

13th November 1946

THE  
**LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY DEBATES**

Official Report

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Volume VIII, 1946

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

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SECOND SESSION

OF THE

**SIXTH LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY,**  
1946



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1947

## LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

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THE HONOURABLE MR. G. V. MAVALANKAR.

*Deputy President :*

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*Committee on Petitions :*

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SYED GHULAM BHIK NAIRANG, M.L.A.

SHRI SRI PRAKASA, M.L.A.

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

SARDAR MANGAL SINGH, M.L.A.

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# LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

Wednesday, 13th November, 1946

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

## MEMBER SWORN.

Mr. Harold George Russell, O.B.E., M.L.A. (Government of India: Nominated Official).

## STARRED QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

### (a) ORAL ANSWERS

#### QUALIFICATIONS FOR POSTS IN THE HINDUSTANI PROGRAMME SECTION OF ALL INDIA RADIO.

459. \*Pandit Sri Krishna Dutt Paliwal: Will the Honourable Member for Information and Broadcasting please state:

(a) the qualifications required of candidates for the posts of Hindustani News Editors, Programme Assistants, Announcers and other posts in the Hindustani Programme Section;

(b) the test applied to find out a candidate's proficiency in writing and speaking Hindustani;

(c) the total number of members of the Hindustani staff and the number possessing degrees or diplomas in Hindi and Urdu and in both, separately;

(d) how many of the degree or diploma holders in the Hindustani staff had Hindi as their first language and how many had Urdu as their first language;

(e) whether any knowledge of Hindi is required of the members of the Hindustani staff whose language was Urdu and *vice versa*; if so, of what standard;

(f) how this knowledge is ascertained; and

(g) the number of (i) permanent and (ii) temporary posts in the Hindustani Programme Section held by Hindi and Urdu middle pass persons respectively?

**The Honourable Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel:** (a) and (b). There are no posts of Hindustani News Editors in All-India Radio. The news bulletins are prepared in English and translated into various languages by Translator/Announcers. A statement showing the qualifications, the method of recruitment and the test applied to find out the candidate's proficiency in writing and speaking Hindustani in respect of the various categories of programme staff of A. I. R., is placed on the table of the House.

(c), (d) and (g). I would invite the Honourable Member's attention to a statement containing the required information laid on the table of the House in reply to his question No. 95, dated the 13th March 1946.

(e) The answer to the first para. of the question is in the negative; the latter part does not arise.

(f) In view of the reply to clause (e) above, the question does not arise.



Statement showing qualifications required of candidates for various posts connected with Hindustani broadcast and the methods of recruitment to these posts.

Name of post	Qualifications	Method of recruitment
<i>Part A</i>		
Programme Assistant.	Degree examination from a recognised University may be relaxed in special cases. Candidates must possess sound general knowledge, a good command of English and sufficient knowledge of one or more local languages and some experience of literary and/or dramatic work and/or music.	Through a Selection Board constituted by the Government, of India usual composition :— D. G. or DDG or a Senior S. D. as President. Two non-official members nominated by Government, (one educationist and the other a public figure) Two S. Ds. Candidates knowledge of Hindi or Urdu is tested orally.
Announcers	Good Microphone voice and also a good knowledge of Urdu or Hindi.	By selection by S.Ds. The candidates knowledge of Hindi or Urdu is tested orally.
Supervisor, Hindustani Broadcasts.	A thorough knowledge of the use of the language, experience of translation work and the capacity to deal with the problems involved along sound administrative lines as also a good command of English. Familiarity with both the Hindi and Urdu scripts is desirable.	Recruitment so far made through a Selection Committee consisting of D. G. SDDN and two non-official members. Linguistic knowledge is tested by past records perusal of publications etc., and interview.
Hindustani Translator Announcer.	Candidates must possess a sound knowledge of English, Urdu and/or Hindi and be able to write legibly in Urdu and/or Hindi scripts. They should also have a good general knowledge of public affairs (Indian and foreign) Preference is given to candidates who have experience of news translation.	By selection by D. N. & E. S. Proficiency in Hindustani is tested by a written test. Candidates are also interviewed. Final approval by D. G.
<i>Part B</i>		
Assistant Station Director.	Candidates must have passed the Degree Examination from a recognised University. They must possess linguistic, literary, cultural and artistic qualifications of a sufficiently high order to originate, mould organise and supervise satisfactory and attractive radio programmes; they must have a sufficiently wide cultural background to direct broadcasting with discretion, purpose and efficiency; they must possess mental alertness and a live interest in the art of presentation, and upto date knowledge of current thought in order to maintain a high level of programmes. They must also possess sufficient administrative ability to supervise the programme, engineering and clerical staff under them.	Through F. P. S. C.

Name of post	Qualifications	Method of recruitment
Programme Executive.	<p style="text-align: center;"><i>Part B—contd.</i></p> <p>A sound knowledge of one or more Indian languages in desirable. Candidates should also preferably have some experience of office administration, journalism and/or literary and dramatic work and/or music, Indian and Western.</p> <p>Candidates must have passed a Degree Examination from a recognised University. They must possess sound general knowledge and a good command of English. They must also preferably have some experience of office administration, journalism and/or literary and dramatic work and/or music—Indian and Western. Knowledge of local language(s) essential.</p>	Through F. P. S. C.
Programme Supervisor.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Degree from a recognised University.</li> <li>2. Organisational or Executive experience in any Government or commercial concern.</li> <li>3. Some experience of literary and/or artistic work preferable.</li> </ol>	Through F. P. S. C.
Transmission Assistant.	Candidates must be graduates. They must possess sound general knowledge with ability to converse fluently and faultlessly in English and at least one local language, and some experience of literary and/or artistic work.	As for Programme Assistants.

**Seth Govind Das:** Will the Honourable Member consider reversing the process and getting the original news in Hindustani and having it translated into English because Hindustani is our national language?

**The Honourable Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel:** News comes in from news agencies in English; it cannot be reversed.

**Seth Govind Das:** Is the Honourable Member aware that a move has been made to get teleprinters prepared for Hindustani? Will Government give an impetus to this so that original news may come through these teleprinters?

**The Honourable Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel:** Surely no action can be taken merely on a move that has been made.

#### GRIEVANCES OF HINDI SPEAKING PUBLIC AGAINST THE LANGUAGE POLICY OF ALL INDIA RADIO

460. \*Pandit Sri Krishna Dutt Paliwal: Will the Honourable Member for Information and Broadcasting be pleased to state the steps Government have taken or propose to take to remove the long-standing grievances of the Hindi speaking public and bodies like the All-India Hindi Sabitya Sammelan against the language policy of the All-India Radio?

**The Honourable Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel:** The attention of the Honourable Member is invited to the reply given by me to his starred question No. 929 on the 8th November 1946.

#### INDIANISATION OF THE ARMY

**461. \*Pandit Sri Krishna Dutt Paliwal:** (a) Will the Secretary of the Defence Department be pleased to state the steps which the Interim Government have taken or propose to take to Indianise the Army?

(b) How long will it take to completely Indianise the Army?

**Mr. G. S. Bhalja:** (a) and (b). The Honourable the Defence Member is going to make an announcement on this subject today.

**Mr. Sasanka Sekhar Sanyal:** Will the Honourable Member be pleased to state whether any appointments to the Indian army in the officers' rank have been made of non-Indians after the last Budget Session was over?

**Mr. G. S. Bhalja:** I shall require notice of that question.

**Mr. Sasanka Sekhar Sanyal:** Was this question of Indianisation of the army brought before the Defence Consultative Committee?

**Mr. G. S. Bhalja:** Not the whole question of the Indianisation of the armed forces.

**Mr. Sasanka Sekhar Sanyal:** May I know if the Honourable Member is considering the desirability of calling an early meeting of the Defence Consultative Committee with a view to going into this question immediately?

**Mr. G. S. Bhalja:** I said that the Honourable the Defence Member was going to make an announcement on this subject in the course of today.

**Mr. President:** Where is it to be made?

**Mr. G. S. Bhalja:** In the Upper House, Sir.

**Mr. Manu Subedar:** Is it a fact that according to the Willcox Committee report a period of 26 years has been indicated as required for Indianisation? If so, will the Honourable Member convey to the Honourable the Defence Member that that is not the way most Members of this House would like Indianisation to be done?

**Mr. G. S. Bhalja:** I would ask Honourable Members to be patient for a little while; they will have the full statement before them, and I am sure they will be fully satisfied on this matter.

**Mr. Sasanka Sekhar Sanyal:** Is it a fact that the pay and prospects of Indians in the army have not yet been determined?

**Mr. G. S. Bhalja:** The pay, pension and other conditions of service are to be determined after the receipt of the report of the Post-War Pay Committee.

**Mr. Sasanka Sekhar Sanyal:** Is it a fact that after the last Budget Session of the House some non-Indians were recruited into the army on the ground that suitable applications were not forthcoming from Indians?

**Mr. G. S. Bhalja:** That is a repetition of the same question.

#### GRANT OF EMERGENCY COMMISSION AT THE INSTANCE OF DIRECTORATE OF PUBLIC RELATIONS AND OFFICERS IN THE *Fauji Akhbar*

**†462. \*Sardar Mangal Singh:** Will the Secretary of the Defence Department please state:

(a) the number of officers whom Emergency Commissions were granted at the instance of the Directorate of Public Relations, community-wise, from 1941 to 1945, along with their educational qualifications, journalistic or technical experience, status and pay held by them before the grant of such commissions;

(b) the number of military and civilian officers drawing more than Rs. 250 per month, working in the *Fauji Akhbar*.

(c) their academic qualifications including the examination passed in oriental or other languages, and journalistic experience before joining the Public Relations Directorate; and

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

(d) the total amount of money paid to the Army Press from 1939 to 1946 in respect of the work done by it for the production of *Fauji Akhbar* and its supplement?

**Mr. G. S. Bhalja:** (a) British—47. Indians—52 (Muslims 28, Hindus 21 Sikh 1, Christians 5, Parsis 2).

Others—8. (Americans 2, German 1, Australian 3, Dutch 1, Chinese 1).

A statement giving these officers' educational qualifications, journalistic and technical experience and status, before they were granted commissions (where known) is placed on the table of the House.

(b) and (c). A statement is laid on the table giving the required information.

(d) Rs. 18,29,577-7-6.

*Statement in reply to part (a).*

(a) Number of officers commissioned direct into P. R. Dte., showing their qualifications:—

S. No.	Civil qualifications and experience
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**BRITISH.**

1. 14 years experience as reporter, feature-writer, picture-editor and feature editor on Glasgow "Sunday Mail", Glasgow "Daily Record".
2. 11 years experience of journalistic and publicity work in London and Provinces.
3. Not available.
4. Editor "Eastleigh Weekly News."
5. 7 years experience in journalism and 5 years as free-lance cartoonist.
6. Experience in Newreel camera work, Movietone and films. Employed as cinephotographer.
7. Trained in printing, publicity and production work.
8. Reporter and sub-editor on "Darlington Echo".
9. 16 years experience as commercial artist in various studios in Hull and London. Employed as artist.
10. 3 years' 8 months' with "Hastings Observer" and "Sussex Express" as reporter.
11. 18 months "Chicago Tribune" Paris. 12 years "Daily Mail", "Cavalcade" and British United Press.
12. 18 months' training in newspaper journalism with a provincial paper, including sub-editing and make up.
13. Cameraman with Gaumont British Picture Corp., England 1935—38. 2. Appolo Picture Corp., Rumania, 1938—40. 3. Gaumont British Newsreel, 1940. Employed as Photographer.
14. Press Photographer, "Statesman", Calcutta. Employed as Photographer.
15. Journalist since 1934. Reporter on "Nottingham Chronicle" and "Echo" and "Nottingham Guardian". Joined "Daily Mail" 1936. Wrote articles and short stories in addition to work as reporter. Sub-Editor "Daily Mail" 1936—41.
16. 15 years' practical knowledge of advertising, painting, blockmaking, photography and allied trades. Director of London Advertising Agency.
17. Production and efficiency investigator (Budaux Industrial Reorganizing experts).
18. Manager of a commercial art studio. Employed as artist.
19. Reporter and Sub-Editor, "Southern Times" and "Lancashire Daily Post". Contributor to "News Review" "Courier".
20. 2½ years on film production at Elstree and Denham, England. Apprenticeship with British Acoustics factory. Employed as Cinephotographer.
21. 12 years on "News Chronicle" (London), Composing Department. Advt. Lay-out make-up, Ludlow. Experienced in all branches of composing, including colour work, book-work, periodical and general printing.
22. 10 years experience of news sub-editing and newspaper make-up ("Foreign News" and "News Chronicle", London).

## BRITISH—contd.

- | S. No. | Civil qualifications and experience  |
|--------|--|
| 23.    | B.A. Oxford (Hon.) School of Politics, Economic and Philosophy. Asstt. Editor "Birmingham Gazette" 12 years.   |
| 24.    | Staff experience. O.S., G. S. Branch.  |
| 25.    | Sales Manager, Kodak. Languages : Hindi, Tamil, Italian.   |
| 26.    | Compositor, Reader (Typographical Assn.)   |
| 27.    | Not available.   |
| 28.    | Contact Executive in Advt. Agency. 14 years in Fleet St. Writer. Industrial designer and typographer. A.I.P.A. (Associate Institute of Practitioners in Advertising). Lecturer at Institutes Pre-examination Lecturers. Chairman of Institute Discussion Group.  |
| 29.    | Motion picture script-writer. Novelist, Feature-writer. Employed as Script-writer in Film Section.   |
| 30.    | Manager, Photographic Trade Equipment Service, Kodak, Ltd., Harrow. Chemical and Mechanical Diploma, Professional School Photography. Employed as photographer.  |
| 31.    | Commercial artist Employed as artist.  |
| 32.    | 14 years in newspapers. Editorial Managerial, and Publicity. Circulation Manager at Sheffield for Allied Newspapers Ltd.   |
| 33.    | Journalist, Associated Scottish Newspapers. Ten years sub-editing morning and evening newspapers and magazines.  |
| 34.    | Press Photographer in London and Provinces since 1924. Employed as photographer.   |
| 35.    | Senior staff reporter and feature-writer "Daily Express".  |
| 36.    | B.A. of Harvard and Oxford Universities. 7 years' experience as University teacher and College Principal. Education Minister, Indore State.  |
| 37.    | Press Photographer. 3½ years' apprenticeship as commercial photographer in Copenhagen. 1 year as Department Manager in same Agency. Employed as photographer.  |
| 38.    | Reporter and Sub-Editor for 11 years. Six years as Junior and Senior Editor of Glasgow "Eastern Standard". Three years as reporter with "Glasgow Herald" Glasgow Evening Times". Free-lance work with all national papers, yachting correspondent for "Daily Express", sports writer "Evening News" Glasgow. |
| 39.    | Artist and designer at Stewart Knock Studios—Oxford St. London, 5 years. Clifford Studios—Beauchamp Place, London, 6 months. Carlton Studios—Queen St., London, 1 year. Chester Studios—Blandford St., London, 3 years. Employed as artist.  |
| 40.    | 10 years journalism. Proprietor of a news-distribution agency.   |
| 41.    | Press photographer with national newspaper experience. Employed as photographer.   |
| 42.    | Cinematograph processing experience. Employed in Film Section.   |
| 43.    | London University. Exhibition for journalism. 23 years experience in journalism.   |
| 44.    | Cinephotographer. Elstree Studios. Employed as Cinephotographer.   |
| 45.    | Not available.   |
| 46.    | Postmastership in Modern History, Merton College, Oxford. Editor & Managing Director, The Pioneer; Editor, The Natal Witness, etc. Salary when commissioned Rs. 2,750 p. m.  |
| 47.    | B.A. University of Columbia. Editor, Montreal "Sun", etc. Canadian Trade Commissioner in South Africa and Australia.   |

## MUSLIMS.

1. M.A. (Eng.), M.A. (Arabic); Languages : English, Urdu, Punjabi, Persian and Arabic; Broadcasting, Feature writer, literary critic, author and Poet. 7 years' experience in lecturing, writing, broadcasting (University Lecturer).
2. 1. Diploma course in journalism, King's College, London University.
2. Diploma course in journalism, I.S.S. junior journalists' course, Geneva.
3. Munshi in Persian. High proficiency in Urdu.
4. Languages : English, Urdu Hindi, Persian (speak, read and write).
5. Author—has published half a dozen books in Urdu, contributed articles to Asiatic review, London, The Statesman, etc. Broadcast-features. sound news, plays, varieties, talks both in Urdu and English.



S. No.	Civil qualifications and experience
4.	English, Tamil, Telegu and a little Kanarese and Malayalam. 13 years' journalistic experience with the "Hindu".
5.	M.A. (English), B.A. (Hons. English). Languages : English and Urdu, Journalistic experience in 'Tribune', Lahore 1940-41. Member of staff of the Chinese Commissioner in India 1942-43.
6.	Not available.
7.	Chief Sports reporter, "C. M. Gazette". Hony. Secy., Lahore Y. M. C. A., Lahore. District Hockey Association, Hony. Treasurer, Punjab Badminton Association, Member of several sporting Associations in Punjab.
8.	B.A. (Hons.), Bombay. Senior Asstt Home Deptt. Govt. of Bombay. Additional Special Press Adviser, Bombay City. Languages : English, Mahratti, Hindustani, Gujarati & Kankani.
9.	M.A. (1st Class) History, from Punjab University, knows Hindi, Urdu and can speak Punjabi. Experience : Sub-Editor, "Pioneer" for 7 years.
10.	B.A. Studied Architecture, Film Production experience in studios, Asstt. Director in Information and Broadcasting Department's Information Films of India. Languages : Marathi, Hindustani, English, French, Gujarati. Employed as Photographer.
11.	Press photographer. Employed as photographer.
12.	Matric Punjab University. Technical photography 4 years. Employed as photographer.
13.	Asstt. Publicity Officer, I & B. Department. Now Publicity Officer Malaya employed by I. & B. Department.
14.	M.A. 2 years' administrative experience in Imperial Chemical Industries. 4 years' as Editor of a Sports journal. Languages : Tamil, Telegu Hindi and Kanarese.
15.	B.A. (Madras). Can read and write Tamil and Hindi, and can speak Telegu. Publicity Asstt. at Madras for 1½ years. With A. I. R., since 1939. From July 1942 as Programme Asstt. A. I. R.
16.	B.A. Agra University. Hindi and Urdu. 3 years as News Editor National Journal, Ltd., Asstt. War Department, G. H. Q. 1942.
17.	Dialogue writer, songs composer and Film Director. Maratti, Playwright Poet, Maratti journalist story writer and Film Director. Languages : Maratti, Gujarati, Hindi & English. Employed in Film Section.
18.	M.A. (English). English, Urdu, Persian, Hindi and Punjabi. Experience—Journalism. Member of Editorial Staff of "C. and M. Gazette". Spl. correspondent feature writer—Member of Lahore District War Committee and produced a weekly War Bulletin for over 1½ years for the War Committee.
19.	English, Hindi and Urdu, can speak Punjabi and Bengali. Experience in journalism. News Supervisor in A. I. R. Employed in Military Public Liaison.
20.	Press correspondent accredited with the Dept. of Information and Broadcasting. Govt. of India. Languages : English, Hindustani, Tamil and Malayalam.
21.	Sub-Editor "The Hindu". B.Sc., 1934, B.L. 1936. Tamil and Hindustani.
<b>SIKHS.</b>	
1.	Matriculate from Punjab University. Worked as Photographer in D. A. Ahuja, Rangoon for two years. Employed as photographer.
<b>INDIAN CHRISTIANS.</b>	
1.	Matric G. D. in Fine Art and Commercial Art (teacher) Art Director in Films, Hindi, Maratti, English. Employed in Film Section.
2.	11 years' experience on the Pioneer as sub-editor. Information officer. Jaipur State.
3.	Matriculate. Qualified R.I.A.F. Training course. Employed as cinephotographer.
4.	Photographer. Knows English & Urdu and photography. Employed as photographer.
5.	Manager of firm of film distributors. Employed as cine-photographer.
<b>PARSI.</b>	
1.	Employed as advertising agent in Bombay as Copy-writer and account executive. Languages : English, Hindi, Gujarati, Maharatti.
2.	Not available. Employed as cine-photographer.

S. No. Civil qualifications and experience

AMERICAN.

1. Feature-writer "Chicago Sun", broadcaster, National Broadcasting Corp of America.
2. Staff of Associated Press of America, Shanghai, etc. Five years' experience in journalism.

GERMAN.

1. Photographer, Documentary Film Director and Cameraman and Studio Cameraman. Employed as photographer.

AUSTRALIAN.

1. Not available.
2. Expert in printing and layout 10 years experience of journalism, art editor "Sydney Morning Sun", feature editor, Melbourne "Argus".
3. 10 years' experience of newspaper reporting and handling of news features on Melbourne "Argus".

DUTCH.

1. With engineering firm in Rangoon 1934—1942. Languages : Dutch, German, Hindustani. Technical : Mercantile Office, management, film production, photography, radio and electrical engineering. Employed in Film Section.

CHINESE.

1. 5 years' reporting experience. 3 years' commercial experience. Import, Export and shipping. Languages : Burmese, Hindustani, Karen. P. A. to director, Swedish Match Co., Ltd., Ragoon and Jonkoping, Sweden.

The status and pay held before they were commissioned is not known as no record is maintained.

Statement in reply to parts (b) and (c).

PUBLIC RELATIONS DIRECTORATE.

Statement showing members of the staff of the "Fauji Akhbar" with their qualifications whose salary is above Rs. 250 per month :—

Appointment	Academic qualifications including examinations passed in Oriental or other Languages and journalistic experience before joining P. R. Directorate.
Editor.	M. A. (English), Punjab University. Passed Intermediate Examination of the Punjab University in Persian. Was a free-lance journalist before joining Public Relations Directorate.
Asstt. Editor.	B.A. (Hons.), 1928, Topped the list of successful candidates in the University. M.A. (Philosophy), 1930; M.A. (Persian), 1932; L.L.B., 1939, 1st class First. <i>Linguistic qualifications</i> : 1. Urdu, 2. Hindi, 3. Gurmukhi, 4. Persian, 5. Arabic, 6. Italian, 7. English. <i>Journalistic experience</i> : 5 years, Editor, "Postal Advocate".
Manager.	Matriculation Punjab University. I.A. Special Class, I.A. 1st Class English, I.A. First Class. Higher Standard Urdu. A. S. of Education "Distinguished"

**Dr. Zia Uddin Ahmad:** Sir, I am authorised by the Honourable Member (Shri Sri Prakasa) to ask these questions (463—66).

**Mr. President:** I understand there is no fresh authority.

COORDINATION OF SANSKRIT STUDIES.

†463. \***Shri Sri Prakasa:** Will the Honourable Member for Education be pleased to state:

(a) if it is a fact that there is no co-ordination of Sanskrit studies in the country;

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



(b) whether different institutions and universities are fully authorised to recognise or not the corresponding degrees of other institutions and universities; and

(c) whether Government propose to make arrangements for the setting up of uniform standards for different degrees in Sanskrit for the whole country so that one institution may be bound to recognise the degree of another institution and admit students for higher degrees when they come with the hallmark of requisite qualification from another institution?

**The Honourable Sri O. Rajagopalachari:** (a), (b) and (c). The Honourable member has probably indicated the position fairly. The study of Sanskrit in higher stages is conducted by Indian Universities and the degrees granted by one are generally recognised by other Universities. Indian Universities enjoy autonomy in their functions. They recognise courses of instruction provided for in educational institutions in accordance with their Rules and Regulations. The Inter-University Board of India has been set up to co-ordinate courses of studies in the Universities and it should be possible for the Honourable Member to raise the question before that Board and to have it examined although the need for imposing uniformity from without may be less in this field than in others.

#### SARNATH MUSEUM AT BENARES

+464. \***Shri Sri Prakasa:** Will the Honourable Member for Education be pleased to state:

(a) if it is a fact that the 'Lion Capitol' in the Sarnath Museum at Benares has been damaged and badly cracked; and if so, the circumstances in which the accident happened;

(b) if any images and other exhibits in the Museum had been sent abroad; and if so, whether all things have come back and been restored to proper places; and

(c) if Government intend to extend the Museum buildings to store the many valuable images etc., that have to be kept outside in the open yard?

**The Honourable Sri O. Rajagopalachari:** (a) The Sarnath Lion Capitol was found broken across just above its bell portion and there were cracks in the necks of the lions when it was discovered in 1904-05. It is today in exactly the same condition as it was when it was discovered.

(b) No images and other exhibits in the Museum have been sent abroad; the latter part of this question, therefore, does not arise.

(c) No valuable images are stored or kept outside in the open yard. The question of extending the Museum building, therefore, does not arise.

#### EUROPEAN MENTAL HOSPITAL, RANCHI

+465. \***Shri Sri Prakasa:** Will the Honourable Member for Health be pleased to state:

(a) the annual expenditure on the European Mental Hospital at Ranchi;

(b) if the patients have to pay anything for their board, lodging and treatment there;

(c) if it is reserved for Europeans only; and

(d) if Government propose to permit non-European patients also to be admitted there?

**Mr. S. H. Y. Oulnam:** (a) The average expenditure in the past five years was Rs. 5,89,385 per annum.

(b) Yes, unless they are certified to be indigent by the District Magistrate.

(c) and (d). The attention of the Honourable Member is invited to the answer given to question No. 340 asked by Seth Govind Das on the 8th November 1946.

## CENSOR OF CORRESPONDENCE

†466. \*Shri Sri Prakasa: Will the Honourable the Home Member be pleased to state:

- (a) if any censorship is maintained on private correspondence;
- (b) if the correspondence of Congressmen is being still censored; and
- (c) if a political side of the Criminal Intelligence Department is still in existence; and if so, its exact duties?

**The Honourable Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel:** (a) No censorship of private correspondence is maintained as such but powers of secret interception under section 26 of the Post Offices Act of 1898 are still exercised.

(b) In order to safeguard the secrecy of interception, Government are not prepared to disclose the description and nature of correspondence which is censored.

(c) The Honourable Member is presumably referring to the Central Intelligence Bureau. The function of this Bureau is the collection of intelligence relating to the security of India. It is not in the public interest to disclose the detailed character of these duties.

## NUTRITION DEPARTMENT

467. \*Mr. Madandhari Singh: (a) Will the Honourable Member for Health be pleased to state if the Nutrition Department is a permanent one?

(b) If the reply to (a) is in the negative, do Government propose to make it permanent?

(c) Where are the centres for the research?

(d) Are they fully staffed?

**Mr. S. H. Y. Oulsnam:** (a) and (b). There is no nutrition department. There is an institution known as the Nutrition Research Laboratories which is administered by the Indian Research Fund Association. The staff of this institution is employed on a year to year basis in accordance with the practice of the Association, with the exception of the Director who has been appointed on a three year contract, and the Assistant Director, who is on a five year contract. The Indian Research Fund Association has no intention of terminating the activities of the institution.

(c) Some nutrition research is conducted in a special section at the All-India Institute of Hygiene and Public Health, Calcutta. The main centre for nutrition research, is, however, the Nutrition Research Laboratories at Coonoor, maintained by the Indian Research Fund Association which receives its funds from the Government of India. The Indian Research Fund Association also finances a Nutrition Unit at the Seth G. S. Medical College Bombay and another at the Dacca University. In addition the I. R. F. A. gives grants for ten enquiries into nutrition problems conducted in institutions in various parts of India.

(d) The staff at the All-India Institute of Hygiene and Public Health, Calcutta, is adequate. The staff at the Nutrition Research Laboratories and in connection with the various enquiries is employed by the Indian Research Fund Association. Some vacancies left unfilled during the war at the Nutrition Research Laboratories are now being filled. The various enquiries are adequately staffed.

**Prof. N. G. Ranga:** Are these places being filled by Indians or Englishmen?

**Mr. S. H. Y. Oulsnam:** By Indians.

**Mr. N. M. Joshi:** May I ask why the Research Institute is kept on a yearly basis, and not on a permanent basis? Is it an advantage to keep it on a yearly basis?

**Mr. S. H. Y. Oulsnam:** The Association operates on a grant given every year by the Government, and for that reason, I think, it maintains these laboratories on a year to year basis. They have been in existence for many years, and there is no intention of discontinuing them.

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

NUMBER AND LOCATION OF AERODROMES MAINTAINED FOR MILITARY PURPOSES.

468. \*Mr. Madandhari Singh: Will the Secretary of the Defence Department be pleased to state the number of aerodromes maintained for military purposes after the war and also their locations?

Mr. G. S. Bhalja: The number of Airfields, Landing Grounds and Flying Boat Bases under the control of this Department at the end of war (i.e., the 15th August, 1945) was 415. The total number maintained by the Defence Department at the present time is 101, including three Flying Boat Bases.

The location of these 101 Aerodromes is shown in a statement laid on the table of the House.

*Statement showing the airfields maintained by the Defence Department as on 1st November 1946, and their location.*

Serial No.	Airfield	Nearest big town	Province/State
1	Adilabab	Adilabad	Hyderabad State.
2	Agartala	Agartala	Tripura State.
3	Agra	Agra	U. P.
4	Amarda Road	Amarda	Mayurbhanj State.
5	Ambala	Ambala	Punjab.
6	Arewali	Thal Railway Station	N. W. F. P.
7	Arkonam	Arkonam	Madras.
8	Aurangabad	N. Godavari River	Hyderabad State.
9	Badhal	Ringus Railway Junction.	Jaipur State
10	Beigachi	Barrackpore (Calcutta).	Bengal.
11	Banar	Jodhpur	Jodhpur State
12	Bannu	Miranshah	N. W. F. P.
13	Baroda	Baroda	Baroda State.
14	Barrackpore.	Calcutta	Bengal.
15	Begumpet	Secunderabad	Hyderabad State.
16	Bhopal	Bhopal	Bhopal State.
17	Bihta	Patna	Bihar.
18	Calcutta (F.B.B.) (Bally)	Calcutta	Bengal.
19	Campbellpore	Campbellpore	Punjab.
20	Chabua	Dibrugarh	Assam.
21	Chakeri	Cawnpore	U. P.
22	Chakiala	Rawalpindi	Punjab.
23	Chakulia	Chakulia	Bihar.
24	Charra	Asansol	Bihar.
25	Chela	Jamnagar	Newanagar State.

Serial No.	Airfield	Nearest big town	Province/State
26	Coimbatore	Coimbatore	Madras.
27	Cox's Bazar	Chittagong	Bengal.
28	Dab	Chakwal	Punjab.
29	Dalbandin	Dalbandin	Baluchistan,
30	Deolali	Deolali	Bombay.
31	Dergaon	Dergaon	Assam.
32	Dhamial	Rawalpindi	Punjab.
33	Digri	Midnapore	Bengal.
34	D. I. Khan	D. I. Khan	N.-W. F. P.
35	Dinjan	Dibrugarh	Assam.
36	Drigh Road	Karachi	Sind.
37	Drosh	Chitral	N.-W. F. P.
38	Dudhkundi	Kharagpur	Bengal.
39	Fatehjung	Rawalpindi	Punjab.
40	Fenny	Fenny	Bengal.
41	Fort Sandeman	Fort Sandeman	Baluchistan.
42	Gurgaon	Gurgaon	Punjab.
43	Hakimpet	N. Hyderabad	Hyderabad State.
44	Jandala	Wanzai	N.-W. F. P.
45	Jodhpur	Jodhpur	Jodhpur State.
46	Kalaikunda	Midnapore	Bengal.
47	Kanchrapara	E. Hooghly River	Bengal.
48	Kharagpur	Kharagpur	Bengal.
49	Kohat	Kohat	N.-W. F. P.
50	Kolar	Kolar	Mysore State.
51	Kumbhairgram	Silchar	Assam.
52	Lahore	Lahore Cantt.	Punjab.
53	Lalitpur	Lalitpur	U. P.
54	Lalmanir Hat	Rangpur	Bengal.
55	Landikotal	Landikhana Rl. Head	N.-W. F. P.
56	Ledo	Ledo	Assam.
57	Maharajpur	Gwalior	Gwalior State.
58	Malir	Karachi	Sind.
59	Mauripur	Karachi	Sind.
60	Mir Ali	Bannu	N.-W. F. P.

Serial No.	Airfield	Nearest big town	Province/State
61	Miranshah . . .	Bannu . . .	N.-W. F. P.
62	Murid . . .	Chakwal . . .	Punjab,
63	Nal . . .	Bikaner . . .	Bikaner State.
64	Nimach . . .	Indore . . .	Gwalior State.
65	Ondal . . .	Ondal . . .	Bengal.
66	Palam . . .	New Delhi . . .	Delhi.
67	Parachinar . . .	Thal Town . . .	N.-W. F. P.
68	Peshawar . . .	Peshawar . . .	N.-W. F. P.
69	Phapamau . . .	Allahabad . . .	U. P.
70	Pishin . . .	Quetta . . .	Baluchistan.
71	Poona . . .	Poona . . .	Bombay.
72	Raichur . . .	Raichur . . .	Hyderabad State.
73	Rampur Hat . . .	Rampur Hat . . .	Bengal.
74	Ranchi . . .	Ranchi . . .	Bihar.
75	Rezmak . . .	Rezmak . . .	N.-W. F. P.
76	Redhills Lake (F.B.B.) . . .	Madras . . .	Madras.
77	Risalpur . . .	Nowshera . . .	N.-W. F. P.
78	Risalwala . . .	Lyallpur . . .	Punjab.
79	Rudramada . . .	Bhuj . . .	W. India State.
80	Rupsi . . .	Dhubri . . .	Assam.
81	Sadiya . . .	Sadiya . . .	Assam.
82	Salawas . . .	Jodhpur . . .	Jodhpur State.
83	Salbani . . .	Salbani . . .	Bengal.
84	Sambre . . .	Belgaum . . .	Sangli State.
85	Samungli . . .	Quetta . . .	Baluchistan.
86	Saranan . . .	Quetta . . .	Baluchistan.
87	Sararogha . . .	Rezmak . . .	N.-W. F. P.
88	Sargodha . . .	Sargodha . . .	Punjab.
89	Sarwekai . . .	Bannu . . .	N.-W. F. P.
90	Shibganj . . .	Thakkargaon . . .	Bengal.
91	Sookerating . . .	Makum . . .	Assam.
92	Spezand . . .	Quetta . . .	Baluchistan.
93	Sulur . . .	Coimbatore . . .	Madras.
94	Tambaram . . .	Madras . . .	Madras.
95	Tank . . .	Bannu . . .	N.-W. F. P.

Serial No.	Airfield	Nearest big town	Province State
96	Thal . . . . .	Thal Town . . . . .	N.-W. F. P.
97	Trombay (F.B.B.) . . . . .	Bombay . . . . .	Bombay.
98	Tulihal . . . . .	Imphal . . . . .	Assam.
99	Vizianagram . . . . .	Vizianagram . . . . .	Madras.
100	Wana . . . . .	Wana . . . . .	N.-W. F. P.
101	Yellahanka . . . . .	Bangalore . . . . .	Mysore State.

**Prof. N. G. Ranga:** What will happen to the other landing grounds and flying boat bases?

**Mr. G. S. Bhalja:** 101 landing grounds, etc., are to be retained by the Defence Department, 15 have been transferred to the Director General of Civil Aviation for civil aviation purposes, and 260 are to be disposed of.

**Prof. N. G. Ranga:** May I ask for some clarification of that word—'to be disposed of'? Are they going to be sold away or are they going to be dismantled?

**Mr. G. S. Bhalja:** Of these 260 airfields which are the subject of disposal, letters declaring them surplus have already been issued in respect of 242. The remaining 18 are under consideration. The intention is that runways, taxi tracks, hard standings, etc., where they exist on these fields will be retained by the Central Government. This will be done as a form of insurance in case of a future emergency and because of the prohibitive cost of restoring land covered by several inches of concrete to its original condition. The Provincial Governments are going to be informed very shortly that if they so desire they may take over and maintain any of these works at their own expense.

**Prof. N. G. Ranga:** May we have the assurance that these airfields and landing grounds will not be either dismantled, destroyed or sold?

**Mr. G. S. Bhalja:** Yes, Sir. I have indicated that if the Provincial Governments desire to maintain them, they will be handed over to them for maintenance purposes and the rest which are likely to be utilized or required for defence purposes will be maintained by the Central Government.

**Mr. Manu Subedar:** May I know in how many cases of these military aerodromes which were located in Indian States territories, the aerodromes have been handed over to the Indian States and may I know how much and why Government demand payment for these aerodromes from these States?

**Mr. G. S. Bhalja:** I am afraid I must ask for notice of that question.

**Sri T. A. Ramalingam Chettiar:** Have Government arrived at any decision with regard to which Landing Grounds, etc., they are going to retain and maintain?

**Mr. G. S. Bhalja:** Yes, Sir. I am laying a statement on the table of the House showing the aerodromes which will be retained by the Defence Department.

#### RECRUITMENT TO INDIAN CIVIL SERVICE

469. **\*Mr. Manu Subedar:** (a) Will the Honourable the Home Member please state the total number of men in the Indian Civil Service?

(b) How many were recruited during the years 1943-44, 1944-45, 1945-46 and 1946-47 (upto 30th September 1946), and by what process?

(c) Have Government reached any conclusion as to the method of recruitment in future and the machinery by which they would be recruited?

(d) Do Government intend to continue recruitment of non-Indians in service in future?

**The Honourable Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel:** (a) The total number of officers in the Indian Civil Service on 1st January 1946 was 1022.

(b) Seven candidates were recruited during 1943-44 by competition and two by nomination. There has been no recruitment since then.

(c) The Honourable Member's attention is invited to my reply to Sardar Mangal Singh's starred question No. 71 on the subject on the 30th October 1946.

(d) The Honourable Member's attention is invited to my reply to Pandit Sri Krishna Dutt Paliwal's question No. 821 on the 8th November 1946.

**Mr. Manu Subedar:** Do Government intend to recruit any non-Indians under the scheme put forward by the Secretary of State assuring them after such recruitment of very heavy gratuity and other charges in addition to all the allowances and emoluments which were given to the old civil servants?

**The Honourable Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel:** The scheme referred to by my Honourable friend has not yet been received.

#### RETIREMENT ON PROPORTIONATE PENSION AND GRATUITIES TO I. C. S. OFFICERS

470. **\*Mr. Manu Subedar:** (a) Will the Honourable the Home Member please state how many members of the Indian Civil Service have exercised their rights to retire upon proportionate pension and how many of them have claimed gratuities under the new rules?

(b) What are the names of these officers?

(c) What is the amount of gratuity so paid?

(d) How many officers are affected by the proposed termination of their contract and their re-employment under new conditions?

(e) Has any decision been reached as to when and how this is to be done?

**The Honourable Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel:** (a) to (e). The Honourable Member is presumably referring to premature retirements in view of the impending constitutional changes. At present there is a ban on retirements save in exceptional circumstances upto 31st December 1946. I place on the table a list of persons whose retirement on proportionate pension has been approved by the Secretary of State during 1946. No scheme for the winding up of the Indian Civil Service and the Indian Police has yet been formulated by the Secretary of State. In pursuance of the conclusions reached at the Premier's Conference, recently convened by me, the Secretary of State has been requested to expedite his proposals in this respect, to terminate forthwith his connections with these Services and to fix a very early date for this purpose. His reply is still awaited. The total number of those who would be affected by these proposals is 1,022 which is the total strength of the Indian Civil Service cadre. The question of their re-employment will arise only after the scheme of new conditions of service is framed. As regards gratuity, the Honourable Member is presumably referring to the compensation terms announced for war-service candidates. The Secretary of State has decided to stop recruitment to the Indian Civil Service but before this announcement 31 candidates had been offered and had accepted employment in the Indian Civil Service. The Secretary of State has sanctioned compensation grants amounting to £11,362-10-0 to these candidates. Since recruitment has been stopped, no further liabilities on this account will arise.

*Names of I. C. S. officers whose applications to retire\* on proportionate pension was approved by the Secretary of State during 1946*

Serial No.	Name of Officer.
1.	Lt.-Col. R. H. M. Clayton (Bombay).
2.	Mr. R. A. E. Williams (Orissa).
3.	Mr. D. H. Elwin (Madras).
4.	Mr. A. J. Salisbury (Bihar).
5.	Mr. T. Bhaskara Rao Nayudu (Madras).
6.	Mr. L. J. Lucas (Bihar).
7.	Mr. R. N. Gooderson (Punjab).
8.	Mr. W. H. Jacks (Madras).
9.	Mr. E. S. Hyde (Bihar) on leave.
10.	Mr. J. S. Hardman (Bihar).
11.	Mr. H. B. Martin (Bihar).
+12.	Mr. N. K. Paterson (C. P. & Berar).
13.	Mr. J. M. Corin (Bombay).
14.	Mr. W. W. Dalziel (Bihar).
15.	Mr. D. C. Elliot.
+16.	Mr. W. T. Bryant (Madras).

\* The officer is due to retire in each case after the expiry of leave due to him.

† These officers are contemplating withdrawals of their requests to retire on proportionate pension.

**Mr. Manu Subedar:** Will Government consider the desirability of not re-engaging any non-Indian who retires from these Services who claims full compensation and who then offers himself for a fresh job under this Government?

**The Honourable Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel:** There has been no such case of re-employment before Government at present, but the point will be considered when any such question arises.

#### EMPLOYMENT IN PRIVATE FIRMS OF HIGH GOVERNMENT OFFICERS

**471. \*Mr. Manu Subedar:** (a) Will the Honourable the Home Member please state whether Government have considered the problem arising out of the negotiations with highly placed Government servants by business firms, who offer them jobs either at once or on their retirement?

(b) Will Government consider the advisability of enacting a law, which would oblige such negotiations to be done with the full knowledge of Government, and also whether they propose to take powers to prevent Government officers from being enticed away into private employment?

(c) Have Government enquired whether inducements for future employment given now will not in some cases result in special favour being shown to such parties?

(d) How many officers of Government of the status beginning with and higher than Deputy Secretary have, during the last five years, left Government service, or retired, and have taken up employment with private firms? Who are they?

**The Honourable Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel:** (a) The number of such persons is comparatively small and consequently there is no problem of importance which could claim Government's special attention.

(b) In view of the answer to clause (a), Government do not consider that drastic measures suggested by the Honourable Member are necessary. In any case no legislation is required and if any such contingency arises, it can be covered by rules.



(c) Government are mindful of this possibility and the question of taking precautions against it requires consideration.

(d) The information is being collected and will be placed on the table of the House as soon as possible.

**Mr. Manu Subedar:** Will Government as one of the precautions against the inducement given to existing very highly placed Government servants offer to them an assurance that the emoluments and the terms and conditions of work for high officers of the Indian Civil Service who are now engaged will not be altered whatever the change may be with regard to the new recruitment of new men who may be taken?

**The Honourable Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel:** No change is contemplated.

**Mr. Manu Subedar:** Will Government declare their intention of being informed in time that a highly placed Government servant is approached by a business firm with a proposition of future service? In other words, will Government declare it as a policy that negotiations should take place with the full knowledge of Government and not privately.

**The Honourable Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel:** I do not think that any negotiations can proceed without the knowledge of Government.

APPLICATIONS FOR NATURALIZATION FROM EX-ENEMY ALIENS, REFUGEES,  
ETC.

472. **\*Mr. Manu Subedar:** (a) Has the attention of the Honourable the Home Member been drawn to the numerous applications for naturalization from enemy aliens, refugees, stateless people and others?

(b) What is the general policy of Government in this matter?

(c) Have Government considered the advisability of bringing legislation on the subject of Indian nationality and the conditions under which persons may be admitted to such nationality?

(d) Is decision on these applications taken independently in India by the present Government, or is a reference made to the United Kingdom, as these people are claiming to become 'British nationals'?

**The Honourable Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel:** (a) Yes.

(b) The policy of the Government of India in this matter was announced in a press note dated the 23rd July 1946, a copy of which is laid on the table of the House.

(c) The question is being examined.

(d) The decision is taken independently by the Government of India without making a reference to His Majesty's Government.

PRESS NOTE

In 1940 in war conditions the Government of India suspended the naturalisation under the British Nationality and Status of Aliens Act of subjects of European countries save in most exceptional circumstances. The position has now been reviewed and applications for naturalisation will again be considered.

The grant of naturalisation cannot be claimed automatically on completion of the minimum period of residence prescribed under Statute; it is granted only when, after careful enquiries, it is established that the applicant is worthy of British citizenship.

Such enquiries must take time but in order to minimise the inevitable delay a questionnaire has been prepared, copies of which can be obtained on application from the Home Department, New Delhi. These forms should, on completion, be forwarded to the Secretary to the Government of India, Home Department, New Delhi.

When these forms have been scrutinised, if it is considered that an applicant is not *prima facie* ineligible for naturalisation, he will be asked to insert an advertisement in the papers announcing that he has applied for naturalisation and the Provincial Governments will be requested, when this has been done, to institute the usual inquiries and to require the applicant to comply with the prescribed formalities.

**Mr. Manu Subedar:** Is it a fact that these people are claiming British nationality by naturalisation in India, and if that is so, will Government consider how soon we can have a definite policy formulated of having an Indian nationality?

**The Honourable Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel:** Will the Honourable Member repeat the question?

**Mr. Manu Subedar:** These persons who claim naturalisation in their applications now are requesting to be admitted as a British national. The term used is British, though they are claiming naturalisation in India. Will Government consider a policy and consider the terms and conditions under which any one who claims citizenship in this country would claim to be an Indian national?

**The Honourable Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel:** The question will be considered.

**Mr. Manu Subedar:** Have Government considered that some of these refugees on Bombay side are not of a very desirable type, and do Government ascertain in each case the source of livelihood and the manner and method of their activities before the applications for naturalisation are passed?

**The Honourable Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel:** No application is sanctioned in cases in which there is any report against the applicant.

**Mr. Manu Subedar:** Is it merely a political report which is considered, or is it the economic activities of such men? Most of them in Bombay side have been black-marketing and profiteering and not paying one single rupee as tax to the Honourable the Finance Member?

**The Honourable Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel:** Every aspect of the question is considered.

#### CONSTRUCTION OF QUARTERS FOR LABOURERS ON THE PREMISES OF FUEL DEPOTS IN NEW DELHI.

†473. **\*Sri B. Venkatasubba Reddiar:** (a) With reference to the short notice question on the 11th February, 1946, and the starred question No. 1893 on the 17th April, 1946, will the Honourable Member for Health please state at what stage the construction of quarters for labourers on the premises of fuel depots in New Delhi is?

(b) Is it a fact that the fuel depot owners have submitted their plans and estimates to the New Delhi Municipal authorities about three months ago for their approval but the Municipality have not moved in the matter till now?

(c) Is it a fact that the labourers are put to great inconvenience for want of dwelling houses on the premises?

(d) In view of the approaching cold season, will Government consider the advisability of instructing the New Delhi Municipality to get the quarters completed soon, so that the labourers may not be exposed to cold and wind?

**Mr. S. H. Y. Oulsnam:** (a) In the programme of works of the New Delhi Municipal Committee for 1947-48 a provision of Rs. 9,000 has been made for the construction of 24 permanent quarters adjacent to the fuel depots.

(b) Yes. The plans and estimates are for temporary shelters at the depots and will be considered by the Committee at their next meeting to be held on the 19th November 1946.

(c) The labourers do suffer some inconvenience.

(d) Yes.

#### APPOINTMENT TO THE POST OF MUSLIM EPIGRAPHIST IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ARCHAEOLOGY

474. **\*Mr. Ahmed E. H. Jaffer:** (a) Will the Honourable Member for Education please state if it is a fact that recently a post of Muslim Epigraphist was sanctioned by the Government of India in the Archaeological Department?

(b) Is it a fact that one permanent Muslim Assistant Superintendent in the regular cadre of the Department was appointed to that post?

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

**The Honourable Sri C. Rajagopalachari:** (a) Yes. The post of a Muslim Epigraphist was created 18 months ago.

(b) An Assistant Superintendent in the regular cadre who is a Muslim has been found fit and appointed to this post.

**REST AND RECREATION LEAVE FOR MEN IN THE OFFICE OF DIRECTOR GENERAL OF ARCHAEOLOGY**

**475. \*Mr. Ahmed E. H. Jaffer:** Will the Honourable Member for Education please state the names, designation and monthly emoluments drawn by the members of the Director General of Archaeology's Office who went on leave for rest and recreation during the year 1946?

**The Honourable Sri C. Rajagopalachari:** A statement giving the information asked for is laid on the table of the House.

**Statement giving the information relating to the leave of certain officers in the Archaeological Department**

Name of Officer granted recreation leave	His designation	His monthly Emoluments
1. Dr. K. A. A. Ansari	Executive Engineer	Rs. 917
2. Mr. K. Deva	Assistant Superintendent	350
3. Mr. M. A. Baig	Stenographer	299
4. Mr. D. R. Sharma	Librarian	353

**APPOINTMENTS TO TEMPORARY POSTS IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ARCHAEOLOGY**

**476. \*Mr. Ahmed E. H. Jaffer:** (a) Will the Honourable Member for Education please state how many temporary or work-charged posts were created by the Director General of Archaeology from January 1946 to date?

(b) Who were the persons appointed to these posts, giving details of the posts and the communities to which they belong showing in each case their monthly pay and allowances?

**The Honourable Sri C. Rajagopalachari:** (a) Since January 1946, fourteen temporary or work-charged posts of motor-drivers, store-keepers, modellers, etc., have been created by the Director General of Archaeology.

(b) Eight posts were given to Muslims and six to Hindus. A statement giving all the information asked for is laid on the table of the House.

**Statement relating to work-charged or temporary posts created in the Office of the Director General of Archaeology from January 1946 up to date**

Name	Post	Pay	Allowances	Community
<i>Headquarters</i>				
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
1. Mr. Niadar Singh.	Motor Driver	154 8 0	30 12 0	Hindu.
2. Mr. Barkat Beg.	Do.	154 8 0	30 12 0	Muslim.
3. Mr. Abdul Hamid.	Store Keeper	44 8 0	21 12 0	Muslim.

Name	Post	Pay	Allowances	Community
<i>Excavations Branch</i>				
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
4. Mr. Ghulam Sarwar.	Store keeper	59 8 0	58 12 0 (including Simla allowances)	Muslim.
5. Sardar Din	Sub-overseer	59 8 0	58 12 0	Muslim.
6. Mr. Karam Din.	Foreman	59 8 0	58 12 0	Muslim.
7. Mr. Ibrahim	Work Assisat.	64 8 0	21 12 0	Muslim.
<i>Central Asian Antiquities Museum, New Delhi</i>				
8. Mr. H. C. Jain	Gallery Assisat.	84 8 0	26 12 0	Hindu.
9. Mr. Fazal Din	Modeller	124 8 0	24 12 0	Muslim.
<i>Archaeological Chemist in India, Dehra Dun</i>				
10. Mr. R. C. Thapyal	Laboratory Assisat.	84 8 0	21 12 0	Hindu.
<i>Northern Circle, Agra</i>				
11. Mr. Gaurishankar.	Draftsman	104 8 0	21 12 0	Hindu.
<i>Indian Musseum, Calcutta</i>				
12. Mr. H. K. Bose.	Technical Assisat.	204 8 0	47 12 0	Hindu.
13. Mr. A. Ghosh	Marksman	104 8 0	25 12 0	Hindu.
<i>Frontier Circle, Lahore</i>				
14. Mr. Abdul Aziz.	Modeller	129 8 0	24 12 0	Muslim.

AUCTION OF THE PROPERTY OF RAMTAL ASHRAM, KATHARIA SERAI, MEHRAULI,  
DELHI PROVINCE

477. \*Lala Deshbandhu Gupta: (a) Will the Honourable the Home Member please refer to the list of 76 articles belonging to Shri Gandhi Seva Ashram, Ram Tal, Katharia Serai, Mehrauli, Delhi Province, as provided by Government in reply to Unstarred question number 216, put by Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava, on the 15th April, 1946, and state the amount realised by Government by auctioning the property of the Ramtal Ashram, Katharia Serai, Mehrauli?

(b) When was the auction held, and how was it advertised?

(c) Was the whole lot sold to one man? If so, what was the name of the person?

(d) Is it a fact that the amount offered by the Local Government to the Provincial Congress Committee for the entire belongings of the Ashram, which were valued at more than Rs. 1,000 as auction proceeds is Rs. 5? If so, do Government propose to make an enquiry into the matter as to why such valuable property was sold for sum of Rs. 5 and compensate the Ashram?

(e) Is it a fact that at the time of confiscation of the said property on the 25th August, 1942, a list was duly prepared by the Police but its copy was not given to the Ashram authorities? If so, do Government propose to place it on the table of the House?

(f) Have Government got a list of the articles which were returned to Master Tula Ram on the 11th December, 1942? If so, do Government propose to place it on the table of the House?

**The Honourable Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel:** (a) Out of 76 articles 35, a list of which is laid on the table, were auctioned for Rs. 40. The remaining articles comprised documents which were considered objectionable by the local Administration and were destroyed.

(b) The auction was held on the 26th May 1945. It was advertised as usual by pasting notices on notice boards in the Kutcherry compound.

(c) The property was sold to one man named Mohammad Ismail Kabari.

(d) No such offer appears to have been made.

(e) At the time of attachment of the buildings in question, on the 26th August 1942, lists of articles found therein were duly prepared by the Police and signed by Tula Ram s/o Devi Ram Brahman and two witnesses named Qazi Mohammad Said Sufed Posh and Kesho Ram Lambardar. The articles found in the buildings were partly confiscated and partly restored. A list of the articles confiscated was placed on the table of the House on 15th April, 1946, in reply to question No. 216. A list of articles restored is now placed on the table in reply to part (f) below.

(f) A copy of the list of the articles, which were handed over to Master Tula Ram on the 11th December 1942, is laid on the table.

*List of Articles Auctioned*

1. Wooden charkhas 6 broken.
2. Atairian 1.
3. Wooden desk 1 broken.
4. Coloured chalk boxes (badly eaten by white-ants).
5. White copies (blank) (badly eaten by white-ants).
6. Black ink ( $\frac{1}{2}$  seer).
7. Small counting frame (wooden broken).
8. Small wooden black board (broken).
9. Iron bar for ringing bell.
10. Wooden boards (broken).
11. Table bell.
12. Taqlas.
13. Compass (marnus).
14. Compass (drawing).
15. Bundle of broken atairan.
16. Taqlies.
17. Atairan taqlies (broken).
18. Wooden roller (broken).
19. Wooden faat (broken).
20. Small almirah (broken).
21. Small glahes.
22. Brass compass (broken).
23. Broken wooden charkha.
24. Wooden boxes (eaten by white-ants).
25. Wooden boards (eaten by white-ants).
26. Wooden takhut (broken).
27. Black board (broken).
28. Wooden board (broken).
29. Bed nawar (broken).
30. 30. Wooden takhut (broken).
31. Wooden desk (broken).
32. Wooden charkha (broken).
33. Broken cycle without number.
34. Weaving and spinning material.
35. Worn out materials such as tasalas, bories and charkhas.

*List of property restored*

No.	Description of property	No.
1.	Farashi narial . . . . .	2
2.	Almirah containing two glass boxes . . . . .	...
3.	Brass scale pans . . . . .	2
4.	Brass katori . . . . .	1
5.	Brooms . . . . .	2
6.	Waste paper basket . . . . .	1
7.	Small jute bags . . . . .	3
8.	Knife . . . . .	1
9.	Big lamp . . . . .	1
10.	Small lamps . . . . .	2
11.	Small balti . . . . .	1
12.	Wooden iron boxes . . . . .	3
13.	Empty small tin boxes . . . . .	2
14.	Rope made of sunni . . . . .	1
15.	Bundle of waste papers . . . . .	1
16.	Brass whistle . . . . .	1
17.	Bottle of phenyl . . . . .	1
18.	Bottle containing churan . . . . .	1
19.	Bottle containing narial oil (one chhatak) . . . . .	1
20.	Bottle containing one chhatak of honey . . . . .	1
21.	Phial Swan Ink $\frac{1}{2}$ . . . . .	1
22.	Oil kuppi . . . . .	1
23.	Phial containing Jawain . . . . .	1
24.	Earthen jar which is empty . . . . .	1
25.	Katori of Chini Matti . . . . .	1
26.	Munj khat . . . . .	1
27.	Munj khatola . . . . .	1
28.	Jar of Matti Chini containing situple salt . . . . .	...
29.	Sambhar . . . . .	2 srs.
30.	Bundle of waste paper . . . . .	1
31.	Trunk containing torn out khaddar clothes and quilt . . . . .	1
32.	Khaddar curtains . . . . .	3
33.	Khaddar pillow covers . . . . .	2
34.	Red Mufflar . . . . .	1
35.	Torn out khaddar shirts . . . . .	2
36.	Torn out khaddar peti coats . . . . .	2
37.	Torn out khaddar sari . . . . .	1
38.	Bagona brinji . . . . .	1
39.	Brass plate . . . . .	1
40.	Cup of Matti Chini . . . . .	1
41.	Empty tin . . . . .	1
42.	Katori of Matti Chini . . . . .	1
43.	Small iron tashlahs . . . . .	6
44.	Big old lamp . . . . .	1
45.	Pansari batta . . . . .	1
46.	Pawwa tin . . . . .	1
47.	Small earthen jars . . . . .	3
48.	Iron sieve . . . . .	1
49.	Small iron kharani . . . . .	1
50.	Sil batta . . . . .	1
51.	Broken bans ohkhat . . . . .	1
52.	Big iron karahi . . . . .	1

No.	Description of property	No.
53.	Small scale . . . . .	1
54.	Big scale . . . . .	1
55.	Iron battas of one seer, $\frac{1}{2}$ seer, 2 chattaks, one chhatak and 4 chhataks.	
56.	Broken wooden box . . . . .	1
57.	Drum tin . . . . .	1
58.	Bundle of waste paper . . . . .	1
59.	Almirahs containing big bottles of medicines . . . . .	15
60.	Medium sized bottles containing medicines . . . . .	17
61.	Small bottles containing medicines . . . . .	31
62.	Cardboard box containing surgical medicines . . . . .	5
63.	Almirah containing big empty bottles . . . . .	24
64.	Bottles of big size containing medicines . . . . .	3
65.	Empty small phials . . . . .	11
66.	Small tin box containing medicines . . . . .	12
67.	Tin box containing operation instruments . . . . .	1
68.	Tin box containing empty small phials . . . . .	49
69.	Box containing empty tin box . . . . .	6
70.	Boxes containing ointment . . . . .	11
71.	Small phials containing medicines . . . . .	11
72.	Small empty phials . . . . .	6
73.	New phial of glycerine . . . . .	1
74.	Bombay ointment stick . . . . .	1
75.	Eye droppers . . . . .	5
76.	Wooden desk containing old bandages and ointment of Cotton Chemical, Calcutta	1
77.	Old Register . . . . .	1
78.	Bara Singa . . . . .	1
79.	Register of out-door patients . . . . .	1
80.	Wooden kalamdan . . . . .	1
81.	Pen . . . . .	1
82.	Ink-pot . . . . .	1
83.	Iron Rat Traps . . . . .	2
84.	White khaddar towel . . . . .	1
85.	Ointment slate . . . . .	1
86.	Iron Hawan Dasta . . . . .	1
87.	Stone Kharal . . . . .	1
88.	Enema . . . . .	1
89.	Small Tashtaries of Tamchini . . . . .	2
90.	Big taala of tamchini . . . . .	1
91.	Cups of Tamchini . . . . .	3
92.	Soap case of Tamohini with sunlight soap sake . . . . .	1
93.	Small jug of Tamchini . . . . .	1
94.	Small broken tin filter . . . . .	1
95.	Iron Anghithi . . . . .	1
96.	Kettle of Tamohini with cover . . . . .	1
97.	Broken tin can . . . . .	1
98.	Bag containing safri medicines . . . . .	1
99.	Wooden box . . . . .	1
100.	Old broken wooden takht . . . . .	1
101.	Folding chair . . . . .	1
102.	Wooden stool . . . . .	1
103.	Wooden dhunki . . . . .	5

No.	Description of property	No.
104.	Time Piece Brand . . . . .	1
105.	Wooden box containing torn out clothes . . . . .	3
106.	Iron fork . . . . .	1
107.	Wooden stretcher . . . . .	1
108.	Small broken filter . . . . .	1
109.	Tin trunk containing clothes and documents, e.g., certificates . . . . .	
110.	Almirah containing torn out old books . . . . .	2
111.	Iron basula . . . . .	1
112.	Iron sieve . . . . .	1
113.	Iron batta of 2 seers . . . . .	1
114.	Iron bell . . . . .	1
115.	Shrimad Bhagwat Gita . . . . .	1
116.	Monthly Kalyan Risala . . . . .	1 Vol-
117.	Kalyan Journals . . . . .	27
118.	Bundle of waste paper . . . . .	1
119.	Chaki of stone . . . . .	1
120.	Big balti . . . . .	
121.	Small balti . . . . .	1
122.	Garvi . . . . .	1
123.	Iron pipe . . . . .	1
124.	Munj charpai of bamboo . . . . .	1
125.	Lamp . . . . .	1
126.	Tin containing one seer of kerosene oil . . . . .	1
127.	Iron spade with wooden handle . . . . .	1
128.	Wooden spade . . . . .	1
129.	Iron bell . . . . .	1
130.	Books in Hindi . . . . .	16
131.	Wooden dewat . . . . .	1
132.	Cycle Hurcules No. 746 . . . . .	1
133.	One chaddar made of khaddar . . . . .	5 Yds.

**Prof. N. G. Ranga:** In regard to those articles which were destroyed, will Government consider the advisability of enquiring about their nature and their cost and compensating the Ashram concerned?

**The Honourable Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel:** I think nothing can be done about the articles. They have been destroyed and it has been considered to be closed in the general appeal of forget and forgive.

**Lala Deshbandhu Gupta:** Will the Honourable Member please enquire into the articles numbering thirty-five or thirty-six, auctioned for a paltry sum and find out whether the auction was considered fair and also find out the reasons for doing so?

**The Honourable Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel:** Well it was sold in the ordinary course and no enquiry would serve any purpose.

**Lala Deshbandhu Gupta:** Is the Honourable Member aware that this list of articles consisted of big beds and furniture?

**The Honourable Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel:** Perhaps they might have been in a rotten state!

#### DISTRICT BOARD OF DELHI

**478. \*Lala Deshbandhu Gupta:** Will the Secretary of the Health Department be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the fact that the District Board of Delhi consists of 21 members out of which ten are officials and nominated;

(b) whether it is a fact that the Chairman is also an official, namely the Deputy Commissioner of Delhi;



(c) whether it is a fact that in the adjoining Provinces of the United Provinces and the Punjab the District Boards consist of an overwhelming majority of elected members and have non-official Presidents; and

(d) whether Government propose to democratise the District Board by making suitable changes in its constitution?

**Mr. S. H. Y. Oulsnam:** (a) Out of 21 members four are officials, five nominated members and twelve are elected members.

(b) Yes.

(c) In the United Provinces a District Board has a majority of elected members and an elected non-official Chairman. It is understood that in the Punjab the majority of members are elected but in most districts the President of the District Board is an official.

(d) The matter will be considered.

**Lala Deshbandhu Gupta:** May I know as to how long it will take the Government to come to a decision in the matter?

**Mr. S. H. Y. Oulsnam:** I am unable to say exactly, but the decision will be arrived at shortly.

**Prof. N. G. Ranga:** For the last several years this demand for democratising these local boards here and especially this Corporation has been made in this House and with no effect.

**Mr. S. H. Y. Oulsnam:** There has been a demand in some quarters for some time.

**Lala Deshbandhu Gupta:** Is it a fact that Government propose to appoint a Committee to go into the question of having a Corporation in Delhi?

**Mr. S. H. Y. Oulsnam:** That does not arise out of this question.

**Lala Deshbandhu Gupta:** It does. If the District Board has to be democratised it may have something to do with it.

**Mr. President:** Order, order. Next question.

#### PROVISION FOR EMPLOYMENT OF RETRENCHED OFFICERS OF THE INDIAN ARMY, NAVY, AND AIR FORCE

**479. \*Seth Sukhdev:** Will the Secretary of the Defence Department please state:

(a) how many officers of the (i) Indian Army, (ii) Indian Navy, (iii) Air Force, have been retrenched since the close of the war;

(b) the number of Europeans and Indians retrenched, separately; and

(c) what provision has been made for the unemployed Indian Officers and how many of them have been rehabilitated?

**Mr. G. S. Bhalja:** (a) The number of officers demobilised since the close of the war in the three services is as follows:

Indian Army . . . . .	19,188
Royal Indian Navy . . . . .	1,620
Royal Indian Air Force . . . . .	240

(b) The number of Europeans and Indians demobilised in the three services is as follows:

	Indian	European
Indian Army . . . . .	4,268	14,974
Royal Indian Navy . . . . .	557	1,063
Royal Indian Air Force . . . . .	240	Nil

(c) The Resettlement and Employment machinery set up by the Labour Department caters for all demobilised Service personnel—officers and other ranks. Appointment Branches have been set up at the nine Regional Employment Exchanges in the country to deal with demobilized officers of the Armed Forces. The Central Employment Exchange circulates to Government Departments and private employers fortnightly lists of Services personnel seeking higher grade appointments. Officers still in the Service but likely to be released in the near future, send their names for inclusion in these lists.

Released officers are eligible for reserved vacancies under the scheme for advanced studies abroad and for Short-Term Commissions in the Armed Forces.

Up to the 30th September, 1946, 512 officers were placed in employment of whom the majority were Indians. It is not possible to give the exact figure of Indian officers without a detailed enquiry which will take time.

**Seth Govind Das:** Is there any definite scheme for demobilisation of the remaining European army?

**Mr. G. S. Bhalja:** There is a definite scheme for the demobilisation of officers according to the age and service groups.

**Seth Govind Das:** By what date can it be expected that no European officer in the army will remain in this country?

**Mr. G. S. Bhalja:** That will be covered by the announcement which I referred to earlier in the morning.

**Mr. Sasanka Sekhar Sanyal:** Was there any principle followed for determining the ratio of release as between Indians and Europeans?

**Mr. G. S. Bhalja:** No ratio is followed. Both are treated exactly in the same way in the matter of releases.

**Mr. Sasanka Sekhar Sanyal:** How is it that in the Royal Indian Air Force the number of Indian personnel demobilised is 240, whereas there was no European demobilised?

**Mr. G. S. Bhalja:** For the simple reason that in the Royal Indian Air Force there are no British officers.

**Prof. N. G. Ranga:** Why is it that if some people had to be demobilised, Europeans alone were not demobilised, in view of the fact that the army is in India and not in Europe?

**Mr. G. S. Bhalja:** I do not follow the Honourable Member's question.

**Prof. N. G. Ranga:** Why is it that when demobilisation was being decided upon and some people were demobilised, Europeans alone were not demobilised?

**Mr. G. S. Bhalja:** As I explained on another occasion in this House the Indian army is on a voluntary basis and we cannot keep people in the army against their wishes. Those who are due for demobilisation and those who wish to be released cannot be retained in the armed forces against their will. As regards others there are schemes for granting permanent and short service commissions, but surely it is not suggested that every officer who wishes to continue should be given a permanent commission irrespective of his suitability for the purpose.

**Sri M. Ananthasayanam Ayyangar:** May I know from the Honourable Member why is it that the absence of permanent commissions with respect to Europeans makes a difference in the matter of demobilisation?

**Mr. G. S. Bhalja:** As I said there are no European officers in the Royal Indian Air Force and the question of demobilising them does not arise.

**Sri M. Ananthasayanam Ayyangar:** If they are not permanent commissioned officers they may be sent out, call them by whatever name you like. My question is why should they not be sent out, if they are not permanent commissioned officers in preference to Indians who hold permanent commissions and who are there already?

**Mr. G. S. Bhalja:** As regards Indian officers, I have explained that already. As I said; nobody can be retained against his will in the armed forces and the Government must have the right of selecting the right type of men for the grant of permanent commissions.

**Sri. M. Ananthasayanam Ayyangar:** Have Government made it impossible for Indians to continue . . . . .

**Mr. G. S. Bhalja:** Absolutely not, Sir.

**Sri M. Ananthasayanam Ayyangar:** Then, why are they anxious to go away from the armed forces without serving their own mother country?

**Mr. G. S. Bhalja:** I think the Honourable Member is under a misapprehension. Government are most anxious that as many Indian officers as possible should be retained in the post-war forces.

**Mr. Manu Subedar:** How will the Honourable the Defence Secretary explain the fact that when Indian officers running into thousands have been demobilised and are being sent away, the Army Department is actually recruiting 2,800 Britishers to the officers' posts in the Indian army?

**Mr. G. S. Bhalja:** The number of Indian officers demobilised from the Indian Army is only 4,208. Probably what my Honourable friend refers to is the scheme of secondment of British officers in jobs, for which suitable Indian officers are not available at the present moment. There is no intention of granting a permanent commission to any non-Indian in future.

**Mr. Manu Subedar:** I have raised this point before in this House. Men are sent away after good service of several years. Why could they not be accommodated in the ranks instead of recruiting British officers for secondment?

**Mr. G. S. Bhalja:** The secondment scheme applies only to those cases in which Indian officers in sufficient numbers are not forthcoming or in which technical qualifications are necessary. As regards Indian Emergency Commissioned Officers Government are considering a scheme of giving training to the existing officers who might like to continue in the future armed forces, with a view to absorbing a large number of them in the three Services.

**Sri M. Ananthasayanam Ayyangar:** In view of the fact that Indian officers in large numbers are willing to continue in the armed forces, may I ask the Honourable Member if Government is considering proposals to attract larger number of Indians to continue in the armed forces by giving them additional facilities or improving their prospects, so that they may continue in the services?

**Mr. G. S. Bhalja:** I do not accept the suggestion that the pay, prospects, etc., offered to Indians in the army and the other two services are not adequate.

**Seth Govind Das:** Are the prospects for both Europeans and Indians the same?

**Mr. G. S. Bhalja:** Absolutely the same, except in the matter of what we call the Indian service allowance which is in the nature of overseas allowance and an allowance for service with Indian troops.

**Sri M. Ananthasayanam Ayyangar:** What is the cause of Indians getting away in such large numbers?

**Mr. G. S. Bhalja:** Indians are not going away in large numbers. I said that a large number of people have been given permanent commissions and that there was a scheme offering short service commissions. It was announced only the other day that 2,000 short service commissions would be given. It is hoped that in this way it will be found possible to retain in the services many of the existing officers after suitable training.

#### PAYMENTS MADE OUT OF THE ACCUMULATED STERLING BALANCES OF INDIA

**480. \*Seth Govind Das:** Will the Honourable the Finance Member please state whether Government propose to lay on the table of the House a statement giving the details of:

(a) the amount of sterling balances of India which is accumulated overseas;

(b) the amount out of the said accumulation which has been spent on payment on consumer goods imported in India;

(c) payment for scholarships of the Indian students sent abroad for higher or specialised studies; and

(d) import of capital goods?

**The Honourable Mr. Liaquat Ali Khan:** (a) The sterling balances according to the Reserve Bank's return for the 1st November 1946 amounted to £1218½ million or Rs. 1,625 crores.

(b) and (d). The sterling balances are a running account and consist of the surplus arising from India's favourable balance of payments as well as direct payments by H. M. G. Payments for imports are normally met by banks out of the foreign exchange earnings arising from their purchases of export bills. It is only to the extent that such payments cannot be met out of the proceeds of exports, that banks buy sterling from the Reserve Bank. It is therefore impossible to say to what extent any particular item is paid out of accumulations of sterling or out of the proceeds of current exports. It is only to the extent that the value of imports into India exceeds exports from India that payment for the latter will be met out of sterling previously accumulated.

Separate figures for amounts of sterling spent on imports of consumer goods and capital goods are not readily available. For the total amounts spent on imports, I would invite a reference to the monthly accounts relating to the Sea-borne Trade and Navigation of British India.

(c) Information regarding the total amount expended on the overseas scholarships scheme is not readily available. The estimated expenditure as provided for in the Budget Estimates is rupees ten lakhs for 1945-46 and Rs. 55 lakhs for 1946-47.

**Seth Govind Das:** Is it a fact that recently all sorts of imports are increasing—even of such goods as are produced in India?

**The Honourable Mr. Liaquat Ali Khan:** I would request the Honourable Member to refer his question to the Commerce Department.

**Mr. Manu Subedar:** In view of the importance of Government having full information as to current trade transactions, capital movements and speculative movements of exchange, will the Honourable Member exercise the powers which this House has given to him yesterday, and direct that each bank must collect the reason for the purchase of sterling or any other currency from every-body who purchases it and give it to the Reserve Bank?

**The Honourable Mr. Liaquat Ali Khan:** After the Foreign Exchange Bill is passed and becomes law, the matter will be considered.

**Seth Govind Das:** With reference to part (c) of the question, may I know whether the students sent abroad are having practically the same degrees which they are having in India or even lower degrees, and in that case will the Government think it advisable not to send students for the same degrees or lower degrees, so that our sterling balances may not dwindle?

**The Honourable Mr. Liaquat Ali Khan:** Here again I will have to refer the Honourable Member to the Education Department.

**Mr. Tamiruddin Khan:** Can the Honourable Member tell us how much sterling balances accumulated in the course of the current year?

**The Honourable Mr. Liaquat Ali Khan:** I must have notice of that question.

**Sri M. Ananthasayanam Ayyangar:** May I know, whenever any payments which have to be made outside are not able to be adjusted by ordinary foreign exchange or our surplus balances, and merchants go to the Reserve Bank for sterling, the Reserve Bank watches if they are sterling balances or the sterling is required for ordinary consumers goods and are not frittered away when capital goods are required from that country?

**The Honourable Mr. Liaquat Ali Khan:** The Reserve Bank has to make exchange available whenever an import license is produced.

**Sri M. Ananthasayanam Ayyangar:** Is it for all kinds of goods? Has the bank no discretion to refuse to pay in case particular kinds of commodities are unnecessarily brought to this country?

**The Honourable Mr. Liaquat Ali Khan:** The Reserve Bank has no discretion in the matter: it would be for the Commerce Department to exercise any discretion, if they wish.

**Seth Govind Das:** Under these circumstances, will the Government keep separate accounts of the imports of consumer goods and capital goods, so that we may be able to check and decide whether we should stop consumer goods and utilise our sterling balances for the capital goods?

**The Honourable Mr. Liaquat Ali Khan:** I am afraid it is difficult to keep an account like that.

**Dr. Zia Uddin Ahmad:** May I know if there is any definition by which you can differentiate between consumer goods and capital goods?

**The Honourable Mr. Liaquat Ali Khan:** My Honourable friend is an expert at these things and he knows it.

#### INFLATIONARY CURRENCY POLICY

**481. \*Seth Govind Das:** (a) Will the Honourable the Finance Member please state what steps the Interim National Government propose to take to stop the present inflationary currency policy?

(b) Do Government propose to withdraw the excess money at present in circulation in the market?

(c) Is it proposed to stabilise the prices at a reasonable and healthy level by initiating and following a sound fiscal policy?

**The Honourable Mr. Liaquat Ali Khan:** (a) Currency has been decreasing rather than increasing in recent months, but Government are aware that inflationary tendencies persist. They are continuing the various anti-inflationary measures initiated by the previous Government and are considering further measures.

(b) Government's anti-inflationary measures include the absorption of the surplus purchasing power by maximum borrowing, small savings campaign, etc., and Government are continuing these measures.

(c) Yes, Sir.

**Mr. Manu Subedar:** Have Government considered that if they go on borrowing at reduced rates, they are causing inflation in the values of older securities?

**The Honourable Mr. Liaquat Ali Khan:** That is a matter of opinion.

**Mr. Manu Subedar:** Have Government considered that the volume of borrowing which they can pick up from the market reduces as you go on reducing the rates of interest, and will Government revise their policy in this direction?

**The Honourable Mr. Liaquat Ali Khan:** No. I am afraid I cannot accept the contention of the Honourable Member.

#### USE OF PERSIANISED URDU IN BROADCASTING HINDUSTANI NEWS BULLETINS BY THE ALL-INDIA RADIO.

**482. \*Seth Govind Das:** Will the Honourable Member for Information and Broadcasting please state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the great resentment prevalent in the Hindi speaking population all over the country on account of the use of the highly Persianised Urdu in broadcasting of the Hindustani News Bulletins by the All-India Radio;

(b) whether Government propose to take immediate steps to introduce the common men's Hindustani as the medium for these broadcasts; and

(c) whether Government propose to introduce the broadcasting of the News Bulletins in Hindi and Urdu separately?

**The Honourable Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel:** (a), (b) and (c). The whole question is at present under my active consideration.

**Mr. M. R. Masani:** With reference to part (a) of the question, is the Honourable Member aware, that there are other sections of the people who take the view that the very simple Hindustani used in the All-India Radio bulletins is a great contribution to the building up of a common national language and that those sections do not share my Honourable friend's resentment?

**The Honourable Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel:** That is a part of the general question which is under consideration.

**Khan Mohammad Yamin Khan:** Is the Honourable Member aware that the programme which is broadcast in Hindi contains so many Sanskrit words that even most of the Honourable Members here would not be able to follow it?

**The Honourable Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel:** The whole question is being considered and nothing can be said at present.

**Pandit Balkrishna Sharma:** May I know whether the Honourable Member is aware of the immense amount of dissatisfaction that has been caused by the anti-Hindi policy of the All-India Radio?

**The Honourable Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel:** Government is aware of the complaints received on both sides.

#### INVITATION BY THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA TO ADMIRAL C. B. BARRY, DIRECTOR GENERAL DESIGNATE OF NAVAL DOCKYARD

**483. \*Prof. N. G. Ranga:** (a) Will the Secretary of the Defence Department be pleased to state whether Admiral C. B. Barry, Director-General Designate of Dockyards of the Royal Navy, has been invited by the Government of India on any Special Mission to Bombay?

(b) If so, what is that Mission? If not, on whose behalf is he coming?

**Mr. G. S. Bhalja:** (a) No, Sir.

(b) Vice Admiral G. B. Barry happened to be passing through India *en route* to Ceylon. During his stay in Bombay he paid a visit to H. M. I. Dockyard. There is no special significance attaching to this informal visit.

#### RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN THE RUPEE AND STERLING

**484. \*Prof. N. G. Ranga:** (a) Will the Honourable the Finance Member be pleased to state the latest constitutional and financial relationship between the Rupee and Sterling?

(b) When will the Rupee be delinked from Sterling?

(c) What is being done to achieve this delinking?

(d) When will India's membership of the Empire Dollar Pool be terminated?

**The Honourable Mr. Liaquat Ali Khan:** (a) The constitutional and financial relationship between the rupee and the sterling is as set forth in Sections 40 and 41 of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934.

(b) I would invite the Honourable Member's attention to my reply to part (a) of Mr. Manu Subedar's Starred Question No. 87, on the 30th October, 1946.

(c) The matter is under consideration.

(d) The question is linked up with the sterling balances and it will be desirable to deal with it during the negotiations for the settlement of these balances.

**Prof. N. G. Ranga:** When are these expected to commence?

**The Honourable Mr. Liaquat Ali Khan:** I have made a statement before on this matter. The negotiations will be started earlier than my Honourable friend thinks.

#### WAR COMPENSATIONS TO INDIAN PERSONNEL OF INDIAN FORCES

†**485. \*Babu Ram Narayan Singh:** Will the Secretary of the Defence Department please refer to the reply to starred question No. 1396, dated 27th March, 1945, relating to King's prerogative to stop War Compensations in respect of certain Indian personnel of Indian Forces, and state, if the promised statement

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

has since been laid on the table? If so, on what date? If not, when do Government propose to lay the same on the table?

**Mr. G. S. Bhalja:** Yes, Sir. The statement was laid on the table on the 21st January, 1946.

#### CANCELLATION OF FIRE ARMS LICENCES IN DELHI PROVINCE

**486. \*Lala Deshbandhu Gupta:** (a) Will the Honourable the Home Member be pleased to state whether Government propose to lay on the table of the House a statement giving the names of the persons whose fire-arm licences were cancelled in the Province of Delhi from the 9th August, 1942, to the 15th October, 1946?

(b) Is it a fact that most of the licences were cancelled on the ground that no ammunition was purchased or consumed by the licencees?

(c) There appears to have been no request to licencees to use ammunition requested all licencees to use ammunition very sparingly in view of the shortage of supply?

(d) Do Government propose to renew all such licences which had been cancelled on the ground that licencees did not buy or consume any ammunition?

**The Honourable Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel:** (a) and (b). The information has been called for and will be laid on the table when received.

(c) There appears to have been no request to licencees to use ammunition sparingly.

(d) The matter is engaging my attention.

**Lala Deshbandhu Gupta:** May I bring to the notice of the Honourable Member and know from him whether his attention has been drawn to a general order passed by the district authorities saying—“As he has not purchased any ammunition after the 27th October 1941, it is evident that he does not need the weapon for which he will now obtain a good price by sale. I, hereby under clause (a) of section 18 of the Indian Arms Act, 1878, cancel the license”? Is it a fact that under this order about 300 or 400 licenses have been cancelled during this period?

**The Honourable Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel:** As many as 174 licenses have been cancelled under this clause (a) of section 18 of the Arms Act which gives power in this behalf.

**Lala Deshbandhu Gupta:** Is it a fact that out of these 174 licenses that were cancelled, a large majority—perhaps 90 per cent.—of these licenses were of such persons who belonged to one particular community?

**The Honourable Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel:** I am not aware of the fact; I want notice.

**Lala Deshbandhu Gupta:** Will he kindly inquire into the matter and place the information before the House?

**The Honourable Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel:** Inquiries will be made.

**Lala Deshbandhu Gupta:** Will the Honourable Member please tell the House if he is aware of the fact that the clerk in charge of issuing licenses was authorised to collect commission on the sale of war bonds and such licencees who bought war bonds during the period and paid commission to him got their licenses renewed?

**The Honourable Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel:** I am not aware of the fact.

**Lala Deshbandhu Gupta:** Will the Honourable Member make inquiries into this matter too?

**The Honourable Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel:** If the information is required, inquiries will be made.

**Sri V. O. Vellingri Gounder:** Is the Honourable Member aware that there is lot of complaint that suitable ammunition is not available in the licence depots in Madras?

**The Honourable Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel:** The question refers to Delhi and not to outside provinces.

FIVE YEAR PLAN FOR EXPANSION OF DELHI.

**487. \*Lala Deshbandhu Gupta:** Will the Honourable Member for Health be pleased to state whether it is a fact that the Delhi Government has prepared a five year plan for the expansion of Delhi? If so, do Government propose to lay a copy of the same on the table of the House?

**Mr. S. H. Y. Oulnam:** Certain information has been called for and a reply will be furnished to the Honourable Member as soon as complete information is available.

OFFICERS OF THE LANDS, HIRINGS AND DISPOSALS SERVICES IN INDIA

**488. \*Lala Deshbandhu Gupta:** (a) Will the Secretary of the Defence Department please state whether Government propose to lay on the table of the House a list of officers of the Lands, Hirings and Disposals Services in India, together with their full particulars?

(b) What is the number of Indian officers in the Lands, Hirings and Disposals Services in India?

(c) How many Deputy Directors, Assistant Directors and Deputy Assistant Directors (barring those recruited from the Lands and Cantonment Department) are fully conversant with the application of Land Acquisition Acts in India, and Defence of India Rules and can read and understand revenue records to appraise of the correct position of all leased, hired, requisitioned and acquired lands and buildings?

(d) Do Government propose to take early steps to appoint qualified Indians to higher appointments in the Lands, Hirings and Disposals Services in India?

**Mr. G. S. Bhalja:** (a) A list is laid on the table

(b) 65 of a total of 181.

(c) All Deputy Directors, Assistant Directors and Deputy Assistant Directors are fully conversant with the application of the Land Acquisition Act in India, and with the sections of the Defence of India Rules governing the acquisition and requisition of property.

Ability to read and understand revenue records is not considered essential. These records are kept by District Officers who have been given additional staff, paid from Defence Services Estimates for work connected with requisitioning, and any information required by Lands, Hirings and Disposals Service is obtained from the District Officer concerned.

(d) The claims of qualified Indian officers to higher appointments will be duly considered along with those of others in the Service.

**Mr. Manu Subedar:** May I know why it was found necessary for the Defence Department to import Englishmen from England for doing derequisitioning after the war ceased and whether they did not find any suitable men in this country to do this work?

**Mr. G. S. Bhalja:** Because the requisite number of Indians possessing the required technical qualifications were not available. That is why a number of officers had to be brought out from England. I may add that advertisements appeared both in India and in the United Kingdom about the same time offering almost similar terms with certain changes.

**Mr. Manu Subedar:** Did the Government consider, when importing these men, that these men coming from abroad know nothing of this country's geography, customs, laws or even manners in dealing with Indians and may I know why the Defence Department considered it necessary still to continue them when derequisitioning has already proceeded to some extent?



**Mr. G. S. Bhalja:** The Government have asked the Secretary of State not to make any further recruitment for this service.

**Seth Govind Das:** Is there any possibility of sending away very soon those who are already there?

**Mr. G. S. Bhalja:** Their contract is for three to five years and as soon as their work is over, they will go back.

**Mr. Manu Subedar:** Did Government anticipate that derequisitioning will take three to five years, since most of these men were brought out after the stoppage of hostilities?

**Mr. G. S. Bhalja:** I am not in a position to say when derequisitioning will be completely over.

**Prof. N. G. Ranga:** Who were the people who were in charge of recruitment, were they Englishmen or Indians?

**Mr. G. S. Bhalja:** The Defence Department.

**Prof. N. G. Ranga:** Does that mean that the Defence Department is fully Indian today?

(No reply.)

**Dr. G. V. Deshmukh:** Is this Bill the result of these derequisitioning officers?

**Mr. G. S. Bhalja:** The results of the efforts of the officers will be noted in the debate on the Bill which is before the House and which will be resumed after the question hour.

**Mr. Ahmed E. H. Jaffer:** The Honourable Member referred to three to five years contract. Is there not the usual clause for the termination of the contract by three months notice on either side?

**Mr. G. S. Bhalja:** I must ask for notice of that question.

**Sri M. Ananthasayanam Ayyangar:** May I ask whether these are military men or civilians?

**Dr. G. V. Deshmukh:** Neither!

**Mr. G. S. Bhalja:** A large number appointed by the Secretary of State are civilians.

**Sri M. Ananthasayanam Ayyangar:** What particular qualifications were insisted on in the case of the men appointed?

**Mr. G. S. Bhalja:** If the Honourable Member desires I can give some of these qualifications: Degree in Estate management, Cambridge or London University; Fellowship, Membership, Associateship, Professional Associateship of Institutions of Chartered Surveyors or Land Agents; Fellows, Members or Associates of Institutions of Auctioneers; officers possessing degrees in Engineering, Civil Mechanical, Structural or Electrical and so on.

**Mr. Ahmed E. H. Jaffer:** Most of these are auctioneers and house agents imported from England. If so, may I know why Indian house agents and auctioneers were not given emergency commissions?

**Mr. G. S. Bhalja:** All officers are not of the category to which my Honourable friend refers. As I said earlier in this House, advertisements for these posts were inserted in the Press both in India and the United Kingdom.

PERMANENT LOCATION IN DISTRICT OF THE OFFICES OF AUDITOR GENERAL, DIRECTOR OF RAILWAY AUDIT AND ACCOUNTANT GENERAL, POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS.

489. \***Sri N. Narayanamurthi:** (a) Will the Honourable the Finance Member please state whether it is a fact that the offices of the Auditor General, the Director of Railway Audit, and the Accountant General, Posts and Telegraphs were permanently located in Delhi before the War?

(b) Is it a fact that on account of shortage of accommodation in Delhi, these offices were moved to Simla on the distinct understanding that they would be brought back to Delhi after the termination of the War?

(c) Are Government aware that the climate of Simla does not generally suit the staff of these offices and in consequence quite a good number of the members of the staff of these offices have fallen victims to such diseases as asthma, bronchitis, gout and rheumatism? .

(d) Is it a fact that at the time of transfer of the above offices to Simla, the staff of these offices was given assurance by Government that their liens on Government residences occupied by them before transfer will be preserved till such time as they come back to Delhi? Is it a fact that subsequently Government removed the liens? If so, do Government propose to grant the liens again?

**The Honourable Mr. Liaquat Ali Khan:** (a) Yes.

(b) Yes.

(c) The Auditor General has received representations from the staff of these offices regarding the severity of the winter in Simla and has dealt sympathetically with individual requests for transfer on grounds of illness attributed to the climate.

(d) Yes.

It was decided that it was in the interests of public policy to abolish all suspended liens.

The revival of suspended liens will upset all the present allotments and it is not proposed to revive them.

#### DEARNESS ALLOWANCE TO MINT WORKERS IN BOMBAY.

**490. \*Miss Maniben Kara:** Will the Honourable the Finance Member be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the fact that Mint workers in Bombay were refused payment of an additional dearness allowance of Rs. 8 p.m. for the period from 1st July to 31st December, 1944, on the ground that, while H.M.I. Dockyard workers received dearness allowance based on the basic pay only, the Mint workers received it based on total emoluments, that is, pay plus overtime etc., and that the Bombay Mint workers, therefore, receive more dearness allowance than the Dockyard workers;

(b) whether it is a fact that the Bombay Mint workers Union represented that, during the period for which the additional dearness allowance of Rs. 8 was sanctioned, the Bombay Mint workers actually received less dearness allowance than the Dockyard workers; and

(c) whether Government propose to pay the said Mint workers the arrears of dearness allowance at the rate of Rs. 8 p.m. for the period from 1st July to 31st December, 1944?

**The Honourable Mr. Liaquat Ali Khan:** (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) No, Sir.

**Miss Maniben Kara:** Are the Government aware that the cost of living in Bombay has gone up to 280 and in view of the cost of living may I know whether the Government consider, that the mint workers are not entitled to the dearness allowance as demanded by the Mint Workers Union?

**The Honourable Mr. Liaquat Ali Khan:** The matter is under the consideration of the Government.

**Mr. N. M. Joshi:** May I ask when the Government has paid arrears to all the other Government employees why the arrears are not being paid to the mint workers? What is the reason?

**The Honourable Mr. Liaquat Ali Khan:** The point is this—that the Government refused the concession asked for for the reasons that had been stated by the Honourable questioner herself. As for the ground urged in part (b) of the question Government are not prepared to agree to the extra Rs. 8 dearness Allowance from July to December 1944, because all these years the mint workers

drew dearness allowance on the basis of total emoluments and must have therefore drawn in the aggregate much more dearness allowance than the R. I. N. dockyard workers.

**Miss Maniben Kara:** In view of the fact that the Government do not necessarily follow the policy that they followed all these years and in view of the fact that the cost of living has gone up and they are already paying dearness allowance to the other departments of the Government of India, why should there be any difference in policy as far as the mint workers are concerned?

**The Honourable Mr. Liaquat Ali Khan:** It means opening the whole question. As the Honourable Member is aware, there is the Pay Commission which is in session and we must await the report of that Commission.

**Miss Maniben Kara:** Do I take it that this question of the dearness allowance to be paid to the Mint workers as represented by the Mint Workers Union will be considered by the Pay Commission?

**The Honourable Mr. Liaquat Ali Khan:** Not the old question, but the question with regard to the future and the present will be considered.

**Mr. N. M. Joshi:** May I ask whether the Pay Commission will consider the question of the payment of the arrears from July?

**The Honourable Mr. Liaquat Ali Khan:** No.

**Mr. N. M. Joshi:** Then the question asked of the Government of India is: Why should they not pay and consider the question now instead of waiting for the report of the Pay Commission?

**The Honourable Mr. Liaquat Ali Khan:** I have just given the answer that the dearness allowance which was paid to the Mint workers was paid on a different basis whereby they have received more dearness allowance in the past than what has been paid to the R. I. N. dock workers.

**Dr. Zia Uddin Ahmad:** Will the Honourable the Finance Member consider the possibility of increasing the salary of everybody in the ratio of 100 to 373, which is the present index figure, and do away with the question of the dearness allowance altogether?

**The Honourable Mr. Liaquat Ali Khan:** I think the country should wait for that occasion when my Honourable friend becomes the Finance Member.

**Sri M. Ananthasayanam Ayyangar:** May I ask the Honourable the Finance Member if he will increase the tax on my friend from 100 to 373?

**Mr. President:** Next question.

#### PAYMENT OF INTERIM RELIEF TO BOMBAY MINT WORKERS.

491. **\*Miss Maniben Kara:** Will the Honourable the Finance Member be please to state why the Interim Relief, which is a part of the pay, has not been paid to Bombay Mint workers in a lump sum?

(b) Whether it is a fact that the Interim Relief has not been paid to the men in service in July, 1945 but subsequently discharged or retired?

(c) If the answer to (b) above is in the affirmative, do Government propose to issue orders sanctioning the payment of Interim Relief to all men in service in July 1945, but subsequently retrenched, or retired or discharged?

**The Honourable Mr. Liaquat Ali Khan:** (a) It was decided to disburse the amount in three equal monthly instalments not only to the Bombay Mint Workers but to all Government servants affected by the concession, in order to spread the relief over a longer period, and thus avoid the danger of another step towards inflation as was likely if the whole amount was made available for circulation at one time.

(b) and (c). Interim relief is admissible only to those Central Government servants who were in service on the 1st July 1946. Government is not prepared to extend the concession to others.

**(b) WRITTEN ANSWERS****REFUSAL OF PAYMENT OF EXPENSES BY GOVERNMENT TO DEPUTATION OF BOMBAY MINT WORKERS.**

**492. \*Miss Maniben Kara:** Will the Honourable the Finance Member be pleased to state:

(a) whether the members of a deputation of a Trade Union of the Central Government employees are entitled to expenses incurred by them while meeting the Government to discuss the grievances of the employees;

(b) whether it is a fact that members of a deputation of the H.M.I. Dockyard Workers Union, Bombay, were paid such expenses;

(c) if the answer to the above be in the affirmative, why the members of a deputation of the Bombay Mint Workers Union which met the Additional Secretary, Finance Department on the 80th March 1946 were refused the payment of expenses incurred by them; and

(d) do Government propose to pay the expenses to the deputation of the Bombay Mint Workers Union?

**The Honourable Mr. Liaquat Ali Khan:** (a) No, Sir; but the Government may agree to pay such expenses where the deputation is specially invited by them.

(b) Yes, Sir; because the deputation came to Delhi at the invitation of the Government.

(c) Because the deputation came to meet the Additional Secretary, Finance Department, of their own accord and not at the invitation of the Government.

(d) Does not arise in view of my reply to part (c).

**TIME SCALE OF PAY TO TEMPORARY CADRE OF BOMBAY MINT EMPLOYEES.**

**493. \*Miss Maniben Kara:** Will the Honourable the Finance Member be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that the question of giving permanent status and monthly time scale of pay to the temporary cadre of the Bombay Mint employees having long and continuous service was discussed at a meeting between a deputation of Bombay Mint Workers Union and the Additional Secretary, Finance Department, on the 30th March, 1946, at New Delhi and that the deputationists were assured that the matter will be examined carefully in consultation with other departments;

(b) whether Government are aware of the Mint Master's proposals for constituting a permanent cadre of Mint workers and regarding terms of service for permanent personnel and the selection of the cadre;

(c) whether it is a fact that the question of security service and monthly time scale of pay is being actively considered by Government; and

(d) if the answers to (a) to (c) above are in the affirmative, have Government of India taken any decision on the subject and if not, when do they propose to do so?

**The Honourable Mr. Liaquat Ali Khan:** (a), (b) and (c). The answers are in the affirmative.

(d) The Government of India have accepted in principle the proposal to create a permanent cadre of Mint workers and arrangements are in train for implementing this decision at an early date.

**PAYMENT OF WAR BONUS TO BOMBAY MINT EMPLOYEES.**

**494 \*Miss Maniben Kara:** Will the Honourable the Finance Member be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that War Bonus sanctioned by the Government of India to all temporary Government employees has not yet been paid to the Bombay Mint Workers belonging to the temporary cadre though others have received it long ago;

(b) whether it is a fact that the Bombay Mint Workers Union was advised by the Mint Master that the question of War Bonus to mint workers had been referred to the War and Industries and Supply Department;

(c) whether it is a fact that the Bombay Mint Workers Union repeatedly requested the Mint Master to expedite the payment of War Bonus; and

(d) the cause of the delay in payment of War Bonus to the Mint Workers, and when it is proposed to be paid?

**The Honourable Mr. Liaquat Ali Khan:** (a) War bonus is payable to temporary men only on the date of discharge, whenever this may occur, in respect of eligible service up to the 31st October 1945. This rule applies uniformly to all staff whose pay is charged to Civil Estimates. Payment of war bonus has been made promptly to all Mint workers who qualify for it.

(b) and (c). Yes, Sir.

(d) In view of the reply to part (a), this part of the question does not arise.

**COMPENSATORY ALLOWANCE TO GOVERNMENT SERVANTS IN LIEU OF SUPPLY OF FOODSTUFFS AT CONCESSIONAL RATES.**

**495. \*Miss Maniben Kara:** Will the Honourable the Finance Member be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a compensatory allowance of Rs. 3-12-0 p.m. is being paid with effect from the 1st July 1945, to Government servants in such areas where Government have not been able to arrange supply of foodstuffs at concessional rates;

(b) whether it is a fact that supply of foodstuff could not be arranged at concessional rates to certain Bombay Mint workers, while other Mint workers were getting foodstuff at concessional rates from the cheap grain shop in H. M. Mint, Bombay; and

(c) in view of the fact that the Mint workers referred to in part (b) above are since recently being given Rs. 3-12-0 p.m. as compensatory allowance with effect from the 1st July 1945, whether Government propose to consider the payment of the said allowance to the said workers with retrospective effect, i.e., since the supply of commodities at concessional rate was made available through cheap grain shop in the Mint to some Mint workers?

**The Honourable Mr. Liaquat Ali Khan:** (a) Yes, Sir, subject to a pay limit of Rs. 300 per mensem.

(b) Yes, Sir, but where a worker was so placed as not to be able to avail of the benefit of the concessional foodgrains supply scheme, he was granted a monetary allowance in lieu in order to bring him on a par with other Mint employees.

(c) No, Sir. I have already explained in my reply to part (b) that the benefit was made available to all Mint employees, whether in kind or in cash.

**RELEASE OF INDIAN PRISONERS OF WAR OF THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.**

**496. \*Mr. Sasanka Sekhar Sanyal:** Will the Secretary of the Defence Department be pleased to state:

(a) how many Indians are still prisoners of the Government of India (or of a Provincial Government, if any), tried by court martials or military courts for (i) contact with the Axis Powers during the war, and (ii) participation in, or collaboration with the Indian National Army, Indian Independence League and similar other organisations;

(b) the policy of the Government of India with regard to the release of such prisoners; and

(c) whether Government propose to grant remission of the unexpired portions of sentences of such prisoners as has been done in the case which has been referred to in the answer given by the Honourable the Home Member to starred question No. 68 of the 30th of October 1946?

**Mr. G. S. Bhalja:** (a) No one was tried by court martial or other military courts solely for the reasons mentioned by the Honourable Member.

There are, however, 15 military ex-I.N.A. personnel serving sentences in various jails in India for the offences of waging war against the King, desertion, grievous hurt and murder.

There are, in addition, two civilians still in prison for waging war against the King. These were convicted under Ordinance XXXVII of 1943.

(b) and (c). With regard to those tried by court martial, I would refer the Honourable Member to the reply to part (e) of starred question No. 93 asked on the 30th October 1946.

As regards the two civilians, the question of their release is under the consideration of Government.

#### SELECTION FOR THE POSTS OF INCOME-TAX OFFICERS.

**497. \*Sri V. Gangaraju:** Will the Honourable the Finance Member be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Central Board of Revenue has, in September last, advertised for about 200 posts of Income Tax Inspectors;

(b) whether it is a fact that Government have received applications from persons who have qualified for the Indian Audit and Accounts Service; and

(c) whether Government propose to give preference to those applicants who have already qualified for the Audit and Accounts Service in the matter of selection; if not, why not?

**The Honourable Mr. Liaquat Ali Khan:** (a) No; but an advertisement was issued by the Director of Inspection (Income-tax), Central Board of Revenue, on the 30th August 1946, inviting applications for appointment as temporary Income-tax Officers, Class II. The number of posts available for recruitment was not indicated.

(b) Yes.

(c) As already stated in the advertisement special consideration will be given for those obtaining qualifying marks in the Indian Audit and Accounts and Allied Services examination. Government cannot, however, give preference to such candidates irrespective of their other qualifications *vis-a-vis* other applicants.

#### RESTORATION OF AGRICULTURAL LAND ACQUIRED FOR WAR PURPOSES IN BAREILLY DISTRICT.

**498. \*Sjt. Seth Damodar Swroop:** Will the Secretary of the Defence Department be pleased to state:

(a) if it is a fact that agricultural lands were acquired by Government for war purposes in various parts of the District of Bareilly (United Provinces);

(b) if it is the intention of Government to restore the lands back to the tenants now when the war has come to an end and that the lands acquired are no more required for war purposes; and

(c) if the answer to (b) above is in the affirmative whether Government propose to issue necessary instructions on the point, so that the poor tenants get back their lands for cultivation purposes?

**Mr. G. S. Bhalja:** (a), (b) and (c). Land for one airfield was acquired by Government in the Bareilly District.

As the land was acquired, and not requisitioned, parts (b) and (c) of the question do not arise.

#### TRANSFER OF STATIONS OF THE ARMY REMOUNT DEPARTMENT FROM CHENAB AREA TO MONTGOMERY DISTRICT.

**499. \*Captain Syed Abid Hussain:** (a) Will the Secretary of the Defence Department please state if it is a fact that the Army Remount Department has since a long time, been keeping thoroughbred stallions in the Chanab Area (Lyallpur, Sargodha, etc.), for horse breeding purposes?

(b) Is it a fact that they have given great impetus to Horse-breeding in that area?

(c) Is it a fact that Government have recently shifted these thoroughbred stallions from Chanab Area to the Montgomery District?

(d) Is it a fact that the Chanab Area has been one of the main nurseries for the supply of first class horses to the Army as well as to other breeding districts?

(e) If the answers to (a) to (d) above be in the affirmative, do Government propose to reconsider their decision regarding their transfer or at least a part of them particularly when the interests of breeding are already being fully met in the Montgomery Area?

**Mr. G. S. Bhalja:** (a) Unbound horse breeding, *i.e.*, voluntary breeding on the part of breeders which was carried out in the Chanab Area was discontinued in March 1941. A small number of thoroughbred horse stallions was, however, allowed to remain so that breeding could be carried on by those who wished to continue horse breeding on a voluntary basis.

(b) Yes, Sir. The allocation of thoroughbred stallions has helped to some extent to preserve the industry built up in the late Shahpur Area.

(c) Yes, Sir. As a result of the reduction in the Army's post-war requirements the small number of horse stallions in the Chanab Area has been reduced and stallions thus rendered surplus have been withdrawn for disposal. There has also been certain inter-area transfer of horse stallions between Chanab and Montgomery.

(d) No, Sir. The Chanab Area being an unbound horse breeding area was never the source of supply of good horses.

(e) No, Sir. The Honourable Member will appreciate that owing to the progress of mechanization fewer horses are required for military purposes and consequently bound horse breeding in the late Shahpur Area and all unbound horse breeding conducted in the Chanab Area had to be abolished. As the requirement of the Army in horses is on the decrease, there is every possibility of a further reduction in the number of horse stallions at present maintained in that Area.

#### ASSISTANTS IN THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA SECRETARIAT.

**500. \*Sardar Mangal Singh:** (a) Is the Honourable the Home Member aware that it was originally decided to fill permanent posts of Assistants in the Government of India Secretariat during 1942, from amongst the candidates who qualified at the Assistant's Grade Examination held by the Federal Public Service Commission in 1941, and that, subsequently, during 1942, it was decided not to fill these posts on a permanent footing during the war time, with the result that most of the 1941 qualified candidates (including those who had secured high positions) were appointed to temporary posts in which they are still continuing?

(b) Is it a fact that these Assistants, though already qualified, are being asked to sit again for an examination which is to be held shortly to fill the quota of permanent vacancies reserved for temporary Government servants?

(c) If the answers to (a) and (b) are in the affirmative, do Government propose to consider the desirability of confirming as many such candidates as possible in permanent vacancies of Assistants without any further examination?

**The Honourable Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel:** (a) The position is that the Ministerial Service (Assistants' Grade) Examination, 1941, was held to recruit to one half of the permanent vacancies occurring in the Assistants' grade in the Government of India Secretariat and its Attached Offices during the period between the 1st December 1941, and the 31st December 1942. The other half was filled, as usual, by promotion. The orders which banned permanent appointments during the war were issued on the 29th June 1942. One half of the permanent vacancies which had occurred before that date were filled by candidates successful at the 1941 examination; and one quarter of the permanent vacancies which occurred after the 29th June 1942 and before the 31st December 1942 were also filled by candidates qualified in that examination in view of the fact

that they had not been warned at the time of appearing for the examination that some permanent vacancies would be reserved for 'war service' candidates. Between the 29th June 1942 and the 31st December 1942 these candidates secured five permanent vacancies. They could, therefore, have got five more permanent vacancies only had there been no ban on permanent appointments. To compensate them for this loss they were, however, given six permanent vacancies which occurred during 1943, though they had no claim to these vacancies. The candidates can therefore have no legitimate grievance. Some of the other candidates, who could not secure permanent vacancies were appointed in temporary vacancies.

(b) Candidates appointed in temporary vacancies will be required to qualify in the ensuing examinations for permanent appointment.

●(c) As will be evident from the answer to part (a) normally these candidates would not have got permanent appointments on the results of the examination in which they qualified. Government do not therefore consider that any injustice will be done to them if they are asked to qualify again for such appointment.

#### SELECTION FOR ADMINISTRATIVE RESERVE BY THE F. P. S. C.

501. \*Sardar Mangal Singh: (a) Will the Honourable the Home Member please state the principles on which selections for the Administrative Reserve recently made by the Federal Public Service Commission are based?

(b) Are Government aware that senior members of the Imperial Secretariat Service who are fully qualified for holding administrative posts and are actually holding such posts have not been selected for the Reserve, whereas temporary Government servants and others who are much less qualified and whose substantive pay is very low have been selected?

(c) Are Government aware that the selections already made by the Federal Public Service Commission have created serious anomalies in the several Departments of the Government of India? What steps do Government propose to take to remove these anomalies, so that the interests of the senior and qualified members of the Imperial Secretariat Service are safeguarded?

The Honourable Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel: (a) Government prescribed the qualifications, while the Selection was made by the Federal Public Service Commission as a result of an interview. I regret I am unable to enlighten the Honourable Member on the principles which the Federal Public Service Commission adopted in making the selection.

(b) and (c). If any anomaly exists in individual cases, it is not the fault of the selection, but the effect of qualifications prescribed. The recruitment to this Reserve has been stopped under my instructions, and the Reserve will automatically disappear after five years. Anomalies if any will, therefore, be of only temporary duration. Government, therefore, do not consider that the interests of senior and qualified members of the Imperial Secretariat Service will necessarily be affected by appointment made to the Reserve.

#### APPOINTMENT OF UNDER SECRETARIES FROM THE ADMINISTRATIVE RESERVE MADE BY THE F. P. S. C.

502. \*Sardar Mangal Singh: (a) Will the Honourable the Home Member please state if it is a fact that future appointments to the grade of Under Secretary in the various Departments of the Government of India are intended to be made mainly from the Administration Reserve recently made by the Federal Public Service Commission?

(b) Do Government propose to take steps to increase the quota of vacancies in the grade of Under Secretary reserved for members of the Imperial Secretariat Service in order to ensure fair chances of promotion to deserving members of that service?

(c) Is it a fact that so far the names of only thirty-six persons have been announced? When do Government propose to announce the names of the remaining sixty-four to make up the total of one hundred already announced?



(d) Are Government aware that the majority of the persons already selected belong to South India? Was there any dearth of suitable persons belonging to other Provinces or communities, or the latter were not considered suitable for the Reserve? If not, why not?

(e) In view of the fact that there is no dearth of qualified Sikh officers in the permanent employment of the Government of India, why has not a single Sikh been selected so far? Do Government propose to take into consideration the claims of this minority community when the next selection is made?

**The Honourable Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel:** (a) No.

(b) The matter is under consideration in connection with the reorganisation of the Government of India Secretariat and the proposed formation of a Central Secretariat Service.

(c) So far forty-three officers have been selected for appointment to the Reserve. It is not proposed to make further selection of officers for appointment to the Reserve.

(d) Of the candidates selected seventeen appear to be from South India. Selection was made on merit and Government have never accepted the principle of territorial representation in their services.

(e) The Federal Public Service Commission did not recommend any Sikh candidate. In view of what is stated in reply to part (c) of the question the question of appointing any Sikh to the Reserve does not arise.

#### HINDI AS COMMON LANGUAGE FOR HINDUSTAN

503. \***Mr. Ahmed E. H. Jaffer:** Will the Honourable the Home Member be pleased to state if it is a fact that Government have under consideration proposals to make Hindi the common language for Hindustan? If so, how many are there in the whole of India who now speak only Hindi?

**The Honourable Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel:** The answer to the first part of the question is in the negative. The latter part does not arise.

#### RISE IN HOUSE-TAX IN DELHI

504. \***Mr. Madandhari Singh:** Will the Secretary of the Health Department be pleased to state:

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to the enormous rise in house-tax in Delhi;

(b) whether it is a fact that it has risen four fold or even more;

(c) the reason for this abnormal rise in house-tax;

(d) whether it is a fact that a Finance Sub-Committee is to sit some time in November 1946, to settle the question of fixing house-tax for the year 1947; and

(e) whether Government propose to give assurance to this House that the Finance Sub-Committee will look into the grievances of the citizens of Delhi and afford some relief to the poor?

**Mr. S. H. Y. Oulnam:** (a) and (b). The house tax in the Delhi Municipality was raised from 3½ per cent. of the annual value to 6½ per cent. with effect from the 1st January 1944.

(c) The house tax was increased in order to enable the budget to be balanced and to meet rising expenses due to fresh liabilities.

(d) and (e). The Honourable Member presumably refers to the Finance Sub-Committee of the Delhi Municipal Committee. The grievances should be represented to the Delhi Municipal Committee. The Government does not propose to take any action in the matter.

#### FOREIGN SCHOLARSHIPS TO STUDENTS FROM BOMBAY PROVINCE

505. \***Shri D. P. Karamarkar:** (a) Will the Honourable Member for Education be pleased to state how many foreign scholarships have been awarded by the Government of India to students from the Bombay Province in 1944, 1945, 1946?

(b) How many of the above have been awarded to students from the **Karnatak Area in the Bombay Province**, namely the Dharwar, Belgaum, Bijapur and North Kanara Districts?

(c) In view of the educational backwardness of the above Karnatak districts, do Government propose to consider the advisability of ear-marking a definite number of foreign scholarships for students from these districts?

**The Honourable Sri C. Rajagopalachari:** (a) Apart from the 20 Overseas Scholarships awarded in 1945 and 33 in 1946 on behalf of the Bombay Government to students domiciled in the Bombay Province, the number of students belonging to Bombay Province who have been selected for the award of Overseas Scholarships on behalf of the Central Government in 1945-46 and 1946-47 are 22 and nine respectively. In addition, seven students from Bombay Province were selected in 1945 for the award of Scheduled Caste Overseas Scholarships. No scholarships were awarded in 1944.

(b) Of the 22 Bombay students selected for Central Scholarships in 1945-46, two belonged to the Karnatak area of the Bombay Province. None of those selected in 1946-47 came from that area. One of those selected for Scheduled Caste Overseas Scholarships in 1945 belonged to the Karnatak. Information is not available here as to how many students selected so far by the Bombay Government belong to the Karnatak area of the Province.

(c) The question can most appropriately be considered by the Bombay Government who are no doubt fully aware of the condition and needs of the various districts in the Province. With regard to the scholarships awarded on behalf of the Central Government, I would invite the Honourable Member's attention to parts (a) and (b) of the reply given by the Education Secretary to starred question No. 1898, by Seth Sukhdev in this House on the 17th April 1946. The object of these overseas Scholarships is to train as quickly as possible high grade personnel urgently required for progress in the execution of various plans of development. Selections for these Overseas Scholarships must be made therefore on considerations of merit without reference to the area to which a candidate belonged. It is difficult at any rate to go further down than the present administrative Provinces in the allocation of these Scholarships.

#### NUMBER OF CHURCHES MAINTAINED FOR BRITISH TROOPS IN INDIA

**506. \*Mr. Madandhari Singh:** Will the Secretary of the Defence Department please state:

(a) the number of Churches maintained for the British Troops in India;

(b) to what organisation they will be handed over when the British troops withdraw from India; and

(c) the number of Churches vested in the Crown used by (i) Conformists, and (ii) Non-conformists?

**Mr. G. S. Bhalja:** (a) and (c). The agency responsible for dealing with Churches has in the past been the Provincial Governments as agents for the Central Government, and the Central Government has at present no up-to-date information regarding the number of maintained churches of denominations other than Anglican. The information has already been called for in connection with arrangements which are being made to end all ecclesiastical expenditure, and a statement will be laid on the table of the House in due course. The number of Anglican military churches maintained by Government is 80.

(b) The intention is to hand over all churches to the authorities of their respective denomination in the near future, irrespective of the date when British troops leave India.

#### OPTIONAL SUBJECTS IN SECONDARY CLASSES IN AJMER-MERWARA

**507. \*Pandit Mukut Bihari Lal Bhargava:** (a) Will the Honourable Member for Education please state if it is a fact that in Ajmer-Merwara, Secondary Education is being imparted in accordance with the United Provinces Code of Education, which provides a very wide choice in optional subjects for students?

(b) Is it a fact that, notwithstanding this, the Education Department is providing for only two or three optional subjects in secondary classes, with the result that no choice is left for students and that optional subjects stand on the same footing as compulsory ones? In how many schools hand spinning and weaving, arts and crafts, agriculture and carpentry is provided in secondary classes in the Province of Ajmer-Merwara?

(c) Do Government intend to provide for all these useful subjects in Lower Middle Classes in future? If not, why not?

**The Honourable Sri O. Rajagopalachari:** (a) If the reference is to Middle School Education the reply is in the affirmative. Middle education of the Anglo-Vernacular type borrows both from the United Provinces and the Punjab but the whole is so framed as to suit Local requirements, and ultimately the requirements of the Board of High School and Intermediate Education, Rajputana, Central India and Gwalior to which the High School Examination in Ajmer-Merwara is affiliated. There is no public examination at the end of the middle stage in Vernacular Schools in Ajmer-Merwara.

(b) and (c). The Education Department is providing for four optional subjects, namely Manual Training, Agriculture, Arts and Crafts and Rural Science in Boys' Vernacular Middle Schools, and Domestic Science with Child Study and Hygiene in Girls' Middle Schools. Arts and crafts are taught in seven schools and Agriculture in five. Spinning, weaving and Carpentry were not hitherto taught in any of the Middle Schools. But Government have decided that education in the age group 6-14 years should be through creative activities of the kind mentioned in the question.

#### DROPPING OF ENGLISH AS OPTIONAL SUBJECT IN CERTAIN SCHOOLS IN AJMER-MERWARA

**508. \*Pandit Mukut Bihari Lal Bhargava:** (a) Will the Honourable Member for Education please state if Government are aware that Educational authorities in Ajmer-Merwara have dropped English as an optional subject in Deoli, Pisangan and other Kasha Schools of Ajmer-Merwara? If so, for what reason?

(b) Are Government aware that there is great resentment against this policy and that the rural population has been put to great inconvenience, with the result that a large number of students had to migrate to urban areas for receiving education in English? If so, do Government propose to provide English as an optional subject in secondary classes of all schools?

**The Honourable Sri O. Rajagopalachari:** (a) Yes, Sir.

It was felt that the time spent on the teaching of English, which would not really be of much value to pupils of these Middle schools in later life, could be more usefully employed in the teaching of practical subjects and the mother tongue. It was therefore decided not to continue English as an optional subject in these Middle schools. This was in accordance with the considered recommendations of the Committee of the Central Advisory Board of Education.

(b) The Local Administration have received a few applications asking for the re-introduction of English as an optional subject in these schools. The information with the Administration does not warrant the conclusion that there has been an exodus of large numbers of pupils from the rural to the urban areas with a view to obtaining instruction in English. But if there be such an exodus there is no harm caused. English is provided for in the Anglo-Vernacular schools of the urban areas to meet any demand for English.

#### ADOPTION OF UNITED PROVINCES CODE OF EDUCATION IN AJMER-MERWARA CURRICULUM

**509. \*Pandit Mukut Bihari Lal Bhargava:** (a) Is the Honourable Member for Education aware that the Ajmer-Merwara Educational curriculum for primary classes prescribes a four-year course only, as contrasted to the five-year-course prescribed in the United Provinces? If so, what is the reason for this distinction, particularly when secondary education is being imparted under and in accordance with the United Provinces Code of Education?

(b) Do Government contemplate to amend the Ajmer-Merwara curriculum for primary classes and bring it into line with that of the United Provinces? If not, why not?

**The Honourable Sri C. Rajagopalachari:** (a) Yes, Sir. The curriculum in primary classes in Ajmer-Merwara is based on local requirements. The Primary and Secondary Courses form two separate and distinct units. There is therefore no reason for the Ajmer-Merwara primary course to be identical in length with that of the United Provinces Code. The intention of the four year course was to induce parents in rural areas to let their children complete the full primary course in the curtailed period.

(b) In the Post-War Schemes of Ajmer-Merwara, provision has been made for the establishment of Five-Year course primary schools in accordance with the principles laid down in the Central Advisory Board's Report on Post-War Educational Development in India.

#### EXPENDITURE OF BEAWAR MUNICIPALITY ON PRIMARY EDUCATION

**510. \*Pandit Mukut Bihari Lal Bhargava:** (a) Will the Honourable Member for Education please state what amount the Beawar Municipality (Ajmer-Merwara) is spending annually on primary education and whether Government make any contribution to the Beawar Municipality for the purpose? If not, why not?

(b) What percentage of the expenditure on primary education is borne by the Local Boards and Government, separately, under the Code of Education, and do Government propose to take steps to provide for a requisite contribution to Local Boards in Ajmer-Merwara?

**The Honourable Sri C. Rajagopalachari:** (a) The Beawar Municipal Committee is at present spending Rs. 18,736 per year on primary education. No contribution has been made by the Government. The Board is generally required to spend ten per cent. of its income on provision of primary education. The present expenditure of the Beawar Municipal Committee on education amounts to a little over ten per cent. It has, therefore, now qualified for Government grant, the award of which will be considered if and when an application is received.

(b) No such percentage has been laid down in case of Ajmer-Merwara so far. The question of a grant will be considered when an application for such assistance is made.

#### PROVISION OF GOVERNMENT BUILDINGS FOR SCHOOLS IN RURAL AREAS IN CENTRALLY ADMINISTERED AREAS

**511. \*Pandit Mukut Bihari Lal Bhargava:** (a) Will the Honourable Member for Education please state what progress has been made towards providing buildings for schools at Government cost in urban and rural areas in Ajmer-Merwara as promised by the Education Secretary in answer to starred question No. 1913 asked on the 17th April, 1946?

(b) Are Government aware that time has come to make primary education free and compulsory in the Centrally Administered Areas and particularly in Ajmer-Merwara, where there has been a long standing public demand for the same? If so, what steps have Government taken or contemplate taking in future towards the achievement of that end as early as possible?

**The Honourable Sri C. Rajagopalachari:** (a) A provision of Rs. 35 lakhs has been made for educational development in Ajmer-Merwara during the next quinquennium; suitable buildings for schools as far as possible will be provided for in the development programme.

(b) A provision of Rs. 18 lakhs for the introduction of compulsory basic education in Ajmer-Merwara has been made in the five years plan.

#### DIPLOMAS OF THE DELHI POLYTECHNIC

**512. \*Shri Mohan Lal Saksena:** (a) Will the Honourable Member for Education be pleased to state what steps have been taken to secure recognition for the certificates and Diplomas of the Delhi Polytechnic?

(b) What steps, if any, have been taken to secure employment for the students of the Polytechnic?

(c) Have the various Departments agreed to recognise the certificates and Diplomas of the Polytechnic?

**The Honourable Sri C. Rajagopalachari:** (a), (b) and (c). Two Statements are laid on the table giving all the information asked for in detail.

*Statement "A"*

The Delhi Polytechnic provides courses for :

(i) All-India Diploma in Engineering, Commerce, Chemical Engineering and Technology, and Architecture (Full-time).

(ii) All-India Certificates in Engineering and Commerce (Part-time).

(iii) Polytechnic Diplomas in Textile Technology and Art (Full-time), and

(iv) Polytechnic Certificate in Art (Part-time).

The All India Diplomas and Certificates were, till recently, awarded by Boards of Studies set up by the Association of Principals of Technical Institutions (India). The All India Council for Technical Education has decided with the concurrence of the Association of Principals of Technical Institutions (India) to take over these Boards of Studies and to re-constitute them as under its own auspices.

The Polytechnic was started with the object of providing courses in Technology of quite a high standard with greater courses in Technology of quite a high standard with greater emphasis on the practical side so that qualified students could be employed in Industry with the minimum amount of additional training. Such employment depends on the gradual recognition by industrial employers of the merits of the young men trained in the institution.

The following is the present position in regard to recognition of Diplomas and Certificates for which the Delhi Polytechnic prepares students :—

1. *All India Diploma and All India Certificate in Engineering.*—The Certificate and the Diploma have been recognised by the Government of Bengal, the latter as equivalent to the Diploma of the Bengal Engineering College. The Bengal Government have also recognised the Certificate of this Board.

At the suggestion of the Chairman, Federal Public Service Commission, the Institution of Engineers (India) were requested to accept the Diploma for exemption from Section A and B of the Associate Membership Examination. The matter was considered by the Council of the Institution at its meeting in Bombay on the 31st October, 1946, and their decision is awaited. In the event of a favourable decision, the Diploma will receive automatic recognition for recruitment to Superior Engineering Services in India.

The different Departments of the Government of India concerned with the employment of Engineers have been approached also to evaluate the Diploma and make recommendations for provisional recognition.

2. *All India Diploma and All India Certificate in Commerce.*—The Diploma with Auditing as a special subject has been recognised by the Government of India as equivalent to First B. A. Examination and for purposes of Rule 61 (2) (iv) (b) of the Income Tax Act.

The Auditor General in India has also recognised this Diploma as equivalent to a degree of an Indian University for purposes of recruitment in his office as well as in Audit and Account Offices subordinate to him if the Diploma Holder had taken advanced Auditing and Accountancy as Special subjects.

The Certificate course is designed to give part-time theoretical instructions to persons already employed in Commercial undertakings, so that they could be more useful to their profession. It enables them to get into higher and more responsible posts.

3. *All India Diploma in Chemical Engineering and Technology.*—Recognition of the Diploma in this subject has to come from Industrialists who have been approached for employment and training of passed students of the Delhi Polytechnic and almost all students have been suitably placed.

4. *All India Diploma in Architecture.*—This course is a five year course and the fourth year class has commenced only this year. The Chairman of the All India Board has taken up the question of recognition of the All India Diploma with the Indian Institute of Architects.

5. *Polytechnic Diploma in Textile Technology.*—The industrialists employing Textile Technologists hold the view that as in the case of the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute Bombay, the Diploma of the Polytechnic will receive due recognition when the students of the Polytechnic have been tried for some years and found useful.

6. *Polytechnic Diploma and Certificate in Art.*—So far these students have completed the three-year Diploma and Certificate course and all of them have been suitably employed. The courses have recently been reorganised as five-year courses and no difficulty is anticipated in regard to the recognition of these courses.

*Statement "B"*

Altogether 106 students have qualified in full or in part. Of these 48 have been employed after having satisfactorily completed their entire course including practical training; 10 have been employed before completion of practical training; 18 are still undergoing practical training; 6 have declined to take practical training; 19 are prosecuting further studies elsewhere and information regarding the remaining five is inadequate.

The authorities are constantly in touch with possible employers and an employment register is maintained.

Detailed information will be found in the Annexure to this statement (below):

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION  
GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

Particulars concerning students who have completed their academic course and examination

Department	Qualifying Examination	Year of passing	Total passed out so far	Still under practical training (obligatory for award of Dip. (Ions))	Before completion of entire course including practical training		After completion of practical training		Number who did not take training nor have got employed	Number prosecuting further studies	Number Inadequate information available	Remarks
					Number completed	Number employed	Number completed	Number employed				
Engineering	All India Diploma	1945	13	10*	3	X	X	1	X	X	X	*2 paid apprentices. @ Rs. 100 p.m.
	All India Certificate (Part-time)	1945	5	4*	1	X	X	X	X	X	X	*2 paid apprentices.
Commerce	Government Diploma	1942-44	61	X	X	43	X	X	18	X	X	
	All India Diploma		Nil	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	
Chemical Engineering and Technology	All India Diploma	1945	4	3	X	X	X	X	X	X	1	
	Polytechnic Certificate (Part-time)	1944	6	X	X	3	X	X	1	X	2	
Architecture	Intermediate All-India Diplomas	1946	4	X	4*	X	X	X	X	X	X	*On salaries ranging from Rs. 100-250.
Art	Polytechnic Diploma	1946	2	X	3*	X	X	X	X	X	X	*On Rs. 75 p.m. & Rs. 125 p.m.
	Polytechnic Certificate (Part-time)	1946	1	X	1	X	X	X	X	X	X	
Textile	Polytechnic Diploma	1946	6	1	X	X	X	5	X	X	X	
	Polytechnic Certificate (Part-time)	1944	4	X	X	2	X	X	X	X	2	
Total			106	18	10	48	6	19	5			

## CANCELLATION OF GUN LICENCES BY THE DEPUTY COMMISSIONER, DELHI.

513. \*Shri D. P. Karmarkar: Will the Honourable the Home Member please state whether the Deputy Commissioner of Delhi cancelled the gun licences of those who did not purchase cartridges during the preceding year? If so, what is the number of such licences, and the provision of the Arms Act under which his action was justified?

The Honourable Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel: The Deputy Commissioner of Delhi cancelled 174 licences on the ground that the holders had not purchased any cartridges (or had purchased less than 50) during the last five years and consequently appeared to have no need for their weapons. Action was taken under Rule 43 read with Rule 30 of the Indian Arms Rules.

## TAXATION OF INCOME OF HINDU UN-DIVIDED FAMILY

514. \*Pundit Thakur Das Bhargava: (a) Will the Honourable the Finance Member kindly state if Government are aware that the inequity of taxing the income of the Hindu un-divided family as such has been pressed upon Government for the last twenty years; that many Finance Members, while admitting that there is a case worth looking into have refused to consider the question on merits at the time of the Annual Finance Bill and that on the last occasion the Honourable the Finance Member suggested reference of the question to the proposed taxation Inquiry Committee which has not been appointed so far?

(b) How much amount would it mean to the exchequer if the income of the Hindu undivided family as such was not taxed and that only individuals as in the case of other communities were taxed?

(c) In view of the fact that the Taxation Inquiry Committee has not been appointed so far and recommendation by such a Committee, if any, are not going to be made and acted upon in the near future, will the Honourable Member consider the advisability of this question being examined by a small committee of officials and non-officials before the Budget Session?

The Honourable Mr. Liaquat Ali Khan: (a) and (c). The taxation of the Hindu undivided family would be a suitable subject for examination by the Taxation Enquiry Committee, the setting up of which is under consideration. I do not consider it necessary to set up a separate committee for this purpose alone.

(b) The attention of the Honourable Member is invited to the reply given to part (d) of question No. 329, dated the 18th February 1946.

## EXAMINATION FOR TEMPORARY EMPLOYEES IN THE MINISTERIAL SERVICE OF THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA SECRETARIAT.

515. \*Miss Maniben Kara: (a) Is the Honourable the Home Member aware of the resentment among the temporary employees in the Ministerial service of the Government of India Secretariat, in being asked to appear for an examination for permanent appointment and of the various representations they have made on the subject?

(b) Is he aware that such a procedure will ultimately lead to the discharge of a majority of such employees, irrespective of the fact that they have served Government faithfully during the six years of war, under most trying conditions?

(c) What does he propose to do in the case of such employees who are discharged, as a result of such an examination?

(d) What is the purpose for asking these employees to sit for a purely academic examination, even though they possess University diplomas and Certificates?

(e) Is it a fact that even those employees who had attained merit in such examinations as were held during the war, are being asked to appear for an examination again for a permanent appointment?



(f) Is it a fact that even those who are employed temporarily against permanent vacancies due to their rank at an examination already held, do not stand any chance of being absorbed permanently without appearing for another examination, in spite of the fact that they were assured favourable consideration in this respect after the war?

**The Honourable Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel:** (a) I have seen some representations on the subject.

(b) The number of vacancies available being much less than the number of temporary employees in service, it is inevitable that the surplus employees should be discharged. As to how many would be discharged and when, would depend on the extent to which temporary employments would continue and the temporary employees could be absorbed in permanent vacancies.

(c) Those who fail to secure permanent employment will have the same facilities of being absorbed in alternative employment through Employment Exchanges as the demobilised war-service personnel. They would also get, subject to certain conditions, gratuity according to the prescribed scales.

(d) The examination is intended to assist in selecting suitable persons for the allotted number of vacancies from amongst the temporary employees.

(e) Yes.

(f) In regard to war-time vacancies there is a definite reservation both for war-service candidates and temporary employees. Vacancies for the latter will be filled only by those temporary employees who obtain a sufficiently high rank at the proposed examination.

#### ADMISSION OF STUDENTS FROM ASSAM INTO COLLEGES AFFILIATED TO BENARES HINDU, ALIGARH AND DELHI UNIVERSITIES.

**516. \*Sreejut Rohini Kumar Chaudhuri:** (a) Will the Honourable Member for Education be pleased to state as to how many students from the Province of Assam have been admitted during the last three years into Colleges affiliated under the following Universities:

(i) Benares Hindu University,

(ii) Aligarh University; and

(iii) Delhi University?

(b) Does any Provincial Government in India make any monetary contribution to these Universities? If so, what is their yearly contribution?

(c) Does any of these Universities mentioned in part (a) above reserve any seat for students belonging to provinces other than the province in which these Universities are located? If so, what is the quota of each Province?

**The Honourable Sri C. Rajagopalachari:** (a) Information asked for in regard to the Benares Hindu University and Delhi University, during the last three years, is placed on the table of the House.

(b) The Benares Hindu University receives an annual grant of Rs. 1,01,000, from the United Provinces Government. No other Provincial Government contributes towards the funds of the University. The Delhi University receives no contribution from any Provincial Government.

(c) The Benares Hindu University and the Aligarh Muslim University reserve seats for students belonging to the several Provinces. A statement giving the quota of each Province in the Benares Hindu University is placed on the table of the House. The Delhi University reserves no seats on a Provincial basis, but students from other Provinces are admitted to the University and its Constituent Colleges, subject to the general rules of admission, prevailing.

Information relating to the Aligarh Muslim University in respect of (a), (b) and (c) is being collected and will be furnished to the Honourable Member.

Statement showing number of Students admitted from the Province of Assam to the Benares Hindu University and Delhi University

	1943-44	1944-45	1945-46
<b>Benares Hindu University</b>			
Central Hindu College . . . . .	...	13	18
Science College . . . . .	9	16	22
College of Technology . . . . .	2	2	3
Engineering College . . . . .	11	14	15
College of Mining and Metallurgy . . . . .	8	...	1
College of Agricultural Research . . . . .	...	...	1
College of Law . . . . .	...	3	2
College of Ayurved . . . . .	...	2	2
<b>Delhi University</b>			
St. Stephens College . . . . .	1	1	...
Indraprastha College for Women . . . . .	1	1	1

Statement showing quota of seats reserved for the various Provinces in the Benares Hindu University

	Engineering College	Industrial Chemistry	Mining and Metallurgy
Assam . . . . .	4	1	1
Bengal . . . . .	15	6	3
Bombay . . . . .	20	10	2
Bihar . . . . .	6	2	2
Central Provinces . . . . .	5	3	2
Madras . . . . .	25	12	5
Orissa . . . . .	3	2	1
N.-W. F. P. . . . .	5	1	1
Punjab . . . . .	20	6	3
Sind . . . . .	2	2	1
United Provinces . . . . .	30	12	8

ADMISSION OF STUDENTS FROM INDIA IN COLLEGES IN U. S. A. AND U. K.

517. \*Sreejot Rohini Kumar Chaudhuri: (a) Does the Honourable Member for Education propose to give to private students, i.e., students who have not been granted stipends either by the Government of India or a Provincial Government, assistance in the matter of securing admission into educational institutions in America and United Kingdom, and booking of passages for their journey?

(b) What is the number of students who have either been granted stipends or deputed on study leave, for studies in America and United Kingdom this year who have not secured admission in Colleges or have not obtained passage for their voyage, province by province?

**The Honourable Sri C. Rajagopalachari:** (a) Arrangements already exist in the United Kingdom and the United States of America for giving to private students all possible assistance in the matter of securing admission into educational institutions in those countries and also for looking after their general welfare in the same way as is done for students proceeding on Government scholarships.

The Government of India enabled a large number of private students to secure passages to the United States of America in 1945 and to the United Kingdom in 1945 and 1946. Passages to the United States of America were decontrolled at the end of last year and passages to the United Kingdom also have now been decontrolled. There is nothing that Government can do by way of assistance in regard to passages. Arrangements must be made with the shipping companies or Travel Agents.

(b) Two statements are placed on the table giving the information asked for.

*List of students awarded overseas scholarships for 1946-47 by the Government of India who have either not secured admission in Colleges in the United Kingdom or the United States of America or have not obtained passage for their voyage according to provinces.*

Number of scholarships awarded—213.

Provinces	Number of students who have not secured admission in Colleges in the U. S. A. and the U. K.	Number of students who have secured admission but are awaiting passage for their voyage
Assam . . . . .	...	...
Bengal . . . . .	17	11
Bihar . . . . .	1	...
Bombay . . . . .	3	...
C. P. and Berar . . . . .	1	...
Madras . . . . .	3	6
N. W. F. P . . . . .	...	...
Orissa . . . . .	...	...
Punjab . . . . .	18	6
Sind . . . . .	1	1
U. P. . . . .	10	4
Delhi . . . . .	1	...
Bhopal . . . . .	...	1
Jamnagar . . . . .	1	...
Jaipur . . . . .	1	...
Karauli . . . . .	1	...

Provinces	Number of students who have not secured admission in Colleges in the U. S. A. and the U. K.	Number of students who have secured admission but are awaiting passage for their voyage
Kashmir . . . . .	...	1
Mysore . . . . .	4	2
Travancore . . . . .	1	1
Total . . . . .	63	33

NOTE.—In addition, seven students have been selected in 1946-47 for advanced studies in Australia. Out of this number, two have already left and the remaining five have been admitted and are required to reach in Australia either towards the end of January 1947 or middle of Feb. 1947.

*Number of candidates selected in 1946 by the Provincial Governments including sponsored Students and Deputationists who have not so far been able to proceed abroad for lack of admission or passage.*

Serial No.	Province	Number of candidates selected	Number of candidates who have not secured admission	Number of candidates who have secured admission but have not sailed
1	Assam . . . . .	22	16	5
2	Bengal . . . . .	72	53	5
3	Bihar . . . . .	24	5	3
4	Bombay . . . . .	61	38	13
5	C. P. & Berar . . . . .	25	13	5
6	Madras . . . . .	55	30	5
7	N. W. F. P. . . . .	6	2	1
8	Orissa . . . . .	25	12	4
9	Punjab . . . . .	39	20	3
10	Sind . . . . .	13	10	2
11	U. P. . . . .	36	25	6
	Total . . . . .	378	224	51

**OFFICERS OF THE PROVINCIAL CIVIL SERVICE OR ON THE LISTED POSTS SERVING IN GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.**

518. \*Sreejot Rohini Kumar Chandhuri: (a) Will the Honourable the Home Member be pleased to state as to how many Officers formerly belonging to the Provincial Civil Service or to the listed posts in different provinces are now working in the Secretariat of the Government of India as Secretaries, Under Secretaries, Deputy Secretaries and Assistant Secretaries?

(b) Is it a fact that no such officer has up-till now been recruited from the province of Assam, for service in the Secretariat of the Government of India? If so, do Government propose to give the Assam Officers a chance?

**The Honourable Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel:** (a) A statement containing information in respect of officers of and above the rank of Under Secretary is placed on the table of the House. Information in respect of Assistant Secretaries is being collected and will be furnished when it is complete.

(b) There is no such officer from the province of Assam in the statement referred to above. I would, however, explain that these posts are not filled on a territorial basis.

*Statement showing the names and particulars of P. O. S. officers holding posts of Under Secretary and above in the Government of India Secretariat.*

Names of officers	Provinces to which they belong	Appointments held
1. Khan Bahadur Itaat Hussain .	Central Provinces .	Deputy Secretary, Commonwealth Relations Department.
2. Mr. G. P. Bhutt .	Central Provinces .	Under Secretary, Defence Department.
3. Mr. Sant Ram Maini .	Punjab .	Under Secretary, Food Department.
4. Khan Bahadur Saiyid Ahmad Ali	United Provinces .	Deputy Secretary, Home Department.
5. Rai Bahadur H. K. Mathur .	United Provinces .	Deputy Secretary, Food Department.
6. Mr. H. J. Stooks . .	Madras . .	Deputy Secretary, Home Department.
7. Mr. E. U. Damodaran .	Madras .	Under Secretary, Defence Department.
8. Rai Sahib P. N. Mahanti . .	Bihar . .	Under Secretary, Commonwealth Relations Department.
9. Rai Sahib N. B. Chatterji .	Bihar . .	Under Secretary, Works, Mines and Power Department.
10. Rai Bahadur N. C. Ray .	Bihar . .	Deputy Secretary, Legislative Department.
11. Mr. B. G. Murdeswar .	Bombay .	Deputy Secretary, Legislative Department.

DEPUTATION OF C. I. D. OFFICERS OF THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT TO PROVINCES FOR DETECTION OF CASES OF CORRUPTION, ETC.

519. \*Sreejot Rohini Kumar Ghauthuri: Will the Honourable the Home Member be pleased to state:

(a) how many C. I. D. Officers attached to the Central Government were deputed in the years 1944, 1945 and 1946 to different Provinces to detect cases of corruption and misappropriation by Government servants;

(b) the number of cases sent by them for trial in each Province;

(c) the number of cases ending in conviction; and

(d) the total expenditure incurred by the Government of India on such deputations?

**The Honourable Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel:** (a) None: but a Special Police Establishment was created by the Government of India in 1943 for the detection and investigation of cases of bribery and corruption in which employees of the Central Government and their contractors were involved. The staff was not posted by provinces. The total strength of investigating officers was 58 in 1944, 58 in 1945 and 56 in 1946.

(b) and (c). Records of trials and convictions are not maintained by provinces. The total number of cases sent up for trial, including those reported for departmental action, up to 30th September, 1946, was 904. Of these 488 ended in convictions or departmental action and 124 cases are still pending.

(d) The total expenditure on account of the special police staff was Rs. 6,50,000 in 1944-45 and Rs. 8,75,000 in 1945-46. The provision made for the year 1946-47 was Rs. 10,11,000 of which about Rs. 4,53,000 was spent up to the end of September, 1946.

#### EXCISE DUTY ON BETEL-NUTS.

**520. \*Sreejot Rohini Kumar Chaudhuri:** (a) Will the Honourable the Finance Member be pleased to state the total Excise Duties levied on betelnuts in each Province from the 1st April to the 30th September, 1946? How much of this was levied on uncured betelnuts?

(b) Is he aware that levy of this tax has caused great hardship in Provinces where betelnuts are not cured, particularly in Assam where the incidence of tax on growers comes to nearly five times the land revenue paid by them? If so, do Government propose to abolish the imposition of tax on uncured betelnuts?

**The Honourable Mr. Liaquat Ali Khan:** (a) Information regarding the amount of Excise Duty collected on betelnuts in each Province during the period 1st April to the 30th September 1946 is being collected and will be laid on the table of the House in due course. The Excise is levied only on betelnuts which are cured within the meaning of Section 2(c) of the Central Excises and Salt Act, 1944.

(b) Representations to this effect have been received from Assam. The duty is intended to fall on the consumer and not on the producer. The difficulties experienced by the latter can be overcome not by the abolition of the duty but by an improvement in his bargaining position *vis-a-vis* the middlemen. For this purpose a grant of Rs. five lakhs a year has been made and special measures to secure a fair price to the betelnut grower for his produce are at present under active consideration.

#### RETIREMENT OF OFFICIALS ON FULL PENSION AFTER SERVING 25 YEARS.

**521. \*Mr. Ahmed E. H. Jaffer:** Will the Honourable the Home Member please state whether in view of unemployment Government propose to consider the question of retirement of all those officials who have put in 25 years of service with full pension benefits?

**The Honourable Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel:** No, Sir.

#### WITHDRAWAL OF EXTENSIONS GRANTED TO OFFICIALS.

**522.\*Mr. Ahmed E. H. Jaffer:** Will the Honourable the Home Member please state whether extension granted to the officials already in service will be withdrawn to provide employment for the younger generation?

**The Honourable Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel:** As a measure of unemployment relief I doubt whether the advantage of such a step would be appreciable. Apart from this it is not possible for Government to terminate employment in such cases before the expiry of the stipulated period save for disciplinary reasons or unless there is a specific clause for earlier termination. I am, however, prepared to ask Departments to examine the case of such persons with a view to termination of their service where possible and where continuance of employment is not essential in the interests of public service.

## UNSTARRED QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

### DEARNESS ALLOWANCE TO PENSIONERS.

**68. Mr. Manu Subedar:** (a) Will the Honourable the Finance Member please state whether any demand has been made on Government to give additional dearness allowance to those in receipt of pensions by Government of India as well as by Provincial Governments?

(b) If so, have Government considered this matter at all?

(c) What are the findings of such examination?

(d) How much money will be involved so far as the Central revenues are concerned?

**The Honourable Mr. Liaquat Ali Khan:** (a) There have been applications from Central Government pensioners for increases over the existing rates of pensions. Provincial Government pensioners would petition their Governments and not the Central Government.

(b) Yes.

(c) Since 1943 the rates were revised twice. After the cessation of hostilities the matter was considered again and it was decided not to enhance the rates further.

(d) It is estimated that the increases already sanctioned have cost the Central Revenues an additional Rs. 127.5 lakhs.

### DEMobilIZATION AND RE-EMPLOYMENT OF INDIAN ARMY OFFICERS SINCE V-J. DAY

**69. Mr. Manu Subedar:** (a) Will the Secretary of the Defence Department please state how many Indian officers have been demobilised since the V. J. Day?

(b) How many Indian officers have been re-engaged since that time and how do these figures compare with British officers demobilised and re-engaged?

(c) How many English officers have found employment elsewhere than in Government Departments?

**Mr. G. S. Bhalja:** (a) The number of Indian Officers in the three services demobilised or released since V. J. Day to the 1st October 1946 is 5,005. The figure for British officers is 16,037.

(b) It is not clear what exactly the Honourable Member has in mind by the phrase "demobilised and re-engaged", which, strictly speaking, does not apply to anyone. If the Honourable Member refers to the voluntary deferment of release, the number of Indian officers who have agreed to defer their release is 3,970, while the number of non-Indian officers is 2,563. If, on the other hand, the Honourable Member means the number to whom permanent commissions have been given, the figures are for India 1,245, for non-Indians eleven.

(c) No record is kept of every officer who finds employment. We know of 418 British officers whose firms asked for their early release on work of national importance, but have no information regarding others. The Resettlement Office of the Labour Department have found employment for 512 officers in India, of whom the majority are Indians.

### STRIKE BY THE NAVAL RATINGS IN BOMBAY.

**70. Mr. Manu Subedar:** (a) Will the Secretary of the Defence Department please state what steps have Government taken on the strike of the Naval Ratings in Bombay and elsewhere and the subsequent disturbances?

- (b) Are any trials pending?
- (c) Are any officers still awaiting trials and, if so, for what offence?
- (d) Have they been given full opportunity to bring their lawyers?
- (e) Before which tribunal will they be tried?
- (f) Has the Defence Consultative Committee gone into each case as was promised by Government?

**Mr. G. S. Bhalja:** (a) The Government of India appointed a Commission of Enquiry to enquire into and report on the causes and origin of the mutinies in the R.I.N. at Bombay and other places in February 1946. The Report has been received and is at present under the consideration of Government.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) and (e). Do not arise in view of answers to (b) and (c) above.

(f) No, Sir. No such promise was made by Government.

#### RELAYING OF ENGLISH MUSIC FROM LONDON.

**71. Mr. Manu Subedar:** (a) Will the Honourable Member for Information and Broadcasting please state whether Government have attempted relaying English music from London in place of the English music given in India?

(b) Have Government attempted to relay good Indian music from one centre to more than one centres?

(c) Can this be done and, if so, what is the amount of saving, which could be effected by doing this?

**The Honourable Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel:** (a), (b) and (c). Relays of music are technically unsatisfactory and are not undertaken except on special occasions. There are also copyright difficulties involved in relaying musical works broadcast by the B.B.C. The last portion of part (c) of the question does not arise.

#### TIME GIVEN TO BROADCASTS OF ENGLISH AND INDIAN MUSIC AND TALKS

**72. Mr. Manu Subedar:** (a) Will the Honourable Member for Information and Broadcasting please state how much time is given to English talks, reviews and music at each of the radio transmitting centres in India?

(b) How does it compare with the languages of the province from which such transmission takes place?

(c) Have Government considered the advisability of reducing the time given for English music and English talks and increasing the time given for talks in Indian languages?

**The Honourable Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel:** (a) and (b). A statement giving the required information is laid on the table of the House. Reviews, by which I understand the Honourable Member to mean commentaries, book reviews, etc., are included under the heading 'talks'.

(c) The Honourable Member will notice that the amount of Western music broadcast is concentrated mostly in the four important centres of Delhi, Bombay, Calcutta and Madras, and the proportion of English to Indian talks is also high. There is demand from listeners, both Europeans and Indians, for English music and talks, and the Honourable Member will appreciate that in arranging our broadcast programme such demands have also to be given due consideration. I am, however, prepared to examine whether the proportions cannot be readjusted.



Statement showing the time given to English and Indian language talks and to Western and Indian music at 16 different stations of All India Radio during September 1946.

	Talks		Music	
	English	Indian	Western	Indian
	Hrs. Mts.	Hrs. Mts.	Hrs. Mts.	Hrs. Mts.
Delhi . . . . .	9 45	13 22	54 45	252 1
Bombay . . . . .	8 13	30 12	52 10	224 51
Calcutta . . . . .	7 24	15 14	32 28	193 59
Madras . . . . .	11 9	28 22	26 3	233 58
Lahore . . . . .	4 50	10 19	4 2	163 9
Lucknow . . . . .	5 13	16 4	2 41	166 18
Trichy . . . . .	2 34	30 35	2 45	147 7
Dacca . . . . .	4 46	6 20	1 30	170 15
Peshawar . . . . .	3 43	15 16	1 58	155 2
Total . . . . .	57 37	165 44	178 22	1703 37

EFFECT OF COMMUNAL RIOTS IN NOAKHALI AND TIPPERAH IN BENGAL ON THE ACTIVITIES OF CENTRAL EXCISE DEPARTMENT

**73. Mr. K. O. Neogy:** (a) Will the Honourable the Finance Member please make a statement indicating whether the activities of the Central Excise Department have been affected in any manner in the districts of Noakhali and Tipperah in Bengal, due to communal troubles, since 10th October last?

(b) Has any financial loss been suffered by the Department due to such troubles in the said areas? If so, in what manner and to what extent?

(c) How many employees of the department, belonging to different ranks, were stationed in those areas upto the date of the outbreak of troubles, and how many of them continued to discharge their duties after the outbreak? Were any reports received from any of these employees by the superior officers, relating to these troubles, directly or indirectly? If so, to what effect, and what action was taken thereon?

**The Honourable Mr. Liaquat Ali Khan:** The information is being collected and will be laid before the House as soon as possible.

SUPERVISORY ALLOWANCE TO CLERKS OF MILITARY ACCOUNTS DEPARTMENT

**74. Shri Mohan Lal Saksena:** Will the Honourable the Finance Member be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a supervisory allowance of Rs. 80 p.m. was allowed to all the clerks of Military Accounts Department working in supervisory posts;

(b) whether any limit was fixed beyond which, pay and supervisory allowances were not to exceed and if so, whether this restriction was later on removed on representation made by the clerks affected; and

(c) whether it is a fact that while removing the aforesaid restriction it was not given retrospective effect, and, if so, whether Government propose to grant the allowance to the clerks with effect from the date of the original order?

**The Honourable Mr. Liaquat Ali Khan:** (a) With effect from the 1st May 1943, all supervisory appointments in the Military Accounts Department were classified into three grades, according to the responsibility of the posts, and supervisory allowances of Rs. 30 p.m., Rs. 20 p.m. and Rs. 10 p.m. respectively were sanctioned for payment to clerks holding those posts.

(b) (i) Yes. Pay plus supervisory allowance of a clerk in receipt of the old rates of pay was restricted to Rs. 210 p.m., the minimum salary of an Accountant.

(ii) Yes, this restriction was later removed.

(c) The restriction was removed with effect from the 1st December 1943. Normally the policy of Government is not to give retrospective effect to financial sanctions and Government see no reason for doing so in this case.

#### DUTIES OF ASSISTANT CONTROLLER OF SALVAGE

**75. Pandit Sri Krishna Dutt Paliwal:** Will the Secretary of the Defence Department be pleased to state:

(a) what are the duties of an Assistant Controller of Salvage;

(b) the number of Assistant Controllers in the Salvage Directorate;

(c) whether any Indian is there amongst them; if so, who and how many; and

(d) the rank of the Indian or Indians working as Assistant Controllers?

**Mr. G. S. Bhalja:** (a) and (b). There are three Assistant Controllers in the Salvage Organisation located at the Headquarters of each of the three military commands, namely Northern, Southern and Eastern Commands. The appointment carries the rank of Lt.-Col. with the following duties:

(i) Co-ordination of Salvage Activities of the Navy, Army and Air Force in their Commands.

(ii) Co-ordination of Salvage statistical information.

(iii) Control of staff and activities of all salvage installations located in their Command.

(iv) Implementation of G.H.Q. and Command Salvage policy.

(e) and (d). At present there is no Indian Assistant Controller of Salvage.

#### REPORTS OF LAWLESSNESS IN CALCUTTA AND EASTERN BENGAL PUBLISHED IN THE *AMRITA BAZAR PATRIKA*

**76. Seth Govind Das:** Will the Honourable the Home Member please state:

(a) whether he has seen in the *Amrita Bazar Patrika* of the 18th August, Allahabad, Second Dak Edition and its issues thereafter, the reports of the lawlessness which prevailed in Calcutta from 16th to 19th August in particular; and

(b) whether he has seen in the *Amrita Bazar Patrika* of the 19th October, Allahabad, Second Dak Edition, the reports of lawlessness prevalent in the Eastern Bengal, particularly Noakhali and Tipperah?

**The Honourable Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel:** (a) and (b). I have seen newspaper reports of incidents in the areas mentioned.

#### SCHEDULE FOR FIXING OF HOUSE TAX IN DELHI PROVINCE

**77. Mr. Madandhari Singh:** Will the Secretary of the Health Department be pleased to lay on the table of the House a copy of the Schedule on the basis of which house-tax has been fixed in the Delhi Province?

**Mr. S. H. Y. Oulnam:** A statement is laid on the table of the House.

*Statement showing the rates at which the House-tax is levied by the various local bodies in Delhi.*

House-tax is levied by the various Municipal bodies in Delhi under section 61 of the Punjab Municipal Act, 1911 at the following rates :

Delhi Municipal Committee . . . . .	6½% of annual value-
New Delhi Municipal Committee . . . . .	6½% ditto
Notified Area Committee (Civil Station) . . . . .	9½% ditto
Shahdara Municipal Committee . . . . .	6½% ditto

The definition of "annual value" is given in section 3(1) of the Punjab Municipal Act, 1911.

#### POSTING OF ARMED FORCES IN CALCUTTA AND EASTERN BENGAL

**78. Seth Govind Das:** (a) Is the Honourable the Home Member aware of the repeated outbreaks of lawlessness in Bengal?

(b) If so, will the Central Government consider the dispatch and posting in Bengal, particularly at its nerve centres in its Eastern part and Calcutta armed forces to be in readiness to take over the administration from the civilian hands and take prompt action to deal with all attempts at lawlessness?

**The Honourable Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel:** (a) Yes.

(b) The Central Government have been giving all possible assistance in aid of the civil power in the affected area.

#### POLICY OF GOVERNMENT OF INDIA RE FILLING UP OF VACANCIES IN IMPERIAL SECRETARIAT AND ATTACHED OFFICES THROUGH THE F. P. S. C.

**79. Sri N. Narayanamurthi:** (a) Has the attention of the Honourable the Home Member been drawn to the various Office Memoranda issued recently by the Home Department relating to the future policy of the Government of India in regard to filling up of vacancies in the Imperial Secretariat and its attached offices?

(b) Is it a fact that further recruitment will be made on the basis of Federal Public Service Commission Examination?

(c) What is the policy of Government in respect of those temporary Government Servants who had been recruited through the agency of the Home Department on the basis of the results of the Federal Public Service Commission Examinations held since 1940? Are such Government servants required to take examinations once again? If so, why?

(d) In view of the fact, that these temporary Government servants have put in service for more than two and a half years, do the Government propose to consider the advisability of not calling them to sit for such examinations once again?

**The Honourable Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel:** (a) and (b). Yes.

(c) and (d). Government consider that it is necessary in order to ensure a suitable and equitable method of selection that all temporary Government employees whether they have appeared in the Federal Public Service Commission examinations or not should appear at an examination to be held by the Commission. The reasons for this decision are as follows.

Departmental selection would not provide a common standard of selection either between such temporary employees in the various Departments; or, within the same Department, between such temporary employees and others who have not passed a Federal Public Service Commission examination. Secondly, such a procedure would not be fair because the proportion between the number of permanent vacancies and the number of employees who have passed a Federal Public Service Commission examination varies from Department to Department. Thirdly, the large war-time Departments were staffed mainly by men who have not passed a Federal Public Service Commission examination, and, moreover, have few, if any, permanent vacancies. The procedure

would therefore mean uneven selection as between men who have passed a Federal Public Service Commission examination and the exclusion of men who have not.

#### BROADCASTING STATIONS IN INDIA

**80. Seth Govind Das:** Will the Honourable Member for Information and Broadcasting please state:

(a) the number of Broadcasting Stations existing at present in India with their names and places of location;

(b) if any extension or development plan to increase the number of Broadcasting Stations has been formulated; if so, how many Stations and at what places and within what time Government intend to set up either themselves, or through Provincial or State Governments or through private enterprise; and

(c) the percentage of different communities in the total number of persons employed in the Department in its different ranks and Branches with the names of the respective Stations to which they are attached?

**The Honourable Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel:** (a) There are at present nine Broadcasting Stations at Delhi, Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Peshawar, Lahore, Lucknow, Dacca and Trichinopoly.

(b) Plans, both long-term and short-term, have been prepared for the development of broadcasting in India. They involve the installation of transmitters of varying power at various places, and the erection of studios where none already exist. It is not possible to say within what period transmitters of different types or studio equipment will become available. It is even more difficult to say within what period sufficient trained technical staff for both installation and maintenance will be forthcoming. I regret, therefore, that I cannot give a specific reply to this question. I should add that the plans do not contemplate that, except in the States, broadcasting should be run and controlled by any authority other than the Central Government.

(c) The information asked for is so detailed and bulky that I would prefer to avoid inflicting it on the House. If the Honourable Member will indicate what is the exact point of his interest, I will endeavour to satisfy his curiosity.

#### SHORT NOTICE QUESTION AND ANSWER

##### ATTACK AT DASNA ON PILGRIM TRAIN FROM GARHMUKTESHWAR

**Lala Deshbandhu Gupta:** Will the Honourable the Railway Member be pleased to state:

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to the report published in the *Hindustan Times*, dated the 10th November, 1946 saying that the Railway train carrying a large number of pilgrims and returning from Garhmukteshwar was attacked by a party of armed men at Dasna at about 12 noon on Saturday, the 9th November, 1946, as a result of which many passengers died and received injuries;

(b) whether it is a fact that the driver disconnected the engine from the train and went away to Ghaziabad, leaving the train behind at the mercy of the assailants;

(c) whether it is a fact that the Railway line was in no way blocked and the Engine Driver could have as well escorted the whole train to Ghaziabad;

(d) the total number of deaths and the persons injured;

(e) how many of the dead and injured have been identified, and what steps have been taken to inform their relatives;

(f) what steps were taken to provide medical relief by Government to the injured;

(g) how many arrests, if any, have been made so far in this connection;

(h) whether the Railway authorities informed the District Police to send ample police force to protect the waylaid passengers;

- (i) whether the Railway authorities made any arrangements for food, shelter and conveyance of the passengers who were so stranded;
- (j) what steps Government have taken to restore the property of the passengers which was left behind in the Railway train; and
- (k) whether Government propose to compensate the passengers for the losses incurred by them due to this incident; if not, why not?

**The Honourable Mr. M. Asaf Ali:** (a) Yes, but preliminary enquiries made by the railway authorities reveal that it was not a case of passengers in the train being attacked by a party of armed men. There was a scuffle on the platform between some of the passengers in the train and a party of milk vendors who were attempting to board the train. The main disturbance however apparently took place later near the outer signal of Dasna Station in the direction of Ghaziabad after a number of passengers had left the train and had started walking along the railway line towards Ghaziabad.

(b) Yes, the Driver uncoupled the engine and drove it to Ghaziabad; it is stated that he did this in the interests of the passengers and the railway in order to bring police assistance which in fact he was able to do.

(c) The line was not blocked but the Driver could not haul the train to Ghaziabad without releasing the brakes which he could only do by walking along the train. This he was precluded from doing because the platform was crowded and the situation was out of control.

(d) and (e). The information is not available from railway sources since most of the rioting took place outside the station limits. The Honourable Member will no doubt be able to get reliable figures from the local Civil administration based on police reports submitted to them. The only definite information available in this connection is that the two Guards working the Police Relief Special Trains picked up nine dead bodies and eight injured persons. One railway pointsman was also killed at Dasna Station.

(f) Certain of the injured were given first-aid by the Guard of the Police Relief Train which arrived at Dasna from Hapur. The Guard was assisted in this by some private individuals who had arrived by car. Injured passengers, with the exception of one lady, were taken by train to Ghaziabad and there entrusted to the care of the railway and civil doctors. The injured lady left Dasna in a private car. Such dead bodies as were collected were brought in to Ghaziabad.

(g) This is not known to the railway authorities.

(h) Yes, a wireless message was sent immediately by the Divisional Superintendent, Moradabad, through the Officer Commanding, Moradabad, to the Superintendent of Police and the District Magistrate, Meerut. At the same time, a message was sent over the railway Control telephone to the police at Ghaziabad and at Hapur. About an hour later, a further message was sent to the District Magistrate, Meerut, asking for police protection at all the six stations between Garhmukhtesar and Ghaziabad in view of the tension prevailing among the crowds dispersing from the mela and the possibility of trouble in the surrounding areas.

(i) Passengers who stayed at Dasna station were looked after and given protection in the Station office. On arrival of the police, the train conveying these passengers was worked to Delhi after a detention of 3 hours and 17 minutes.

(j) The luggage and other belongings of passengers who had left the train at Dasna were taken into safe custody by the police. Some was stored at Dasna and the rest was taken to Ghaziabad for safe custody pending restoration to the rightful owners.

(k) Such damage or loss as may have been sustained by the passengers did not arise from any act of omission or commission on the part of the Railway Administration or its servants, but was attributable to civil commotion beyond the control of the railway authorities to foresee or prevent. While Government have every sympathy for the unfortunate victims of the disturbance, they regret that they cannot accept any liability for compensation for any damage or loss sustained by passengers as a result of the incident.

**Lala Deshbandhu Gupta:** May I know from the Honourable Member whether it is not the responsibility of the Government to provide shelter to those persons who were stranded outside the railway yard as a result of this incident?

**The Honourable Mr. M. Asaf Ali:** I am afraid my Honourable friend is referring to an incident the facts of which he does not seem to be quite fully aware of. It was not outside the station yard, but it was at some distance from the station that this incident took place. The distance was something like two furlongs.

**Mr. Ahmed E. H. Jaffer:** Is it not a fact that on several occasions trains have been stopped midway by interested parties by pulling the alarm chains and Muslim passengers have been asked to get down and then they have been attacked?

**The Honourable Mr. M. Asaf Ali:** Sir, that question does not really arise but I may inform my Honourable friend that such incidents have taken place and the Government have taken definite steps to stop this kind of interference. Railway Administrations have been called upon to disconnect alarm chains and thereby rob these mischief-makers of one opportunity of creating any kind of trouble.

**Mr. Ahmed E. H. Jaffer:** Have the Government considered the question of providing armed guards to travel with the train in case there is internal trouble in the compartment between people of both communities?

**The Honourable Mr. M. Asaf Ali:** We are doing our level best at the time, and in fact steps are under active consideration today to increase the armed forces which the railways ought to employ. But it is obviously impossible for the railways to provide armed guard to every single compartment?

**Khan Mohammad Yamin Khan:** Does the Honourable Member not think that it will be a very dangerous practice to disconnect alarm chains?

**The Honourable Mr. M. Asaf Ali:** It is much more dangerous to allow people to pull alarm chains, stop trains and murder people.

**Sri M. Ananthasayanam Ayyangar:** May I know if it is a general order affecting all railways and all trains all over India?

**The Honourable Mr. M. Asaf Ali:** It is a general order, but discretion is left to the General Managers who will choose the section where they might apply this order.

**Maharajkumar Dr. Sir Vijaya Ananda:** Are the Government satisfied with the explanation of the Indian driver?

**The Honourable Mr. M. Asaf Ali:** I have already stated what information we possess at the time, and if our enquiry reveals any delinquency on the part of the driver, suitable action will be taken against him.

**Sreejot Rohini Kumar Chaudhuri:** What is the name of the driver?

**The Honourable Mr. M. Asaf Ali:** I can assure my Honourable friend that I do not know the name myself.

**Lala Deshbandhu Gupta:** There is a great deal of resentment on this point. People feel that it was deliberately disconnected and taken to Ghaziabad leaving the passengers to the mercy of the assailants.

**The Honourable Mr. M. Asaf Ali:** I do not accept the implication of this question until the enquiry which we are making is complete.

**Lala Deshbandhu Gupta:** Has the Honourable Member made himself sure that no property has been left behind in Ghaziabad which belonged to these pilgrims?

**The Honourable Mr. M. Asaf Ali:** We have done our best.

**Lala Deshbandhu Gupta:** Is there any property still left?

**The Honourable Mr. M. Asaf Ali:** The Honourable Member may enquire from the station authorities.

DEATHS OF PANDIT MADAN MOHAN MALAVIYA AND SIR  
SIVASWAMI AIYAR

**The Honourable Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru (Leader of the House):** Sir, may I crave your leave to refer to the passing away yesterday afternoon of a giant among men, a great Indian, one who was a Member of this Assembly for a long number of years and who was also a Member of the Imperial Legislative Council which preceded this Assembly. Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya died yesterday afternoon at the ripe age of 85, and with his passing away, perhaps it may be said that a certain age in Indian politics closes. He was one of those giants who laid the foundations of modern Indian nationalism, and year by year, he laid the foundations and built brick by brick and stone by stone the noble edifice of Indian freedom. They laboured in days when they had to face enormous difficulties, they had little support and we, who have succeeded to them and we, who have in a large measure been benefited by their labours, perhaps hardly realise the conditions in which they began this work. Many of us think, looking back to those days, that those people who worked then were not quite so advanced as we are, they were more moderate, more accommodating or compromising, not realising that the environment in which they worked was infinitely more difficult than the one in which we work now. We have changed since then. We have our difficulties which in some ways are greater. Nevertheless, we function in an entirely different atmosphere and it is a little difficult to capture the air, the atmosphere of those old days. Some of us, many of us, have grown up under, what shall I say, the tradition of some of those elders of the national movement. Speaking for myself, almost my earliest memories of childhood are connected so far as Indian politics are concerned with Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya. Somehow Indian politics took shape in my boyish eyes with Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya's face and figure. I remember still those early days as a boy when I listened to his brilliant oratory and was powerfully moved. I remember in later years, it was 27 years ago in the Imperial Legislative Council, when I sat in the visitors' gallery listening to his tremendous oration in regard to the Punjab Martial law events. Whether one agreed with him or whether one differed from him, I doubt if there is any one in India who did not respect him, who did not admire him and who was not affected by his very loveable, kind and gentle personality. So, now, when this last of the old giants is gone, gone perhaps at the right time—one cannot expect any one to live on and on for ever and ever,—nevertheless it is something which affects us all very much, as always a break with a certain age affects one and certainly in regard to a person like Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya who has been not only a kind of father of Indian nationalism but almost a father of many of us and under whose shadow we learnt much about public service, it is a deep wrench. He was not merely a figure working and speaking in Assemblies, but as the world knows, he left enormous achievements to his credit, chief among them being the great University at Benares which he established.

So, Sir, I think it is fitting that we should pay our homage to the memory of this giant amongst men, whom it was our privilege to meet, to work under and learn under. May I beg of you to convey on behalf of this House to the family of Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya our deep sorrow and our condolences at this unhappy event. May I also mention, Sir, the passing away in the course of the last few days of another old and respected Member of this House, Sir Sivaswami Aiyar. I would beg of you to convey to his family also our condolences.

**Mr. P. J. Griffiths (Assam: European):** Mr. President, this is the second melancholy occasion during the present session on which we have found it necessary to mourn the passing of a great Indian patriot, a man whose life was dedicated to public service and who in that service displayed not only ability of a very high order, but what is still more important unassailable political and intellectual integrity. At this present juncture in Indian affairs, when the transfer of power to Indian hands is almost complete, when the process of framing the first constitution of a self-governing India is about to begin, it is difficult

for us to recapture the atmosphere of those distant days, that period during which the most active portion of Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya's life was spent, days when he and those who worked with him were working for what must often have been only a distant vision. But where there is no vision the people perish; and all history teaches us, that progress depends on the existence among us of people who are capable of seeing those distant visions, people capable of looking, not to the things of the day, but to the things that lie ahead. For most of us, absorbed as we necessarily are in the petty things of everyday life, our eyes are kept on our feet or on that small tract of land which we happen to be traversing at a particular time; but if progress is not to perish from the earth, there must be among us men who, while they are engaged in everyday things, will still keep their view on the Delectable Mountains across which lies the path leading to the Celestial city. It is men of that class who provide the inspiration by which the world lives and does not stagnate. It is men of that class who give rise to those ideas which alone can differentiate between men and the beasts. It is because Pandit Malaviya belonged to that class of men—and indeed ranked high in that class of men—that we regard him as a great man and that every section of this House and every party and community in this country, will wish to join together in paying their tribute to his great memory and his great achievements. And I would say that in paying honour to that great man we but pay honour to ourselves. We in this group would wish to be most completely associated with the moving tribute paid by the Leader of the House to Pandit Malaviya, and I trust that you, Sir, will convey these sentiments, not only to the bereaved relatives but to the bereaved people of India.

We would wish also to associate ourselves with what has been said regarding another well-known man, though few of us in this group had the privilege of his personal acquaintance,—Sir Sivaswamy Aiyar. In his case too we think with sorrow of the death of a man whose life was given to public service. We wish fully to associate ourselves with what was said about him, and we trust that in his case, too, you will convey our feelings to the bereaved relatives.

**Khan Muhammad Yamin Khan (Agra Division: Muhammadan Rural):** Sir, I knew Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya from the time I was at school and his reputation as an educationist was well known throughout my province. He was not only the founder of the Benares Hindu University but also laid the foundation of the Hindu College there which later developed into the University. He was afterwards known to me as a member of the Imperial Council and I met him occasionally before the present Montagu-Chelmsford reforms came. Pandit Malaviya did not come to the first Assembly in 1921-23 but he came here in 1924. I knew that there was a big tug-of-war in my province as well as in other provinces—there are always differences of opinion in politics—between the Swaraj party and the Nationalist party. The Swaraj party was led by a very eminent person in my province, the late Pandit Motilal Nehru, father of the present Leader of the House, and Pandit Malaviya was the leader of the Nationalist party. In spite of these differences in politics Pandit Malaviya's respect and esteem was very high in the province. His great work in the field of education will always be remembered by all educationists. My party and I fully express our sympathies with the bereaved family, specially our colleague Pandit Govind Malaviya who is the eldest son of the deceased. We want you, Sir, to convey our sympathies to him and to other members of the bereaved family.

Sir Sivaswamy Aiyar was also very well known to me in the first Assembly. He was a nominated member and I was an elected member and we used sometimes to differ. But I knew that he commanded great respect in this House and put forward views which were acceptable to all sides of the House. He was in the second Assembly also and his memory will be cherished by all those who had the honour to sit with him in those days and benefit by his great knowledge of public affairs. I want you to convey our sorrow to that bereaved family also.



**Mr. President:** I fully associate myself with all that has been said by the Leader of the House, the Leader of the Opposition and the Honourable Deputy President, and I join the House in paying my homage to the great Indian—Pundit Malaviya.

### DECLARATIONS OF EXEMPTIONS UNDER THE REGISTRATION OF FOREIGNERS ACT LAID ON THE TABLE

**The Honourable Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel** (Member for Home and Information and Broadcasting): Sir, I lay on the \*table a copy each of the following Declarations of Exemption issued under the Registration of Foreigner Act, 1939:—

- (i) No. 1/2/46-Poll. (E), dated the 4th March, 1946;
- (ii) No. 1/4/46-Poll. (E), dated the 11th April, 1946;
- (iii) No. 1/4/46-Poll. (E), dated the 17th May, 1946;
- (iv) No. 1/4/46-Poll. (E), dated the 3rd June, 1946;
- (v) No. 1/13/46-Poll. (E), dated the 27th August, 1946;
- (vi) No. 1/14/46-Poll. (E), dated the 27th August, 1946;
- (vii) No. 1/16/46-Poll. (E), dated the 10th September, 1946;
- (viii) No. 1/14/46-Poll. (E), dated the 17th September, 1946;
- (ix) No. 1/16/46-Poll. (E), dated the 25th September, 1946.

**Sri M. Ananthasayanam Ayyangar** (Madras Ceded Districts and Chittoor: Non-Muhammadan Rural): Sir, may I know if there are general instructions for declaration of exemption or there are particular cases of exemption in various cases?

**The Honourable Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel:** These are special exemptions; I have no knowledge about general exemptions.

**Sri M. Ananthasayanam Ayyangar:** May I know what general ground there is for exempting these under the Registration of Foreigners Act?

**The Honourable Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel:** Exemptions are given on the ground that they are generally considered to be useful people here.

### REQUISITIONED LAND (CONTINUANCE OF POWERS) BILL

**Mr. President:** The House will now take into consideration the Bill to provide for the continuance of certain emergency powers in relation to requisitioned land. An amendment has been moved that the Bill be referred to a Select Committee.

**Shri Satya Narayan Sinha** (Darbhanga *cum* Saran: Non-Muhammadan). Sir, I move:

“That to the names given in the amendment the names of Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava and Mr. Sasanka Sekhar Sanyal be added, and that, in place of the name of Mr. Abdur Rahman Siddiqi the name of Hafiz M. Ghazanfarulla be substituted, and that instead of the words ‘on the opening day of the next session’ the words ‘by Friday the 15th instant’ be substituted.”

The Bill may in that case be taken up and finished on Monday the 18th.

**Khan Muhammad Yamin Khan** (Agra Division: Muhammadan Rural): We are sitting practically every day and then there are some other conferences. For instance, there is one conference this afternoon. We will be busy every evening.

**Shri Satya Narayan Sinha:** That is the compromise we have arrived at. I may inform the Honourable Member that members of the Select Committee will find time to meet before Friday next.

**Mr. President:** Amendment to amendment moved:

"That to the names given in the amendment the names of Pandit Thakur Daa Bhargava and Mr. Sasanka Sekhar Sanyal be added, and that, in place of the name of Mr. Abdur Rahman Siddiqi the name of Hafiz M. Ghazanfarulla be substituted, and that instead of the words 'on the opening day of the next session' the words 'by Friday the 15th instant' be substituted."

**Mr. Ahmed E. H. Jaffer** (Bombay Southern Division: Muhammadan Rural): Sir, I rise to support wholeheartedly the amendment of my Honourable friend, Mr. Lawson, who has so ably moved that this Bill be referred to a Select Committee. I am very pleased to see that the Government is inclined to accept this amendment, and I hope that when the Bill goes to the Select Committee the matter will be very carefully considered.

Sir, this Bill is one which seeks to give powers for the continuance of certain emergency powers in relation to requisitioned lands. I am entirely against giving such powers to the officials—to those who have misused powers during the course of this war. Landlords and landowners alike have been threatened and have been displaced from their properties during the war, and now that the war is over I feel that this question is one which should be very carefully considered and at the same time it should be arranged that the properties which were requisitioned are handed back to the owners at once. During the course of the war, as we are all aware, the military officers have been threatening the owners of requisitioning their properties. Even an ordinary Lieut. or Captain would go to the owner and say 'unless this property is handed over to me, it will be requisitioned'. If we are going to give powers to Government to continue the same, I am afraid they will be misused again. We want an assurance from the Honourable Member that these powers will not be misused; we want an assurance that the military officers will not take shelter under this Bill and go to the landlords whose properties they want to hire, and tell them that if the properties are not given to them they would be requisitioned. I take it that this Bill provides only for the continuance of those properties, particularly lands, which are already requisitioned and are in the possession of Government. I want an assurance from the Honourable Member that no further properties—whether bungalows or lands—will be requisitioned in future.

**Mr. G. S. Bhalja** (Secretary, Defence Department): I give that assurance straightaway no fresh requisitions will take place.

**Mr. Ahmed E. H. Jaffer:** I am very grateful to the Honourable Member, and I am sure this will come as a great relief to everybody concerned. But I may inform the Honourable Member that even today I have received letters from Poona and Bombay, where owners have been threatened by the military authorities. They say "if you don't give the properties we shall requisition them." I hope my Honourable friend will issue a communique on this subject informing the authorities that they have no right to threaten the landlords like that. I should welcome a statement from the Honourable Member outlining the policy of Government on this question and saying that no properties would be requisitioned in future. That will help to allay the great fears which the civilians all over India are faced at present.

Now, I come to the question of derequisitioning. As you are aware, these properties when they were requisitioned were requisitioned for the duration of the war and six months after. I want to know from the Honourable Member whether these properties have been handed back to the owners. The requisitioning orders have not been carried out properly. Most of the properties requisitioned by Government are still in the possession of Government irrespective of the fact whether they are occupied or not. Most of them, I know from my own experience, are being misused. The other day my Honourable friend Mr. Lawson put a question to the Honourable Member to furnish information to the House on this subject, and I am sorry to say that that information has not yet been furnished. We should like to know what is the percentage of properties that were requisitioned by Government during the course of the war have been derequisitioned. From my information I find that only 18 per cent. land

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has been derequisitioned. This is a very small percentage, and I see no reason why Government should keep 82 per cent. of land in their possession. When I deal with that question later on, I shall prove to the House that even the land which is no longer required by Government for defence purposes is being retained by them simply because most of the officers feel, as in the case of an island near Bombay, that the climate is very good and it is a good place for them to visit during week ends. This practice should stop. I am going to make suggestions later on as to how this is going to be done.

I also know that some properties in Bombay and Poona are lying vacant since June 1946. When the landlords approached the Garrison Engineer for getting the properties derequisitioned, he replied that this will be done by the end of September. It seems Government prefers to keep the properties vacant, and they go on paying rent for those properties which are not in use. When September came, they said that they were trying to get orders to the effect that properties would continue to be in their possession until such time as they pleased, and that the Defence of India Rules were being extended. I know that one building in Bombay which is in the possession of Government is lying vacant for the last six months and Government is paying 6,000 a month as rent. May I know from the Honourable Member where this money comes from? We taxpayers have to pay this amount. I hope the Honourable Member will go into this question very carefully. I do not wish to take up much time of the House, but I should like to mention one instance which concerns three thousand inhabitants of the tiny Isle of Madh in the Bombay Suburban District. I have got a cutting from the Evening News, dated the 1st October 1946 and I will read a few lines in order to convince my Honourable friend that lands which are in possession of the military authorities are being misused. It says:

"For the last three years many of them (*this refers to fishermen*)—have remained practically unemployed, living on the payments made by Government either as rent or compensation for their requisitioned properties" . . . . . "Those of them who have no land or other property have to live on the meagre grant of Rs. 5/- to Rs. 15/- paid by the authorities as rent for their homes." . . . . . "Government has allowed only Rs. 2 per tree per year to owners, whereas a tree, in fact, according to the prevailing rate should bring its owner at least Rs. 30 a year!"

A very old man there told this to the representative with which I agree that "at the time when Government is arranging facilities for the return of foreigners to their land, why are we poor people not allowed to come back to our homes".

I have also a letter from a very high official of which I should like to read extracts in which he says:

"There are hardly any officers and men there and from such confidential conversation as I had with those present, I gather that the only reason why they want to stay there is because it was a very healthy place. They seem to have done a great deal of damage to the property of the fishermen; the woodwork has been broken, the roofs have fallen and many valuable trees cut down."

This is the state of affairs prevailing in a place not far from Bombay. When the question of damages and compensation will arise the usual reply will be that the question is under consideration. I suggest that when the properties are derequisitioned Government should hand over the properties at once, particularly those not required, and when this is done compensation should be paid to the owners immediately and at a proper rate.

Secondly, I want to know why it should take twelve months on the part of the military authorities to think as to what properties are required and what are not required. I heard this morning from the Honourable Member's reply to one of the questions that Englishmen have been imported into India, some of whom are house-agents and auctioneers, to consider the question of derequisitioning of property. Is there really a need to bring Englishmen to consider the question of derequisitioning? Have we not got people in India fitted for these jobs? Has any effort been made to see that proper people were employed in India? The only idea for employing the people from outside is to delay matters. Here the question is one of urgency and especially because there is the housing accommodation problem. This matter requires immediate attention.

In conclusion, I would like to make one suggestion. I suggest that a Non-official Board be set up in every province by Government, before which Board the military authorities should submit their cases for the continuation of these requisitioned places. If the military authorities feel that here is a property which should continue to be retained, then this Board should be the authority to decide whether a particular property or land should be allowed to be retained or not. As you know, the military authorities are interested parties. They have taken over the properties in a hurry, giving to most of the owners barely twenty-four hours' notice to vacate. They are people who wish to continue occupation of these properties mostly for private reasons. I suggest that such cases should go before this Board. This Board should be the only authority to decide whether a property should be given back or retained.

The question of derequisitioning should also be placed before this Board. If any landlord wants that his property should be handed over to him, particularly now that the war is over, and circumstances have changed, this Board should call upon the military to hand over the property to the owner. In many cases, many landlords who have been staying away from their places of residence want to come back to their original houses. But the Government says that the bungalows are required for the use of the military officers. It should remain open to these landlords to submit their cases to this Board. At present I know from experience as to what is happening. The owner goes to the authorities. He is sent from pillar to post. He goes to the Garrison Engineer, then to the D. A. D. Lands and Hirings. . . ., then to the Area Commander, and then to the General Officer Commanding-in-Chief, and the matter takes six months.

I therefore suggest that immediately a Board should be set up which should also deal with the complaints of landlords and landowners.

I hope the Honourable Member will consider my suggestions favourably.

**Dr. G. V. Deshmukh** (Bombay City: Non-Muhammadan Urban): I see that the House has pretty nearly agreed to send this Bill to the Select Committee, and therefore I do not want to take much time of this House. Otherwise, Sir, I would certainly have said that I am not satisfied with a Bill of this kind giving so much power to the officers. An arbitrary Bill of this kind is not at all necessary now that the war is over.

I want to bring to the notice of this House one aspect of this question, and it is this. It is not merely individual landlords and their houses whose properties have been requisitioned. There are public bodies, such as the Municipal Corporations whose lands have been acquired by this Department.

Now I want an assurance from the Member in charge who was eager to give the assurance. (Is he paying any attention?)

**Mr. President:** The Honourable the Defence Secretary.

**Dr. G. V. Deshmukh:** In the same way that he answered with alacrity that no further properties will be requisitioned, could he give me an assurance that the properties requisitioned from public bodies and corporations like the Bombay Municipal Corporation and others will be returned?

**Mr. N. M. Joshi** (Nominated Non-Official): Of course, one day!

**Dr. G. V. Deshmukh:** Not one day! But now. Why I am asking this question is for this reason. I know that a body like the Bombay Corporation is very anxious to increase the number of beds for the sick in Bombay because they want to increase their medical relief. But what is the position. A big piece of land like *Taraway* where they wanted to have a hospital has been requisitioned by the military authorities and when they get a Bill like this the military people will say, no we do not return it. Therefore my request is that we have many Corporations who are supplying public amenities and doing useful work for the public and that their land should be returned. But to give you a definite case. What is it that the military authority want? I know that the Bombay Municipal Corporation wants to have a general public hospital on this site. If that is returned surely it will be for the good of the public of Bombay and yet according to this Bill what is going to happen? The Honourable Member in charge cannot deny that for every bed that they have had in

[Dr. G. V. Deshmukh]

this institution they are wanting Rs. 800 from the Municipal Corporation. Is that correct, Sir?

**Mr. G. S. Bhalja:** I apologise, I was engaged elsewhere.

**Dr. G. V. Deshmukh:** I do not know if it has come to his ears. These bodies which are doing useful work for the public and who have been put to all these disadvantages on account of war, (even if the Department has to suffer a certain amount of loss, they ought to be willing to bear it), should have requisitioned properties and lands returned to them. Look at the amount of loss they have put not only to the public but all these public bodies during the war! Therefore, if bodies like the Bombay Municipal Corporation asked them to give all this equipment free they ought to be prepared to do it, considering the amount of loss that they have put all these different corporations to.

Under the circumstances, if the Member in charge is not willing to give an assurance like this, I am very glad that my friend, Mr. Lawson moved this amendment, because you can see in what direction the mentality of the Department is working. Instead of the mentality working on the lines of derequisitioning and coming back to civil life as soon as possible, they want to continue in an easy way so that they can requisition and do what they like as in times of war and emergencies. What is the explanation of the Member in Charge? His explanation is that warlike conditions are going to continue. Can he tell us when these conditions are going to discontinue? The war ended a long time ago and it is no good coming before this House and putting forward such excuses that warlike conditions are going to continue. You want to make it very easy for yourself. We know that the Indian army which used to be 150,000 is going to be half a million. Does this department want to cater for this increase in the army by means of emergency measures? I think it is very unfair that they should try to make it easy for themselves at the expense of the civilian population. The Member in Charge will say that he wants more flats for their military officers, because they are going to have a larger number of officers, and therefore they must continue to have this power of requisitioning. They will come and say that they want clubs and all kinds of things, amenities and luxuries, for the increased army and therefore they want this power. I think no public body worthy of its name and certainly not this Assembly, will consent to this easy way of pampering the military department at the expense of civilian life.

There are a good many things that I could have brought to the notice of the Member in Charge. I do earnestly appeal to him that though not in the case of private landlords, at least in the case of public bodies which serve public purposes he will make it a point of giving them back the lands and buildings which they have taken over. I happen to be on the Select Committee and hope to express my views there.

**Sardar Sampuran Singh** (West Punjab: Sikh): Sir, personally I think it is a misnomer to call this measure a law at all, because, strictly speaking, every body has the right of possessing his property and using it as he likes; and to use force in any form, may it be of law or otherwise to take the property of another person, I think, is illegal. Such provisions are meant for special purposes and the Government had the advantage of this provision for the period of the war. There is no emergency now and there is no special purpose for which they should continue enjoying that facility. It is such a long time since the war is over and yet we learn that the military department has only derequisitioned 18 per cent. of the property which they had requisitioned during the war. Is it not wrong? Is not the machinery of Government moving very slowly? And does that Government which has moved so slowly deserve this treatment from us, that we should allow them to continue to have those facilities which they had for a special occasion. It is not only that individuals are suffering but great nation-building institutions are suffering on account of these provisions. Buildings of colleges, schools, hotels, corporations, municipal and district boards have been requisitioned and all those bodies are suffering for

want of accommodation and they are not able to help the public and carry on the proposes for which those institutions were really established. And in that way to carry out one purpose, you are thwarting so many other purposes in the country, and it is the duty of the Government to see that no such law is allowed to continue for a single day longer than is absolutely necessary. I think they have had enough time and if they want prolongation of these provisions, they should have it with the determination that they are going to stop their use as soon as possible.

**Mr. Abdul Rahman Siddiqi** (Calcutta and Suburbs: Muhammadan Urban): Mr. President, in the language of the Secretariat I have nothing further to add to what I said the other day about this mischievous propensity of the present Government to prolong the war into civil life. The Honourable Member who is speaking on behalf of the Defence Department perhaps does not look at the civilian aspect of requisitioning. Sir, I hope the Select Committee will come out with a report that the Bill be thrown out, because we shall not have really justified our existence in this House, if we allow this kind of liberty and license to be taken with the rights of the Indian citizen. "The aftermath of the war" is perhaps a very good phrase to use but, Sir, does the Honourable Member realise that the aftermath of making this remark leads me to the conclusion that there is incompetence all over the requisitioning departments?

Mr. President, the Honourable Member should realise that in blocks of flats, sometimes 10 and sometimes 12, only one was occupied and the remaining 11 were vacant, when every man, woman and child in Calcutta was mad to find a room to live in. Sir, I know of a big building in Calcutta which was occupied by the Americans first and then was passed on to this Department, over which the Honourable the Defence Member presides. The owner has agreed to let it to a party but the Department has left two tables in that huge building and refuses to remove those two tables; and this is requisitioning!

**Mr. N. M. Joshi**: Take possession like the squatters in London!

**Mr. Abdul Rahman Siddiqi**: Sir, it will perhaps surprise the Honourable Member that the civil and military officers who take these flats have been taking advantage of the Rent Control Act in the cities. I know that the owner of a house could not get back into his flat, because it was requisitioned for an officer who has now been transferred from Calcutta. Before going he sublet the flat to a friend of his. The result is that the owner cannot come back to his own house.

In this wonderful imperial city of Delhi full price was paid for a piece of land to the Government of India. The purchasers were told that they would not be given possession of the piece of land so long as the war was on and six months thereafter. Sir, a good many months after that I tried to get this piece of land, not for private use, but for the use of a public organization. I was asked to see the Honourable the Labour Member. I went to him and he said: "I have nothing to do with it: You better go to the War Department." I went to the War Department and they sent me to some office—I forget what it was—with headquarters at Agra. We approached that office and we were sent to the Khyber Pass, near Delhi, to see its representative here. I did that. Nobody knew where this piece of land was. I took him to it. He said he would look into the matter, and the answer came back the next day that I should approach the Labour Department. I went to the Secretary of the department and he said "No, no, Mr. Siddiqi; you are mistaken; you had better go to the War Department." I went back again to the War Department. If

this is not incompetence, what else is it? I hope the Government  
**I P. M.** of India will muster courage and put the army back in its proper place. This kind of intrusion into my rights as a citizen, if allowed to go on, my fear is that these encroachments under the incompetence of a government that does not think in terms of the rights of Indians, will widen; they will increase. The aftermath may become the tail of a comet—incomprehensible and immeasurable. It is all very well to talk glibly and with one's tongue in his cheek. The main problem is, when are you going to get out of the houses of

[Mr. Abdur Rahman Siddiqi] private citizens? I do not know why a Select Committee is being set up for under the present mental attitude of my colleagues in this House, whether you have a Select Committee or whether you have the Secretary of a Department speaking, everything that comes from the official benches will go through, and the poor Indian citizen will be trampled under foot like the worm. But I hope the worm will turn, if not during this session then in the next one . . .

**Dr. G. V. Deshmukh:** Before Friday evening!

**Mr. Abdur Rahman Siddiqi:** I again suggest the Government will see to it that an Opposition is created; otherwise our moral stature, our political stature, and even the constitutional stature of this Assembly will be dwarfed and shortened and I doubt if the Constitution-making Body will be able to pull us out of the bog.

**Sri M. Ananthasayanam Ayyangar** (Madras Ceded districts and Chittoor: Non-Muhammadan Rural): Sir, I am only reminded of a story said of an Irishman who was shipwrecked on an island and who when he met the first man asked him if there was a government; and on being told 'yes', he said he was in the opposition. My Honourable friend Mr. Siddiqi, whatever the form of government, will always be in the opposition—he has an itching for it. He accuses us of joining this government and giving support to any measure that is being brought forward. I would ask him to consider dispassionately whether it is not right to place individual or self-interest after the interests of the community as a whole. I come from a small town and I know how, without any rent control order, it is impossible for anybody to get a house. Rents go up enormously and persons who have got houses to let are being represented here; are their interests to prevail over the interests of the community as a whole? Have we got out of war conditions yet? The war might not have been over normally but for the atom bomb. It collapsed on that account prematurely but war conditions are still prevailing and we are in a worse state of affairs than during war time.

It is true that there may have been excesses committed, and the military may not have looked into every detail of the requisitioned buildings; the need for a particular house may not be there; but the need for continuing requisition as a whole is still there. Possibly some of these houses or buildings have to be acquired permanently. Is it not therefore necessary to have a statute of this kind? We must arm ourselves. Let us not be constantly under the impression that some other man is trying to rule us; nor am I going to say that every piece of legislation which follows in the wake of the rules and regulations that were framed under the Defence of India Act should automatically lapse or is cent per cent bad. I am not going to be a wholehogger merely because it is somehow related to the Defence of India Act. This will go to the Select Committee and the angularities may be rounded off; it is for that purpose that we are sending it to Select Committee. I agree with Dr. Deshmukh that so far as public buildings which have been used for charitable purposes or as educational trusts or colleges are concerned, they ought to be derequisitioned as early as possible. I am aware of a case where the Ramjas College here in Karol Bagh was requisitioned a long time ago and the students had to shift to private buildings; and in spite of repeated requests the military say they have put up enormous buildings and therefore they have not been able to return it yet. I want the scope of the Bill restricted. Military purposes ought to be defined. If they were requisitioned for a particular purpose let it not be open to the authorities in charge of those buildings to enlarge the scope and divert it for other uses now. If the original need no longer exists, the buildings or lands should be automatically returned . . . .

**Dr. G. V. Deshmukh:** Irrespective of the monies spent on them?

**Sri M. Ananthasayanam Ayyangar:** As far as that is concerned, whatever amount might have been spent and whoever spent it, it is his money and my money; and therefore if lakhs of rupees have been spent on a small building that was requisitioned, is it reasonable that this should be given as a gift? It



is not proper. If the improvement can be separated from the original building, let it be separated and the original building returned; or if the original building is so small that it can be easily acquired and a substitute can be given, let a substitute be given. In any case these are all considerations of details and they may be left to the Select Committee. Generally the grounds on which the derequisition may be allowed or requisitioned houses temporarily may be made permanent should be considered. That is all I want to say for the present.

On the other point of deficiency of houses in Delhi, I would like to say a word. Large numbers of buildings were constructed here for lodging troops coming from foreign countries—for instance the American troops. In the Canning Road I find huge blocks of buildings are lying vacant. The Americans have left. What has happened? Questions were put on the floor of the Assembly; and an Honourable Member asked whether these Houses could not be given for the use of other officers in the civil services here, and the answer was that the Army Department would be referred to. But persons going that side have found that for a long time the doors have not been opened at all. If they were housing the armed forces of other countries, they have gone; and our own forces have not increased after the war; what then is the need for keeping them for army purposes I am unable to understand. There does not seem to be any *liaison* or co-ordination between one department of government and another. It is rather unfortunate that that is so. It is easy for one department to pass it on to another department. In that way I entirely agree with the observations of my Honourable friend Mr. Siddiqi. In spite of the change of government I am really sorry to see that the secretaries are still moving in the same old rut; they do not move; they do not care to know or to remove the inconveniences that people are suffering from. If lots of buildings are no longer in use, why do not the military give them over for civilian purposes? There is so much of delay in dispensing with or derequisitioning even in proper cases where buildings are no longer necessary for the purposes for which they were taken originally. In all these matters general rules should be laid down and punishments should be given to those who are indifferent or unduly dilatory in dealing with these matters.

**Mr. Manu Subedar** (Indian Merchants Chamber and Bureau: Indian Commerce): How can you punish imported British personnel who have been brought here to derequisition these buildings?

**Mr. G. S. Bhalja**: Sir, I realise the strength of feeling in this House on this subject; and out of deference to the wishes of the House I accept the amendment moved by my Honourable friend, with this addition that my Honourable friend Mr. Gokhale may also be put on the Select Committee. Perhaps the House is aware that it is not only the Defence Department which is in possession of this large number of requisitioned properties spread throughout the country. I propose this addition because civil departments of Government of which the Department of Works, Mines and Power is particularly important, have to answer for a large number of buildings which have not yet been derequisitioned.

It is forgotten that this is not a permanent measure on the statute book. As was pointed out yesterday, its operation at the moment will be automatic only up to October 1947, after which by an order of the Governor General it would be extended by another year after which by a vote of both Houses of the Legislature in the U. K. it could be extended to a maximum period of five years. So all the vehement and strong language used by some of my Honourable friends that Government were trying to encroach upon the liberties of the individual for ever was rather misplaced.

I shall indicate very briefly the progress which has been actually made in derequisitioning the properties up to the end of September 1946. Out of 10,689 properties which were requisitioned and which were in possession of Government on the termination of the war, there are now 6,853 properties still in their possession. We have therefore already derequisitioned nearly 4,300 properties.



**Mr. Manu Subedar:** You will take another two years at this rate.

**Mr. G. S. Bhalja:** I hope not. I explained to the House yesterday why it was that the progress of derequisitioning was not as rapid as we had wished it to be. I pointed out in particular that the strength of the armed forces was still roughly one million, that is one half of the total number of men in the forces during the war. I also pointed out that we had large movements of troops on the East and the West. The House is aware that we have large numbers of forces in overseas theatres and when they come back we have to provide for transit camps for them. We have to provide for hospital accommodation and we have to provide for a number of other things. So, Sir, I am glad to notice that the House has accepted in principle at any rate the necessity of continuing powers of possession of requisitioned properties. I repeat the assurance which I gave yesterday that nobody is more anxious than the Defence Department to derequisition all properties with the utmost speed possible and with that end in view they will examine all the suggestions which have been made in the House today including the suggestion of appointing non-official Boards.

**Mr. President:** The Honourable Member may continue his speech after Lunch. Before we adjourn, I might just mention that the point of the attack was that the requisition would be permanent and even if the legislation is temporary, power is given to deprive owners perpetually of certain properties in their hands. That seems to require attention. The Honourable Member may reply to that point when we reassemble at 2-30.

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

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

**Mr. G. S. Bhalja:** Sir, in the morning I mentioned the 1st of October 1947 as the period up to which these powers would be automatically in force. The correct date is the 1st of April 1947. I inadvertently mentioned 1st of October 1947.

I shall now briefly mention the various classes of properties which Government have been in possession of. I shall say straightaway that it was some months ago that Government issued special instructions for the release of all educational institutions and I am glad to say that out of the educational buildings which were in possession of Government on the 1st of September 1945, few, if any, now continue to be in their possession.

As regards hospitals, only those which are required until the strength of the defence service is decreased to a figure which will enable us to carry on hospitalisation within our own premises will be retained. I understand that only four premises are affected in the whole country.

As regards public buildings and institutions and commercial and industrial undertakings, in most cases they have been retained to accommodate the increased staff and will be released in proportion as demobilisation progresses.

The next class I shall refer to is the storage accommodation. Here unfortunately I cannot hold out hopes of very early release mainly for the reason that we have stores of the value of crores of rupees in several places in India. In addition, the army has undertaken the responsibility of looking after American surplus stores which the Government of India have purchased and for which accommodation will be required so long as the stores are not finally disposed of. As regards the residential buildings and other buildings including hotels, I must emphasise that until the strength of the armed forces is brought down somewhere near the pre-war figure, a large number of them will have to be continued in possession.

I do not wish to take much time of the House now. But I would like to make one final plea. Several instances of individual hardship have been

brought to notice on the floor of the House. I am not in a position to reply to the allegations made about these individual cases because I have not had the time to make the necessary inquiries. But may I suggest that the House might have a proper perspective in this matter? It should be realised that the number of properties involved runs into thousands and they are spread all over India. Wherever there is executive power, there is a possibility of some abuse. It is the business of this House to ventilate the grievances in individual cases and I give an assurance on behalf of Government that these individual cases of grievances will be looked into very carefully and will be investigated and, where substantiated, remedied.

Sir, I shall end by saying that in this matter the interests of the individuals should be subordinated to the larger interests of the State for which alone Government wish to retain these powers of continuing the possession of requisitioned property.

I forgot to answer the question which you raised, Sir, namely, whether the properties, although the Act will cease to operate, will continue to be in possession of Government under certain circumstances. The position is that where acquisition has taken place it is of a permanent nature, and there the properties will pass permanently out of the possession of the owners. But may I assure the House that in this matter, particularly in reference to sub-clause (c) of clause 5 (3) where it is stated that the appropriate Government can require properties for the maintenance of defence services or for the maintenance of supplies and services essential to the life of the community—so far as the Central Government are concerned, I can give the assurance that these powers would be most sparingly used and only when there is no other alternative available to serve the public purpose in view.

**Mr. Manu Subedar:** May I request my Honourable friend to make it clear why in addition to the ordinary land acquisition powers which Government have already got is it necessary to provide under clause 3 that lands which were requisitioned for the war period and for the war period alone may be acquired? Why this power is necessary?

**Mr. G. S. Bhalja:** I suggest that that point may be gone into in the Select Committee.

**Mr. Ahmed E. H. Jaffer:** May I ask the Honourable Member whether he is going to consider my suggestion that he would be good enough to set up some machinery in the provinces whereby the ordinary landlord of the property can approach the Board and have his grievances redressed instead of approaching the Government of India?

**Mr. President:** Now that the matter is going to the Select Committee all these points can be threshed out there.

**Haji Abdus Sattar Haji Ishaq Seth (West Coast and Nilgiris: Muhammadan):** Sir, I wish to suggest a small change in the names of the Select Committee. I suggest that the name of Khan Muhammad Yamin Khan be replaced by the name of Mr. Abdur Rahman Siddiqi. I am sure the House will have no objection to it.

**Mr. President:** The original mover of the amendment motion is Mr. Satyanarain Sinha. Is he agreeable to this change?

(Mr. Satyanarain Sinha was not in the Chamber.)

In that case, the form of the amendment will be:

“That the name of Hafiz M. Ghazanfarulla be substituted in place of Khan Mohammad Yamin Khan.”

I think the best course would be to put the amendment like this:

“That, to the names given in the amendment, the names of Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava and Mr. Sasanka Sekhar Sanyal be added, and that in place of the name of Khan Muhammad Yamin Khan the name of Hafiz M. Ghazanfarulla be substituted and that instead of the words ‘on the opening day of the next session’ the words ‘by Friday the 15th instant’ be substituted.”

**Mr. G. S. Bhalja:** May I suggest, Sir, that the name of Mr. B. K. Gokhale be included in the Committee?

**Mr. President:** There is the original Motion before the House for the consideration of the Bill, and there is the amendment for reference to the Select Committee. To that there is the amendment of Haji Abdus Sattar Haji Ishaq Seth. The question is:

"That, to the names given in the amendment, the names of Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava Mr. Sasanka Sekhar Sanyal, and Mr. B. K. Gokhale, be added; and that in place of the name of Khan Muhammad Yamin Khan the name of Hafiz M. Ghazanfarulla be substituted, and that instead of the words 'on the opening day of the next session' the words 'by Friday the 15th November, 1946,' be substituted."

The motion was adopted.

**Mr. President:** The other amendment of Mr. Sinha drops out. I will now put to the House the amended amendment of Mr. Lawson.

The question is:

"That, the Bill be referred to a Select Committee consisting of Sir Cowasjee Jehangir, Mr. P. J. Griffiths, Mr. Ahmed E. H. Jaffer, Hafiz M. Ghazanfarulla, Mr. Manu Subedar, Mr. Abdur Rahman Siddiqi, Dr. G. V. Deshmukh, Pandit Balkrishan Sharma, Pandit Thakurdas Bhargava, Mr. Sasanka Sekhar Sanyal, Mr. B. K. Gokhale and the Mover, with instructions to report by Friday the 15th November, 1946, and that the number of Members whose presence shall be necessary to constitute a meeting of the committee shall be five."

The motion was adopted.

### FOREIGNERS BILL

**The Honourable Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel** (Home Member): Sir, I move:

"That the Bill to confer upon the Central Government certain powers in respect of foreigners be taken into consideration."

Sir, in moving for the consideration of this Bill, I do not propose to go into details of this Bill for the House will remember that in 1939 when the Registration of Foreigners Bill was brought before the House, in the debate strong opinion was expressed by several Honourable Members that a more comprehensive measure with greater powers to be given to Government should be brought in. The Home Department then took up for consideration the formulation of such a Bill. In the meanwhile the war intervened and an Ordinance was therefore passed. Now, immediately afterwards the Home Department took up the consideration of the Bill but it was then thought advisable that the Act should be limited to the period of the war and six months after. Now the period of this Bill expired in September last and again the vacuum has been filled by the passing of an Ordinance. It is therefore necessary that the measure which was contemplated to be passed and which the House generally wanted to pass should be brought before the House. Therefore this measure has been drafted embodying all the suggestions and is practically wholly or more or less in the same form as the Act of 1940. In 1939 Act, the Registration of Foreigners Act, when it was passed, provided only for the registration and certain restrictions, but it was found very inadequate. Before this Act was passed, you will remember that there was only one Act and the old one, known as the Foreigners Act of 1864. That Act instead of dealing with foreigners, probably was used or abused for treating Indians as foreigners in India. Therefore the definition was revised in 1940 and the revised definition has been incorporated in this Bill. Therefore there is no such danger of any abuse of that definition. Now, the House would like to know what are the number of foreigners in this country. It is very difficult to say because there is no proper statistics about them. Roughly there are five lakhs of foreigners in this country, of which number about three lakhs are people who are not considered foreigners, but who are more or less Indians or semi Indians, that is from Nepal and surrounding areas. Thus there are three lakhs of these people, some Nepalese, some Tibetans who are exempt from registration; then there are about 26,000 Chinese and 13,000 Afghans and one thousand Persians. The total number of European foreigners is about 14,600. Theoretically all these people would come under the Act, but practically very few would be affected. The Bill now drafted takes two additional

powers to those given under the Act of 1940. Firstly power is given imposing obligations on masters of ships and hotel keepers or restaurant keepers to give information about the movement of these people since it would be necessary to check such movements. The other power that has been given is for the determination of nationality. Where there is a doubt as to the question of nationality it is quite natural that a man may give his nationality as it suits him, and it would be impossible to wait for a judicial decision of the pronouncement of a court. It is therefore considered necessary that on the facts that may be produced Government should have power to determine the nationality of the person concerned.

Except these two provisions the rest of the provisions are all in tact. This Bill therefore should not be considered as a war-time measure on a war-time legacy. The Bill was contemplated even before the war but the war intervened and therefore the emergency was tided over by the Ordinance. But all civilised countries have some sort of legislation empowering the Government of the day to possess accurate figures of the number of foreigners, their trade, profession and calling and also about their activities in the country. It is useful both for normal as well as abnormal times. Occasionally we find these people competing with residents economically and using their talents sometimes for very mischievous purposes; sometimes some of them prove to be a danger to society. Therefore no one will question the necessity of such a Bill. As the Bill contains no new provision and as the necessity for it had already been recognised by the House I do not propose to take any further time of the House. I move for its consideration. There was no amendment received till today.

**Mr. President:** That will be coming after the consideration motion is put to the House.

Motion moved:

"That the Bill to confer upon the Central Government certain powers in respect of foreigners be taken into consideration."

**Sjt. N. V. Gadgil** (Bombay Central Division: Non-Muhammadan Rural): Sir, I wish to say a few words on this. I am glad that the definition of a foreigner given in clause 2 (iii) exempts the ruler as well as the subject of an Indian State. In the original Foreigners Act of 1864 the definition was such as to include the ruler as well as the subject of an Indian State. I remember that in the non-co-operation movement of 1930 and 1932 many Congress workers were arrested, detained, and deported to various Indian States, and sometimes it worked great hardship. I know of a Congress worker from Belgaum who was arrested in Poona and deported to Miraj State because his parents were born in that State. But the Miraj State authorities refused to have him because he was not born in Miraj. He could not enter that territory and he could not remain in the railway yard because it was British territory. Then he tried to get into Sangli State but the authorities there said that as neither he nor his parents were born in that State he could have no asylum there. Therefore he followed the only course open to him, i.e., he went underground. In 1935 when I was first elected to this House I brought in a Bill to have the necessary changes in this Act so that the rulers as well as subjects of Indian States should be free from the mischief of this Act. At any rate that has been done after ten years and now I am glad on that account.

Another point to which I wish to draw the attention of the Honourable Member is that the definition is negative. 'Foreigner' is defined as one who 'is not a natural-born British subject', etc. It would have been logical to define 'foreigner as one who is not an Indian subject'. Under clause 2(a)(1) Indians are not 'foreigners' because they are natural-born British subjects, within the meaning of sub-section (1) of Section 1 of the British Nationality and Status of Aliens Act of 1914. In other words we are citizens of our own country because we are living in a territory which is under the domination of the British Government or His Majesty's Government and because we owe allegiance to it! That is not the foundation of our citizenship. The foundation

[Sjt. N. V. Gadgil]

of our citizenship is that we are owners of this country and we are born in this country. But here it is otherwise. Here is an opportunity to break another link in the chain that binds India to the British crown. I therefore submit that in all future legislation we should not be described as British Indian subjects or British Indian citizens or in some such manner in which the basis of citizenship is not our birth in and loyalty to this country but some allegiance to some one who exists somewhere else. The basis of our citizenship should be our law. That should be borne in mind and followed in future. I am personally happy about this bill because I did not succeed in my attempt; my Bill came up to the consideration stage and it could not proceed further for the simple reason that I was not here. Sir, I support the Bill.

**Mr. Manu Subedar** (Indian Merchants' Chamber and Bureau: Indian Commerce): Sir, I wish to raise a very small point and bring it to the attention of the House. The House will remember that during the last session I moved a Resolution in this House objecting to the safeguarding clauses of the Government of India Act, one of which provides that no disability can be imposed on a British subject and no discrimination can be made against him in the matter of entry or earning his livelihood or settling down in this country. I know that constitutionally those disabilities continue. I also know that this House unanimously adopted that Resolution. I am not sure if Mr. Griffiths objected to it, but I am sure that this House minus the European Group supported that Resolution, and the feeling on all sides was that we should sooner or later get rid of those elections which prevent us from putting our house in order. I want to show this House a direction in which this Bill, which is very necessary and salutary, leaves a loophole. That loophole is with regard to South Africa. Under this Bill this Government cannot treat a South African as a foreigner. That is how I read it; if I am wrong I should be corrected. A South African being a British subject is not covered by this. At the present moment and in the present temper of the Indian people a South African is something that we would not touch with the longest pole. We would not give him any facilities or any welcome, and if we had our way we would hound him out of this country, no matter what economic or other losses it inflicted upon us. That is the present state of feeling in our mind. Our countrymen are being ill-treated there and are denied the elementary civil and property rights; and here we have the open door. I realise the disability of this Government constitutionally to expand this Bill so as to cover every person who is not a natural born Indian. That is the definition which my Honourable friend Mr. Gadgil is asking for and that is the definition which I am asking for; and I realise that at the present moment it is not possible, in this legislature at all events, to bring in a law which will cover Indians alone and treat everybody else as a foreigner. We have in this country a very large number of people who have not abandoned their British nationality and who still claim Indian domicile and all rights thereunder. There are our English friends. With regard to these English friends, the position will be settled in due course when the treaty between this country and the United Kingdom comes to be considered. And I do not wish to raise it now. But I do raise it with regard to South African who by this loophole is not regarded as a foreigner. He can enter this country by the open door and do what he likes.

Now, Sir, there is another small point which I made this morning in questions. I am very happy that the Honourable the Home Member has taken notice of this point. People have come to this country—I particularly refer to Bombay—who have reduced Bombay to a place comparable with the unsavoury

reputation of Port Said and Singapore at one time. They have added to the vice and crime of the city. They have gone in black-marketing; they have gathered all available supplies of chemicals, drugs Gillette Blades and various other articles; they have bribed Government officials on a large and extensive scale and secured licences; they have amassed big money and I make this allegation with a full sense of responsibility on the floor of this

House that they have evaded the payment of income-tax on their income. These men who came with nothing, some of them have grown very rich; some of them are offering very uneconomic competition to our own people in various lines. They are not desirable citizens. Many of them, now that these laws are being tightened, are applying to this Government for naturalization certificates and they will regularize themselves as British subjects hereafter, and their application I understand, are by the hundreds being entertained and passed by this Government. I suggest, Sir, most respectfully that this is an issue which deserves a much closer examination. I do not say that any man who lives honestly in this country should be interfered with. I do not say that any set of people who wish to enter here for travel, for amusement and for other purposes, may not be permitted, but I do say that India's hospitality in giving these refugees a place to live in when they were hounded out from everywhere cannot be abused in the manner in which some of them are doing. Some of them engaged themselves in anti-social activities. This country in the past under the British tradition was an open country. It had an open door; anybody could come here and do what he liked; anybody could do any trade; anybody could enter into any transactions; and even if it was deleterious for the life of our own people we had no power or say in it, but that will not be the case in future. I therefore trust Government's attention will be drawn to some of the aspects which we are mentioning.

Let me mention another class of people who are in this country. There are Italian prisoners about whom I have been putting questions; there are Czechs and particularly Polish refugees to the extent of 6,000 in Kolapur, but I know there are camps near Rampur and Bhopal and all sorts of places. There are thousands of these refugees who are being paid, and Sir, may I tell this House the scale on which they are being paid. It is an unconscionable scale. I know in Secunderabad there are certain Czech refugees who are receiving Rs. 500 a month ever since they arrived in this country and they are still being paid that sum. I want any party on the official Benches to contradict this information, and I shall be very glad to get that contradiction. This is also a problem. Here is a set of people whom we gave refuge during the period of their difficulties.

**The Honourable Mr. M. Asaf Ali** (Member for Railways and Transport): Who is paying this money?

**Mr. Manu Subedar:** I suppose it is being paid by the Government of India on behalf of His Majesty's Government, and it is adding to the sterling balances which is one of our headaches.

Sir, I want to know whether Government will not make an effort to remove all foreign elements who are costing us in this manner, and to regulate all other elements which are left, but in particular to mark out those who are adding to the vice of this country and who are indulging in blackmarketing and other deleterious practices and in tax-dodging in particular. I think the Income-tax Department is normally quite efficient, if I may say so, when it affects the Indian section of the population, but the Income-tax Department has been also very slack with regard to these people from Iraq and Poland and from Germany and Austria. Some of them have been playing havoc with our economic life. I know that they will be covered by this. All European foreigners are covered by this Bill, but I am sorry that it has not been possible for Government to include the South Africans whom we would like to treat as foreigners and unwelcome foreigners in every respect.

**The Honourable Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel:** I am glad that the House has fully supported the measure that has been brought by me. My Honourable friend Mr. Gadgil has reminded me of certain Indian State subjects that were dealt with under the old Act of 1864 and were treated as foreigners. I may inform him that I know more than he does about it because many of my comrades from Kathiawar who were working with me in British India were dealt with similarly. But furthermore, which nobody perhaps in this House or outside knows, a considerable pressure was brought to bear upon the Thakur Sahib of

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Porbundar to deport Mahatma Gandhi from British India and keep him in that State because he was a subject of that State. Those days are gone and the Bill provides against any such abuse, nor is there any possibility of such an abuse in future.

He has also referred to the question of the definition. The definition in the present circumstances is of a negative character. It is a definition as to who is a foreigner in this land; not of Indian nationality. There is no law dealing with the Indian nationality at present. It is under consideration, but today the law is of British nationality. We have excluded what are called British subjects in this definition. The scope of the Bill is limited and it is better that this question should not be dealt with till we have our complete law dealing with Indian nationality and until India is as free as any other free country to deal with all the foreigners in the manner in which free countries are dealing with them.

The point raised by the Honourable Mr. Manu Subedar is about a certain number of detenus in this country—Italians and others. These detenus were kept in detention from the time the war began. Many of them have been repatriated. There are a few left still, but that is not because they are to be kept here, but because there are no proper passage facilities and other facilities for repatriation. But repatriation is kept in view and there are a very few left who will soon go. The expense on this account mostly falls on the British treasury and to that extent of course we become the creditor. How the debt will be dealt with is a different matter altogether, but if we have lent crores and millions and we have not grudged them, then why feel shy at an amount which is very small.

**Sjt. N. V. Gadgil:** It may break the camel's back.

**Mr. P. J. Griffiths** (Assam: Europeans): The camel's back is very strong in this case.

**The Honourable Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel:** So the policy followed by this Government today is that any foreigner and these people who are prisoners or who are under detention and are mechanical or technical experts whose services would be very useful in this country and whose stay here in this country would not cause any difficulty or danger—such men are allowed: provided the Government of India is satisfied that there is a demand for the employment of such experts. No other person is allowed to remain in this country from amongst those people who are under detention.

I am glad that the House has given almost an unanimous reception to this Bill.

**Mr. Tamisuddin Khan** (Dacca cum Mymensingh: Muhammadan Rural): Will the inhabitants of French India and Portuguese India, who are as much Indians as we British Indians are, come under the purview of this measure?

**The Honourable Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel:** Of course. So long as they are under foreign rule they are foreigners.

**Mr. President:** The question is:

“That the Bill to confer upon the Central Government certain powers in respect of foreigners be taken into consideration.”

The motion was adopted.

**Mr. President:** We may now take the Bill clause by clause. There are amendments to clauses 6, 7 and 13 of which notice has been given by the Honourable Pundit Thakur Das Bhargava. Does he propose to move any of them? I find that these notices are coming in at the last minute.

**Pundit Thakur Das Bhargava** (Ambala Division: Non-Muhammadan): I quite see that I am late. But we have had no sufficient time to study the Bills and we had to go through them till late in the night.

**Mr. President:** I shall put these clauses separately and the other clauses by groups.

**The Honourable Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel:** If I may be permitted to explain this, perhaps the mover may withdraw his amendment.

**Mr. President:** If it is more convenient, it may be done at the time we consider the particular clause.

So I am taking the clauses by groups.

**Mr. President:** Clauses 2—5.

**Sardar Sampuran Singh** (West Punjab: Sikh): I have to say something about the definition. According to this Bill we allow the tribal people the same facilities as the natives of this land. They are not considered foreigners here though we have no facilities for going to their land. As a matter of fact they enter in northern India in large numbers in winter and compete with labour in this part of India and it is a very unhealthy competition. They lower the rate of wages. They should not be allowed to enjoy that privilege. Secondly, clause 4 of section 2 should be removed from the Bill altogether. They are also responsible for committing a very large number of offences in Northern India during the winter. They kidnap small children and they are a great nuisance to this part of the country and they should not be given the privilege of being considered as natives of this country.

**The Honourable Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel:** The Honourable Member wants the deletion of clause 4 of section 2; "is not a native of the Tribal areas". There are certain tribal areas inside India also and roundabout the borders of our country. It is very difficult to prevent inter-communication and perhaps it is unwise to prevent at this stage intercommunication; it would raise a wider and more complicated problem at this stage and therefore we have kept the definition as it was because it is more likely to create complications than confer advantages.

In the case of tribal people, if they are of a dangerous character, there are regulations to deal with them, there are the tribal regulations and other laws there and it is not proper to deal with this question at this stage. All that I can say is that the clause should be maintained.

**Mr. President:** The question is:

"That clauses 2 to 5 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clauses 2 to 5 were added to the Bill.

**Mr. President:** Clause 6.

**The Honourable Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel:** There is one amendment with regard to clause 6 and that is with regard to penalty. Now I invite the attention of the House to section 14 of the Bill which provides that if any person contravenes the provisions of this Act or any order made thereunder, or any direction given in pursuance of this Act, or such order, he will be punished with imprisonment for a term which may extend to five years and shall also be liable to fine, etc. So the provision for punishment is amply provided for and if it is the intention that the punishment should be not so severe, then it is a discretionary clause and the discretion should be left to the trying Court. Therefore I think the amendment is unnecessary and I hope it will be withdrawn.

**Mr. President:** He has not moved it yet.

**Pundit Thakur Das Bhargava:** In view of what has been said by the Honourable the Member in charge, I feel that I should withdraw.

**Mr. President:** The position is whether the Honourable Member should be given permission to move. But no permission has been given. I only want to give the Honourable Member a chance of having his say in respect to clause 6, and not for the purpose of moving his amendment.



**Pundit Thakur Das Bhargava:** Sir, clause 6 only refers to a sort of duty sought to be imposed upon the master of a vessel or the pilot of an aircraft. It puts a liability on the master of a vessel or the pilot of an aircraft to furnish certain information to certain officials who may be subsequently specified by particular orders. This duty is of such a nature that it cannot be said that it is a very great burden upon them and this duty even if not performed is not such as will endanger the safety of the state or in any way endanger the safety of any other person. It may be for purely statistical reasons, so that the Government may know what persons are coming in or going out of the country. I may, with your permission, Sir, point out that similar duties are cast by sections 44 and 45 of the Cr. P. C. upon the members of the public. Those duties are much more cumbersome and at the same time they involve certain consequences to the public. Under Section 44 of the Cr. P. C. if any member of the public becomes aware of the intention of any person to commit an offence under Section 121 (a), 302, 396, 436, 457 and many other sections, it is his duty to inform the police that such and such a person or persons have such and such intention and are about to commit such and such an offence. Similarly in Section 45 of the Cr. P. C. the headman of a village or the village accountant is bound under law to inform the authorities about the commission of certain offences which may have taken place or are likely to take place. If those men on whom this duty has been imposed by law do not perform that duty or fail to give the information, Section 76 of the I. P. C. says that they are liable for the offence to simple imprisonment for one month. My humble submission is that section 6 and section 13 (which also provides in sub-clause 3 that the master of a vessel or the pilot of an aircraft will be liable for certain offences) relate to two different aspects of the liabilities of the carriers. The offence mentioned in Section 13 is much more serious because in that case the man who brings in a foreigner knows that the foreigner is contravening a certain provision of the law and therefore he is certainly guilty of abetment: whereas under sections 6 and 7 the only guilt imputed to him is one of negligence. He does not know whether he is innocent or guilty. He does not know anything about the foreigner. The only duty that is cast upon him is to inform the authorities. If he is guilty of an offence it is a very minor one and it is not such as to deserve a punishment of five years imprisonment. It is like using a sledge hammer to kill a gnat. You will find by that in Bentham's Theory of Legislation (Rule 3) it is said that if the offences are of a similar nature, but differing in degree, the punishment should not be the same for all. I know that the court is quite competent to award any punishment that it pleases. All the same it is the duty of the legislature to provide suitable punishments for particular offences. If the same punishment is awarded to offences similar in character but differing in degree, the smaller offence being awarded the same punishment as the bigger offence, the offender would preferably commit the bigger offence. I find that in the bills that have come before us yesterday and today the punishment provided is the same for all offences. As the verse goes:

*Take Ser Bhoji, take Ser Khaja.*

(Same price for all kinds of food.)

These offences under sections 6 and 7 do not involve any moral turpitude. If it goes to a court of law the punishment for an offence of this nature would be imprisonment of six months to one year or a fine. My submission is that the rules of Jurisprudence demand that you must provide proper punishment for appropriate offences. With your permission let me quote from the book on the Theory of Legislation, by Bentham a small couplet:

"Let's have a rule

Which deals to crimes an equal punishment;

Nor tortures with the horrid lash for faults.

Worthy a birchen twig.

If the keeper of a hotel or a person owning a sarai does not inform the authorities, the authorities have other ways and means to find out what they want. They have got their secret police. The man's only fault lies in not maintaining a register. Therefore my submission is that if proper punishments are not provided for proper offences the person committing the offence generally and the

public generally will have very little respect for the law courts nor confidence in the legislature.

This is not a piece of legislation which would last for only one year after the war but it is a permanent piece of legislation and therefore our duty is that we should define the offences rightly and at the same time we should provide the punishment properly. It is not my intention to say that the provisions of Section 6 are not necessary. I want to submit to the House that the punishment prescribed is too disproportionate for the offence with which section 6 and 7 deal.

**Mr. President:** The question is:

“That clause 6 stand part of the Bill.”

The motion was adopted.

Clause 6 was added to the Bill.

Clauses 7 to 12 were added to the Bill.

**Mr. President:** Clause 13.

**The Honourable Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel:** I think the original clause is more happily worded than the amendment proposed in this case; the amendment makes the thing unworkable and impracticable. Any way, I cannot appreciate the amendment at all and I hope the Honourable Member who has given notice of it will not move it.

**Dr. Zia Uddin Ahmad** (United Provinces Southern Divisions: Muhammadan Rural): On a point of order, Sir, the amendment has not been moved yet.

**Mr. President:** The Honourable Member is speaking on the clause and not on the amendment.

**Pundit Thakur Das Bhargava:** Sir, I respectfully beg to submit for your consideration that this clause 3 of section 13 is of such a general and wide nature that one fails to find the reason for it. If the master of vessel or the pilot of an aircraft is sent to jail for five years he must know what he is guilty of. According to clause 3 of section 13 the only offence that he is guilty of is bringing a person into India or making it possible for a person to leave British India. The language of the clause is:

“The master of any vessel or the pilot of any aircraft, as the case may be, by means of which any foreigner enters or leaves British India in contravention of any order made under, or direction given in pursuance of section 3 shall—” be deemed to have contravened the Act.

What will be the position if the master of the vessel or the pilot of the aircraft does not know that he is carrying a person who has gone against the law. The mere fact that he is carrying a person who has contravened the law should not make him liable to punishment. My humble submission is that it is the duty of the prosecution in every case to prove that the master of the vessel or the pilot of the aircraft knew or had reason to believe that he is carrying a person who has contravened the law. In the absence of such a provision, you are only holding an innocent man to be guilty. The master of the vessel himself may not know who is travelling specially in view of the definition given in Section 6, and in the absence of such knowledge, the mere fact that he is the master of the vessel or the pilot of the aircraft should not make him liable to punishment. All the ingredients which go to constitute the offence will not be proved against him. I do not think it was the intention of the gentleman who drafted the law that such innocent men should be made liable to punishment. Moreover I fail to see how a person can exercise diligence to prevent such a person travelling. He does not know as a matter of fact that contravention has taken place or is about to take place. Therefore my humble submission is that many innocent men will come under the mischief of this provision.

It is again wrong to put the burden on the accused. It must be proved by the prosecution that the master of the vessel was in a position to prevent such a contravention. The mere possession of a certain knowledge does not make a man guilty. It is the intention and the act combined that constitute the offence.

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My humble submission is that the clause as worded may bring within its mischief innocent men, unless the Honourable the Home Member suitably amends the wording.

**Sri M. Ananthasayanam Ayyangar** (Madras Ceded Districts and Chittoor: Non-Muhammadan Rural): With all respect to my friend Mr. Bhargava, I do not agree with him. The rules of evidence are intended to bring the real offenders to book and also to see that an innocent person is not unnecessarily charged. If a man travels in a vessel, who else is in a position to know about that man than the master of the vessel himself, who carries him in his vessel. It is his duty to enquire whether the man whom he carries has committed a murder or offended against any of the rules and regulations which are in force for the safety of the community. It is the duty of the legislature to see that the pilot of an aircraft does not carry a person who has contravened any of the provisions of the law in force. Suppose a man travels without a ticket. Is it not the duty of the conductor to see that a man who travels in a public conveyance has a ticket or a proper passport. The burden is rightly on that man to show that the passenger is a *bona fide* one. My Honourable friend knows very well that if a person is in possession of a stolen watch it is his business to explain to the satisfaction of the authorities that he came into its possession in a rightful manner. I say the provision is not novel or contrary to the principles of jurisprudence. Likewise it is the duty of a hotel keeper to see that he does not harbour a man who has offended or is about to offend against the law. I would therefore oppose any amendment of the kind suggested by my friend Mr. Bhargava.

**Dr. Zia Uddin Ahmad:** I am not a lawyer and I cannot argue in the manner of the two speakers who have preceded me. I like one point to be made clear. Suppose there is a stowaway about whom nobody knows. Will the master of the boat be liable for the travelling of this stowaway?

**The Honourable Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel:** If he proves that he has exercised due diligence, then he is free.

**Mr. President:** The object is to tighten up diligence. The question is: "That clause 13 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 18 was added to the Bill.

**Mr. President:** Clause 14.

**Sri M. Ananthasayanam Ayyangar:** It is my turn to request the Honourable the Home Member to see whether some change in the wording in this clause is called for. The expression used here is 'punished with imprisonment for a term which may extend to five years and shall also be liable to fine'. My Honourable friend Mr. Bhargava referred to this and said that it does not make any difference between one kind of offence and another kind of offence. Even a small irregularity can be punished by 5 years. Five years is the maximum period that is prescribed and it cannot be said that the same kind of punishment can be given with respect to all kinds of offences irrespective of their seriousness. I, therefore, suggest that instead of the word 'shall' the word 'may' be substituted. It will give sufficient discretion to the Judge to impose some fine in addition to the imprisonment or he may not impose any fine at all. I am sorry I did not table any amendment to this effect, but if the Honourable Mover himself finds that sufficient latitude may be given, I would request him to accept it.

**Pundit Thakurdas Bhargava:** In all the offences that are mentioned in the Indian Penal Code the words always are "shall also be liable to fine". You will not find in any section of the Indian Penal Code the word "may". The phrase "shall also be liable to fine" means that he is liable to be fined. It is not obligatory on any Judge to fine him. Therefore, so far as the liability to fine is concerned, the words 'shall' and 'may' make no difference whatsoever.

**Mr. President:** The only alternative perhaps will be "shall be liable to imprisonment for 5 years or to fine or to both".

**The Honourable Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel:** In this clause what is compulsory is imprisonment. These commercial exploiters do not care for a fine of Rs. 50 or of Rs. 1,000. That is not the real object of this clause. But in case where there is a heavy fine to be imposed, the latitude is given. But the real object is a deterrent punishment. If you say 'or fine', it may mean that the Magistrate will let them go with a fine of Rs. 5 and that will be useless. Therefore, this provision is deliberately put there.

**Mr. President:** The question is:

"That clause 14 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 14 was added to the Bill.

Clauses 15 to 17 were added to the Bill.

Clause 1 was added to the Bill.

The Title and the Preamble were added to the Bill.

**The Honourable Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel:** Sir, I move:

"That the Bill be passed."

**Mr. President:** The question is:

"That the Bill be passed."

The motion was adopted.

### SPECIAL TRIBUNALS (SUPPLEMENTARY PROVISIONS) BILL

**The Honourable Mr. Jogendra Nath Mandal (Law Member):** Sir, I move:

"That the Bill to make certain provisions in relation to sentences and orders passed by Special Tribunals constituted under the Criminal Law Amendment Ordinance, 1943, on such Tribunals ceasing to function, be taken into consideration."

The Bill is very simple. It is intended to replace the Special Tribunals (Supplementary Provisions) Ordinance No. 28 of 1946. The Criminal Law Amendment Ordinance No. 29 of 1943 provided for the constitution of Special Tribunals for the trial of specified cases allocated to them by the Central Government. Two of these Tribunals ceased to function on 1st of October 1946. As questions were bound to arise as to the courts which should be considered competent to succeed those tribunals for the purposes of the Criminal Procedure Code such as directing execution of sentences and receiving orders from the High Court on appeal or revision, it was considered necessary to make express statutory provisions for the determination of such questions before these Special Tribunals ceased to exist. As the Central Legislature was not then in session, the necessary provisions were enacted by the promulgation of an Ordinance, namely, the Special Tribunals (Supplementary Provisions) Ordinance, No. 28 of 1946. As I have stated before, this Bill is intended to replace that Ordinance. It seeks to make provisions where any special tribunal ceases to function that the sentences and orders passed by the Special Tribunals should be deemed to have been passed by the Court of Session within the local limits of whose jurisdiction the offences charged in the case were committed. If there may be more than one Courts of Session, then by such Court as the High Court may determine.

This Bill also repeals the Special Tribunals (Supplementary Provisions) Ordinance, 1946. It is very simple, as I have stated. Some apprehension might arise in the minds of some of my Honourable friends as to the functions that were entrusted to those Special Tribunals. I would like to make it clear that certain categories of offences were allotted to those Special Tribunals for trial. They had nothing to do with political offences. Certain offences that were committed by high officials, such as, corruption, bribery, embezzlement and misappropriation of money were allotted for trial by these courts. As one of my Honourable friends pointed out to me, I can tell him that no political prisoners were either tried or convicted by these special tribunals. I would again like to make it clear that

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no political offences were tried by these tribunals. I commend my motion for the acceptance of the House and I hope Honourable Members will agree with me that this Bill should be passed without much debate.

**Mr. President:** Motion moved:

"That the Bill to make certain provisions in relation to sentences and orders passed by Special Tribunals constituted under the Criminal Law Amendment Ordinance, 1943, on such Tribunals ceasing to function, be taken into consideration."

**Sri M. Ananthasayanam Ayyangar** (Madras Ceded Districts and Chittoor: Non-Muhammadan Rural): Sir, somehow, I am not able to reconcile myself to the passing of this Bill, whoever might be the target of attack under this Bill. It is said that this Bill does not cover political offences, but offences committed by public servants in the discharge of their duty, such as bribery etc., sections 161 to 165 etc. But ordinary courts were not allowed jurisdiction and when cases were launched before ordinary courts, after Special Tribunals came into existence those cases were transferred to those Special Tribunals. You will see from the constitution of the Special Tribunal and the manner in which the Special Tribunals disposed of cases, whoever might be the accused, that we ought to make it clear to anybody who is charged with the offence that the law is equitable and just, that the dishonest people shall be punished that merely in the hurry of the war, no man shall be convicted unless he is given a fair opportunity to defend himself at the trial. I am trying to proceed on that principle. Now, kindly refer to clause 4 of the Ordinance which this Special Act is trying to revive or restore in a degree. The Special Tribunal is to consist of three members of whom one shall be an officer of His Majesty's forces. I take very serious exception to an officer of His Majesty's forces being one of the Judges, whatever might be his other qualification, to decide upon cases of misappropriation by high public servants, misappropriation or corruption. Why should a member of the Forces be chosen for that purpose. That is my first objection with regard to the composition of this tribunal. Then as regards powers of appeal, clause 7 of the Ordinance says that there shall be no appeal from any order or sentence of a Special Tribunal.

**Sir George Spence** (Secretary: Legislative Department): My Honourable friend is quoting from the Ordinance as originally promulgated in 1943. It was subsequently amended in both respects to which he is referring and in particular section 7 was amended so as to render all the ordinary appellate and revisional jurisdiction of the High Court exercisable.

**Sri M. Ananthasayanam Ayyangar:** I would ask the Honourable Member who has signed this Bill to refer to the Statement of Objects and Reasons whether he has referred to any amendment at all there. It simply says:—

"The Criminal Law Amendment Ordinance 1943 (XXIX of 1943) provided for the constitution of Special Tribunals for the trial of specified cases allotted to them by the Central Government."

**Sir George Spence:** The reference to the Criminal Law Amendment Ordinance means the Ordinance as amended up to the date when the Statement of Objects and Reasons was signed.

**Sri M. Ananthasayanam Ayyangar:** He has not even placed a copy in the library and does my Honourable friend expect me to carry all these in my brain or carry all these books with me. He must make the Statement of Objects and Reasons self contained. Assuming that what he says is a fact, I would ask the Honourable the Law Member that now that there is a change of Government to review all these cases and find out whether in particular cases persons have been judged wrongly or not. Otherwise there is no meaning in delegating the powers to Special Tribunals and continuing the same kind of tragedy to which these persons have been exposed. A number of persons are noted in the Schedule, I do not know how many have been convicted for whom Special Tribunals were constituted. One is in Calcutta, and the other is at Lahore. A list of 14 persons were put up before Lahore Tribunal

and 20 before the Calcutta tribunal. I would urge upon the Honourable Member that before he wants to continue the Special Tribunal by vesting that jurisdiction in sessions courts to make sure that these convictions are just and proper and to see to it that the sessions courts exercise the jurisdiction vested in them by removing these conviction or vacating them and delegate the powers of special tribunal to sessions courts only with respect to other persons in other cases.

**The Honourable Mr. Jogendra Nath Mandal:** My Honourable friend has committed one initial mistake. This Bill does not propose to set up any Special Tribunal.

**Sri M. Ananthasayanam Ayyangar:** Continuing.

**The Honourable Mr. Jogendra Nath Mandal:** Not at all. Two Special Tribunals one at Lucknow and the other at Amraoti have ceased to function. They have disposed of all cases allotted to them. The sentences and orders passed by those Special Tribunals have got to be executed by some courts. There was no provision in those special tribunals ordinances and no provision anywhere in the criminal procedure code which enabled the execution of sentences. Hence certain enactments is necessary to provide for the successor of those two special tribunals which will execute those orders and sentences passed by the Special Tribunals. Now this Bill intends to give power or appoint as their successor the session court within the local limits of whose jurisdiction the offences charged in the case were committed. Therefore I feel that at this stage there is nothing to be criticised. What was done was done at the time of the passing or the promulgation of these Ordinances, namely Ordinance XXIX of 1943. Now, these Special Tribunals passed certain sentences and orders and it is fair and reasonable that some courts should execute those orders and sentences.

**Sreejuti Rohini Kumar Chaudhuri (Assam Valley: Non-Muhammadan):** I wish to know whether there will be any new trials under the Special Tribunal. Now my Honourable friend said in the course of his preliminary remarks that out of five or so many tribunals only two have become defunct and the rest are still functioning.

**The Honourable Mr. Jogendra Nath Mandal:** Seven Special Tribunals were constituted and five are still functioning. Part of the provisions of these Special Tribunals come under the provincial jurisdiction namely the constitution and organisation of courts. So the respective provinces were asked to pass enactments for the continuance of these special tribunals. One such Act has been passed by the Bengal legislature and another by the Bombay legislature and for the Punjab, I think the legislature is not in session and an Ordinance has been promulgated there for the continuance of the Special Tribunals. The cases which were allotted to these Special Tribunals shall only be tried by those Special Tribunals. I think there is nothing else for me to explain or add and I hope the Bill will be taken into consideration.

**Sri M. Ananthasayanam Ayyangar:** Sir, I wish to say a word of personal explanation. I have not misunderstood my Honourable friend. I only wanted that the jurisdiction of Special Tribunals is not continued in the sessions court, and my object is, that the convictions of these Special Tribunals shall lapse. There will be no court which will execute these in cases where in the special tribunals there was a glaring breach of justice. That is what I wanted. I do not want these sentences to be executed. If this Act does not clothe the sessions courts with the powers of the special tribunals no court can execute these sentences. It is because I am offended with these Special Tribunals which were not constituted properly whose judgment I do not approve of. That is my point; I did not misunderstand him.

**The Honourable Mr. Jogendra Nath Mandal:** On this point I should like to make it clear that section 7 of the Criminal Law Amendment Ordinance of 1943 provided for appeals to the High Court. The only restriction was that

[Mr. Jogendra Nath Mandal.]

no transfer of cases allotted to these Special Tribunals was allowed by any court. But the aggrieved or convicted persons were entitled to prefer an appeal to the High Court. Therefore I think my Honourable friend shall have no objection in the matter.

**Mr. President:** I do not know whether it will be proper on my part to state to the House, the difficulties which I was feeling about this. I do not know what happens to the pending cases before the tribunals about the time they cease because clause 3 deals with 'sentences or orders passed'. There may be neither sentences nor orders about the time the tribunals cease to exist. I was just considering it from that point of view and trying to gain some light myself; being a lawyer I felt interested in this discussion. It is not merely a question of executing sentences or orders but of providing for succession to a particular court which ceases to exist. If that is the object, it would not present much difficulty.

**Mr. Sasanka Sekhar Sanyal** (Presidency Division: Non-Muhammadan Rural): Sir, since you have been good enough to raise this question it is rather necessary that this matter should be discussed in order to make the whole question clear. As you were looking at the matter I was also looking at it from a different point of view exactly for the same purpose; because, if the sessions court is meant to be the successor to the tribunal this law as it is, will defeat its purpose. On the other hand it may be contended, as presumably the Law Member meant to contend, that this Bill covers only specified cases, namely, there have been final orders by the special tribunals, these are pending before the High Court, during the pendency of these cases the special tribunals ceased to exist, and therefore the sentence as originally passed by the special tribunal which is confirmed by the High Court stands, or the sentence is modified or changed to some other form and the question of execution of that sentence remains the only question at that time. If the Bill is so narrow as that it is certainly clear and there is nothing to object to. But, as you have hinted, if the sessions court is meant really to be the successor for all practical purposes of administration of justice, I submit this Bill will carry us into the wilderness.

**The Honourable Mr. Jogendra Nath Mandal:** That is not the object of this Bill.

**Sri M. Ananthasayanam Ayyangar:** What will happen if instead of modifying the High Court thinks fit to order a retrial? Under what rule and regulation is the sessions court a successor, with all the inconveniences and limitations made under the original Ordinance? Or will it be allowed to proceed under the Criminal Procedure Code?

**Mr. President:** Before this controversy goes on, I may point out that the wording seems to be clear in the direction of succession:

"When any Special Tribunal ceases to function, the sentences or orders passed by it in any case shall, for the purposes of the provisions of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, applicable in respect of those sentences or orders, be deemed to have been passed by the Court of Session", etc.

**Mr. Sasanka Sekhar Sanyal:** Is this order means an order of adjournment *sine die* by an order of the Special Tribunal?

**Mr. President:** That is an order which shall be deemed to have been passed by the Court of Session "within the local limits of whose jurisdiction the offences charged in the case are alleged to have taken place." Then of course the procedure in respect of orders of the sessions court will be followed. That is what I understood. Therefore, I put the question as to what is to happen to pending cases because the clause refers to "sentences or orders passed".

**The Honourable Mr. Jogendra Nath Mandal:** There are no pending cases before these tribunals.

**Mr. President:** I did not know the facts; I was merely trying to know the scope of the legislation from the wording.

**Khan Mohammad Yamin Khan** (Agra Division: Muhammadan Rural): There is another difficulty that Mr. Ayyangar pointed out. Supposing the High Court orders a retrial and this court ceases to function who will take it up?

**Mr. President:** That is the sessions court. However, we will leave the matter of interpretation to the courts if and when such cases arise.

The question is:

"That the Bill to make certain provisions in relation to sentences and orders passed by Special Tribunals constituted under the Criminal Law Amendment Ordinance, 1943, on such Tribunals ceasing to function, be taken into consideration."

The motion was adopted.

**Mr. President:** The question is:

"That clauses 2 to 4 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clauses 2 to 4 were added to the Bill.

Clause 1 was added to the Bill.

The Title and the Preamble were added to the Bill.

**The Honourable Mr. Jogendra Nath Mandal:** Sir, I move:

"That the Bill be passed."

**Mr. President:** The question is:

"That the Bill be passed."

The motion was adopted.

#### MOTOR VEHICLES (SECOND AMENDMENT) BILL

**The Honourable Mr. M. Asaf Ali** (Member for Railways and Transport): Sir, I move:

"That the Bill further to amend the Motor Vehicles Act, 1939 (*Second Amendment*) be referred to a Select Committee consisting of the Honourable Mr. Jogendra Nath Mandal, Pandit Sri Krishna Dutt Paliwal, Sjt. N. V. Gadgil, Pundit Thakur Das Bhargava, Sri N. Narayanamurthi, Mr. Gauri Shankar Saran Singh, Sree Satyapriya Banerjee, Mr. M. A. F. Hirtzel, Mr. R. C. Morris, Rai Bahadur D. M. Bhattacharya, Sardar Bahadur Captain Sardar Harendra Singh, Khan Mohammad Yamin Khan, Mr. Siddiq Ali Khan, Syed Ghulam Bhik Nairang, Mr. Muhammad Nauman, Shri Mohan Lal Saksena, Sri M. Ananthasayanam Ayyangar, and the Mover, with instructions to report on the opening day of the next session, and that the number of members whose presence shall be necessary to constitute a meeting of the Committee shall be five."

As the House remembers, the Motor Vehicles Act was passed in 1939 and it was not until the last session that an amending Bill was brought up and was referred to a Select Committee.

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

At that time Chapter VIII of the Motor Vehicles Act had not been brought into force. It came into force from the 1st of July 1946, and since then we have discovered that there is a *lacuna* in Chapter VIII, the *lacuna* being, want of reciprocity with the States. Compulsory insurance of motor vehicles in British India was enforced, but the States had no reciprocal arrangement with us, and were free to do exactly as they liked. Now that 40 states have expressed their intention to pass parallel legislation so that insurance policies that may be taken out in British India, if this Bill is passed, will be valid in the reciprocating States and *vice versa*, it has become necessary to pass this measure. Of course I must also mention the fact that we have taken this occasion to introduce one or two minor amendments which will be found in the Bill. I am sure Honourable Members have already read the Statement of Objects and Reasons and they have also looked



[Mr. M. Asaf Ali.]

at the notes on clauses, and it is not necessary for me to inflict at the fag end of the day a long speech on the House. Moreover this measure is wholly non-controversial. In any case it is being referred to the very Select Committee which is now considering or which will be considering the earlier amending measure.

There is only one change. The Honourable the Law Member happens to be different today, and I happen to be a different person. Otherwise all the other members are exactly the same. There should be no controversy about it, and I hope the House will agree to my motion. Sir, I move:

**Mr. Deputy President:** Motion moved:

"That the Bill further to amend the Motor Vehicles Act, 1939 (*Second Amendment*) be referred to a Select Committee consisting of the Honourable Mr. Jogendra Nath Mandal, Pandit Sri Krishna Dutt Paliwal, Sjt. N. V. Gadgil, Pundit Thakur Das Bhargava, Sri N. Narayanamurthi, Mr. Gauri Shankar Saran Singh, Sree Satyapriya Banerjee, Mr. M. A. F. Hirtzel, Mr. R. C. Morris, Rai Bahadur D. M. Bhattacharya, Sardar Bahadur Captain Sardar Harendra Singh, Khan Mohammad Yamin Khan, Mr. Siddiq Ali Khan, Syed Ghulam Bhik Nairang, Mr. Muhammad Nauman, Shri Mohan Lal Saksena, Sri M. Ananthasayanam Ayyangar, and the Mover, with instructions to report on the opening day of the next session, and that the number of members whose presence shall be necessary to constitute a meeting of the Committee shall be five."

**Sri M. Ananthasayanam Ayyangar** (Madras Ceded Districts and Chittoor: Non-Muhammadian Rural): May I ask if the Honourable Member has made himself a member of the other Select Committee also?

**The Honourable Mr. M. Asaf Ali:** I am a member.

**Sri M. Ananthasayanam Ayyangar:** There is no motion moved to the effect that you should be on that Select Committee. The previous Railway Member was on that Committee and the present Railway Member cannot *ipso facto* step into his place.

**The Honourable Mr. M. Asaf Ali:** I am not quite sure. As a matter of fact when the Select Committee met last time I was there and no objection was raised.

**Sri M. Ananthasayanam Ayyangar:** We cannot ask the Honourable Member to walk about.

**Shri Mohan Lal Saksena** (Lucknow Division: Non-Muhammadian Rural): I think there should be a formal motion about this.

**Sir George Spence** (Secretary, Legislative Department): May I refer to Standing Order 40, which provides that:

"The Member of the Government to whose department the Bill relates—(*in this case the Honourable Mr. Asaf Ali*)—the member who introduced the Bill and the Law Member of the Governor-General's Executive Council, if he is a member of the Assembly, shall be members of every Select Committee, and it shall not be necessary to include their names in any motion for appointment of such a Committee."

**Mr. Deputy President:** It was not necessary to include the names of the Law Member and the Mover; that is redundant.

**Sri M. Ananthasayanam Ayyangar:** Now that this Bill refers to Chapter VIII of the Motor Vehicles Bill can both of them be discussed together and one report of the Select Committee be issued for both.

**The Honourable Mr. M. Asaf Ali:** It is perfectly obvious that both these amending measures will be considered by the same Select Committee and they will submit one report on both.

**Mr. Deputy President:** We cannot discuss what procedure the Committee will adopt. What is provided here is that the report should be made on the opening day of the next session and the other Committee has to report on the same day too.

**Haji Abdus Sattar Haji Ishaq Seth** (West Coast and Nilgiris: Muhammadian): May I ask the Honourable Member to enlighten me on the question

of whether these two Bills are to be considered at one and the same time by the same Select Committee?

**The Honourable Mr. M. Asaf Ali:** I am perfectly certain that my Honourable friend knows the entire procedure from end to end. Does he mean to suggest that both these measures will be considered at the same time? It is quite obvious that both the amending measures will be taken up item by item. It is open to the Committee to take up this item first or the other one, and in any case after having considered both the amending measures, normally I should expect them to submit one report rather than two.

**Sri M. Ananthasayanam Ayyangar:** You require permission of the House for that.

**Mr. M. A. F. Hirtzel (Bengal: European):** Sir, I do not want to take up the time of the House unduly, but there is one point. As I understand it, Section 95 of the Act is open to amendment and we on this side of the House should like to move an amendment in the Select Committee on Section 95 sub-section 8. The Motor Vehicles Act, as we all know, is a Trojan horse in as much as it professes to deal with motor vehicles, but under that cover it deals also with transport to an ever-increasing extent. In addition, in certain sections it also deals with what might be regarded as labour items. This particular amendment which we propose to move is in that connection, and I do not propose to discuss the merits, but I should like to know from the Honourable the Transport Member that it will be open to us to move that amendment in the Select Committee.

**Mr. Deputy President:** The Honourable Member ought to know that once this motion is carried, then the House is committed to the principle underlying the Bill and no amendment which violates that principle can be moved. It is for the Honourable Member to see whether he will be in order or not, and that will be decided by the Chairman of the Committee.

The question is:

"That the Bill further to amend the Motor Vehicles Act, 1939 (*Second Amendment*) be referred to a Select Committee consisting of the Honourable Mr. Jogendra Nath Maudal, Pandit Sri Krishna Dutt Paliwal, Sjt. N. V. Gadgil, Pundit Thakur Das Bhargava, Sri N. Narayanamurthi, Mr. Gauri Shankar Saran Singh, Sree Satyapriya Banerjee, Mr. M. A. F. Hirtzel, Mr. R. C. Morris, Rai Bahadur D. M. Bhattacharya, Sardar Bahadur Captain Sardar Harendra Singh, Khan Mohammad Yamin Khan, Mr. Siddiq Ali Khan, Syed Ghulam Bhik Nairang, Mr. Muhammad Nauman, Shri Mohan Lal Saksena, Sri M. Ananthasayanam Ayyangar, and the Mover, with instructions to report on the opening day of the next session, and that the number of members whose presence shall be necessary to constitute a meeting of the Committee shall be five."

The motion was adopted.

## BANKING COMPANIES (RESTRICTION OF BRANCHES) BILL

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

"That the Bill to restrict the opening and removal of Branches by banking companies be taken into consideration."

As the Honourable Members must have noticed, from the aims and objects of the Bill, it is intended to enact one section of the Banking Companies Bill and that section, Sir, is clause 18(6). In recent times, Mr. Deputy President, there has been a rapid increase in branches of various banks in the country. I would like to give the House some figures of the increase that has taken place during the last few years. In 1938 the banking offices in India were only 1,471. Their number increased to 2,710 at the end of 1942, and to 3,413 at the end of 1943, and to 4,550 at the end of 1944, and to 5,266 at the end of 1945. Now, Sir, the Honourable Members will notice that there has been a very great increase in the number of branches of the various banks that have been opened in recent times. We would think that an increase in numbers should be welcome, and I think it is something which we should welcome. But unfortunately, the increase has not been on right lines. For instance, nearly one-third of the total

[Mr. Liaquat Ali Khan.]

number of Branches of scheduled banks at the end of 1945 were owned by banks which were floated during the war or which were included in the second schedule during this period. Not only that, but these Branches have been concentrated in a few bigger towns, with the result that while the number has increased, the facilities for banking have not increased proportionately, and it has been noticed that in larger towns the number has been beyond proportion. This has not helped in increasing banking business. It has only helped in diverting business from one branch to another.

Now, Sir, it has led to a number of difficulties and undesirable practice. To get business from other branches which were already in existence, new terms of interest and better terms of interest have been offered by the smaller banks who could not compete with other banks on account of their well-established past and their financial resources, with the result that these small banks by offering a larger rate of interest have to incur a greater expenditure and they can only get back this money by making loans on bigger rates of interest. Their management charges have also been greater and the result has been that it has not benefitted those small banks and by manipulations they have shown profits whereas they have in fact not made any profits. Now, Sir, as I have already said the opening of these new branches in towns has not helped in tapping new banking channels. But it has only meant directing business from one Branch to another.

Then, Sir, there is another undesirable practice that has sprung up. Some of these small banks have opened branches in provinces far away from their headquarters and on account of the credulity of the people there, they have succeeded in securing deposits which they have remitted to their head offices, with the result that in a number of cases the branches in far-flung provinces have not been able to meet their obligations and a number of cases have come to the notice of the Government that the depositors have been refused payment, and consequently they have had to suffer a great loss.

Then, Sir, banking, as you know, is not in such an advanced stage in India as it is in some other parts of the world, and we have not got sufficient trained personnel for this specialized subject in the country, with the result that untrained men have been employed and it has meant great deterioration in the management of the banking business in India. Sir, in other countries, the Governments have legal powers to regulate and control the opening of new Branches and the object of this Bill is to vest the Reserve Bank with special powers to regulate the opening of new branches of banks throughout the country. While the Reserve Bank is considering a case for opening a new branch, they would examine the financial position of the bank, they would examine the requirements of the locality where a branch is intended to be opened, they would examine the management of the concern, and they would, before permission is given to open a new branch, make certain that it would be in the interests of the banking business of the country as well as in the interests of the depositors. Where the Reserve Bank finds that it is in the interests of the financial position and financial stability of the country to stop the opening of new branches they would take proper action and would not allow any new branches to be opened.

Sir, as you are aware, the Banking Companies Bill was referred to a Select Committee and the Select Committee on this Bill has not yet started functioning. It will be sometime before the Banking Companies Bill becomes law but in the meantime a number of banking concerns are going ahead with opening branches, so that later on they may escape from the clause to which I referred at the beginning of my speech and which is incorporated in the Banking Companies Bill. It is intended that this should be stopped immediately and we cannot afford to wait till such time as the Banking Companies Bill becomes law. I hope the Honourable Members of this House will agree with me that it is absolutely necessary that we should control and have a proper check on the opening of new branches of banks not only in the interest of banking business in this country but also in the interest of depositors. There are great possibilities for

banking business in India. There are in fact no banks in the rural areas or in smaller towns and we should make every effort to see that branches are opened in those areas instead of concentrating them only in larger cities, which does not help either to get any more business or get any more banking facilities but only helps to create more branches and consequently less business for each bank. Sir, I commend this motion for the consideration of this Honourable House.

**Mr. Deputy President:** Motion moved:

"That the Bill to restrict the opening and removal of Branches by banking companies be taken into consideration."

**Shri Mohan Lal Saksena** (Lucknow Division: Non-Muhammadan Rural): Sir, on a point of information I would like to know how many branches have been opened since the introduction of the Bill last Budget Session, so that we may be in a position to know as to whether this Bill is necessary at this stage.

**The Honourable Mr. Liaquat Ali Khan:** I will reply in my closing speech.

**Shri Mohan Lal Saksena:** If we have the information now that would save a lot of speeches on these amendments.

**Mr. Deputy President:** The Honourable Member mentioned some figures as to what we had sometime ago and what we have now.

**Shri Mohan Lal Saksena:** I want to know the figures since the introduction of this Bill.

**Mr. Deputy President:** There are amendments and Mr. Jaffer who has a motion for circulation is not here. Then there is one by Mr. Sanyal.

**Mr. Sasanka Sekhar Sanyal** (Presidency Division: Non-Muhammadan Rural): Sir, I beg to move.

"That the Bill be referred to a Select Committee consisting of the Honourable Mr. Liaquat Ali Khan, the Honourable Mr. Jogendra Nath Mandal, Sir Cowasjee Jehangir, Mr. K. G. Ambegaokar, Mr. Ram Nath, Mr. M. A. F. Hirtzel, Mr. Geoffrey W. Tyson, Khan Mohammad Yamin Khan, Haji Abdus Sattar Haji Ishaq Seth, Seth Yusuf Abdoola Haroon, Mr. Mohd. M. Killedar, Mr. Manu Subedar, Shri Mohan Lal Saksena, Sri M. Ananthasayanam Ayyangar, Mr. P. B. Gole, Sri T. A. Ramalingam Chettiar, Sri Satya Narayan Sinha, Sardar Mangal Singh, and the Mover, with instructions to report by the 31st December, 1946, and that the number of members whose presence shall be necessary to constitute a meeting of the Committee shall be five."

**Dr. Zia Uddin Ahmad** (United Provinces Southern Divisions: Muhammadan Rural): Why not the whole House?

**Mr. Sasanka Sekhar Sanyal:** I should welcome such an amendment.

Sir, after the Honourable Member for Railways and War Transport who referred his second Motor Vehicles (Amendment) Bill to a Select Committee which is identical with the Select Committee to which the other Motor Vehicles (Amendment) Bill was referred, I am surprised that the Government is not pursuing the same policy in the matter of this Bill also. I think that this motion which has been moved by the Honourable the Finance Member is objectionable on three grounds. The first ground is that it is piecemeal legislation, the second ground is haste and the third ground is positive (I hope it is not intentional) discourtesy to the Select Committee to which the bigger Banking Companies (Amendment) Bill has already been referred.

Sir, banks have been growing in the last few years either for good or for evil or for both . . . . .

**Dr. Zia Uddin Ahmad:** It cannot be for both.

**Mr. Sasanka Sekhar Sanyal:** . . . and it was desired and expected from various quarters that there should be a consolidating Bill and it was a very welcome measure when during the last budget session the Finance Member introduced the Bill and it was referred to a Select Committee. If you would be good enough to refer to the Statement of Objects and Reasons, to which the Honourable the Finance Member himself referred, the frank object is to put into immediate operation clause 18 of the earlier and the bigger Bill. May I enquire why a portion only of that Bill has been sliced out and why this Bill is proposed to be rushed down the throat of the legislature in this manner?

**Mr. Deputy President:** The arguments have been given.

**Mr. Sasanka Sekhar Sanyal:** I hope to meet those arguments. The Honourable the Finance Member says that the number of branches was increasing by leaps and bounds and he has given figures up to 1945. When the earlier Bill was referred to the Select Committee it was sometime in March or April, 1946. The Government of that time and the then Finance Member had before them these figures of the rapidly increasing number of banks and their branches up to 1945 and the number was 5,266. We can take it that at that time it was not considered necessary for the then Finance Member or the then Government to hustle any portion of this Bill through the House. Therefore it would be pertinent to make an enquiry of the Honourable the Finance Member as to when the Government considered the desirability of putting a stop to this mounting march of banks and their branches. Certainly not in April, 1946. Then the position boils down to this: that there must have been some further rapid, unwelcome and undesirable increase in the number after April 1946. That would be a more relevant and pertinent information. My friend Mr. Saksena put the real and pointed question when he stood up to make an enquiry of the Honourable Member as to how many branches or banks have cropped up after the last Bill was referred to the Select Committee. That is the crux of the matter, and the Honourable the Finance Member's whole case is that all these developments are fraught with danger to the banking structure of the country. The Government's principal case seems to be that after the 1946 Bill was referred to the Select Committee the bankers and financiers dealing with banks are manipulating things in such a way as to defeat the amending measure which was before the Select Committee at that time. If the Finance Member has got his information that after April, 1946 and before today any number of branches have been opened, then of course he will use that information and will convince us as to why during this interim period such an emergent and hasty legislation has been necessary. I have got my information and I propose humbly to convey that information to the Finance Member. Some new branches have been opened but these are not really new branches. They are the commitments of earlier times. For example in December 1945 there may have been a number like 5,266 but at that time some contemplated branches could not be opened on account of certain difficulties. Investments were however made, establishments were provided for and expenses were gone through. In point of time, they came into existence after December 1945 but actually there were prior commitments. Being a member of the Select Committee, I am trying to get facts so that we may use them. My information is that between April, 1946 and today not more than two or three branches have been opened all over the country.

**Mr. Manu Subedar (Indian Merchants' Chamber and Bureau: Indian Commerce):** The number must be 200.

**Mr. Sasanka Sekhar Sanyal:** Out of this 200, the bulk of the branches were the commitments of previous times. As a matter of fact, houses were taken, furniture purchased and officers were appointed. Only on account of certain difficulties or for purposes of certain formal opening ceremonies, they could not be opened earlier. The other Select Committee has already sat on the 15th April, 1946 and this matter and other matters are already before that Select Committee. On account of certain political exigencies, when bigger things were on the anvil and Simla was the scene of various other important matters, this Select Committee could not be called but it has been called again and we have got notice that this Select Committee is going to sit on the 21st November and it is expected to sit up to the 7th December, 1946. What useful purpose will be served by withdrawing this from the Select Committee and hustling this piece of legislation through the House. What will be the effect of this legislation. The Finance Member has given figures that from 1938 to 1945 there has been a very big increase but is this Bill going to touch the fringe of those banks and their branches which have already their existence before. Certainly not. What is the point in bringing a legislative measure which will not affect the sinners but which will affect only new

enterprises. Towards the beginning there may have been the advantages of inflation but these parties and banks and branches who already had derived benefit of inflation by foul means more than by fair, they will get double protection, namely, the protection of the inflation which they have already got and the protection of this legislative measure which will not axe even a part of their existence but will axe only new enterprises which may be more honest and more solid in their aspirations.

What is the point in suddenly waking up to the realities of the situation and trying to hurry through a legislation which will prejudicially affect new and honest enterprises. Today the position is different. Those parties and branches got the advantage of inflation and today when branches will be opened they will be opened with reference to the present context of things. If banks are really eager to open their branches, today they will certainly be more cautious because after all they are business men. They are not going to have their business expanded only to spit the law or others. They will proceed according to the fundamental principles of self-interest. They will automatically be anxious today and it is extremely unfortunate that the Finance Member has stated that they are forestalling. These banks are not forestalling anything. They are only carrying on their growth in the normal way and if any party is guilty of forestalling, if I may say so without any disrespect to the Government or the Honourable the Finance Member, this Bill is guilty of forestalling the considerations which will be before the Select Committee which is going to consider the bigger Bill. This Bill cannot be considered apart from the other provisions of the bigger Bill. We have to consider this along with clause 11 of that Bill and with other things. It is a controversial question whether banks should have rapid marches or not. Much can be said on either side. Therefore things cannot be anticipated or prejudged.

As I was submitting, this Bill will have the effect of tightening up the growth of honest and deserving enterprises. The effect will be that big banks which have already spread the tentacles of their activities all over the country, they will not only come to stay but they will have the additional advantage of being relieved of any healthy competition that may be offered by new enterprises. Sir, here again the whole thing boils down to the question of Tatas, Dalmias and Birlas, etc. According to Newtonian law all matters gravitate towards the earth and according to the law of administration of this country, whatever is done will inure to the benefit of certain big banking concerns only, certain big banking enterprises only and all the small banking concerns will be washed out. All the advantages will be enjoyed only by the big magnates who have already got a sure footing and stronghold not only in one province but practically in all the important cities of the country. As time goes on these big organisations will have free field and they will be relieved of all healthy competition that might be offered by new enterprises. Therefore on principle also that is bad. Sir, the Honourable the Finance Member has proposed in his Statement of Objects and Reasons to give authority to the Reserve Bank to examine the financial structure and the earning capacity and the capital assets and all that. In clause 3 also reference is made to that. Now, Sir, may I enquire from the Honourable the Finance Member what has the Government done in order to increase the financial efficiency of these comparatively new and less developed banking concerns. Sir, I will not use strong language. But if I were in the opposition as we were in the Budget session and if this Government were the previous Government, then, I would have said that the Government are throttling the banking institutions from two ends. At one end the Government is putting down in the matter of capital issues and at the other end fresh shackles are put by saying don't go to the field, you do not extend yourself. If the previous Government were here, and if I had been in opposition, I would have said the same thing, but what is the position today with regard to capital issue matter. I must say that it is an open scandal that there are no principles governing the grant or refusal in the matter of application of capital issues. It is only the rule of thumb of some

[Mr. Sasanka Sekhar Sanyal.]

authority in some department somewhere that decides to grant or not to grant the application. This is one of my standing objections and there are several cases which I will take up personally with the Honourable the Finance Member for his consideration. I know of certain Banks who have stood very well by the community for over 25 years. They have grown and grown and spread their branches and they have done good service to the constituents, but then the more you do good things, the more you require capital and the capital has to be increased. When they make application to the authorities for increase of their capital issues, usually the first reply is that the application is not according to form. It is not pointed out how the application is not according to form. The second reply that is usually given is that the requirements have not been fulfilled. Nothing is said about what those requirements are. Then ultimately when everything is done, then the summary order goes that the capital issues cannot be granted. Permission is refused. Why are these Banks which are doing very well and which would have done much better being refused nutrition by the rule of the thumb of the department. Sir, I would also say that the Honourable the Finance Member ought to take also the moral responsibility for the collapse of some Banks during the last few weeks. The Honourable the Finance Member was very light in using the expression that he received complaints that some branches could not pay to the depositors. I do not know which are the branches and which are the Banks. But I will not be surprised if there are one or two. But you cannot penalise the whole community of Banks because there are some black sheep within the fold. But I would rather bring the alternative charge that some of these Banks have collapsed because of the one reason namely refusal to give permission for increasing the capital structure and so the moral responsibility for their collapse rests on the Government. These Banks have spread their Branches between 1938 to 1945. The Branches increased but the Government did nothing. I would have understood if the Government had stopped the spread of these branches in time, but having allowed these Banks to spread their branches all over the country, if the depositors interest is so dear to the Government as it should be, then the Government ought to have liberally allowed them to grow and develop their capital by issue of capital permits. But then the Government did not do that. So, for sometime the Government kept quiet over the whole matter and then the interest of the community required that the Government should give assistance by allowing share capital to increase, but by withholding the permission the result is that on account of this callousness and cruelty of the Government, these Banks have crashed. I lay the charge at the door of the Government.

**Dr. Zia Uddin Ahmad:** You would have said all these had you been on this side of the House?

**Mr. Sasanka Sekhar Sanyal:** My point is this that it is not the time to interfere like this, because I can conceive of Banks, I can conceive this position generally also that Banks can grow and avoid a crash even if they do not get capital assistance from the Government provided they are allowed to have free scope in their developments. After all the Banks do not really flourish very much upon the capital of shareholders as upon credit. I know of certain Banks who have got such enormous credit in their own locality that they do business in lakhs and lakhs which create the impression that these are very big Banks that they have very large share capital that they do not care to know whether the capital issue department is issuing permit or not. They look at persons who are pioneers and who are at the helm of affairs of Banks. There are some outstanding personalities in certain Banks which in themselves are adequate credit and that helps the Bank in carrying on smoothly and that also keeps depositors interest safe. Therefore I would beg of the Honourable Member not to throttle these institutions from both ends. Banks must grow they should not come to an end at all. The Honourable the Finance Member, whose knowledge of affairs is certainly much more than mine has used language

which I certainly do not appreciate much. There has been in recent years a rapid increase in new branches of Banks mostly at places where adequate banking facilities are already available. As a humble student of economic we hear that Banking in India is still thousands and thousands of miles away from the saturation point in our country. It is said that even in America and other advanced countries, banking has not reached its saturation point. Are we to understand that in our country we are so advanced economically that we have reached the saturation point? Certainly not. Then Sir, my Honourable friend used the language, "where adequate banking facilities are already available". Sir, he should not have found fault with that, because as with the law of nature commerce, banking and industrial institutions have a tendency to gravitate to particular places. They seek their own level, they flock together and they create some sort of circle. If there is one Bank doing good business, then a banking field is created, there is room for another Bank. Similarly the field creates Bank and the Bank creates field. This is a sort of virtuous circle, not a vicious circle. That is how human institutions grow. Why should it be different in respect of Banks? Now, Sir, I am glad that the Honourable the Finance Member referred only to the principal Presidency towns. He says there has been overcrowding in Presidency towns. But if he wants to relieve the congestion, I would ask him to bring in a legislative measure which will induce or compel these big capitalistic Banks to penetrate into the villages so that the towns might be an easier field for more enterprising and less capitalistic institutions. After all, if the congestion is to be relieved, let relief be in favour of the growing concerns, not in favour of those who have already reached the peak of development. I will be very glad if by his legislative measure the Honourable Member can induce the Birlas, the Tatas and Dalmias and all these big financiers to help the development of banking in rural parts.

**Mr. Deputy President:** As it is now five o'clock, the House will now adjourn. The Honourable Member can resume his speech tomorrow.

**Haji Abdus Sattar Haji Ishaq Seth:** (West Coast and Nilgiris: Muham-madan): Sir, before you adjourn the House, I want to offer the House an explanation with regard to the names included in the Motion for Select Committee which my Honourable friend has proposed. It is not given to any Member to propose names without getting the sanction of Members whose names he wishes to propose. For the information of the House, I may say that the usual practice is that if an Honourable Member wants to make a proposition like this, he approaches the Whips of the Parties so that the Whips can give the names of such people who are willing to serve. In this particular instance, I do wish to bring to the notice of the House that none of the Members of the Muslim League Party was approached nor was consent given.

**Mr. Sasanka Sekhar Sanyal:** Sir, I owe an apology to the House. Being new to this House, I thought that when I was giving a Motion for reference of the Bill to the Select Committee which is a Committee identical with the Committee which is going to sit and which has already been passed by this House, no further formalities were required. Therefore, Sir, I must say that in my want of wisdom, I thought I was doing something which may not be wrong. But since I now offer an apology to the House, I would ask the Whips of Parties to obtain the necessary consent so that the *factum valet* policy may be approved.

**Mr. Deputy President:** For the guidance of the House, as I told yesterday when a similar point was raised, I may again inform the House that it has been decided in this House that no names should be mentioned in the Select Committee without obtaining the previous consent of the Members whose names are proposed. But now of course it sometimes happens that the consent of individual members cannot be obtained. But if this had been left to the Party Whips, and if the Whips are willing to give names, they are supposed to have taken the consent of the Members whose names they propose. I hope this practice will be followed in future.

The Assembly then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock, on Thursday, the 14th November 1946.



**APPENDIX I**  
 [Vide page 927 ante]  
 Statements laid on the table in reply to part (a) of starred question No. 488 answered on 13th November 1946  
 List of Officers—Lands Hirings and Disposals Service, India

Rank	Name	Unit	Appointment	Technical qualifications	Practical experience
1. Maj Gen.	G. W. Hodgen	IA	Dir. Gen.	Special appointment	GHQ letter 0990/485 (MSID) dated 4 Dec. 45.
2. Brig.	J. N. C. Taylor	RARO (late IA)	Dir. L & H	.....	Lands and Hirings Service, Middle East from Dec. 1940 to 1944. Came over with Maj. Gen. HAYES from Middle East to inaugurate Lands Hirings and Disposals, India Oct. 1944 to date.
3. Brig.	A. S. Sullivan	IA	Dir. of Disposals.	Fellow Chartered Surveyors Institution.	20 years with Military Lands and Con- tonments Dept. Joined L. H. & D. Nov. 1944.
4. Brig.	S. A. Bowden	IA	Dep. Dir.	Fellow Chartered Surveyors Insti- tution.	20 years with Military Lands and Con- tonments Dept. Joined L. H. & D. Feb. 1944.
5. Col.	A. W. H. Lawless	IA	Dep. Dir.	.....	Lands and Hirings Middle East and Paifore Aug. 41 to Nov. 44. Joined L. H. & D. India Nov. 1944.
6. Col.	R. C. Triggs	IA	Dep. Dir.	.....	13 years with Military Lands and Con- tonments Dept. 1942 appointed to Civil Defence Dept. to implement civil Defence measures. Joined L. H. & D. India Mar. 1946.
7. Col.	F. A. Totteddell	R. Sigs.	Dep. Dir.	Licensed Valuer Surveyor and Claims Assessor.	16 years experience as Assessor of claims. Joined L. H. & D. Nov. 1944.
8. Lt.-Col.	R. H. Atkinson	RAOC	Assist. Dir.	.....	Estate Agent. Secy. to (Feb. 45 Limited Companies. Joined L.H.&D.

9. Lt.-Col.	E. H. N. Augier	RE	Assist. Dir.	Associate Member of Institute of Civil Engineers. Associate City and Guild of London Institute in the faculty of Engineering (Civil & Mechanical)	DCRE RE UK 1940 to 1943 G. E. Garrison Engineer, India 1943 to 1945. CRE Shillong 1945 to June 46. Joined L. H.&D. June 1946.
10. Lt.-Col.	S. F. Cooper	RE	Assist. Dir.	.....	Surveyor and Assessor.
11. Lt.-Col.	I. T. W. Cownie	RA	Assist. Dir.	Associate Member of Chartered Accountants Fellow Royal Econ. Soc. Fellow Royal Statistical Society.	Experience with firms of Chartered Accountants from Nov. 1921 to 1939.
12. Lt.-Col.	H. S. Howarth	RIE	Assist. Dir.	Chartered Structural Engineer. Qualified Mining Engineer.	1922-1929 Executive Engr. Jodhpur State. 1929-39 Manager and Technical Director engineering firms in India.
13. Lt.-Col.	D. C. Meik	Ind. Observer Corps.	Assist. Dir.	B.Sc. Agriculture (Australia)	Knowledge of industrial and commercial conditions in India.
14. Lt.-Col.	R. M. Manning	RE	Assist. Dir.	.....	Civil Experience in Surveyor's Dept. of construction Engineers.
15. Lt.-Col.	L. Shahbaz Khan	14 Pun	Assist. Dir.	M.A. Punjab University	Executive Officer and MEO under G. of I. from 1928 to 1944.
16. Lt.-Col.	W. E. I. Pettman	RE	Assist. Dir.	Civil Engineer	Regular Royal Engineer Officer.
17. Major	J. Aganoor	RE	DAD	Civil Engineer	Experience with Civil Engineers and Contractors. AGE ME Service from 1943 to joining L.H.&D. May 1946.
18. Major	R. H. Bernard	RIASC	DAD	.....	10 years legal and estate management.
19. Major	G. E. Barton	ABRO	DAD	B.Sc. Eng. M.A. Cambridge (Maths Tripos).	GSS Engineering Company in Assam 1943. On loan External Affairs Dept. 1944.
20. Major	H. J. Bishop	RE	DAD	Fellow Chartered Surveyors Inst. Member of Royal Sanitary Inst. Architect and Town Planner.	Assistant to Private firm 1927 Own Practice 1933-39.

Rank	Name	Unit	Appointment	Technical qualification	Practical experience
21. Major	N. A. Beard	RASC	DAD	Studied Estate Management (London University).	Land Agent 9 years UK.
22. Major	C. A. Buxton	6. G/R	DAD	Final Rating and Valuation	Experience with Local Authorities in UK 1929 to 1940.
23. Major	C. W. Care	RA	DAD	Member of Rating Surveyors Assn. Fellow Royal Statistical Society, London.	Rating Surveyor and Valuer 1920 to 1940.
24. Major	T. G. Crosse	RA	DAD	.....	Knowledge of systems of land tenure India and Estates Manager.
25. Major	S. T. Cox	RIE	DAD	.....	10 years experience management lands in India.
26. Major	R. R. Howarth	RE	DAD	Associate of Incorporated Assn. of Rating and Valuation Offrs.	Experience as Surveyor and Valuer with Local Authorities UK 1930 to 1939.
27. Major	G. W. Kemp	RIE	DAD	Member Inst. Civil Engineers	20 years experience on roads and buildings construction in India.
28. Major	E. W. Fisher	RE	DAD	.....	20 years experience with Estate Dept. Southern Railway (UK).
	E. R. G. Lanham	RE	DAD	Associate Auctioneers and Estate Agents Institute. Studying Final Chartered Surveyors Institution.	Experience as Surveyor, Estate Management etc., from 1929 to 1944 CRE ME Services Jan. 45 to joining L.H.&D. June 1946.
30. Major	G. R. Gerlach	RE	DAD	Registered Surveyor and Town Planner. Member of Institute of Surveyors (Australia).	Experience in Survey and lands administration, Australia 1936 to 1945.
31. Major	B. G. Marsh	RA	DAD	.....	Survey Course—R. A. Joined L. H. & D July 45.

32. Major	S. N. Mubayi	RIE	DAD	LL.B. Passed Exam. for ICS.	Employed by L.H.&D. on stations. Inspector of Station Accts. N. W. Ry. 1939/43.
33. Major	M. Malgonkar	MAH	DAD	.....	Six years experience with Cantonment Executive Service until joining L.H.&D. in April 1945.
34. Major	H. R. Nook	RE	DAD	Articled Surveyor and Valuer. Inter Auctioneers and Landed Propert-Agents.	Five years experience with firm of Rating Surveyors and Valuers.
35. Major	J. G. Sievwright	RIF	DAD	.....	Local Land Agent Claims Commission, War Office 1941 to 1945 (Settling claims for damage to Lands, buildings, etc.).
36. Major	H. O. Vigh	RIE	DAD	.....	Quantity Surveyor in MES for 5 years.
37. Capt.	M. Assersohn	Ind. Gren.	ALH&DO	Accountancy	Engaged on statistical work.
38. Capt.	A. J. Butters	Mah. L. I.	ALH&DO	.....	Practical experience with L.H.&D. Ser- vice since December 1945.
39. Capt.	A. W. G. Bard	RE	ALH&DO	.....	Assist to Chartered Surveyor 6½ years experience on W. D. Schedule Bills of Quantities, etc.
40. Capt.	L. J. Barnes	GL	ALH&DO	Chartered Quantity Surveyor	Quantity Surveyor to private firm.
41. Capt.	J. Barr	RE	ALH&DO	Student M. I. C. E.	6 years experience with Local Authori- ties in U. K. as Municipal Engineering Assistant.
42. Capt.	V. Balakrishnan	Pn. Corps	ALH&DO	.....	8 years experience as Supervisor Surveyor & Estimator to Madras Corporation.
43. Capt.	R. N. Banerjee	11 Sikh	ALH&DO	.....	.....
44. Capt.	F. H. Belletti	9 Jat	ALH&DO	B.A. (Hons.)	Land administration. Cantonment Exe- cutive Officer 1938 to 1942.

Rank	Name	Unit	Appointment	Technical qualifications	Practical experience
45. Capt.	E. F. Bortrax	RE	ALH&DO	.....	14 years practical experience in Buildings & Public Works.
46. Capt.	S. A. B. Hamid	AIRO	ALH&DO	Departmental Law in Higher standards.	1st Class Magistrate 12 years Land Revenue Officer, etc., 1929 to 1941.
47. Capt.	V. P. Hans	RE	ALH&DO	B.Sc. (Civil Engineering) (U.K.).	G. E. August 1945 to joining L.H. & D.
48. Capt.	J. Barrough	RE	ALH&DO	.....	Assistant Civil Engineer.
49. Capt.	I. J. Colyer	RE	ALH&DO	.....	4 years experience as Civil Engineer (Surveying, estimating, etc.).
50. Capt.	R. F. Chapman	RE	ALH&DO	Student R. I. B. A.	Architect. 1 year Lands Branch, WE, UK. Civilian Garrison Engineer 1939 to 1943.
51. Capt.	S. C. Chakravorty	RIE	ALH&DO	Assoc. Member Inst. of Engineers (India) Regd. Surveyor & Valuer of Calcutta, High Court. BE. (Civil) 1930.	Civil Engineer and Valuer.
52. Capt.	J. A. V. Cavanagh	RIE	ALH&DO	.....	Over 20 years service with MES.
53. Capt.	D. W. Dunlop	RE	ALH&DO	Inter—Incorporated Accountants	Experience in Accountancy.
54. Capt.	H. D. Das	RIE	ALH&DO	Diploma in Civil Engineering	Civil Experience from 1936 to 1942.
55. Capt.	N. K. Das	RIE	ALH&DO	Diploma in Civil Engineering	Civil Experience from 1928 to 1932. Construction Supervisor 1936 to 1942.
56. Capt.	A. D. Fordon	RE	ALH&DO	Inter—Chartered Surveyors Inrt.	Land Agent, Surveyor, etc. 2 yrs.
57. Capt.	H. W. Forshaw	RGR	ALH&DO	.....	Experience with Civil Engineering Company.

58. Capt.	G. N. Francis	Ajmer Regt.	ALH&DO	.....	Estate Manager 20 Years. Knowledge of land valuation.
59. Capt.	M. S. Grewal	IAOC.	ALH&DO	Diploma in Civil Engineering	Civil Engineering 1930 to 1941.
60. Capt.	S. N. Ghosh	RIE.	ALH&DO	.....	5 years experience as building Contractor.
61. Capt.	E. Gooden	RA.	ALH&DO	Assoc. Rating and valuation Offrs. Asstn. Associate Valuers Institute	5 years experience in valuation, etc., with Local Authorities in U.K.
62. Capt.	W. E. Hutton	RA.	ALH&DO	.....	3½ years experience as Land and Mining Surveyor. Survey work in the Army.
63. Capt.	N. Iarani	RIE.	ALH&DO	.....	Experience in Civil Engineering Surveying, etc. 1919—1940. A. G. E. 1941 to 1945.
64. Capt.	W. A. Hateley	RIE.	ALH&DO	.....	MES. 1930 to date.
65. Capt.	D. C. Lawless	RIASC.	ALH&DO	.....	2½ years Lands and Hirings in Middle East in Iraq, Syria and Persia. Joined LH&D India January 1945.
66. Capt.	S. P. Joga Rao	RIE.	ALH&DO	Degree in Engineering M. R. San. Inst. (Lond.)	Experience in Civil Engineering with Municipalities in India 1933 to 1943. A. G. E. 1943 to 1945.
67. Capt.	Jalal Din	RIE.	ALH&DO	Post Graduate Civil Engineering.	20 years experience in Military Engineering and accountancy.
68. Capt.	V. C. Jain	6 R.R.	ALH&DO	B. A. LL. D.	Practised Lawyer in Civil and Revenue Courts. Conversant with laws of tenancy etc.
69. Capt.	S. A. Manning	R.E.	ALH&DO	.....	C.R.E. in U.K. from 1939. Continuous experience with MES, to joining LH&D. in March 1946.
70. Capt.	P. G. Mitra	7 R.R.	ALH&DO	.....	Accountancy.

Rank	Name	Unit.	Appointment	Technical Qualifications	Practical Experience
71. Capt.	P. L. Moreda	10 Rajputs	ALH&DO	.....	Business experience with private firms in connection with properties.
72. Capt.	R. H. J. W. Morton	RE.	ALH&DO	.....	Apprentised Civil Engineer. Now Assistant Civil Engineer.
73. Capt.	D. A. Mowat	RA.	ALH&DO	.....	Civil Engineering Draughtsman.
74. Capt.	A. E. Muller	RE.	ALH&DO	Civil Engineer	Civil Engineering.
75. Capt.	K. Namasivayam	RIE.	ALH&DO	Civil Engineer	11 pre-war experience in Madras PWD (Highway Dept.).
76. Capt.	C. W. S. Plant	RIE.	ALH&DO	.....	30 years training and experience in Civil Engineering.
77. Capt.	R. D'Rosario	RIE.	ALH&DO	Civil Engineer	Experience in Military engineering from August 1943 to September 1944.
78. Capt.	D. D. Robinson	RE.	ALH&DO	Architect	Estate Agency, Valuation. Estimating Bills of Quantities, etc.
79. Capt.	K. H. Robinson	Royal Sussex	ALH&DO	.....	3½ years army experience dealing with properties in U.K.
80. Capt.	K. C. Rajan Raju	Mah. L. I.	ALH&DO	LL. D.	Advocate of High Court of Judicature. Estate Management.
81. Capt.	T. S. Swan	QOCH	ALH&DO	.....	Experience with LH&D since June 1945.
82. Capt.	P. K. Swamy	MLI	ALH&DO	.....	Accountancy.
83. Capt.	R. J. B. Sneddon	KOSB	ALH&DO	Chartered Civil Engineer	Experience with firm of Chartered Civil Engineers.
84. Capt.	T. B. Shah	26 Kumaon Regt.	ALH&DO	.....	Trained in Estate Management in Court of Wards, etc.

85. Capt.	H. S. Sethi . . . . .	7 Rajput . . . . .	ALH&DO . . . . .	B. A. . . . .	Assist in managing family property.
86. Capt.	S. D. Sateangi . . . . .	2 Punjab . . . . .	ALH&DO . . . . .	LL. B. 1931 . . . . .	Practised as Pleader in District Courts from 1932 to 1941.
87. Capt.	T. R. R. Sundaram . . . . .	RIE. . . . .	ALH&DO . . . . .	Degree in Engineering . . . . .	A. G. E. 1943 to 1944. Civil Engineer.
88. Capt.	H. L. Vaid . . . . .	RIE. . . . .	ALH&DO . . . . .	B. Sc. (Hons.) Degree in Civil Engineering . . . . .	Government Contractor and Civil Engineer 1935 to 1943.
89. Capt.	L. F. Waller . . . . .	GL. . . . .	ALH&DO . . . . .	Chartered Surveyor . . . . . Associate of Auctioneers Inst. . . . .	Land Agent and Valuer under W. D. 1941 to 1943.
90. Capt.	T. H. F. Whitton . . . . .	RA. . . . .	ALH&DO . . . . .	Professional Associate Chartered Surveyors Inst. Associate Land Agent Society . . . . .	Experience with private firms.
91. Capt.	Rees O. T. . . . .	RE. . . . .	ALH&DO . . . . .	Diplomas Inst. Mech. Eng. and School of Mines.	Experience as Surveyor and Engineer from 1937 to 1943.
92. Capt.	H. C. Singh . . . . .	RIASC. . . . .	ALH&DO . . . . .	B. Sc. . . . .	Registering Officer to U. P. Government.
93. Capt.	I. C. Wright . . . . .	RE. . . . .	ALH&DO . . . . .	.....	3 years experience as Surveyors.
94. Lieut.	S. D. Chaudhry . . . . .	RIE. . . . .	ALH&DO . . . . .	.....	Experience as Surveyor with Government concerns.
95. Lieut.	N. Kunhiraman . . . . .	RIE. . . . .	ALH&DO . . . . .	Civil Engineer . . . . .	10 years experience.
96. Lieut.	Protap Roy . . . . .	RIE. . . . .	ALH&DO . . . . .	B. Sc. . . . .	Experience in Military Engineering 1943 to September 1944.
97. Lieut.	J. D. Turner . . . . .	Gen. List . . . . .	ALH&DO . . . . .	Final of Auctioneers and Estate Agents Inst.	Experience with private firm.
98. Lieut.	N. Winter . . . . .	Gen. List . . . . .	ALH&DO . . . . .	Chartered Accountant (Lond.) . . . . .	Experience in Property and Estate Accounts.
99. Lieut.	P. F. C. Wynne . . . . .	Gen. List . . . . .	ALH&DO . . . . .	.....	Lands and Hirings in Middle East from February 43 to February 45 on transfer to LH&D India.



Name	Appointment	Technical Qualifications	Practical Experience
100 Mr. C. R. Beale . . . . .	Assistant Director	Chartered Surveyor & Estate Agents. (Quantities and Rating) (P.A.S.I.) Fellow Valuers Association.	Experience with firms in London and India.
101 Mr. E. W. Popple . . . . .	Ditto.	F. A. I. (Auctioneers Inst.)	Valuer Surveyor and Estate Agent from 1927 onwards. Own business.
102 Mr. A. J. F. Albert . . . . .	Ditto.	English Bar Examinations (Hons) Legal	Legal practice 4 years.
103 Mr. B. G. Abrahams . . . . .	Deputy Assistant Director.	Fellow Architect and Surveyors Assn. Institute of Arbitrators (Fellow) Associate of Society of Auctioneers & Landed Property Agents.	Company Administration and Management 9 years. Experience as Architect and Surveyor 1928 to 1939.
104 Mr. H. J. Littler . . . . .	Ditto.	Fellow Incorporated Society of Auctioneers and Landed Property Agents.	Experience in Valuation and Surveys 1925 to 1945.
105 Mr. V. W. G. Barrell . . . . .	Ditto.	P. A. S. I. (Valuations) A. A. I.	Experience in Valuation and Surveys 1934 to 1939.
106 Mr. P. G. White . . . . .	Ditto.	Fellow of Faculty of Architects and Surveyors. Fellow of Valuers Institution.	Experience in Estate Management, Sales, Valuation etc., 1919 to 1939.
107 Mr. A. I. G. Harding . . . . .	Ditto.	Associate of Auctioneers and Estate Agents Institute.	Branch Manager, Negotiator and Surveyor from 1936 to 1941.
108 Mr. L. P. Brooks . . . . .	Ditto.	(Inter) Chartered Surveyors Institution (Valuation)	Experience with firm of Chartered Surveyors and Bankers from 1928 to 1939.
109 Mr. I. E. Hills . . . . .	Ditto.	P. A. S. I. (Valuations)	Experience in Management of landed estates, civil engineering and valuation from 1932 to 1940.

110 Mr. K. B. Milner	Ditto.	Associate of Auctioneers and Landed Property Agents. Fellow of Royal Geographical Society	Experience in management and sale of properties.
111 Mr. J. K. Brittain	Ditto.	Fellow Land Agents Society. Diploma in Agriculture and Estate Management.	Agent for Landed Estates in U. K. from 1934 to 1940.
112 Mr. H. S. Gill	Ditto.	Inter Auctioneers and Estate Agents Examination.	Experience in building construction in U. K.
113 Mr. L. A. Gallaher	Ditto.	Papers and Agreements awaited from India Office.	.....
114 Mr. J. Porry	Ditto.	Papers and Agreements awaited from India Office.	.....
115 Mr. A. H. M. Campion	Ditto.	Degree in Civil Engineering	Deputy Chief Engineer and General Manager BBCI 1930 to 1945.
116 Mr. J. D. Ferrow	Ditto.	Inter RIBA Architect and Surveyor (Articled).	Experience with firm of Architects and Surveyors.
117 Mr. A. Hinton	ALH&DO	Member of Valuers Institution.	Rating and Valuations from 1931 to 1937. Partnership with general professional practice 1937-40.
118 Mr. L. Scrudwick	Ditto.	Associate Auctioneers and Estate Agents Institute.	Professional experience with private firms and Government in U. K. and Australia from 1934 to 1946.
119 Mr. P. A. Greig	Ditto.	Fellow Lands Agents Society. (Qualified Associate 1944)	Land Agent in private practice from 1936 to 1939.
120 Mr. E. Lake	Ditto.	Member of Incorporated Society of Auctioneers and Landed Property Agents.	From 1936 to 1939 experience in valuations, practical development and Surveys, etc.
121 Mr. E. G. Brown	Ditto.		Estimating and Directing conversion of London properties. Valuation of damage to Chattels and Fittings. Sale of London and Rome Counties Hotels 1944-46 with Claims Commission War Office.

Name	Appointment	Technical Qualifications	Practical Experience
122 Mr. G. Meddings	ALH&DO	Final Auctioneers Institute	9 years experience with firm of Estate Agents, Valuer, Surveyor and Auctioneer.
123 Mr. L. S. Gillard	Ditto.	P. A. S. I. (Valuation) Town Planning. Member Royal Sanitary Institute.	1928 to 1944 Estate Management, Valuation and Surveying.
124 Mr. H. F. Midworth	Ditto.	Licentiate of Auctioneers Institution	Practical experience for 15 years in every branch of profession.
125 Mr. L. A. Harrison	Ditto.	F. A. L. P. A.	Experience with private firm from 1926 to 1940. Estate Surveyor, Ministry of works from 1940 to 1943.
126 Mr. D. O. J. Duncan	Ditto.	A. A. I. 1941	Experience in property management, valuations, surveys and auctions from 1932 to 1939.
127 Mr. H. E. F. Miller	Ditto.	Royal Institution of Chartered Surveyors (Valuation). Taking Final Examination.	Negotiator with private firm specialising in Investments 1932 to 1938. Manager to private firm 1946.
128 Mr. W. J. H. Shepherd	Ditto.	P. A. S. I.	Professional Assistant to firm of Chartered Surveyors and Land Agents.
129 Mr. H. C. Morris	Ditto.		1934 to 1939 Surveyor, specialising in estate development, valuation for mortgage, dilapidations. Cost and Works Accountancy. Structural Engineering and building construction.
130 Mr. J. B. Eastmore	Ditto.	....	Practical knowledge and experience in matters relating to sales and leasing of real and personal estate, valuations estate management.
131 Mr. D. G. Baker	....	....	....

	Papers and Agreements awaited from India Office.		
132 Mr. K. L. Eaves . . . . .			
133 Mr. A. L. Russell . . . . .			
134 Mr. A. D. Middleton . . . . .			
135 Mr. E. Wood . . . . .			
136 Mr. J. E. Morganstern . . . . .	ALH&DO . . . . .	.....	Many years experience on land work in India—Rent suits Disputed Titles Valuation of lands and assessment of rents, East Bengal.
137 Mr. G. Robertson . . . . .	ALH&DO . . . . .	B.Sc. (Lond.) . . . . .	Worked in Burma 1914—1920. In U. K. 1920-23. In Burma 1926-42. In Assam 1942-45 with I. T. A.
138 Mr. J. G. Brown . . . . .	ALH&DO . . . . .	.....	1920-24 Estate Agents and Valuers 1925-40 Civil Engineering in South America, Burma and India.
139 Mr. G. N. Frattini . . . . .	ALH&DO . . . . .	B.Sc. (Lond.) . . . . .	1926 Agricultural Officer and Director of Propaganda in India, Burma and Ceylon. 1935 to 45 Estate Manager, Calicut.
140 Mr. S. F. Lee . . . . .	ALH&DO . . . . .	.....	Assistant Engineer (Gardens) Assam—5 years. Mechanical Department, Indian State Railways—8 years. Construction Supervisor H. M. Office of Works U. K.—2½ years.
141 Mr. H. Bhar . . . . .	ALH&DO . . . . .	B.E. (Civil), C.E. (Diploma), A.M.I.E. (India)	1937-28 PWD Darjeeling. 1931-33 Private firm of Surveyors and Valuers, then onward in private practice as Consulting Engineer, Surveyor and Valuer.
142 Mr. M. M. Banerjee . . . . .	ALH&DO . . . . .	B.E. (India) . . . . .	3 years with PWD as Assistant Engineer. 4½ years as Assistant Controller of Purchase G. of I. (Supply Department).

Name	Appointment	Technical qualifications	Practical experience
143. Mr. S. D. Wason	ALH&DO . . . . .	Associate of Institute of Structural Engineers (London), Member of Royal Sanitary Institute.	20 years experience in civil and structural engineering.
144. Mr. P. K. Ghosh	ALH&DO . . . . .	B.E. (India), C.E. (India), A.M.I.E.	Assistant Assessor to Municipality 1940-43, Chief Surveyor and Valuer, Collector's Office 1943 to 45.
145. Mr. R. J. Duseje	ALH&DO . . . . .	Diploma in Municipal and County Engr. 1916. Assoc. Member Soc. of Civil and Mech. Engineers 1921. Fellow Faculty of Architects, London 1917.	P. W. D. 1925 for eight years in India. Over 15 years as Civil Engineer in different capacities.
146. Mr. E. G. Lazarus	ALH&DO . . . . .	Member of Institution of Electrical Engineers (Lond.) 1926. Member of Institute of Engrs. (India).	Assistant Engineer Manchester and India 1914-19. Consulting Engineer Construction, Buildings, etc. 1919-27. Planning Engineer, acquisition of sites; 1927 to 42.
147. Mr. B. M. Mana	ALH&DO . . . . .	B.E. (Civil) (India)	25 years experience in engineering surveying and estimating.
148. Mr. T. V. Sundaresan	ALH&DO . . . . .	Inst. of Civil Engrs. (Lond.) Inst. of Structural Engrs. (Eng.), etc.	1921 to 45 Engineering experience with municipalities and railways.
149. Mr. T. S. Jotwani	ALH&DO . . . . .	B.E. (Hons.) Eng., B.Sc.	Consulting Surveyor for valuation of building and lands from 1927 to 1945.
150. Mr. J. Chanda	ALH&DO . . . . .	Qualified in cadastral survey and settlement operations, I.Sc. and B.Sc.	22 years experience with Government and Industrial firms (Tatas).
151. Mr. M. B. Ghosh	ALH&DO . . . . .	B.Sc. and M.Sc., B.A.	Experience in City Planning, survey and valuation.
152. Mr. H. R. Vaid	ALH&DO . . . . .	B.A., B.E.	P. W. D. 1914-1926. Civil Engineering 1928-1941. Civilian AGE in MES from 1941-1945.

153. Mr. D. R. Kalra	ALH&DO		Diploma in Civil Engineering (Lond.)	Assistant Engineer 1922 to 1945.
154. Mr. S. R. Palaul	ALH&DO		B.E. (Civil)	18 years P. W. D. Consulting Engineer in private practice and estate agent.
155. Mr. R. J. Potnis	ALH&DO		Bach. of Agriculture	Farm and Estate Management.
156. Mr. N. Basu	ALH&DO		B.Sc. in Engineering, A.M.I.C.E., A.M.I.T. M.I.E.	Civil Engineer with Municipal Authorities and private firms 1923 to 1946.
157. Mr. U. C. Dutt	ALH&DO		.....	Retired District Magistrate, many years experience in valuation of lands both agriculture and homestead type.
158. Mr. J. F. Gantzer, M.B.E.	ALH&DO		Retired Civil Servant	Civil Service, Assistant settlement Officer, etc.
159. Mr. S. J. Mahajan	ALH&DO		Assoc. Member of Inst. Engineers (India), B.Sc. (Hons.), Diploma in Civil Engr. 1st Class.	5 years M.E.S. 2½ years Ceylon Government. 3 to 4 years M.E.S.
160. Mr. E. Arndt	ALH&DO		...	Trained in U. K. as Structural Engineer Joined CPWD 1941.
161. Mr. G. C. Roy	ALH&DO		B.E. (Civil), (Ind.)	8 years experienced in Civil Engineering with private firms.
162. Mr. K. S. Senkaraman	ALH&DO		B.L. and M.L. (Law)	Legal Officer with L. H. & D.
163. Mr. M. A. D'Souza	ALH&DO		B.Sc., B.E. (Civil)	Engineering Assistant 1936-37. Ward Engineer. Building Dept. 1937-44.
164. Mr. C. H. Muntaz Hussain.	ALH&DO		A.M.I.E.	Experience as Garrison Engineer M.E.S.
165. Mr. S. V. R. Bice	ALH&DO		Diploma in Electrical Engr., A.M.I.S.E., A.M.I.C.E., B.E., B.Sc.	Electrical Engineering and steel construction work. Commissioned in India Army.
166. Mr. Bhugat Ram	ALH&DO		.....	11 years experience in property management dealing with assessment, execution of leases, etc.
167. Mr. K. S. Maddur	ALH&DO		B.E., 3 years study U.K.	Engineering experience from 1928 to 1939. Civilian G.E. 1943-44.

The following officers are employed on the administrative work of LH&D Directorate and Service :—

Rank	Name	Unit
168. Major . . .	W. J. Morris . . .	R.I.A.S.C.
169. Captain . . .	W. L. Ash . . .	Gen. List.
170. Captain . . .	B. W. Mason . . .	I.A.C.C.
171. Captain . . .	W. R. Phillips . . .	I.A.C.C.
172. Captain . . .	J. E. Ross . . .	I.A.C.C.
173. Captain . . .	I. R. Kapoor . . .	I.A.C.C.
174. Lieut. . . . .	C. Hind . . . . .	I.A.C.C.
175. Lieut. . . . .	M. E. English . . . . .	I.A.C.C.
176. Lieut. . . . .	H. E. Lawrence . . . . .	I.A.C.C.
177. Lieut. . . . .	F. H. Collins . . . . .	I.A.C.C.
178. Lieut. . . . .	R. Handyside . . . . .	I.A.C.C.
179. Lieut. . . . .	K. K. Menon . . . . .	I.A.C.C.
180. Lieut. . . . .	S. T. Baker . . . . .	R.I.A.S.C.
181. Lt. Col. . . . .	A. E. Wilson . . . . .	Middle East 1939 to 1944. Came over with Maj. Gen. HAYES to inaugurate Lands and Hirings in Oct. 1944 to date. (Gen. List).

## APPENDIX II

[Vide page 960 ante].

No. 1/2/46-POLITICAL (E)

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA  
HOME DEPARTMENT

New Delhi, the 4th March, 1946.

## DECLARATION OF EXEMPTION

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 6 of the Registration of Foreigners Act, 1939 (XVI of 1939), the Central Government is pleased to declare that the provisions of the Registration of Foreigners Rules, 1939, except rule 8 and such of the Provisions of rules 4, 14, 15 and 16 as apply to, or in relation to, passengers and visitors who are not foreigners, shall not apply to, or in relation to General Fleming and Mr. T. H. Macdonald of the Government of the United States of America for so long as they remain in India.

A. W. LOVATT,

Under Secretary to the Government of India.

No. 1/4/46-POLITICAL (E)

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA,  
HOME DEPARTMENT

New Delhi, (3), the 11th April, 1946.

## DECLARATION OF EXEMPTION

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 6 of the Registration of Foreigners Act, 1939 (XVI of 1939), the Central Government is pleased to declare that the Provisions of the Registration of Foreigners Rules, 1939, except rule 8 and such of the Provisions of

rules 4, 14, 15 and 16 as apply to, or in relation to, passengers and visitors who are not foreigners, shall not apply to or in relation to,

- (1) Mr. Thomas W. Simons, Senior Economic Analyst to the American Consulate General at Calcutta and his wife;
- (2) Miss Minnie Gay Cox, Clerk at the American Consulate General at Calcutta;
- (3) Mr. George K. Murray, Clerk at the American Consulate General at Bombay; and
- (4) Miss Anne Hiers, Clerk at the American Consulate General at Calcutta, for so long as they retain their present employment.

A. W. LOVATT,

*Under Secretary to the Government of India.*

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No. 1/4/46-POLITICAL (E)

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

HOME DEPARTMENT

*New Delhi, the 17th May, 1946.*

DECLARATION OF EXEMPTION

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 6 of the Registration of Foreigners Act, 1939 (XVI of 1939), the Central Government is pleased to declare that the provisions of the Registration of Foreigners Rules, 1939, except rule 8 and such of the Provisions of rules 4, 14, 15 and 16 as apply to, or in relation to, passengers and visitors who are not foreigners, shall not apply to, or in relation to Mrs. Ralph Block, wife of Mr. Ralph Block, Principal Public Affairs Officer of the American Mission in India, and her daughter Bridget Block, for so long as they remain in India.

F. SINGH,

*Assistant Secretary to the Government of India.*

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No. 1/4/46-POLITICAL (E),

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA,

HOME DEPARTMENT.

*New Delhi, the 3rd June 1946.*

DECLARATION OF EXEMPTION

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 6 of the Registration of Foreigners Act, 1939 (XVI of 1939), the Central Government is pleased to declare that the provisions of the Registration of Foreigners Rules, 1939, except rule 8 and such of the Provisions of rules 4, 14, 15 and 16 as apply to, or in relation to, passengers and visitors who are not foreigners, shall not apply to, or in relation to Messrs. George Oswald Barraclough and Robert Louis Welk, United States Government officials of the Foreign Liquidation Commission, for so long as they retain their present employment.

F. SINGH,

*Assistant Secretary to the Government of India.*

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No. 1/13/46-POLITICAL (E)

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

HOME DEPARTMENT

*New Delhi—3, the 27th August 1946.*

DECLARATION OF EXEMPTION

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 6 of the Registration of Foreigners Act, 1939 (XVI of 1939), the Central Government is pleased to declare that the provisions of the Registration of Foreigners Rules, 1939, except rule 8 and such of the Provisions of rules 4, 14, 15 and 16 as apply to, or in relation to, passengers and visitors who are not foreigners shall not apply to, or in relation to Mr. Stanley R. Chartrand, Assistant Public Affairs Officer, American Consulate in Madras and Miss Huth A. Grover, clerk, American Consulate General at Calcutta, for so long as he/she is employed in his/her present post.

F. SINGH.

*Assistant Secretary to the Government of India.*



No. 1/14/46-POLITICAL (E)  
GOVERNMENT OF INDIA  
HOME DEPARTMENT

*New Delhi—3, the 27th August 1946.*

**DECLARATION OF EXEMPTION**

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 6 of the Registration of Foreigners Act, 1939 (XVI of 1939), the Central Government is pleased to declare that the provisions of the Registration of Foreigners Rules, 1939, except rule 8 and such of the provisions of rules 4, 14, 15 and 16 as apply to, or in relation to, passengers and visitors who are not foreigners, shall not apply to, or in relation to Mr. Terence W. MacDermott of the United Nations Organisation.

F. SINGH,

*Assistant Secretary to the Government of India.*

No. 1/16/46-POLITICAL (E)  
GOVERNMENT OF INDIA  
HOME DEPARTMENT

*New Delhi, the 10th September, 1946.*

**DECLARATION OF EXEMPTION**

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 6 of the Registration of Foreigners Act, 1939 (XVI of 1939), the Central Government is pleased to declare that the provisions of the Registration of Foreigners Rules, 1939, except rule 8 and such of the provisions of rule 4, 14, 15 and 16 as apply to, or in relation to, passengers and visitors who are not

Mr. Douglas Le Roy Edwards.

foreigners, shall not apply to, or in relation to

Miss Eugenia A. Richards,

Mr. John Korkis,

he

United State's Foreign Liquidation Mission,

for so long as

she

are employed in the

American Consulate General, Bombay,

he

United States Mission, New Delhi.

F. SINGH,

*Assistant Secretary to the Government of India.*

No. 1/14/46-POLITICAL (E)  
GOVERNMENT OF INDIA  
HOME DEPARTMENT

*New Delhi, the 17th September, 1946.*

**DECLARATION OF EXEMPTION**

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 6 of the Registration of Foreigners Act, 1939 (XVI of 1939), the Central Government is pleased to declare that the provisions of the Registration of Foreigners Rules, 1939, except rule 8 and such of the provisions of rules 4, 14, 15 and 16 as apply to, or in relation to, passengers and visitors who are not foreigners, shall not apply to, or in relation to Miss Phyllis Elizabeth Somerville, Private Secretary to Mr. Terence W. MacDermott, of the United Nations Organisation.

F. SINGH,

*Assistant Secretary to the Government of India.*

No. 1/16/46-POLITICAL (E)  
GOVERNMENT OF INDIA  
HOME DEPARTMENT

*New Delhi, the 25th September, 1946.*

**DECLARATION OF EXEMPTION**

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 6 of the Registration of Foreigners Act, 1939 (XVI of 1939), the Central Government is pleased to declare that the provisions of the Registration of Foreigners Rules, 1939, except rule 8 and such of the provisions of rules 4, 14, 15 and 16 as apply to, or in relation to, passengers and visitors who are not foreigners, shall not apply to, or in relation to Miss Beth Elene Davis, for so long as she is employed in the American Mission, New Delhi.

F. SINGH,

*Assistant Secretary to the Government of India.*