE TO DELHI SCHOOL TEACHERS

No. 1228.—(b) No.
(b) Does not arise.

Information promised in reply to Starred Question Nos. 1334, 1235 and 1237, asked by Mr. D. K. Lahari Chaudhuri, on the 21st March 1945.

ELECTRIC CONNECTION APPLICATIONS FROM WESTERN EXTENSION AREA, KAROL BAGH, DELHI

Nos. 1234.—(i), (ii), (iii) and (iv). Enquires have been made. The information desired is not readily available. Its collection over a long period of four years will involve expenditure of time and labour which would not be commensurate with result.

REFUSAL OF ELECTRIC CONNECTIONS IN DELHI

No. 1235.—(a) Yes, in view of the expanding needs for operational purposes, sanctioned of the electrical connection to private houses, had in some cases to be withheld, on account of the necessity for the conservation of the electric energy and the material available.

(b) In these abnormal times some hardship is bound to be caused to some people by such measures as have necessarily to be taken to conserve energy and material which are in short supply. Premises cannot be therefore connected with the supply mains for the reasons that they are equipped with electric installations and internal wiring. For marriages and other domestic ceremonies temporary electricity connections are frequently sanctioned to avoid undue hardships. The Govt. have however, recently withdrawn Electricity Control Order in respect of domestic connections.

(c) Informal scheme of kerosene oil rationing has been introduced, wherein provision has been made for the issue of kerosene oil to families living in unelectrified quarters.

LACK OF STREET LIGHTING IN WESTERN EXTENSION AREA, KAROL BAGH, DELHI

No. 1237.—(a) This is not true of the older portions of Karol Bagh but in the areas developed since 1937 the municipal authority concerned (the Delhi Municipal Committee) has not yet taken over or brought into use the street lighting equipment which was provided by the Delhi Improvement Trust.

(b) There have been some cases of accidents in the past, but it cannot be assumed that all of them were due to the absence of street lighting though the want of illumination might have been a contributing cause in some cases.

(c) The want of street lighting may have facilitated the operations of criminals to some extent. But the thefts are mainly due to openness of the neighbourhood which has not been fully built up and careless habits of householders.

(d) By the expression "Karol Bagh Road" presumably the Hon'ble Member refers to the Link Road on which lights were provided some time ago, as the Hon'ble Member has himself mentioned. Road No. 34 (Pusa Road) and Block No. 62 of Western Extension Area were taken over recently by the Delhi Municipal Committee for maintenance. No electric bulbs are in short supply, the street lighting in Karol Bagh as well as most parts in Delhi and New Delhi has been insufficient. The position will be remedied as soon as the Municipalities are in receipt of fresh consignments.

(e) The various municipal services in the Western Extension Area have not yet been taken over for maintenance by the Delhi Municipal Committee because the areas have not yet been completely built up. It is expected however, that the municipality will shortly take over some parts of the area when it may be possible to take over the street lamps and bring them into use.

Information promised in reply to Starred Questions Nos. 1238, 1941 and 1242, asked by Mr. Ananga Mohan Dam, on the 21st March 1945

PERMITS ISSUED IN DELHI TO CONSUMERS OF CLOTH, ETC.

No. 1238.—Statement showing the names of dealers in whose favour permits for cycles were issued during the month of February 1945

Serial No.	Name of the dealer	No. of cycles issued	Stock on 1st March, 1945
1.	Continental Cycle Co., Jama Masjid, Delhi	1	3
2.	Hem Chand, Jama Masjid, Delhi	13	9
3.	Imperial Cycle & Motor Company, Delhi	32	14
4.	P. D. Kalaso, Chandni Chowk, Delhi	14	2
5.	P. D. Gupta, Paharganj, Delhi	15	1
6.	E. S. Pearey Lall, Kashmir Gate, Delhi	256	86
7.	Shankar Lall & Sons, Delhi	2	24 (Hercules)
8.	Sardar Cycle & Motor Company, Delhi	...	3
9.	S. M. Abdulla, Sadar Bazar, Delhi	10	1
10.	L. N. Gupta, Delhi	...	3
11.	Mistri Ghias Singh, Delhi	...	9 (Hercules)
12.	Ennatha Cycle Shop, New Delhi	6	18
13.	Laxmi Cycle Stores, New Delhi	21	25
14.	New India Traders, Faiz Bazar, Delhi	1	60
15.	Caloutta Cycle Supply Company, Delhi	...	25
16.	M. A. Moon, Chandni Chowk, Delhi	...	16
17.	Broadway Stores, Delhi	...	23
18.	New Delhi Cycle Mart, Delhi	...	1
19.	New Popular Cycle Mart, Delhi	...	13

Statement showing the names of dealers in whose favour permits for watches were issued during February, 1945

Serial No.	Name of the dealer	Stock in hand on 1st February, 1945	Permits issued during the month of February	Balance in hand on 1st March, 1945
1.	Messrs. Lodhi & Company	810	318	492
2.	Messrs. Swastika Watch Company	462	81	381
3.	Messrs. S. M. Rafi	100	16	84
4.	Messrs. Balkishan Das Watch Co.	71	40	31
5.	Messrs. Genewa Watch Company	15	11	4
6.	Messrs. Laxmi Narayan	230	69	161
7.	Messrs. Cook & Calvey	12	7	5
8.	Messrs. Jaina Watch Company	388	72	316
9.	Messrs. Imperial Watch Company	129	32	97
10.	Messrs. Jaffer Watch Company	22	18	4
11.	Regal Watch Company	170	48	122
12.	Messrs. Kanahya Watch Company	106	48	58
13.	Messrs. Duke Watch Company	75	28	47
14.	Messrs. Ram Nath and Company	5	4	1
15.	Messrs. G. B. Watch Company	32	23	9
16.	Messrs. Simon Watch Company	65	10	55
17.	Messrs. Fine Watch Company	16	10	6
18.	Messrs. Central Watch Company	6	4	2
19.	Messrs. Muniddin Watch Company	3	1	2
20.	Messrs. Murari Lall Watch Company	3	2	1
21.	Messrs. Star Watch Company	3	1	2
22.	Messrs. G. S. Khanna, Cantonment	12	1	11
TOTAL		2,735	844	1,891

Statement showing the names of dealers in whose favour permits for woollen cloth were issued in the month of February, 1945.

Serial No.	Name of Dealers	Total number of Permits	Remarks
1.	Messrs. M. R. Idrees and Company	155	
2.	Messrs. M. Idrees Barry and Company	212	
3.	Messrs. Sohan Lal	23	
4.	Messrs. Siri Ram	12	
5.	Messrs. Sharma Bros.	8	
6.	Messrs. Padam Chand Jagdish Pershad	7	
7.	Messrs. Loke Nath Ram Saran Dass	5	
8.	Messrs. Ghazali and Sons	1	
9.	Messrs. Siraj and Company	5	
10.	Messrs. Asmat Bros.	29	
11.	Messrs. Rahmat Elahi Mohd, Bilal	14	
12.	Messrs. Karachi Cloth House	124	
13.	Messrs. Mohan Bros.	36	
14.	Messrs. Perahotam Lal Sunder Lal	72	
15.	Messrs. S. Khalil and Sons	204	
16.	Messrs. Bandi Bros.	516	(Tweed)
17.	Messrs. Riazuddin and Sons	361	
18.	Messrs. H. Rashid Ahmed (K.B.)	206	
19.	Messrs. Roy Bros.	188	
20.	Messrs. Diwan Chand Kanaya Lal	24	
21.	Messrs. Rankir and Company	86	
22.	Messrs. Ragho Mal	61	
23.	Messrs. Great Eastern Stores	3	
24.	Messrs. Jokhi Mall	77	
25.	Messrs. Edde	85	
26.	Messrs. Phelps	140	
27.	Messrs. B. Leela Ram and Sons	172	
28.	Messrs. Style	80	
29.	Messrs. Ram Perahad and Company	188	
30.	Messrs. Devi Chand	6	
31.	Messrs. S. C. Sharma	3	
32.	Messrs. Textile Mills Stores	88	
33.	Messrs. Mohd. Umer and Sons	8	
34.	Messrs. S. Rahman and Company	29	
35.	Messrs. Fair Price Shop, Sadar Bazar	157	(Tweed)
36.	Messrs. Cheap Jainy	7	
37.	Messrs. Hergobind Bros.	38	
38.	Messrs. Nand Lal Har Narain	17	
39.	Messrs. Kapadia and Company	3	
40.	Messrs. Associated Clothers	7	
41.	Messrs. Glamour	8	
42.	Messrs. D. M. C. Co-operative Stores	5	
43.	Messrs. Loke Nath	35	
44.	Messrs. Thakur Dass Permeahri Dass	17	
45.	Messrs. Shahabuddin Abdul Ghafoor	21	
46.	Messrs. Gauri Shanker	11	
47.	Messrs. Royal Stores	16	
48.	Messrs. Bhagwan Dass	1	
49.	Messrs. Gulzari Mal Jhabbo Mal	1	
50.	Messrs. Dwarka Nath	4	
51.	Messrs. V. Raj and Company	2	
52.	Messrs. M. S. Ghani and Sons	2	
53.	Messrs. Uttams	2	
54.	Messrs. Girdhari Lal	2	
55.	Messrs. Umrao Singh Alopi Pershad	1	
56.	Messrs. Mohd. Ibrahim M. Siddiq	2	
57.	Messrs. Jagat Narain	1	
58.	Messrs. Jwala Nath	2	
59.	Messrs. Janki Dass	7	
60.	Messrs. Other Woollen Dealers	319	
TOTAL		3,916	

LOW PAY TO TRAINED GRADUATES IN HIGHER SECONDARY SCHOOLS IN DELHI

No. 1241.—(a) No. Honours graduates of British or Indian Universities who have got administrative or teaching experience of a specified number of years can become Principals of Higher Secondary Schools in Delhi.

(b) Yes. Because the responsibilities of a Principal of a Higher Secondary School are obviously greater than those of a teacher.

APPOINTMENT OF OUTSIDE TEACHERS IN DELHI SCHOOLS

No. 1242.—(a) Yes.

(b) Yes, but only in cases where residents of Delhi possessing the requisite qualifications were not available.

Information promised in reply to Starred Questions Nos. 1262, 1263, 1271, 1272, 1273 and 1277 (a)(ii), asked by Sri K. B. Jinaraja Hegde, on the 22nd March 1945

NEED OF PUBLIC BONDED WAREHOUSE IN NORTH KANARA DISTRICT

No. 1262.—(a) and (b).—There are several private bonded warehouses in North Kanara District and these adequately meet the requirements of the trade. If at any time the need is felt for more private bonded warehouses or a public bonded warehouse the Collector of Central Excise, Bombay, would be prepared to consider applications for licences from suitable persons. The decline in the tobacco trade in the South Kanara District cannot, however, be attributed to insufficient bonded warehouse accommodation in North Kanara District since traders in the latter District are now bringing tobacco in bond from such large centres as Sangli, Kolhapur, Nipani, Ellore and Bezwada instead of from the South Kanara District.

WETTING OF TOBACCO BY BONDED WAREHOUSE KEEPERS IN MANGALORE

No. 1263.—(a) Certain varieties of tobacco warehoused in Mangalore are capable of being used both for chewing and for the manufacture of snuff. When assessment of such tobacco is claimed at the rate for chewing tobacco, which is lower than the rate applicable to snuff tobacco, the warehouse officer requires that it should first be treated with water in order to render it unfit for manufacture into snuff. Duty is charged only on the net weight of the tobacco at the time of clearance.

(b) This procedure is permissible under rules 143 and 159 of the Central Excise Rules.

ACCESS TO WATER RESOURCES WITHIN REQUISITIONED LANDS AT KUMBLA

No. 1271.—(a) In the interest of military security, persons wishing to enter areas which are declared "protected places" to take water for irrigation purposes are required to obtain permits. The Revenue Divisional Officer was instructed to issue permits in consultation with the military authorities.

(b) Compensation will be paid in cases where an interference with irrigation facilities has occurred.

GRIEVANCES RE COMPENSATION, ETC., OF OCCUPIERS OF REQUISITIONED LANDS AT KUMBLA

No. 1272.—(a) Work in connection with requisitioning began in August, 1944 and the areas which completely evacuated and handed over to the military authorities by the 1st February, 1945.

(b) and (c) A sum of Rs. 1,07,439/7/5 was paid in cash in advance. Under the instructions issued by Government, Collectors are authorised to make advance payments even where an agreement cannot be reached in regard to the amount of compensation.

(d) Such compensation as may be admissible will be paid by Government.

GRIEVANCES RE COMPENSATION, ETC., OF OCCUPIERS OF REQUISITIONED LANDS AT KUMBLA

No. 1273.—(a) and (b) Compensation is assessed in accordance with the principles laid down in section 19 of the Defence of India Act.

(c) The compensation varies according to the quality of the land.

(d) Out of the total compensation of Rs. 1,58,198/2/9 (recurring and non-recurring) to be paid in advance, a sum of Rs. 1,07,439/7/5 has been paid in cash and the balance kept in deposit. From this it appears that the majority of occupiers and owners of the lands have accepted the compensation offered to them.

(e) An arbitrator has been appointed in one case. For other cases arbitrators will be appointed when the Collector reports that their appointment is necessary.

**POWER OF GOVERNMENT OF INDIA TO WITHHOLD IN INDIVIDUAL CASES OF
PENSIONS, ETC., OF INDIAN RANKS**

No. 1277 (a)(ii).—There were no similar provisions in the 1923 and 1928 editions of the Regulations. The approval of the Secretary of State was obtained in view of the additional power needed to meet the situation at that time.

Information promised in reply to part (c) of Starred Question No. 1337, asked by
Sri K. B. Jinaraja Hegde, on the 26th March 1945

RATION PER ADULT LABOURER IN CERTAIN AREAS

(c) Cardamon Estates too, enjoy this concession.

Information promised in reply to Starred Question No. 1396, asked by Mr. Ram
Narayan Singh on the 27th March 1945

**KING'S PREROGATIVE TO STOP WAR COMPENSATIONS, ETC., IN RESPECT OF CERTAIN
INDIAN PERSONNEL OF INDIAN FORCES**

The powers conferred on the Government of India are not derived from any particular Royal Warrant but from the inherent power of the Crown to prescribe such conditions as it may think fit to govern its gifts and bounties within which category pensions fall.

In view of what I have stated above, parts (a) — (c) of the Honourable Member's question No. 1396 do not arise, but I might explain that the Government of India now possess rule-making powers in respect of Indian commissioned officers, Viceroy's Commissioned officers and Indian other ranks of the Indian services. King's commissioned officers of the Indian Army, of whom there are a certain number of Indian officers, fall within the rule-making powers of the Secretary of State.

Part (d) of the question does not arise nor are the sections of the Acts quoted relevant to the issue.

Information promised in reply to Starred Question No. 1419, asked by Hajee
Chowdhury Muhammad Iemal Khan, on the 28th March 1945

**TRAVELLING ALLOWANCE PAID TO CERTAIN TICKET INSPECTING STAFF ON EAST
INDIAN RAILWAY**

(a) and (b) On detailed investigation it is learnt that there were only four cases, on the Asansol and Moradabad Divisions, in which ticket inspecting staff were allowed travelling allowance on the basis of the current orders owing to mis-apprehension in some cases and to doubt as to the interpretation of rules in others. These cases have since been settled.

Information promised in reply to Starred Question No. 1427, asked by Syed Ghulam
Bhik Nairang, on the 28th March, 1945

INTER-DIVISIONALLY WORKED PASSENGER TRAINS ON NORTH WESTERN RAILWAY

(a) Yes, certain selected through passenger trains are worked by Guards inter-divisionally.

(b) In the event of a shortage of night-vision failed Guards, who normally work as Luggage Guards, senior Guards, Grade II, are sometimes deputed for the purpose.

(c) No, the trains are ordinarily worked by Grade III, Guards of the Lahore Division and it is only in cases of emergency that senior (and not the most junior) Grade II, Guards are utilized in their place.

(d) The reply is in the negative; the senior Grade II, Guards of the Delhi Division are deputed to work as Luggage Guards and also in charge of trains. On very rare occasions they may be called upon to work long hours.

(e) No, unless their action involves a deliberate breach of discipline.

(f) The telegram or the subsequent reminders referred to cannot be traced as having been received in the General Manager North Western Railway's office. In view of the reply given to parts (c) and (d), the Administration do not consider further action necessary.

Information promised in reply to part (c) of Starred Question No. 1434, asked by Mr. N. M. Joshi, on the 28th March 1945

INSTRUCTIONS AUTHORISING RAILWAY ADMINISTRATIONS TO REDUCE AN EMPLOYEE TO LOWER POST

Government are informed that 50 petitions were filed in respect of alleged illegal reductions or deductions from wages during the period referred to and only 3 of these were decided in favour of the petitioners.

Information promised in reply to Starred Questions Nos. 1437 and 1438, asked by Sardar Sant Singh, on the 28th March 1945

TRAINING FOR SECTION CONTROLLERS' JOBS ON NORTH WESTERN RAILWAY

No. 1437.—(a), (b) and (f). The Selection Board at the Headquarters of the North Western Railway, at the time of interviewing Station Masters and Assistant Station Masters, Grades I to III, for promotion to Grade IV, also interviews Guards and Yard Foremen who have passed the P-1 Course and such commercial staff who were originally drawn from Transportation staff and have had adequate Transportation training and experience. From all these categories, a list is drawn up of persons considered suitable, provisionally, for Section Controllers' duties. The men so selected are given training in a Control Office and are required to appear for a final examination at the end of the course. After qualifying in Control duties, the staff are tried in short term vacancies of Section Controllers on their respective Divisions, and it is the duty of the Divisions to determine the suitability or otherwise of the staff for promotion as Section Controllers. For this purpose they may hold such written or oral tests as they consider necessary before making final recommendations. The staff considered suitable by the Divisional Superintendents, for promotion as Section Controllers are sent before the Headquarters Selection Board for final selection.

(c) and (d) I understand that in view of the deterioration of efficiency of Control staff on the Karachi Division, the Divisional Superintendent, Karachi, found it expedient to convene a Selection Board in November, 1944, preceded by a written test, to determine the fitness of staff for promotion as Section Controllers.

(e) The cases of the 12 candidates who refused to sit for the written test, who, it may be explained, had not been considered suitable for promotion by a previous Selection Board held in the Divisional Office, Karachi, in August, 1944, were duly considered by the Divisional Superintendent, Karachi, on the basis of the results obtained by them at the selection in August, 1944, but they were not recommended as suitable candidates to be considered by the Headquarters Selection Board. No penalty such as withholding of promotion, was inflicted on them. The last portion does not arise.

PROMOTION AS SECTION CONTROLLERS ON NORTH WESTERN RAILWAY

No. 1438.—(a) Selection was made from amongst the staff who were eligible and had qualified in Course P-1 and Control. In making the selection due consideration was given to various factors including practical experience, though the latter would not be considered the sole determining factor.

(b) The statement below given the required information.

(c) The instructions issued by the Railway Board on the subject of appointment and training of Control staff provide for ensuring efficient control arrangements on railways.

Information promised in reply to part (c) of Starred Question No. 1439, asked by Dr. Sir Zia Uddin Ahmad, on the 28th March 1945

NEW EXPERIMENT RE TICKET CHECKING ON OUDH AND TIRHUT RAILWAY

(c) No, although results were not as good as had been hoped. This scheme was introduced as an experiment with the object of combating the evil of ticketless travel in accordance with a suggestion made at a meeting of the Central Advisory Council for Railways. It was, however, withdrawn as it was found that the work done by the Train Supervisors could by arrangement be equally well performed by other existing staff. The question of any loss does not arise.

Information promised in reply to part (c) of Starred Question No. 1444, asked by Qazi Muhammad Ahmad Kazmi, on the 28th March, 1945

RECRUITMENT TO POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS ACCOUNTANTS' CADRE

Statement showing the scale of pay and actual pay drawn by the S. A. S. borrowed officials before and after coming over to the P. & T. Accountants' cadre

Name of S. A. S. officials borrowed from the P. & T. Audit Department	Before transfer to the P.&T. Accountants' cadre		After transfer to the P. & T. Accountants' cadre.		
	Scale of pay	Actual pay	Scale of pay	Actual pay	Spl. pay, if any
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1. Mr. S. K. Gupta . . .	220-20-500	240	220-20-500	240	30
2. Mr. S. C. Mondal . . .	60-5-140-6-230	208	220-20-500	220	20
3. Mr. G. C. Mukerjee . . .	60-5-140-6-230	230	220-20-500	240	20
4. Mr. S. K. Rudra . . .	60-5-140-6-230	208	220-20-500	220	Nil
5. Mr. N. Nagarajam . . .	40-6-100-5-175	175	190-20-310-15-400	190	20
6. Mr. M. L. Bhargava . . .	50-6-140-5-200	143	200-20-500	200	20
7. Mr. Raghunath Saran . . .	50-6-140-5-200	104	200-20-500	200	20
8. Mr. T. Raghunathan . . .	40-6-100-5-175	175	190-20-310-15-400	190	Nil
9. Mr. Pamphaty Banerjee . . .	220-20-500	300	220-20-500	300	Nil
10. Mr. V. Ramamurthy . . .	45-5-75-5-145-5 -165	75	150-15-375	150	20
11. Mr. N. Ramchandran . . .	45-5-75-5-145-5 -265	75	150-15-375	150	Nil
12. Mr. K. S. Deshpande . . .	45-5-75-5-145-5 -165	75	150-15-375	150	Nil
13. Mr. Naganathan . . .	40-7-75-6-135-5 -175	120	190-20-310-15-400	190	30
14. Mr. S. K. Sen Gupta . . .	60-5-140-6-230	146	220-20-500	220	30
15. Mr. Profulla Chandra Roy . . .	40-5-90	60	175-15-400	175	Nil

Information promised in reply to part (d) of Starred Question No. 1469, asked by Mr. Abdul Qaiyum, on the 29th March 1945

AREA UNDER IRRIGATION IN BALUCHISTAN

(d) Yes; the amount advanced was Rs. 17,200.

Information promised in reply to Starred Question No. 1480, asked by Mr. A. Satya Narayana Moorthy, on the 29th March 1945

FOODSTUFFS DESTROYED IN BENGAL

10,012 maunds of foodgrains of the value of Rs. 1,33,747 are reported to have been destroyed in Bengal in 1944.

Information promised in reply to Starred Questions Nos. 1511 (d) and 1512, asked by Sri K. B. Jinaraja Hegde, on the 2nd April, 1945

MILITARY PUNISHMENT OF REDUCING TO LOWER RANK FOR CERTAIN CORPS

No. 1511.—(d) The case referred to in the letter quoted by the Honourable Member in part (d) of the question is not covered by the answers to parts (a) to (c) thereof. Subedar Lekh-Raj, to whose case the letter relates, was holding the substantive rank of Jemadar in the 2/8th Delhi Regiment. In 1919 he was attached to No. 9 Labour Corps in which he was granted the local rank of Subedar *without* pay and allowances of that rank. The grant of local rank does not entitle the holder thereof to the pay of that rank. Subedar Lekh Raj was not therefore entitled to the pension of his local rank, but was discharged on the pension of his substantive rank of Jemadar. There is no case for the revision of the orders contained in the letter.

REFUSAL TO REVISE CASES TURNED DOWN BY AUTHORITIES AT GENERAL HEADQUARTERS

No. 1512.—I have since seen a copy of the communication from the Controller, which was referred to by the Honourable Member in part (b) of his question, but I am unable to agree that it affords an instance of the allegation made in part (a) of the question.

As the Honourable Member must doubtless be aware, a time limit existed for the consideration of claims arising out of disabilities alleged to be attributable to the Great War. This date was the 1st July, 1932. Officers Commanding were, however, vested with discretion to investigate and forward claims received for the first time after the prescribed date, provided they were satisfied that special reasons existed justifying such a course.

This ex-Sowar's claim, to which the Controller's communication refers, was first considered and rejected by the authorities at Army Headquarters in 1917. He next appears to have first petitioned in January, 1943, about 10½ years after the prescribed date from which claims became time-barred. It is now nearly 28 years since the case was rejected in 1917 and Government do not, therefore, propose to take any action in the matter.

The Honourable Member can rest assured that not only do pension claims receive sympathetic consideration but that in considering such claims, Government invariably keep before them all the orders bearing on the subject. I would, however, explain that clause II of rule 79, Pension Regns., India, Part III, promulgated by amendment No. 13 of October 1941, relating to the entertainment of claims and to which particular rule the Honourable Member is probably alluding, lays down a limit to the amount of arrears which may be sanctioned and does not affect the time bar prescribed for the consideration of Great War disability pension claims.

Information promised in reply to Starred Questions No. 1546 and 1547, asked by Shaikh Rafiuddin Ahmad Siddiquee, on the 3rd April 1945

LADY TICKET COLLECTORS APPOINTED IN ALLAHABAD DIVISION, EAST INDIAN RAILWAY

No. 1546.—(a) Four.

(b) The reply to the first portion is in the affirmative. As regards the latter portion, three advertisements were issued during 1944. Applications from Muslim ladies were received only in response to the last, and of the three ladies who so applied, only one appeared for the interview.

(c) The only Muslim lady candidate who appeared before the Selection Board was not considered suitable.

APPOINTMENTS MADE IN GRAIN SHOPS IN ALLAHABAD DIVISION, EAST INDIAN RAILWAY

No. 1547.—(a) and (b) The required information is as follows:

Community	On pay upto Rs. 50		On pay from Rs. 51 to Rs. 100		On pay from Rs. 101 upwards	
	By direct recruitment	By promotion	By direct recruitment	By promotion	By direct recruitment	By promotion
Muslims	10	3	1	18	...	2
Sikhs . . . . .	...	...	...	1	...	...
Scheduled Castes	2	1	...	2	...	...
Hindus	19	11	...	51	...	1
Total	31	15	1	72	x	3
Grand Total	46		73		3	

(c) No.

Information promised in reply to Starred Question No. 1580, asked by Khan Bahadur Shaikh Fazl-i-Haq Piracha, on the 3rd April 1945

NON-GRANT OF CERTAIN ALLOWANCES TO RAILWAY BOOKING CLERKS.

(a) Yes; on the North Western Railway, Guards, who have not been brought under the Hours of Employment Regulations, are allowed a full day's pay, in addition to any mileage earned, for one or more journeys commenced or finished on Sundays or on holidays granted on account of New Year's Day, Christmas Day, King Emperor's Birth Day and Good Friday. Booking Clerks are entitled to their periodic rest in accordance with the Hours of Employment Regulations.

(b) Goods and Parcel Clerks employed in certain transit sheds are allowed transit allowances for days during which they perform transit duties. Booking Clerks at junction stations have not to work under the same difficult conditions as Goods and Parcel Clerks doing transit duties and are not eligible for an allowance.

(c) Does not arise in view of the reply to (a) and (b) above.

Information promised in reply to part (c) of Starred Question No. 1561, asked by Mr. Satyanarayana Moorty, on the 3rd April 1945

RECENT TRAIN ACCIDENT NEAR KARACHI

The Sind Government have advised the N. W. Railway Administration that a Magisterial Enquiry into the Jungahahi accident will be held.

Information promised in reply to Starred Question No. 1945, asked by Mr. Kailash Bihari Lall, on the 4th April, 1945

PAYMENTS TO CONTRACTORS FOR SILT CLEARANCE AT CHANDRAWAL AND WAZIRABAD, DELHI

- (a) Yes, except that the figure for 1943-44 was Rs. 19,700.
 (b) Owing to increase in the cost of labour and the fact that unusually extensive silt clearance works were undertaken in 1944-45, the expenditure for that year was Rs. 54,476.
 (c) No. Fresh tenders were called for.
 (d) No. Silt is removed when dry as well as while still wet, depending on what is most convenient. Silt removal is paid for at different rates depending on whether it is wet or dry.
 (e) No. The rate paid during 1944-45 was annas eight per hundred c. ft. for dry or semi-dry silt and annas twelve per hundred c. ft. for wet silt for each additional chain.
 (f) Does not arise.

Information promised in reply to Starred Question No. 1627, asked by Mr. S. K. Hosmani, on the 4th April 1945

MALPRACTICES BY CANDIDATES AT ELECTIONS TO SHAHDARA MUNICIPAL COMMITTEE

A reference is invited to the reply to Question No. 457 asked by Mr. Muhammad Azhar Ali on the 21st February, 1945. The arrests and convictions were in respect of one of the wards (Ward III) only. These are recognised methods by which a municipal election can be challenged and there can be no question of disqualifying any candidate except in accordance with the prescribed procedure.

Information promised in reply to a Supplementary Question o Starred Question No. 1636, asked by Sir Abdul Halim Ghuznavi, on the 5th April 1945

JOINT STOCK BANKS APPLYING FOR FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE OF RESERVE BANK OF INDIA

"Eligible assets" are assets which are eligible for rediscount and for advances by the Reserve Bank under the Reserve Bank of India Act and are enumerated in S. 17 thereof. They do not cover all the assets that banks can possibly furnish but they do include all assets which central banks are usually authorised to discount or advance against.

Information promised in reply to Supplementary Question to Starred Question No. 1644, asked by Mr. Sri Prakasa, on the 5th April 1945

DETENTION OF MR. BRIJ KISHEN CHANDIWALA OF DELHI

Statement

1. Newspapers published in Delhi are not being provided to Mr. Brij Kishen Chandiwala. The question of providing these to him was taken up by the Chief Commissioner, Delhi, with the Punjab Government but they expressed themselves unable to allow this special concession, Delhi newspapers not being on their approved list.
2. Mr. Brij Kishen Chandiwala is in a satisfactory state of health except that he has got four local sores (Dermal Lichmaniasis) on the right hand and the right fore-arm for which he is getting proper treatment.

Information promised in reply to Starred Question No. 1659, asked by Mr. S. K. Hosman on the 5th April, 1945

PROTECTION OF TRAVELLING PUBLIC FROM HARRASMENT BY POLICE AT JUMNA BRIDGE, DELHI

Government do not think that the public are harrassed. If however, any person has a complaint to make regarding the behaviour of the staff employed for checking passengers and goods at Jumna Bridge, it is open to him to represent the matter to the proper authorities. If in any case the person concerned is in doubt to whom he should make his complaint—the staff at the Bridge includes not only officers of the Delhi Police but members of the Enforcement Staff working under the Director of Civil Supplies and officials of the Delhi Municipal Committee—the Deputy Commissioner of Delhi will always receive complaints and transmit them to the proper quarter

Information promised in reply to Starred Question No. 1669, asked by Mr. H. A. Sathar H. Essak Sait, on the 6th April, 1945

COAL AND CHROMIUM MINES IN BALUCHISTAN

(a) Coal is found and is estimated to be present in considerable quantities at Shahrig.

(b) The coal mines are divided into 11 leases, 7 of which are leased to private companies, viz. Messrs. Mullick Willayat Hussain, F. B. Patel, R. S. Tikamdas, the Menck Colliery Company, K. B. Sardar Ghulam Mohammad Khan Tarin, while 2 are managed by the Baluchistan Administration and the remaining 2 are vacant. The chrome mines have been leased to Baluchistan Chrome Company, Limited, and Messrs. B. D. Patel and Company.

(c) Royalties received from the Coal and Chrome mines during the year 1944-45 amounted to Rs. 22,279-14-0, while the net profit from the working of the Baluchistan Administration's leases during the year 1943-44 was Rs. 4,140.

Information promised in reply to parts (b) and (c) of Starred Question No. 1672, asked by Mr. Lalchand Navalrai, on the 6th April, 1945

COMPLAINT OF SHORT WEIGHMENTS AT RAILWAY GRAIN SHOP, MALAKWAL

(b) and (c). Government are informed that the Grain Shop Manager, Cash Memo Clerk and one cooly of the Malakwal Grain Shop are under trial under Sections 408/411/414 I. P. C.

Information promised in reply to parts (b), (c), (d) and (e) of Starred Question No. 1674, asked by Sri K. B. Jinaraja Hegde, on the 6th April, 1945

LOW WAGES OF COOLIES AT ARAVANKADU CORDITE FACTORY

(b) No. Our enquiries show that the wages paid to unskilled workers employed outside the factory are generally lower than the figures mentioned in the Question.

(c) The number of coolies employed on 0-9-0 a day on 7th April 1945 was 736, and consisted of 732 men and 4 women with less than six months' service. The number of coolies employed on 0-6-0 a day on the same date was 121 comprising 23 boys and 98 women with less than six months' service. All coolies employed at the factory received in addition dearness allowance at the rate of Rs. 11 P.M. which has since been raised to Rs. 14 P.M.

(d) Some coolies working in the Stores section have to shovel coal. For this work they were and are supplied with protective clothing. No suspension of the issue of such clothing was ordered, but, for a period last year, issues were prevented as we could not get the cloth. The practice of providing black sarees for women coolies was discontinued when the factory ceased to employ women on handling coal. Now that some women are again required for this work, protective clothing in the form of sarees will be issued to them when so employed.

(e) None. It is not customary for coolies to resign their employment. Normally those who wish to cease work at the factory do so without giving notice and no action is taken to retain them in employment against their will.

Information promised in reply to parts (a), (b) and (c) of Starred Question No. 1695, asked by Sri K. B. Jinaraja Hegde, on the 9th April, 1945

GROW MORE FOOD CONTRIBUTION GIVEN TO MADRAS GOVERNMENT.

(a) The amounts spent on the Grow More Food schemes during 1944-45 in the districts of the Nilgiris, Malabar and South Kanara are as follows :—

	Rs.
The Nilgiris	3,753
Malabar	20,073
South Kanara	10,580

(b) and (c). No tube wells or surface wells were sunk in these three districts during 1944-45 out of the grant sanctioned by the Government of India. Nor was any expenditure incurred in those districts on emergency irrigation schemes.

Information promised in reply to part (a) of Starred Question No. 1696, asked by Mr. A. Satyanarayana Moorty, on the 9th April, 1945

COCOA BEANS IMPORTED FROM CEYLON

Only 61 cwts. of Cocoa beans were imported into India from Ceylon during the months of January and February, 1944.

Information promised in reply to Starred Question No. 1707, asked by Dewan Abdul Basith Chowdhury (on behalf of Dr. Habibur Rahman), on the 9th April, 1945

BAN ON FISHING AT OKHLA BY PROFESSIONALS OF VILLAGE OKHLA

(a) Professional fishermen are allowed to fish everywhere except in the protected waters, as this would have a harmful effect on fish breeding and in the last report on the general fish supply.

(b) Yes. Representations have been made by and on behalf of the professional fishermen to various officers. They cannot be allowed to fish in the protected waters for the reasons stated in reply to part (a) of the question and hence no further enquiry has been made in the matter. The other part of the question does not arise.

Information promised in reply to Starred Questions Nos. 1716 (b) and (c) and 1717 (a) and (c), asked by Hajee Chowdhury Muhammad Ismail Khan on the 9th April, 1945

FISHING AT OKHLA

No. 1716. (b) Yes. The issue of daily as well as annual permits is now more strictly regulated than before.

(c) The criterion for the grant of annual permits is that their number is not so great as to have a harmful effect on fish breeding. The Delhi Anglers Association is consulted only in doubtful cases. Without particulars of the cases in mind, it is not possible to answer the last part of the question.

LICENCES FOR FISHING AT OKHLA

No. 1717. (a) According to particulars specified 30 applications from Central Government servants were received of which 19 were accepted and eleven rejected. As regards the latter part of the question, the Honourable Member is referred to the reply given to part (c) of his question No. 1716. The general conditions for the great war renewal of licences apply equally to Government servants and to others.

(c) Ex-Members of the Delhi Anglers Association can apply direct for a permit in the same way as anyone else and such applications are dealt with on their merits.

Information promised in reply to Unstarred Question No. 135, asked by Mr. Badri Dutt Pandey, on the 9th March, 1945

TERMS, PAY, ETC., OF CERTAIN OFFICIALS OF VICEROYAL ESTATES TRANSFERRED TO CENTRAL PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT

Serial No.	Name and designation of the official transferred from the Viceroyal Estates	Terms and Conditions on which he was employed in the Viceroyal Estates	Pay at the time of transfer from Viceroyal Estates	Pay given on transfer to C. P. W. D.	Status on transfer	Present rank	and pay in Central P. W. D.
(i)	(ii)	(iii)	(iv)	(v)	(vi)	(vii)	(viii)
1	Mr. Husain Ali, Sanitary Overseer.	Pay in the scale of Rs. 80—7—255 plus rent free quarters.		Same pay and scale as in cols. (iii) and (iv).	Sanitary Overseer	Since retired.	
2	Mr. Shiv Saran Das, Building Supervisor.	Pay in the scale of Rs. 200—10—400 plus rent free quarters.		Same pay and scale as in cols. (iii) and (iv) plus Sub-Divisional allowance of Rs. 50 p.m.	Sub-Divisional Officer.	Since dead.	
3	Mr. B. G. Mathur, Building Supervisor.	Pay in the scale of Rs. 200—10—400 plus rent free quarters.		Same pay and scale as in cols. (iii) and (iv).	Building Supervisor.	Since retired.	
4	Mr. B. C. Benerjee, Building Supervisor.	Pay in the scale of Rs. 200—10—400 plus rent free quarters.		Ditto	Ditto	Sub-Divisional Officer.	Rs. 280 plus Rs. 50 p.m. Sub-Divisional allow- ance. Rs. 210.
5	Mr. Mohan Lal, Draftsman.	Pay in the scale of Rs. 60—5—150 plus rent free quarters.		Rs. 200	Senior Draftsman	Senior Draftsman.	
6	Mr. Madho Narain, Sub-Overseer.	Pay in the scale of Rs. 75—4—150 plus rent free quarters.		*Same pay and scale as in cols. (iii) and (iv).	Subordinate	Subordinate	Rs. 135.
7	Mr. P. N. Chatterjee, Electrical Supervisor.	Pay in the scale of Rs. 200—10—400 plus rent free quarters.		*Same pay and scale as in cols. (iii) and (iv).	Electrical Supervisor	Since retired.	

* Was transferred on the same pay at his own request.

Information promised in reply to Unstarred Questions Nos. 139 and 140, asked by Mr. S. K. Bhamani, on the 9th April, 1945

DISCRIMINATION BETWEEN EUROPEANS AND INDIANS AS REGARDS FISHING AT OKHLA

- No. 139.—(a) No. There is no racial discrimination in connection with this matter.
 (b) No. No enquiry is considered necessary as there is no discrimination.
 (c), (d) and (e). No.

DISCRIMINATION BETWEEN EUROPEANS AND INDIANS AS REGARDS FISHING AT OKHLA

- No. 140.—(a) No.
 (b) Does not arise.

Information promised in reply to Starred Question No. 1747, asked by Mr. Lalchand Navalrai, on the 10th April, 1945

ARREST OF MR. J. T. SHAHANI, ETC., AT POONA

(a) Mr. Shahani and his son were arrested on 21st January, 1943. His wife's brother, Mr. Malkani, was arrested on 25th August, 1943. The arrests were made under rule 129 of the Defence of India Rules, 1939, and under the orders of the District Superintendent of Police, Poona.

(b) No. An order under section 239 of the Cantonments Act, 1924, was served on Mrs. Shahani on 26th March, 1943, directing her to remove herself from the cantonment within seven days of the receipt thereof. She left the cantonment on the 30th March.

(c) Government's information is that Mr. Shahani does not own a shop or a residential house in the cantonment area. The shop is rented in the name of "Modern Book Stall" of which Mr. Shahani is the proprietor.

(d) Yes. The shop was placed out of bounds for troops.

(e) After their release from jail Mr. Shahani and his son were not permitted to enter the cantonment, as an order under Section 239 of the cantonments Act was in force against them. The ban on Mrs. Shahani, excluding her from the cantonment was, however, removed in October, 1944 and she managed the shop with the assistance of her daughter.

(f) The Area Commander informed the Collector of Poona on the 18th June, 1945 that he had no objection to Mr. Shahani being allowed to return to Poona, provided he gave an assurance that he would conduct his affairs in a manner non-objectionable to the military authorities.

Information promised in reply to Starred Question No. 1750, asked by Mr. Muhammad Hussain Choudhury, on the 10th April, 1945

INSPECTORS AND HEAD ASSISTANTS IN INCOME TAX DEPARTMENT UNDER PENJAB COMMISSIONERSHIP

(a) and (b). The statement below gives the information required :

Community	Permanent Inspectors					Permanent Head Assistants				
	Gr.	F.A. or I.A.	Mat.	Non-Mat.	Total	Gr.	F.A. or I.A.	Mat.	Non-Mat.	Total
Hindus	10	5	3	1	19	2	1	21	3	27
Muslims	12	2	1	...	15	...	1	8	...	9
Sikhs	1	...	2	...	3	...	1	4	...	5
Others . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Information promised in reply to Starred Question No. 1762, asked by Mr. Ananga Mohan-Dam, on the 10th April, 1945

COMPENSATION MONEY TO INHABITANTS OF VILLAGES OF AKHOLIA AND CHUNABUGHAT

(a) As regards Akholia 80 per cent. of full compensation was paid in December, 1944. As regards Chunarughat about half the total amount of compensation was paid before June, 1945. Payment would have been completed in both the projects, had it not been held up by derequisitioning proceedings initiated for restoring the lands to the original owners.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

(d) I regret that in the absence of the name of the individual I am unable to answer this part of the question.

Information promised in reply to Starred Questions Nos. 1778 (b), 1779 (b) and 1780 (c), asked by Mr. N. M. Joshi, on the 11th April, 1945

TRAIN CLERKS RECRUITED THROUGH NORTH WESTERN RAILWAY SERVICE COMMISSION

No. 1778.—(b) 75, but the resignations of 65 only were accepted.

TRAIN CLERKS ON NORTH WESTERN RAILWAY PROMOTED AS GUARDS

No. 1779.—(b) The number of Train Clerks promoted from Grade I to Grade II, Grade II to Grade III and Grade III to Grade IV is 132, 21 and 2, respectively.

SHORTAGE OF TRAINS CLERKS ON NORTH WESTERN RAILWAY

No. 1780.—(c) No. Trains Clerks are not normally required to work extra hours for a long period, temporary shortages in this category being met by utilizing relieving staff of other categories.

Information promised in reply to Starred Question No. 1785, asked by Sardar Mangal Singh, on the 11th April, 1945

EUROPEAN LADY'S HIGH HANDEDNESS AT AMBALA CANTONMENT RAILWAY STATION

(a) and (b) Enquiries were made covering not only the 24th March (the date of the news-paragraph published in the *Daily Ajit*) but from the 13th March to the 24th March but no such incident as mentioned could be traced to have occurred at Ambala Cantonment station.

GOVERNOR GENERAL'S ASSENT TO BILLS

Secretary of the Assembly: Sir, I lay on the table a statement showing the Bills which were passed by both Chambers of the Indian Legislature during the Budget Session, 1945, and which have been assented to by His Excellency the Governor General under the provision of sub-section (1) of section 66 of the Government of India Act, as continued by section 317 of the Government of India Act, 1935:

Statement

- (1) The Indian Tea Control (Amendment) Act, 1945.
- (2) The Code of Criminal Procedure (Amendment) Act, 1945.
- (3) The Factories (Amendment) Act, 1945.
- (4) The Indian Companies (Amendment) Act, 1945.
- (5) The Indian Merchandise Marks (Amendment) Supplementary Act, 1945.
- (6) The Repealing and Amending Act, 1945.
- (7) The Indian Army (Amendment) Act, 1945.
- (8) The Indian Air Force (Amendment) Act, 1945.
- (9) The Indian Patents and Designs (Amendment) Act, 1945.
- (10) The Mines Maternity Benefit (Amendment) Act, 1945.
- (11) The Aligarh Muslim University (Amendment) Act, 1945.

POINT OF ORDER *re* DROPPING OF QUESTION HOUR.

Shri Sri Prakasa (Benares and Gorakhpur Divisions: Non-Muhammadan Rural): Sir, I rise on a point of order. I should like to draw your attention to paragraph 31 of the Manual where it is laid down that it is obligatory that the first hour should be available for questions; and that provision is not being followed today. From the circular that has been issued to us I gather that it is not going to be followed for a whole fortnight. I think that is going against the law. In the circular that was sent out to us, it is said that it was not possible to do anything until a President is elected. When everything else can be done without a President, including the issue of circulars, I do not see why this too cannot be done. I should like to draw your attention to sub-section (3) of section 22 of the Government of India Act where it is said:

"While the office of President is vacant, the duties of the office shall be performed by the Deputy President, or, if the office of Deputy President is also vacant, by such member of the Council as the Governor General may in his discretion appoint for the purpose," etc.

So the provision of the law is very clear, that some one could have functioned as President and prevented the deprivation of a valuable right which the Members have the right of interpellation,—for a whole fortnight. I therefore think that you might give your ruling on the subject so that this may not be repeated. We may be helpless today but we do not want to be helpless forever.

Mr. Chairman: Has the Government Member anything to say on this point?

The Honourable Sir Edward Benthall (Leader of the House): Sir, it is a matter for the Chair to decide, but, I understand, the Chairman cannot decide anything out of the Chair. He can only decide matters in the Chair but cannot decide anything outside the Chair.

Shri Sri Prakasa: That seems to be a conundrum. The Chairman performs all the functions of the President when he is in the Chair.

Mr. Chairman: The position is this:

In Rule (4) on page 119 of the Manual of Business and Procedure, you will find that—

“The Deputy President and any Chairman of the Assembly and any person appointed by the Governor-General to preside over the Council in the absence of the President shall, when presiding over the Assembly or the Council, as the case may be, have the same powers as the President when so presiding, and all references to the President in these rules shall, in these circumstances, be deemed to be references to any such person so presiding.”

When I am presiding I cannot admit questions; the President only can admit questions. Therefore questions could not be admitted.

Shri Sri Prakasa: I was pointing out to section 22, sub-section (3), of the Government of India Act, according to which the Governor General can in his discretion appoint a person to act as President. There is neither a President nor a Deputy President at the moment.....

Sir George Spence (Secretary, Legislative Department): May I say that the section which the Honourable Member has just been reading is in Part II of the Act which is not in force.

Shri Sri Prakasa: If you will kindly read the Manual of Business and Procedure, under the heading ‘The President’, Chapter III at page 7, you will find that the Government of India Act, 1935, is really in force in this matter.

Sir George Spence: Government of India Act, 1935, Ninth Schedule.

Shri Sri Prakasa: Ninth Schedule is part of the Act.

Sir George Spence: Section 22 is not in the Ninth Schedule.

Shri Sri Prakasa: Then what happens?

Mr. Chairman: I am sorry that the Honourable Member is inconvenienced by not having a question hour, but according to the rule I have read I am unable to admit questions. Until your President is elected, I am afraid you will have to have patience. That is according to the rules, and I am very sorry I cannot do anything to help my Honourable friend in this matter. We all regret at the entertaining hour having been deleted from the agenda.

Maharajkumar Dr. Sir Vijaya Ananda (United Provinces: Landholders): Does it mean that you will not admit adjournment motions and so on.

Mr. Chairman: It does not mean that.

Sri M. Ananthasayanam Ayyangar (Madras ceded Districts and Chittoor: Non-Muhammadan Rural): You can now decide about the questions.....

Mr. Chairman: I am presiding as Chairman. I have ruled that the Chairman cannot admit these questions. I regret it, but you will have to have some patience.

Shri Mohan Lal Saksena (Lucknow Division: Non-Muhammadan Rural): Will you kindly tell us why after the President is elected, the official side wants ten more days.

Mr. Chairman: The President must have time to consider these questions. They will be printed and placed before your President when you have elected one.

Shri Sri Prakasa: May I know who is to decide the amount of time the President will need?

Mr. Chairman: He will decide that himself.

Shri Sri Prakasa: The office has already decided this for him.

Seth Govind Das (Central Provinces Hindi Divisions: Non-Muhammadan): The Government of India have got their own Press. They can print the questions within two days.

Mr. Chairman: We are following the same procedure as we did in 1935.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

WHITE PAPER ON CENTRAL GOVERNMENT'S POLICY *re* PARTICIPATION OF STATE RAILWAYS IN ROAD MOTOR TRANSPORT

The Honourable Sir Edward Benthall (Member for Railways and War Transport): Sir, I lay on the table a copy of the White Paper on the policy of the Central Government in respect of the participation of State Railways in Road Motor Transport together with a statement showing the progress made in the formation of Joint Companies in the various parts of India.

I am doing this in fulfilment of the undertaking given in the last Session to keep the House informed of progress in this matter.

"WHITE PAPER"

The policy of the Central Government in respect of participation of State Railways in road motor transport

1. *Objects.*—(1) The aim of the policy outlined in this Paper is briefly to ensure the best use of the dual means of rail and road transport each being used to its best inherent advantage, complementary to the other; avoiding, on the one hand, artificial restriction of the number and range of road passenger vehicles, and, on the other, the economic waste as for instance in the duplication of services which is a corollary of competition solely for gain, for which the community must pay and which would be apparent not only in possible bankruptcy of road concerns and in depletion of railway earnings, but also in slowing up of road and railway development. The attainment of these objects will be sought by any promising means. Working agreements between the road and railway interests as to routes, rates and fares will be essential in any case, more especially where the road and railway are parallel. But experience has shown that adherence to such agreements when the two services are entirely distinct and separate is difficult to ensure and that disputes frequently occur in practice. Such agreements are no substitute for the close co-ordination which can be obtained from discussion on common ground in the Board room of a Company. The opinion of the Government of India is therefore that the most promising and comprehensive method of co-ordination is to be found in some fusion of financial interests, replacing the element of gain as the main incentive in competition by healthy rivalry on the basis of service and supplementing control by Transport Authorities with those mutual adjustments which naturally follow from pooling of financial interest.

(2) The essence of the plan is the same whether both means of transport are privately owned as in the United Kingdom or, as in India, one is owned by the State. Were both means owned by separate compartments of the State, that is, if Provincial Governments owned and ran road transport, the need for effective co-ordination would be still greater.

(3) The method of co-ordination to which this Paper mainly refers is the formation of road transport Companies, primarily for passenger traffic, in which the existing operators, the Indian Government Railway serving the locality, and, where it so wishes, the Provincial Government hold between them a large part of the capital invested in the enterprise. Shares will where margin exists be offered for public subscription also.

2. *Constitutional position of the Central Government.*—The executive authority over motor transport is Provincial; and all road transport Companies, however owned, will be subject to control in accordance with the provisions of the Motor Vehicles Act, by the Authorities in the Provinces constituted in the Provinces under that Act. But the terms on which Indian Government Railways negotiate with Provincial Governments and existing operators, and subject to which Central Government money is invested in these concerns, are the responsibility of the Central Government. It is desirable therefore that the Central Government should define its policy in these matters. The definition in this Paper is as precise as the circumstances permit. Since, however, the arrangements made in any particular case must accord with the policy of the Provincial Government concerned, and must depend upon negotiations with existing operators; there must be elasticity in adopting the general policy to particular cases.

CONDITIONS OF PARTICIPATION

3. *Extent of the interest of the Central and Provincial Governments.*—It is not intended that Railways should normally hold a dominating interest in these companies; but if their participation is to be effective for example in offsetting losses of short distance passengers travelling by rail, and if the railways are to have a due voice in the use of the public money which they have invested the interest of railways must be substantial; that is not less than 25 or, normally more than 45 per cent. Where the Provincial Government so desires, or where existing operators and the public do not take up the shares offered, railways may take a larger interest. Certain Provincial Governments wish to participate also and will of course themselves indicate the extent of their interest.

4. *The inclusion of existing operators.*—(1) The basis of the scheme is the replacement of competition for gain by mutual co-operation. It is the wish of the Central Government that existing operators should be fairly treated in pursuance of the policy of co-ordination; but it would defeat

the object in view were they to remain in large numbers in competition both with the railway and with the new road company. It is, therefore, the intention that existing operators should, in addition to being absorbed, where suitable, into the establishments of the Companies be given prior option over the public in taking up shares in the new Companies.

(2) There is general agreement that, as the provider of passenger transport in the future, the small individual owner of one or a few buses will rarely find a useful place except perhaps on isolated routes. Therefore, whether or not railways participate, amalgamation of the existing operators or their elimination by more efficient concerns is inevitable. The operator of the past, who has during the war earned good money from the use of his vehicle and from the employment of himself and his family, must recognise that in any case his future interest will be that of a shareholder in a Company and as an employee of that Company, and that if, in the future, there is no effective road rail co-ordination his Company may find its earnings seriously reduced. In assessing what is a "square deal" with the present operators, it is necessary to forget the profits of today and to have regard to the conditions of the past and the prospects of the future. The general plan is that subject to the policy of the Provincial Government each existing operator should have first option to invest in the shares of these Companies up to an amount approximately equal to his existing or potential assets in the Vehicles covered by his permit.

(3) The authorised capital of these Companies will have to be determined on long range considerations including the proportionate holding permitted to the different parties. But the called up capital money at any time will be based upon commercial considerations after a careful survey of requirements. If the capital of the existing operators is only partly called up their returns during the earlier years may be small and the question of the proportion of capital to be called from the different parties might be left to be decided at the first general meeting of the Company.

5. *Assessment of assets of existing operators.*—(1) It is the intention that the vehicles and other assets of existing operators should, wherever they are suitable, be taken over on cash payment. For the convenience of existing operators these payments would be offset against the share capital subscribed by them. In the event of the assets of any permit holder exceeding the value of the shares offered to him (for example if he held substantial assets in a workshop), the excess could be covered by the issue of debentures in lieu of cash should the Company so decide.

(2) The following scale of valuation of vehicles and other assets is proposed:—

(a) *Vehicles.*—In the case of a new and unused vehicle, the actual cost to the owner including the cost of the body, subject to a maximum in the case of the chassis of the controlled price in force at the time. In the case of other vehicles, the present-day controlled price of the chassis plus the value of the body, new at present day prices, less depreciation at the rate of 25 per cent. per annum on the declining values from the date of first registration with a margin of Rs. 500 either way as an allowance for the condition of the vehicle. It would of course rest with the Company to decide whether the vehicles were worth taking over.

(b) *Gas plants, fitted* would be separately valued.

(c) *Spare parts and new tyres and tubes* would be valued at cost to the owner subject to a maximum of the controlled price obtaining at date of the transaction.

(d) Other assets taken over by the Company would be valued by negotiation.

(3) In order to help existing operators and because of the shortage of vehicles, the Companies should normally take over vehicles with one year's expectation of useful life before seeking new ones. In border line cases if the operator elects to sell the vehicle in the open market he should be permitted to do so without objection or forfeiting his option on shares. But an operator who elects to sell a good vehicle outside the Company at a scarcity price cannot also elect to come in as a shareholder.

(4) Any disputes arising out of the valuation of assets as above would be referred to arbitration under the orders of the Provincial Government.

6. *The question of "Goodwill".*—Section 59 (1) of the Motor Vehicles Act provides that a permit shall not be transferred from one person to another, except on the death of permit holder, or with the permission of the Transport Authority. The majority of the rules made by Provincial Governments under that Act contain, it is believed, the further provision that, before sanctioning transfer, the Transport Authority may call upon both parties to state what payment or other consideration has been attached to the proposed transfer. The object of these provisions was to prevent trading in permits and the Act and rules thereunder do not recognise that a permit has any sale value. At the same time, the proviso to Section 58 (2) gives preference to the renewal of an existing permit over the grant of a fresh permit to a different person. It can be argued therefore that a permit carries with it some right of continuance and is therefore of some commercial value. On the other hand, by consenting to transfer the permit to the Company the holder does not exclude himself from the right conferred by the permit to ply for hire, but retains it jointly with other shareholders. Moreover, the Railways and the Provincial Government, where the latter participate financially, bring for different reasons a valuable asset of goodwill to the merger. Thus it might also be argued that the claims of the three parties in respect of the goodwill which they bring to the business might reasonably be considered as cancelling out. Nevertheless, the Central Government recognise that there may, in certain circumstances, be justification for some payment to existing operators as compensation for disturbance of business. The question whether there is justification for such payment and of its amount must be determined by the Provincial Government concerned in the light of the conditions prevailing in each Province and on the circumstances of each case. The Central Government desire to deal reasonably with the operators and are in principle prepared to invest Railway finance in a company in which provision has been made for reasonable payments to existing operators on this account.

7. *Restriction of share option to previous regular operators.*—The policy in bringing existing operators into these Companies is to give preference to the old established persons or concerns, i.e., mainly those in the business prior to 1942, or to those who have been operating pre-1942 permits transferred to them, in accordance with the original conditions. There are also a few newer but regular Bus Companies whose claim to the option to take up shares should normally be recognised.

8. *Offer of shares to the public other than existing operators.*—Subject to a reasonable holding being reserved for the railway participating and, if desired, for the Provincial Government, shares offered to existing operators, but not taken up, and any other margin in the share capital, should be available for public subscription subject normally to a limit of say Rs. 5,000 being held by any one individual, preference being given to the applicant for a small number of shares.

9. *Promoters of Companies.*—Where possible, the preliminary work of organising and promoting the Company should for the sake of uniformity be undertaken by officials, in consultation and collaboration with one or more persons selected from among the existing operators on the route or area concerned, who may be suitable to fill the position of Managing Director or General Manager. Where a suitable person is not available from among the existing operators who elect to be first option shareholders, then with the consent of the Provincial Authorities concerned and after negotiation with the qualified existing operators, some other suitable person experienced in motor transport operation may be selected, as General Manager, on a salary basis, to organise the Company. He may also, if considered necessary, be appointed to the Board of Directors on holding qualification shares as prescribed in the Articles *vide* also paragraph 11.

10. *Employment of existing owners and their present employees.*—In staffing these Companies preference should be given to those who are already directly employed in providing transport on the route or in the area concerned, and who are qualified and fit persons to be so employed.

11. *Direction of Companies.*—Normally there might be six Directors on the Board of a Company, or seven in the case of Companies which appoint a Managing Director. Non-rotating Directors will be the Provincial and Central Government representatives and also the Managing Director where appointed. Experienced operators in the area served who take up shares should be considered for seats on the Board. Indian Government Railway Directors will accept no fees.

12. *Management of Companies.*—Companies promoted hereafter will be managed by Managing Directors or General Managers, having road transport experience, preferably on a salary basis, under the Board of Directors. Wherever possible, the Managing Director or General Manager will be selected from experienced operators in the area concerned, to whom some additional shareholding may be permitted to ensure identity of interests but this should in no case be permitted to exceed 15 per cent. except where justified by the number of valid permits held.

13. *Managing Agents.*—Managing Agencies will not be employed hereafter. Cases where railways, or Provincial Governments in conjunction with railways have carried negotiations with any road transport interest to a stage where they stand committed to a Managing Agency, and where such promoters are unwilling to modify the arrangement, will be reported by Railway Administrations to the Railway Board before agreements are concluded.

14. *The Monopoly Question.*—(1) It is the view of the Central Government that competition on the basis of gain will inevitably result in uneconomic duplication. They think therefore that the new joint Companies must in time have a monopoly of the type of road transport on the routes, or in the area, covered by their permits. The extent to which the Companies will operate on branch as well as on main routes will depend on the conditions of the permit imposed by the Transport Authorities. In some cases those authorities may consider that, for the present, certain or all branch routes should be operated by different concerns. In other cases they may require the Companies to operate the less remunerative routes as well as the main routes. This is a matter for evolution and experience. But in any case the joint Companies should have a monopoly on the routes and of the type of traffic (passenger or goods) covered by their permit. The management of the Companies by a Board representative of the Province and the Railways, whose main interest is good service, and of the other shareholders whose main interest may be expected to be profit earning, coupled with real competition on the basis of service will it is believed provide the necessary incentive to efficient operation and to close co-ordination of services in the interest of the public. What it is necessary to avoid is the domination of these Companies, or of any other road transport concerns, by any single financial interest. The proposals in this paper are designed to prevent that.

(2) There remains the not unnatural fear that the Companies will with monopolies, become so strong as to ignore the public interest, and that the Transport Authorities will be powerless to insist on the provision of better service, since the only redress under the Motor Vehicles Act is the suspension or cancellation of permits, which does not help the travelling public. As far as the railways participating are concerned, the intention is that the Companies should give optimum service. Nevertheless, it is desirable to provide by amendment of the Motor Vehicles Act that the permits should be drawn in a fuller form giving the Transport Authorities power to levy fines for non-performance of the services specified in or under the provisions of the permit. In the ultimate resort it would be open to the Transport Authorities to grant additional permits on the same routes to other concerns, and to refuse to renew the permit on next date of renewal. Such non-performance is however inherently improbable.

15. *Effect on bullock-cart transport.*—Grave apprehension has been expressed in the Assembly and elsewhere that, in the post-war development of road motor transport, bullock-carts will be put out of business and rural economy seriously disturbed. This matter is primarily one for Provincial Governments to study in drawing up their plans for road and road transport development.

REPORT ON PROGRESS OF RAIL-ROAD CO-ORDINATION

Madras—

The Madras Government have adopted a policy of forming tripartite rail-road companies in the Madras Presidency and desire that all operators should be afforded opportunity to associate as shareholders, given priority for suitable employment and appropriate compensation in respect to their existing road interests. Future development on a zonal basis is visualised, but where two or more well-established companies are operating in the same area mutual exchange of routes is considered the appropriate solution. The Madras Government propose to participate financially to the same extent as the railways in companies in which a controlling State interest is to be acquired, but where substantial road undertakings which have demonstrated their ability as operators are parties to a merger they are to be permitted the controlling interest, the Provincial Government shareholding being correspondingly reduced.

Negotiations have recently been concluded with Messrs. T. V. Sundaram Iyengar & Sons, Ltd., for the flotation of a company to operate in the Madura District of the Madras Presidency. Other operators in the area have been invited to associate and those who have not so far intimated their desire to do so will be given further opportunities after the company commences operation. The agreed shareholding is—

Madras Government	15 per cent.
Operators	55 "
South Indian Rly.	30 "

The affairs of the company will be managed by a board of directors including a managing director. Existing staff will be absorbed and suitable employment will be found as far as possible for other operators who associate.

Further negotiations are being undertaken by both the M. S. M. and S. I. Railways, now that a basis for association has been established.

Bengal—

The present Government (as also the previous Ministry) have accepted in principle the desirability of financial participation by railways in road undertakings with the object of co-ordinating the activities of the two services in the public interest. The Government do not propose to participate financially in such undertakings although they have reserved the right to acquire a nominal shareholding and desire to be represented on the boards of directors. Parity of shareholding as between the railways and operators will be the normal division. Management by existing suitable operators, where available, is favoured and the selection of promoters will be made by the Government. Existing operators will be given preference for employment in rail-road companies.

Negotiations are proceeding between the East Indian Railway and the Asansol Bus Syndicate for the formation of a company to operate in West Bengal. Practically all the local bus operators are members of the Syndicate, and it is hoped to devise methods to take care of their financial interests.

Negotiations are also being conducted in the Midnapore area between the B. N. Railway and promoters suggested by the regional transport authority, but these have not reached an advanced stage. Other negotiations are in progress in Bengal between the B. A. Railway and selected promoters for the formation of companies to operate on routes radiating from the Calcutta industrial area. In addition, proposals are under examination for the flotation of a company to provide railway collection and delivery services both in Calcutta and adjoining areas.

Bombay—

The Bombay Government have given close consideration to the proposals for the co-ordination of road transport and railways in the Presidency, and have expressed themselves strongly in favour of unified control and orderly development. The Province has been divided into 11 zones and promoters acceptable to the majority of the operators as ascertained by personal contacts have been selected. Shareholdings are to be divided between operators (including promoters), the Bombay Government and the railways in the ratio of 35 per cent., 35 per cent. and 30 per cent.

Assets of existing operators will be taken over on valuation and, in addition, compensation to the extent of Rs. 1,000 per permit will be paid to those whose permits are acquired. The management and staff of new companies will be recruited, as far as possible, from existing operators and their employees.

Permission to issue the required capital has been given by the Examiner of Capital Issues and all 11 companies are likely to be registered during the month of January 1946.

United Provinces—

The United Provinces Government are anxious to see road transport fostered in the public interest with a minimum of delay and they accept co-ordination with railways on the basis of financial fusion, as the best method of developing rationalised transport as in the Province. Their policy which has been notified in a press communiqué, favours the formation of tripartite companies with the shareholding divided between operators (including promoters), the Provincial Government and the Railways in the ratio of 49 per cent., 5 per cent. and 46 per cent. The new companies are to give preference to existing operators and their staffs in the matter of employment and existing operators will be permitted to invest to the extent of existing or potential interests in road transport up to a maximum of Rs. 10,000 per stage carriage permit and Rs. 7,500 per public carrier permit. An *ex-gratia* payment of Rs. 500 has been suggested for operators who do not desire to associate but are prepared to sell their assets and surrender their permits to the new companies, but the possibility of extending the compensation payment to all classes of operators is now under review by the Provincial Government. The Province has been divided into 7 zones in

each of which a separate company is to operate. The promoters were selected by the Provincial Government on the recommendations of Regional Transport Authorities. As far as possible, selections have been from suitable existing operators or people connected with transport in the Province.

Central Provinces and Berar—

The Government of the Central Provinces were early to recognize the necessity for and the desirability of associating road and rail services to provide planned, co-ordinated and regulated transport. Negotiations for investing in two companies in this Province had reached an advanced stage prior to the Assembly debates in which the principles governing railway association were discussed.

The C. P. Government, whilst considering an application in respect to the flotation of a limited liability company, under the managing agency system, to acquire and develop the assets of an existing road transport undertaking, had proposed that the two State interests should acquire a 51 per cent. shareholding divided equally between them, and after negotiations with the promoters a settlement on this basis was reached. The same principle was applied to another transport company already operating in the Province. In the latter company a block of shares which remained to be taken up was made available to the railways and an arrangement was concluded in terms of which the State interests were to acquire a 51 per cent. shareholding with the expansion of the issued capital.

After the Assembly debates the Hon'ble Member for War Transport made a personal visit to the summer capital of the Province to ascertain whether it would be possible to modify the proposals to permit of other operators being associated and the managing agency system eliminated. On the latter point it was found to be the considered opinion of the C.P. Government that negotiations with the promoters of the new company had been carried to a point from which it was not possible to recede; whilst so far as the existing company was concerned there could be no possibility of dispensing with the managing agency system unless this was voluntarily relinquished. On the other hand, the C.P. Government supported the proposal that opportunity should be provided for other operators to associate as shareholders and employees. The Central Government's proposals for taking over existing assets at valuation and for paying compensation where justified on a basis to be determined on the merits of each case were also approved. The two firms of managing agents were found willing to come to terms in respect to all proposals other than relinquishing the managing agencies.

At a later stage, after the matter of managing agencies had been referred to the Standing Finance Committee, in accordance with the undertaking given by the Hon'ble Member for War Transport Department, endeavours were made to curtail the period of office of the managing agents, but unfortunately without success.

Negotiations are now in progress for the formation of a third company to operate in the Bilaspur-Raipur and Drug districts in the eastern part of the Province. The managing agency system will not apply to this company.

Railway investments in the two former companies amount in the aggregate to Rs. 2,04,000. Details of these companies are given:—

Name	Hd. Qrs.	Area of operations	Present issued capital	Proposed issued capital	Present Railway investment	Ultimate Railway investment	Managing Agents
The C. P. Transport Services, Ltd.	Nagpur	Northern C.P.	75% of 30 lakhs	(a) 30 lakhs	Lakhs 5.73	Lakhs 7.65	M/s F. M. Chinoy & Co.
The Provincial Transport Co. (Formerly Nagpur Omnibus Co.)	"	Southern C.P.	10 lakhs	(b) 50 lakhs	3.47	12.75	The Mechanical Transport (1942) Ltd.

(a) Reserved for other operators Rs. 10,80,000.

(b) Reserved for other operators Rs. 17,56,800.

Punjab—

The Punjab Government whilst acknowledging the necessity for active co-ordination between road transport and railways, believe that this can be achieved without financial fusion and contemplate the provincialisation of road transport in the Punjab. They have, however, recently intimated they have no objection to railways acquiring an interest not exceeding 15 per cent. in road transport undertakings operating exclusively on national highways running parallel to the N.W. Railway.

Orissa.—

The Provincial Government have adopted the policy of railway fusion with road undertakings and accept generally the principles enunciated in the Assembly. They propose to acquire

a 25 per cent. interest in companies formed in the Province, and to permit 25 per cent. to railways, the balance being left to operators (including promoters) and the public. All negotiations are to be carried out by the railway. At the moment schemes for the formation of three companies are under active examination. The following are the details:—

1. Sambalpur-Meramandeli (passenger & goods service).
2. Khurda Road-Berhampur (passenger service).
3. Kondupada-Amasda Road (passenger & goods service).

Assam—

The Provincial Government have adopted the principle of rail-road fusion restricted to parallel and feeder routes. The Provincial Government propose to participate and whilst they have not defined the share they desire to acquire, they have stated they consider the combined holdings of the Central and the Province should not exceed 45 per cent., the remainder being left to operators and the public. The interests of existing operators are to be safeguarded by granting to them first option to invest in the shares of the companies to the extent of their existing or potential vehicle assets, and the former are to be taken over at valuation. Preference will be given to suitable existing operators in selecting managers and staff for the Companies.

The B. A. Railway propose to negotiate the formation of three companies in the Assam Valley and one in the Surma Valley as soon as the Assam Government have reached a decision as to whom the work of promotion is to be entrusted.

Bihar—

The Bihar Government have recently found it possible to reconcile their policy with that of the Central Government. It is not the intention of the Government to participate financially in companies which may be formed, although they desire to be represented on rail-road company Boards. They propose parity of shareholding between the railways on the one hand and operators and general public on the other. Promotion is to be initiated by the railways who are required to associate with them in this work as many of the leading operators as possible. Negotiations are to be undertaken immediately a detailed examination of the traffic position has enabled the most economic method of administration and operation to be determined. The railways will adhere to the principles of the "White Paper" in respect to the employment of existing operators, the acquisition of assets on valuation and the payment of compensation for business disturbances where justified by the merits of individual cases.

Sind—

This Government have decided on the formation of tripartite companies in which they propose to take a 16 per cent. shareholding, allowing 38 per cent. to railways, 36 per cent. to operators and 8 per cent. to public subscribers. They also are in agreement with the Central Government's policy of protecting existing operators. Negotiations are in progress for the formation of a company to operate between Karachi and Hyderabad. The first managing director has been selected by the Provincial Transport Authorities with the agreement of other operator on the route.

N.-W. F. P.—

The attitude of the present Government towards rail-road co-ordination has not yet been clearly defined, but there is a proposal afoot for amalgamating all the operators in the Province into one company in which the Provincial Government will acquire a share and possibly permit a share to the N.-W. Railway. Full consideration will be given to the interests of existing operators if and when this company is formed.

AMENDMENT OF INDIAN AIRCRAFT RULES

Sir Gurnath Bewoor (Secretary, Posts and Air Department) : Sir I lay on the table a copy of the Posts and Air Department Notification No. 26-V (14)/44., dated the 6th December 1944, relating to an amendment of the Indian Aircraft Rules 1937 under sub-section (3) of section 5 of the Indian Aircraft Act, 1934.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA DEPARTMENT OF POSTS & AIR

New Delhi, the 6th December, 1944

NOTIFICATION

No. 26-V (14)/44—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 5 and sub-section (2) of section 8 of the Indian Aircraft Act, 1934 (XXII of 1934), the Central Government is pleased to direct that the following further amendment shall be made in the Indian Aircraft Rules, 1937, namely:—

After Part XII of the said rules, the following shall be inserted, namely:—

"Part XII A.—Emergency Provisions. 133A. The Joint Flying Control Regulations for the Royal Air Force and the United States Army Air Force as may from time to time be described by the South East Asia Air Command, shall, with effect from the 1st December, 1944 apply to all aircraft for the time being in or over British India and shall have effect notwithstanding anything inconsistent therewith contained in the preceding Parts of these rules."

Sd. (M. D. BEANSALI),
Secretary to the Government of India.

NOTIFICATION UNDER DESTRUCTIVE INSECTS AND PESTS ACT.

Sir Pharoze Kharegat : (Secretary, Agriculture Department) : I lay on the table a copy of the Education, Health and Lands Department Notification (Agriculture) No. F. 16-I/45-A, dated the 16th April, 1945, under the proviso to Section 4D of the Destructive Insects and Pests Act, 1914.

No. F. 16-I/45-A

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION, HEALTH & LANDS

New Delhi, the 16th April, 1945

NOTIFICATION

(AGRICULTURE)

In exercise of the powers conferred by sections 4A and 4D of the Destructive Insects and Pests Act, 1914 (II of 1914), the Central Government is pleased to direct that with effect from the 1st June, 1945, the following further amendments shall be made in the notification of the Government of India in the Department of Education, Health and Lands, No. F. 50-13 (20)/39-A, dated the 20th November, 1940, namely :—

I. In the preamble to the said notification, and in rule 1 of the said Rules, after the words "North West Frontier Province", the words "the Province of Madras" shall be inserted.

II. In the Note below the Schedule annexed to the said rules, clause (d) shall be re-lettered as clause (e) and before clause (e) as so re-lettered, the following clause shall be inserted namely :—

"(d) in the Province of Madras, by the Entomologist to Government of Madras, Coimbatore, or such other Officer as may be authorised by the Provincial Government in this behalf".

Sd/ (P. M. KHAREGAT),

Additional Secretary to the Government of India.

SUMMARY OF PROCEEDINGS OF THE FIFTH MEETING OF THE STANDING LABOUR COMMITTEE

The Honourable Dr. B. R. Ambedkar (Labour Member) : I lay on the table a copy of the Summary* of Proceedings of the fifth meeting of the Standing Labour Committee held at New Delhi on the 27th June, 1944.

SUMMARY OF PROCEEDINGS OF THE SIXTH LABOUR CONFERENCE

The Honourable Dr. B. R. Ambedkar (Labour Member) : I lay on the table a copy of the Summary* of Proceedings of the Sixth Labour Conference held at New Delhi on the 27th and 28th October, 1944.

SUMMARY OF PROCEEDINGS OF THE SIXTH MEETING OF THE STANDING LABOUR COMMITTEE

The Honourable Dr. B. R. Ambedkar (Labour Member) : Sir, I lay on the table a copy of the Summary* of Proceedings of the Sixth meeting of the Standing Labour Committee held at New Delhi on the 17th March, 1945.

Sri E. Ananthaswami Ayyangar (Madras coded Districts and Chittoor : Non-Muhammadan Rural) : On a point of information. May I know why it has taken so long to place these papers which were ready on the 27th of June, 1944 and on the 27th and 28th of October, 1944 on the table of the House? Why were they not placed in the last Assembly Session?

The Honourable Dr. B. R. Ambedkar : I cannot give an answer, but I will look into the matter.

MOTION FOR ADJOURNMENT.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA'S PARTICIPATION IN OPERATIONS IN INDONESIA AND INDO-CHINA

Mr. Chairman : I have received a number of adjournment motions, the first three of which are from Prof. Ranga. They all concern the same subject, and I would suggest that he should take up No. 3 for consideration which is the most comprehensive.

Prof. N. G. Ranga (Guntur cum Nellore : Non-Muhammadan Rural) : I agree to that.

*Not printed in these Debates, but copies have been placed in the Library of the House—
Bd. of D.

Mr. Chairman : The adjournment motion runs as follows :

" That the business of the House be adjourned to discuss a specific urgent matter of public importance, namely the failure of the Government of India to refuse to co-operate with the British Government in their violent operations in Indonesia and Indo-China even after the war with Japan was over."

Has the Honourable Member got the required sanction of the Governor-General ?

Prof. N. G. Ranga : I have not got it, Sir :

Mr. Chairman : All right, sit down. Notice of a similar adjournment motion was given by another Honourable Member (No. 8 on the list) and he took the precaution to get the sanction of the Governor-General. I trust that the Leader of the House will have no objection to Prof. Ranga moving his adjournment motion today which is very similar to the one which has already received the sanction of the Governor General.

The Honourable Sir Edward Benthall (Leader of the House) : No objection.

Mr. Chairman : All right. Has the Honourable Member leave of the House to move this adjournment motion ?

Some Honourable Members : Yes, yes.

Mr. Chairman : This adjournment motion will be taken up today. It is 12-30 now. We go on working still Quarter Past One. I presume the work on the agenda will be finished by lunch time. Usually adjournment motions are taken up at Four of the Clock, but the Rules provide that with the concurrence of the Government Member who is in charge of the subject, the time can be changed. If it is convenient, may we take up this adjournment motion after lunch soon after the work on the agenda is finished ? That will obviate Honourable Members going home and coming back again. If the Honourable Member in charge or the Leader of the House has no objection to that course, I suggest that we adopt it.

The Honourable Sir Edward Benthall : It will be quite convenient from the point of view of Government.

Mr. M. Asaf Ali (Delhi : General) : It is not quite certain where the convenience will be. We have to adjourn before lunch. We have to come back at 2-30. Instead of coming back at 2-30 we can come back at 4. If the House feels that we should come back after lunch at 2-30, I have no objection. To my mind there is no particular convenience so far as the question of coming back is concerned.

Mr. Chairman : May I point out that I cannot definitely say when the work on this agenda may be finished. It may be finished in quarter of an hour. If that is so, we will go on to the adjournment motion immediately which will then be allotted two hours, and fifteen minutes to each speaker. That is the procedure that I suggest. If the House agrees it will be so.

The Honourable Sir Edward Benthall : I would like to be clear. If we finish before lunch, we shall take up the adjournment motion at say 2-30 or whatever time the Chair appoints. If we do not finish the business of the House till after lunch, then we shall take up this adjournment motion immediately after the finishing of the business.

Mr. Chairman : That is exactly the position.

The Honourable Sir Edward Benthall : But we shall not take up this adjournment motion before lunch ?

Mr. Chairman : I suggest we may take it up before lunch if the work is finished by then.

The Honourable Sir Edward Benthall : That would be rather inconvenient from the point of view of Government.

Mr. Chairman : If that is the position we shall finish our work and adjourn and we shall come at 2-30 P.M. and continue with the adjournment motion.

ELECTION OF MEMBERS TO STANDING FINANCE COMMITTEE FOR RAILWAYS

The Honourable Sir Edward Benthall (Member for Railways and War Transport): Sir, I move:

"That this Assembly do proceed to elect, in such manner as may be approved by the Honourable the President, 11 members to serve on the Standing Finance Committee for Railways for the unexpired portion of the current financial year, 1945-46, and for the year commencing 1st April, 1946."

Mr. Chairman: Motion moved:

"That this Assembly do proceed to elect, in such manner as may be approved by the Honourable the President, 11 members to serve on the Standing Finance Committee for Railways for the unexpired portion of the current financial year, 1945-46, and for the year commencing 1st April 1946."

Shri Sri Prakasa (Benares and Gorakhpur, Divisions: Non-Muhammadan Rural): Who is the President referred to?

Mr. Chairman: President of what?

Shri Sri Prakasa: The President is to prescribe the manner of voting.

Mr. Chairman: I will do so straight away.

The question is:

"That this assembly do proceed to elect, in such manner as may be approved by the Honourable the President, 11 members to serve on the Standing Finance Committee for Railways for the unexpired portion of the current financial year, 1945-46 and, for the year commencing 1st April, 1946."

The Honourable Sir Edward Benthall: With due respect I should have moved "the Honourable the Chairman." May I make that amendment now if permitted?

Shri Sri Prakasa: No amendment can be moved without notice.

Mr. Chairman: Is there any objection?

The motion was adopted.

ELECTION OF MEMBERS TO CENTRAL ADVISORY COUNCIL FOR RAILWAYS

The Honourable Sir Edward Benthall (Member for Railways and War Transport): Sir, I move:

"That this Assembly do proceed to elect, in such manner as may be approved by the Honourable the President, six non-official members to serve on the Central Advisory Council for Railways for the unexpired portion of the current financial year, 1945-46, and for the year commencing 1st April, 1946."

Mr. Chairman: The question is:

"That this Assembly do proceed to elect, in such manner as may be approved by the Honourable the President, six non-official members to serve on the Central Advisory Council for Railways for the unexpired portion of the current financial year, 1945-46, and for the year commencing 1st April, 1946."

Sardar Mangal Singh (East Punjab: Sikh): The Chair has not declared the decision of the House.

Mr. Chairman: The "Ayes" have it.

The motion was adopted.

ELECTION OF MEMBERS TO STANDING FINANCE COMMITTEE

The Honourable Sir Archibald Rowlands (Finance Member): Sir, I move:

"That this Assembly do proceed to the election, in such manner as may be approved by the Chairman, of 14 non-official members to serve on the Standing Finance Committee for the remainder of the financial year, 1945-46, and for the financial year, 1946-47."

Mr. Chairman: Motion moved:

"That this Assembly do proceed to the election, in such manner as may be approved by the Chairman, of 14 non-official members to serve on the Standing Finance Committee for the remainder of the financial year 1945-46, and for the financial year, 1946-47."

Mr. Abdur Rahman Siddiqi (Calcutta and Surburbs: Muhammadan Urban): Is this in order to pass a resolution for two financial years or for the balance of one financial year and the whole financial year again?

Mr. Chairman: What is the objection? Where is the point of order?

Mr. Abdur Rahman Siddiqi: I should like to have your guidance on the matter as to whether we can go from the 31st March to 1st April until we have reached that date. The new year begins then.

Mr. Chairman: I can assure the Honourable member that the accounts of both years will not be mixed up. The House can approve of any motion that an Honourable Member makes before the House. In this case the Honourable Member desires that certain members of the House should form a committee and that committee should do the work of the present year and the next year. I do not see any point of order in that.

Mr. M. Asaf Ali (Delhi: General): I should like the Honourable Member to explain the scope of the Standing Committee. You will remember that once upon a time we had rather a comprehensive committee and then it was dropped. Now that you are resuming the old practice, I should like to know what exactly the scope of this Committee is going to be.

The Honourable Sir Archibald Rowlands: The scope of the Committee is the same as of that which sat in the past. But it is open to the Committee when it meets to suggest amendment which I would be very glad to consider.

Mr. M. Asaf Ali: Will this Committee cover the entire financial field or will it be confined only to block grants or things of that sort?

The Honourable Sir Archibald Rowlands: Specific items of expenditure will be brought before the Committee.

Mr. M. Asaf Ali: Will it cover the entire field?

The Honourable Sir Archibald Rowlands: Voted field.

Mr. M. Asaf Ali: Of course.

Mr. Manu Subedar (Indian Merchants' Chamber and Bureau: Indian Commerce): We cannot have things as they have been in the past. We are here to change many things. How are the members of this Committee expected to follow the trend of finance if only the voted field is given to us. Now that the war is over, why could not the Finance Committee have information on the non-voted field also?

The Honourable Sir Archibald Rowlands: I think this would be much better discussed by the Committee itself after it is appointed.

Mr. Manu Subedar: This House ought to know what it is doing. Our vote is being asked for in support of the measures. We ought to be quite clear about what we are going to support. We do not want a wishy-washy Finance Committee which sat in the past. I submit with all respect that it is not possible for any man to get hold of the whole picture of the finances of India unless all the non-voted items are also given to us by way of information. I agree that our vote may not be asked on these items as it is not provided in the present constitution, but I do not see why the information should be withheld.

Sir Mohammad Yamin Khan (Agra Division: Muhammadan Rural): As far as I remember an assurance was given by the late Finance Member last year that it will be done so, as desired by Mr. Manu Subedar.

Mr. Chairman : The question is

Mr. Manu Subedar : Won't you permit us to have an explanation from the Honourable Member ?

Mr. Chairman : I cannot give the explanation. It is for the Honourable Member

Sir Mohammad Yamin Khan : The outgoing Finance Member had given the assurance. What is desired is this, that the present Finance Member may also give the same assurance.

The Honourable Sir Archibald Rowlands : I will certainly carry out the assurance given by the previous Finance Member but I should like to see its terms before I commit myself.

Mr. M. Asaf Ali : The Honourable Member may just as well postpone the consideration of this motion for the simple reason that we do not know what we are to vote about. We must know what the scope of this committee is going to be. If it is going to be just a sort of eyewash, we do not want it : We will vote it down.

Mr. Chairman : Will the Honourable the Finance Member consider the proposal to postpone it till tomorrow ?

The Honourable Sir Archibald Rowlands : Certainly.

Mr. Chairman : With the permission of the House this matter will be taken up on the agenda tomorrow.

ELECTION OF MEMBERS TO STANDING COMMITTEE FOR ROADS

The Honourable Sir Edward Benthall (Member for Railways and War Transport) : Sir, I beg to move :

" That this Assembly do proceed to elect, in such manner as the Honourable the President may direct, eight members to serve on the Standing Committee for Roads which has been constituted to advise the Governor General in Council in the administration of the Central Road Fund and such other questions relating to roads and road traffic as may be referred to it during the remaining months of the financial year, 1945-46."

Mr. Chairman : The question is :

" That this Assembly do proceed to elect, in such manner as the Honourable the President may direct, eight members to serve on the Standing Committee for Roads which has been constituted to advise the Governor General in Council in the administration of the Central Road Fund and such other questions relating to roads and road traffic as may be referred to it during the remaining months of the financial year, 1945-46."

The motion was adopted.

Mr. Chairman : I have to inform Honourable Members that the following dates have been fixed for receiving nominations and holding elections, if necessary, in connection with the following Committees, namely :

	Date for nomination	Date for election
Standing Finance Committee for Railways	22nd January	24th January
Central Advisory Council for Railways	24th January	29th January
Standing Committee for Roads	24th January	30th January

The nominations for the Standing Finance Committee for Railways will be received in the Notice Office up to 3 P.M. on the 22nd January and the election will be held between the hours of 2-30 P.M. and 5 P.M. on the 24th January.

The nominations for the remaining two Committees will be received up to 12 noon on the dates which I have mentioned for the purpose and the elections will be held between the hours of 10-30 A.M. and 1 P.M.

The elections which will be conducted in accordance with the Regulations for holding of elections by means of the single transferable vote, will be held in the Assistant Secretary's room in the Council House.

Haji Abdus Sattar Haji Ishaq Seth (West Coast and Nilgiris : Muhammadan) : May I just point out with regard to the first Committee, viz., the Standing Finance Committee for Railways, the election is posted for the 24th and that happens to be the day on which the Honourable the President of the Assembly is to be elected. I think it would be very inconvenient for the members to have this election also on the same day and I suggest that the date should be changed.

Mr. Chairman : The election of the President will be over in the morning and after that Honourable Members can vote but I would certainly like the House to consider the point.

Mr. M. Asaf Ali : I support the Honourable Member's suggestion that the election of this committee should be postponed to another date. The Presidential election might take some time.

The Honourable Sir Edward Benthall : From the point of view of the Government we have specially asked that this election may be put on early in order to get the committee constituted at the earliest date possible. There is quite a large amount of business before the Standing Finance Committee for Railways which we have to get through, if possible, before the Railway Budget. There was no session of the Assembly and therefore no session of the Standing Finance Committee in the autumn. We have not been able to get through the usual business between the two Budget sessions, and therefore want to get this Committee constituted as early as possible. I think I am right in saying that on the 25th and 26th the House is not sitting and on the 28th.....

Mr. M. Asaf Ali : The voting can take place even on a day when the House is not sitting.

Mr. Chairman : Will it be convenient to have the voting on a date when the House is not sitting ? I think there may be difference of opinion on this point.

Sir Mohammad Yamin Khan : It will suit better than the election of the committee on the same day when the election of the President takes place.

Mr. Chairman : 25th is a holiday but the House is not sitting on the 26th. Will that meet the convenience of the Government ?

The Honourable Sir Edward Benthall : That will meet the convenience of the Government but it should be held as soon as possible.

Mr. Chairman : If the House is not sitting the Honourable Members will have to come here for the voting.

Mr. M. Asaf Ali : Will it make much difference if we have it on the 28th ?

The Honourable Sir Edward Benthall : We want to get down with the work of this Committee at the earliest possible moment. There is a very large volume of work and there have been persistent complaints in the past that we have not given time to digest the very large volume of papers that is put before it. I think that will be supported by members of past committees. I do suggest that we try to gain those three days. Otherwise the Committee will

Sir Mohammad Yamin Khan : So far as my party is concerned we are agreeable if the hours of the election are so arranged that after the election of the President we should start this election for this Committee but the two elections should not go on simultaneously.

Mr. Chairman : That, I think, has been provided for by the time I have read out—that it will be clearly understood that the election will not take place until the new President is in the Chair. You will not ask Honourable Members to vote during the Presidential election on the 24th ?

The Honourable Sir Edward Benthall : I think it is for you, Sir, to fix the time.

Mr. Chairman : I have fixed 2-30 to 5 P. M. and I presume that the new President will be elected by 2-30 P.M.

Sir Mohammad Yamin Khan : That will suit us.

Mr. Chairman : Then the time will remain as I have fixed.

WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION (AMENDMENT) BILL

The Honourable Dr. B. R. Ambedkar (Labour Member) : Sir, I introduce the Bill further to amend the Workmen's Compensation Act, 1923.

INSURANCE (AMENDMENT) BILL

The Honourable Dr. Sir M. Azizul Huque (Commerce Member) : Sir, I introduce the Bill further to amend the Insurance Act, 1938.

CODE OF CRIMINAL PROCEDURE (AMENDMENT) BILL

The Honourable Sir Asoka Roy (Law Member) : Sir, I introduce the Bill further to amend the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898.

PROFESSIONS TAX LIMITATION (AMENDMENT) BILL

The Honourable Sir Archibald Rowlands (Finance Member) : Sir, I move for leave to introduce a Bill to amend the Professions Tax Limitation Act, 1941.

Mr. Chairman : The question is :

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to amend the Professions Tax Limitation Act, 1941."

The motion was adopted.

The Honourable Sir Archibald Rowlands : Sir, I introduce the Bill.

PROVIDENT FUNDS (AMENDMENT) BILL

The Honourable Sir Archibald Rowlands (Finance Member) : Sir, I move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Provident Funds Act, 1925.

Mr Chairman : The question is :

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Provident Funds Act, 1925."

The motion was adopted.

The Honourable Sir Archibald Rowlands : Sir, I introduce the Bill.

INDIAN OILSEEDS COMMITTEE BILL

Sir Pheroze Kharegat (Secretary, Agriculture Department) : Sir, I move for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for the creation of a fund to be expended by a Committee specially constituted for the improvement and development of the cultivation and marketing of oilseeds and of the production, manufacture and marketing of oilseed products.

Mr. Chairman : The question is :

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to provide for the creation of a fund to be expended by a Committee specially constituted for the improvement and development of the cultivation and marketing of oilseeds and of the production, manufacture and marketing of oilseed products."

The motion was adopted.

Sir Pheroze Kharegat : Sir, I introduce the Bill.

PHARMACY BILL

Mr. S. H. Y. Oulmam (Secretary, Education Department) : Sir, I move for leave to introduce a Bill to regulate the profession of pharmacy.

Mr. Chairman : The question is :

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to regulate the profession of pharmacy."

The motion was adopted.

Mr. S. H. Y. Oulmam : Sir, I introduce the Bill.

Mr. Chairman : That finishes the agenda : we shall meet again at 2-30 P.M. to discuss the adjournment motion.

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. Chairman (Sir Cowasjee Jehangir) in the Chair.

MOTION FOR ADJOURNMENT

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA'S PARTICIPATION IN OPERATIONS IN INDONESIA AND INDO-CHINA

Prof. N. G. Ranga (Guntur *cum* Nellore; Non-Muhammadan Rural) : Mr. Chairman, I move that the business of the House be adjourned to discuss a specific urgent matter of public importance, namely, the failure of the Government of India to refuse to co-operate with the British Government in their violent operations in Indonesia and Indo-China even after the war with Japan was over.

Sir, there was a time when this country was dragged into a war, an unwanted war, without this Legislature being consulted. They said that we are faced with a terrible emergency and that they had no time to convene this House and consult it. Indeed, some of them even said that they had no necessity whatsoever, constitutional or otherwise, to consult this House before they committed this country to that war. That was a war, as it was said by the British, between the Fascists and the Democrats but today there is another war on. It is also a world war but it is an unspoken war and an undeclared war. This is a war between the Haves on the one side and the Have-Nots on the other. The Have-Nots are trying their best all the world over to get some justice for themselves. They are trying to free themselves and once again this Government has plunged this country in this war without consulting this Legislature. Sir, repeatedly demands have been made in this House that the Indian troops should not be taken abroad for warfare for the use of British Imperialism and not so long ago a definite assurance was given by this Government that Indian troops would not be taken outside India for military operations without consulting this House. In fact, it was because Indian troops were taken outside India some time in 1939 that my party had decided to boycott the sessions of this Assembly as a protest against that undemocratic action by this Government and this time our troops are being used in a most unholy manner in the most disgraceful and disgusting war that is going on there in Indonesia.

Why are our troops taken over there? So far the Government of India have not come out with any sort of explanation. It was only the British Government who made a statement. They said that they had some moral obligations towards the Dutch Government, mind you, not towards the Indonesian peoples and that they had to go in there in order to release a few thousands of prisoners of war who were taken there by the Japanese in their war camps. So far as this country is concerned, even this Government cannot lay claim to any sort of moral obligations of theirs towards the Dutch Government, not to speak of the peoples of Indonesia and for the prisoners of war to be released, is it necessary for the Government of India to send their troops and keep them in Indonesia for more than three months in order to release them?

How many of those prisoners of war were Indians? If it is said—it does not matter whether they are Indians or not, they are innocent people, men, women and children who are kept there as prisoners of war in unjustified detention by the Japanese and it is the humanitarian duty of this Government to go to the rescue of these people and to aid the British in releasing them, then why is it that the United States of America troops are not there in Indonesia in these unholy operations? It must be because the United States of America is not at all satisfied about the *bona fides* of Great Britain in sending her troops. If it is not found necessary by the United States of America, which is strong in her resources in men and money, to go to Indonesia and to fight on the side of the Dutch or on behalf of the Dutch or for the sake of the Dutch against the Indonesian peoples, why should it be considered necessary for India to send her troops at all to this country?

The truth of the matter is that the British Government is anxious to prop up Dutch Imperialism in Indonesia also French Imperialism in Indo-China. The peoples of these countries are up in arms against the return of these Imperialists. The British Government wants to reinstate these Imperialists—hated and unwanted as they are—and the Indian Government has only decided to toe the line with British Imperialism in order to play the game of the Imperialists. It is an

unholy thing indeed for the Indian Government to have done this, because we in our own country are slaves and our troops are being taken over to these countries in order to keep those peoples in continued enslavement. This is not the first time that the Government of India has done this sort of thing. But why is it that the Government of India has not refused to allow their troops to be sent to these countries in order to put down the democratic rights of those peoples? Is it because of any sort of constitutional disability? Yes, for all outward purposes they are supposed to be only a slave government of British Imperialism. Quite true. But they have put up a sort of show that they have the right and the power to declare war on behalf of India against the Axis powers independently of British Imperialism and if they had done so in the past, why is it that at least now the Government of India has not tried to refuse to co-operate with British Imperialism?

Then, again, where is the question of emergency at all. The war with Japan was over some time in August and there is no necessity even for this slave government to have continued to use our troops against the struggle for freedom of other peoples. And why should our troops be used against the other peoples? For what purpose? Is there any national or international justification for this? Nothing whatsoever. We have been trying to bring about good relations between this country and the other Asiatic countries. Leader after leader of our people have been trying to establish Asiatic co-operation and comradeship. Of course, it is not to the taste or the interests of the British Government that there should be this comradeship and Asiatic Federation. They have already queered the pitch in Burma by having taken our troops there, by having defeated their king and destroyed their independence and afterwards by having established their own Imperialism for several decades and naturally the Burmese do not have any great love for our people. And it was seen to the bitter experience of Indians how bitterly the Burmans were disliking the Indians when poor Indians had to trek their way over that weary road from Burma to India on the triumph of Japanese. We are trying to establish good relations with Indonesians and Indo-Chinese. Indonesian leaders have invited Pandit Jawahar Lall Nehru to go over there. Pandit Nehru has offered to go there, but it was this Government which refused the passport or even permission for him to go out to that country in order to help these people to find peace as well as freedom in their own country. The British Government has been saying that the free republic government of Indonesia has not gained effective control over the extremists, but why is it, it has not allowed Pandit Nehru to go there in order to bring peace between the extremists and the moderates and help them to establish their own freedom and release these people?

It is not even as though the Indonesian leaders are unwilling to release these prisoners of war. They themselves have offered to release these people. But that did not satisfy the British Government. The British Government had other motives and therefore it has stuck to that place.

Then, Sir, is it the humanitarian thing to destroy towns after towns with the latest war materials as well as war machinery and create blood baths and broadcast carnage all over Indo-China in order to release a few prisoners of war? The British Government was hurt; the *Izzat* of the British Government was hurt when a military General was murdered by some irresponsible or some patriotic Indonesian. The British Government did not like it. It must wreak its vengeance on these people, it must teach them a lesson and show to them, however weak they may be as a result of this war, that they were still strong and that they had the most murderous machinery of war in their hands and they would destroy these people and teach them a lesson. Is their temper different from that wretched temper displayed by General Dyer at Amritsar? They gave them an ultimatum of 24 hours and then they released their carnage on people who were generally non-violent and who were unarmed. Their process of warfare was to kill people, destroy towns and destroy men, women and children. They made such a hullabaloo when Hitler was bombing over London and they began to shed crocodile tears over the death of a few chickens and the destruction of a few kitchens. But here in Indonesia they were raining bombs of death on unarmed masses and unarmed women. Did they shed tears over them? Are they repentant or ashamed of themselves?

[Prof. N.G. Ranga.]

for what they have been doing in Indonesia ? In all these things Indians are taken in, and what for ? In order to strengthen the British Imperialism. I wish to warn this Government that unless it makes up its mind immediately to withdraw all Indian troops, it will stand self-condemned before the bar of world public opinion. Every country in the world is ashamed of its own inability to prevent this Government and British Government from playing this International debauchery. I appeal to this House to pass this adjournment motion and censure this Government and teach it a lesson in international humanity.

Mr. Chairman : Motion moved :

That the Assembly do now adjourn."

Mr. P. Mason (Government of India : Nominated Official) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, I hope the House will be kind to me today for two reasons. In the first place, because this is the first time I have had the honour to address it and I am sure I shall need the indulgence of Honourable Members and secondly because I have some points to lay before them which may be of interest and help to clear up misconception,—and undoubtedly this is a subject on which there is a good deal of misconception.

Sir, I would ask the House to cast their minds back to August of 1945. At that time the Allied Governments and the Allied military staffs were all considering how best they could win the war. Nobody knew that the Japanese were on the point of collapsing. At that time the plans which were being made were naturally very secret but I can now tell you what they were. Burma had just been conquered, by the help of Indian troops very largely, and the next step was to be the conquest of Malaya. That, of course, the Japanese did not know and it was, in fact, one of our strong points that they did not know where we would strike next. After that the proposal was that gradually by a series of war-like operations General MacArthur should take over those territories which used to be under the Dutch flag which were then in Japanese occupation. I used the word gradually and I said by a series of war-like operations and that is rather important. In the end, things turned out quite differently. The Japanese collapsed suddenly and we had to conquer not gradually and not by a series of operations but simultaneously all those countries. And that explains what might seem a paradoxical fact that we actually needed more troops and more ships for a peaceful occupation than we should have needed for that series of operations which had been contemplated before.

At the same time, while this was being planned, discussions were in progress for the transfer of these territories that we are talking about from the command of General MacArthur to the command of Admiral Mountbatten. And I would like to emphasise that that transfer was not a transfer from an American Command to a British Command but from one Allied Command to another Allied Command. Admiral Mountbatten is the Supreme Allied Commander in South-East Asia and General MacArthur is also a Supreme Allied Commander. Both of them have under their command troops of all nations,—British, Chinese, French, Dutch and Indian—and both of them are subject to the orders of what is frequently referred to as the Allied High Command, that is to say, the Combined Chiefs of Staff in Washington. And when these territories were eventually conveyed from one Command to the other, it was done simply because it was the most convenient way of carrying out our objects.

The objects with which the occupation of Java was undertaken came from the Combined Chiefs of Staff. They were not British objects but Allied ; they were objects to which no one at the time could have taken exception. They were, in the first place, to rescue the Allied prisoners of war and internees and I should add that among these prisoners of war and internees, whose number was some 200,000, were included Indians and Indonesians as well as Dutch and other Allied nations and secondly to disarm Japanese troops.

Diwan Chaman Lall (West Punjab : Non-Muhammadan) : How many were Indians ?

Mr. P. Mason : I am afraid I do not know. Those were the two objects with which the Allied troops were moving forward. I should like to emphasise that there

were no special decisions taken for that movement forward, because in any war it naturally follows that the moment victory is achieved, the armies which have been fighting move forward to occupy the territory of the defeated. This happens automatically. Now, at that time had the Government of India protested, had we said, we are not going to allow our troops to go forward and that the rest of the Allies could go and occupy those territories, I do not know.....

Mr. M. Asaf Ali (Delhi : General) : Did the Honourable Member say that the Government of India protested ?

Mr. P. Mason : No, Sir, I said had we protested,—if we had protested,—I think we should have been subject to very serious criticism at that time. I suggest we should have been told that Indian troops are good enough to fight and have fought better than any one else and are they not good enough to go forward and occupy the territory of the defeated ? I think that would have been said against us. That however is merely an opinion. We should certainly have been accused, and rightly too, of lack of humanity in leaving these large numbers of people defenceless. At any rate there was no question of attempting to consult any legislature, I am sure, in any country in the world. There was no question of consulting any legislature on such a matter in any of the other Allied countries ; the armies simply moved forward as fast as possible.

It was with these two objects we went into Java at that time and I think there could have been no objection to that. But when we went into Java, we found there a very different situation from what we expected. I should like here to draw the attention of the House to some dates which I think are very significant. On the 7th August, the Japanese in Java declared the independence of the Indonesian Republic ; on the 8th August, Tokyo announced that Japan was ready to accept Allied terms. On the 15th the arrangements that I was speaking about, the transfer of command from General MacArthur to Lord Louis Mountbatten, were completed, but it was not till the 29th September that the first Allied troops arrived in Java. They arrived in very small strength and it was not for another ten days or a fortnight that we had there any strength really worth the name. There are a number of deductions to be drawn from these dates, I mentioned. I think every one would draw the first deduction, that is from the proximity of the first two dates, that is, 7th, declaration of Indonesian Republic and 8th, Japanese surrender. I do not see how any reasonable man can fail to draw the deduction that the declaration of independence of the Indonesian Republic was a last act by the Japanese intended to cause as much embarrassment as they could to the Allies. The next significant date is the transfer from one Allied command to another, and the last one is the actual arrival of troops. That delay of nearly two months was due to our lack of ships, due to the fact that we had to occupy these countries simultaneously, as I explained before and that delay was used by the Japanese to very good advantage. They distributed weapons and modern equipment to every one they could persuade to accept them. They set up bands of young men rather on the model of the Nazi Youth movements, but with this difference that these bands had no discipline as the Nazis had, and they supplied arms and equipment to these bands and that was the reason why we found the situation quite different from what we had expected. Our troops had moved in with these two military objects and no other object. The question of to whom we should hand over when these objects were achieved had never been raised or considered. But when we got there, we found these bands dominating the countryside, looting peaceful inhabitants, massacring prisoners of war and their own people also, and the situation was such that we could not get into the interior to rescue prisoners of war, nor could we reach even many of the Japanese troops. There are large numbers, some 30,000 Japanese troops in East Java alone, whom we are not able to reach. It became clear at a very early stage that the Indonesian leaders were not in a position to control these bands. At first Dr. Soekarno and later Dr. Sharir were quite unable to control them. Now Dr. Sharir is helping us to control them.

As a result of this altered situation, it became apparent that the original military problem with which we had gone into Java has split itself into two problems military and political. The political problem was not primarily ours, it was primarily that of the Dutch and Indonesians. All we could do was to act as an

[Mr. P. Mason]

intermediary to help either party to reach a settlement and all that we could do was to promote such conditions as would best help peaceful discussions to take place.

The military problem had become one of disarming these lawless bands of terrorists in order to make it possible to reach the prisoners of war and to reach the Japanese. Now, Sir, I should like to emphasise that that military problem of disarming these bands would have had to be done by some one, if it had not been done by ourselves. As I said before, Dr. Sharir is most anxious that we should carry it out and in fact his Indonesian peace preservation corps or what is locally known as TKR is helping us to do this at present. I should also like to emphasise that from the beginning Admiral Mountbatten's orders to the troops were absolutely definite on two points, first that there should be no reprisals whatever for the excesses that were committed by terrorists,—and some of them are of the most shocking description,—that there should be no reprisals, and secondly that only the minimum force necessary was to be used when force became necessary. As an example of that, bombs have never been dropped and air action has never been taken without giving warning to the inhabitants and the inhabitants have always been given an opportunity to get away.

The military task that was set, of carrying out these two objects, has not yet been completed, because as I said there are still large numbers of Japanese in the interior of the country and there are still large numbers, unknown numbers, of prisoners of war in the interior whom we have not yet been able to reach. The position is one which I do not think any of us like, and when I say any, I mean neither the Government of India nor His Majesty's Government nor the Government of the United States. The recent declaration of policy by the United States might well have come from His Majesty's Government or from this Government. (Interruption.) I am not giving way. We do not like the position, but we are there as a result of the fact that India has emerged victorious from a great war, as a great power and it is because of her greatness that she finds herself in this position. We do not, as I say, like this position. We all want to get our troops away as quickly as we can. There is no difference in policy in this matter. As soon as the military objects are completed, the troops will be withdrawn.

Sir, I have tried to explain the sequence of events and the means by which we found ourselves in Indonesia. It was not a sudden decision to send out troops out of the country. It was the natural consequence of victory, a military task which I venture to suggest it would have been harmful to have refused. I hope, therefore, that in spite of the fact that we do not like the position, the House will all agree that there has never been any stage at which the Government of India could honourably have said "we wish to withdraw and leave other people to do this task which is necessary in the interests of world security".

Diwan Chaman Lall : Sir, I come back to this House after an absence of 15 years to find my very great regret that the complexion of this House, particularly as far as the Treasury Benches are concerned, remains exactly the same as it was in the past. My Honourable friend Mr. Mason, I believe he is the War Secretary, has given us an explanation of which the Government of India and every man responsible ought to be thoroughly ashamed. What does my Honourable friend plead? He says that they went into Indonesia for the purpose of rescuing prisoners of war and of disarming the Japs. May I ask my Honourable friend whether it is not a fact that the moment they went into Indonesia the first thing they did was to utilise the Japanese troops in order to suppress the Indonesians themselves? My Honourable friend shakes his head. He has given us some facts of which he does not apparently know the details. Let me give him some of these details

3 P.M. which will convince him that what I am saying is absolutely correct. Is it not a fact that in the month of September when the Allies landed in Indonesia the first thing that happened when they landed was that they immediately demanded the restoration of law and order through the Japanese military force? Is that a fact? Will my Honourable friend deny that?

Mr. P. Mason : I shook my head not to deny that we used Japanese troops but to deny that they were used to suppress the Indonesians.

Diwan Chaman Lall : Were they used for a picnic? It means they were used not for the purpose for which they were used but they were used merely because they happened to be there and were merely cooling their heels and you did not know what they ought to be doing. What an absurd argument. It is not only an absurd argument but from the factual point of view it is a false argument. Is it a fact—I ask my Honourable friend again—that these troops were utilised for the purpose of mopping up the Indonesian nationalists? Is it a fact that the Japanese were actually armed, instead of being disarmed, with this very object in view and that they went into action and swooped down upon the Indonesians? My Honourable friend has not seen all the facts; he has not read even the literature on the subject; he has not seen any of the reports connected with this. But he can take it from me that every Indonesian in this country and outside knows perfectly well that the moment British troops went in—and I am sorry to say that Indian troops were also part and parcel of that contingent—the first thing they did was to ask that the Japanese military authorities in charge should be utilised for the purpose of suppressing the Indonesian nationalist movement. And this happened immediately they landed there. Now what actually happened was this. The Japanese battalion in Batavia as a result of this was reinforced and,—I am quoting the actual words of the order,—“asked to deal with possible disorders by Indonesian nationalists”. Does my Honourable friend know this? This order was passed. The Japanese troops were reinforced and they were asked—according to the exact terms of the order—to deal with possible disorders by Indonesian nationalists. Now my Honourable friend knows perfectly well that when the General in charge—I believe his name is Sir Philip Christison—my Honourable friend will correct me if I am wrong.....

An Honourable Member : Was he Philip drunk or Philip sober?

Diwan Chaman Lall : He probably was sober but there are other Philips who are not, some of them are drunk with power. This Sir Philip Christison said that the object of going to Batavia was (i) to rescue the prisoners and (ii) to disarm the Japanese troops. Immediately he issues this statement he starts utilising the Japanese troops in order to wage war against the Indonesians. At the same time he said, “We have no interest in the internal politics of this country”. Before that the Dutch Colonial Minister Professor Logemann had made a very important declaration. He had said, “We pledge our word not to uphold the capitalist and imperialist empire..... The word of Holland that a free Indonesia will be built must be believed”. This is what the Colonial Minister had said. But the moment a third man comes in and makes this declaration that he is not going to interfere in the internal politics of the country he is superseded by Admiral Lord Mountbatten who made a declaration belying all that had been said, because it was he under whose orders Japanese troops were being utilised against the Indonesians. About the landing of these troops he said that they would remain there until such time—not when the capitalist and imperialist regime disappears—but until such time as the lawful Government of the Netherlands East Indies (an imperialist and capitalist government, by the way) is once again functioning.

The whole object and policy behind it was not to disarm the Japanese who were being utilised and given arms in order to fight the Indonesians, but the whole object was to re-establish the Dutch Government in these colonies, to re-establish the power of the Dutch capitalist and imperialist nation. My Honourable friend belongs to another imperialist and capitalist nation; he knows all about how to suppress nationalist movements, as they have been suppressed in my own country; he knows how to sympathise with others, equally situated, who are wanting to suppress the nationalist movement in Batavia. The whole object has been to try and bring about a state of affairs, even with the assistance of the hated Japanese against whom you fought the war to utilise even these Japanese for the purpose of suppressing the nationalist movement in Indonesia. I do not think there could be anything more shameful and disgraceful in the history of this country and in the actions of this Government than to permit Indian troops to be utilised for this purpose. It is a shameful thing. I as a Punjabee shudder when I mention the fact that it was a Punjabee regiment that was utilised by my Honourable friend over there for the purpose of suppressing the Indonesians and who were actually

[Diwan Chaman Lall]

let loose upon the Indonesian nationalists who were wounded and murdered and forty of whom were arrested. I am afraid my Honourable friend's information is very incorrect and incomplete. It is only another instance of the utter inefficiency of my Honourable friends sitting there on those Benches. Their left hand does not know what their right hand does.

Now, Sir, I may at this stage—since my Honourable friend does not know what Indonesia stands for—remind him of one thing. I know perfectly well why their sympathies lie with Queen Wilhelmina of the Netherlands, and the Government she stands for. When Lord Mountbatten says he wants to re-establish the old Government, what does he mean? The old Government in Indonesia means the same state of affairs as we have in India. We have got two Indias here, Indian India and the Princes' India. There also they have some Indonesian rulers and the territory which belongs to the Dutch. There they have a Governor General as we have, unfortunately, a Governor General in this country. The Governor General there has four or five hand-picked advisers like the *Jee-Huzoors* who sit on and adorn those Benches. The system is exactly like what prevails in this country and that is what Lord Mountbatten with the assistance of the Indian troops and the Japanese troops is wanting to re-establish in Indonesia. And he does not stop even at the utilisation of the Air force for murdering and butchering innocent women and children. My Honourable friend says that due warning is given. What sort of warning does he give? The buzzing of the aeroplane that passes over a village and destroys it or the warning that they gave to Hiroshima and Nagasaki? Is that the warning that my Honourable friends are giving? I think it is a most disgraceful chapter that Indian troops should be utilised for this purpose and that my Honourable friend over there should stand up to justify action of this nature. Let me remind my Honourable friend of some thing which happened not very long ago; I think even his memory is sharp enough to remember this recent instance. Does he remember such a thing as the Atlantic Charter? I notice that he is quite silent; he does not shake his head now. Does he remember the Teheran Conference? Does he remember what happened at the Teheran Conference? Let me remind him. At that conference it was said, a declaration was made by Mr. Winston Churchill, by the three powers, to the effect that they were now determined to end tyranny, slavery and oppression and wherever they found these things they were prepared to end them. Is my Honourable friend helping to end tyranny and oppression by being a party and making India a party to that tyranny and the oppression of a brotherly nation, a nation which originally was inhabited by the citizens of this country and later on came to be conquered by the co-religionists of my Honourable friend the Quaid-e-Azam, a nation which has ties both of religion and culture with us? Are we going to allow our troops without the permission of the people, knowing the feeling of the country against such action, to be utilised as butchers and murderers and for suppressing the liberties of other people? I think it is a most disgraceful state of affairs. My friend should have come here in sackcloth and ashes, in a repentant mood, and said, "It was not my job; I am sorry to say it was done by Lord Louis Mountbatten who happened to be the Commander at that time and he utilised these troops without the permission of the Government of India". But there was a time when the Government of India should have protested against such action; they could have joined us in saying that India will not be a butcher of little nations round about, that India stands for the freedom of all nations. But my Honourable friends, as I said, have not changed. The years go by and they remain exactly where they are. They do not change their complexion; they do not change their habits, because it is a deep-rooted evil. They have learnt to suppress the people of India. They know how to utilize their machinery for the purpose of oppressing the people of India and keeping them in slavery. They are helping others to do exactly the same thing, because they think the possibility is that if Indonesia is free—the same thing is happening in Indo-China—the result would be that all these nations would rise up as one and get rid of the domination of the Western Powers, the capitalist powers of the West, and put an end to imperialism in the East and in the Far East.

Most remarkable of all the arguments that my Honourable friend has raised on the floor of the House reminds me of an article on the 10th of January which was

published in one of the local newspapers, the paper which usually reflects the opinions of my Honourable friends sitting on the Treasury Benches—the *Statesman*—and the argument that the *Statesman* raised about this matter was this :

The reason why freedom was guaranteed by Japan to Indonesia was that Indonesia might then become a bulwark for Japan when Japan later on in the years to come rises up and becomes a great power again, and Indonesia may be able to give commercially fair terms to Japan when Japan rises up again. I am afraid such arguments are not arguments which are advanced by responsible editors or responsible men although they appeared in editorials but these are mere arguments for the purpose of throwing dust in the eyes of the public in order that the real issue should be forgotten.

And what is the real issue ? The real issue is this that we are determined now to see that Indian troops are never again utilized for the purpose of robbing others of their liberty, and we are determined to see that the Government of India gives us a guarantee that the last Indian soldier remaining on Indonesian soil or in Indo-China, is brought back to his own country and is not made the policeman or the hangman of other people's freedom. I submit that my Honourable friends should apply their minds to that particular issue and give us a guarantee that in future this sort of thing will not happen for a single day or for a single moment, and our Indian troops will not be utilized for this purpose. My Honourable friend sitting on my right in one of his speeches in Bombay said that one of the most dangerous things that you have to face if you are going on in this fashion, will be a colour war.

Mr. Chairman : Honourable Member's time is up. Please wind up your year speech.

Diwan Chaman Lal : Is that what my Honourable friends are leading us to ?

Do you want a colour war, or do you want to do the right thing by all these countries and withdraw your troops ? You have no business to be there. Dr. Soekarno is not a pro-Jap who does not want the liberty of his nation. He was the man who was imprisoned for four years by the Dutch Government ; he was the man who was kept in internment since 1936. He is the man who is fighting for the liberty of his country and you are the people who are trying to deny that liberty. I submit the time has come when you should give a guarantee to this House that at the earliest possible moment every soldier will be withdrawn from these territories and Indian troops will never again be utilized for the scandalous and nefarious purpose for which they have been sent to other lands.

Mr. Abdur Rahman Siddiqi (Calcutta and Suburbs : Muhammadan Urban) : Mr. Chairman, a maiden speech deserves the indulgence of the House and if I commit any faults I hope I shall be forgiven.

Sir, I have heard many speeches in my time but none so unconvincing as that of the spokesman on behalf of the Government. It is surprising he did not read the adjournment motion that was put before the House. He tried to put up a camouflage before us and forgot Indo-China altogether. Supposing I were to admit that all his arguments were correct in relation to Indonesia, he had perhaps no defence to put up in regard to Indo-China.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, the behaviour of the Government of India, which I consider is a subordinate Government of the British Government in Great Britain, is disgraceful to the last degree. To use the Indian soldiers for the purposes which my Honourable friend from Lahore has described is to use them as mercenary marauders. Not only as an Asiatic but even as Muslim, I would advise gentlemen who act as the men on the spot of the Government at Home, to realise that the war has left even some of the bigger States very weak, and put them on the downward path. If they have any sense, then Great Britain has to seek new alliances and friendships. Coming to terms with America on the one side and Russia on the other and to go about the world trying to crush under their heels the liberties of smaller nations and especially of Muslim nations in the world, is something that might hurt the British Empire irretrievably.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, why did they use Indian soldiers in Indonesia ? All the arguments used in justification of the behaviour, whether of the Indian Commander-in-Chief or of the folks in England, go to prove that the division of the world after the war, which we are told has ended—although it is not going to end in India till

[Mr. Abdur Rahman Siddiqi]

about the 1st of April—is still the main object. We are still at war; all the rules of the war are still in existence. Of course, in some places cannons are not being fired, but in some places in Indonesia and in Indo-China they are using every weapon of war, and I shall not be surprised that if Dr. Abdur Rahim Soekarno refuses to listen to them they might even bring about his downfall by an atomic bomb, because the mentality left by the war is 'damn the whole world; we must secure possession of every source of wealth, we must possess every means of making ourselves rich'. The manner in which General MacArthur is behaving in Tokyo is as disgraceful as Lord Louis Mountbatten's behaviour in Indo-China.

Many arguments have been used, Mr. Chairman, but one rather important has been left out. In case the Indonesians become free, in case the Indo-French people in Annam and Cambodia become free, our friends here and in England are mortally afraid that the conflagration will spread further. It might go to Malaya, it might come to Burma, and who knows "*Ahimsa parmo dharma*" may not be our policy when that time comes.

Sir, you will perhaps understand me better when I say "*Vinashkale vipari⁸ buddhiki*". It is at moments like this that wisdom runs away. These colonial people possessing powers, as they are called, with their possessions, played false to the possessed. They ran away at the first sight of the spectre. Sir, that is cowardice to the last word. They ran away and left these unarmed people to the tender mercies of the Japanese, whose cruelties and atrocities are being broadcast every day from every broadcasting station in the British Empire and of the victorious powers. Sir, it is not right. It is not fair. Therefore I ask whether they have any sense of democracy left in them. Queen Wilhelmina is supposed to have made a public declaration while she happened to be in London. That declaration is perhaps forgotten. Whether she has forgotten it or the wisecracks in Whitehall have forced her to do it I do not know. But it may be that the Indonesians today may not succeed. I am satisfied in my own mind that Queen Wilhelmina and her Van Mooks and other officials, if they do not leave Java and Sumatra they will have to drown themselves in that portion of Indonesia. It is not possible now to listen to arguments of that type that have been inflicted on this House by the spokesman of the Government. We can see through them. Where is the use of using an argument that does not convince? As my friend from Lahore has explained, we remain unconvinced. The utterances made by Lord Louis Mountbatten or General Christenson or any of the other Generals or officers whether in Indonesia or Indo-French China, viz., "We have nothing to do with the local politics of the country". "We have come to save our own nationals and our white friends:" and all talks of saving Indians and Indonesian prisoners are to my mind all moonshine.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, we understand these arguments. They have been placed before us for donkeys' ears. Whenever there is a case there are two sides to it and the Government always runs away with its false arguments and tells us, 'Listen to it or we shall bludgeon you into it'. That situation has now come. Sir, could I appeal to Honourable Members sitting there who have perhaps the ear of the great "Marshal" Viceroy of this country that there is something like the honour of the soldier. My brothers have been used in a war which was not of my making. They could have been used to better purpose. Could His Excellency the Governor General and could His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief save us the disgrace of acting as their henchmen, of acting as their agents in trying to crush the liberties of people? I do not mind if Queen Wilhelmina and her Generals come and crush the Indonesians. That will be their own business. But to go and crush them with Indian troops is something else. There may be some Australians or English troops there too, but I do not know. But the division of the world by the three, whether at Teheran, or Moscow or Cairo or Quebec or Casablanca, was very clear to us. America was given China and Japan, Great Britain retained India, and Russia perhaps the rest of the world. They will not interfere with each other's business. Talking of Joint Allied Combined Chiefs of Staff—nothing of the sort! It is a piece of big humbug. The Englishman cannot enter Japan nor can he enter the conquered territories of Budapest. Therefore, Sir, this is the Englishman's baby which he is asking the Indian to carry. He should be ashamed of himself and in our shame he

should not feel proud and he should not feel like a slave driver who can send a Gurkha or a Sikh or a Muslim to these parts of the world. Sir, can we even at this late hour induce our friends to our left to behave in a manner which will be in keeping, in dignity at least with the principles enunciated by these great conquering victorious nations? I wonder what would have happened to victory had that atomic bomb not been there!

Sir, it is now too late in the day to work under a camouflage. Let them come out openly and freely because what they are doing in Indonesia can be seen in a sort of reflex action in Iran. 'I won't get out because Russia does not get out' and secretly Russia is being asked to remain where she is. So that 'I remain where I am'. The same trouble can be seen in Egypt, in Palestine, in Syria, and in the whole of North Africa. I scratch the back of the Frenchmen and he scratches my back because I happen to be part of the British Empire. Therefore, it is a dirty game of the conquering powers to suppress liberties not only in Asiatic countries but perhaps in the countries of Europe. In some places they have commercial interests. In some places they have political and economic interests and in some countries they have purely racial interests. The white man must rule supreme and the white man insists that his prestige must be kept high and above that of other people. Sir, I do not think that policy shall have an eternal character to it. It may or may not succeed but so far as this House and the representatives of India, Muslim or Hindu, are concerned, it shall be our duty to see that that policy is broken to pieces.

Shri Sarat Chandra Bose (Calcutta : Non-Muhammadan Urban): Though this is my first appearance in this House, I consider it my duty to raise my voice of protest, not only on behalf of the Congress Party in this House, but on behalf of the wider Indian public outside this House, against the atrocities that are being committed and are being perpetuated by the Government of India outside India borders. I call it atrocities deliberately—a word which the Government of India seem to be fond of when talking about others. Of course, they have not the eyes to see the atrocities they commit. They have not the ears to hear the protests that are being levelled against them and against their conduct from far and near. The British Government, whose agent the Government of India is today, talked and talked again and again of their moral obligation towards the Dutch—moral obligation of one Western exploiter towards another in order to perpetuate colonial domination over the subject countries of the East! I was startled to hear the Honourable Member who spoke on behalf of the Government of India earlier this afternoon talking of terrorism. The representative of a Government and an administration which is based on terrorism talks of terrorism of others! Let us not be deceived by the smooth promises which the so-called democracies held out to us from the year 1939 onwards. We were told both during the first World War and also in the course of the second World War which has just ended that, if Indians fought in the fields of France or in the deserts of Mesopotamia or in the rocky height of Sicily, they would be achieving freedom for India. Those words will not deceive us any longer. We know what the British Government has been fighting for since the year 1939. We know what the Dutch Government has been fighting for ever since the year 1939. And we know what the Government of India has been fighting for with the use of Indian troops ever since the second World War ended last year. They have been fighting not only for perpetuating their own domination over India but also to perpetuate the domination of French imperialists, Dutch imperialists and American imperialists—the whole gang and brood of imperialists occupying portions of these eastern countries. May I ask the Government, what is the moral obligation the Government of India have in this matter? If the Government of India feel that they have any moral obligation, their moral obligation is to the people of India; and the people of India have declared with one voice their sympathy with and for the people of these countries in the East.

Then, Sir, a further thing has been said by my Honourable friend, Diwan Chaman Lall. He said that what is now being enacted forms one of the most disgraceful chapters in Indian history. I entirely agree. Of course, that is not our history. The real Indian history is different, because it records that India has never willingly

[Shri Sarat Chandra Bose]

dipped her hands in her neighbour's blood. India to day does not want to dip her hands in her neighbour's blood. It is the imperialists represented by the British Imperialistic Government in England and their agents in India including the Government of India, who have compelled India to dip her hands in her neighbour's blood ; and we in this House, whether on this side of the House or those to my left, both the party which I represent and the party which my Honourable friend, Mr. Mahomed Ali Jinnah, represents, we demand that every single Indian soldier and every single Indian seaman be withdrawn from Indonesia and Indo-China. If the Government of India feel—I know, Sir, they are not feeling it today but they are bound to feel it tomorrow, they will be compelled to feel it tomorrow — if the Government of India feel that they have to represent the people of this country, I warn them, as to what their real moral obligation is, and to whom it is and ask them to discharge their moral obligation by withdrawing the last Indian soldier and the last Indian seaman from Indonesia and Indo-China.

Sir, I do not want to detain the House longer today, but, before I resume my seat, I desire to warn the Government of India, who are today in alliance with British Imperialists, French Imperialists, Dutch Imperialists and American Imperialists—I desire to warn the Government of India that they stand before the bar of history that all their present pomp, their present glitter and the circumstance of their present proud position, all these will avail them not ; that their words will be critically examined and their acts as critically judged; and that, if they refuse to listen to the voice of this House, history will record against them its most awful censure. I desire to warn them that the East is coming to its own, that the East will come to its own. Let them read the signs of the times and behave accordingly.

Mr. M. A. Jinnah (Bombay City : Muhammadan Urban) : Mr. Chairman the real issue that appears to be before the House is this : What has the Government of India done with regard to the situation that has developed in Indonesia both from the point of view of military and political objectives. Sir, I expected even from the military department, the War Department, if you like, of the Government of India, which is represented by the Honourable Member who spoke, to give us some intelligent account of what the Government of India has done. I understood that the object and the obligation of the various nations was that they must go—they have won the war, Japan has collapsed—they must go to the rescue of the prisoners of the various countries that were there. That is that. And their next business was to disarm the Japanese and see that they were promptly removed from Indonesia. Now if that was the object, namely, to rescue war prisoners and to see the Japanese off from Indonesia, I should have thought that either the Dutch forces or the Government, whichever was responsible there, would have easily managed that, because even according to the Honourable Member's own statement, the Indonesians were independent. There was constituted government, there was a Republic, a Ministry. I should have thought that any member of the United Nations, to start with the Dutch, would have at once said " We are very glad that you have got your freedom and liberty. We are very glad that the Japanese have given you this freedom and independence. We bless you and we bless your republic and we want now only one thing and that is, secure the war prisoners and see that the Japanese are liquidated as quickly as possible and taken back wherever they should be. Was that ever suggested by the Dutch authorities ? Was that ever suggested by the British when they went there and was it refused ? I am really shocked when I hear the Honourable Member saying that India must play a very great part, as she has played in the world war—fought as well and better than anybody else— and therefore it is befitting our dignity and our honour that our troops should be sent there to do what—to destroy the independence, the freedom and liberty of the republic that was established there. You justify it with a great amount of falsehood which you have spread. Why not admit it if you can ? And if you cannot, why do you not keep quiet ? Why do you not keep quiet instead of coming here with a speech of this character, which is full of falsehoods, from top to bottom ? There is not one word in that statement of facts, which is true— not one word. Why do you not admit that the policy is not yours, because what can you do ? You can have no policy. Why do you not keep quiet or frankly admit it ? We know and the world

knows, except the Honourable Members and the criminals who are persecuting and prosecuting this disgraceful policy in Indonesia. The policy is clear. The Dutch want to re-establish the imperialistic Dutch domination, to bleed the Indonesians for another unlimited period, having done so already for 150 to 200 years and the British policy, which is quite obvious, is to share in partnership to bleed and exploit the Indonesians by re-establishing the Dutch Imperial domination there. That is the view that I think any intelligent man must take, in spite of the camouflage, in spite of the confusing reports, in spite of the manœuvres and machinations, in spite of the statements of British statesmen. Even Members of Parliament are rebelling against this dishonesty and camouflage that is being practised there to hide the real issue. But you go on as usual. If my words can go to the British nation, I say that every Englishman who has got any sphered of honour ought to shudder at being a party to the operations that are being carried on there brutally. They say "We have done nothing". I suppose the reports coming from there are censored, but even the reports that are coming are revealing. You say "No reprisals". You keep saying "No reprisals". You make declarations saying "No reprisals". But what are your actions? Your hands are covered with blood and brutality. I do not know whether it is possible for the British nation to put pressure upon Parliament. I do not know whether the collective conscience of Parliament would rebel, as it ought to, in the name of justice, in the name of freedom in the name of humanity and in the name of the solemn declarations that the nations have made from time to time that they stand for democracy. But whatever that may be, so far as the Government of India is concerned, I am sorry to say that the representative of the War Department has thrown no light as to what they have done. Honourable Members here sitting, Members of the Executive Council perhaps will enlighten us, apart from the military operations, on the political aspect of the issue. What has this great Executive Council of the Governor General done? Have they any opinions? Did they collectively put their heads together? Have they expressed their opinion anywhere, to anybody, collectively or individually?

An Honourable Member : They never do.

Mr. M. A. Jinnah : Has the Viceroy and Governor General discussed this matter with you or not? If so, what was the result of it and what conclusion did you come to and what views have you expressed to His Majesty's Government? I know you have no power. But are we not entitled to know that you, as the Government of India, the Executive Council of the Governor General, owe a duty to this country, and you are under a moral obligation and it is your business to see that the feelings and sentiments and opinions of the people of this country are at least represented to His Majesty's Government truly and faithfully? What have you done? Sir, I read in the newspaper a few weeks ago that His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General has made representations to His Majesty's Government that Indian troops should not be utilised in Indonesia. Is that true? It has not been contradicted yet. Is it true? Why do you not say 'yes; we have made representations and we shall persist that it is the feeling of the people of India that Indian troops should not be employed there'? Unless that is made clear on the floor of this House, that you have made representations, or if not, that you will make representations at once unless you give me an undertaking on the floor of this House that you will do it—and you know that there is universal feeling throughout India that it is a disgrace and a slur upon the honour of our soldiers who are called upon to fight for what, against those who have been struggling for their freedom and independence—therefore, unless you give me an undertaking that you will make the strongest representations to His Majesty's Government and do your best to see that Indian troops are immediately withdrawn, I shall persist that this motion should be adopted as a censure upon the Government of India.

Some Honourable Members : The question may now be put.

The Honourable Sir Edward Benthall : (Leader of the House) : I am grateful to my Honourable friend, Mr. Philip Mason, Philip the Sober, for his clear and able maiden speech and of the other maiden speeches to which we have listened, I can only say—"Some maidens!"

[Sir Edward Benthall]

Mr. Mason has made perfectly clear that the objects for which British and Indian troops were sent to Indonesia and Indo-China were the evacuation of the Japanese troops and the rescue of the Allied prisoners and internees. These were the objects assigned by the Allied High Command—these and no more. This followed as one of the inescapable consequences of the termination of hostilities so suddenly. To suggest that the Government of India should have objected at that juncture to the use of Indian troops for those purposes and that they should have resiled from their duties as one of the Allied Nations charged with restoring order in a shattered world at that moment is unreasonable. Since the task was assigned to an Allied Force containing Indian troops, honour necessitated its fulfilment and I venture to suggest that we should rightly have been censured if we had not allowed our troops to go and apprehend the Japanese and to succour our own prisoners of war. The conscience of the Government of India in that matter is perfectly clear.

An Honourable Member : Is there any conscience ?

The Honourable Sir Edward Benthall : Having entered these countries at the instance of the Allied Nations, we find ourselves now unexpectedly, in a position of great delicacy. It is a position which is as distasteful to the Government of India as it is to His Majesty's Government (*An Honourable Member :* "Then why don't you quit the place?") or to any other of the Governments of the Allied Nations. So far as the Government of India is concerned, we are anxious to see the Indian troops withdrawn from these countries just as soon as our obligations there can be fulfilled or the troops can be honourably withdrawn or replaced. (*An Honourable Member :* "After the domination is complete?") The Government of India does not lag behind public opinion in this matter.

Diwan Chaman Lall : May I interrupt ?

Mr. Chairman : Does the Honourable the Leader of the House wish to give way?

The Honourable Sir Edward Benthall : No, Sir.

(Interruptions.)

An Honourable Member : Until the domination is complete, you cannot withdraw ?

The Honourable Sir Edward Benthall : If there are further interruptions Sir, perhaps I may be given a little more time. I was saying that the Government of India does not lag behind public opinion in this matter.

Diwan Chaman Lall : What happens to your honour then ?

Mr. Chairman : The Honourable Member has only fifteen minutes.

An Honourable Member : He is talking of honour !

Mr. M. Asaf Ali : May I put a question ?

Mr. Chairman : It is no use. The Honourable Member will not answer any question. (Interruptions). The Honourable Member does not give way. You can only put questions if the Honourable Member is prepared to give way.

The Honourable Sir Edward Benthall : The adjournment motion before the House refers to the violent operations of the British. So far as the troops there are concerned, the operations are in no way intended to be violent and the instructions to the troops are, generally speaking, not to fire unless they are fired upon and our object is to maintain so far as possible peace non-violently. The troops there have shown the most magnificent discipline and restraint and their actions in that respect have been superb. All rumours to the contrary are completely unfounded. They have shown an impartiality which, as I shall show you in a minute, has been thoroughly appreciated by the Indonesians themselves and they have had occasion to suppress Dutch-employed Indonesians who have been guilty of attempting reprisals.

A point has been made that Japanese troops have been used to suppress Indonesians. That is completely incorrect. The Japanese troops have been used in static jobs to protect the lives of internees who are being attacked by bands of terrorist in Indonesia. My friend, Mr. Chaman Lall, referred to monstrous tyranny. That is precisely what the Japanese were used for—to prevent the monstrous tyranny of terrorists endeavouring to kill the internees (Interruption).

As regards the political aspects of this question, I desire to face right up to the facts. In the course of the war, before the present complications were ever thought of by any one, the Allied Nations made routine arrangements for the military administration of civil affairs in territories recaptured from the Germans and the Japanese. It was at that time naturally understood that in the ordinary course the administration would be handed back to the lawful government as soon as the military administration was no longer necessary. In the meantime a new situation has arisen and the natural aspirations of the Indonesian peoples have come to the surface. The position in Indonesia is in a state of flux and is still in a state of great disorder. The task of the occupational forces is now impartially to maintain the degree of law and order necessary not only to fulfil the military objects but also, as it has turned out, to allow negotiations between the Indonesians and the Netherlands Government to take place, negotiations which the Indonesians themselves have recognised to be necessary with the Netherlands Government.

Sir Mohammad Yamin Khan (Agra Division : Muhammadan Rural) : Which is the lawful Government you recognise ?

The Honourable Sir Edward Benthall : The lawful Government was at that time the Dutch Government.

Sir Mohammad Yamin Khan : When you went there ?

The Honourable Sir Edward Benthall : I have very little time left. It was the Dutch Government and now a new situation has arisen. Dr. Shariar himself, the leader of the Indonesian Nationalists, speaking at a Press Conference on 26th December last emphasized that the Allied Forces in Java were carrying out duties imposed upon them by the United Nations and he called upon the Indonesians to play their part in helping to fulfil these tasks. Since then moderate elements of the Indonesian Nationalist Movement have been co-operating efficiently with the Allied Forces in rounding up the Japanese and in safeguarding the prisoners of war and internees. The Mayor of Batavia has written to General Christison, the local Allied Commander, deploring the violence and disorders which were going on in Batavia and offering the co-operation of his police force and also the T.K.R., that is the Indonesian Preservation Corps, to put an end to the disorders. Political tranquillity is necessary if the military objects of apprehending the Japanese, of whom there are still 30,000 in Indonesia, and of rescuing the balance of the prisoners of war and internees are to be effected. In order to assist in reaching a political settlement the British Government has, as you must have noticed in the newspapers, sent a Special Ambassador, Sir Archibald Clark Kerr, who will use his special knowledge and experience to help the parties to arrive at a helpful solution.

Mr. M. A. Jinnah : Has it ever been made clear.

The Honourable Sir Edward Benthall : I am very sorry but I cannot give way.

Mr. M. A. Jinnah : It is a most extraordinary thing.

Mr. Chairman : The Honourable Member does not wish to give in.

Mr. M. A. Jinnah : It is the most extraordinary thing and I protest against it that the Leader of the House should not allow me to put one single question during the course of his speech. This is unheard of.

The Honourable Sir Edward Benthall : I am perfectly willing to hear the question if I am given extra time.

Nawabzada Liaquat Ali Khan (Meerut Division : Muhammadan Rural) : If he does not do that, we shall not hear him.

Mr. Chairman : With the consent of the House, I propose to give the Honourable the Leader of the House five minutes extra if he will answer one or two questions.

Mr. M. A. Jinnah : I only wanted to understand clearly whether it has ever been made clear to Dr. Soekarno or the Prime Minister of the Republic that the Dutch Government and the British Government are willing to negotiate and come to a settlement with them on the basis of their independence and freedom being recognised.

The Honourable Sir Edward Benthall : I am not fully informed on that point. I have no more information than the Honourable Members have in the papers.

Mr. M. A. Jinnah : Then, do not use our Indian troops.

The Honourable Sir Edward Benthall : From what I have said, from the quotations that I have made from Dr. Shahriar's own statements, it is quite clear that the British and Indian troops are not there to suppress the Indonesian independence. They are not there for that purpose. On the contrary, their impartial attitude is welcomed by the Indonesian leaders at the present moment. That is a perfectly correct statement. To withdraw prematurely and to wash our hands of the responsibility could do nothing to help and much to prejudice the chances of a peaceful settlement. I just ask Honourable Members to consider the consequences if we walked out of the country at this moment.

Sir, one of my Honourable friends opposite—I think Professor Ranga—observed that the United States of America and the world was against the policy which is being followed in Indonesia at the present time. I will quote you extracts from the recent communique of the United States Government on the subject :

"The United States recognise that the primary responsibility for arriving at agreement lies with the Netherlands Authorities, as representatives of the territorial sovereign, and the Indonesian leaders.....Such a settlement can be attained only through a realistic, broad minded and co-operative approach on the part of all concerned and a will to reconcile differences by peaceful means. Extremist or irresponsible action or failure to present and consider specific proposals can lead only to a disastrous situation."

That expression of opinion by the United States Government is exactly in line with the views of the Government of India. It recognises the moral obligations to both sides. I appeal to this House to consider this question with the moderation and balance demanded of India's high place in International affairs. The use of Indian troops in Indonesia is distasteful to the country and distasteful to the Government of India, but it does at least give us a right to intervene on the side of moderation. Nevertheless, I assure the House and the world outside once again that the Government of India's desire is to see the troops withdrawn at the earliest possible moment consistent with our obligations. In the case of Indo-China, in answer to one speaker opposite, the troops have, in fact, either been withdrawn or will be withdrawn in the course of the next few days. In the circumstances, Sir, I suggest that the best course really is to await the result of the negotiations which are now going on between the Indonesians and the Dutch with no compulsion on either side because the successful outcome of these negotiations will be the quickest way of getting Indian troops out of Indonesia.

Several Honourable Members : The question be now put.

Mr. Chairman : The question is :

"That the question be now put"

The motion was adopted.

Mr. Chairman : The Honourable Mover has the right to reply. Does he wish to exercise that right ?

Prof. N. G. Ranga : No.

Mr. Chairman : I therefore put the question ; the question is :

"That the Assembly do now adjourn."

The motion was adopted.

The Assembly then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Tuesday, the 22nd January, 1946.